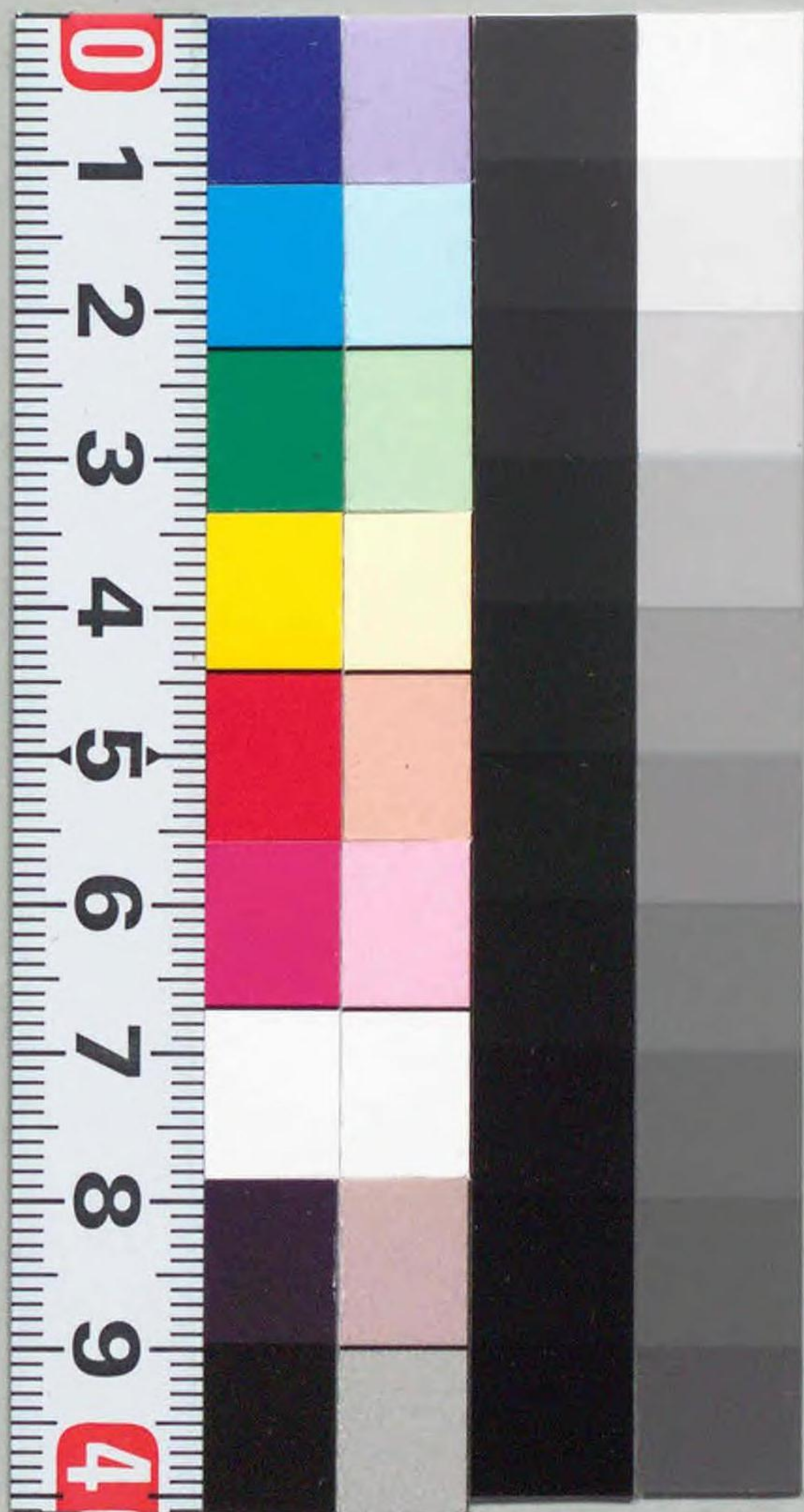


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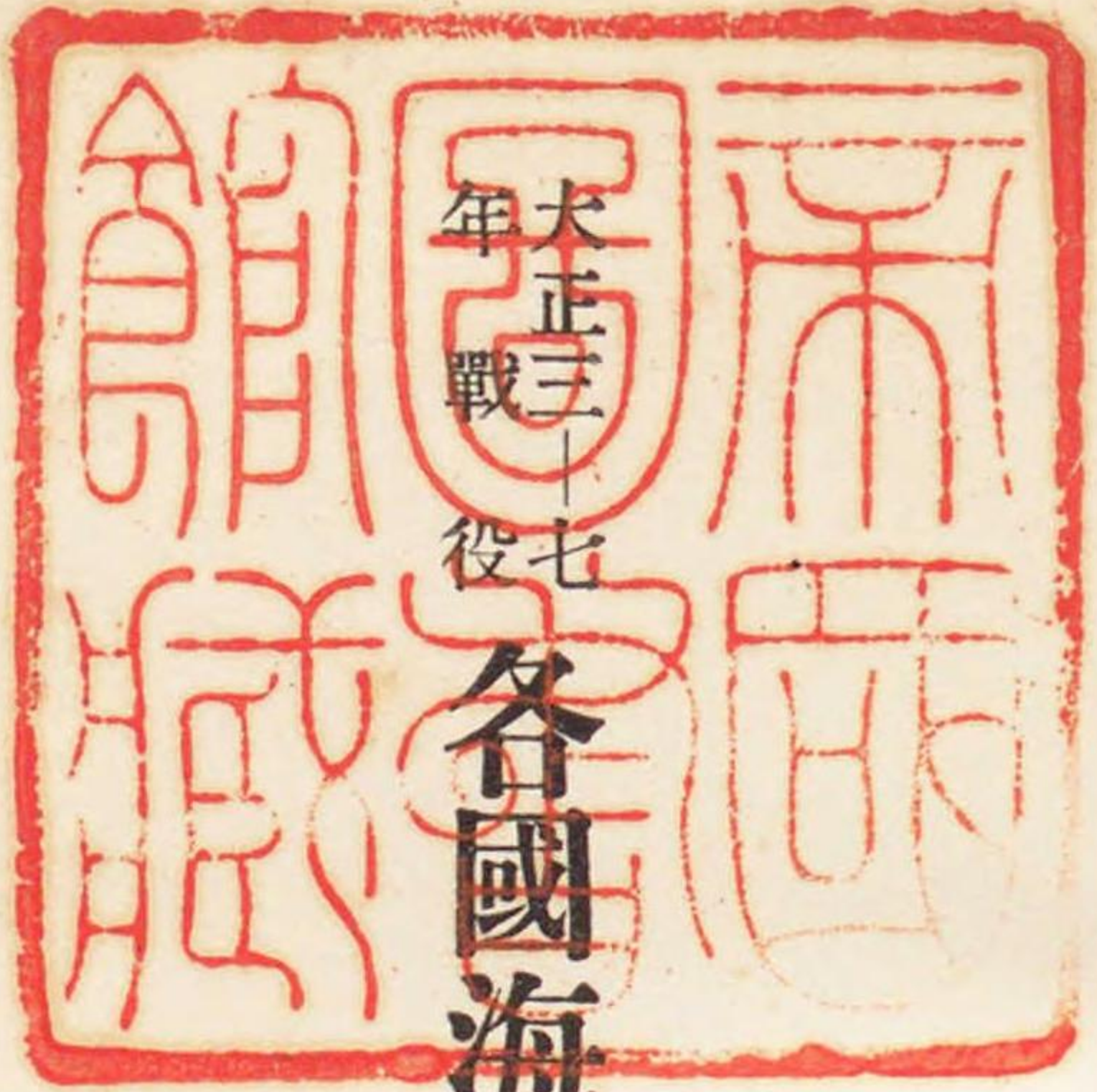




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大正七年三月



大正三年七月

各國海戰關係法令

第十七輯

下

寄贈

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寄贈本

海軍大臣官房



凡例

- 一本書ハ今回ノ戰役ニ關シ各交戰國及中立國ノ法令等主トシテ海軍士官ノ參考ニ資スヘシト認メタルモノヲ纂録シタリ
- 一本書ニ掲ケタル我國ノ法令ハ主トシテ海軍省以外ニ於テ發布セラレタルモノ、中必要ト認ムルモノニ限リタリ
- 一本輯ハ第十六輯編纂後即チ大正七年一月一日ヨリ三月三十一日迄ニ公表セラレ又ハ海軍大臣官房ニ於テ接手シタルモノヲ集録シタリ

大正七年三月三十一日

編者識

大正十三年三月三十一日

ニ全英ナリ又ハ新軍大尉官ニ就キテ手ノミナシキハマ業ヲシテ
一本籍ハ前十六種編纂並ニ大正十一年一月一日ヨリ三月三十一日迄
ノミナシキハ中心要目ヲシテハニ期リタリ
一本籍ニ就キテハ其國ノ志令ハ主イテ新軍官長ノ就キテ
七官ノ發令ニ資スヘシイ類トシテハマ業ヲシテ
一本籍ハ今回ノ彈對ニ關シテ各交理團及中立團ノ志令ヲ主イテ新軍

凡 四

大正十三年
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(五十) 米國ニ於ケル鋼鐵業	七二六

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大正三—七
年戰役 各國海戰關係法令第十七輯下

北米合衆國法令

第一 土耳其及勃牙利ニ對シ宣戰セサル理由ニ關スル外交委員長ノ陳述

(外事彙報大正七年第三號)
(大正六年十二月十七日附報告)



十二月六日下院ニ於テ對奧匈國宣戰案討議ノ際委員長カ目下ノ處土耳其及勃牙利ニ對シ宣戰スヘカラサル理由ヲ陳述シタルカ同日議事録ニ掲載セラレタル右外交委員長(フラッド)ノ演說ノ大意ヲ抄譯スレバ左ノ如シ

對土耳其宣戰ヲ非トスル理由

- 一、土耳其ニ對シテハ直接軍事行動不可能ナリ
- 二、土耳其ニ於ケル米國ノ利權ハ甚タ大ナリ殊ニ米國傳道教會ノ傳道所及教育所ハ數百萬弗ト見積ラル、カ若シ開戰セハ之等ハ沒收若ハ破壊セラル、虞アリ

北米合衆國法令

- 三、土耳其ニ在住スル米國人ハ其數々千ニ及ヒ開戦ニ先チ彼等ヲ退去セシムルニ相當時間ヲ要ス然ラスンハ虐殺セラル、虞アリ
 - 四、米國內ニ於ケル土耳其人ノ活動ハ何等恐ルヘキモノナシ真正ノ土耳其人ニシテ米國ニ居住スル者少シ
 - 五、土耳其内ニハ親獨派ト排獨派トアリ米國ニシテ宣戦センカ却テ前者ヲ幫助シ益々獨逸勢力ヲ増長セシムルノ傾向ヲ生スルニ至ルヘシ
 - 六、土耳其ハ西部戦線ニ於テ軍隊ヲ有セス何等有力ナル潜水艇ヲ有セス又米國市民ヲ襲撃シタルコトナシ
- 對勃牙利宣戦ヲ非トスル理由
- 一、勃牙利ト合衆國トノ友交關係ヲ斷絶セシメントスル獨逸ノ壓迫ニ抵抗シ依然親交ヲ保持シ現ニ米國ニ其ノ公使館ヲ有ス
 - 二、西部戦線又ハ伊太利方面ニ於テ勃牙利軍ハ戦ヒ居ラス
 - 三、現戰役ニ於ケル勃牙利ノ利害ハ純粹ニ地方的ナリ獨逸ノ世界征服ノ計畫ニハ參與シ居ラス
 - 四、勃牙利公使館ヨリハ國務省ヲ經由スルニ非サレハ何等ノ報道ヲ出スコト能ハサルヲ以テ同館ヨリ獨逸ニ祕密ノ漏洩スル虞ナシ云々

第二 米國臨時議會ノ成績及其ノ議決セル戰時費

(外事彙報大正七年第一號)
(大正六年十月八日附報告)

米國ノ對獨宣戦ノ爲メ召集サレタル特別議會ハ四月二日開會サレテヨリ日數ヲ閱スル百八十八日幾多重大ナル議案ヲ通過シ又戰費總額二百十三億九千萬弗餘ノ支出ヲ議決シテ本月六日閉會シタリ

本特別議會ハ戰爭ノ爲メ召集サレタルモノナルヲ以テ其ノ議案ハ悉ク戰爭ノ遂行ニ必要ナル非常ノ性質ヲ有スルモノニシテ偶々少數議員ノ地方的議案ヲ出サントセルモノアリシモ皆本年十二月ニ開カル可キ通常議會ヲ俟ツ可ク餘儀ナクサレタリ今本特別議會ヲ通過シタル議案ノ重大ナルモノヲ列記スレハ左ノ如シ

- 一 對獨宣戦決議案ノ通過
- 二 國民一般ノ兵役義務ヲ主義トセル撰擧徵兵令ニヨリ二百萬ノ軍隊ヲ作ラントスル議案ノ通過
- 三 戰爭遂行ニ要スル費用總計百四十三億九千一百萬弗支出ノ決議
- 四 同盟各國ニ對シ七十億弗借款ニ應スル議案ノ可決
- 五 陸海軍費トシテ通常費以外三十億弗支出ノ決議
- 六 軍用飛行機製造費六億四千萬弗支出ノ決議
- 七 食糧ノ生産販賣消費ノ調節ニ關シ廣大ナル範圍ニ亘ル法律ノ制定及食糧及燃料ノ獨裁的支配權ヲ有スル官廳ノ設置

北米合衆國法令

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- 八 物資ノ敵國流入ヲ防ク爲メ輸出禁止ヲ行ヒ得ル權限ヲ大統領ニ與フル案通過
- 九 間諜ノ取締國內秩序ノ維持ニ關シ廣汎ナル事項ヲ規定セル間諜法ノ通過
- 十 敵國通商禁止ニ關スル法案通過之ニ依テ輸入制限ノ權ヲ大統領ニ附與
- 十一 二十五億弗ノ收入ヲ得ル戰時所得稅法ノ制定
- 十二 七億五千萬弗ヲ以テ商船ヲ製造セントスル案

右等議案ニ付テハ既ニ夫々報告セル通り各々一箇ニ就テ見ルモ米國々策上一新紀元ヲ畫セントスルモノニシテ何レモ熱心ナル討議ト研究ヲ經上下兩院交々衝突妥協シテ兎モ角此短時日ノ内ニ右立法ノ任事ヲ遂ケ米國ハ此參戰ノ第一年ニ於テ輕侮ノ眼ヲ向ケラレタル獨逸ニ對シ軒昂ナル意氣ヲ以テ歐洲戰場ニ乘出シ決然トシテ交戰ノ事ニ從ハントスル準備ヲ了シタリ

一 戰事財政

米國ノ戰爭參加前ノ議會即第六十四議會ニ於テ本年度歲出トシテ計上シ支出ヲ可決サレタル額ハ十九億七千七百二十一萬〇二百弗ニシテ臨時特別議會ニテ可決サレタル歲出額ハ一百六十九億〇百九十六萬六千八百四十四弗九十一仙ナリ今之ヲ表示スレハ左ノ通り

第六十四後期議會(戰爭參加前ノ議會)ニテ可決サレタル
千九百十八年度歲出

農業ニ關スル經費 二五、九二九、一一三、〇〇
陸軍費 二七三、〇四六、三二二、五〇

外交官及領事館費

District of Columbia 費

砲臺費

印度人費

立法行政及裁判費

陸軍兵學校費

海軍費

恩給費

遞信費

河川及港灣費

雜行政費

合計

通常豫備費

非常豫備費

雜

Permanent Annual and Indefinite Appropriations

總計

五分乃至一割ノ増給豫算

北米合衆國法令

五

五、〇八二、七四六、六六

一四、一七二、九九七、八五

五一、三九六、五九三、〇〇

一一、五八九、七三六、六七

三九、八九四、五九二、四二

一、三四四、八九六、一八

四、五一七、二七三、八〇二、〇八

一六〇、〇六〇、〇〇〇、〇〇

三三一、八五一、一七〇、〇〇

二七、八二六、一五〇、〇〇

一四七、三六三、九二八、七七

一、六〇六、八三二、〇四九、一三

一六三、八四一、四〇〇、五二

四、五七八、二五〇、〇〇

四一、〇九三、六七〇、〇八

一四五、八六四、八三〇、三二

一、九六二、二一〇、二〇〇、〇五

一、一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇

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六

總計

第六十五前期議會ニテ可決シタル千九百十八年歳出

一、九七七、二一〇、二〇〇、〇〇五

第六十五後期議會費

六八、〇二〇、〇〇〇^弗

千九百十七年四月廿四日ノ法律ニヨル同盟國ニ對スル借款

三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

右證券發行ニ關スル諸費

七、〇六三、九四五、〇〇〇

戰爭保險法費

四、五〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

陸海軍非常設備費

三、二八一、〇九四、五四一、六〇〇

陸軍信號隊増設及飛行機費

六四〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

食糧及燃料ノ生産供給調節及節約ニ關スル費用

一六二、五〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

農産物ノ生産獎勵及分配補助費

一一、三四六、四〇〇、〇〇〇

千九百十七年九月廿四日ノ法律ニヨル同盟國ニ對スル追加借款

四、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

同上證券發行ニ關スル費用

二一、三七七、八九〇、九二〇

對敵通商禁止法ニ關スル費用

四五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

兵士家族ニ對スル給料報酬及保險資金制定ニ關スル費用

一七六、二五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

戰事非常豫備金

五、三五六、六六六、〇一六、九三〇

公債利子

二〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

合計

千九百十八年度歳出總額

一六、九〇一、九六六、八一四、九一

以上ノ外

一八、八七九、一七七、〇一四、九六

千九百十八年度中法律ニヨリ契約ヲ結フ權限ヲ與ヘラレ後期議會ニヨリ支出サル可キ契約

ヲ結ビ得ル費額

五、二五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇^弗

砲臺費

八六、一四五、五八二、〇〇〇

海軍費

九〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

行政雜費

一六、五五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

千九百十七年六月二十四日法律ニヨル非常不足費

一、二五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

大藏省建物建築費

二、五一一、五五三、九二五、五〇〇

合計契約シ得可キ費

二一、三九〇、七八〇、九四〇、四六

千九百十八年度歳出及契約合計額

第三 軍事内閣設置問題

(外事彙報大正七年第三號)

(一) 一月十九日紐育ニ於ケルチャムバーレーン氏ノ演說

(譯者政務局第二課 H. H.)

上院陸軍委員長チャムバーレーン氏ハ一月十九日紐育「レパブリカン」俱樂部ニ於テ軍事内閣設置ノ必要ニ關シ次ノ演説ヲ試ミタリ

時ニ制限アルヲ以テ余ハ余ノ欲スルカ儘ニ本問題ヲ評論シ且往時ノ革命時代以來ノ合衆國ノ軍事政策若クハ軍事政策ノ缺乏ヲ論究スルコトハ絶對ニ不可能ナリ

吾人ハ徹頭徹尾缺陷多キ軍事政策ヲ採用セリト做スハ事實ニアラス諸君ヨ吾人ハ軍事政策ヲ有セサリシモノナレハ軍事政策カ吾人ヲ導キテ此困難ナル時代及狀態ニ至ラシメタルニハアラサルナリ吾人ハ吾人ノ祖先ノ驚歎スヘキ勇氣ニ就キテ語ルニ慣レタリ然レトモ諸君ヨ余ハ感シタリ嘗テ此國ニ發生シタル最大ナル不幸ハバンカー、ヒルニ於ケル非組織的軍隊カ大英國ノ組織的軍隊ヲ撃破スルコトヲ得タリトノ事實ナリ蓋シ後日合衆國ノ傳統的的政策トモ稱セラルヘキモノハ常備軍若クハ緩急ニ應シ任務ニ就カシメラルヘキ訓練アル軍隊ニ反對ナルカ同政策ハ其際ニ確立セラレタルカ故ナリ

其時ヨリ今日ニ至ル迄我國ノ歴史ハ合衆國ノ傳統的的政策ヲ稱讚シ革命軍ノ勇氣ヲ推稱セリ余ハ其論議ヲ批評シ若クハ其革命時代ノ戰爭ニ會シタル卓越ナル人々ノ勇氣——個人ノ勇氣——ヲ思議スヘキ意嚮ヲ有セス然レトモ當時指揮官ノ非難スルコトコナリ又其ノ以後モ彼等ノ批難スルコト成ルヲ組織ノ缺乏ハ諸君ヨ吾人ノ今日遭遇セル困難ナリ而シテ若シモ彼等ノ改革意見ニシテ實施セラレタリトセハ吾人ハ今日優越ナル陸軍ヲ有シタルヘキノミナラス其陸軍ハ世界一般ノ軍隊訓練制度ノ下ニ組織セラレ養成セラレ吾人ハ全然征服ノ憂悞ヨリ免レタリシナルヘシ

華盛頓ハ其ニ注意ヲ喚起セリ而シテ余ハ米國軍隊ノ卓越ナル該司令官カ彼ノ優レタル補助者タルアレキサンダー、ハミルトント共ニ陸軍ヲ組織スヘキ餘裕ヲ有シタルコトヲ時トシテ怪シミタルコトアリ如何トナレハ彼等ハ大陸ノ一議會及諸政府ニ對シ首尾能ク勝利ヲ博スルヲ得ル軍隊ノ組織ニ援助ヲ與フルコトヲ懇フル爲ニ多クノ時ヲ捧ケタルカ故ナリ余ハ其節ノ事項ヲ評論シ且遭遇シタル諸々ノ戰爭ヲ批議セント欲スト難今ハ之ヲ控ラヘシ只序ニ諸君ニ言ハサルヘカラサルコトアリ即チ亞米利加ハ千七百八十三年ニ於ケル勝利ノ獲得ハ其ノ卓越セル軍隊組織ニ因ルニ非スシテ佛蘭西及其ノ爲シタル偉大ナル努力ニ因ルモノナルコト之ナリ

此國ニハ平和論者遍在シ運搬ノ迅速容易ナル今日佛蘭西ニ二三十萬若クハ百萬人ヲ運搬スルコトニ對シ亞米利加ヲ批難スル者アレトモ亞米利加カ華盛頓ノ盡力ニ依リ援兵ヲ送ランコトヲ佛蘭西ニ懇ヘタル時ニ佛蘭西ハロシヤムポーヲ指揮官トシ海ヲ渡リテ五千或ハ六千ノ軍隊ヲ吾人ニ送レリ今日ニ於テハ亞米利加ニ達スル爲ニ五日十日或ハ二週間ヲ要スルニ過キサルニ彼等ハ佛蘭西ノ一港ヲ出發シタル時ヨリ「ロード、アイランド」ノニユ一ポートニ到着スル迄七十七日ヲ要シ而モ或ハ病魔ノ侵ストコロトナリ或ハ途中到ル所英國艦隊ノ追跡スルトコロトナレリ諸君ヨ若シモ亞米利加ハ此戰爭ニ於テ戰フノ目的カ偉大ナル佛蘭西共和國ヲ保維スル以外ニ出テストセハ血液ノ一滴モ財寶ノ一弗モ此光彩アル國民ニトリテ良ク費サレタルモノト云フヘシ

傳統的的政策トハ何ソ華盛頓ノ要求シタル又彼ノ主張シタル戰爭政策ハ國家ノ爲ニ戰爭ヲ

爲ス爲ニ青年ヲ訓練スルノ現政策ヲ支持スルモノ、如ク思ハル吾人ハ傳統的政策ヨリ離レタリ而シテ吾人ハ過去二年中一法律ヲ制定シタリ其法律ハ諸君ノ會長ノ言ハレタル如ク亞米利加人ヲシテ人民ノ義務ハ勞務ノ要求セラル、ニ至レル時ニハ其勞務ニ對スル責任ヲ伴フコトヲ知ルニ至ラシム

吾人ノ茲ニ舉ケタル補充隊法ハ二十歳乃至三十歳ノ青年ニ軍務ヲ負擔セシムルナリ徵集セラレタル青年ハ志願シタル者ト同様ニ有效ニシテ又愛國的ナル任務ヲ爲シツ、アルコトハ之ヲ斷言スルコトヲ得余ハ時トシテ從來志願兵制度カ許可セラレタルヲ遺憾トセルコトアリ其ノ理由トスル所ハ例ヘハ英國ニ於ケル如ク志願兵制度カ行ハル、場合ニハ軍務ヲ志願スル血氣盛ナル青年ヲ採用シ又吾人ハ戰爭ノ最初ノ響ト共ニ其ノ同輩ト運命ヲ共ニスルヲ要スル者ヲ捨ツルヲ以テ戰爭ニ於テ吾人カ損失ヲ蒙ル時ハ水平ノ損失ヲ爲スニアリ他方面ニ於テ現制度ノ下ニ上流者、下流者、富者、貧者、高等職業者、職工相並ヒテ立ツ場合ニハ即チ會社生活階級ニ損失ノ普遍スル場合ニハ工業商業及活社會ノ範圍ヨリ總テノ階級ノ青年ヲ採ルヲ以テ吾人ノ所謂水平的損失ハアラスシテ寧ロ垂直ノ損失アルナリ

吾人ハ諸君ニ告ケントス吾人ハ其ヲ擴張セントシツ、アリ吾人ハ十八歳ヨリ二十一歳ニ至ル迄ノ青年ノ訓練ヲ始メツ、アリ故ニ彼等カ二十一歳ト成ル時ニハ吾人ハ各種職業ヨリ徵集セル青年ヨリ成ル陸軍ヲ有スヘシ

平和主義者ハ曰ク、合衆國ニ於テハ青年ヲ訓練シ若クハ陸軍ヲ有スルコトハ不必要ナリ

ト諸君ヨ大英國ニ於テモ其ヲ不必要ナリト言ヒタル者アリキ然レトモ佛蘭西共和國カ其ノ青年ヲ訓練シタル事實ノ爲ニ獨逸軍隊カ其ノ西方國境ヲ攻撃シタル時ニ佛蘭西ニ於テ起生シタル所ノモノ如何ヲ顧ミヨ諸君ヨ其ノ卓越ナル共和國カ採用シタル一般の軍事訓練ノ外ハ何者モ佛蘭西ヲ救助セサリシナリ吾人ヲシテ斯カル觀念ヲ棄テシメヨ現今一般軍事訓練ヲ主張スル者カ始メテ其ノ主張シタル時ニ其說ニ賛成セル者ハアラサリキ今ハ幸福ニモ國國彼等ニ賛成ス又議會モ亦彼等ニ同意スルコトハ人ノ知ルトコロナリ以上ハ唯主要ナル二三ノ缺點ニ觸レタルノミ今結論ニ當リ吾人ヲシテ米國ノ軍事上ノ設備ハ無効ナルコトヲ語ラシメヨ存在セサル事物ニ就キ樂觀スルノ必要ハ毫モ之ナキナリ

行政各部ノ無能

行政各部ハ殆ト其ノ任務ヲ盡サ、ルニ至レリ之合衆國政府ノ各局各部ニ於ケル事務ノ舉ラサルカ故ナリ(喝采)

吾人ハ其ヲ查覈セント試ミツ、アリ吾人ハ一共和黨員トシテ語ルニアラス一亞米利加人トシテ之ヲ述フルナリ(其時呼フ者アリ貴君ハ眞實ヲ語ル者ナリト)吾人ハ其ヲ試ミツ、アルナリ而シテ其ヲ爲サント努力シ深更ニ及ヘリ吾人ハ時ノ、ト言フヲ要スル時ニ、ト言フコトヲ得ヘク又、ト言フノ神經ヲ有スル一人ノ者ニ軍隊ヲ補充スル權力ヲ集中セント試ミタリ吾人ハ大英國及佛蘭西ノ經驗ニ倣ヒ此目的ヲ以テ軍需總監ヲ創設スルノ案ヲ提出セリ吾人ハ更ニ一步ヲ進メ軍事内閣創設案ヲ作成セリ其ノ任務ハ吾人ハ從來有セサリシ所ノモノ又現在ニ於テモ有セサル所ノモノ即チ本戰爭ヲ繼續シ首尾能キ結

果ニ到達セシムル計畫ヲ成スニアリ諸君ハ其ハ行政上ノ措置ニアラス亞米利加ノ措置ニシテ共和黨及民主双方ノ意見ニ出ツルナリ
余ハ諸君ニ其ノ眞狀ヲ洞察センコトヲ要求ス又米國カ此戰爭ニ關與シ得ン爲ニ此法律カ米國ノ法典ニ掲載セラレンコトヲ要求ス諸君ヨ吾人ヲシテ政黨ニ關係ナク吾人ノ國旗ノ下ニ集合セシメヨ吾人ヲシテ星條旗カ佛蘭西ノ平原ニ掲揚セラル、如ク盡力セシメヨ而シテ此處ニ於ケル如ク其處ニモ自由人權ノ徽章アラシメヨ
諸君ヨ吾人ノ國旗ハ爰ニ於テ掲揚セラル、モ佛蘭西ニ於テ掲揚セラル、モ其ヲシテ一層高度ノ文化ノ徽章及一層良好ナル統治形式ノ徽章タラシメヨ

繁文褥禮ノ積弊

氏ハ次ニ翌日ノ軍事内閣案提出ニ言及シ「繁文褥禮ハ年ト共ニ漸ク烈シク成レリ敵ノ壘壕ノ前面ニ於ケル鐵條網ヲ「タンク」ヲ以テ破壊シタルト同様ノ方法ヲ以テ此積弊ヲ打破セサルヘカラスト論シ尙續ケテ左ノ如ク述ヘタリ
政府ノ補給省ヲ一人ノ長官再言スレハ責任ヲ負擔スル官吏ノ統轄下ニ置カント欲ス而シテ事功擧ラサル時ハ人民ハ其ヲ查覈シ弊害ノ原因ヲ發見スルコトヲ得ヘシ吾人ハ政府事務ノ處理ニ實業事務處理法則ヲ適用セントスル者ナリ亞米利加ハ十箇月ノ間有爲ナル人材ヲ擁シテ暗中摸索ヲ爲シツ、アリシナリ吾人ハ其處ニ責任アル一長官ヲ据ウルヲ要ス現下進行シツ、アル調査ニ因リ行政ハ其ノ信用ヲ失墜スルノ虞アルコトヲ言フ者アリ吾人ハ必スシモ其主張ニ反對スル者ニアラス如何トナレハ何等カノ弊竇ノ存スル場合ニ其

ヲ指摘シ能率低減ト弱所トノ存在ノ箇所ヲ擧クルコトヲ得ル者ハ行政當局ノ最良ノ友人ナルカ故ナリ斯カル調査ハ國家ヲ害スルノ虞アリト言フハ眞實ニ非ス亞米利加ハ前後未曾有ノ高率ナル租稅ヲ支拂ヒツ、アリ彼等ハ欣々然トシテ司令長官ノ命令ニ從ヒツ、アリ犠牲ト成リツ、アル男女ハ政府カ彼等ノ利益ノ爲ニ何ヲ爲シツ、アルカヲ知ルヲ要ス之即チ該委員會ノ爲シツ、アル所ナリ吾人ハ神ト亞米利加人民ノ名ニ於テ繼續シテ其ヲ爲サントス如何ナル事情ノ發生スルモ毫モ顧慮スルヲ要セサルナリ

(一) 右ニ對スル一月二十一日附大統領ノ公表書

(譯者政務局第二課 E.H.)

一月十九日紐育ニ於テ下院議員チャムバーレインノ爲セル批難ニ對スル辯疏トシテ次ノ聲明書ヲ公表セリ

大統領ハ土曜日紐育ニ於ケル一宴會ニ於テ上院議員チャムバーレインノ爲シタル演說ニ注目スルトコロアリ直ニ上院議員チャムバーレインニ對シ其受領セル報告カ正確ナリヤ否ヤヲ質問シ同議員ヨリ其報告ノ正確ナリトノ確答ヲ接受スルヤ大統領ハ次ノ聲明ヲ爲スヲ彼ノ義務ナリト思惟シタリ

上院議員チャムバーレインカ演說ヲ爲シ現政府ヲ無爲無能ナリト貶シタルハ驚クヘキ眞實ノ曲庇ニシテ絶對ニ正當トスヘカラサルモノナリ

陸軍省ハ非常ニ迅速ニ且有效ニ困難比類ナキ大事業ヲ成就シタリ之多言ヲ要セサルトコ

ロナリ

其間ニハ或ハ遲滯モアリキ或ハ失望モアリキ或ハ計畫ノ部分局失敗モアリキ其ノ一切ハ議會開會以來進行中ナル調査ニ依リ誇張セラレ且公表セラレタリ其調査ニ依リ陸軍省ノ缺クヘカラサル官吏ニシテ革職セラレタル者アリ或ハ士官ニシテ其ノ命令權ヲ褫奪セラレタル者アリ又從テ遲滯ト混亂トヲ醸成スルノ大原因ヲ成セルコトハ免ルヘカサルコトナリキ

此等ノ弊害ハ遺憾トスヘキハ勿論ナレトモ成サレタル事功ニ比較スレハ言フニ足ラサルモノナリキ而シテ反覆陳述セラレタル如キ誤謬ハ毫モ之ヲ犯サ、リキ
斯カル批評及調査ニ依リ政府ノ戰時施設ハ何等ノ貢獻ヲ受ケス何等ノ進捗ヲモ爲サヌ又ハ何等ノ便益ヲモ蒙ラス

余ハ立法的改革案ノ提起セラルヘキ筈ナリト理解ス余ハ其ニ就キテ未タ商議ヲ受ケス唯間接ニ其ヲ聞知シタルノミ然レトモ其提案ハ慎重熟慮ノ上有效ナル改革手段ヲ講シタル後ニ之ヲ聞知セリ此等ノ手段ハ經驗ノ結果ナレハ若シモ議會カ妨害ト成ルヘキ粗硬ナル行政廳ノ組織ノ二三ノ法律上ノ障礙ヲ除去スルニ過キストセハ恐ラクハ其他如何ナル手段ヨリモ頗ル有效ナルヘキナリ

余ノ傳聞シタル立法議會ノ提案ハ剩サヘ長期ノ遲滯ヲ惹起スヘク又吾人ノ經驗ヲシテ單ニ徒勞ニ終ラシムルニ過キサルヘシ余ハ陸軍卿ト戮力シ不斷商議ヲ重ネツ、アルカ吾人ハ氏ヲ見ルニ從來相見タル者ノ中最モ有爲ナル國家官吏ノ一人ヲ以テスヘキコトヲ知レ

リ國民ハ彼ヲ見又彼ノ批評ヲ聞キ其ノ管掌スル事務ニ通曉スルコトヲ了解スルハ遠キニアラサルヘシ

上院議員チャムバーレーンノ如ク政府ノ各部及各局ノ無能ヲ云々スルハ之實際事情ニ迂遠ナルヲ示スモノニシテ彼ノ陳述ニ對シテハ秋毫モ重キヲ置クコト能ハス彼ノ陳述ハ余ヲシテ行政政策全體ニ對スル反抗心ニ出テタルモノニシテ其ノ實施ヲ改革スルノ眞摯ナル意嚮ヨリ來レルモノニアラサルコトヲ推察セサルヲ得サラシム

(三) 軍事内閣設置ニ關スル法律案提出

(大正七年一月二十九日附報告)

一月十九日上院陸軍委員長チャムバーレーン氏カ紐育ニ於テ政府機關ノ無能ト陸軍施設ノ失敗トヲ攻撃シ所謂軍事内閣設置ノ必要ヲ痛論シタル後超エテ二月二十一日同氏ハ愈々右ニ關スル法律案ヲ上院ニ提出セリ其要點ヲ擧クレハ左ノ如シ

一、卓識練達ノ十三名ヨリ成ル軍事内閣ヲ組織シ右内閣ヲ經テ大統領ハ合衆國憲法及法律ノ付與セル其ノ權能ヲ行使シ得ルコト

二、軍事内閣ノ權限ニ關シ

イ 現戰爭ヲ有効活潑ニ遂行スル爲諸般ノ計畫政策ヲ審議査定スルコト

ロ 戰爭遂行必要有益ト認めラル、限リ一切ノ行政部各省及官吏並政府用人ニ對シ督

監、統一、指揮、管理ヲ行フコト

北米合衆國法令

ハ 戦争遂行ニ關シ各省及官吏竝ニ政府用人相互間ニ發生スルコトアルヘキ一切ノ爭議ヲ審理決定スルコト但シ大統領ノ檢閲ヲ要ス

ニ 合衆國各州、各領土及ディストリクト、オブ、コロムビヤ内ニ存スル各省及官吏竝ニ政府用人ヨリ軍事内閣ノ職權遂行上必要有益トスル報告ヲ徴シ又ハ之ニ對シ事務ヲ命スルコトヲ得ルコト

ホ 軍事内閣ノ職權行使ノ爲各省、各局、官吏及政府用人ニ對シ命令ヲ發シ且必要ナル決定ヲ與フルコト但シ大統領ノ檢閲ヲ要ス

ヘ 戦時内閣ノ職權行使ニ關スル規則ヲ制定スルコト

三、軍事内閣ハ戦争終了後六箇月ヲ經テ又ハ大統領ノ指令アル場合ニハ其ノ以前ニ於テ廢止セララルヘキコト

右軍事内閣ノ閣員トシテハ現任陸軍長官又ハ海軍長官ノ如キハ之ヲ除外シ政府當路者以外ヨリ例ヘハルーズベルト氏又ハハルト氏ノ如キ當代ニ名聲ヲ馳セタル威重アル人物ヲ拉シ來リテ之ニ現内閣員以上ノ權能ヲ付與シ大統領ノ下ニ軍事施設ノ最高機關タラシメントスルモノニシテ行政部ニ於テハ斯カル制度ハ畢竟現任軍事當局者ト大統領トノ間ニ無用ノ機關ヲ分在セシメ徒ラニ事務ノ紛糾ヲ招クニ過キサレモノトナシ素ヨリ之カ成立ヲ喜ハス大統領ニ於テモ亦現行制度ト現當局ノ活動トヲ以テ戦争遂行ニ十分ナリトノ見解ヲ執リ既報ノ如ク二十一日ノ公表書ヲ發表シタル次第ナリ

右公表書ニ依リ大統領カ本書ニ對スル不賛成ノ趣旨ヲ表明シタルニ拘ラス チヤムパーレー

ン氏ニ於テハ一面自己ノ所説ヲ牽強附會ナリトスル大統領ノ批難ノ當ラサルヲ辯明シ他面其ノ提出セル軍事内閣案ノ通過カ現下ノ事態ニ顧ミ必要缺クヘカラサル所以ヲ論證スルカ爲メ進ンテ米國軍事設備ノ缺陷ヲ曝露セサルヲ得ストナシ本案討議ノ第二日即チ一月二十四日ノ上院本會議ニ於テ滔々三時間ニ亘リ悲痛激越ノ辭ヲ以テ一大演説ヲ試ミタリ即チ大砲不足ノ爲戰場ニ於ケル米國軍隊ハ佛國ヨリ之カ供給ヲ仰キ居ルコト本國ニ在リテハ大砲ハ勿論小銃機關銃ノ練兵用ニ供スヘキモノスラ十分ナラサルコト各種被服類ノ缺乏非常ナルコト營舎ノ衛生設備完全ナラス爲ニ兵士ノ病斃ニ犯サレ悲惨聞クニ堪ヘサル最後ヲ遂クルモノアルコト等ヲ陳ヘ許多ノ數字ト實例トヲ擧ケテ之ヲ論證シ之皆米國年來ノ不用意ト現任陸軍長官ノ無能ト行政各部ノ疎慢トニ歸因スルモノニシテ大統領ハ周圍ノ者ニ其ノ聰明ヲ掩ハレ實狀ヲ熟知セサルノミ余ハ大統領ヲ批難攻撃セントスルモノニ非ス余ノ大統領ニ對スル满腔ノ忠悃ハ天下ノ周知了解スル所ナラント陳ヘ議院内ニ於テハ勿論一般公衆ニ對シ非常ノ感動ヲ與ヘタリ時偶々ルーズヴェルト氏ノ來華シテ院外ヨリ之ニ聲援ヲ與フルアリ米國參戰後茲ニ約十箇月其ノ間議會モ實業家モ一般民衆モ苟クモ事戰時施設ニ關スル限リ大統領ノ意思ニ反スルカ如キ言動ヲ敢テスルモノナク唯々トシテ徵發ニ甘シ欣々トシテ強壓ノ下ニ努力スルノ有様ナリシカ本案ノ提出カ動機トナリ今後或ハ政府ノ措置ニ對スル不信不滿ノ聲ヲ擧グル者續出スルヤモ計リ難ク久シク閉鎖セラレタル黨争ノ序幕或ハ之ニ依リテ開カル、コトナキヤヲ思ハシム

尤モ政府ニ於テハ飽迄モ本案ノ成立ヲ阻止セントスル意嚮ニテ本件ニ關シ批難攻撃ノ焦點

ニ立テル陸軍長官ベーカー氏ハ一月二十八日ノ上院陸軍委員會ニ臨ミ約四時間ニ亘リ縷々陳辯スル所アリ曰ハク政府ハ現在ノ狀況ノ下ニ於テ最善ノ計畫ヲ立テ之カ實行ニ努力セリ銃及被服類ノ不足アリタルハ事實ナルモ之當初ヨリ豫メ覺悟セル處ニシテ刻下ノ緊急事態ニ在リテハ銃器等ノ完成ヲ俟タス先以テ壯丁ヲ徵集シ彼等ヲシテ軍隊生活ニ慣レシメ彼等ヲ教練スルノ第一要務ナルヲ認メタレハナリ而カモ豫定ノ計畫ハ着々進行シ今ヤ大砲ノ製造モ被服ノ給與モ略遺憾ナキノ域ニ達セリ軍隊ノ建設ニ關シテハ吾人ハ空前ノ偉業ヲ遂行セルヲ確信ス即チ昨年中ニ五萬乃至十萬ノ軍隊ヲ戰場ニ派遣スルノ豫定ナリシカ昨年八月ニ於テ戰線ニ立テルモノ既ニ十五萬ヲ超エタリ本年中ニハ五十萬ノ軍隊ヲ派遣スル豫定ナリシカ若シ輸送機關ニシテ之ヲ許スアラハ右五十萬ハ本年勿々之ヲ派遣シ本年中ニハ五十萬ヲ出動セシムル事難事ニアラス之我陸軍當局ノ無能ニ非サルヲ示スモノニアラスヤトテ辯解大ニ努ムル所アリタリ

右陸軍長官ノ詳細丁寧ナル説明ハ各委員ニ對シ極メテ良好ナル結果ヲ齎シタル趣ニテ一方議員中ノ或者ハ本案ヲ以テ海軍ニモ關係アルモノトシ今後尙續行セラルヘキ陸軍委員會ノ審査ヲ了シタル後更ニ之ヲ海軍委員會ニ附託センコトヲ要求シ斯クシテ本案カ本議會ノ討議ニ移ルノ日ヲ遅延セシメントスルノ計畫ヲ抱クモノアル趣ニテ本案終局ノ運命如何ハ軍需省設置案ノ運命ト同様今日尙疑問ニ屬ス

第四 米國政府ノ友邦ニ貸出シタル借款額

(外事彙報大正七年第一號)
(大正六年十一月十四日附報告)

本年四月米國ノ對獨宣戰ヲナシテヨリ米國政府ノ友邦交戰國ト締結シタル借款契約額及其既拂額左ノ如シ

國名	借款契約額	既拂額
英國	一、八六〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 ^弗	一、四七五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 ^弗
佛國	一、一三〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	八五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
露國	四五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一九一、四〇〇、〇〇〇
伊國	五〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	二六五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
白耳義	五八、四〇〇、〇〇〇	五四、五〇〇、〇〇〇
セルビヤ	三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
合計	四、〇〇一、四〇〇、〇〇〇	二、八三八、九〇〇、〇〇〇

前記ノ通り借款契約額四十億〇〇百四十萬弗ニ對シ既拂額二十八億三千八百九十萬弗アリ此差額十一億六千二百五十萬弗ハ今ヨリ明年初メ迄ノ間ニ仕拂ハル可シト云フ

米國議會ノ協賛ヲ與ヘタル同盟國ニ對スル財政的援助ノ目的ヲ以テスル借款豫算額ハ七十億弗アリ故ニ同盟各國ニ對スル借款額ハ本年度中尙増大サル、筈ナリト云フ

第五 米國財政ニ關スル事項

(一) 米國ノ聯合軍貸附金

(一九一七年十一月十二日「デリー、テ」レグラフ) 所載譯者臨時調査部 J. E.

一九一六年六月ヲ以テ終レル米國一箇年間ノ總支出ハ二一四、五七八、〇〇〇磅ニシテ其ノ次ノ一箇年支出豫算ハ二三六、八三一、〇〇〇磅ナリ又現會計年度ノ通常豫算ハ二六〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅ナルモ聯合軍ヘノ貸附金並ニ軍事費ヲ加フレハ合計三、八〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅ニ達スヘク更ニ臨時費四〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅ヲ加フレハ總額 四、二〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅ニ上ルヘシ然レトモ右支出中ニハ

一、四〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇^磅

聯合軍貸附金

二〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

造船費

一二八、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

飛行機設備費

ノ費目アルニ徴シ戰爭遂行ノ爲ニ米國カ其ノ有スル豊富ノ資金ヲ充分使用スルコト明白ナリ而シテ米國ノ聯合軍ニ對スル貸附金ハ一九一五年十月英佛兩國ヘ貸出シタル一億磅ヨリ始マリタルカ米國ノ獨逸ニ宣戰シタル當日現在ノ對聯合軍貸附金額左ノ如シ

英吉利
佛蘭西
加奈陀

三二〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇^磅
一四七、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
五八、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

露西亞
伊太利
合計

三〇、九〇〇、〇〇〇^磅
二五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
五八〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

尙ホ米國ノ決然起テ聯合軍側ニ投シタル結果米國ハ單ニ與國ノ購置品代金ヲ得ル便宜ヲ與フルノミナラス斯ル購買ニ必要ナル資金ヲ自由ニ供スルニ至ルヘシト認メラレツ、アリウキルソン大統領ノ宣戰後三週間以内ニ十億磅ノ公債及四億磅ノ大藏省券ヲ發行スルコト並ニ此十四億磅ノ金額中ヨリ六億磅ヲ聯合軍ニ貸出スコトノ權能ヲ大藏省ニ授ケラレタリ然レトモ六億磅ニテハ來年六月ニ至ルマテノ聯合軍ノ要求ヲ滿タサシムル能ハサル結果去九月更ニ二十三億磅ノ公債發行トナリ此内八億磅ヲ聯合軍ニ貸出スコト、ナリ從テ聯合軍ハ一九一七年四月ヨリ一九一八年六月末日マテニ米國ヨリ十四億磅ヲ借用スル勘定トナルヘシ現在米國ノ聯合軍貸附金左ノ如シ

英吉利
佛蘭西
露西亞
伊太利
白耳義
塞耳比亞
合計

三七二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇^磅
一五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
六五、三〇〇、〇〇〇
九七、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
一一、六〇〇、〇〇〇
一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
六九六、六〇〇、〇〇〇

若シ此割合ニテ借金ヲ繼續スルトセハ來年六月三十日マテニ英國ノ負債ハ約七億磅トナリ之ニ米國宣戰前ノ負債未償却額二億五千萬磅ヲ加フレハ九億五千萬磅ニ達スヘク同時ニ聯合軍側ハ約十九億磅ノ巨額ニ上ルヘシ

(二) 米國議會ニ提出ノ豫算案

(大正六年十二月五日附報告)

十二月三日米國議會ニ提出セラレタル來年度政府豫算案及該費目左ノ如シ
一九一八年——一九一九年度豫算案(政府提出)

- 立法費 八、〇二六、三二五
- 行政費 六五、三二九、三六九
- 司法費 一、三九六、一九〇
- 農業費 二六、四五八、五五一
- 外交費 六、六一五、九三六、五五三
- 陸軍費 一、〇一四、〇七七、五〇三
- 海軍費 一、二二五、五二一
- 印度人ニ關スル費用 一五七、六六〇、〇〇〇
- 年 金 二、三、一七一、六二四
- 巴奈馬運河費

公共築造費(但シ事實上要素費)

- 郵便費 三、五〇四、九一八、〇五五
- 雜費 三三一、八一八、三四五
- 繼續事業費 一、〇二六、二〇八、三一七
- 計 七一一、一六六、八二五

內 減債基金及郵便收入

- 一三、五〇四、三五七、九四〇
- 四八五、六三二、三四五ヲ控除シ
- 一三、〇一八、七二五、五九五

而シテ陸海軍費ノ内譯大約左ノ如シ

○陸軍費

- 輸送及供給 二、二三四、三三五、〇〇〇
- 信號(飛行部ヲ含ム) 一、一三八、九〇七、六〇九
- 俸給 一、〇三三、九三三、六七六
- 工兵作業 八九二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
- 彈藥 三九、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
- 機關砲 二三七、一四四、〇〇〇
- 軍醫部 一五七、一一一、八九四
- 工兵裝具(瓦斯火焰及擲彈用具ヲ含ム) 一三五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
- 兵器修理 九三、四〇〇、〇〇〇

北米合衆國法令

北米合衆國法令

二四

裝甲軍用車	七五、五五〇、〇〇〇
軍馬	二八、七五五、九九一
市民練兵場	六、〇一八、〇〇〇
陸軍兵學校	五、七一三、二五四
陸軍省特別雇員	五、一一六、〇一八
「ホームガード」費	四、五〇〇、〇〇〇
軍事報告	二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
○海軍費	一一三、二二九、五五一 ^弗
俸給	九四、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
飛行機	六四、四八五、三五三
食糧	六〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
燃料	六〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
艦船建造及修理	三八、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
艦船用新式砲臺	三三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
準備用兵器	三三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
彈藥	二二、一五三、三七〇
水兵團給料	一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
募兵	

造船所及船渠維持費

一二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

軍醫部

六、五〇〇、〇〇〇

海軍根據地ヴァージン島

二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

民兵

一、五〇〇、〇〇〇

水雷

一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

築塞費ノ見積額ハ三、三三二、四四五、一二二弗ニシテ大砲ニ關スルモノハ此内ニ含ま
ル而シテ重砲及野砲ニ關スル費用ハ合計二、八九七、〇〇〇、〇〇〇弗ナリ

又直接軍事費ナラサルモ戦争ニ關聯セルモノ左ノ如シ

船舶局	八九九、五一七、五〇〇 ^弗
戰時特別稅取立	九、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
食糧取締	五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
戰時保險	四、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
燃料取締	二、五〇〇、〇〇〇
抑留獨逸人ニ關スル費用	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
合衆國ニ對スル犯罪者告發ニ關スル費用	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
國防會費	九七〇、〇〇〇

(三) 開戦以來十箇月ノ戦費ノ件

(二月六日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

TEN MONTHS OF WAR COST \$7,100,000,000

EXPENDITURES INCREASE AND FIRST YEAR MAY SHOW

\$10,000,000,000 OUTLAY, HALF TO ALLIES.

LOANS PAYING ONE-FIFTH

ARMY HAS CALLED FOR \$2,000,000,000—EXPENDITURES LESS THAN

ESTIMATED, BUT EXPECTED TO GROW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Ten months of the war have cost the United States about \$7,100,000,000—at the rate of \$710,000,000 a month, nearly \$24,000,000 a day. More than half of this huge sum, or \$4,121,000,000, has been handed as loans to the Allies. The balance, about \$3,000,000,000 represents America's outlay for its own war purposes, exclusive of more than \$600,000,000 for ordinary Governmental expenses.

The war's toll in money is increasing at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 a month, and indications now are that the two remaining months of the nation's first year as a belligerent will run its war bill to nearly \$10,000,000,000, of which \$5,000,000,000 will be for allied loans and about the same amount for the Army, Navy, Shipping Board, and other war agencies.

These figures, compiled today from the latest available Treasury data, show that, although the country's expenditures are running into totals never before dreamed of, they are below official estimates, made early in the war. Since war was declared, April 6, and the fiscal year for which estimates were made did not begin until July 1, it is difficult to compare precisely the actual war cost with the fiscal year estimates. Most of the war expenses have been incurred since July 1, however, and the total outlay since then has been \$6,500,000,000, in a little more than seven months, as compared with estimates of \$18,431,000 for the entire year.

Two factors are held mainly responsible for this difference. Officials of the War, Navy, and other Departments figured liberally on their expenditures originally, so as to allow a margin of financial safety. In addition, production of ships and war supplies has failed to develop as rapidly as had been planned. Officials point out also that as big contracts for ships and army materials fall due in the next

few months the expenses may run up faster than is anticipated even now.

FOUR-FIFTHS PAID FROM LOANS.

Government borrowings on the two Liberty Loans have paid for four-fifths of the war's cost, and taxation and a few minor ordinary Government receipts for about one-fifth. The loan campaigns produced \$5,792,000,000, while \$1,250,000,000 came direct from the pockets of the people, and will not have to be repaid. Financial demands of the war in the next few months will be met in the same way—by another bond issue, and by taxes which will begin soon to roll in from the first War Tax act.

How America gradually got in her stride in the war is shown graphically by the monthly outpourings of funds since the day Congress authorized a declaration of war—ten months ago tomorrow. Before last April the monthly operating expenses were about \$74,000,000, and the total annual expenses, including about \$300,000,000 postal expenditures, which were paid back into the Treasury eventually, reached only a little more than \$1,000,000,000.

Then came the war. In the first month, May, 1917, expenses jumped to \$114,000,000, in June to \$134,000,000, in July to \$208,000,000, in August to \$277,000,000, in September to \$349,000,000. By October the monthly outlay had reached \$462,000,000, November \$512,000,000, December \$611,000,000, and last month they were \$715,000,000. In the first five days of this month the Government has spent \$150,000,000.

These big sums did not include the Allied loans. They have averaged \$450,000,000, a month from the time the United States entered the common fight against Germany.

SPENT \$2,000,000,000 ON ARMY.

The Army, Navy, and Shipping Boards alone have dipped into the financial war chest for more than 96 per cent. of the nation's fighting funds. Two-thirds of the \$3,000,000,000 expense for war purposes in the last ten months has been for the military establishment. Up to last Dec. 1, the latest date on which precise figures for Government Department expenditures were available, the expense of the army—munitions, supplies, training camps, soldiers' pay, ordnance, and the cost of running the vast machinery—was \$1,460,000,000. Since then, it is estimated, nearly \$600,000,000 has been expended for the military forces, making a total of more than \$2,000,000,000. The War Department's estimated expenditures for the year ending next June 30, figured last June, are \$8,790,000,000, but officials now feel certain that actual expenditures will not reach this by a billion, or perhaps more.

The naval establishment has had \$705,000,000 since the war began, according to unofficial computations on the basis of Treasury figures. Up to Dec. 1 the actual outlay was \$513,000,000, and since then, it is estimated, about \$192,000,000 has been expended for the naval fighting forces, new construction and other elements.

The Shipping Board has fallen furthest below its estimates, with payments since last April for ship and shipyard construction of more than \$200,000,000. Up to December the Government's shipping program had cost only \$123,000,000, but expenditures in the last two months increased by probably twice the former rate, and as ships are completed faster in the near future the Shipping Board's funds are expected to be depleted more rapidly.

第六 ハウス大佐歐洲派遣ノ成果ニ關スル公表書

(外事彙報大正七年第三號)

(大正七年一月七日附報告)

昨年十一月英佛ニ派遣セラレバ里會議ニ參列セルハウス大佐及其ノ一行力齎ラシタル成果ニ關シ一月二日國務長官ハ外交、海軍、陸軍、海運、戰時通商、軍需品、食料品ノ各綱目ニ分類シ事項ノ要點ヲ一書ト爲シタル公表書ヲ發表セリ次ニ之ヲ譯出ス

米國遣歐軍事使節ハウス大佐一行ノ業績

(米國々務卿ランシング氏ノ公表)

(千九百十八年一月二日附米國戰時公報所載)
譯者政務局第二課 (S. O., T. S., A. Y.)

米國々務卿ハ最近歐洲ヨリ歸還シタル特派軍事使節ノ遂行セル事業ニ關シ本日左ノ如キ公表ヲ爲シタリ

客年十一月中英佛ニ派遣セラレタル特派軍事使節委員長ハウス大佐ノ國務省ニ提出セル報告ニ徵スルニ同使節一行ハ巴里ニ於ケル會議ニ代表者ヲ出セル聯合諸國政府ノ諸方面ニ渉ル活動ヲ協調シ並現時中歐諸國ト戰ヘル聯合諸國ノ資源ヲ適當ニ按排シ且其ノ使用ヲ一ノ共通權力ノ支配下ニ屬セシメ以テ各國ノ單獨行動ヨリ生スル濫費ト不定トヲ避クルコトニヨリ戰爭遂行ニ對スル確定的方策ヲ得ントスルノ目的ヲ達シ得タリ

會議ノ結果ハ満足ナリ

該報告ノ示ス所ニ依レハ會議ノ結果ハ我政府ニヨリテ極メテ満足ナルモノナリ即第一ニ會議參列者ハ協同共助ノ精神ニ溢レタルコトヲ示シ第二ニ決定セラレタル協定カ完全ニ實施セラル、曠ニ於テハ獨逸及奧洪國ニ對スル戰爭ニ於テ米國及其ノ聯合諸國カ現持シツ、アル努力ノ效果ヲ一層増大スヘケレハナリ會議ニ於テ舉ケタル成績並米國使節ノ勸奨シタル所ヲ概記セハ以テ會議ノ遂行セル業績並會議ニ於テ考量セラレ且其ノ報告中ニ勸奨セラレタル實行方法ノ價值ヲ示スニ足ルヘシ

其ノ概要左ノ如シ

北米合衆國法令

會議ノ舉ケタル成績ノ記述

外交關係

- (一) 米國及其ノ戰時同盟諸國ノ戰爭政策ニ關シ米國政府ノ特派代表者タルハウス大佐ト英佛伊各國政府ノ首腦者トノ間ニ隔意ナキ充分ナル討議ヲ遂ケタルコト
- (二) 該使節一行ハ英國軍事内閣ノ會議ニ參與シ諸國ノ要求並米國ノ與ヘ得ヘキ援助ノ範圍ニ關シ一般的且有益ナル討議ヲ遂ケタルコト
- (三) 該使節八十一月二十九日巴里ニ於テ開カレタル聯合諸國間ノ軍事會議ニ參加シタルコト
- 同會議ニ於テハ序言的演說ハ一切之ヲ省略シクレマンソ一氏開會ヲ宣シテ後未タ半時間ナラスシテ各委員會ニ分レテ活動シタリ
- (四) 米國ハ十二月一日ベルサイユニ於テ開カレタル最高軍事會議ニ參加シタルコト英佛伊及米國ノ代表者ハ同會議ニ列席シ西部戰線ニ於ケル軍隊ノ統帥ノ一致ヲ得ルノ第一歩ヲ作レリ此種ノ會合ノ最初ノモノタル同會議ハ將來米國及其ノ同盟諸國側ニ於ケル相互援助ノ統一ヲ確保スルモノナリ
- (五) 米國及其ノ同盟諸國ノ司法官ノ間ニ一層完全ナル意思ノ疎通ヲ確保スルカ爲既ニ夫々措置ヲ執リタルコト

聯合諸國間ノ海軍會議

海軍關係

- (一) 米國及其ノ戰時同盟諸國ノ海軍力ノ活動ヲ整調シ以テ將來海戰ヲ遂行シ且陸軍トノ連絡ヲ保持スルニ當リ此等海軍力ヲ一體トシテ活動セシムル爲聯合諸國間ニ一ノ海軍會議ヲ組織スルニ決定セルコト
 - (二) 英國海軍省ト米國海軍省トノ間ニ潛航艇ニ對スル海戰遂行ニ關スル一定ノ計畫ヲ實行スル爲一ノ協定成立セルコト
 - (三) 米國海軍力ヲ中歐諸國ニ對スル戰爭ニ從事セル聯合諸國ノ海軍力ト連絡シテ更ニ一層活用スルカ爲一定ノ計畫ヲ立テタルコト
 - (四) 米國海軍士官ヲシテ英國海軍省ノ活動及作戰方針ヲ充分ニ知悉セシメ以テ英米兩海軍省間ノ完全ナル協力ヲ保障スル爲英國海軍省トノ間ニ協定成立セルコト
 - (五) 佛國港灣ニ於ケル米國海軍力ノ編成ノ改善
 - (六) 歐洲海上ニ於ケル海軍問題ニ關シ完全ニシテ詳細ナル調査ヲ遂ケタルコト
- 陸軍ノ活動範圍
- 陸軍關係
- (一) 參謀總長、參謀本部々員、西部戰線ニ於ケル聯合軍司令長官並各國政府ノ最高級文官ト殆ント三十日ニ亘ル會議ノ末米國ノ目的トスヘキ陸軍ノ活動範圍ハ明確ニ決定セラレタルコト
 - (二) 此ノ決定ヲ前提トシ獨逸ニ對スル戰爭ニ從事セル總テノ邦國ノ相互的利益ノ爲メ物資ノ融通ニ關スル交渉行ハレタルコト此ノ物資融通ノ協定ニ關シ米國ノ供給スヘキ

額ニ付意見ノ一致ヲ見タリ米國ト協同セル諸國ノ供給スヘキ部分モ亦同様ニ決定セラレタリ此ノ物資融通ノ協定ニヨリ千九百十八年中歐羅巴ニ送遣セラルヘキ米國軍隊ハ悉ク各種ノ軍需品ノ充分ナル補給ヲ保障セラル、コト、ナリタリ

(三) 米國ノ軍事的活動ヲ實現セシムル目的ヲ以テ船舶ノ配給ニ關シ各國ノ船舶關係官憲ニ助言ヲ與フルノ義務ヲ有スル「聯合國諮問局」(Allied Advisory Board)ヲ設立セム爲「聯合國會議」ノ採用セル決議ヲ飽迄支持スルコト

(四) 米國軍ノ歐羅巴上陸問題及該軍隊並其ノ軍需品ヲ作戰根據地ニ輸送スル問題ニ付充分ニ較覈スル所アリタルコト

(五) 軍器及各種ノ補給品製作ニ關シ英米佛間ニ完全ナル共同ヲ齎ラサンカ爲メ協定成立セルコト

(六) 船舶ヲ最モ經濟的ニ利用スル爲軍隊上陸港並載貨陸揚港ヲ陸海軍管理ノ下ニ適當ニ組織スルコトニ付計畫ヲ樹立セルコト

(七) 軍事行動ヲ有效且歸一的統制ノ下ニ置ク一階梯トシテ最高軍事會議ノ軍事協議ニ參加セルコト

戰時財政計畫

財政關係

(一) 中歐帝國トノ戰爭遂行ニ必要ナル財政上ノ協定英、佛、伊、日、希、羅、露ノ諸國政府ト適宜ニ協力スル爲メ米國側ニ於テ提供スルヲ要スル財政的援助ノ範圍ヲ明確ナラシ

ムル目的ヲ以テ上掲諸國ノ財政代表者ト詳細會議スル所アリタルコト

(二) 聯合國ノ一協議會タル緩急審査局 (Priority Board) ノ組織ヲ完全センカ爲上記ノ諸國代表者トノ協議行ハレタルコト、該協議會ノ任務ハ中歐帝國ニ對シ共ニ戰爭ニ從事スル諸國ニヨリ提出セラルヘキ財政上ノ援助ノ要求ノ重要及緊急ノ度ヲ比較考量スルニアリ我使節團中ノ財政委員タル大藏次官クロスビー該聯合國協議會ノ議長トシテ歐羅巴ニ殘留スルコト、ナレリ

(三) 獨逸ヲ敵トスル諸國カ中立國ヨリ購入スル軍需品ニ對スル支拂ニ關シ適當ノ財政上ノ融通ヲ與フル爲メ既ニ夫々措置ヲ講シ始メタルコト

(四) 前記聯合國協議會ノ財政討議ニ參加セルコト

噸數報告

船舶關係

(一) 千九百十四年八月一日ヨリ千九百十七年九月三十日迄ニ戰爭及航海事故ニヨリ喪失セラレタル船舶ノ總噸數ヲ示ス充分且詳細ナル報告ヲ得タルコト

(二) 千九百十八年中聯合國ニ於テ新ニ建造セラルヘキ船腹ノ見積總噸數ヲ確カメ得タルコト

(三) 現在ノ船腹ヲ最モ有效ニ活用セムカ爲此等船腹ノ適當ナル使用法ニ關シテ聯合國協議會ノ採用セル決議中ニ左ノ通り言及セリ「聯合國ハ其ノ處分シ得ヘキ海上輸送ノ手段及物資力戰爭遂行ノタメニ共通ニ利用セラル、ノ必要ナルヲ認メ之カ爲各國ノ行

北米合衆國法令

- 動ヲ整調シ常ニ時勢ニ後レサル共同ノ計畫ヲ定メ以テ各國ヲシテ國內ノ資源ヲ最モ有
 效ニ利用シテ其ノ輸入ヲ制限シ米軍輸送ノタメニ可及的ノ最大噸數ヲ配給スルヲ得セシ
 ムル目的ヲ以テ一ノ聯合國會議ヲ設立スルニ決定セリ
- (四) 中立國ノ船舶轉用問題ニ關シテハ之ニ關シ中立國ヨリ爲サレタル提案ニ基キ詳細
 論議セラレタルカ其結果中立國トノ船舶ニ關スル協議ニ付有利ナル結果ヲ得ントスル
 諸計畫ハ大體協定ヲ經タルコト
- (五) 米軍及米國軍需品ノ陸揚港ノ検査ヲ完了シ船舶ヲシテ出來得ル限り速ニ自國港ニ
 歸還スルヲ得セシムカ爲一層速ニ軍隊及載貨ノ處理ヲ了セシムル計畫ヲ樹立セルコ
 ト

戰時通商關係

- 封鎖問題ニ關スル一致
- (一) 封鎖問題ニ關シ充分ニシテ精密ナル商議英、佛、伊三國ノ代表者間ニ催サレ三國カ
 實行シツ、アル主義ニツキ完全ナル了解ヲ見ルニ至レルコト
- (二) 瑞西、諾威、瑞典、丁抹及和蘭ノ糧食ノ需要問題ニ關シ多クノ情報ヲ得タルコト
- (三) 戰時通商局 (War Trade Board) 及瑞西監督團體 (Swiss Surveillance Society)
 間ノ協定事項ハ相互ノ意見ノ一致ヲ見瑞西代表者及戰時通商局長 マク、コーミックニ
 ヨリ實行ノ緒ニ就ケルコト
- (四) 巴里開催ノ臨時事件ニ關スル永久國際委員會及瑞西ベルンノ聯合國委員會ノ協議

ニ合衆國ノ參加スルコトニ關シ協定成立セルコト

- (五) 戰事通商局ノ在倫敦及巴里駐在代表者及部員ノ任命ニ關シ試ミニ一ノ計畫立テラ
 レタルコト但シコハ戰時通商局ノ承認ヲ要ス

軍事契約ノ研究

戰時產業

- (一) 英國軍需省及英國海軍省並ニ陸軍省ノ給養部ノ組織ニ關シ細密ナル研究ヲ遂ケ英
 國政府ノ是等ノ部局ノ所有ニ係ル多數ノ事實及數字等ヲ完全ニ校覈シタリ是等ノ調査
 ノ結果ヲ包含スル情報ハ陸軍及海軍ニ軍需品其他ノ物質ヲ供給センカ爲ニ英國ニ現在
 行ハル、方法ノ充分ナル説明及中歐國ニ敵對シツ、アル各國ノ武力ニ對シ適當ナル供
 養ヲ爲サンカ爲必要ナル相互協力ニ關スル統計ヲモ含ム
- (二) 政府契約ノ締結及產業組織ニ關シ英國ニテ實行中ノ制度ニ關シ調査行ハレタルコ
 ト
- (三) 在巴里聯合國會議殊ニ軍需品問題ニ關スル聯合國代表者ノ會議ニ列席セルコト
- (四) 在佛米國軍需品補給部 (Ordnance Department) ノ代表者ハ在佛英佛軍需部ノ代
 表者ト充分ナル商議ヲ遂ケ其ノ結果ハ陸軍省ニ提出セラレタル覺書中ニ記載セラレタ
 ルコト

食料

北米合衆國法令

三七

- (一) 聯合國ノ所有ニ係ル食料ノ數量及千九百十八年十月一日ニ到ル年度内ニ於テ北米ニヨリ供給セラレサルヘカラサル數量ニ關シ包括的ニシテ且精密ナル見積書ヲ得ルコトヲ得タルコト本件ニ關シ電報ニヨル報告ハ不完全ナリシヲ以テ必要ナル査定材料ヲ得ンカ爲ニハ關係國ノ統計局及食料係官憲ニ親シク接觸スルヲ必要ナラシメタリ
- (二) 英、佛、伊ヨリ米國ニ對シ要求セラル、食料輸送ノ數量ハ千九百十八年末ニ終ル年度ニ對シ確定セリ食料ノ供給ヲ取扱ヘル多クノ聯合國委員トノ會議ニ於テ作製セラレタル計畫ハ船腹及運輸ノ點ニ於テ一層ノ利便ヲ提供シ從來ヨリ廉價ニテ糧食ノ分配セラル、ニ至ルナラント信セラル
- (三) 米國ヲシテ北米ニ於ケル食料管理ノ問題ヲ具體化セシムル爲ニ英、佛、伊三國政府ハ一ノ計畫ヲ立テ以テ此等ノ國ニ於ケル食料ノ法律及強制的管理ヲ實行スヘキヲ承諾セリ
- (四) 在巴里聯合國會議ニ依リテ米、英、佛、伊ヨリ各二名ノ代表者ヲ出シ給養問題ニ關スル國際學術委員會ヲ設クルコト、此ノ委員會ハ聯合國ノ給養問題ヲ研究スル爲常時歐洲ニテ開催セラルヘク而シテ前記各國ノ食料行政ニ對シ助言ヲ與フルヲ任務トスヘシ
- (五) 遣歐委員中ノ食料行政ノ代表者テラー博士ハ聯合國ニ於ケル千九百十八年度ノ食料生産問題ヲ考究センカ爲ニ巴里ニ開カレタル會議ニ於テ合衆國農務省ヲ代表セリ此ノ會議ニ於テ米、英、佛ヨリ各一名ノ代表者ヲ出シ歐洲ニテ繼續的ニ開キ前記各

政府ニ對シ助言ヲ與フルヲ任務トスヘキ聯合國農務委員會ヲ設立スルコトニ決定セリ
提出セラレタル勸告事項

- (一) 米國ハ米國及戰時同盟國間ノ陸海軍事上及經濟上ノ努力ノ充分ナル統一ヲ確保セシムルカ爲ニ全力ヲ盡スコト
- (二) 米國ノ船舶計畫ノ擴張ハ戰爭ヲシテ合衆國及聯合國ノ最後ノ勝利ニ終ラシムル時期ヲ大ニ早メ得ルカ故ニ合衆國ノ政府及人民ハ人員及物資ヲ組織的ニ調整シ以テ此目ヲ的達センカ爲ニ全力ヲ傾注スヘキコト
- (三) 訓練及出征準備ニ基ク遅延ヲ防キ出來得ル限り急速ニ米國ノ兵力ヲ歐洲ニ派遣スルコト

第七 公示委員會ノ業績ニ關スル同委員長ノ報告要領

GREEL'S BUREAU EXPLAINS ITS WORK
PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE'S WORK OUTLINED IN A LETTER TO WILSON.

HAS WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

PRINTED MATTER IS DISTRIBUTED FROM AIRCRAFT IN ENEMY COUNTRIES---

CONDUCTS SPEAKING TOURS.

The Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is at the head, has availed itself of every medium of publicity to explain to the people of this country and other countries why America went into the war and what it is doing in the war. All this is set forth in a pamphlet entitled "The Activities of the Committee on Public Information," which has been issued by the Creel Committee

Under the head of "Airplane Service" the pamphlet says:

"An increasingly important part of the work in foreign countries is concerned with the distribution of our printed matter by aircraft. Bombardment planes, loaded with leaflets and pamphlets that carry the truth to deluded people, go regularly over the firing lines and far into the lands both on the eastern and western fronts. The success of the campaign depends, as a matter of course, upon the number of planes that we are able to employ, and I have made a request upon the War Department for such number of machines as will permit us to co-operate with the French in the formation of an escadrille.

The activities of the Creel Committee are outlined as follows by Mr. Creel in

a letter to President Wilson.

The President, the White House.

My Dear Mr. President: As will be seen by the accompanying report, the Committee on Public Information has grown to be a world organization. Not only does it touch every part of the great machinery that co-ordinates the forces of America for victory, but it carries the meanings and purposes of America to all peoples, making the fight for public opinion in every country.

Besides the daily war news, which it issues to the whole press of the country, it supplies some 30,000 newspapers with feature articles, a weekly news service, and Governmental publicity material of all sorts.

It has prepared and printed for distribution to all parts of the world 18,000,000 copies of fifteen different pamphlets in seven languages.

HOLDS WAR CONFERENCES.

It conducts speaking campaign in every State of the Union, arranges meetings, books speakers, conducts war conferences, and organizes tours; and in the Four Minutes Men alone it commands the volunteer services of 15,000 public speakers.

It has wireless and cable news service that is being extended to every

capital in Europe, Scandinavia, the Orient, South and Central America, and Mexico, and a feature article service of similar proportions.

It sends to foreign countries motion picture exhibits showing America's social, industrial, and war progress.

It has mobilized the advertising forces of the country—press, periodical, car, and outdoor—for a patriotic campaign that will give \$30,000,000 worth of free space to the national service.

It designs posters, window cards, and similar material of pictorial publicity for the use of various Government departments and patriotic societies.

It prepares moving picture films showing our war progress and exhibits them to hundreds of thousands of people daily.

It issues an official daily newspaper for the Government, with a circulation of 90,000 copies a day.

With the aid of a volunteer staff of several hundred translators, it keeps in direct touch with the foreign language press, supplying selected articles designed to combat ignorance and disaffection.

It has organized, and now directs, a round dozen of societies and leagues designed to appeal to certain classes and particular foreign language groups, each

body carrying a specific message to its section of America's adopted peoples.

It acts as a bureau information for all persons who seek its direction in volunteer war work, in acquiring knowledge of any administrative activities, or in approaching business dealings with the Government.

It supervises the voluntary censorship of the newspapers and periodical press.

It establishes rules and regulations for the cable censorship with respect to press dispatches.

It prepares and distributes, advises upon and censors photographs and moving pictures to the number of more than 700 a day.

It has only 250 paid employes, but it directs and co-ordinates the patriotic work of 5,000 volunteer writers and artists and 20,000 public speakers.

To carry on its multifarious activities in the United States, it has spent from its beginning in April, 1917, down to Dec. 31, 1917, \$119,821.96 for salaries and \$325,713.20 for all its other expenses.

This remarkable showing has been made possible by the generous co-operation of patriotic groups and individuals, the sacrifice of volunteer workers, and the devotion of others in accepting service at half the salary received in

private employment.

It is not an economy, however, that can be or should be maintained. I can assure you that the country, as a whole, is behind the war, but in every section there is a vast amount of ignorance and misunderstanding that may possibly fester and inflame. Forces of dissension and disloyalty are steadily at work, and particularly is this true among the foreign population. We shall not discharge our full duty to the national defense until we have reached every community in the United States by written or spoken word or motion picture; until every individual, native, naturalized, or alien, has it seared into his consciousness that this war is a war of selfdefense, and that it has got to be master of every thought and action.

NEEDS IN OTHER LANDS.

Our greatest need, however, is in other lands. England and France attach prime importance to educational and informative campaigns, and Germany, I am credibly informed, spent \$3,000,000 a month in Russia alone. For years the United States has been known to the rest of the world through dribbles of information supplied by foreign news agencies, and as the result there is not a country that has any exact or comprehensive idea of American life, activity, or ideals. This ignorance has lent itself with peculiar effect to the lies of the enemy, and there is no work more important than this fight for better understanding and a more intelligent public opinion.

Much has been done, but it can only be regarded as experimental. Machinery has been created and tested, and we are now able to commence 100 per cent. operation in all confidence. It is for this that I ask sanction. There is no detail in connection with these activities that we shall be ashamed to reveal. No paper will be subsidized, no official bought, and no corruption employed.

From a thousand sources we hear of the wonders of German propaganda, but my original determination has never altered. Always do I try to find out what the Germans are doing, and then I don't do it. Even if the very loftiness of our war aims did not command honesty at every point, I have the conviction that corrupt methods work their own destruction.

Russia is a case in point. For years, first secretly and at last quite openly, Germany had poisoned the people with lies, yet within the short space of a few months our own open publicity campaign was able to work a fundamental change in public sentiment. We do not argue or exhort or censure, but confine all activities to a plain, straightforward presentation of our aims, our purposes,

and our ideals. We have nothing to fear from the truth; it can be made our principal weapon.

May I ask that you permit me to have copies of this report printed and sent to the press? A policy that is absolutely open will preclude confidential arrangements, to be sure, but it is best to forego a certain percentage of effort rather than that the whole should be weakened and impaired by suspicions and distrusts.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CREEL,

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

In reply to this letter, President Wilson wrote: The White House, Washington, Jan. 14, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Creel: I have just finished reading the report of the Committee on Public Information which you were kind enough to bring me last week, and I want to say how much it has gratified me and how entirely the work being done by the committee meets with my approval. I have kept in

touch with that work, piece by piece, as you know, in our several interviews, but had not realized its magnitude when assembled in a single statement.

I feel confident that as the work of the committee progresses it will more and more win the public approval and confidence.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. GEORGE CREEL,

Chairman Committee on Public Information.

On the question of the voluntary censorship imposed on itself by the press, Mr. Creel says that it has been generally observed and that the press has responded with a spirit of unselfish service, but that it has one weak spot, due to the persistent misunderstanding in the matter of regulation. Mr. Creel says that as the Government has no power to interfere and prevent violations of the censorship agreement, which are committed by some newspapers to the injury of those who abide loyally by the agreement, the press itself must take whatever action is needed to insure complete observation of the self-imposed censorship of the press.

"The bargain is a bargain of the press, and it must of necessity provide its own discipline," he declares.

Regarding the effort of the committee to induce Governmental departments to furnish the press with all legitimate news, the report says:

"The committee believes that public support is a matter of public understanding, and it is the duty of the division to take deadwood out of the channels of information, permitting a freer, more continuous flow. This is not the simplest thing in the world. On one hand is the press, impatient of reticence and suspicions of concealments, and on the other hand we have Generals and Admirals reared in a school of iron silence. Both, however, are in process of education. The press is commencing to realize our honesty of purpose, and the military experts are growing to have an increasing faith in the power of absolute frankness. The army and navy, through this Division of News, have pledged themselves to give to the people instant and honest announcement of all casualties, all accidents, all disasters. We do not have to conceal reverses because we do not have to fear for the courage of America."

Foreign Bureau Work

The work of the Foreign Press Bureau, directed by Walter S. Rogers and Ernest Poole, is to supply news of America to the world. The Division of Foreign Picture Service is under the direction of Jules E. Brulatour. E. S. Rochester is editor of The Official Bulletin.

第八 戦後ノ經濟同盟ニ對スル米國ノ態度

(外事彙報大正七年第三號)

譯者註、米國大統領ハ龔ニ羅馬法王ノ發シタル講和勸奨ニ對スル本年八月二十七日附回答中戦後何國ニ對シテモ經濟的壓迫ヲ行フ如キ主義ヲ愚ナリトナシ暗ニ巴里經濟會議ノ決議ヲ排斥シタルカ今回第六十五回米國議會ニ與ヘタル大統領教書中再ヒ同様ノ主張ヲ宣明セリ但今回ノ聲明ニ在リテハ所謂經濟的交際ニ參加ヲ拒ムノ已ムヲ得サルコトアルヘキニ言及シテ以テ其主張ニ微妙ナル融通ノ餘地ヲ存セル點味フヘシ則チ同教書中此點ニ關スル節々ト左ノ二通信トヲ玆ニ譯出シテ以テ參考ニ資ス

大統領ノ教書抜譯

若シ根本的ニ之(獨逸)ヲ絶滅スル能ハストセハ寡クトモ平和ノ國際團體ヨリ之ヲ排斥セサルヘカラス。我輩ハ喜ンテ平和ニ對スル充分ノ代價ヲ拂フヘク之ヲ拂フニ何等躊躇スル所ナカルヘキナリ我輩ハ此代價ノ如何ナルモノナルカヲ知ル其代價ハ完全ニシテ且公平ナル正義ナラサルヘカラス凡テノ點ニ於テ且ツ敵味方各國民ニ對シテ究極ノ解決ヲ期セシムル正義ナラサルヘカラス。此人道ノ聲ハ講和ハ決シテ復讐的行爲ヲ以テスヘカラス

一國ノ治者カ憎ムヘキ大罪惡ヲ犯シタリトノ故ヲ以テ他國ノ國民又ハ人民マテヲモ亡滅シ又ハ懲罰スヘカラスト主張ス『併合ヲ非トシ戰費賠償ヲ非トシ懲罰的償金ヲ非トスル主義』ノ形式ヲ以テ發表セラレタル所ノモノハ實ニ此思想ニ基ツク……吾人ハ勝利者ノ利益ノ爲メニスル總テノ利己主張ヲ排斥シテ寛仁ト正義トノ上ニ講和ノ基礎ヲ置クヘキ自由ヲ有ス獨逸カ其才幹産業學問企業者ニ於テ成功ヲ博シタリシ場合吾人ハ決シテ是ヲ排斥スルコトナカリキ否吾人ハ寧ロ嘆賞ノ態度ヲ以テ之ニ對シタリ獨逸ハ彼自身ノ努力ニヨリ眞ノ商業帝國ヲ建設シ平和ノ時代ニ於テ勢力ヲ蓄積シタリ吾人ハ彼ノ成功ニ依リテ誘起セラレ工業科學商業等各方面ノ競争ヲ甘受シ其勝敗ノ如キハ一ニ自己ノ頭腦ト進取力ノ如何ニ懸レルモノナリト覺悟セリ然ルニ獨逸ハ優ニ平和的勝利ヲ贏チ得タル秋ニ當リ之ヲ放擲シ代フルニ世界カ最早其ノ實現ヲ許容セサル所ノモノ即チ武力ニ因ル軍事及政治的霸權ヲ把握シ以テ自己カ其ノ最モ怖レ且嫌惡スル競争者ニ卓越シ得サル場合武力ニ依リテ彼等ヲ驅逐セント企ツルニ至レリ則チ吾人カ締結スヘキ平和ハ此非行ヲ矯正スルモノナラサル可カラス……何人モ獨逸帝國ノ生存又ハ獨立若クハ平和的施設ヲ迫害セントスルモノニアラス獨逸國民ノ蒙ルヘキ最惡ノ結果ハ他ナシ獨逸國民ニシテ戰後尙世界ノ平和ヲ攪亂スルニ專一ナル野心滿々タル陰謀家即チ世界ノ各國民カ信用安心スル能ハサル人士若クハ其ノ諸團體ヲ戴カサルヘカラストセンカ獨逸國民ハ今後世界平和ノ保障トシテ成立セシメサルヘカラサル國際團體中ニ伍スル能ハサルニ至ルヘキコト即チ是ナリ國際團體ハ人民ノ團體ニシテ政府ノ團體タルヘカラス若シ獨逸ヲ國際團體ニ入ル、能ハサルカ如キ變調不幸ナル事態

ノ出現セル場合ニハ或ハ獨逸ヲシテ自由ナル經濟的交際ニ與ラシムルコト不可能ナルヘシ何トナレハ自由ナル經濟交際ナルモノハ他種眞正ナル平和ノ國際團ノ存在ヨリシテ生スル自然的結果ナレハナリサレトコノ間ニ何等侵略的意義アルナシ而シテ斯ル事態タルヤ畢竟獨逸不信賴ヨリ生スル萬已ムヲ得サル結果ナルカコレトテモ其ノ事態ノ性質上早カレ遲カレ必スヤ自然ニ改善匡正サル、ニ至ルヘシ……此戰爭ニ於テ犯サレタル大罪惡ハ報復ヲ受ケサルヘカラス、然レトモ此等ノ罪惡ハ獨逸又ハ其ノ同盟國ニ對シ同様ノ罪惡ヲ犯スコトニヨリテ報復サルヘキモノニアラス維也納議會ニ於ケルカ如ク私利妥協ノ契約ヲ締結セント欲スルモノ無カルヘク米國及ヒ世界ノ常人ハ正邪曲直ニ對シ單純穩健ノ觀念ヲ有ス各國政府ニシテ生存セント欲セハ此空氣ヲ呼吸セサルカラス各國政府カ生存セント欲スル限リ一切ノ政略ハ此思想ヲ充分ニ發露セサルヘカラス……戰爭終結ト共ニ來ラサル可カラサル各問題ノ解決法ニ對スル吾人ノ態度ハ吾人ノ參戰ニヨツテ變更サレタル所無シ……正義及ヒ權利均等ハ大ナル代價ヲ拂ツテノミ得ラルヘシ我輩ハ一時的ニアラスシテ永久的ナル世界平和ノ基礎ヲ求メツ、アリ……現戰爭ノ終局ヲシテ我カ味方ニ取リテモ將又我カ敵國ニ取リテモ均シク公明正大ニシテ其ノ間一點非難ノ餘地ナキ誠意ニ基ツクモノダラシムルコトヲ特ニ提言セサルヘカラサルヲ感スルモノナリ戰爭ノ原因既ニ公正神聖ヲ旨トスレハ其ノ解決モ亦同一ノ動機性質ノモノナラサル可カラス神ノ手ハ各國民ノ上ニ置カル各國民ニシテ神ノ正義ト慈悲ニ叶フニ於テハ神ハ之ヲ祝福セン是レ余カ信仰ナリ

(一) ウォルソン大統領排貨運動ヲ非トス

北米合衆國法令

(一千九百十七年十二月六日「ジャパン、アドヴ
アーツ」所載十一月一日附華府通信)

戰後通商停止ニ依ツテ獨逸ヲ罰スルハ非ナリ
戰後國際的排貨運動及ヒ通商停止ノ如キ之ヲ行フヲ正シカラストスルウヰルソソ大統領ノ
意見ハ漸次歐洲各國間ニ勢力ヲ得來レリ
通商上ノ任務ヲ帶ヒテ米國ニ渡航セル各種ノ使節ハ「戰後獨逸ノ製產品取引ヲ拒絶セント
スル計畫ハ歐洲ノ主要ナル強大國既ニ之ヲ拋棄セリ」ト米國關稅委員ニ語レリ
前記ノ使節等ハ貿易及ヒ商務ニ關シテ協議ヲナサント欲シ渡來スルヤ早速米國ノ態度意向
ヲ探知セントシテ關稅委員ト會見シタルカ其ノ際米國關稅委員ハ彼等ニ告クルニ世界ノ敵
愾心ヲ永遠ニ存續セシムルノ虞アル通商上ノ團結ニハ一切反對ナル旨ノウヰルソソ大統領
ノ宣言ハ即チ米國ノ執レル確乎不動ノ政策ナリトノ言ヲ以テセリ
關稅委員等ノ言ニ依レハ歐洲人ハ最初大統領ノ右ノ政策ニ反對ノ意向ヲ抱キシモ彼等ノ感
想ハ今ヤ漸次之ニ賛同ノ傾向ヲ呈シ來レリ右委員等ハ專ラ戰後來國ノ執ルヘキ貿易政策ノ
調査立案ニ從事シ居レリ
委員長トシグ氏カ右貿易政策ヲ概説スルコト左ノ如シ
一、商業上軍事上征服ヲ企テサルコト
二、何レノ國民ト雖其ノ商業上自然ノ發展ヲ妨害セラレサルコト
三、現戰役ニ於ケル敵味方ノ分界ニ基ク差別的通商條約ヲ締結セサルコト
四、萬一自衛的立法又ハ條約ヲ必要トスル場合ニハ之ヲ嚴ニ自衛的性質ノモノタラシ
ムコト

(三) 米國人自由貿易論ヲ唱道ス

(一千九百十七年十二月七日「ジャパン、アドヴ
アーツ」所載十一月九日附ボストン通信)

米國自由貿易協會ハ昨日ノ會合ニ於テ會務ヲ管掌スル幹部ヲ改選シ併セテ戰後ノ活動ニ備
フル方針ヲ決定セリ此方針ノ一トシテ各專門學校及ヒ大學ノ經濟學校教授ヲ會員トシテ一
層自由貿易主義ノ鼓吹ニ便セントス
前記新方針ハ尙一ノ重要ナル意義ヲ有ス即チ米國ノ參戰前ニ於テ戰後活動ノ準備トシテ協
同諸國カ決定セル對獨逸商業戰爭ニ反對セントスルコト是ナリ協會ハ經濟戰爭ヲ以テ果ヲ
總テノ交戰國ニ及ホスモノトシ貿易上各國民ノ間ニ極力相協戮スルコソ各國民ノ正ニ採ル
ヘキ穩健ナル政策ナレトノ意見ヲ保持ス協會ハ又新方針ニ基ツキ保護關稅制度ハ諸國民一
般ノ繁榮ヲ破壞スルモノナルノ事實ヲ論證スルヲ以テ目的トス而シテ年四回發行ノ同協會
機關雜誌「フリートレード、ブロードサイド」(自由貿易偏駁砲)ニ經濟學者等ノ寄稿ヲ歡迎
シ廣ク之ヲ配付シ又會員ノ増加ニ努力スヘシ
役員改選ノ結果紐育ノデョトヂ、ヘーヴン、プトナム氏會長ニ當選セルカ氏ハ最近發刊ノ
「ブロードサイド」誌上ニ於テ自由貿易ノ見地ニ依リ保護關稅カ自然常態ノ下ニ諸國ノ享受
スヘキ繁榮ヲ阻害スルノ影響ヲ明ニシ併セテ獨逸ニ對スル國際的排貨提議ニ反對スヘシ

協會近來ノ活動ハ成立當時ノ活動ニ及ハス前記新方針ハ協會將來ノ成功ニ對シテ責任アル幹部ノ評議ニ依リテ決定セラレタルモノナルカ同幹部ハ今後言論ノ利用ト努力トニ依リテ協會ノ存在ト主義トヲ世人ニ周知セシメント期ス

第九 獨逸外務省ト前駐米同國大使トノ間ニ於ケル祕密電報ノ發表

(外事彙報大正七年第三號)

十月十日國務省ハ Canadian Pacific Railway ノ破壊方ニ關シ前駐米獨逸大使及大使館附武官ニ獨逸參謀部ノ訓令ヲ傳達シタル伯林外務省發電報二通並ニ輸出禁止協議ト米國議會買收運動ニ關スルベルンスドルフ大使ノ祕密電報一通戰時公報ヲ以テ發表セラレタリ次ニ之ヲ譯出ス

(譯者臨時調查部 F. Y.)

獨逸外務省ヨリ元ノ駐米獨逸大使ベルンスドルフ伯爵宛電報二通ハ左ノ如シ

(一)

(祕) 參謀本部ハ完全ニシテ且長期間ノ交通妨害ノ目的ヲ以テ豫定ノ如ク加奈陀太平洋鐵道ヲ數點ニ於テ破壊スルコトニ關シ活潑ナル行動ヲ開始センコトヲ希望ス貴館ニ於テ知ラル、ベーム大尉ハ近ク歸米セントシツ、アルカ同大尉ニ其訓令ヲ授ケタリ大使館附

武官ニ傳言シ必要ナル資金ヲ供給セヨ

一月三日

ナムメルマン(署名)

(二)

(大使附武官ニ對シテ) 貴官ハ次ノ者ヨリ合衆國及加奈陀ニ於テ造營物破壊ヲ實行スルニ適當ナル人物ニ關シ細目ヲ知ルコトヲ得(一)ハペンシルヴァニア州ヒラデルヒアノジョセフ、マックガリテイ(二)ハシカゴ、ミシガン、アウエニユーノジョン、ビー、キーテング

(三)紐育パークラウ十六番地ジェレミア、オリリーナリ
(一)及(二)ハ絕對的ニ信賴スヘシ思慮深シ(三)ハ信賴スヘキモ必スシモ慎思ノ者ニ非ス此等ノ者ハサー、ロージャー、ケースメントノ指定ニ係ル者ナル合衆國ニ於ケル造營物破壊ハ軍需品供給ヲ業トスル各種工場ニ之ヲ行フヲ可ナリトス鐵道、堤防及橋梁ニハ觸ルヘカラス大使館ハ如何ナル事情ノ下ニモ妥協スヘカラス愛蘭人親獨誘化運動ニ關シテモ同様ノ注意ヲ執ラサルヘカラス

一月二十六日

參謀本部代表者

(三)

ベルンスドルフ伯爵ヨリ伯林ニ於ケル外務省宛電報左ノ如シ

千九百十六年五月十日附報告第二六六號ニ關シテ電報スヘシ曩日船舶扣留會議ハ頗ル有效ナル協力ヲ爲シタルカ其ニ關シテハドクトル、ヘール氏ヨリ通知ヲ與フヘシ其會議ハ議會兩院ノ大多數ヲ獨逸側ニ有利ニ轉セシムル爲ニ激シキ運動ヲ開始セントシツ、アリ

北米合衆國法令

五五

向後ノ援助ヲ要ス吾人カ妥協ヲ爲スノ虞ハ全クナシ返電ヲ請フ

第十 敵國人ノ取締ニ關スル件

(一) 敵國人取締ニ關スル米國大統領令

(外事彙報大正七年第三號)

(一九一七年十一月二十日「ニューヨーク」トリビューン) 所載譯者臨時調査部 T. T. Y.)

十一月十九日華盛頓發電

敵國外人ニ對スル米國大統領令ハ本日公布セラレタリ左ノ如シ

合衆國議會ハ其ノ賦與セラレタル憲法上ノ權能ヲ行使シ一九一七年四月六日上下兩院ノ決議ヲ以テ「合衆國ニ向テ強ヒラレタル合衆國政府及ヒ獨逸帝國政府間ノ戰爭狀態ヲ正式ニ聲明ス」ト決議シ又改正法律第四〇六七條ニ

如何ナル場合ヲ問ハス合衆國ト或他國民若クハ他國政府トノ間ニ宣戰セラレタルトキ又ハ他國民若クハ他國政府カ合衆國ノ領土ニ對シ侵略若クハ掠奪的侵入ヲ實行企圖又ハ脅迫シタルトキ又ハ大統領カ此カル事變ヲ公示シタルトキハ敵國又ハ敵國政府ノ出生者市民歸化人若クハ臣民ニシテ米國內ニ居住シ未タ現實ニ歸化セサル十四歳以上ノ男子ハ敵國外人トシテ逮捕檢束禁錮又ハ追放セラレヘシ大統領ハ之ニ關スル宣言若クハ他ノ公然タル方式ニ依リ此種外國人ニ對シ米國ノ執ルヘキ措置ヲ命シ其ノ檢束ノ方法程度及ヒ如

何ナル場合如何ナル保證ノ下ニ彼等ノ居住ヲ認可スヘキカラ定メ又米國內ニ居住ヲ認可セラレサルモノニシテ退去ヲ拒ミ若クハ怠ル者ヲ追放スヘキ規程ヲ設ケ且前記ノ事項及公安ニ必要ナリト認メタル他ノ凡テノ規則ヲ制定スル權能ヲ有ス

ト規定シ又改正法律第四〇六八條第四〇六九條及ヒ第四〇七〇條ノ各條ヲ以テ敵國外人ニ關スル規定ヲ追加シ更ニ一九一七年四月六日ノ大統領令ヲ以テ余ハ敵國外人ノ行爲遵據規則ヲ制定公布シタリ茲ニ余即チ米國大統領タルウヱッドロウ、ウキルソンハ余ニ與ヘラレタル權能ニ由リ前記一九一七年四月六日ノ大統領令ヲ以テ制定公布シタル規則ニ追加シテ前記事項及ヒ公安ニ必要ナリト認メタル左ノ規則ヲ制定公布ス

第十三條敵國外人ハ何レノ運河ヲ問ハス其ノ附近百碼以内ニ立入ルコトヲ得ス又直接若クハ解船ニ依リ使用セラレ又ハ漁船以外内外貿易ニ從事スル總噸數五百噸以上ノ船舶ニ依リ使用セラレ、埠頭、棧橋、船渠ヲ距ル百碼以内ニ立入ルコトヲ得ス

前項ノ埠頭、棧橋若クハ船渠ト接續シ又ハ之ト關聯シテ使用セラレ、一切ノ倉庫、物置、昇降機、鐵道ノ終點若クハ其他ノ終點貯藏所又ハ運搬裝置ヲ距ル百碼以内ニ立入ルコトヲ得ス又二個ノ埠頭、棧橋若クハ船渠ノ距離ニシテ其他ノ之ヲ連接スル海岸線ニ依リ測量シテ八百八十碼ヨリ少ナキ場合敵國外人ハ右海岸線ヲ距ル百碼以内ニ立入ルコトヲ得ス

第十四條、合衆國檢事總長ニ於テ公安及運輸保護ノタメ本令及ヒ一九一七年四月六日ノ大統領令ニ依リ指定シタル禁止區域内ニアラサル倉庫、昇降機、若クハ鐵道ノ停車場、構内又ハ終點ノ附近ニ敵國外人ノ入ルコトヲ禁止スル必要ヲ認メタトキハ檢事總長ハ隨時其地

點及ヒ禁止區域ヲ指定シタル規則ヲ制定公示スルコトヲ得敵國外人ハ其ノ指定シタル一切ノ倉庫、昇降機、貯藏所、鐵道ノ停車場、構内若クハ終點ノ附近其ノ指定シタル距離以内ニ立入ルコトヲ得ス

第十五條、敵國外人ハ公共渡船場ヲ除キ合衆國又ハ合衆國領有地ノ沿岸線ヲ距ル三哩以内ノ一切ノ大洋、海灣、河川若クハ水面ニ立入ルコトヲ得ス但本令ノ關スル限り右沿岸線トハ公海ニ接續シ且ツ太平洋航行ニ從事セル船舶航行シ得ヘキ合衆國領土ニ於ケル海岸線及ヒ全水面ノ沿岸線ナリト定義ス又敵國外人ハ合衆國境内ニ在ル五大湖及ヒ之ニ接續スル水面又ハ港灣ニ立入ルコトヲ得ス

第十六條、敵國外人ハ一切ノ飛行機、輕氣球、飛行船又ハ飛行機械ニ搭乘シテ空中ニ昇騰ルコトヲ得ス

第十七條、敵國外人ハヂストリクト、オプ、コロンビヤ(米國中央政府所在地)内ニ入り込ミ又ハ滞在スルコトヲ得ス

第十八條、敵國外人ハ巴奈馬運河地帯内ニ入り込ミ又ハ滞在スルコトヲ得ス

第十九條、凡テノ敵國外人ハ合衆國檢事總長ノ定ムル時期場所及ヒ方法ニ由リ登録スヘシ檢事總長ニ出來得ル限り速ニ凡テノ敵國外人ノ登録及ヒ其ノ登録「カード」發行ノ準備ヲ爲シ且右登録ヲ行フニ必要ナリト認ムル規則及ヒ條例ヲ制定告示スヘキコトヲ命シ茲ニ其ノ權限ヲ附與ス

凡テノ敵國外人及ヒ其ノ他凡テノ者ハ前記ノ規則及ヒ條例ニ服従スルコトヲ要ス

前記條規ヲ施行スルニ際シ合衆國中央政府及ヒ各州、各准州、各屬領地、各都市及ヒヂストリクト、オプ、コロンビヤノ官署及ヒ官公吏ヲ選擇シテ使用スヘキ權限ヲ茲ニ檢事總長ニ附與ス前記ノ官署及官公吏ハ檢事總長ノ命令ノ下ニ此規則ヲ執行スル爲メ凡テノ行爲ニ付完全ナル權能ヲ與ヘラルモノトス

檢事總長ニ於テ前記登録ノ期日ヲ定メタル後敵國外人ハ其ノ登録「カード」ヲ所持セスシテ合衆國領土内本國及領有地ニ在ルコトヲ得ス

第二十條、敵國外人ハ合衆國檢事總長ニ依リ隨時制定告示セラルヘキ規則ニ完全ニ遵據セスシテ居住若クハ業務ノ場所ヲ變更シ又ハ旅行スルコトヲ得ス

檢事總長ハ前記ノ事實ニ付又公安保護ノタメ必要ナリト認メタルトキハ敵國外人ノ行動ニ關スル規則ヲ隨時制定告示シ又前記規則中ニ敵國外人ヲシテ合衆國中央政府各州廳又ハ地方廳ニ各月各週若クハ其他一定期間ノ届出ヲナシムル規定ヲ設クヘキ權能ヲ有ス凡テノ敵國外人ハ前記規定ニ定メラレタル時間、場所及ヒ官憲ニ届出ヲナスヘシ
本令及ヒ本令中ノ規定ハ苟モ合衆國ノ管轄ニ屬スル大陸又ハ島嶼ノ水陸全部ニ亘リ適用セラレ、モノトス

(二) 在留獨國人登録ニ關スル十二月三十日附新規則

(十二月三十一日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

PLAN TO RESISTER 500,000 GERMANS

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES WEEK OF FEB. 4 FOR OFFICIALLY LISTING

ENEMY ALIENS.

WILL TAKE FINGER PRINTS

FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS REQUIRED ALSO.—To ISSUE CERTIFICATE CARDS

TEXT OF REGULATIONS.

MALES OVER 14 INCLUDED

DOES NOT APPLY TO GERMAN WOMEN OR TO SUBJECTS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The week of Feb. 4 was set aside by the Department of Justice to day for registration of the half million unnaturalized Germans in the continental United States by police and Postmasters, in pursuance of President Wilson's enemy alien proclamation directing this action as a means of minimizing

the danger from enemy sympathizers in the United States

Earlier plans for holding the registration in the Eastern cities first and gradually extending it to the entire country were abandoned because of the fear that some Germans might avoid registration by moving from district to district.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business relations and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering, he must carry certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or Postmaster. Violations of the regulations will be punishable by internment for the war.

The orders do not apply to German women nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as enemy aliens by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not requested to register.

The information obtained will be of distinct value to officials in running down enemy plots and propaganda, and in discovering what Germans bear close watching. The task will be great in cities where the German population is large, and newspapers and citizens will be asked to assist.

Registration plants will be made later for the Philippines, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, Alaska, Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa. Several million registration

blanks and other forms are being prepared by the Department of Justice and will be distributed within the next few weeks.

The registration is under the direction of John Lord O'Brian, special assistant to Attorney General Gregory, and a staff of lawyers appointed for war work.

TEXT OF THE REGULATIONS.

Following are the rules and regulations governing the registration of German enemy aliens :

“ARTICLE I.—PERSONS REQUIRED TO REGISTER—PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER AND FOR VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS.

“1. All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the German Empire or of the Imperial German Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens are required to register as aliens enemies.

“2. This registration shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

“3. All alien enemy required to register who fails to complete his registration within the time fixed therefore or who violates or attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly

promulgated by the President of the United States or these regulations, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, is liable to restraint, imprisonment, and detention for the duration of the war, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by Sections 4,067, 4,069, and 4,070 of the United States Revised Statutes, and to all other penalties prescribed in the several proclamations of the President of the United States and in the regulations duly promulgated by or under the authority of the President.

“4. After the date fixed for the completion of his registration (Article II, B, 11,) an alien enemy required to be registered hereunder who shall be found within the limits of the United States, its Territories or possessions, without having his registration card on his person, is liable to the aforesaid penalties.

“ARTICLE II.—DEFINITION TO BE OBSERVED IN THE INTERPRETATION, CONSTRUCTION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF THESE REGULATIONS.

“A. ALIEN ENEMIES.

“The term ‘alien enemy,’ as at present defined by statute (U. S. Rev. Stat., 4067), includes all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a foreign nation or Government with which war has been declared, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized as

American citizens.

“The following applications of this definition are made:

“1. Females are not alien enemies within the present statutory definition.

“2. A male, irrespective of the citizenship of his parents, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is not an alien enemy, unless

“(a) Such a male born in the United States has become naturalized in or taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign country against which war has been declared.

“(b) A male so naturalized has, subsequent to his naturalization in the United States, become naturalized in or sworn allegiance to a country against which war has been declared.

“3. A male native, citizen, denizen, or subject of a foreign nation or Government with which war has been declared is an alien enemy, even though he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States by taking out first papers of naturalization, or has been partly or completely naturalized in any country other than the United States.

“4. Naturalization of alien enemies can not be completed during the period

of the war unless application for second or final papers of naturalization was made and accepted prior to the declaration of war. (U. S. Rev. Stat., 2171.)

“Note.—Proclamation of war against Germany, April 6, 1917.

“5. A male child born in a country against which war has been declared, of a father who was at the time of such child's birth a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of such hostile nation or Government, is not an alien enemy if his father was naturalized as an American citizen while such child was a minor: provided that such minor child began permanently to reside within the United States before reaching his majority.

“6. A male child born in a country against which war has been declared, of a father who was at the time of such child's birth an American citizen and there temporarily residing, is not an alien enemy.

“7. The marriage of an alien widow to an American citizen during the minority of her children naturalizes as American citizens such of her minor children as are dwelling in the United States at the time of said marriage.

“8. If the second or subsequent husband of an alien widow becomes naturalized as an American citizen the minor children of such widow residing permanently in the United States at the time of the naturalization of such husband are thereby

naturalized as American citizens.

"9. The naturalization as an American citizen of the widow of an alien naturalizes as American citizens her minor children residing permanently within the United States at the time of her naturalization.

"10. Males born in Alsace-Lorraine subsequent to May 10, 1871, and dwelling within the United States, are alien enemies unless naturalized as American citizens.

"11. Males born in Schleswig-Holstein subsequent to Aug. 23, 1866, and dwelling within the United States, are alien enemies unless naturalized as American citizens.

"12. Questions in respect to particular cases not falling within the foregoing definitions should be referred to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

B. FURTHER DEFINITIONS.

"1. The alien enemy required to register is herein termed the 'registrant.'

"2. The term 'registration officer' or 'registration officers' shall be deemed to include every person upon whom these regulations confer the power or impose the duty of registering alien enemies.

"3. The word 'city' or 'cities' shall include every municipality which had, according to the United States Census of 1910, a population of 5,000 or over. (See

Schedule A, annexed.)

"4. The term 'nonurban area' shall include all communities of every character whatsoever other than cities as above defined.

"5. The phrase 'Chief of Police' shall include all officers, boards, or officials, by whatever name designated, who are at the head of, or in direct charge of, the Police Departments of cities.

"6. 'Place of residence' means habitual place of abode. A man is a resident of the city or nonurban area in which he has an habitual place of abode.

"7. The 'chief registrar' in a city shall be the Chief of Police, and in a nonurban area shall be the Postmaster of the largest Office in the judicial district, (see Schedule B, annexed.) The term 'assistant registrar' shall include all persons subordinate to the chief registrar, to whom the chief registrar shall delegate the administration of this registration. In cities the assistant registrars shall be the Captains, Lieutenants, or Sergeants of police in each precinct. In nonurban areas the assistant registrars shall be the Postmasters in each community.

"8. The word 'registrar' shall be construed to mean either 'chief registrar' or 'assistant registrar,' or to include both, according to the requirements of the context.

"9. The term 'registration districts' shall in a city be deemed to be the police

precinct district, and in a nonurban area the district embraced within the local Post Office district.

“10. The term ‘United States’ includes all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

“11. The registration of an alien enemy shall not be deemed to be completed until a registration card is issued to him in accordance with the regulations.

“ARTICLE III.—TIMES AND PLACES OF REGISTRATION.

“1. The dates upon which registration shall take place throughout the United States or in the several cities and nonurban areas therein will be designated from time to time by the Attorney General of the United States. These designations will be made by communications from the Attorney General of the United States to the United States Marshals of the various districts.

“2. In cities (see Schedule A annexed) the registration shall take place in the police stations; in nonurban areas the registration shall take place in the Post Offices.

“3. In nonurban areas where a registrant's place of residence is so located that he receives his mail from two Post Offices the registrant may elect which Post Office he is to register in, but he must immediately notify the other Post Office of his election.

“4. Special provisions will be made as to the times and places of registration in the Philippine Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and in such particular places as are directly under the control of the military, naval, or labor authorities, and also for the registration of alien enemies in the custody of the United States Marshals or the immigration authorities.

“ARTICLE IV.—NOTICE OF TIME AND PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

“When the United States Marshal of any judicial district is informed by the Attorney General of the days on which registration of German alien enemies is to take place in any city or nonurban area he shall immediately notify the chief registrar thereof. Thereupon the chief registrar of a city shall request all daily or weekly newspapers published in said city to publish a notice stating that German alien enemies are required to be registered, and the days places at which registration is to take place, and to repeat the publication of such notice daily or weekly, as the case may be, in every such daily or weekly newspaper issued in such city up to and including the last registration day, and to supplement such notice by any additional publication or notification as may be deemed necessary or advisable. In nonurban areas such chief registrar shall request all newspapers or general circulation in his nonurban area to publish a similar notice in all issues published or

circulated between the time when he received notice of the date fixed for the registration and the date of the registration, and to supplement such notice by any additional publication or notification as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

“ARTICLE V.—METHOD OF REGISTRATION.

“1. Registration shall be made by affidavit of the alien enemy required to master, to be executed in triplicate and accompanied by four unmounted photographs of the registrant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with a light background. Each photograph must be signed by the applicant across the face thereof so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

“2. Each alien enemy required to be registered shall be required to register his finger prints. Suggestions as to the methods of taking finger prints are hereinafter contained.

“3. A registration card will be issued by the registration officer, in the form and in the manner and at the times more particularly hereinafter set forth, to each registrant who shall have properly registered under these regulations.

“ARTICLE VI. SUPPLY AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE NECESSARY FORMS.

“Forms of registration affidavits, registration cards, suggestions, or instructions

to the registrant and other necessary forms will be furnished by the Department of Justice. The various forms will be distributed to the chief registrars in cities by the United States Marshals of the districts and to the registrar in nonurban areas through the Post Office Department. The United States Marshals will be furnished with a reserve supply of forms for distribution to any registration officer on application.”

Article VII, gives (1) the form of registration affidavit, and continues:

“2 The registration officer shall deliver to the registrant three copies of the form of registration affidavit, and also set of suggestions and instructions to the registrant substantially as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Registration of alien enemies.

SUGGESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRANTS.

Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their peaceful dispositions and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States.

Every registrant should read carefully the form of registration affidavit handed to him and ask the registration officer for explanation on all points not clear to him before attempting to fill out the blanks. Registration officers are

instructed to give registrants all possible aid in the way of explanation and advice.

Each registrant is required to furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrant or his representative (with the exception of the blanks indicated to be filled out by the registration officer and the description on the registrant and the placing of finger prints on the blank) and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer and be signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the registration officer, who will fill in the description of the registrant and supervise the fixing of the finger prints and the attaching of the photographs. If the registrant cannot write he must make his mark in the signature space and affix his left thumb print in the space provided opposite the signature space.

The finger printing is a method of identification and follows the practice observed in the military and the naval service of the United States.

The registrant is hereby informed that he must again present himself before he must again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after ten days out before fifteen days from the date of his execution of the registration affidavit to obtain a registration card, upon which he must sign his name, or make his mark, and place his left thumb, print in the presence of the registration officer.

“3. The registration affidavit must be executed in triplicate. It must be personally signed and sworn to by the registrant before the registration officer. The registration officer must fill in the description of the registrant, and all finger prints must be made under the direction of the registration officer. The remainder of the registration affidavit need not be filled out by the registration officer, or in his presence, but may be filled out by the registrant personally or through a representative.

“4. The registration affidavit must be accompanied by four unmounted photographs of the registrant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper with light background. All four photographs must be signed by the registrant across the face thereof, so as not to obscure the features, if the registrant is able to write.

“5. If the registrant is unable to write, he must make his mark in the

signature space in the registration affidavit and his left thumb print must be affixed in the place indicated for the same opposite the signature space.

“6. The registration officer shall register the finger prints of each registrant in the space provided for that purpose on the registration affidavit. The registration of the finger prints must be done by the registration officer personally, substantially in accordance with the directions as to finger printing hereinafter set forth.

“7. If the registrant has conscientious scruples against taking an oath, he may make affirmation to the truth of his statements and answers in the registration affidavits.

“8. All registration officers, as in these regulations defined, are hereby authorized to administer to the registrant the oath or affirmation required herein. The oath is to be taken in the usual manner by the registrant's raising his right hand and swearing to the truth of the statements and answers made by him in the registration affidavit. Affirmation may be made by the registrant's raising his right hand and declaring that he solemnly affirms the truth of the statements and answers made by him in the registration affidavit.

“9. The registration officer shall affix to each of the triplicate registration affidavits one of the photographs of the registrant in the space provided for that purpose. He shall at the same time affix the fourth photograph of the registrant to a registration card in the space provided for that purpose, and fill in the name of the registrant upon the registration card and retain the registration card until the same may be delivered to the registrant as hereinafter set forth.

“10. The registration officer shall take particular care that each registrant lists all the names by which he has ever been known, in the space provided for that purpose in the affidavit. An alien enemy shall not for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use, of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the time of filling his registration affidavit.

“11. After the registration affidavit has been properly executed in triplicate, the registration officer in cities shall legibly print or typewrite the surname, given names, and alias names of the registrant in right hand margin of each registration affidavit in the space provided for that purpose. In nonurban areas these notations shall be made by the chief register.

“12. Every alien enemy shall furnish to the registration officer, in addition to any particular required to be inserted in the registration affidavit, any information which may reasonably be required for the purpose of registering such alien

enemy, or for maintaining the correctness of the particulars stated on his registration affidavit, or otherwise.

“13. All registration officers are reminded that many registrants will need assistance and advice in filling out their registration affidavits, and they are requested to aid such persons in every proper way. Registrants are not to be treated as persons of evil disposition, and the registration officers are urged to deal with them in a courteous and friendly manner.

“ARTICLE VIII.—DIRECTIONS FOR FINGER PRINTING.

“Particular attention is called to the requirement that the registration officer shall register the finger points of each registrant. This must be done by the registration officer personally. The following suggestions are given to those who are not familiar with the method of taking finger prints: On a smooth slab of glass or metal a coating of printer's ink should be carefully spread, evenly and thinly, by means of a roller. The registration officer should then grasp the thumb and each finger of the registrant in turn, beginning with the right hand, and roll the bulb of it on the slab. The thumb and each finger should then be rolled lightly on the paper in the space designated for each. The registration officer should press the finger lightly, so that a clean impression may be made. The rolling is

important, so that the lines on the side as well as the face of the finger may be shown. After this has been done for the thumb and each finger of each hand, flat impressions of the four fingers of each hand should be taken simultaneously and pressed upon the paper in the blank spaces provided for this purpose.

“Almost all police departments are equipped with finger-print apparatus. If not, any local printer can provide the necessary printer's ink and roller. Registration officers in nonurban areas, if unable to borrow the apparatus from any police department, may use the postmarking or stamp-canceling pad.

“ARTICLE IX.—REGISTRANT CARDS.

“1. When the registrant shall have duly executed and sworn to (or affirmed) his affidavit in triplicate, and shall have delivered the same to the registration officer, the latter shall inform the registrant that a registration card will be furnished to him on personal application therefor, at the place where the registrant shall have filled his registration affidavit, at any time after the lapse of ten days and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of the filling of the registration affidavit

“2. After the registration affidavit has been duly executed and sworn to (or affirmed) by the registrant, the registration officer shall immediately proceed to

verify by all possible means the present home address and place of employment stated by the registrant in the affidavit. Some verification of these statements is absolutely necessary. If on investigation these statements by the registrant are found not to be correct, that fact and the name of the registrant and his true residence, if possible, shall be immediately reported by the registration officer to the United States Marshal in the district. A registration card shall not be issued to a registrant whose statements as to his present residence and place of employment are found to be incorrect. If on investigation these statements by the registrant are found to be correct, the registration officer shall issue to the registrant the registration card upon which he has affixed the photograph of the registrant and written his name at the time of the execution and filing of the registration affidavit by the registrant."

Section 3 gives the form of the registration card. Article IX, then continues:

"4. The registration officer, before delivering the registration card to the registrant, shall see that the latter's photograph is fixed thereon in the space provided, and that the photograph is signed by the registrant if the latter can write, and in all cases that the registrant's left thumb-print is affixed opposite thereto in the space provided for the purpose. The registration officer shall also sign the photo-

graph and date and sign the registration card in the place provided for that purpose before delivering same to the registrant.

"5. A registration card shall not be issued to any person who has already obtained one, unless he surrender his former card. If an alien enemy uses a registration card relating to any person other than himself, or for the purposes of obtaining a registration card makes any false statement or false representation in his registration affidavit, he shall be deemed to have violated these regulations.

"6. Particular instructions may be issued to registration officers from time to time governing the issuance to registrants of registration cards,

"ARTICLE X—THE RETURN OF REGISTRATION AFFIDAVITS AND REPORTS ON REGISTRATION,

"A. DUTIES OF ASSISTANT REGISTRARS.

"1. In each place of registration on the day after the last day upon which registration cards are directed there to be issued, the registration officer shall place together in alphabetical order three distinct, complete sets of the signed and executed registration affidavits upon which registration cards have been issued, and shall note upon each of said registration affidavits, in the place provided for that purpose, the issuance of such registration card; and he shall put together in three

distinct, complete sets the signed and executed registration affidavits upon which registration cards have not been issued and shall note upon each of such registration affidavits, in the place provided for that purpose, the fact that registration cards have not been issued on such affidavits. The assistant register in cities shall then prepare, in triplicate, a list in alphabetical order of the names of those registrations, with aliases, if any, to whom registration cards have been issued upon the summary sheets provided for this purpose, and he shall fill in upon such summary sheets the blanks required to be filled in and shall sign each of said summary sheets."

After giving the form of the summary sheet, defining the duties of chief registers and giving certain other technical details, the regulations conclude:

ARTICLE XIII.—CHANGE OF RESIDENCE BY AN ALIEN ENEMY.

"1. Any alien enemy who shall change his place of residence to another place of residence within the same registration district shall immediately report such change to the registration officer of such registration district, and shall present to such registration officer his registration card, for the purpose of having indorsed thereon by such registration officer the change of residence. The registration officer shall immediately give notice, upon a form to be furnished for that purpose, of

such change of residence to the United States Marshal for that district, who shall in turn notify the Department of Justice thereof.

"2. No alien enemy shall change his place of residence to a place of residence within another registration district without a permit. Application for such permit must be made by the alien enemy to the registration officer of the registration district in which the alien enemy then resides. The application must be made upon a form which will be furnished by the Department of Justice, on which form such alien enemy must state full particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be changed, as to the reason for such change, and as to his intended place of residence. The registration officer to whom such application for change of residence is made shall, if no reason against the granting of such permit be manifest to him, indorse such permit upon the registration card of the alien enemy, which, must be presented by the latter to the registration officer for that purpose. The registration officer shall immediately give notice, upon a form to be furnished for that purpose, of such change of residence to the United States Marshal for that district, who shall in turn notify the Department of Justice thereof. On effecting any change of residence from the one registration district to another, an alien enemy shall forthwith report his arrival in the registration district into which he moves to the registra-

tion officer of that district, and exhibit to him his registration card with change of residence indorsed thereon.

“ARTICLE XIV.—These rules and regulations may be modified at any time by further proclamation or other public act of the President of the United States or by further rules and regulations made by the Attorney General of the United States under the authority of the President.

By order of the President.

T. W. GREGORY, Attorney General.”

(三) 十四歳以上ノ男子タル在留獨國人ノ登録ニ關スル紐育南區ノ規則

(一月十二日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

START REGISTRATION OF GERMANS FEB. 4

ENEMY ALIENS 14 YEARS OLD OR OVER TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED AND FINGER PRINTED.

130,000 MUST BE RECORD

THOSE WHO HAVE NOT APPEARED BY FEB. 9 WILL BE SUBJECT TO ARREST.

The Government's order for the registration and finger-printing of male German enemy aliens, of and above the age of 14 years, resident in the Southern District of New York, were issued last night by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy. The registration of Germans in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs and in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, will be directed by the authorities of the Eastern District, of which James M. Power of Brooklyn is the Marshal.

Marshal McCarthy said last night that the number of Germans to be registered in the Southern District is about 50,000, the great majority of whom live in Manhattan and the Bronx. The number in the metropolitan district is estimated at about 130,000. In New York City the registration will be done by the police and in the small towns by the Post-masters.

Marshal McCarthy's instructions issued last night read: In accordance with instructions received from Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General of the United States, I beg to inform you that the registration of German

aliens required by the President's proclamation of Nov. 16, 1917, is fixed to commence in the Southern District of New York at 6 A.M. on Feb. 4, 1918, and to continue on each day successively thereafter between the hours of 6 A.M. and 8 P.M. up to and including the ninth day of February, 1918, at 8 o'clock P.M.

1. Persons Required to Register: All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German Empire, or Imperial Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens are required to register as alien enemies.

You will please request all daily or weekly newspapers published in your city or town to publish a notice saying that German alien enemies are required to be registered, and the days and places at which registration is to take place, and to repeat the publication of such notice daily or weekly, as the case may be, in every such daily or weekly newspaper issued in such city up to and including the last registration day, and to supplement such notice by any additional publication or notification as may be deemed necessary or advisable. In nonurban areas such chief registrar shall request all newspapers of general circulation in his nonurban area to publish a similar notice in all issues published or circulated between the time when he received notice of the date fixed for the registration and the date of the registration and to supplement such notice by any additional publication or notification as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

The chief registrars in cities or municipalities which had by the Federal census of 1910 a population of 5,000 or over are the chiefs of police, or heads of the Police Department, by whatever name known; and in all other communities, the Postmaster of the largest city within this judicial district.

At the same time as issuing instructions to police and Postmasters, Marshal McCarthy gave out on behalf of the Department of Justice, the following "suggestions and instructions" to enemy aliens who will be required to register:

Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their peaceful dispositions and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States.

Every registrant should read carefully the form of registration affidavit handed to him and ask the registration officer for explanation on all points not clear to him before attempting to fill out the blanks. Registration officers are instructed to give registrants all possible aid in the way of explanation and advice.

Each registrant is required to furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than three by three inches in size, on thin paper, with light

background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrant or his representative (with the exception of the blanks indicated to be filled out by the registration officer and the description of the registrant and the placing of finger prints on the blank) and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer and be signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the registration officer, who will fill in the description of the registrant and supervise the fixing of the finger prints and the attaching of the photographs. If the registrant cannot write he must make his mark in the signature space and affix his left thumb print in the space provided opposite the signature space.

The finger-printing is a method of identification and follows the practice observed in the military and the naval service of the United States.

The registrant is hereby informed that he must again present himself before the registration officer, who took his oath after ten days, but before fifteen days from the last day fixed for registration in his registration district to

obtain a registration card, upon which he must sign his name, or make his mark, and place his left thumb print in the presence of the registration officer.

The rules and regulations which will govern the registration were published in full in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 31 last.

(四) 在留敵國人取締規則ヲ獨國婦人ニ適用セントスル件

(一月十日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

ALIEN RESTRICTIONS TO INCLUDE WOMEN

BILL BEING DRAFTED TO REGISTER ALL UNSUBDUED GERMANS— PAROLE SPECIALS DENIED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Enemy alien restriction probably will be extended soon to German women by the Government. Registration to this end is being drafted, and Congressional leaders have assured the Department of Justice that it will be enacted promptly. If this is done before the week of Feb. 4, when a nation-wide registration of unaturalized Germans is to be made under supervision of the Department of Justice, women probably will be included in the census.

Regulations to govern the registration were sent today to police officials in cities and postmasters in small towns, to whom the active administration of the registration has been intrusted. The rules differ from those already made public only in the fact that Federal court districts, not country or local court districts, are to be considered units for gathering census returns.

Of the hundreds of Germans who have been interned since the United States entered the war, only six have been paroled permanently and ten freed for a limited time, according to John Lord O'Brian, Assistant Attorney General. The announcement was made in refutation of widespread reports that the Government had released hundreds of dangerous aliens. In the cases of men paroled temporarily, it is understood the action was taken in order that they might obtain valuable information to aid Government agents in ferreting out plots or propaganda against the United States.

"So far as known, no person found to be a dangerous enemy alien once arrested has ever been permanently released," said Mr. O'Brian. "Of the entire number arrested from time to time as suspicious characters throughout the United States, less than a dozen have ever been the subject of subsequent complaints.

A number of communications recently received direct the attention of the

Attorney General to the fact that unfounded and false reports are being circulated in some parts of the country to the effect that undue leniency is being shown enemy aliens. Such reports are a direct incitement to damage on the part of the wrongdoers and cause serious hindrance in the work of apprehending alien enemies. Instead of tendency rigorous severity has been shown in dealing with persons actually found by the Attorney General to be dangerous to the welfare of the country. Confusion appears to have arisen due to the impression that an arrest is in itself an internment. This is not so. Under the President's proclamation the department is authorized to apprehend and intern enemy aliens found to be dangerous or a menace to the safety of the country. In and around New York City men of this type arrested on suspicion are temporarily detained on Ellis Island, which is not an internment camp. In other parts of the country they are detained in jails or local prisons.

"If after investigation it is decided that the suspect is a dangerous enemy alien, within the meaning of the proclamation, an order is made for his internment and he is delivered forthwith to the custody of the War Department and immediately transferred to a war detention camp. On the other hand, aliens thus arrested on suspicion and not found to be dangerous to the country, are not

interned, but are customarily released upon parole, required to give a bond for good conduct, and report at short intervals to a person satisfactory to the department, known as a supervisor."

(五) 在米獨國人登録令施行ニ關スル檢事總長ノ言明書

(二月二日 ニューヨークタイムズ)

GREGORY DEFINES ALIEN REGULATIONS

ATTORNEY GENERAL GIVES FINAL RULING FOR GUIDANCE OF THOSE WHO MUST REGISTER NEXT WEEK.

PERMITS NO EXEMPTIONS

ALL MALE SUBJECTS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE 14 YEARS OLD AND UPWARD REQUIRED TO ENROLL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The registration of German alien enemies in the United

States will begin next Monday and will continue throughout the week. There will be no exemptions and no exceptions made. In anticipation of the registration Attorney General Gregory today authorized this statement:

"Details incident to the registration of German alien enemies as prescribed by the President's proclamation of Nov. 16 have been completed and assurances of co-operation have been obtained from all of the various agencies which have been requested to aid in the work. The registration will begin on Feb. 4 and be continued through Feb. 9.

"Article 1, Paragraph 1, of the regulations prepared by the Department of Justice, stipulating those who will be require to register, reads:

"All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the German Empire or of the Imperial German Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens, are required to register as alien enemies."

"The definition of alien enemy as given in Article 2 of the regulations is: "The term "alien enemy" as at present defined by statute (U. S. Rev. Stat. 4067) includes all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a foreign nation or government with which war has been declared, being males of the age of fourteen

years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens.

WOMEN ARE EXEMPT.

"The following applications of this definition have been made by the Department of Justice:

"1. Females are not alien enemies within the present statutory definition.

"2. A male, irrespective of the citizenship of his parents, born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is not an alien enemy unless.

"(A) Such a male born in the United States has become naturalized in or taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign country against which war has been declared.

"(B) A male so naturalized has, subsequent to his naturalization in the United States, become naturalized in or sworn allegiance to a country against which war has been declared.

"3. A male native, citizen, denizen, or subject of a foreign nation or Government with which war has been declared is an alien enemy, even though he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States by taking out first

papers of naturalization, or has been partly or completely naturalized in any country other than the United States.

"4. Naturalization of alien enemies cannot be completed during the period of the war (U. S. Rev. Stat., 2171), unless possibly where, (courts here differing,) application for second or final papers of naturalization was made or accepted prior to the declaration of war. (Note.—Proclamation of war against Germany, April 6, 1917.)

"5. A male child born in a country against which war has been declared, of a father who was at the time of such child's birth a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of such hostile nation or Government, is not an alien enemy if his father was naturalized as an American citizen while such child was a minor, provided that such minor child began permanently to reside within the United States before reaching his majority.

"6. A male child born in a country against which war has been declared, of a father who was at the time of such child's birth an American citizen and there temporarily residing, is not an alien enemy.

TAKE STEPPATHER'S CITIZENSHIP.

"7. The marriage of an alien widow to an American citizen during the minority

of her children naturalizes as American citizens such of her minor children as are dwelling in the United States at the time of said marriage.

“8. If the second or subsequent husband of an alien widow becomes naturalized as an American citizen the minor children of such widow residing permanently in the United States at the time of the naturalization of such husband are thereby naturalized as American citizens.

“9. The naturalization as an American citizen of the widow of an alien naturalizes as American citizens her minor children residing permanently within the United States at the time of her naturalization.

“10. Males born in or residing as German subjects in Alsace-Lorraine subsequent to May 10, 1871, and now dwelling within the United States, are alien enemies unless naturalized as American citizens.

“11. Males born in or residing as German subjects in Schleswig-Holstein subsequent to Aug. 23, 1866, and now dwelling within the United States are alien enemies unless naturalized as American citizens.

“The department has refused to grant exemption from registration to any person who is a German alien enemy within the meaning of the law, the President's proclamation, or its own regulations.

“The regulations provide that registration in municipalities which had by the Federal census of 1910 a population of 5,000 or over will be conducted by the local police departments, and take place in the various police precincts or station houses in those municipalities. Registration in communities which had a population of less than 5,000 in the Federal census of 1910 will be conducted through the Post Office Department, and the places of registration will be the various post offices.

“No fees or gratuities are to be paid or given to any registration officer for administering the oath or for any other service performed in connection with the registration. The persons required to register are, by so doing, giving proof of their peaceful dispositions and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States.”

(六) 在留奧洪國人取扱ニ關スル十二月十二日附
大統領布告

(十二月十三日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

PUTS NO RIGID BAN ON AUSTRIANS HERE

PRESIDENT'S WAR PROCLAMATION LEAVES THEM FREE TO TRAVEL

ANYWHERE IN THE COUNTRY.

AVOIDS "ALIEN ENEMY" TERM

THOUSANDS WORKING IN MUNITION PLANTS TO BE UNDISTURBED

WHILE THEY REMAIN LOYAL.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Austro-Hungarian subjects in the United States, most of the million or more of whom are laborers and or loyal to the allied war cause, will suffer few restrictions as a result of war between the lands of their birth and adoption.

In a proclamation today declaring a state of war with Austria-Hungary, in accordance with the act of Congress, President Wilson specified that unnaturalized Austro-Hungarians, unlike the Germans in this country, shall be free to live and travel anywhere, except that they may not enter or leave the United States without permission, and those suspected of enemy activity may be interned. They need not register with police or post office officials, as Germans soon will be required to do

and are not barred from the 100-yard zone about piers, docks, and warehouses closed to Germans, and are not required to leave the District of Columbia.

The President's motive in drawing distinctions between Germans and Austrians was described as two fold. First it was realized that the sympathy of Hungarians, Rumania, Poles, Serbians, Czechs, Slovacs, and other immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, generally is not with the mother country in the war, and they have not been guilty of participation in the campaign of violence practiced under the German war system. Secondly, such a large proportion of laborers in munition and steel plants and coal mines consists of Austrian subjects that it was found practically impossible to administer against them the rigid regulations imposed on the Germans, who are not half so numerous and more individualistic.

The Department of Justice even abandoned its former plans to register Austrians along with Germans because of, the immensity of the task and Administration's determination to minimize embarrassment to Austrians, thousands of whom have demonstrated their loyalty to this country by enlisting in the army and navy.

As an indication of the President difference in feeling toward subjects of the Dual Monarchy it was pointed out that nowhere in the proclamation did he use the phrase "alien enemies," as was done in previous proclamations referring to Germans. Repeat-

edly be referred only to "natives, citizens, denizens or subjects" of Austria-Hungary.

GREGORY EXPLAINS PROCLAMATION.

Attorney General Gregory explained the proclamation in this statement :

"The Proclamation issued by the President to-day proclaims a state of war existing between this country and Austria-Hungary, calls upon all citizens to perform their duty, warns subjects of the enemy to conform to our laws, and enjoins upon American citizens the duty of treating subjects of the enemy who remain loyal to the United States with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"This proclamation differs from the preceding proclamation, relating to the subjects of the German Empire, in that while it authorizes the arrest and internment of any subjects of the dual empire whose conduct may be a menace to the safety of the country, the only restrictions which it contain are prohibition against either entering or leaving the United States without first obtaining permission.

"Many subjects of Austria-Hungary have already demonstrated their strong loyalty to this country by their faithfulness in industrial work, their organization of recruiting committees, and in service with our army. For the present, therefore, no restrictions will be placed upon the movement of subjects of Austria-Hungary.

They are not subject to the restrictions of the previous proclamations relating to German enemy aliens; they will be permitted to reside and labor in prohibited areas and to travel freely without molestation. Only those who are dangerous or disloyal are subjects to arrest."

The President's proclamation reads :

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the Constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date of Dec. 7, 1917, as follows :

Whereas, The Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources

of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

ET WHEREAS, By Sections Four Thousand and Sixty-seven, Four Thousand and Sixty-eight, Four Thousand and Sixty-nine, and Four Thousand and Seventy of the Revised Statutes, provision is made relative to natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a hostile nation or Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward who shall be in the United States and not actually naturalized;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war, and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens, that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land, and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecution of the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace:

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the aforesaid sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all native, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be as follows:

All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austria-Hungary being males of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not naturalized, are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of United States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid, or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and toward such of said persons as conduct

themselves in accordance with law all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the ages of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who fall to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by Sections 4,069 and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in regulations duly promulgated by the President;

And pursuant to the authority vested in me I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety.

(1) No native, citizen, denizen, or subject of Austria-Hungary, being a male of the age of 14 years and upward, and not actually naturalized, shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, Judge or Justice, under Sections 4,069 and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes:

(2) No such person shall land in or enter the United States, except under such

restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe;

(3) Every such person of whom there may be reasonable cause to believe that he is aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States Marshal, or his deputy, or such other officers as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

第十一 通信取締ノ件

(一) 間諜豫防ノ爲獨塊兩國及歐洲中立國ニ對スル
郵便事務ヲ閉鎖スル件

(十一月二十二日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

UNEARTH TRAFFIC IN SPY MESSAGES

LETTERS IN CODE OR INVISIBLE INK CARRIED BY SCANDINAVIAN

SEAMEN FOR PAY.

INFORMATION FOR GERMANY

ONE LETTER IN EVERY FIVE INTRUSTED TO MESSENGERS

SUSPICIOUS—MANY ARRESTS DUE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Operation of a system of regular communication between

the United States and Germany, Austria, and European neutrals was disclosed today by announcement of customs officials that within the last two weeks they had found scores of letters containing inscriptions in invisible ink or code phrases in the clothing or personal effects of ships' crews bound to or from Scandinavian ports. Swedes and Norwegians were most prominent in the traffic, and about one-fifth of the letters were of suspicious character.

Scores of the letters now are under scrutiny, and investigations being made probably will result in arrests of a number of persons on charges of violating provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act forbidding transmission of communications to or from the country except in the regular course of the mails or under license by customs authorities or the War Trade Board.

Officials suspect that crews of vessels plying between the United States and Northern European neutral ports have carried many letters from German spies in this country, the documents being sent to Germany from the neutral port at which they were landed.

Until regulations were promulgated several weeks ago the prohibition against such communications had not been enforced strictly, although customs Inspectors and Secret Service agents had seized many communications of dangerous nature on

ships leaving or arriving at American ports. Extra precautions under the new rules, however, resulted in the roundup of many more letters than it had previously been thought were carried by messenger.

Evidence gathered thus far leads officials to believe that some neutral subjects, aided by Americans, have made considerable money by promoting the clandestine traffic in communications to evade the British censorship of mails before and after the United States entered the war. These are now subject to criminal prosecution, with a penalty of \$10,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment.

Great quantities of commercial communications, called ships' and consignees' mail, are carried by vessels not in regular mail channels, and most of this has been licensed freely by customs officers.

When the new rules under the Trading with the Enemy act were established a strict system of inspection of ships, their crews, and cargoes was begun, and the dangerous nature of many communications found on shipboard was immediately discovered. Before incoming ships were permitted to dock, crews were mustered and their clothing and other personal effects examined carefully. Shore leave was given only by special license, and every precaution was taken to insure against secret passage of letters from the vessel to shore.

This action, taken suddenly without notice to the crews, caused the discovery of many letters such as theretofore had been successfully concealed. These were subjected to examination by chemists and code experts, and one in five was found suspicious.

Most messages in invisible ink apparently were only personal communications from persons in the United States to friends or relatives in Germany, and, although superficially, they bore no evidence of carrying valuable information to the enemy, they were held up on the ground that they might be dangerous.

(二) 外國郵便ヲ檢閲スル件

(十二月二十五日 ニューヨーク(タイムズ))

CENSORS OUR FOREIGN MAIL

BOARD NOW CO-OPERATING WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH INSPECTORS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Censorship of foreign mails, authorized by the Trading

With the Enemy law, now is in full force under a board on which the Post-office, War and Navy Departments, the War Trade Board and the Committee on Public

Information are represented.

Through branch offices at New York, the Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico and such other places as many be necessary, the board plans to carry on the work with as little interference to legitimate correspondence as is possible. The work of rogationization was begun on Nov. 1 and at the request of the Government the news was not published at that time. The Government now has withdrawn its request for secrecy.

The board is in close co-operation with the British and French censorship. It will combine with censorship of foreign mails the present censorship of wireless and cables.

(三) 米國出國者ノ書狀其他ヲ携有スヘカラサルコトニ關
スル命令公布ノ件

(十一月十三日 ノフォーモン・タムス)

FORBIDS VOYAGERS TO CARRY LETTERS

COLLECTOR NEWTON ISSUES NEW SET OF RULES REGULATING THEIR CONDUCT

A set of rules, forbidding travelers on steamships leaving the United States to carry letters, maps, plans, or other papers, and regulating their conduct in other particulars, was issued yesterday by Collector of the Port Byron R. Newton. One of the new rules forbids the sending of fruit, flowers, candy, or other gifts to friends departing on steamships. Among the rules to be complied with are the following:

Limit the articles on your person or in your baggage, as far as possible, to necessary wearing apparel and toilet articles.

All baggage which is not to be retained in the stateroom should be delivered on the pier forty-eight hours before sailing time. All passengers having such baggage should present themselves on the pier the day before sailing, so that the baggage may be examined.

For all articles of commerce a shipper's export declaration must be surrendered to the Collector's representative on the pier before such articles may be laden on board the vessel.

It is unlawful for any person to send, or taken out of, or bring into, or attempt to send or take out of, or bring into the United States, any letter or other writing or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail.

In absolutely necessary cases a license to take or send such matter out of the United States may be granted upon application to the Collector of Customs at the port of embarkation, at least seventy-two hours before time of sailing. In case the letter or other writing, or tangible means of communication, is to be delivered directly or indirectly to an enemy or ally of enemy country, the application for a license shall be made to the War Trade Board.

Travelers should not carry any written or printed matter in their baggage or on their person, as its possession may subject the person or persons concerned to detention in the United States.

Any special article difficult of ready examination on the pier must be submitted for examination at room 123, Custom House, at least seventy-two hours before departure.

The taking out of the United States or of its possessions, by travelers, of any amounts of money in excess of those specified below is unlawful: United States notes, national bank notes, and Federal Reserve notes not to exceed \$5,000 for each adult; American silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins, and silver certificates not to exceed \$200 for each adult, gold coin, or gold certificates not to exceed \$200 for each adult.

All persons leaving the United States are required to exhibit passports from the countries of which they are citizens or subjects.

All passports or other documents required of persons leaving the United States must be presented for visé at Room 123, Custom House, at least forty-eight hours before embarkation.

The new rules say in conclusion that on sailing days passengers should appear on the pier in ample time to permit inspection of their documents and state-room baggage.

第十二 船舶調節ノ件

(一) 米國在泊中立國船舶ノ出港停止ニ關スル件

(イ) 米國ニ抑留セラレタル蘭船貨物ヲ陸揚スル件

(一月二日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

HOLLAND TO UNLOAD SHIPS TIED UP HERE

CATTLE FEED HELD UNDER EMBARGO TO BE SOLD THROUGH FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Dutch Government has at last decided to unload from the 500,000 tons of ships now tied up in American harbors the huge consignments of concentrated cattle fodder and grains intended for consumption in Holland and distribute them in the United States.

Announcement was made to lay that 50,000 tons of the cattle fodder would be available at once and would be sold through the Food Administration. The Dutch, however, have stubbornly refused to come to an agreement whereby the vessels might be put into trade with Argentina and Australia, and an absolute deadlock still exists.

It had been expected that an agreement would be reached by this time with Holland and other northern neutral countries of Europe concerning tonnage, but while concessions have been made by most of the others, Holland has refused to give ground. Diplomatic negotiations have been practically ended here. Efforts, however, are still being made through a representative of the War Trade Board in London, to obtain action favorable to both nations.

For some time the situation as regards the Dutch ships has been looked upon as critical, as many have urged that the United States, in dire need of ships and unable to supply out of its own store sufficient wheat and other grains for the

Allies and the suffering neutral countries, should commandeer the 500,000 tons regardless of consequences. The subject has been discussed at many conferences.

The Dutch Government has been assured that, should it unload the ships and put them into service carrying wheat from South America and Australia its people would service some supplies to tide them over the threatened famine period. But these offers have been refused.

Stress has been laid on the fact that for each day the Dutch ships remained idle one day more at least must the time be put ahead when America would be able to meet any of the requests for foodstuffs. Supplies sufficient for the United States and its allies and the northern neutrals, even though the latter group are placed in the class which must go under the strictest rationing system, will not be available out of America's crop.

The United States has been firm in its stand that the cattle fodder, corn, and wheat now abroad the ships shall not be sent to Holland to feed cattle supplying Germany with fats, and the Dutch diplomats at last have realized that this stand will not be deserted. Much of the wheat and corn has been on the ships since July 15, when the President's embargo proclamation went into effect, and it is scarcely fit for food now. The Dutch are still trading with the Central Powers

and obtaining coal and other supplies in return for fats. The supply of fats which Holland is able to give the Germans, however, has been steadily decreasing. In the negotiations with the Dutch United States officials have pointed out that practically all of the supplies which the ships would carry from South America and Australia would be devoted to the needs of the northern neutrals and to the relief of Belgian sufferers. Such arguments, however, have as yet failed to bring an agreement. The decision to unload the ships now in New York harbor and other American ports has come as the first favorable sign that the Dutch interests might yield. The decision, however, has not been followed by any openly expressed inclination to move the ships.

The Dutch have objected strenuously to the restriction imposed by the United States Government that any of the ships which left American ports should return here before attempting to reach Holland, and the British Government, agreeing to such restrictions, has promised to see that no ship shall pass the blockade without the sanction of the United States.

(ロ) 聯合國對蘭國經濟協商進捗ノ結果對蘭海底

通信禁止ヲ一時取止メタル件

(二月十日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

HOLLAND TO SUBMIT NEW SHIPPING PLAN

WILLING FOR SOME OF HER VESSELS TO BE USED BY ENGLAND AND AMERICA OUTSIDE WAR ZONE.

HOPES TO OBTAIN FOOD

OPPOSES 90-DAY VOYAGE PLAN FOR VESSELS NOW HELD IN AMERICAN PORTS.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 9.—A Foreign Office communication on the proposed economic agreements with the Entente and the United States says:

“The entire complex subjects discussed at London are being considered by the Government and worked out with a view to placing the matter before the American and British Governments as a definite arrangement. The possibility is opened for Holland to insure supplies, which, although based on the country's needs, are limited by the world's shortage of raw materials. These supplies, as well as Dutch

East Indian products, will be transported on Dutch ships, another portion of Dutch shipping will be placed in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission, and the remaining tonnage will be at the disposal of America and Great Britain for use outside the danger zone.

“Other arrangements affecting Holland's relations with other powers are attached to the foregoing, but it is incorrect to say that a demand has been made for the entire stoppage of Holland's exports to the Central Powers

“The round voyage, in a maximum of ninety days, which Dutch ships lying in American ports may make outside the danger zone has nothing to do with the conditions under which America furnishes bunker coal and victualing supplies. These conditions, as they stand, cannot be signed by our ship owners. After consultation with them, the Netherlands Minister at Washington has been instructed to endeavor to obtain exemption from these conditions, as affecting the aforesaid round voyage, and submit to the War Trade Board certain modifications with a view to adapting said conditions to the peculiar position of Dutch owners and vessels.”

LONDON, Feb. 9—The British Foreign Office announces that the embargo on

Dutch cables has been provisionally raised.

In October last Great Britain stopped all commercial cable communication with Holland. This action was taken in order to force the Netherlands Government to place an absolute embargo on the transit of sand, gravel, and scrap metal through Holland, from Germany to Belgium.

SHERRILL ARRANGING TO USE DUTCH SHIPS

AMERICAN IS COMPLETING AGREEMENT IN LONDON—HOLLAND ENDS

DISPUTE WITH ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The London Dairy Mail's political correspondent says that far-reaching diplomatic and economic arrangements between Great Britain and Holland and the Allies and Holland were effected during the week-end. On Saturday the British and Dutch Governments settled the “sand and gravel” controversy.

The embargo imposed on Dutch cable traffic by this country as reprisal for

Holland's refusal to stop German shipments of material for concrete from and through Dutch territory has been provisionally raised. It is stated in Dutch official quarters in London that the provisional period will shortly become permanent following new investigations which the Dutch authorities will forthwith institute as to the source and destination of sand and gravel. There is every likelihood that guarantees eminently satisfactory to Great Britain will be forthcoming.

In London M. van Vollenhoven, special Commissioner for Holland, and Charles H. Sherrill of the American War Trade Board, who represents all the allied Governments, are completing details of an allied-Dutch agreement concerning Dutch shipping for the Allies and allied food and other supplies for Holland. Holland is to receive rations of foodstuffs and industrial materials based on the known necessities of the country subject to the world shortage of food and raw stuffs. These will be carried in Dutch vessels. The entire residue of the Dutch merchant marine will then be placed at the Allies' disposal for transportation needs outside the war and danger zone.

(ハ) 和蘭及瑞典ニ對スル輸出禁止ノ一部解禁ノ件

(二月十二日 ニチーモーン・タイムズ)

AUTHORIZES EXPORTS TO DUTCH AND SWEDES

LIMITED TRADING PERMITTED IN VIEW OF TEMPORARY AGREEMENT

ARTICLES SPECIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The war Trade Board announced today that it was prepared to receive and consider applications for the export to Holland and Sweden, for domestic consumption, of certain specified commodities which are not subject to the general rationing agreements now under discussion with these nations.

Holland and Sweden have already concluded temporary agreements of a limited character with the United States, and it is in view of this fact that the new step, in which Great Britain and France join, has been taken.

The articles for which applications for export licenses will be considered are: Wines; films in exchange foot per foot for films of similar manufacture; phonographic records; pianos; mace-up articles of clothing; straw hats; felt hats, trimmed ready for wear; machinery, including spare or replacement parts; amidol and substitutes, bromine; hydrobromic acid; sodium bromide; opium; alkaloids; ammonium compounds; ferric compounds, camomile; digitalis; nitrate of silver; synthetic drugs,

namely, salvarsan, kharsevan, arsenobillon, novocaine, eucaine, salicylic acid and acetyl-salicylic acid; china; glassware; earthenware; salt-cake; flower seeds, except seeds which are producers of oil; shrubs; musical instruments except instruments composed entirely or mainly of metal; pictures; marble and alabaster for statuary purposes; surgical and medical appliances other than appliances containing rubber; precious stones, real and imitation diamonds other than industrial diamonds; feathers of high value; flowers, artificial; furs of high value; expensive buttons of bone or horn; toys; carpets, Oriental, of high value; gauge glasses; teeth, artificial, except such as contain platinum or other rare metals; laces, hand made, such as Maltese lace; corn; tooth brushes.

The above list is a common one agreed to by Great Britain, France and the United States. The inclusion of an article does not necessarily mean that its exportation will be freely permitted by all or any of these nations. Principles of conservation will be applied as heretofore.

In the case of proposed shipments to Holland, the prospective importer abroad must first obtain a Netherlands Overseas Trust import permit. When this is received, he will advise the seller in the United States, who will then apply for an export license from the Bureau of Exports, War Trade Board, in Washington.

For proposed shipments to Sweden, the prospective importer abroad must first make known to the United States Legation at Stockholm his intention to import and advise the seller that he has done so. After he has done this, the American exporter should then apply for an export license from the Bureau of Exports.

On and after tomorrow British letters of assurance to Sweden and Holland will no longer be issued by the British Government for shipments covered by licenses dated tomorrow or later.

In considering applications for export licenses, preference will be given to shipments ordered prior to July 9, 1917, and in making applications shippers should give any particulars of this character which might assist the board.

As all applications for shipments to Holland and Sweden must be passed on by the Washington office of the War Trade Board, shippers are requested to mail their applications direct to Washington and not to a branch office.

(二) 聯合國對蘭國ノ經濟協約ノ成行ノ件

(三月十四日 ニューヨークタイムズ)

SAYS ALLIES RESCIND WAR ZONE CONCESSION

NOT WILLING NOW TO KEEP DUTCH SHIPS OUT OF DANGER AREA,
MINISTER ANNOUNCES.

THE HAGUE, March 13.—The Foreign Minister, Dr. Louzon, presented to the States General today a note explaining the positions of the negotiations with the Allies for an economic arrangement. The Minister said that since the note was drafted he had received information of the allied Governments' desire to withdraw their promise to accept the Dutch condition that vessels sailing in the interest to the allied Governments should not be employed in the danger zone.

The note states that America has agreed to furnish 100,000 tons of wheat to Holland before the conclusion of a definite arrangement, on condition that Holland immediately place at the disposal of the Allies 500,000 tons of shipping, as if a definite arrangement already existed. The Dutch Government is inquiring as to whether it is possible to enter into such a transaction, and hopes speedily to arrive as a decision.

(六) 英米諸國蘭國カ三月十八日迄ニ臨時協定ニ同意セサルトキハ其碇泊蘭船六十萬噸ヲ徵發セントスル件

(三月十五日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

DUTCH SHIPS TO BE SEIZED NEXT MONDAY

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN FEAR OF DELAY AND WILL
TAKE OVER 600,000 TONS.

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT SO AVEID THAT DIRECT ACTION IS FORCED ON ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The United States and Great Britain have notified Holland of their intention to take over Dutch ships in American and Entente ports on March 18, unless Holland is able to reach a definite agreement regarding the vessels by that time.

Six hundred thousand tons of Dutch shipping, concerning which there have been negotiations for some months, is involved in this decision, which is of vital importance to the American and Entente side of the war and may be fraught with elements of far-reaching consequence for the people of Holland. There are 2,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping, but only 600,000 will be seized next Monday. The

remaining 1,400,000 tons in Dutch ports will not be touched. It is only the purpose to take over the 400,000 tons in American ports and the 200,000 tons in Entente ports. The liner *Nieuw Amsterdam*, a vessel of 17,250 tons, will not be touched, because she came to this country under an agreement that she would be permitted to return to Holland.

The decision of the American and British Governments is based on the fact that this tonnage is vitally needed and the fact that Germany has refused to permit the Dutch Government to live up to the *modus vivendi* into which Holland recently entered.

The American Government and its co-belligerents have been influenced by the fact that Holland is obviously in a state of duress and has been so terrorized by the German submarine menace that she fears to put into effect the voluntary agreement with the Allies regarding the ships. This agreement provides for food supplies for Holland and contained other benefits for that country. It provided for the departure of Dutch ships now in Dutch waters to replace Dutch ships sailing from this side with supplies for Holland and for Belgian relief, a ship for which the justification is obvious when it is considered that otherwise the Dutch ships now on this side of the Atlantic would gradually have been transferred to

German control upon reaching harbors on the other side which can be largely sealed up by German submarines.

HELD IN TERROR BY GERMANS.

Germany, it was learned tonight, has, in fact, prevented the execution of this *modus vivendi* by threatening to torpedo any Dutch ships sailing for this side of the Atlantic under the agreement. In other words, the German Government, which has adopted an insolent and domineering attitude toward all the neutrals of Europe, placing them under virtual duress, has threatened to sink any Dutch ships moving under the temporary agreement with the United States, and prevented Holland from living up to the agreement. After the *modus vivendi* was negotiated the proposal was made in the negotiations at London for a general and permanent agreement by which this country and the Allies were to obtain the use of the Dutch ships in American and Entente ports. The proposed permanent agreement provided that Dutch ship owners should be fully compensated for the use of their ships, that the vessels should be returned after the war, and if sunk during the war would be paid for. The agreement also provided that Holland should be supplied with food.

For two months the London proposal has lain without action, and it is now learned that the delay has been due to the same form of German terrorism which

has prevented Holland from observing the *modus vivendi*. Germany has threatened to close up the narrow open route in the North Sea to Dutch ports by the unrestricted use of submarine, if any agreement is concluded between Holland, the United States, and Great Britain.

Accordingly the United States and Great Britain have decided to wait no longer, and have served final notice of their intention to seize the 600,000 tons of Dutch ships in American and Entente ports next Monday, unless the agreement is reached. It is expected that Holland will sign any agreement before Monday and the seizure of the ships is a *ferogone* conclusion. By signing the agreement the Dutch Government would be defying the German Government at a time when, flushed by the Russian and Rumanian collapse, the Berlin Government is in a mood to hesitate at nothing to accomplish its war aims, even to the extent of violating the neutrality of Holland, or any other neutral.

In taking over the ships, the United States will give to Holland everything that we had indicated a willingness to furnish under the terms of the permanent which German terrorism has blocked. We will give ample compensation for the use of the vessels, will, restore at the end of the war those of them that are left to their original owners, and in the case of those lost in the war we will pay for

them. We will also provide Holland with the food supplies we promised under the proposed permanent agreement. At the present time Holland has enough food to last until May. The rights of the owners of the vessels will be safeguarded in every possible way. They will be provided with adequate insurance, and the vessels will be provided with armed guards, and also conveyed.

NORWEGIANS SATISFIED.

The use of Norwegian ships in American and Entente ports has been obtained under a chartering arrangement that is satisfactory to their Norwegian owners. Danish ships are being used by the Entente under a chartering arrangement. The Swedish Government has held its shipping, and 250,000 tons, in Swedish ports, and arrangements for the use of the vessels have been under way, but the vessels are tied up through fear of the German submarine. The only other European neutral—Spain—has ships which are operating as free lances of the sea.

By utilizing 600,000 tons out of the total of 2,000,000 tons of Holland shipping we will leave 1,400,000 tons of shipping in Dutch and a few other ports for their own use. Any portion of this 1,400,000 tons that the Dutch Government cares to use in carrying much needed food supplies can be so utilized, but it is understood not more than 300,000 tons of it would be for that purpose.

The American Government and its co-belligerents entertain no disposition to resent the failure of Holland to observe the *modus vivendi* or conclude the permanent arrangement that was sought. It is well understood by the American and British Governments that The Netherlands Government is acting under German duress. While they fully appreciate this situation, the need for ships is so great and the right of the Entente Governments to seize them under the law of angary, a well-recognized principle in international law, is so clear that the United States and British Governments have no other alternative but to put the agreement into force by direct action. Under this action the United States will take over the ships just as if an agreement existed, and will go no further in the proposed use of the ships than the Holland Government itself was willing to go.

The American and British Governments might lawfully take over the vessels without granting any special concessions to Holland. However, it is their purpose to take no advantage of the plight in which Holland has been placed, but merely to take over the ships under international law and to make to the people and Government of Holland the concessions of providing for the return of the ships at the end of the war and the concession of providing Holland with food supplies. But the food is to be carried not in the ships which are to be seized on Monday, but

in those in Dutch ports.

FOOD AWAITS THE DUTCH.

The Dutch Government has been notified that a considerable supply of food has been placed at its disposal, and that Holland may send her ships for it. Full guarantees have been given by this Government that ships sent out for this food will be allowed to return. Assurances have been given that these ships will be bunkered and that none of the vessels so utilized will be seized, commandeered, or requisitioned by the United States or its co-belligerents.

Whether Germany will permit Dutch ships to travel the seas for this purpose is not known. But it is clear that if the Berlin Government refuses to allow Holland to send ships to transport the breadstuffs that we have placed at the disposal of Holland, the blame for that must rest on Germany, and not on the United States or its co-belligerents.

The American Government is anxious to aid in the food supply of Holland for its own legitimate needs. These needs are great now, and will be much greater after next May, unless Germany permits ships to take food to Holland. The good faith of the United States in the matter is shown by its treatment of the *Nieuw Amsterdam*, which came to this country under special guarantees. Concerning

this phase of the matter, the War Trade Board, which has been in charge of the negotiations, issued this announcement:

"In accordance with an understanding with Holland, the War Trade Board has authorized the departure of the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam, now in an American port with passengers for Holland. The liner will carry food cargoes from two Dutch steamers, which have been prevented from sailing for Holland by the German refusal to permit the Netherlands to carry out the *modus vivendi* with the United States and its associates, and by Germany's threat to sink any Holland ship attempting to leave Dutch ports under that arrangement. Under these circumstances the War Trade Board authorized the transshipment of the food cargoes, principally rice, from the tied-up vessels to the Nieuw Amsterdam to make sure that they reached Holland in time. The party of officials of the Holland colonies in the East Indies, who arrived on the Nieuw Amsterdam, are continuing their journey to the East Indies from a Pacific port on the Dutch liner Oranje, whose departure has also been facilitated."

These two cargoes would otherwise have been prevented from reaching Holland under the threat of the Germans to torpedo them. In connection with the seizure of the Dutch ships the American and British Governments will see to it that an adequate amount of tonnage will continue to sail to the East Indian colonies of the Dutch and provide these vessels with bunkering. This will do away with any worry on the part of Holland that her colonies will be cared for as well as their trade during the duration of the war.

The Dutch Government has felt obliged for two reasons to refuse to permit the employment of Dutch ships in the war zone, the first being that German submarines would attack them, the second that the granting of such use of its tonnage by Holland would certainly bring retaliation from Germany.

GERMANY'S POSITION ALARMED BY THREATS AGAINST NORWAY.

Holland's situation has been particularly delicate owing to her proximity to Germany and the immediate danger of complications with the German Government should the Dutch authorities commit any act which the German officials might pronounce unneutral. On the other hand, Holland is in desperate need of the commodities which she can obtain only in the United States and has been seriously concerned on account of the possibility of non-compliance with the Allies' and America's wishes resulting in the suspension of the negotiations, which, after many months, appeared to be near a definite agreement until the new demand was presented.

The Dutch Government has been keenly interested in the recent inspired statements in the German press in regard to the agreement between Norway and the United States, implying threats of retaliation, and also the German emanations concerning the intentions of the Berlin Government with respect to Scandinavia generally and each of the Scandinavian countries individually.

There is a broader aspect to the question than the mere utilization of Dutch steamers. By threats and a policy of duress the German Government has been trying to swing the remaining European neutrals under the political and economic sway of Germany. This is being attempted through the pressure of starvation. Germany, by refusing to assent to agreements for the use of neutral ships by the Entente, has tied up millions of Dutch, Swedish, and other neutral tonnage. This tonnage could be most successfully used otherwise in taking food supplies into these countries and feeding their peoples, and it is essential that neutral tonnage be used as far as possible for this work.

ACTION ENTIRELY LEGAL.

It was made plain today in official quarters that there was nothing new in international law involved in the proposal to seize and use the vessels. In the war between France and Prussia in 1870, the German Government exercised this

right of taking over neutral ships, and has done so during this war. When the war broke out in 1914 a Greek battle cruiser was being constructed at Kiel, Germany. Greece was then neutral. This vessel was seized by the Berlin Government. The American Government itself has also exercised this right during the war by taking possession of ships that were under construction in American yards for neutrals as well as for Entente powers.

ALLIES TIRED OF DELAY.

GERMANY HAS CONSTANTLY OBSTRUCTED NEGOTIATIONS FOR DUTCH SHIPS.

LONDON, March 14.—Because of the long delays in the negotiations with Holland over Dutch ships in allied ports and the slowness of the Dutch Government to act, Great Britain and the United States have reached an agreement to end the negotiations and take over all such ships next week for the use of the Allies. Every precaution will be observed to safeguard the rights of the owners. The ship will be insured and armed, and any vessels sunk will be replaced at the earliest possible time after the war.

The amount of tonnage made available to the Allies through the Dutch arrangement is 1,000,000 tons, of which 70 per cent. is in the United States, 15 per cent. in British ports, and 15 per cent. in other allied ports.

A similar arrangement already made in the case of Norway is working satisfactorily to the Norwegian owners and shipping interests.

The allied decision finds a legal basis in the law covering the forcible seizure of a ship for public use, under which a belligerent nation may use neutral tonnage if adequate compensation is paid. The Germans exercised this right on British vessels in the Franco-Prussian War. As regards Dutch ships in other than ports in Great Britain and the United States it is believed the arrangement includes a number of such vessels in Far Eastern ports. A telegram from The Hague yesterday stated that the Dutch Foreign Office had learned that clearances had been refused to several Dutch vessels at Singapore.

The negotiations with Holland have been in progress for many months, and it was expected an arrangement would be reached last Christmas. The Germans, however, were continually bringing pressure to bear Holland, and the delay in reaching an agreement operated continuously to the advantage of Germany, and to the disadvantage of the Allies. Realizing the difficult position of Holland, the Allies decided to force an immediate settlement.

While Germany has been obstructing the employment of Dutch ships by the Allies she has been enjoying the use of Dutch barge tonnage on the German canals to an amount greater than the ocean-going tonnage which the Allies will secure under the new arrangement.

EIGHTY SHIPS INVOLVED HERE.

LARGE DUTCH VESSELS BOND FOR SOUTH AMERICA HALTED AT CANAL.

Rumors have been afloat in New York shipping circles for several days that another crisis, after everything had been thought settled, had suddenly developed in the negotiations between the United States and Holland, regarding the employment of the Dutch ships in American waters on behalf of American overseas trade. The whole matter has been guarded with extraordinary secrecy, however, and only a very few persons in New York, all of them in the inner circles of the Shipping Board administration, have known more than that some move was impending.

The Shipping Board has recently, although with great care and secrecy, been issuing orders to hold up the sailings of all those Dutch ships—about forty in number—which it had already succeeded in chartering from their owners and allotting to American firms to operate in designated trades. Especially significant was the fact that while some of these ships were permitted to sail these were only bound to other American ports. Several, for instance, in the last week have been moved from New York to Norfolk and others permitted to sail to San Juan, Porto Rico, and Colon, Panama. But none has been permitted to leave American jurisdiction, and some bound for South American ports have been halted at the capital.

It was, of course, impossible to keep entirely secret the holding up of these steamers, many of them having already taken on cargo and obtained clearance papers, but the explanation circulated was that there was a minor hitch in the disposal of the ships because of the demand of the Commission for Relief in Belgium that a larger proportion of them be turned over to it than was originally contemplated.

There are, all told, some eighty Dutch steamers tied up in American ports, representing a total deadweight tonnage of about 400,000 tons. Most of them

have been here ever since last August, when clearance was refused under the President's embargo proclamation. Negotiations looking to their employment in the coastwise, West Indies and South American trade by the United States Shipping Board have been under way almost continuously for the past four months. Last February it was understood that these negotiations had been successfully completed, and, as already mentioned, forty of them actually were chartered from their owners and allotted to American firms to operate.

Representatives of the Dutch steamships now in this port received no official word yesterday as to the decision of the British and American Governments to take over Dutch tonnage on Monday. Adrian Gips, Managing Director of the Holland-America Line, said he had received no word from Washington. At the office of Funch, Edye & Co., agents for many of the Dutch freighters, it was said that no notification of the Government's intention to commandeered Dutch vessels had come to the office.

The Dutch Consul, Steyn Parve, would not comment on the news. The consulate here, he said, had nothing to do with the negotiations.

When news arrived in the financial district yesterday of the Government's intention to seize the Dutch ships there was a practical cessation of dealings in

Dutch exchange. Quotations continued nominally at the rate prevailing before, around 44.75 cents per guilder for check transfer and 45½ cents for transfer by cable, compared with the normal pre-war quotation of 40.20 cents for checks. Bankers said that the market hung poised, awaiting the next development in the shipping situation.

The feeling in bank circles was that the large banking interests in Holland did not fear grave difficulties between the Allies and the Netherlands over the ship question, but had decided to exercise caution in exchange dealings until the situation cleared up. Since the embargo on shipments from the United States went into operation activity in the Dutch exchange market at New York has been restricted. The stoppage of business yesterday was sufficiently abrupt, nevertheless, to attract attention immediately.

() 和蘭船徵發方ニ關スル米國大統領令要領

○和蘭船徵發方ニ關スル米國大統領令(三月二十六日官報) 本件ニ關シ在米國田中臨時代理大使ヨリノ本月二十二日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

和蘭船徵發方ニ關シ大統領ハ三月二十日大要左ノ布告ヲ發シタリ

戰時緊急ト必要ニ應シ戰爭遂行ノ目的ニ供スルタメ交戰國ハ其領海内ニ於ケル中立國

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(ト) 戰時通商局西國ニ對スル輸出ヲ禁止シ且西國定期船出港ヲ停止シタル件

(二月一日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

HOLD UP SAILINGS OF SPANISH LINERS

WAR TRADE BOARD STOPS ISSUING LICENSES FOR EXPORTING OF MERCHANDISE.

SIX VESSELS NOW IN PORT

COMPANY'S AGENT ASSERTS POSTPONEMENT AS DUE TO FAILURE TO
RECEIVE CLEARANCE PAPERS.

The War Trade Board ceased yesterday to issue licenses for export of merchandise to Spain, and the Spanish Line posted a notice in its office in this city that the sailing of the vessels of that line had been indefinitely postponed. At the office of the company, Pier 8, East River, any knowledge of the War trade Board's action was denied. J. Zaragoza, the agent, said that sailings had been postponed because clearance orders for the steamships ready to sail had not been received from Washington.

There are six vessels of the Spanish Line in port and another one is due within the next day or two. The immediate effect of the order had been to hold up the sailing of the steamship C. Lopez y Lopez, which is loaded and ready to sail, and the Alfonso XII, which was scheduled to sail today. This vessel is the crack steamship of the line. She was formerly the German steamship Havel, and is the product of the Vulcan Works at Stettin. There are about 250 passengers booked to sail on her. She has on occasion been used as the private yacht of the Spanish royal family. The C. Lopez y Lopez is anchored in the stream and all

ready to sail as soon as orders come from Washington. Her agents say that she carries a cargo that consists of machinery and general merchandise.

The following vessels of the company's fleet are assembled here: The Alfonso XII, of 12,192 gross tonnage; the Manuel Calvo, 11,275 tons; the Antonio Lopez, 10,912 tons; the P. de Sarrusteul, 9,246 tons; the C. Lopez y Lopez, 8,468 tons, and the Alicante, 6,401 tons. The Isla de Panay, of 7,803 tons, is due and the order will affect her leaving port. The vessels ply between Barcelona, Cadiz, and other Spanish ports and New York, calling in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Mexico.

"There has been circulated today a report to the effect that this company has suspended all services," Mr. Zaragoza said in a formal statement. "We beg to correct this erroneous impression and state that so far as we are advised this company will continue its service as usual. The steamship C. Lopez y Lopez is loaded and ready to sail and only awaits her clearance from Washington, which is the usual procedure. The passenger steamship Alfonso XII, will be ready to sail in a few days and no difficulties are expected in obtaining clearance. This vessel was originally scheduled to sail tomorrow and notice was posted in this office advising passengers that the sailing had been postponed. This was to afford passengers an opportunity to remain ashore, as the Government regulations do not permit pas-

passengers to go ashore after once embarking. Our steamship Manuel Calvo has been released today and sail as soon as laden. Three other vessels are discharging and loading their cargoes as customary."

Some of the passengers who have arrived on the steamships from Spain have been under the scrutiny of the agents of the Department of Justice. It is said that at one time many came in on Swiss passports, and the scene at the pier when some of the liners discharged their passengers was about the same as followed the landing of a German steamship. This however, was before America entered the war. Since then, it is said, there has been a falling off in this class of passengers. The Government is also said to have been keenly interested in the passengers who traveled to Spain from Vera Cruz. An official of the company was asked whether the pictures printed in a New York newspaper on Sunday showing a German U-boat in a Spanish port being supplied from a Spanish steamship had anything to do with the Washington order. He said that he did not think so.

(チ) 米佛兩國及西國間ニ物資供給ニ關スル協約成立ノ件

(二月二十三日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

FRANCE WILL SHARE SPANISH SUPPLIES

OBTAINED AGREEMENT FOR ARMY NEEDS AT THE SAME TIME AS AMERICA.

HELP TO ALLIES IMPORTANT

BRITAIN AND ITALY MADE ARRANGEMENTS PREVIOUSLY

WITH THE MADRID GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The French Government as well as the Government of the United States was a party to the trade agreement signed yesterday at Madrid, under the terms of which the Spanish Government will furnish to the United States, and, as it became known today, to France as well, mules, blankets, and various materials to supply the American and French forces in the theatre of war.

The negotiations for the Government were conducted in part by Major August Belmont United States national army who is now in this country, and by A. P.

Huntingdon, in conjunction with Ambassador Joseph E. Willard and the American Embassy in Madrid. France was represented in the negotiations by M. Lasterie, Under secretary of Finances and M. Meunclere. The Spanish Government's negotiators were Señor Garrica and Señor Senen.

A copy of the American agreement is in the possession of the State Department. The agreements, while understood to be practically similar, were signed separately by the French and American Governments. Under the arrangement Spain will receive from this country cotton, oil, food, and other articles.

The negotiations are partly the out-come of the interallied war conference in Paris and partly of the failure of Spain to honor orders placed by General Pershing and the French Government for blankets and military supplies. The Spanish Government offered difficulties of railroad transportation as a reason for failure to let these goods go forward to the French front, but diplomatic negotiations were initiated when the United States prevented the sailing to Spanish ships from American ports by withholding bunker coal.

The agreement between the United States and France on the one hand and Spain on the other is to lapse in a year unless renewed in the meantime. The Governments of Great Britain and Italy had already concluded arrangements with

Spain under which these countries were to obtain material for the use of their armies. With the conclusion of the formal reciprocal arrangements with France and the United States, all the principal Governments fighting Germany are in a position to obtain needed supplies in Spain for their forces in the field. The importance of the agreements does not lie so much in the ability of the Allies to obtain supplies as in the saving of allied tonnage through not being obliged to carry such supplies across the Atlantic.

It is apparent that the agreements have a wider significance with respect to the United States and Spain in that they lay the foundation for more intimate and voluminous trade relations between the two countries.

(リ) 戦時通商局敵國トノ通商制限ヲ條件トシテ諾威國
ニ食料其他ノ供給ヲ提議スル件

(一月二十七日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

WAR BOARD OFFERS EXPORTS TO NORWAY.

100,000 TONS OF COMMODITIES FOR 1918 DEPEND ON RESTRICTING

TRADE WITH ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Norway's requirements in food, raw materials, and other necessaries have been determined by the War Trade Board, which has supplied to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian Commissioner, a list of the commodities this country is willing to supply for this year and what is required of Norway as regards exports to Germany.

In making this announcement tonight the War Trade Board said the proposed agreement was intended to operate for the period of the war, subject to termination by either party at the expiration of one year from date and at any time thereafter provided three months notice was given.

For the remainder of this year the allowance to Norway is approximately 500,000 tons of commodities, including 300,000 tons of bread grains, 500,000 tons of sugar, 14,500 tons of coffee, 10,000 tons of pork and beef, 86,000 tons of oils and fats, 20,000 tons of oil seeds, and lesser quantities of cotton, raw, yarn all manufactures, wool, lead, and starches.

When Norway's requirements of oil cakes, hides and skins, and other commodities are determined they will be permitted to go forward, due regard first being taken, however, to the needs of the Allies and other neutrals. Stocks of imported foodstuffs and other supplies in Norway are, when ascertained to be deducted from the quantities given in the memorandum.

The board said it had decided to allow to move the commodities set out in the memorandum without waiting to ascertain Norway's needs along other lines because of the pressing necessity in Norway for foodstuffs and other supplies.

Regarding re-exportation to the Central Powers by Norway, the board says no foodstuffs are to be exported except 48,000 tons of fish and fish products per annum. As fish oil is readily convertible into an edible fat by admixture with certain other oils, such as cottonseed oil which Norway wants from the United States, the board holds that Norway may not export to the Central Powers fish or products of fish in any way prepared with supplies imported from the United States or its associates, and that the export of each class of fish and fish products is to be made in form in ordinary commercial use of the past.

So far as the war needs of this country permit Norway will have the necessary copper, and the board agrees to Norway's export of copper to the Central Powers compensation for copper received from those powers in manufactured form.

Restrictions are also placed on the exportation of calciums, antimony, tin, nickel, and certain ores and alloys.

The board stipulates that in consideration of the supplies to be furnished Norway, no materials recognized as ingredients of munitions and supplies of war shall be furnished the Central Powers, and that no commodity furnished by this country shall be sent to Germany or used in the production of any other commodities which may be exported to the Central Powers.

It is also stated by the board that Norway is not expected to export to any neutral country contiguous to the Central Powers anything which she agrees not to export to the enemies of this country unless she provides by agreement with the neutral country that no commodity so exported shall be re-exported directly or indirectly to the Central Powers.

An early reply from Dr. Nansen is expected by the board.

(ヌ) 米諾兩國間ノ經濟協商成立シ米國抑留中ノ諾國船ヲ解放スル件

(二月二十三日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

FULL TRADE COMPACT MADE WITH NORWAY

FODDER SHIP RELEASED AFTER AIR POINTS IN DISPUTE HAVE BEEN SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A complete economic agreement, in which Great Britain and the other allied nations are in accord, has been reached between the United States and Norway. The terms have not yet been made public.

Announcement of the successful conclusion of negotiations between the War Trade Board and Dr. Fridtolf Nansen, the Norwegian Commissioner, which have extended over several months, was contained in this statement issued by the board tonight through the Committee on Public Information.

“The War Trade Board, acting in harmony with a similar decision of the British Government is regard to the Norwegian steamer Alfred Nobel, has decided to release the Norwegian steamer Kim, now lying in an American port, and permit it to proceed to Norway with its cargo of oilcake for fodder purposes. Dr. Nansen, Norwegian Commissioner in the United States, has been informed of the decision, which was taken in view of the fact that the general negotiations with Norway have reached a point where nothing remains except the drafting of the agreement.”

“Both cargoes, that of the Alfred Nobel, comprising flour and other foodstuffs, were loaded in the Argentine and are covered by the Norwegian rationing agreement about to be drafted.”

Norway, in a note handed to the War Trade Board Feb. 11, in reply to a memorandum of the Board of Jan. 26, acceded to most of the American demands. It refused to agree not to export to the Central Powers many of its own products, including ingredients of munitions and other supplies of war, on the ground that it depended on Germany for many necessary commodities and had to furnish that supplies in return.

These conditions were agreed to by Norway: That it would permit no American products to go to the Central Powers.

That it would not export to the Central Powers any of its own products replaced by imports from America.

That it would limit the exportations of fish and fish products in the Central Powers to 28,000 tons annually.

That in exporting to neutrals it would require guarantees that they would not allow to reach the Central Powers any products which Norway agreed not to export direct to these countries.

That where machinery, coal, oil, kerosene, or other auxiliaries imported from the United States were used producing commodities in Norway, the product should not be shipped to the Central Powers.

That it would institute a rationing system for its production.

In addition, Norway agreed to limit its necessary exportations to the Central Powers, and in compensation for essential supplies from the United States and its associates, offered the “for predominant part of its export surplus” to America and the Allies, “in addition to the exceedingly important service and sacrifices which the Norwegian merchant marine has rendered during the war.”

After the receipt of the reply, some official here contended that Norway should not be pressed for the acceptance of terms which she regarded as impossible of fulfillment. They pointed to Norway's friendliness to the Allies, her apparent readiness to meet conditions imposed by America insofar as her own needs would permit, and the fact that her ships, despite ruthless attacks by German submarines, had continued to help carry the world's commerce, thus releasing allied shipping for war work.

Norway is largely dependent upon the United States and the Allies for food as well as for other commodities, and exports from America had been sharply re-

stricted pending the outcome of the negotiations. Through its control of coal in this country the War Trade Board was able to hold up Norwegian ships carrying food from other countries to Norway in case where the ships had to call at American ports for fuel.

Under the agreement as originally outlined by the War Trade Board, Norway was allotted sufficient food for one year and this now will be allowed to go forward. Originally the agreement was for the term one year, subject to cancellations upon notice by either party and also subject to renewal at the expiration of the war.

(二) 米國港灣ニ出入スル大西洋航行船舶管理ニ關スル件
(イ) 米國港灣ニ出入スル大西洋航行船舶管理ニ關スル
國際船舶管理委員會設立ノ件

(一月三十日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

CONTROL OF SHIPS IN ATLANTIC PORT UNDER ONE HEAD

AMERICAN AND ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES IN CONFERENCE NAME

COMMITTEE OF THREE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Centralized control of transatlantic shipping was established today with the creation of a Ship Control Committee, to have supreme charge of the operation of all ships—American, allied and neutral—entering and leaving American ports.

The committee was named by representatives of the Shipping Board, the War and Navy Departments, the Food and Fuel Administrations, the Director general of Railroads, the British Government and shipowners, who met to devise some plan for speeding up the movement of supplies to Europe. It comprises P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine, Chairman; H. H. Raymond, head on the Clyde and Mallory Lines, and recently made Shipping Controller at New York, and Sir Gunnop Guthrie, Director of British shipping in this country.

Mr. Franklin, as Chairman of the committee, will make his headquarters in Washington, while Mr. Raymond and Sir Gunnop Guthrie will have their offices in New York.

CREATES POOL OF SHIPS.

The arrangement, as explained by Shipping Board officials, in effect creates a pool of ships moving supplies in Europe. Goods destined for overseas will be loaded in available ships whether operated by the United States or by the Allies. With the aid of the Railroad Administration the committee will divert to Southern

ports much of the supplies that heretofore clogged the port of New York, and incoming vessels will be directed by wireless to proceed to the ports in which materials of the most importance await shipment.

It is estimated that the new system of allocation will increase efficiency by 40 to 50 per cent. The plan yet has to be approved by the British Government and by the other Allies, but officials today received the assurance of Sir Cunnop Guthrie and Sir Richard Crawford of the British Embassy that this would be forthcoming. Approval of the neutrals is not necessary, inasmuch as neutral ships operated by the United States and the Allies are operated under charter. The British long have urged an arrangement of the kind and months ago sought to have the United States enter the inter-allied chartering conference. The centralized control authorized today virtually creates such a conference on this side of the water.

In connection with the action, officials attached particular significance to the decision to dispatch abroad Raymond B. Stevens, Vice Chairman of the Shipping Board, and George Rublee, of the board's legal staff, to sit in London and Paris as permanent representatives of the United States in shipping matters. The representatives abroad will seek to accomplish the same aims sought by creation of the Control Committee. In addition, they will represent the United States in the allocation of

neutral tonnage obtained by agreements between the Allies and neutral countries.

CO-OPERATION BY RAILWAYS.

A decision to give the Control Committee authority to divert to the various ports shipments of goods intended for overseas transportation, officials said, would accomplish an amalgamation of rail and water transportation facilities sought since the beginning of the war. Such a welding, it was declared, was impossible until the railroads came under Government control.

As explained tonight by Shipping Board officials, the diversion of traffic to ports other than New York will clear New York Harbor of its present congestion and do much to speed up loading and unloading. It was declared that at present one million tons of shipping would be gained by a proper co-ordination of effort.

While the army and navy have no direct representatives on the committee, officials said that both departments saw the need of co-ordination and had expressed themselves as ready to fall into line to accomplish it. The formation of convoys under the arrangement to ship more goods out of Southern ports will be made somewhat more difficult, but no real obstacles, it was said, would be offered.

The railroad administration has agreed to co-operate in every way to make the plan a success and will route freight so as to get it quickly to Southern ports.

Charleston and Savannah will be the ports through which most of the freight diverted from New York will be moved. All cotton and other products coming from the South will go largely through these ports and no more will be shipped to New York to be stored until ship space can be obtained for its transportation. Foodstuffs to a large extent will be sent out of Gulf ports.

Under the plan tentatively adopted by the conference today, materials will be sent to ports in which there is no congestion and in which an abundance of bunker coal may be obtained. Ships before leaving the other side will be directed to proceed to the ports at which goods which should be moved most promptly are awaiting shipment. Thus it may turn out that a British ship is carrying American materials while an American ship is transporting British goods.

UNLOADING IN EUROPE.

An effort will be made to bring about a maximum efficiency in unloading on the other side of the Atlantic, and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Rublee will address themselves to this problem. There has been a state of congestion in dockage in France practically as obstructive as any that has occurred in New York, and it is realized that it must be overcome if the perfection of all plans in this country is to meet with corresponding efficiency at all points and attain full success.

The arrangement does not displace the Shipping Board's Director of Operations, Edward F. Carry, but the Control Committee will be in supreme charge. Mr. Carry's department will deal solely with Shipping Board ships and will turn vessels as soon as chartered over to the committee.

The arrangement will be continued throughout the Winter and probably throughout the entire year. If railroad congestion is cleared, however, an increasingly large amount of goods will be shipped out of northern ports because the haul is shorter. The pooling feature, though, will be continued indefinitely.

The Shipping Board will co-operate with the committee in the allotment of new ships. As ships are built and put in commission, they will be placed under the control of the various steamship companies according to their needs and with a view to maintaining the most efficient operation possible.

The conferees today commented on the prospect which was averted to by Secretary Baker before the Senate Committee of moving the balance of 1,500,000 American troops to France this year. The view taken was that it would be practically very easy to transport the number of men indicated across the Atlantic, but the shipment of necessary supplies for 1,500,000 men who might be in France would present great difficulties.

Those who took part in the conference, which was held in the office of Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, which Mr. Hurley presiding, were Sir Richard Crawford, Sir Cunnop Guthrie, E. M. Reburn of the British Trade Advisor's office, P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Corporation, Edward W. chambers, representing the Food Administration, and the United States Director of Railways, Major W. D. Lilly and Major J. A. Coates, representing the Quartermaster Department of the army; Dean E. Gay of the United States Shipping Board, Edward F. Carry, Director of Operations for the Shipping Board; H. F. Raymond, Controller of Shipping at New York; Commander R. R. Belknap, N. S. N. and Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation.

(ロ) 聯合國大西洋航行船舶管理ニ關スル國際船舶管理
委員會設立ヲ承認スル件

(二月七日 ニフォーモーク・タウンズ)

ALLIES ACCEPT SHIP CONTROL PLAN

UNIFICATION OF ATLANTIC SHIPPING OPERATIONS IS NOW FULLY ASSURED.
EFFORTS OF SHIPPING BOARD AND WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS TO BE CO-ORDINATED.

AN APPEAL TO WORKERS

PIEZ ASKS THE WOMEN OF AMERICA TO SEND THEIR MEN INTO THE SHEPHERDS.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The nations allied with the United States in the war have given formal approval to the direction of all shipping by an inter-allied Ship Control Committee in the effort to rush American soldiers and supplies to France. Announcement to that effect was made today by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who conferred yesterday with President Wilson in regard to the Shipping program and the possibility of landing 1,000,000 or more men in France by the end of 1918.

Further discussion of the problems involved was taken up to-day by the War Council and steps taken for a complete co-ordination of effort by the Shipping Board and War and Navy Departments. The new Ship Control Committee, is was stated, would have supervision of the routing of all tonnage turned over to these

departments to carry men and supplies.

That the formation of an inter-allied committee was under consideration subject to the approval of Great Britain, France and Italy was made known a few days ago. In announcing the conclusion of the negotiations today Mr. Hurley made this statement:

“Complete unity of shipping operations has been effected between the United States and the Allies through the establishment of a ship control committee, composed of P. A. S. Franklin, H. Raymond, and Sir Connop Guthrie. Mr. Franklin is to be Chairman. Sir Connop Guthrie is the representative of the British Government on the commission.

RATE POLICY REMAINS FIXED.

“The policy of the Shipping Board with respect to moderate freight rates remains fixed. Allocation of tonnage, requiring the best experience in the shipping world, will be placed in the hand of the Ship Control Committee.

“The appointment of this Committee, which is the result of co-ordinated action between the War Department and the Shipping Board, as well as between this country and the Allies, will increase the efficiency of the merchant fleets of American and the Allies. It is one of the practical results of the Inter-allied Conference held

at Paris, and at which the Shipping Board was represented by Commissioner Bainbridge Colby.

“All matters of policy, control of freight rates, and acquisition of ships, either through purchase or charter, will be handled by the Shipping Board through its Director of Operations, Edward F. Carry, but the Ship Control Committee will be left free to co-ordinate the needs of the various departments of the Government effecting such interchange of tonnage and traffic as may be practicable with the allied Governments. The committee will operate, distribute, and allocate all tonnage available under the plan approved by the War Department and the Shipping Board.

“If the maximum efficiency can be obtained from every ship available, if cargoes can be loaded and unloaded without delay, and the ships are moved promptly, it will be equivalent to the addition of considerable new tonnage to the cause of American and the Allies. It is expected that the result desired will be attained through the committee which has been selected to co-ordinate the shipping problem of America and the Allies.”

The committee will immediately take up the question involved in the diversion of other than American tonnage to the task of transporting American soldiers to

Europe and the routing of all tonnage by the routes which will cut down time required for the trips. It is believed that many days can be saved and correspondingly greater service obtained from the available vessels.

The Shipping Board also began another drive today to obtain workmen for the shipyards, and Charles Piez, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, issued an appeal to the patriotism of the workers. Labor was warned that a great responsibility rested on its shoulders and was asked to drop all other considerations in the general cause of speeding up production.

"The work of the State Councils of Defense and of the Public Service Reserve in enrolling 250,000 skilled workmen for the United States shipyard volunteers is of paramount importance in the early winning of this war." Mr. Piez said, "for on earnest labor depends early construction of our merchant fleets.

60,000 MEN WANTED FOR THREE YARDS.

"Within six days three huge Government yards will be completed, and soon thereafter more than 60,000 workmen will be required to furnish for them the three eight-hour shifts necessary if these yards are to turn out their ships according to schedule.

"The Shipping Board now has 716 shipways; 302 are for wooden ships, and

114 are for steel construction. The yards in which they are established are only working eight-hour shift per day, six days a week. This is monstrous. If we are to keep ahead of the submarine we must run there shifts per day, fifty-two weeks in the year.

"Our program calls for the construction in 1918 of eight times the tonnage delivered in 1916 at a cost of more than \$1,000,000,000. The Shipping Board has the necessary yards, the materials, and the money. All that is lacking is a spirit in the nation that will send a quarter of a million American mechanics into the yards to give their best and most efficient work.

"I am sorry to say at the present time the native born American workman is not the mainstay of the shipyards or he is there only to the extent of 35 per cent. of the men employed, and to the extent of 65 per cent. we are forced to depend on foreign-born labor.

"We will honor the men in uniform, and the same honor must be given to the men who go to work in the yards. Just as the navy is the first line of the British Empire, and just as Germany depends upon her submarine, so must America depend for victory upon the shipbuilders in the American yards. To the women of America I say:

"Send your men to the shipyards, for they will be doing there no less a service

than in the army or the navy, and they will be returned to you safe and well paid after having performed a duty that is a primal necessity of the war."

(三) 船舶新造ニ關スル件

(イ) 米國ノ艦船計畫

(外事電報大正七年第二號)

(A) 米國海軍卿ノ聲明

由來米國々防問題ニ就キ最モ積極論者タルローザウエルト氏スラ英國海軍ニ亞ク海軍ヲ有スレハ足レリトナセシカ昨春現米國大統領ウキルソン氏ハ其重任運動ノ火蓋ヲ切リタル演說ナリト目セラレタル米國西部ニ於ケル演說中米國ノ危機ヲ絶叫シ米國ハ世界最強ノ海軍ヲ建造セサル可ラスト説キタル事アリ左ノ記事ハ之ト照合參考ノ價值ナシトセス

(一九一七年十月四日「ニューヨーク・トリビューン」所載譯者臨調査部「L. Y.」)

十月三日華盛頓發電海軍卿ダニエルス氏ハ本日米國海軍ノ標準ハ世界最強ノ海軍ヲ創設スルニアル旨ヲ言明シ且ツ斯ル政策ノ管ニ實行セラルヘシト云フニ止マラス既ニ實行ニ着手シタリト附言セリ

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國內ノ造船所特ニクインシーノ「フォアアリアバー」造船會社ハ實際海軍造船史上未曾有ノ速力ヲ以テ軍艦ノ建造中ナリ而カモ現在ノ計畫ニテハ噸數上米國海軍ヲシテ世界最強ノ海軍タラシムル能ハサルモ海軍省ノ目的ノ茲ニアルコトハ明カナリ

(B) 米國海軍卿ダニエルス氏ノ演說

(大正六年十一月十九日附報告)

十一月十六日當市「ワルドルフ、アストリヤ、ホテル」ニ於テ催ホサレタル海事技術家及海上機關士協會第二十五回年會晚餐會ニ於テ米國海軍卿ダニエルス氏ハ其主要ナル演說者ノ一人タリシカ同氏ハ合衆國ノ造船計畫ヲ現實セシメンカ爲メニハ資本ト勞力トヲ共同犠牲トナシ其相互一致ノ力ヲ以テ今ヤ國民ノ雙肩ニカ、レル有史以來ノ最大事業ニ成功ノ王冠ヲ齎ラス可シト訴ヘテ約六百ノ聽衆ヲシテ感激セシメ候

ダニエルス氏ノワシントン府ヲ發シテ晚餐會々場ニ着セシハ同夜十時頃ニ有之同行者ハ「エマーゼンシー、フリート、コルポレーション」總裁海軍少將ワシントン、エルクヤップス氏及海軍卿附武官ニ有之ダニエルス卿ハ歡聲ヲ以テ迎ヘラレ當夜ノ司會者タル前記協會長海軍少佐スチーヴンソン、テイロア氏ノ紹介ヲ受ケ候
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技術家造船家海上機關士タル諸君ニアラスシテ何ソヤ

余ハ今夜出席ノ諸君ト米國領土外ニアリテ共同動作ニ從事セル造船家トカ獨潛航艇ノ障害
ヲ除去シ得ヘキニ付キテ疑ヲ存スルモノニ非スサレト諸君ヨ一人タリトモ這般甚大ナル困

難事業タル造船業ヲシテ縮小セシムルコトナカレ數ヶ月前驅逐艇コソ潛航艇ニ對スル最モ
有效ナル武器ナルコト明トナリタレハ國人ハ最終ノ一人ト最後ノ弗トヲ賭シテ戰ニ勝タン
ト決心シヌサレハ折カラ驅逐艇ヲ製造シツ、アリタル諸會社ト協議ヲ遂ケタリ是等造船會
社ハステニ注文分ノ驅逐艇建造ニ普通能力ヲ使用シツ、アリシカ召喚ニ應シテラシント
府ニ來リ協議ヲナシ須臾ニシテ是等造船業者ハ之レヲナシ能フヘシト誓ヒタルカ今ヤ彼等
ハ此事ニ執掌シツ、アリ聽カテ彼等ハ之レヲ完成スルナルヘシ諸君ハ亦我同盟軍ト共同動
作ノ爲メ派遣セラレタル最初ノ艦隊ヲ記憶セラレ居ル可シ而シテ英國海軍ノ一老提督ハ我
カ米國ノ青年提督ヲ一顧シテ曰ク「何時頃用意整フ可キヤ」ト青年提督之レニ應シテ曰ク
「用意ハ已ニ整ヒ居レリ」ト此回答コソ這般ノ大事業ヲ企テシ造船家ノ言ナリシナレ造船家
ハ言ヘリ「用意ハ已ニ整ヘリ」ト斯クテ彼等ハ壹ヶ年半ノ期間内ニ過去廿五ヶ年間ニ竣工
セシヨリモ多數ヲ建造スルコトニ同意セリ

勞力トノ協同必要ナリ

吾人ハ這般ノ事業ハ國內ノ熟練職工ノ一致協同ナクハ其不可ナルコトヲ知リ居レリ右ニ
關シテハ米國海軍省モ亦言明セシコトアリ此成功モ亦疑フノ餘地ナカル可シ
斯クテダニエルス氏ハ非常艦隊委員トシテ能力ト勢力アリ又製艦事業ニツキ一大天才タル
トニ關シキヤツプス少將ニ對シ贊辭ヲ呈スル所アリタルカ氏ハ續イテ曰ク
「諸君ハ實際家也而シテ諸君ハ船ノ成ル一日ニ成ルニ非サルヲ知ル諸君ハ之レニ附帶スル
困難ト時日ト壓迫ト犠牲トヲ知リ居ルヘシ諸君ハ亦此事業ノ壯宏ナルヲ知リ居ルヘシ然レ

ト諸君ヨ政府ト我カ卓絶セルキヤツプス少將トハ諸君ノ協力ニ依リ可成的早ク此事業ヲ完成スルニ秋毫タリトモ其勢力ヲ惜シムモノニ非サル事ヲ記憶セラレヨ而シテ右ハ單ニ諸君ノミノ事業ニ非スコレソ米國ノアラユル男女ニヨリテ負擔サルヘキ重荷タル也米國ニ於ケル一男一女一小兒タリトモ各自其勢力ヲ傾倒セスンハ戰ニ勝ツノ機會ナケン
吾人ヲシテ今日此所ニ決心セシメヨ曰ク「如何ナル犠牲ヲ拂フモ戰ニ勝タサルヘカラス」ト戰雲ノ陰影ヲシテ何レノ社會ニモ倒懸セシメヨ只祈ルラクハ其家庭ニ及ハサルコトヲサレト自由此土ヨリ滅シ去ルニ委センヨリ寧ロ陰影ノ其家庭ニ及フ方増ナラン

諸君ハ這般必要ナル犠牲ニ對スルノ準備アリ哉戰爭ノ恐怖中ト雖尙ホ且ツ其代償アリ今次ノ戰爭ハ吾人ニ大團結ヲ齎ラシ且舊怨ヲ忘レシメタリ試ニ思ヘ如何ニ小問題カ此大問題ノ隆ニ滅シ去リシヨ黨派ノ爭鬪ハ愛國ノ發芽ト化セシソ余輩ハ知レリ政治ノ旗幟ハ愛國ノ旗幟ヲ變セシムルコト能ハサルヲ見スヤ今日共和黨モ民主黨モ共ニ愛國者ニ非サルナキヲ宗教上ニ於テモ亦大團結ノ來レルヲ知ル余ハ洗禮派ノ一僧ヲ知レルカ彼ハ從來水ニ浸スナクンハ救生ヲ得スト思惟セリ彼一日余ニ告ケテ曰ク「余ハ水ニ浸サル、者ヲ作ルヲ止メタリ余ハ自由ト民主々義ノ爲メ立チテ戰フヲ辭セサル」キリスト「教的闘士ヲ養成セント努力シツ、アリ」ト

地方主義ヲ忘却セシメタリ

今次ノ戰ハ吾人ヲシテ地方主義ヲ忘却セシメタリ吾人ノ子弟ハ全國一樣ニ訓練セラレツ、アリ

男子モ女子モ共ニ其共同目的ノ爲メニ有史以來ノ團結力ヲ示セリ殊ニ紐育州ニ於テ婦人投票權ヲ許與セラレシヨリ一層其強力ヲ致セリ云々」

(C) 米國ノ建造船舶噸數

(千九百十七年十二月十一日「ニューヨーク」トリビューン紙所載譯者臨時調查部 20)

米國ハ曩ニ千九百十八年度ニ於テ總計六百萬噸(但重量噸)ノ船舶ヲ建造セント發表セシモ事實上右ハ千九百十九年度ニ於テ建造スヘキモノトス重量噸六百萬噸ハ即總噸數四百萬噸ニ該當ス潛航艇ノ攻撃ニ因ル損失噸數ハ凡テ總噸數ヲ以テ表セリ故ニ新造船ノ噸數モ亦總噸數ヲ以テ表示セサルヘカラス然ラサレハ新造船噸數ヲ損失噸數ト比較スル能ハス

千九百十八年ノ新造船噸數ハ明示セラレサルモ當該官廳ハ單ニ同年末ニ至ラハ船舶ハ續々竣工スヘシト發表セルノミ即米國ハ參戰後一年九箇月ヲ經サレハ豫定計劃ニ依ル新造船ノ實現覺束ナシ

然レトモ千九百十八年度ニ新造スヘキ實際噸數ニ關シテハ二三信憑スヘキ的確ナル見積アリ聞ク所ニ依レハ英國ノロイド會社ハ米國ニ於ケル代辯者ニ命シテ米國建造船ノ噸數見積ヲナサシメタリト云フ此見積ニ據レハ千九百十八年度ノ新造船噸數ハ百八十萬噸ナリト云フモ重量噸ナルカ總噸數ナルカ明ナラス造船會社ハ最近華盛頓ニ集會シテ千九百十八年度ノ新造船噸數ヲ百五十萬噸ト見積リ同地附近ノ造船業者モ亦同様ノ見積ヲナセシト云フ政府ハ

造船ニ要スル勞働能力ヲ見積リテ同年度ニハ重量噸三百萬噸總噸數二百萬噸ヲ建造シ得ヘシトナセリ

新造船八千九百十八年末ニ至リテ漸ク竣工スルモノトシ千九百十九年ニハ總噸數四百萬噸ヲ得ルニ過キストセハ千九百十八年度ノ建造噸數ハ精々二百萬噸ト見積ルカ妥當ナルヘシ此見積噸數ハ何レノ個人ノ見積ニ比スルモ大ナリ而シテ造船勞働能力若シ政府ノ見積通り實現セラルヘシトセハ前記ノ見積噸數二百萬噸ハ千九百十八年度ノ總造船能力ニ比敵スルモノナルコトハ之ヲ看取シ得ヘシ

船舶建造修理局長海軍少將デーギッド、ダブリウ、テイラーハ極メテ尠大ナル造船計畫ノ實行ニ任シツ、アル人物ナルモ漸ク一頁大ノ年報ヲ本日發表セリ

此年報ニ據レハ宣戰後直ニ建造ニ着手シテ未タ工程ヲ終ラサルモノ及ヒ既ニ竣工シテ現在海外ニ遣シアリ艦艇ハ大小各種ヲ合計シテ八百隻ニ達ス而シテ驅逐艦中ニハ工程ヲ急キテ豫定ノ建造日數ヨリモ一年丈ケ早ク竣工ヲ告ケタルモノアリ而シテ千九百十八年末ニ至リ引渡ヲ了スル筈ナリシ艦艇ニシテ現在既ニ歐洲ノ海面ニ於テ實役ニ服スルモノモアリ之カ爲ニハ實ニ數億ノ大金ヲ消費シテ漸ク目的ヲ達スルモノナレトモ前記年報ハ單ニ建造ヲ容易ナラシメント欲シテ有ユル便法ヲ講シ特殊型艦ノ建造ヲ迅速ナラシメントシテハ類例尠キ手段ヲモ施行セリト言フニ過キス

テイラー少將ハ前記ノ簡單ナル公報ニ於テ其擔當ニ屬スル大事業ヲ約言シテ『前記ノ政策ハ著々效果ヲ擧ケツ、アリ』ト結論セリ

海軍經理局長マックゴーワン提督ハ年報ヲ發表シテ熱心ニ海軍中央購買制度ヲ辯護シ戰爭ヲ目的トシテ創設セル他官省ノ干渉ヲ排シテ右制度ヲ繼續スルノ必要ナルコトヲ力説ス同提督ノ説ニ從ヘハ該制度ハ戰時ノ緊張ニ依リ有效ナルコトヲ證明セラレ海軍ニ軍需品ヲ供給スル事業ハ遺憾ナク遂行セラレタリト云フ

提督ハ亦聲言シテ曰ク『世ニハ意志善良ナルモ事情ニ通セサルノ人士アリ類リニ政府ノ購買事業ヲ攻撃ス斯ノ如キハ戰時中免カレ難キノ現象ナリ左レトモ海軍ハ購買制度ハ應用自在ナル制度ニシテ事務的ナレハ艦隊ノ要求ニ應シテ遺憾ナキヲ得タルノ事實ヲ知ル即右制度ハ無比ノ艱難ニ遭遇シテ能ク之ニ堪ヘタリ之ヲ變更スヘキ理由ヲ見スト』

(ロ) 米國造船ノ情況、造船契約ヲ了セル船舶九百九十
六隻ニ及フ件

(十二月二十二日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

996 SHIPS CONTRACTED FOR

HURLEY TAKES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FUTURE BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—America's shipping program is moving steadily and

北米合衆國法令

surely to successful completion, in spite of tremendous obstacles hampering it from without and the past dissensions within the organization charged with bringing an adequate merchant marine into being. This epitomizes the testimony with which Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, today opened the Senate Committee's investigation for the shipping situation.

From Mr. Hurley and from John A. Donald, who has been a member of the board since its creation, the committee drew a long story of the troubles of the board and the fleet corporation, starting with the row at the outset between William Dennon, first Chairman of the Board, and Major Gen. Goethals, first General Manager of the Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Hurley, who met the committee with the utmost frankness, admitted that there had been delays, but declared that the recent reorganization of the board's emergency fleet corporation for the first time gave the Chairman of the board proper authority and fixed responsibility where it belonged. The dual organization of the board and the corporation, he said, had been done away with, and the present General Manager of the corporation answered directly to the Chairman.

When Mr. Hurley had completed his story, the investigators, instead of criticizing him, asked whether there was anything Congress could do to help him.

"I don't know of anything right now," he responded. "The present organization is the only way that ships can be built. If we don't turn out ships steadily and rapidly from now on, it will be because the man at the head of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation is not efficient.

DIFFICULTIES BEING REMOVED.

"We have the situation well in hand. We are a going concern. The difficulties that still exist as being removed as rapidly as we can remove them."

In response to the committee's request for all data possessed by the Shipping Board on contracts and construction, Mr. Hurley presented a great mass of documents. The contents of these he summed up in a statement which he read to the committee soon after taking the stand. The statement follows:

"At the outset of this inquiry I would like to say that the Shipping Board, appreciating the fact that the Senate's desire is to be of national service, welcomes a thorough investigation of its activities and accomplishments. I am especially glad of the opportunity which this investigation affords to disclose the actual facts in the situation.

"When Admiral Capps and I joined the Emergency Fleet Corporation on July 27, 1917, there were under contract 840,000 tons of wooden ships, 207,000 tons of

composite ships, and 587,000 tons of steel ships. Since then additional contracts amounting to 3,378,200 tons of steel ships and 504,000 tons of wooden ships have been placed.

“In addition, the Fleet Corporation has rendered financial aid to and is directing the work of extension and development in forty-two yards. The remaining new yards are being constructed by private capital. A portion of the contracts placed since July 27 were prepared and practically closed by our predecessors.

“It must be borne in mind that this vast program of construction undertaken in the last nine months was superimposed on a navy program which was the equivalent in dollars, and therefore in shipbuilding effort, of the construction of 2,500,000 tons of merchant shipping. The navy program absorbed practically 70 per cent. of the eighteen prominent yards in existence at the beginning of the war with Germany, the remaining 30 per cent. of these yards being taken up with construction of merchant shipping for both foreign and American account, which was requisitioned under the order of Aug. 3. This tonnage is now being completed under the supervision and control of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

GREAT INCREASE IN OUTPUT.

“When we compare the total tonnage under construction for both the Navy and

the Shipping Board with the greatest annual output of American yards prior to the war, which Homer Ferguson in a recent article puts at 615,000 tons, some conception of the magnitude of our undertaking will be had.

“The contracts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation have been let to 110 shipyards, of which 36 existed Jan. 1 and 74 have been created since. In addition the Emergency Fleet Corporation has requisitioned the vessels which are building in 2 yards in addition to the above, so that the Fleet Corporation is at present controlling work in 132 yards, of which 58 are old and 74 are new.

“The great and constant increase in new yards to be constructed and tonnage awarded has required a constant expansion of our organization, and has compelled us to make changes which the proper carrying out of this vastly expanded program made imperative.

“The organization has been expanded not only with the idea of checking up and safeguarding the expenditure of the vast sum intrusted to our care but with the idea of infusing both into the ship-builders and the workmen engaged in the art that degree of enthusiasm for the work and interest in it that is absolutely essential.

“We have recognized that it was necessary not only vastly to increase the