

of Requisition being served as hereinafter provided on the Owner of any such steamship, and upon the Owner of any such insulated space if the insulated space be owned separately from any such steamship.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorize the President of the Board of Trade to give effect to this Order by causing Notice of Requisition to be served on the Owner of any such steamship and upon the Owner of any such insulated space if the insulated space be owned separately from any such steamship.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of Notice of Requisition on an Owner of any such steamship or insulated space therein shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served in the case of an individual Owner by being addressed to such individual Owner and left at his last known place of business or abode, and, in the case of joint Owners, by being addressed to such joint Owners and left at the last known business addresses or places of abode of such joint Owners, and in the case of a Company or Corporation by being addressed to such Company or Corporation and left at the registered or other address of such Company or Corporation, or in any of the aforesaid cases so far as regards service in respect of any steamship by being

addressed to the Managing Owner, ship's husband or other the person to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the Owners and left at the registered or other last known address or place of abode of such Managing Owner, ship's husband or other such person, as the case may be.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any Notice of Requisition which the President of the Board of Trade may cause to be served hereunder may be signed by any person or persons from time to time authorized for such purpose either generally or specially by the President of the Board of Trade.

And the President of the Board of Trade is to give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(ホ) 金屬投機賣買禁遏ノ件

○英國政府金屬投機賣買禁遏(三月十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ本月六日發テ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ(外務省)

英國政府ハ軍用ニ供スヘキ金屬ニ對スル投機賣買ヲ禁遏スル趣意ヲ以テ賣手カ所有スル現物又ハ賣手ノタメニ生産中ノモノヲ賣ル場合及消費者ノタメニ買フ場合ノ外鐵、鋼

鐵、銅、亞鉛、真鍮、鉛、安知母尼、「ニッケル」、「タンクステン」、「モリブデナム」、鐵ノ合金類ノ賣買ヲ禁シ倫敦及グラスゴー礦物取引所ハ三月二日以後是等ノ礦物ノ立合ヲ中止シ居タル所當局ヨリ大要左ノ證言ヲ得テ三月六日取引ヲ再開セリ

一、英國以外ニ於テ購入セラレタル場合ニハ現品カ英國ニ到着スルマテハ右禁止ハ適用セラレス

二、認定セラレタル手續ニ依リ爲サルル同盟國又ハ中立國ヨリノ註文ハ消費者ノ註文ト看做サルヘシ

三、消費者ハ自己ノ消費ノミノタメニ買入ルルコトヲ得ヘシ

(二) 英殖民地ノ分

(イ) 印度小麥輸出官營期限延長ノ件

(大正四年十一月二十六日附在カル) カッタ帝國總領事信夫淳平報告

印度政府ノ小麥輸出官營期限ハ千九百十六年三月三十一日迄ノ所今回更ニ千九百十六年四月一日以降追テ發令ヲナス迄引續キ之レヲ官營トシ私人ノ該品輸出ヲ現行ノ如ク禁止スヘキ旨公表セリ

(ロ) 孟買省產業常置顧問會設置ノ件

○孟買省產業常置顧問會設置(一月二十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ孟買駐在領事矢田部保吉ヨリ昨四年十二月十四日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

戰亂ニ因リ獨塊商品ノ供給杜絶セル好機ニ乘シテ大ニ印度内地產業ノ振興ヲ圖ルヘシトハ昨冬來當地地方ニ於テ頌ニ唱道セラレタル所ナルカ近來其聲特ニ高キニ至レルカ如ク其結果當地孟買政廳ハ先頃產業ニ關スル常置顧問會設置ヲ決定シタルカ今般愈々委員ノ選任發表ヲ見タリ本件ニ關シ政廳ノ發表シタル「プレンス、コムニニク」ニ依リ其要項ヲ摘載スレハ左ノ如シ

政廳ハ屢々印度内地ノ各種產業ヲシテ能ク這次戰亂ノ好機ヲ利用セシメ之ヲシテ從前獨塊ヨリ輸入セラレツツアリシ各種商品供給上ノ競争ニ打勝タシメンカタメニ必要ナル手段ヲ講スヘシトノ建議ニ接シタルヲ以テ曩ニ政廳當局者ハ有力實業家ト會見シテ非公式ニ意見ノ交換ヲ爲シタルカ其結果トシテ今般常置顧問會ヲ設置スルコトニ決シタリ該顧問會ハ左記ノ定員ヲ以テ組織スヘク尙ホカラチ其他ノ重要中心地トノ連絡ニ關シ必要ノ方法ヲ講スヘシ

- 孟買商業會議所選出 二人 孟買政廳選任
- 孟買紡績聯合會選出 二人 計
- 孟買土商商業會議所選出 二人 外ニ幹事一人ハ孟買政廳之ヲ任命ス
- アーメダバッド紡績聯合會選出 一人

顧問會ハ其受理スル提案及建議ヲ審査シ其實施適否並ニ必要ナル政府保護ノ程度ニ關

スヘシ
 小麥受入ノ際政府代辦ノ發給スル受入證書ニハ受入小麥ノ品質及數量ヲ明示スヘシ
 農家ヘ前拂金 小麥受入證書ノ所持人ニ對シ輸出港著荷一物志毎二三志ノ割合ニテ代金一
 部前拂ノ途ヲ立ツヘシ此目前拂金ト輸出小麥賣拂平均代價ノ内ヨリ諸掛リ及前拂金ノ利子ヲ
 引去リタル金額トノ差額ハ追テ精算ノ上受入證書ノ所持人ニ仕拂フヘシ
 在倫敦委員 小麥ノ賣却ハ一定ノ手數料ヲ定メ倫敦ニ滞在スル委員ニ委託スヘシ小麥ノ倫
 敦受入ハ千九百十六年九月三十日限リトシ各農家ヘノ精算ハ多分同年十一月三十日限リ結
 了スヘシ又内國製粉所需要ノ小麥ハ相當價格ニテ供給ノ方法ヲ立ツヘシ
 管理總轄 聯邦及各州政府ヲ代表スヘキ委員(Committee)ヲ設置シ當業熟練家ヲ以テ組織
 セル諮詢機關ヲ附屬セシメ本件總轄管理ノ責ニ當ラシムヘシ
 右ハ本件ノ要領ニシテ其細別ハ追テ規定セラレヘキ由ナリ前記ノ條項ハ何レモ英國ヘノ輸
 出ヲ目途トシテ案出セルモノニシテ外國輸出ニ關シテハ何等言及スル所ナク政府ノ意嚮未
 タ判明ナラス要スルニ本件ハ政府ノ企業トシテ頗ル斬新ナルモノニシテ此他濠洲政府方諸
 種ノ新規ナル社會改善事業經濟政策ヲ盛ニ斷行シテ躊躇スルコトナキハ顯著ナル事實ナリ
 例ヘハ「日用必要品賣買取締」「小麥收用條例」(ニュー・サウス・ウエールズ州)「濠洲政府ノ
 砂糖收用及供給方法」等何レモ其部類ニ屬スルモノトス而シテ右等ノ法案制定ニ關シ當局
 者ハ自家ノ責任ヲ以テ勇斷速決議會ノ協賛ヲ經之レテ實施スルニ何等遲疑ノ色ヲ示ササル
 ハ他邦人ノ稍ヤ驚嘆スル所ナリ

(二) カルカッタニ於ケル戰時ノ物價及運賃

(大正四年十二月二十二日附在カルカッタ帝國總領事信夫淳平報告)

戰亂勃發以來一年間ニ於テ殆ト世界各國ヲ通シ各種品目ニ互リ物價ノ急激ナル騰貴ノ傾向
 アリシカルカッタニ於テハ之レヲ他ノ交戰國及中立國ノ蒙リシ所ノモノニ比スレハ其騰
 貴ノ度合稍輕微ナルモノノ如シ之レヲ印度全體ニ付テ見ルモ印度人ハ他ノ世界各國民ニ比
 スレハ物價騰貴ノ爲ニ受ケシ損失ハ尠ナルニ似タリ今其二、三ノ例ヲ舉ケンニカルカッタ
 ニ於ケル食料品ノ小賣相場ハ只僅ニ八分ノ騰貴ニ過キサレニ維納ニ於テハ七割九分、伯林
 ニ於テハ七割、英本國ニ於テハ三割四分、コペンハーゲンニ於テハ二割八分ノ暴騰アリ食
 料品中特種ノモノニ至リテハ各國ノ暴騰更ニ甚タシク就中割豆(Split Peas)ノ如キハ維
 納ニ於テ二十二割九分、伯林ニ於テ二十三割二分ノ高昇ヲ示シ米ハ維納ニテ二十三割三
 分、伯林ニテ十七割六分ノ騰貴ヲ見タリ唯維納、伯林ニ市ニ於テ食料品中他國ニ比シ騰貴
 ノ度合甚タシカラサリシハ砂糖ニシテ伯林ニ於テ二割四分、維納ニ於テ九分ノ高値ヲ示セ
 ルニ止マリシカ是レ畢竟伯林等ニテハ甜菜糖ノ供給比較的良好ナリシニヨル其他多數ノ諸
 國ニ於テモ大正三年七月末以來物價ハ依然高騰ノ氣配ヲ示セルニモ拘ハラズカルカッタニ
 於テハ十一月末最上牛肉ニ於テ二分、馬鈴薯ニ於テ二割九分ノ昇騰アリシ外大部分ハ變化
 ナク卵ノ如キハ一割安ニシテ牛酪ハ二分下落セリ

カルカッタノ船積運賃ハ他ノ印度諸港ノ運賃ニ影響スルコト大ナルカ戰亂後一年間ハ破格ノ高騰ヲ示セリ今一般ヲ平均シテ開戦前ニ比スルニ初メ三箇月ニ於テ四割一分ノ高率ヲ唱ヘ次ノ三箇月ニ於テ十五割三分更ニ次ノ三箇月ニ於テ二十五割六分、最後ノ三箇月ニハ二十六割一分高トナリ十一月末ニハ二十八割四分高ニ達セリ唯騰貴ノ割合ニ低カリシハ茶、皮革、「シェルラック」(Shellac) 及米ニシテ即チ前三者ノ倫敦積ハ三割六分、十割四分及十八割、米ノマウリシアス積ハ九割ニ夫々止マレリ要之右四品以外ノ運賃ハ船腹ノ不足、戦時ノ危険等ニヨリ概シテ大約四倍ノ高率ヲ示セリ

第十一 王國國防法ニ關スル件

(一) 王國國防條例改正ノ件

(イ) 千九百十五年十一月三十日附改正令

(千九百十五年十二月一日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 30th day November, 1915.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations

(called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm:

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:

And whereas the said Regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council:

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:—

1. In lieu of the second paragraph of Regulation 11 the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

“The Secretary of State may also by order require that between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, such lamps as may be so specified shall be carried by all vehicles or vehicles of any

specified class or description and in connection with traffic of any other specified class or description, and shall be properly trimmed, lighted, and attached or carried, and any police constable may stop any vehicle or other traffic found without lamps as required by the order, and, in the case of a vehicle, may seize the same, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle or other traffic shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."

2. After Regulation 14B the following regulation shall be inserted:—
"14C.—(1) A person coming from or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously, by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or, in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom, either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity.

"(2) To every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.
"In the case of British subjects resident in Ireland special permission to embark may be given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instead of by a Secretary of State.

"(2) If any person lands or embarks in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any such special permission to land has been granted by a Secretary of State subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

"(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression 'passenger' includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the work or service of the ship."

3. After Regulation 22A the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"22B.—(1) Every person who carries on, whether alone or in conjunction with any other business, the business of receiving for reward letters, telegrams, or other postal packets for delivery or forwarding to the persons for whom they are intended, shall as soon as may be send to the chief officer of police for the district, for registration by him, notice of the fact together with the address where the business is carried on, and the chief officer of police shall keep a register of the names and addresses of such persons, and shall if required by any person who

sends such a notice furnish him on payment of a fee of one shilling with a certificate of registration, and every person so registered shall from time to time furnish to the chief officer of police notice of any change of address at which the business is carried on and such other information as may be necessary for maintaining the correctness of the particulars entered in the register.

“(2) Every person who carries on such a business as aforesaid shall cause to be entered in a book kept for the purpose the following particulars:—

(a) the name and address of every person for whom any postal packet is received, or who has requested that postal packets received may be delivered or forwarded to him;

(b) any instructions that may have been received as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets;

(c) in the case of every postal packet received the place from which the postal packet comes and the date of posting (as shown by the post-mark) and the date of receipt, and, if registered, the date and office of registration and the number of the registered packet;

(d) in the case of every postal packet delivered, the date of the delivery and the name and address of the person to whom it is delivered;

(e) in the case of every postal packet forwarded, the name and address to which and the date on which it is forwarded;

and shall not deliver a letter to any person until that person has signed a receipt for the same in such book as aforesaid.

“(3) The books so kept and all postal packets received by a person carrying on any such business and any instructions as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets received by any such person, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any police constable or by any person appointed for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority.

“(4) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“(5) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to postal packets addressed to any office where any newspaper or periodical is published, being postal packets in reply to advertisements appearing in such newspaper or periodical.”

4. In Regulation 42, after the words “civilian population,” there shall be inserted the words “or to impede, delay, or restrict the production, repair, or transport of war material, or any other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.”

At the end of the same regulation the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“ This regulation, so far as it relates to the production, repair, and transport of war material, and such other work as aforesaid, shall be deemed, for the purposes of Regulation 56, to be a regulation in which the Minister of Munitions has concurrent powers.”

5. In paragraph (b) of Regulation 45, after the words “ has been duly issued,” there shall be inserted the words “ or with intent to obtain any such pass, permit, certificate, licence or other document or passport, whether for himself or for any other person, knowingly makes any false statement.”

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(口) 千九百十五年十二月二十二日附改正令

(千九百十五年十二月二十二日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 22nd day of *December*, 1915.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations

(called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm:

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:

And whereas the said Regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council:

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:—

1. After Regulation 7 the following regulation shall be inserted:—
“ 7A. Where it appears to the Minister of Munitions that the holding of any exhibition to which this regulation applies or of exhibitions of any class or description to which this regulation applies would prejudicially affect the production of war material, he may, after consultation with the Board of Trade,

by order either prohibit the holding of any such exhibition or of all exhibitions of any class or description specified in the order, or impose conditions or restrictions on the holding thereof, and any person who holds an exhibition or exhibits at an exhibition in contravention of the provisions of any such order, or of the restrictions and conditions therein contained, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“A person intending to hold an exhibition to which this regulation applies shall, at least one month before the date fixed for the opening thereof, give to the Minister of Munitions notice in writing of his intention, together with such particulars in relation to the exhibition as the Minister of Munitions may require, and, if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“Exhibitions to which this regulation applies are exhibitions and fairs the exhibits whereat consist in whole or in part of the products of any industrial or manufacturing process, or the machines, tools, and implements used for the purpose of any such process.”

2. After Regulation 29 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“29A. If any person enters or is found upon any factory, workshop, or

other place in which work is carried on, specified in any order made for the purpose by the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions, as being a factory, workshop, or place which, in the interests of the public safety or of the defence of the realm, it is necessary to safeguard, not having with him a written permit issued to him by a person nominated for the purpose by—

(a) the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions; or
 (b) the occupier of, or other person having control of the work carried on in, the factory, workshop, or place,
 he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“Every person authorised to issue permits for the purposes of this regulation shall keep a list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has issued permits, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions.

“In every factory, workshop, or place to which this regulation is for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, a copy of the order shall be kept affixed at or near every entrance thereto.”

3. In paragraph (b) of Regulation 39A, after the words “joins his ship or

vessel" there shall be inserted the words "or is, whilst on board his ship or vessel."

4. After Regulation 39A the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"39B. No person in the employment of a general lighthouse authority shall, without the consent of the authority, leave his employment before the expiration of six months after he has given to the authority notice in writing to determine his employment, and every such person shall, so long as he continues in the employment of a general lighthouse authority, obey all lawful orders that may be given to him by or on behalf of the authority.

"A person shall not give or offer to give employment to any person who is, or has within the last previous six weeks been, in the employment of a general lighthouse authority, unless such last-mentioned person holds a certificate from the authority that he left his employment under that authority with the consent of that authority, or after having given such notice as aforesaid.

"If any person employed by a general lighthouse authority feels aggrieved by the refusal of the authority to consent to his leaving their employment before the expiration of six months from the time when he gave notice, or to grant him such a certificate as aforesaid, he may appeal to the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be final.

"If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."

5. After Regulation 40 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

"40A. If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies, or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, to or for a member of any of His Majesty's Forces who is undergoing hospital treatment any intoxicant he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the intoxicant was or was offered to be given, sold, procured, or supplied under doctor's orders in connection with his hospital treatment, or proves that he did not know and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that the person to or for whom he gave, sold, procured, or supplied the intoxicant, or offered to do so, was undergoing hospital treatment."

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(ハ) 一月二十七日附改正令

(二月二十八日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 27th day of *January*, 1916.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914") under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm:

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:

And whereas the said Regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council:

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:—

1. At the end of the first paragraph of Regulation 11, after the words "or do any other act as may be necessary" the following words shall be inserted:—
"and if any person without lawful authority or excuse, by the raising of blinds, removal of shades, or in any other way uncovers wholly or in part any light which has been obscured or shaded in compliance with any such order or in compliance with any directions given in pursuance of such an order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."

In the third paragraph of Regulation 11, after the words "and the competent naval or military authority" there shall be inserted "or any officer authorised by him for the purpose (being an officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority):"

2. After Regulation 13 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

"13B. Where a person who has been convicted of any offence in connexion with the keeping, managing, or assisting in the management of a brothel, or of any offence as a prostitute, or of any offence under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section one of the Vagrancy Act, 1898, or of the Immoral Traffic (Scotland) Act, 1902, or of contravening any provision in any Act, whether public general, or local, or any byelaw, for the prevention of indecent conduct in public places,

resides in or frequents any place where any bodies of His Majesty's forces are assembled or the vicinity thereof, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit such person from residing in or frequenting such place or the vicinity thereof, and if the person to whom the order relates contravenes any of the provisions of the order, such person shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

3. For Regulation 19 the following Regulation shall be substituted:—

"19. No person shall, without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of—

(a) any place or thing within any area for the time being specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, with the approval of the Admiralty or Army Council, as being an area within which the making of such representations is prohibited;

(b) any naval or military work, or any dock or harbour work, wherever situate;

(c) any other place or thing of such a nature that such representations thereof are calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to the

enemy; and no person in any such area or in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other materials or thing suitable for use in making any such representation.

If any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work, place, or thing of such a nature that it is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as prohibiting (where otherwise legal) the making of a photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation within any photographic or other studio or a private dwelling-house or the garden or other premises attached thereto of any person or things therein, or as prohibiting (where otherwise legal) the possession of photographic or other apparatus, materials or things intended solely for use within such studio, dwelling-house, or other premises.

For the purposes of this regulation—

The expression "naval or military work" includes any work of defence, arsenal, dockyard, camp, dépôt or building used for the accommodation of any of His Majesty's forces, ship, aircraft, telegraph or signal station, searchlight, war material, or place where war material is or is intended to be manufactured, repaired or stored:

The expression "dock or harbour work" includes shipyard, landing stage and pier, and any light, buoy, beacon, mark, or other object or thing designed or used for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour."

4. After Regulation 21 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"21A. If any person—

(a) without lawful authority or excuse kills, wounds, molests, or takes any carrier or homing pigeon not belonging to him; or

(b) having found any such carrier or homing pigeon dead or incapable of flight, neglects forthwith to hand it over or send it to some military post or some police constable in the neighbourhood, with information as to the place where the pigeon was found; or

(c) having obtained information as to any such carrier or homing pigeon being killed or found incapable for flight, neglects forthwith to communicate

the information to a military post or to a police constable in the neighbourhood; he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

5. At the end of Regulation 29A the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

"Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any person who enters any factory, workshop, or other place in the exercise of any right of entry conferred on him as an inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1911, the Explosives Act, 1875, or any other enactment."

6. After Regulation 37 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"37A. Every British ship of five hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards, which puts to sea from a port in the United Kingdom on or after the first day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be provided with suitable handflags for signalling by the semaphore code, and with an efficient flash lamp adapted for the transmission of signals by the Morse code, and of such power and size that the signals made with it are distinctly visible at a distance of three miles on a dark night in clear weather:

"Provided that the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, by order—

(a) postpone the application of this regulation to any ship or class of ships specified in the order;

(b) relax, as respects any ship or class of ships, the requirements of this regulation as to the range of visibility of such flash lamp as aforesaid ;

(c) exempt any ship or class of ships from the requirements of this regulation ;

and upon the making of any such order the regulation shall, as respects any ship or class of ships to which the order relates, have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

“ If this regulation is not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“ In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.”

7. For Regulation 40 the following regulation shall be substituted :—

“ 40. If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies, or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, any intoxicant—

(a) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy, or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy ; or

(b) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when not on duty

with the intent to make him drunk or less capable of the efficient discharge of his duties ; or

(c) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when on duty either with or without any such intent as aforesaid ;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations :

“ If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply any intoxicant to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when proceeding to a port for embarkation on board ship, or when at any port for that purpose, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“ For the purposes of this regulation the expression ‘ intoxicant ’ includes any intoxicating liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.”

8. After Regulation 46 the following regulation shall be inserted :—

“ 46A. If any person assists any prisoner of war or interned person to escape, or knowingly harbours or assists any such person who has escaped, or without lawful authority transmits, either by post or otherwise, or conveys to any prisoner of war or interned person any money or valuable security or any article likely to facilitate the escape of any prisoner of war or interned person, or in any way to interfere with the discipline or administration of any place of detention for

prisoners of war or interned persons, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.”

9. In Regulation 55 after the words “suspected of having committed an offence against these regulations” there shall be inserted the following words:—

“On a person being taken into custody under this regulation he may apply to the competent naval or military authority for release on bail, and if the competent naval or military authority so directs in writing, any officer of police who, under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts has power to release on bail any person apprehended without warrant, may discharge the person so in custody upon his entering into a recognizance, or, in Scotland, finding caution, with or without sureties, for a reasonable amount to appear at such time and place, to be named in the recognizance, or caution, as may be fixed by the competent naval or military authority.”

At the end of paragraph (10) of Regulation 56 the following proviso shall be inserted:—

“Provided that the alleged offender so in custody may apply to the competent naval or military authority, and if the competent naval or military authority signifies in writing that in his opinion the case is a proper one for

bail, the alleged offender may apply to a justice of the peace for bail, and such justice may, on such application, admit him to bail in like manner as if he had been committed by such justice for trial for a felony, and nothing in this regulation shall affect any power of the High Court to admit any person to bail. In Ireland the powers conferred by this proviso on Justices of the Peace shall be exercisable by Resident Magistrates and Dublin divisional justices only.”

10. In paragraph (2) of Regulation 56, after the words “he may” there shall be inserted the words “if not subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law,” and after the word “otherwise” there shall be inserted the words “and if he is so subject he may be so tried or may be dealt with as for an offence against the Naval Discipline Act or military law as the competent naval or military authority may decide.”

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(二) 二月三日附改正令

(二月三日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 3rd day of *February*, 1916.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914") under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the Defence of the Realm :

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War Act, 1915 :

And whereas the said Regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council :

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following amendments, be made in the said Regulations:—

1. After Regulation 39B the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

"39C. For the purpose of preventing congestion of traffic at ports and harbours in the United Kingdom, whereby the successful prosecution of the war may be endangered, it shall be lawful for the committee (called the Port and Transit Executive Committee) specially constituted for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury, to issue directions for regulating the traffic at such ports and harbours, subject however to any regulations or orders made or given under Regulations 37, 38 or 39, and it shall be the duty of every dock and harbour company and authority to whom any such directions are issued, and they are hereby empowered, to comply with the directions, including any directions requiring the company or authority to discourage avoidable delay on the part of persons using the dock or harbour facilities by means of the imposition of additional charges for the user beyond such time as may under the circumstances of the case be reasonable, or by any other means."

2. The Regulation which by the Order in Council dated the twenty-seventh day of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, was directed to be inserted after Regulation 13 shall be numbered 13A.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(二) 王國國防條例第三十條ノ適用ヲ受クル軍需品ノ種類指定ニ關スル件

(イ) 千九百十五年十一月二十三日軍需大臣命令

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR,

23rd November, 1915.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30a of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the War material to which that regulation applies shall include optical munitions of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—
Prismatic binoculars and monoculars having a magnifying power of five times or more.
Galilean Binoculars having object-glasses with a full diameter of one-and-three-quarter inches or more, and a magnifying power of three-and-a-half to five times.
Terrestrial Telescopes, portable, with an object-glass of one-and-a-quarter inches full diameter or more, and a magnifying power of eleven times or more.

Telescopic or other optical sights for rifles.

Periscopes and Hyposcopes, using optical means other than, or in addition to, plane mirrors.

Compasses, Prismatic and the like, of an outer diameter of two-and-one-half inches or less, by means of which an azimuth angle can be read off simultaneously with the sighting of an object.

And in addition the following optical munitions of Admiralty or of War

Office pattern:—

Rangefinders,
Mekometers,
Telemeters,
Clinometers,
Angle of Sight Instruments,

Apparatus for the Control of Fire,
Dial Sights,
Directors,
Field-Plotters,

H. LEWELLYN SMITH,

General Secretary.

(ロ) 千九百十五年十二月七日附軍需大臣命令

(千九百十五年十二月七日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

英吉利國法令

三九四

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,

7th December, 1915.

ORDER,

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30 (a) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the war material to which the regulation applies shall include the material of the following description—namely, all kinds of Aluminium and Alumina.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that all applications for a permit in connection with the above Order made by the Minister of Munitions should be addressed to the Director of Materials, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.

(ハ) 千九百十五年十二月三十一日附軍需大臣命令

(千九百十五年十二月三十一日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,

31st December, 1915.

ORDER.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30a of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the War material, to which the Regulation applies, shall include War material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—
Platinum metal ores, residues and bars containing the same.

NOTICE.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Materials to the Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.

(ニ) 「ロシアン・フラックス」ノ賣買禁止ニ關スル

一月二十八日附陸軍省告示

(一月二十八日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

WAR OFFICE,

28th January, 1916.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACTS.

PROHIBITION OF THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF RUSSIAN FLAX.

英吉利國法令

三九五

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 30A of the Regulations issued under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, the Army Council give notice that in order to conserve the present and future supplies of flax which may be required for naval and military purposes, it has been necessary to make the following order:—

“No person shall, from the date of this order, until further notice, buy, sell or deal in dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow at present in stock in the United Kingdom, or hereafter buy, sell or deal in stocks of dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow after they have been imported into this country, except under licence from the War Department.”

Applications for licences under this order should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W.

(ホ) 「アセトン」賣買ニ關スル二月八日附陸軍省

告示

(二月八日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR,

8th February, 1916.

NOTICE.

The Minister of Munition desires to call attention to the fact that Acetone has been classified as an important constituent of Military Explosives, and that dealings in it are now subject to the restrictions imposed under Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A.

(三) 水先案内ニ關スル二月八日附海軍省命令

(二月八日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

Admiralty, 8th February, 1916.

This Order, dated 26th January, 1916, and made by the Admiralty under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, was published in the London Gazette of 1st February, 1916, and is here reprinted with the addition of note “(b).”

The Admiralty, under the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, hereby make the following Order:—

(1) This Order shall relate to the ports and territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Plymouth eastward up to and including

Great Yarmouth, with the exception of the existing pilotage district of Arundel.

(2) Any bye-law in force for the time being in the area to which this Order relates shall have effect only subject to the provisions of this Order and of Orders made by the Trinity House in accordance with instructions hereunder.

(3) The Trinity House, as defined in the Pilotage Act, 1913, is hereby instructed as follows:—

(i) To suspend, if it shall think fit, the licences of all or any present pilots and the existing pilotage certificates of all or any masters or mates within the said area.

(ii) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the approval of the Admiralty to make orders in respect of the said area for all or any of the purposes specified in Regulation 39 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

(4) No licence shall be granted by the Trinity House for the Area to which this Order relates for a period longer than fourteen days, and all licences shall be revocable and renewable at the absolute discretion of the Trinity House.

(5) A licence shall not be granted unless the pilot signs an agreement to conform with the Trinity House Orders.

(6) The Trinity House is authorised to make new rates or to modify existing rates for pilotage.

NOTE.—(a) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Order or of the Orders issued by the Trinity House will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and liable to be dealt with accordingly. (b) The Order dated December 5, 1914, made by the Admiralty under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Given under our hands this 26th day of January, 1916.

F. T. HAMILTON.

By command of Their Lordships,

W. GRAHAM GREEN.

CECIL LAMBERT.

第十二 船舶航行取締ノ件

○英吉利海峽北海及テムヌ河、メドウェイ河ニ關スル二月
四日附水路告示

英吉利國法令

英吉利國法令

四〇〇

(イギリスの法律)

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 142 of the year 1916.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA, AND RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY.

Pilotage and Traffic Regulations.

Former Notice.—No. 134 of 1916; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

I. ENGLISH CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or *vice versa*, must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend

to Great Yarmouth or *vice versa*, must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or *vice versa*, must be conducted by Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

5. Trinity House Pilot stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain Pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The Pilot Steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal Pier.

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(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain Pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-Vessel and the South Scroby Buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of 51° 40' and 51° 54' North Latitude, but *no others*, can obtain Pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at LONDON and HARWICH for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

Note.—The Pilots referred to in this Notice are the Pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

II. RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY.

1. All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-Buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above mentioned Channels between a line drawn from London Stone to No. 3 Sea Reach Light-Buoy and thence to

Canvey Point on the west, and the Sunk Head Light-Buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles Buoys, on the east, between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 5 a.m. No merchant or other private vessel is, however, to be at anchor in the Black Deep, Oaze Deep and the Main Channel of the Thames as far west as No. 3 Sea Reach Light-Buoy, to the southward of a line joining East Knock John Buoy, Knob Light-Buoy, West Oaze Buoy, Nore Light-Vessel and No. 3 Sea Reach Light-Buoy, between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 5 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. Coasting vessels are not to be under way nor exhibit any lights in the East Swin or Wallet between sunset and sunrise.

3. Cruising of Yachts and Pleasure craft is prohibited in the estuaries of the Thames, Medway, Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, and adjacent Rivers and Creeks.

Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Note.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 134 of 1916, with amendments

to Section II.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against these Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer,

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, London,

4th February, 1916.

○英蘭南東岸ニ關スル一月十日附水路告示

(一月十四日 ロンドン・ナカナル)

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 37 of the year 1916.

ENGLAND, SOUTH-EAST COAST.

Dover Strait—Light-Vessels Established; Traffic Regulations.

Former Notice.—No. 4 of 1916; hereby cancelled.

Two Light-vessels have been moored in the English Channel off Folkestone, as follows:—

(1) *Position.*—At a distance of about 2 miles, south-eastward, from Folkestone pier head.

Lat. 51° 03' 05" N., long. 1° 13' 45" E.

Characteristics:

(a) *Light:*

Character.—A flashing green light every thirty seconds.

(b) *Fog-signal:*

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Description.—A siren giving four blasts in quick succession, of two seconds' duration each, every minute.

(c) Vessel :

Description.—Has one mast with two globes as daymark, hull painted green.

(2) *Position.*—At a distance of 5 cables, 145° (S. 21° E. Mag.) from (1).

Characteristics :

(a) Light :

Character.—A flashing white light every ten seconds.

(b) Fog-signal :

Description.—A horn worked by hand giving two blasts in quick succession every two minutes.

(c) Vessel :

Description.—Has one mast with one globe as daymark, hull painted red.

Shipping is hereby warned that all traffic in that part of the Straits of Dover which lies between the Varne shoal and Folkestone must pass between the above-mentioned Light-vessels, and that Article 25 of the Collision Regulations must be

complied with, that is to say, Eastbound traffic must keep to the southern side of the passage, and Westbound traffic must keep to the northern side.

Ships disregarding this warning will do so at their own peril.

Caution.

Mariners are warned to exercise great caution when approaching the ship's passage between the Light-vessels, as the tidal streams may, at times, set obliquely across the passage. Both Light-vessels should be given as wide a berth as the width of the passage and compliance with Article 25 of the Collision Regulations permit.

Variation.—14° W.

Note.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 4 of 1916, with additional cautionary note.

Charts temporarily affected.—

No. 1895, Dungeness to the Thames.

No. 1406, Dover and Calais to Orfordness and Sheveningen.

No. 1431, Approaches to Dover strait—Fécamp to North Foreland.

No. 2451, Over to Dungeness.

No. 2675c, English channel, eastern sheet.

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No. 2182a, North sea, southern sheet.
No. 1598, English channel.

Authority—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

London, 10th January, 1916.

○英國南岸ニ關スル千九百十五年十一月二十六日附水路告示

(千九百十五年十一月三十日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1148 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.

Former Notice:—No. 1059 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords

Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

(1) *Beachy Head to St. Albans Head—Regulations regarding Trading, Fishing and Pleasure Craft.*

1. Area A.—Enclosed by a line from Beachy head to Owers Light-vessel to Boulder Bank buoy, thence 315° (N. 30° W. *Mag.*), to the Portsmouth Defence area.

Area B.—Enclosed by a line from Culver cliff to a point 3 miles, 90° (*75° E. Mag.*), from Culver cliff, thence within the 3-mile limit to a point 3 miles, 180° (S. 15° W. *Mag.*), from Freshwater Gate, thence to Freshwater Gate.

Area C.—Enclosed by a line joining Christchurch head to St. Albans head. *Variation*.—15° W.

2. The term craft as used herein includes ships, barges, boats and vessels of all descriptions, and the orders apply to all fishing and pleasure craft.

3. No Craft are to go out in specified areas between sunset and sunrise.

4. All craft from places within these areas are to be on shore or back in their harbour half an hour after sunset.

5. No craft are to put to sea during fog or thick weather, and any caught at sea by fog, &c., are to return to shore or harbour at once, if possible.

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6. Craft unable to return to harbour owing to falling wind or fog, &c., are to anchor and show the regulation anchor lights at night. No bright lights are permitted.

7. Fishing is permitted by all *bonâ fide* fishermen in sailing craft, provided they are in possession of a permit which can be obtained from their District Fishery officers. When applying for these permits, they are to state the port from which they intend to work and this will be entered on the permit.

8. All fishing craft mentioned in paragraph 7 above must carry either their permit number or their registered number painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

9. Fishing is absolutely prohibited for all steam fishing vessels.

10. Craft found after dark in the areas detailed in paragraph 1 above are liable to be fired upon.

11. No craft are to proceed to sea with any petrol, motor oil, heavy oil, &c., on board with the exception that:—

(i) Traders and all other craft may carry oil, petrol, motor spirit, &c., in bulk, barrels, or as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel, provided that the goods are properly pre-entered and that clearance is obtained

from the Customs Officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915, paragraphs 1 to 3.

(ii) Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum, or similar substances, exceeding four gallons.

12. Owners of motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are to supply to the Coastguard Officer of the District lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they are to obtain from him permits for them. Without such permits these craft are not to be used. The number of the permit is to be painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

13. Motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are not to proceed outside of their ports, creeks or rivers during the hours of official day, unless in possession of a permit which may be obtained from a Customs Official on personal application, or (in places where there is no Customs Official) from the Coastguard Officer of that district.

14. The areas within which pleasure craft with permits may move during daylight are as follows, and they are forbidden to move in any other areas:—

Newhaven: Within one mile of *oculating* light at entrance.

Brighton and Hove: Within one mile of *fixed* light on western pier.

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- New Shoreham : Within one mile of high *occulking* light.
- Worthing : Within one mile of *fixed* light on pier.
- Littlehampton : Within one mile of *fixed red* light at entrance.
- Bognor : Within one mile of *green* fishing light.
- Sandown bay : Inside the line joining Culver cliff and Dunnose head.
- Ventnor : Within one mile of Ventnor pier.
- Christchurch : Inside the entrance to Christchurch harbour.
- Christchurch head to Sandbanks : Within 400 yards of low water mark.
- Poole harbour : Within the line joining North and South Havens.
- Studland bay : From opposite Studland village to the Old Breakwater within 400 yards of low water mark.
- Swanage bay : To the west of the line joining Ballard and Peverill points.
15. No excursion traffic is allowed except with the written permission of the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, to be obtained for the season in regard to standing excursions, and on each occasion for special excursions.
16. Nothing in these orders shall affect the standing orders relating to the Defence Areas at Newhaven, Portsmouth and Poole.

(2) *Newhaven—Closing of the Port.*

The Port of Newhaven is closed to all merchant vessels other than those employed on Government Service, and those which have previously obtained special permission to enter from the Divisional Naval Transport Officer, Newhaven.

(3) *Poole Bay and Solent approach—Restriction of Traffic.*

No craft of any description, other than craft employed on Admiralty work, is to be under way to the northward of a line joining St. Catherine's point and Anvil point, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or during fog.

(4) *Portland Harbour approach—Restriction of Traffic.*

No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

Note.

This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 1059 of 1915, with the addition of the information relating to restriction of traffic in Poole bay and Solent approach contained in section (3).

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the

Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

London, 26th November, 1915.

○英蘭西岸ニ關スル千九百十五年十二月二十日附水路告示

(千九百十五年十二月二十一日 ロンドン、ヤマント)

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1251 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, WEST COAST.

River Mersey—Prohibited Anchorage.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulation has been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is now in force:—

No vessel other than H.M. ships and merchant vessels acting under orders from the Senior Naval Officer, Liverpool, is to anchor within an area bounded as follows:—

(a) *On the North.*—By a line drawn from the Mariners' Home, Egremont, in the direction of the Hydraulic tower on the south side of Canada basin, for a distance of 1,350 yards.

(b) *On the South.*—By a line drawn from Egremont Ferry pier in the direction of the North entrance of Sandon Half Tide dock, for a distance of 700 yards.

(c) *On the East.*—By a line joining the eastern extremities of limits (a) and (b).

This Regulation in no way affects the right of navigation through the area herein described.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

London, 20th December 1915.

○蘇格蘭西岸ニ關スル千九百十五年十一月十日附水路告示

(千九百十五年十一月十二日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1071 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, WEST COAST.

Firth of Clyde—Traffic Regulations.

Former Notice.—No. 1026 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Position.—Dunoon bank, lat. 55° 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' N, long. 4° 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' W.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—


Vessels entering or leaving the Clyde must pass between two Trawlers, situated as undermentioned, which mark the gateway in the obstruction that now exists

between Cloch point and Dunoon.

(a) Eastern Trawler:

Position.—On east side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of 8 cables and 66 yards, 281° (N. 16° W. Mag.), from Cloch Lighthouse.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted red.

Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle *four* blasts *every two minutes*, thus (), alternately with the fog-signal sounded by the western Trawler.

(b) Western Trawler:

Position.—On west side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of one cable, 272° (N. 70° W. Mag.), from the eastern Trawler.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted green.

Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle *three* long blasts *every two minutes*, alternately with the fog-signal sounded by the eastern Trawler.

The above-mentioned gate Trawlers will display signals, as shown on the accompanying diagram, to indicate whether the gate is open to inward or outward bound traffic or whether the gate is closed.

A Trawler with hull painted black is moored a short distance to the northward of the gate Trawlers, and on the western side of the passage.

No vessels are to approach to within a distance of half a mile of the gateway until the special signals are hoisted indicating that the passage is open for them; neither are inward-bound vessels to approach within this distance when the signals are displayed for outward-bound vessels, and vice versa.

Speed must not exceed 10 knots, and vessels are cautioned to keep a mid-channel course when passing through the gateway.

Outward-bound vessels are to approach the gateway on a 196° (S. 34° W. Mag.) course, leaving the black and white chequered light-buoy with *occuling green* light, situated three-quarters of a mile 27° (N. 45° E. Mag.) from the gateway, on their port hand.

Similarly, inward-bound vessels must steer to the eastward for the Examination anchorage and Kempock point, as soon as they have passed clear of the gateway.

Variation.—18° W.

Note.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a repetition of No. 1026 of 1915, with the exception that the colour of the light exhibited from the light-buoy situated north-eastward of the gateway has been altered.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Charts temporarily affected.—No. 2131, Arran island to Gare loch; No. 2159, Firth of Clyde and Loch Fyne.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

London, 10th November, 1915.

○蘇格蘭インヴァーネス港及カレドニア運河ニ關スル千九百十五年十二月二十七日附水路告示

(千九百十五年十二月三十一日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1271 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND.

Port of Inverness and the Caledonian Canal—Entry of Neutral

Vessels prohibited.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

1. Neutral vessels are prohibited from entering the Port of Inverness, the seaward limit of which is defined by a line drawn from Fort George, in the County of Inverness, to Chanoury point, in the County of Ross and

Cronarty.

2. Neutral vessels are also prohibited from entering the Caledonian canal at Fort William.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 27th December, 1915.

○蘇格蘭東岸及オークニー島ニ關スル千九百十五年十二月二十九日附水路告示

(千九百十五年十一月三十一日 ロンドン・ガザン)

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1273 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, EAST COAST AND ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Pilotage and Tackle Regulations.

Former Notice.—No. 1016 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

Pilotage is compulsory at the following ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and it is highly dangerous for

any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet are to assemble at the Pilotage stations and will be conducted into and out of port in groups.

(1) FIRTH OF FORTH.—All incoming merchant vessels are only permitted to enter the Firth of Forth when they have sufficient daylight to enable them to reach Inchkeith before the close of "official day," which is notified in the Public Traffic Regulations for the Firth of Forth.

Vessels must pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester, thence they must steer a course so as to pass two miles south of Elie ness, and thence direct for Kinghorn ness.

Vessels are warned that, after having entered the Firth of Forth, they must on no account pass to the southward of a line joining the north point of the Isle of May and Kinghorn ness, until in the longitude of 3° West, when course may be shaped for the centre of North channel.

On approaching Inchkeith, the pilot vessel in the North channel is to be closed and a pilot embarked.

Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth from the southward are permitted to keep close to the shore until Barns ness is reached, when course

should be shaped for the Isle of May, so as to pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester.

No merchant or fishing vessel is permitted to enter the Firth of Forth between the Isle of May and the south shore of the Forth.

Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth during the hours of darkness are to maintain a steady course and speed, and are to so arrange their speed that they shall not reach the Isle of May before daylight and thus will avoid having to reduce speed or stop in the vicinity of the Isle of May, where they may render themselves liable to be fired upon by shore batteries or patrol vessels.

No merchant or fishing vessel is permitted to be at an anchorage, during the hours of "official night," between Inchkeith and a line drawn from Barns ness to North Carr rock (which line is to be considered the eastern limit of the Firth of Forth), unless directed to anchor by the orders of patrol vessels.

The above orders apply to vessels proceeding to *any* port in the Firth of Forth, whether to the eastward of Inchkeith or not.

Outward bound vessels must steer to pass the longitude of 3° W. in latitude $56^{\circ} 06' 30''$ N., thence shape course to pass 2 miles south of Elie ness

and between Anstruther Wester and the Isle of May.

(2) MORAY FIRTH. All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghhead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the south-westward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbet ness without a pilot.

No vessels of any description other than H.M. Ships and Auxiliaries are to be under weigh between sunset and sunrise in the waters contained between a line drawn from Tarbet ness to Findhorn, and a line drawn from Fort George to Chanonry point.

(3) SCAPA FLOW. All entrances are dangerous and entry is absolutely prohibited to any of them except as provided in succeeding paragraphs.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds; vessels directed to enter must communicate with the Examination vessel and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

No vessel is permitted to approach the entrance to Hoxa sound within a radius of 5 miles under any circumstances whatever, except when actually

ordered to Scapa Flow. Vessels ordered to Kirkwall should proceed direct to that port.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sound from the westward are those ordered to Stromness.

Vessels are not permitted to enter Hoxa or Hoy Sounds by night.

Passage through Cantick sound is entirely prohibited.

Note.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 1016 of 1915, with amendments to section (3).

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions

contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

London, 29th December, 1915.

○愛蘭南岸ニ關スル一月二十七日附水路告示

(二月一日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 114 of the year 1916.

IRELAND, SOUTH COAST.

Former Notice.—No. 1025 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

(1) *Port of Queenstown—Traffic Regulations.*

I.—PROHIBITED AREAS.

1. An obstruction has been placed across Queenstown harbour inside the entrance.

Anchorage is strictly prohibited between the southern limit of Outer Man-of-War roads and a line drawn between the light-buoy exhibiting an *occulting white* light, to the eastward of Spike island and the light-buoy exhibiting a *fixed white* light, off Black rock, Corkbeg.

The passage between Spike island and Ringaskiddy point is closed, and no vessel shall approach the area bounded on the south by a line drawn between Golden rock and the southernmost point of Spike island.

No vessel shall use the channels between Haulbowline and Spike island, east of Rocky island, or west of the Military pier on Spike island.

PASSAGE THROUGH OBSTRUCTION.

2. Vessels entering the port, not being in charge of a pilot, shall not proceed beyond the Examination anchorage. Vessels wishing to leave the port, not being in charge of a pilot, shall not proceed beyond the southern limit of the Outer Man-of-War anchorage. This applies to all craft except boats drawing less than

four feet which have obtained special permission from the King's Harbour Master.

It is compulsory for all vessels desiring to pass through the obstruction in either direction to have on board a licensed pilot, or Master holding a pilot's certificate for the port, whose name has been approved by the Vice-Admiral Commanding Coast of Ireland.

II.—ENTRANCE TO THE PORT.

ENTRY FORBIDDEN DURING FOG.

3. All Mercantile traffic is forbidden to enter the port or to pass beyond the limits of the Examination anchorage during fog.

PILOTAGE.

4. It is compulsory for all merchant vessels to have a licensed local pilot on board when entering the port, except:—

Vessels whose masters hold pilot's certificates for the port and whose names have been approved by the Vice-Admiral Commanding Coast of Ireland.

Also certain local vessels which have obtained exemption from the Vice-Admiral Commanding Coast of Ireland. It is to be understood that pilotage is compulsory for these vessels when passing through the obstruction.

III.—MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE PORT.

5. The movements of all merchant vessels, barges, or boats, of any kind are subject to the direction of the King's Harbour Master, whose orders are to be immediately obeyed.

NIGHT AND DURING FOG.

6. During the hours of official night, no merchant vessels (including fishing craft, barges, boats, yachts, or private vessels of any kind) will be allowed to be under way in the waters, including the creeks of the Dockyard Port of Queenstown, except with special permission from the King's Harbour Master. All vessels, barges, and boats must display the regulation lights. During fog all mercantile traffic is absolutely prohibited.

IV.—VESSELS LEAVING THE PORT.

PROHIBITION.

7. No merchant vessels (including fishing craft, barges, boats, yachts, or private vessels of any kind) are permitted to leave the Dock-yard Port of Queenstown during the hours of official night except with special permission from the Vice-Admiral Commanding Coast of Ireland, which can be obtained through the Shipping Intelligence Officer. No vessel may leave during fog.

PERMISSION TO LEAVE.

8. Merchant vessels (including those engaged in the coastal trade) must on no account leave the Dockyard Port of Queenstown without permission.

Vessels must obtain such permission from the Collector of Customs, Queenstown.

(2) *Bantry, Kenmare and Dunmanus Bays—Regulations respecting Yachts and Pleasure Craft.*

1. Yachts and other pleasure craft are not allowed to cross the line in Bantry bay drawn from Sheep head to Dursey head, nor to cross the line in Kenmare bay from Cod head to Bolus head, nor to cross the line in Dunmanus bay from Sheep head to Three Castle head.

2. No Regatta shall be held without permission in writing from the Senior Naval Officer, Castletownbere. This applies to the coast from Mizzen head to Sybil point.

3. No Excursion steamer shall run without permission in writing from the Senior Naval Officer, Castletownbere. This applies to the coast from Mizzen head to Sybil point.

4. The directions as to no craft being under way in the defended port of Berhaven during official night are to be strictly adhered to.

Note.

This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 1025 of 1915, with amendments to

section (1).

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

英吉利國法令

第十三 戰爭ノ爲ニ死傷其他損害ヲ蒙リタル者ニ對スル救濟ノ件

(一) 英國戰時小口保險 (續報)

(第五輯第三一六頁以下參照)

(大正四年十二月二日附在倫敦帝國總領事代理領事山崎馨一報告)

航空船飛行機及砲擊ヨリ生スル損害ニ對スル英國政府ノ戰時保險(航空船飛行機及砲擊ヨリ生スル損害ニ對スル英國政府戰時保險參照) 今回英國政府ハ更ニ家具、衣類及日用品、日用小道具及個人用品並ニ職業用大小造作及器具ニ對シ航空機及海上ヨリノ砲擊ニ基キ直接間接ニ生シタル損害ニ關スル戰時小口保險ヲ設ケ郵便局ニ於テ本保險ノ申込及保險金仕拂ノ請求ヲ受付クル事トシ十一月十二日ヨリ實施セリ其大要左ノ如シ

- 一、本保險ノ目的タルヘキ物件ハ家具、衣類及其他ノ日用品、小道具及個人用品並ニ職業用上必要ナル大小造作及器具ニ限り建物、金錢、有價證券、印紙、文書及計算書簿等ニハ本保險ニ適用セス
- 二、右物件ハ保險申込人又ハ當該申込人ト同居スル家族ノ所有財産ニシテ保險證券面記載ノ場所ニ在ルモノヲラサルヘカラス
- 三、保險金額ハ最高七十五磅、保險期間ハ十二ヶ月トス
- 四、保險料金ハ二十五磅迄六片、五十磅迄一志、七十五磅迄一志六片
- 五、保險ニ附シタル物件ニシテ破損ヲ蒙リタル場合ニ政府ノ仕拂フヘキ金額ハ當該物件カ破損當時ニ於ケル價格ヲ標準トシ實際損害程度ヲ限り如何ナル場合ニ於テモ二十五磅、五十磅又ハ七十五磅等當該保險證券面記載ノ金額ヲ超ユル事無カルヘク例令同一物件ニ對シ數枚ノ保險證券ヲ有スル場合ト雖政府ノ仕拂フヘキ金額ハ七十五磅ヲ超ユル事無カルヘシ
- 六、若シ是等損害ヲ蒙リタル物件ニシテ他ノ保險ニ附シアル場合ニ於テハ損害補償ノ要求ハ先ツ以テ是等ノ保險業者ニ對シテ爲ササルヘカラス政府ハ是等ノ保險金額カ損害ヲ償フニ足ラサル場合ニ限り保險金ノ仕拂ヲ爲スモノトス
- 七、本保險ニ附シタル物件ノ一部カ損害ヲ受ケタルノ際被保險物ノ實價カ百磅ヲ超過セルコト發見セラレタル場合ニ於テハ政府ノ仕拂フ金額ハ其實價額ニ反比例シテ減少セララルヘキモノトス

第十四 サイプラス島ニ於ケル回々敎寺院墓地其他宗敎上ノ建物ニ關スル件

(千九百十五年十二月三日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 30th day of *November*, 1915.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Stamfordham.

Mr. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas, by virtue of the Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914, the Island of Cyprus has been annexed to and forms part of His Majesty's Dominions:

And whereas the Convention of Defensive Alliance between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, signed on June the 4th, 1878, the Annex to the said Convention, signed on July the 1st, 1878, and the Agreement signed on behalf of Her said late Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on August the 14th, 1878, have become annulled and are no longer of any force or effect:

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus, as heretofore:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

(1) His Majesty's High Commissioner for Cyprus shall appoint two delegates, one of whom shall be a Mussulman resident in Cyprus, to superintend the administration of all property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

(2) Any such appointment shall take effect as from a date to be named by the High Commissioner, and all acts and things done or performed after the said date by such persons in the performance of their duties shall be deemed to be valid and effectual as if such persons had been duly appointed on that date.

(3) His Majesty may from time to time revoke, alter, add to, or amend this Order.

(4) This Order may be cited as "The Cyprus (Mussulman religious property) Order in Council, 1915."

And the Right Honourable Andrew Bonar Law, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

第十五 英國保護領ギルバート群島及エリス群島ヲ英國殖民地ニ編入ノ件

(千九百十五年十一月十二日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 10th day of *November*, 1915.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Stamfordham.

Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas the Islands in the Pacific Ocean specified in the Schedule to this Order were proclaimed as British Protectorates on the dates mentioned in the said Schedule:

And whereas the Native Governments of the said Islands have expressed their desire that these Islands should be annexed to, and should henceforth form part of, His Majesty's Dominions:

And whereas it has seemed expedient to His Majesty to accede to this desire, and to direct that provision should be made for the peace, order, and

good government of the said Islands in manner hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Title of Order.

I. This Order may be cited as "The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Order in Council, 1915."

Boundaries.

II. Until further provision shall be made in respect thereof the limits of this Order shall include the Islands specified in the Schedule to this Order, together with all small islands, islets, rocks, and reefs depending on them.

Definition of Terms.

III. In this Order, unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

"His Majesty" includes His Majesty's Heirs and Successors.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Gazette" means the Western Pacific High Commission Gazette.

"High Commissioner" means the Officer for the time being acting as High

Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

"The Pacific Order in Council" means the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, together with any Order in Council amending the same.

Annexation.

IV. From and after the coming into operation of this Order the aforesaid Islands, together with all small islands, islets, rocks, and reefs, depending on them, shall be annexed to, and form part of, His Majesty's Dominions, and shall be known as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, hereinafter called the Colony.

Powers and Jurisdiction.

V. The High Commissioner may, on His Majesty's behalf, exercise all powers and jurisdiction of His Majesty within the Colony, and to that end may take or cause to be taken all such measures, and may do or cause to be done all such matters and things therein as are lawful, and as in the interest of His Majesty's service he may think expedient, subject to such Instructions as he may from time to time receive from His Majesty, or through a Secretary of State.

VI. Subject to the provisions of this Order the Pacific Order in Council shall, (with the exception of Article 108), notwithstanding the cession of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and their annexation to His Majesty's Dominions, be

and remain in force, and continue to have full effect in the Colony until other provision shall be made by His Majesty in Council.

Commissioners and other Officers may be appointed.

VII. Subject to the directions of a Secretary of State, the High Commissioner may appoint a Resident Commissioner and so many fit persons as, in the interest of His Majesty's service, he may think necessary to be Deputy Commissioners or other Officers as provided by the Pacific Order in Council, and may define from time to time the Districts within which such Officers shall respectively discharge their functions, provided that every Officer appointed under the provisions of the said Order and holding Office in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands at the commencement of this Order shall continue to hold his Office in the Colony subject to the provisions of this Order.

Powers and Authorities of such Officers.

Every such Officer may exercise such powers and authorities as the High Commissioner may, with the like approval, assign to him, subject nevertheless to such directions and instructions as the High Commissioner may from time to time think fit to give him. The appointment of such Officers shall not abridge, alter, or affect the right of the High Commissioner to execute and discharge all the

powers and authorities hereby conferred upon him.

Removal of Officers.

The High Commissioner may, subject to confirmation by a Secretary of State, remove any Officer appointed as aforesaid whether before or after the commencement of this Order.

High Commissioner may by Ordinance provide for the administration of justice, &c.

VIII. In the exercise of the powers and authorities hereby conferred upon him, the High Commissioner may, amongst other things, from time to time, by Ordinance, provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony, and of all persons therein, including the prohibition and punishment of acts tending to disturb the public peace. Provided as follows:—

(1) That nothing in any such Ordinance or Ordinances contained shall take away or affect any rights secured to any native in the Colony by any treaties or agreements made on behalf or with the sanction of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh, or of His Majesty, and all such treaties and agreements shall be and remain operative and in force, and all pledges and undertakings therein contained shall remain mutually binding on all parties to the same.

(2) That all Laws, King's Regulations, Bye-laws, and Regulations of whatsoever nature in force in the Gilbert and Elllice Islands at the date of the commencement of this Order shall continue in force in the Colony until repealed, revoked, or amended by or in pursuance of any Ordinance passed by the High Commissioner.

(3) That the High Commissioner, in making Ordinances, shall respect any native laws and customs by which the civil relations of any native chiefs, tribes, or populations under His Majesty's protection are now regulated, except so far as the same may be incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction, or clearly injurious to the welfare of the said natives.

Publication of Ordinances.

IX. Every Ordinance of the High Commissioner shall be published in the Gazette, and shall, unless otherwise provided, thereupon come into operation, and thereafter shall, until disallowed by His Majesty, or repealed or modified by any subsequent Ordinance, have effect as if contained in this Order, and the High Commissioner shall take such measures as he thinks proper for giving due publicity

thereto within the Colony.

Ordinances may be disallowed—Public notification of disallowance of Ordinances to be made.

X. His Majesty may disallow any such Ordinance wholly or in part, and may signify such disallowance through a Secretary of State, and upon such disallowance being notified in the Gazette, the provisions so disallowed shall, from and after a date to be mentioned in such notification, cease to have effect, but without prejudice to anything theretofore lawfully done thereunder. Due notification shall be publicly made by the High Commissioner within the Colony of the disallowance of any such Ordinance.

XI. The High Commissioner shall use the Official Seal of the High Commission for sealing all things whatsoever relating to the Colony that are required to be under the Public Seal.

Suspension.

XII. The High Commissioner may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, suspend from the exercise of his Office any person holding or exercising any Office within the Colony, whether appointed by the High Commissioner or under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted, by

His Majesty in His Majesty's name or under His Majesty's authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until His Majesty's pleasure therein shall be signified to the High Commissioner by a Secretary of State. The High Commissioner, in proceeding to any such suspension, shall observe the directions in that behalf given to him by any Instructions from His Majesty, or signified through a Secretary of State.

Grant of pardon, &c.

XIII. When any crime or offence has been committed within the Colony, or for which the offender may be tried therein, the High Commissioner may, as he shall see occasion, in His Majesty's name, and on His behalf, grant a pardon to any accomplice in such crime or offence who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders, if more than one; and further, may grant to any offender convicted of any crime or offence in any Court or before any Judge or other Magistrate within the Colony, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any remission of the sentence passed on such offender, or any respite of the execution of such sentence, for such period as the High Commissioner thinks fit, and may remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, due or accrued to His Majesty. Provided

always that the High Commissioner shall in no case, except where the offence has been of a political nature unaccompanied by any other grave crime, make it a condition of any pardon or remission of sentence that the offender shall be banished from or shall absent himself, or be removed, from the Colony.

Publication of Order and date of coming into operation.

XIV. This Order shall be published in the Gazette, and shall thereupon commence and come into operation, and the High Commissioner shall give directions for the publication of this Order at such places, and in such manner, and for such time or times, as he thinks proper for giving publicity thereto within the Colony.

Power to revoke, &c.

XV. His Majesty may from time to time revoke, alter, add to, or amend this Order, and hereby reserves to himself, His Heirs and Successors, full power and authority with the advice of His or Their Privy Council to make from time to time all such laws as may to Him or them appear necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony.

And the Right Honourable Andrew Bonar Law, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

DATE OF DECLARATION OF PROTECTORATE.

Gilbert Group, viz. :—		Ellice Group, viz. :—	
Arorai	...	Vaitupu	...
Tamana	...	Niutao	...
Onotoa	...	Nanomea	...
Peru	...	Nanomana	...
Nukunau	...	Nui	...
Taputeuea	...	Nukufetan	...
Nonuti...	...	Funafuti	...
Aranuka	...	Nukulalilai	...
Kuria	...	Nurakita	...
Apamama	...		
Maiana	...		
Tarawa	...		
Apaiang	...		
Maraki	...		
Taritari	...		
Makin	...		

27th May, 1892.

September, 1892.

右ノ譯文

○ギルバード及エリス諸島令

「バッキンガム」王宮ニ於テ
千九百十五年十一月十日

本令附屬表記載ノ太平洋中ノ島嶼ハ該表記載ノ日限ヲ以テ英國ノ保護領トシテ宣言セラレタルカ該諸島ノ土人政府ハ是等ノ諸島ヲ英國ニ併合シ其領土ノ一部タラシメンコトヲ希望シ且英國皇帝ハ此希望ヲ納レ該諸島ノ平和秩序及善政ノタメニ左記ノ諸規則ヲ作ルコトヲ命スルコトヲ適當ト認メラレタルカ故ニ皇帝ハ其權限ニ基キ樞密院ノ諮詢ヲ經テ左ノ如ク規定スルコトヲ嘉納セラレタリ

名稱

第一條 本令ハ千九百十五年ギルバード及エリス諸島令ト稱ス

區域

第二條 本令ノ適用區域ニツキ更ニ規定ヲ設ケラルル迄ハ本令附屬表記載ノ島嶼及之ニ附隨スル總テノ小島嶼岩礁暗礁ニ適用セララル

用語ノ定義

第三條 本令ニ於テ用語ノ意義左ノ如シ
「陛下」トハ英國皇帝陛下ノ皇嗣及其繼承者ヲ含ム

「國務大臣」ハ國務大臣ノ一人ヲ指ス

「官報」トハ西太平洋高等委員會官報ヲ云フ

「高等委員」トハ西太平洋ノ高等委員トシテ當分ノ處勤務スル吏員ヲ云フ

「太平洋樞密院令」トハ千八百九十三年ノ太平洋樞密院令並ニ之ニ改正ヲ加フル總テノ樞密院令ヲ云フ

併合

第四條 本令ノ施行ト共ニ前記ノ島嶼及之ニ附屬スル總テノ小島嶼岩礁暗礁ヲ英國領土ニ併合シテ其一部ヲ形成シ仍テギルバード及エリス島殖民地ト稱スヘク以下單ニ殖民地ト記スヘシ

權力及法權

第五條 高等委員ハ英國皇帝ニ代リ殖民地内ニ於テ總テノ權力及法權ヲ施行シ得ヘク而シテ陛下ヨリ又ハ國務大臣ヲ通シテ受クル訓令ニ基キ適法ニシテ且ツ公務ノ利益上適當ナリト信スル總テノ處置ヲナシ又ハ之ヲナサシメ或ハ此等總テノ事項並ニ事物ノ處理ヲナシ又ハ之ヲナサシムルコトヲ得

第六條 太平洋樞密院令ハギルバード及エリス諸島ノ讓與並ニ之等カ英國皇帝ノ領土ニ併合セラレタルニ拘ラス第百八條ノ規定ヲ除キ實ニ樞密院令ニ依リテ他ノ規定ヲ設ケラルルニ至ルマテハ有效ニシテ殖民地ニ於テ何等ノ變更ヲ受クルコトナク其效力ヲ保有ス但シ本令ニ別段ノ規定アル場合ハ此限ニアラス

委員其他ノ吏員ノ任命

第七條 高等委員ハ國務大臣ノ指揮ニ從ヒ駐在委員ヲ任命シ又太平洋樞密院令ノ規定セル代理委員及事務上必要ナル員數ノ吏員ヲ任命シ隨時之等ノ吏員ノ管轄區域ヲ定ムルコトヲ得但シ太平洋樞密院令ニ依リテ任命セラレ本令ノ施行ノ當初ギルバート及エリス諸島ニ於テ職務ヲ有スル吏員ハ本令ノ規定ニ從ヒ引續キ其職務ヲ行フコトヲ得

吏員ノ權限並ニ職權

此種ノ吏員ハ高等委員カ上記ノ如キ承諾ヲ得テ付與セル權限並ニ職權ヲ行フコトヲ得但シ高等委員カ必要ト信シテ隨時與フル所ノ指揮命令ニ從フコトヲ要ス但シ此等吏員ノ任命ニ由リテ高等委員ノ有スル總テノ權限及職權ノ執行權又ハ遂行權ヲ減縮變更シ若クハ其他ノ影響ヲ及ホスコトヲ得ス

吏員ノ免黜

高等委員ハ本令ノ施行ノ前後ヲ問ハス前記ノ手續ヲ以テ任命セラレタル吏員ヲ國務大臣ノ認可ヲ經テ免黜スルコトヲ得

高等委員ハ命令ヲ以テ裁判ノ管理其他ニツキ規定ヲ設クルコトヲ得

第八條 高等委員ハ付與セラレタル權限及職權ヲ實行センカタメニ命令ヲ以テ隨時裁判ノ管理、歳入ノ取立及一般ニ殖民地並ニ住民ノ平和秩序及善政ノ爲並ニ公ノ平和ヲ妨クルカ如キ行爲ノ禁止及處罰ニ關シ規定ヲ設クルコトヲ得

(一) 斯ノ如キ命令ヲ以テハ故ヴィクトリヤ女皇陛下故エドワード七世陛下又ハ今上陛下

下ノ爲ニ又ハ其裁可ヲ得テ訂結セラレタル條約又ハ協約ニ依リ殖民地ニ於ケル土民ニ賦與シタル權利ヲ侵害スルコトヲ得ス而シテ總テ此種ノ條約及協約ハ繼續シテ其效力ヲ保有スヘク之ニ包含セル總般ノ質言及企業ハ引續總テノ當事者ヲ拘束スヘシ

(二) 本令施行當初ギルバート及エリス諸島ニ於テ現行ノ總テノ法律勅定條例附則其他如何ナル種類ノ規則タルヲ問ハス高等委員ノ發布セル命令ニ依リテ廢止取消又ハ改正セラレルニアラスンハ殖民地ニ於テ引續キ其效力ヲ有ス

(三) 高等委員ハ命令ノ制定ニ方リ英國皇帝ノ權力及法權ノ行使ト相適合セス又ハ明カニ下記土民ノ幸福ニ有害ナル場合ノ外皇帝ノ保護ノ下ニ立テル酋長部落住民ノ私法上ノ關係ヲ定ムル土人法律並ニ慣習ヲ尊重スルコトヲ要ス

命令ノ公布

第九條 高等委員ノ發スル總テノ命令ハ官報ヲ以テ公布セララルヘク何等別段ノ規定ナキ限公布ト同時ニ其效力ヲ發生シ後裁可ヲ拒絕セラレ又ハ後ニ發布セラレタル命令ニ依リテ變更セラレサル限り本令ト同一ノ效力ヲ有ス高等委員ハ殖民地内ニ於テ命令ノ公知ニ適當ナリト信スル方法ヲ講スルコトヲ要ス

命令ノ裁可拒絕及裁可拒絕ノ公告

第十條 英國皇帝ハ前條ニ規定セル命令ノ全部又ハ一部ノ裁可ヲ拒絕スルコトヲ得右拒絕ハ國務大臣ヲシテ之ヲ公知セシム已ニ官報ヲ以テ公布ノ上ハ裁可ヲ拒否セラレタル條項ハ指定ノ日時以後其效力ヲ失フ但シ其以前ニ於テ合法ニ行ハレタル事項ニツキテハ何等

ノ影響ヲ及ホスコトナシ高等委員ハ斯ノ如キ裁可拒絕ニツキ殖民地内ニ於テ適當ナル公
示方法ヲ採ルコトヲ要ス

第十一條 高等委員ハ公印ヲ押捺スルコトヲ要スル總テノ殖民地事務ニ關シテハ高等委員
會ノ官印ヲ使用スルコトヲ要ス

職權ノ停止

第十二條 高等委員ハ充分ナル理由アリト認ムルトキハ高等委員カ任命セルト又ハ英國皇
帝ノ名ニ於テ又ハ皇帝ノ權限ニ基キ皇帝ニ依リテ與ヘラレ又ハ與ヘラルヘキ委任狀ニ依
リテ任命セラレタルトナ問ハス殖民地内ニ於テ職權ヲ有シ又ハ之ヲ行フ何人ニ對シテモ
職權ノ行使ヲ停止スルコトヲ得此職權停止ハ國務大臣ヲ通シテ高等委員ニ對シ皇帝ノ裁
可カ通知セラレルマテ其效力ヲ有ス高等委員ハ之等ノ職權停止ヲ行フニツキ之ニ關シテ
皇帝ヨリ直接又ハ國務大臣ヲ通シテ與ヘラレタル訓令ノ趣旨ヲ遵守スルコトヲ要ス

赦免ノ許容其他

第十三條 殖民地ニ於テ犯罪カ行ハレ若クハ犯人カ裁判セラレル場合主タル犯人ノ罪狀ヲ
知ルニ必要ナル報告ヲ與ヘタル共犯者ニ對シ高等委員ニ於テ其必要ヲ認ムル時ハ皇帝ノ
名ニ於テ又ハ皇帝ニ代リ之ヲ赦免スルコトヲ得主タル犯人カ數人アル場合其一人ニツキ
同様ノ報告ヲ與ヘタル者ニ對シテモ亦同シ又殖民地ニ於ケル裁判所、裁判官其他ノ「マヂ
ストレート」ニ依リ有罪ノ決定ヲ受ケタル犯罪者ニ對シ自由ニ又ハ法定ノ條件ニ從ヒテ
赦罪ヲナシ刑ノ赦免ヲ行ヒ又ハ其適當ナリト信スル期間内刑ノ執行ヲ猶豫シ或ハ皇帝ニ

對シテ支拂ハルヘキ料、罰金又ハ沒收ヲ赦免スルコトヲ得但シ如何ナル場合ニ於テモ
犯人ヲ殖民地ヨリ追放シ又ハ自ラ脱退セシメ或ハ他所ニ移轉スルヲ條件トシテ赦罪ヲナ
シ又ハ刑ノ赦免ヲ行フコトヲ得ス但他ノ重罪ヲ伴ハサル政事犯ノ場合ハ此ノ限ニ在ラ
ス

命令ノ公布及效力發生ノ時期

第十四條 本令ハ官報ヲ以テ之ヲ公布ス公布ニヨリテ效力ヲ發生ス高等委員ハ殖民地内ニ
於テ公示上適當ト信スル場所方法及時期ニ於テ本令ノ公布ヲ命スルコトヲ要ス

取消權其他

第十五條 皇帝ハ隨時本令ヲ取消シ變更シ追加シ又ハ改正スルコトヲ得又樞密院ノ諮詢ヲ
經テ殖民地ノ平和秩序並ニ善政ノタメニ必要ト信スル法律ヲ隨時制定スルノ全權ヲ皇帝
皇嗣並ニ其繼承者ニ留保ス
國務大臣ノ一人タルアンドリウ、ボナー、ロー卿ハ右ニ關シテ必要ナル指揮ヲ與フル
コトヲ要ス

(表)

保護地編入宣言ノ日時

千八百九十二年五月二十七日

ギルバート諸島群

アロライ島

タマナ島

英吉利國法令

佛蘭西國法令

英吉利國法令

チノアトア島

ムクナウ島

ノヌチ島

クリヤ島

マイアナ島

アパイアング島

タリタリ島

千八百九十二年九月

エリス諸島群

ザアイツプ島

ナノメア島

メイ島

フナフチ島

ヌラキタ島

ペリユー島

タプツエア島

アラヌカ島

アパママ島

タラワ島

マラキ島

マキン島

ニウタヲ島

ナノマナ島

ヌクフエタウ島

ヌクライライ島

佛蘭西國法令

第一 カメルーン沿岸封鎖區域縮少ノ件

○佛國政府ノカメルーン(Cameroun)沿岸封鎖宣言(二月十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ佛國政府ハ本年一月十二日官報ヲ以テ左ノ如ク公表セル旨在同國田付臨時代理大使ヨリ同十九日附テ以テ報告アリ

千九百十五年四月二十三日官報告示カメルーン沿岸(阿弗利加西海岸)ノ封鎖ハ一月十日午前零時以後左ノ區域ニ縮少セララル

サナガ(Sanaga)河口即チ北緯三度三十五分東經九度三十九分トカンボ(Campo)河口即チ北緯二度二十一分東經九度五十分トノ間

經度ハグリニツチノ子午線ヨリ起算ス

尙ホカメルーン沿岸封鎖ニ關シ昨四年四月二十二日附テ以テ佛國外務省ヨリ在佛各國使臣ニ對シ發シタル通告左ノ如シ(以上外務省)

千九百十五年四月二十日附テ以テカメルーンニ在ル同盟國海軍力ノ司令官ハ其有スル權力ニ基キ「グリニツチ」標準時ニ於ケル千九百十五年四月二十三日金曜日正子以後次ニ指示スル區域内ニ包含セララル、カメルーン沿岸ノ部分ハ前記海軍力ニ依リ封鎖ノ狀態ニ置カルヘキ旨ヲ宣言シタリ

- 一、アクワヤフエ (Akwayafe) 河ノ河口即チ北緯四度四十一分東經八度三十分トビムビ
ア (Bimbia) 河口即チ北緯三度五十八分東經九度十八分トノ間
 - 二、サナガ (Sanaga) 河ノ河口即チ北緯三度三十五分東經九度三十九分トカンボ (Campo)
河ノ河口即チ北緯二度二十一分東經九度五十分トノ間
經度ハグリニッチノ子午線ヨリ起算ス
- 封鎖セラレタル沿岸ニ在ル友好國又ハ中立國ノ船舶ハ「グリニッチ」標準時ニ於ケル千九百十五年四月二十五日日曜日正子ニ至ルマテ出航準備ヲ爲スコトヲ得且ツ通航ノ自由ヲ有ス
- 封鎖ヲ侵犯セントスル一切ノ船舶ニ對シテハ國際法ニ依リ之ヲ處斷ス
- 本宣言ノ通告ハ同盟國軍隊ニ依リ占領セラレサルカメルーンノ諸地方ニ於ケル獨逸國官憲並ニフュルナンド、ポー島總督ニ對シ正式ニ之ヲ爲セリ

第二 サロニカニ於ケル敵國領事官逮捕其他聯合軍ノ行動ニ關スル件

(一) サロニカニ於ケル敵國領事官ノ逮捕

(千九百十五年十二月三十一日 ロンドン、タイムズ)

ARREST OF ENEMY CONSULS.

(From our correspondent.)

Salonika, Dec. 30.

The Consuls of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, with their staffs and families, were this evening arrested by order of General Sarrail. They were taken on board a French warship. The Consulates of the four enemy Powers are in the occupation of Allied troops.

(一) サロニカニ於ケル敵國人ノ逮捕

(一月四日 ニューヨーク、ヘラルド)

ENEMY SUBJECTS AT SALONICA ARRESTED.

Paris, Monday.—A Havas despatch from Athens says word is received from Salonica to the effect that all suspected subjects of nations at war with the Entente Allies are being arrested and taken on board a war ship, after being interrogated. Salonica merchants have appealed to the Greek government to facilitate the transportation of supplies necessary for the population, the advices add, the

scarcity of provisions becoming more noticeable every day.

(三) サロニカニ於ケル敵國領事官逮捕ニ關シ希臘國ノ抗議

(一月四日 ニューヨーク、ヘラルド)

BERLIN PUBLISHES PROTEST BY GREECE.

Berlin, Monday (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Despatches from Sofia," says the Overseas News Agency, "say that in protesting against the arrest at Salonica of the Austrian, German, Bulgarian and Turkish Consuls, the Greek government directed attention to the fact that Greek officers and gendarmes were charged with the guarding of the consulates. Greece contends that any measures against the Central Powers should have been communicated in advance to her.

"The pretext of General Sarrail, the French commander, that the arrest of the Consuls was due to the attack on Salonica by Teutonic aeroplanes is not valid, inasmuch as the airmen attacked and damaged only the camps of the allied troops. The entire Greek people share the view of the government, considering the French encroachment as a brutal violation of the sovereignty of Greece."

(四) 獨國側ノ報復手段(君府ニ於ケル佛人逮捕)

(一月十三日 ニューヨーク、ヘラルド)

EIGHT FRENCHMEN ARE ARRESTED AS REPRISAL.

Athens, via Paris, Wednesday.—The American Ambassador at Constantinople, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, has advised the American Legation here of the arrest of eight Frenchmen at Constantinople as reprisal for the arrest by the Entente Allies of the consuls of the Teutonic allies at Salonica.

The German Minister at Athens has informed the American Minister, Mr. Droppers, that Germany does not agree to the American Consulate at Salonica being charged with German interests there on the ground that Salonica is Greek territory and the Greeks must protect foreigners and foreign interests. Mr. John E. Kahl, American Consul at Salonica, has been instructed accordingly.

(五) 埃國米國ヲ經テ英佛兩國ニ抗議スル件

(一月十六日 ニューヨーク、ヘラルド)

DELIVERS PROTEST TO THE AMERICAN ENVOY.

Berlin, Saturday (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—The Austrian protest to Great Britain and France against the arrest of the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Salonica and his assistants, which was delivered yesterday by Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to the American Ambassador, Mr. Frederic C. Penfield, says:—

“The arrest of consular officers accredited to the Greek government and of persons under their protection, as well as the search of the consular archives, which under the law are inviolable, constitutes a flagrant breach of the sovereignty of a neutral state, which is incompatible with the recognized elementary principles of international law. Moreover, it is damaging to the rights and interests of Austria-Hungary. It can only be called an arbitrary act which transgresses the limits of existing law and precedents for belligerents.

“These acts prove that France and Great Britain do not shrink from deeds which are the gravest breaches of law and can be extenuated in no way. The Austro-Hungarian government reserves the right to take action corresponding to the decisions which both Powers make in regard to these persons who have been deprived of their liberty.”

(六) 勃牙利亞ノ報復手段及佛國ノ對抗手段

(一月五日 ロンドン・タイムズ)

BULGARIAN REPRISALS.

(From our correspondent.)

Athens, Jan. 3.

According to advices from Sofia, the Bulgarian Military authorities have arrested the British and French Vice-Consuls there, who had been left in charge of the archives of their respective Legations.

SALONIKA CONSULS BOUND FOR SWITZERLAND.

Paris, Jan. 4.

The following official communication is issued here:—
The enemy Consuls arrested at Salonika and taken to Marseilles will, on their arrival there, be given safe conducts for the Swiss frontier.

In reply to the arbitrary measure, contrary to international law, taken by the

Bulgarian Government against the French Vice-Consul in charge of the archives of the French Legation in Sofia, the French Government this morning ordered the arrest, in similar conditions, of the Bulgarian Chancellor in charge of the archives of the Bulgarian Legation in Paris. This gentleman, being ill, has been allowed to remain at his residence under supervision.—*Reuter.*

Athens, Jan. 3.

A written protest against the arrest of Hellenio subjects at Salonika was handed to the Entente Ministers this afternoon. It is couched in energetic language and demands the immediate release of the persons concerned. The protest was previously addressed to the Entente Governments through the Greek Legations. The Entente's reply to the protest against the arrest of the Consuls has not been received.

(七) 土耳其國ノ報復手段

(一月十日 ロンドン・タイムズ)

TURKISH REPRISALS.

Amsterdam, Jan. 9.

A Constantinople message received here *via* Vienna says that the Porte, as a first measure of reprisal against the arrest of the Turkish Consul at Salonika, has ordered the arrest of the officials of the British and French Embassies who remained at Constantinople and some other persons. Altogether 10 persons have been arrested. It is understood that the Government will proceed to make further arrests. As a reprisal for the arrests of other Turkish subjects at Salonika, 1,000 subjects of the Entente Powers have been interned.—*Reuter.*

(八) 聯合軍ノコルフ占領ニ關シ奧國政府ヨリ米國ニ抗議提出ノ件

(一月十九日 ニューヨーク・ヘラルド)

MR. PENFIELD RECEIVES THE CORFU PROTEST.

London, Tuesday, 11:17 A. M.—The text of the note addressed by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to Mr. Frederick C. Penfield, American Ambassador, regarding the occupation of Corfu by the Allies, is as follows, according to the German newspapers, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.—*Reuter.*

"The island of Corfu has been occupied by a detachment of the Anglo-French

Oriental army. This procedure is not only a serious attack on the sovereignty and neutrality of Greece, but is also a flagrant violation of the agreement concluded in London on November 14, 1863, and on March 29, 1864, according to which Corfu enjoys the privilege of perpetual neutrality.

“The Austro-Hungarian government enters a most resolute protest against this procedure, whereby France and Great Britain once more manifest their disregard of the duties which result from the general principles of international law and from the obligations solemnly determined in international agreements. The Austro-Hungarian Office therefore begs the American Ambassador to bring this to the knowledge of the governments of France and Great Britain.”

A similar protest was at the same time sent by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to the other neutral countries.

第三 輸出禁止品ノ件

○佛國輸出禁止ニ關スル法律(一月十一日官報) 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ昨四年十一月十八日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

佛國政府ハ本月十五日附ヲ以テ輸出禁止ニ關スル左記ノ大統領令ヲ法律ニ改メタリ
一九一五年四月一日附大統領令(銅貨、「ニッケル」貨及「ビロン」貨ノ輸出禁止)

一九一五年六月二十三日附大統領令(「アルジュリア」ヨリ石炭及「コークス」ノ輸出禁止)

一九一五年七月三日附大統領令(金「粗製塊、塊、條、粉」、潰金及金貨幣ノ輸出禁止)

一九一五年七月三日附大統領令(鹽酸、二硫化炭素、硫化「ナトリウム」、各種ノ燐製品、砒素及其鹽類ノ輸出禁止)

一九一五年七月二十二日附大統領令(機械工具及其部分品ノ輸出禁止)

一九一五年七月三十一日附大統領令(菊苣「根(生及乾)」ノ輸出禁止)

一九一五年八月五日附大統領令(石綿(加工セルモノ)又ハ加工セサルモノ)ノ輸出禁止)

一九一五年八月二十五日附大統領令(銀貨幣ノ輸出禁止)

○佛國輸出禁止及解除品(一月十二日官報) 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

一、殖民地輸出禁止(一九一五年十一月六日大統領令、同十二日官報掲載、公布ノ

日ヨリ實施)

突尼斯及摩洛哥以外ノ殖民地及保護國ヨリ左記物品ノ輸出ヲ禁止ス

果實(核アルモノ)

骨類

炭酸「ナトリウム」

醋酸鹽又ハ木醋酸石灰

二、佛國輸出禁止(一九一五年十一月十一日大統領令、同十三日官報掲載)

佛蘭西國法令

胡椒

金剛砂(粉末)

天然鋼玉(粒又ハ粉末)人工鋼玉又ハ alundum (溶解礬土)

「カルボランダム」(Silicure de carbone)

金剛砂(紙又布ニ塗リタルモノ、砥石、石及其他一切ノ形狀ヲ有シタルモノ、「カルボランダム」鋼玉 alundum ナ含ム)

(以上昨四年十一月十七日附報告)

一、輸出禁止(一九一五年十一月十八日大統領令、同二十一日官報掲載)
銀(粗塊、塊、條、粉、潰シ銀)ノ輸出ヲ禁止ス

二、輸出禁止解除廢止(一九一五年十一月二十三日官報掲載)

一九一五年十一月二十二日附大藏省令ヲ以テ一九一五年二月十二日附大藏省令ニ依リ日本及其他ノ特別國へ輸出禁止ヲ解除セル物品中「古銅器、古錫器及古亞鉛器ノ廢物(純又ハ合金物)」ヲ除外セリ即チ同品ハ再ヒ一般輸出禁止品ト爲リタリ

三、殖民地輸出禁止解除(一九一五年十一月二十四日官報掲載)

一九一五年十一月六日附大統領令ヲ以テ突尼斯及摩洛哥以外ノ殖民地及保護國ヨリ「果實(核アルモノ)及骨類」ノ輸出ヲ禁止セル所十一月二十日附殖民省令ヲ以テ日本及其他ノ特別國へ特別ノ許可ナクシテ輸出シ得ルコトトセリ

四、輸出禁止(一九一五年十一月二十二日大統領令、同二十五日官報掲載)

左記物品ノ輸出ヲ禁止ス

葡萄渣

胡桃、榛ノ實、巴旦杏

果實ノ核

印度漆(Gommes-laques)

雲母(薄片又ハ板)及「ミカニット」(Micanite)

「アマリン」

各種袋類(Sacs)

(以上同二十六日附報告)

○佛國ノ本邦産鮭罐詰ニ對スル特典(一月二十一日官報) 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ昨四年十一月二十六日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

佛國政府ハ從來本邦産鮭罐詰輸入ニ對シ一九〇六年七月十一日及一九一三年六月二十八日ノ魚類、野菜及「プリュス」罐詰ニ關スル法律ヲ適用シ罐ノ蓋若クハ底ノ中央ニ「ラテシ」文字ヲ以テ明瞭ニ原産國名ヲ凸記又ハ窩記シ荷造表装ニモ同様原産國名ヲ明記スヘキモノトシ違反者ニハ罰ナ科スルコトト爲シ居タルカ商務省ハ客月六日附ヲ以テ戰時中特ニ此制限ヲ免除シ加拿陀産同種罐詰ニ對シ與ヘラルル特典ニ均霑セシムル旨ヲ決定シタリ即チ加拿陀産鮭罐詰ト同様單ニ佛蘭西語ニテ原產地ヲ記載シタル貼紙ヲ爲スコト、原產地證明ノ呈示、佛國關稅局ノ輸入許可並ニ外國經由ノ場合ニ於テハ附加稅ヲ支拂フヲ要スルノミノコトト爲レリ

○佛國輸出禁止及解除品(一月二十九日官報) 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ昨四年十二月三日附テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

一、輸出禁止解除(一九一五年十二月一日官報掲載)

一九一五年十一月二十二日附大統領令ヲ以テ左記物品ノ輸出ヲ禁止セル處十一月三十日附大藏省令ニ依リ日本及其他ノ特別諸國ヘ特別ノ許可ナクシテ輸出シ得ルコトトセリ

胡椒、榛ノ實、巴旦杏 葡萄渣

雲母(薄片又ハ板)及「ミカニット」 果實ノ核

二、輸出禁止解除廢止(一九一五年十二月一日官報掲載)

一九一五年十一月三十日附大藏省令ヲ以テ一九一五年二月十二日附大藏省令ニ依リ輸出禁止ヲ解除セラレタル物品中「アルミニウム」(純及合金)ヲ除外セリ

三、輸出禁止(一九一五年十一月二十九日大統領令、同十二月二日官報掲載、公布

ノ日ヨリ實施)

家禽類(生活力ヲ有セサルモノニシテ新鮮又ハ貯藏ノモノ)

四、殖民地輸出禁止解除廢止(一九一五年十一月二十八日官報掲載)

一九一五年十一月二十七日附殖民省令ヲ以テ一九一五年二月二十四日附殖民省令ニ依リ日本及其他ノ特別國ヘ輸出禁止ヲ解除セル物品中「古銅器、古錫器及古亞鉛器ノ廢物(純又ハ合金)」ヲ除外セリ

五、殖民地輸出禁止(一九一五年十一月二十四日大統領令、同十二月一日官報掲載)

突尼斯及摩洛哥以外ノ殖民地及保護國ヨリ左記物品ノ輸出ヲ禁止ス

胡椒 金剛砂(粉末)

天然鋼玉(粒又ハ粉末)、人工鋼玉又ハ alundum (溶解礬土)

「カルボランダム」(Silicure de carbone)

金剛砂(紙及布ニ塗リタルモノ、砥石、石及其他一切ノ形狀ヲ有シタルモノ、「カルボ

ランダム」鋼玉、alundum ヲ含ム)

○佛國輸出禁止及解除品(二月三日官報) 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ昨四年十二月十六日附テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

一、輸出禁止解除(一九一五年十二月八日官報掲載)

一九一五年十一月二十九日附大統領令ニ依リ家禽類(生活力ヲ有セサルモノニシテ新鮮又ハ貯藏ノモノ)ノ輸出ヲ禁止セル處一九一五年十二月七日大藏省令ヲ以テ日本及其他ノ特別國ヘ特別ノ許可ナクシテ輸出シ得ルコトト爲レリ

二、殖民地輸出禁止(一九一五年十二月三日大統領令、同九日官報掲載)

突尼斯及摩洛哥以外ノ佛國殖民地及保護國ヨリ左記物品ノ輸出ヲ禁止ス

銀(粗塊、塊、條、粉、潰シ銀)

三、同上(一九一五年十二月九日大統領令、同十四日官報掲載)

突尼斯及摩洛哥以外ノ佛國殖民地及保護國ヨリ左記物品ノ輸出ヲ禁止ス

佛蘭西國法令

佛蘭西國法令

四七〇

胡椒、榛ノ實、巴旦杏

「ワゼリン」

果實ノ核

雲母(薄片又ハ板)及「ミカニット」

印度産漆(Gommes-lagues)

各種袋類(Sacs)

葡萄酒渣

四、殖民地輸出禁止解除廢止(一九一五年十二月十五日官報掲載)

一九一五年十二月十四日附殖民省令ヲ以テ一九一五年二月二十四日附殖民省令ニ依リ輸出禁止ヲ解除セラレタル物品中「アルミニウム」(純及合金)ヲ除外セリ

○佛國輸出禁止品解除及廢止(二月二十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ去月六日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

一、輸出禁止解除廢止(一九一五年十二月二十七日大藏省令、同二十八日官報掲載)

一九一五年二月十二日附大藏省令ニ依リ輸出禁止ヲ解除セル物品中「バター」ヲ除外セリ

二、輸出禁止解除(一九一六年一月三日大藏省令、同四日官報掲載)

貯藏魚類 無花果(乾シタルモノ)

貯藏野菜

○佛國輸出禁止品追加及解除(三月二日官報) 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ昨四年十二月二十八日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

一、輸出禁止追加品(一九一五年十月七日大統領令、同十四日官報掲載、同日實施)

左ニ列舉セル物品ノ輸出竝ニ再輸出ヲ禁止ス

×蓄電池及其極板

×「ペラドンナ」及同調劑又ハ「アルカロイド」

×「アセチル、セルローズ」(acétyle-cellulose)

×重「クローム」酸「ナトリウム」

△醋酸鹽類

×自轉車及同部分品

×臭化水素酸(acide bromhydrique)

×葉鐵製罐(罐詰用)

×「ステアリン」酸

×「カンタリス」及同調劑

△酒石酸及「アルカリ」性酒石酸

△彈性「ゴム」製品

×「アコニット」(調劑及「アルカロイド」)

×「イナゴ」豆(Caroubes)

×編物針

×「セルローズ」(Cellulose)

△植物性「アルカロイド」

×地蠟(Cérésine)

△「アルミニウム」(純又ハ合金物)及酸化物

×蠟燭

×「アンチフリクシヨ」メタル

×調製豚肉類

△軍用以外ノ火器、同部分品及彈藥

×豚肉類(膀胱、被膜類)

×「アンチフリクシヨ」メタル

×栗實(Marrons, châtaignes)、黍及同上澱粉

△履物類製造用品及工具類

×襪襪(各種ノ)

×蓋布類(Bâches)

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×「クロラミッド」及「クロラール」基調劑

液體鹽素

×鹽化錫、鹽化「マグネシウム」、鹽化亞鉛

×「クロム」(各種形狀ノモノ)

×「セメント」

×「コバルト」(各種形狀ノモノ)

×哥加(Coca)及同調劑

綿織物衣類

△貯藏赤茄子及其他各種ノ貯藏食料品

(肉越幾斯及固形肉汁ノ目參照)

×獸角及其他類似品(粗ナルモノ)

×獸毛(grins et poils)

△革製品

×銅(純又ハ合金物)

「シアン」化物(cyanures)、「シアン」

鐵鹽類

無花果(乾シタルモノ)

×「アルパカ」絲、「アングラ」羊毛絲及

獸毛絲

×「ラミー」絲

×移動輔(Forges portatives)

×履物類製造用品(銅、鋅、鈕釦、鉤、踵

用楔、釘等)

×「チース」

×機械及汽罐保温料(garnitures)(laine

de laitier 共)

有毒瓦斯製造料品

×龍膽及同調劑

×橙實

×各種護膜

×木「タール」及木「タール」油

×鋏(開拓用工具ノ目參照)

×天然藍

×吐根、「イペカ」根

佛蘭西國法令

四七二

「シアン」鐵「カリウム」又「シアン」鐵「ナトリウム」

×金剛石(工業用)

羅紗

×電極、電池及電素

×繩索及同製品

×化學肥料

×麥角

×錫(純及合金物)

×「オйкаイン」(水鹽化物)

△肉越幾斯及其他各種ノ貯蓄食料品

(各種貯藏食料品ノ目參照)

×食用穀粉類(粟、黍及同上穀粉)

「シアン」化鐵鹽類、「シアン」鐵「カリ

ウム」及「シアン」鐵「ナトリウム」(再

出)

硫化護膜(薄片)

×大麻絲

×菲沃斯(Jusquiane)及同調劑

×反毛(羊毛解屑及新濫襪截屑)

×兔(Lapins)

×「コルク」(加工セルモノ又ハセサル

モノ)

磁氣機(magnétos machines)

×工具ノ把柄

×滿俺(金屬、各種形狀ノモノ)

×阿列布渣

×栗實(食用穀物ノ目參照)(再出)

△衛生材料

△減摩擦材料(Matières lubrifiantes)

×坑鑿用導火線(Mèches de mineurs)

△藥劑

×水銀合劑及同調劑

△石臼

△「モリブデン」(金屬、鑛及其鹽類)

×「ノヴォカイン」

四七三

佛蘭西國法令

×「ニッケル」(純又ハ合金物)

×番木鱈及其「アルカロイド」又ハ同調劑

△履物類製造用工具類(再出)

×蹄鐵工、木匠、車匠、馬具師用工具

△開拓用工具及器具、其把柄部分品

×繙帶材料

×「パラルテヒド」(Paraldéhyde)

羊兒皮(加工セルモノ及加工セサルモノ)

×「ペプトン」

△過酸化金屬

×電池(電極ノ目参照)(再出)

白金(金屬、鑛及其鹽類)

魚類(新鮮ノモノ又ハ鹽水ニ浸シタルモノ、乾シタルモノ、鹽漬又ハ貯藏ノモノ)

馬鈴薯

四七四

△藥用化學製品

×「プロタルゴール」

噴霧器(化粧用、醫術用及家庭用以外ノモノ)

×「ラミー」

△樹脂

鱈卵及鯖卵

×「サツガリン」及同類似品

△「サリチル」酸「ナトリウム」及「メチールサリチル」酸鹽

×「サルバルサン」及「ネオサルバルサン」(Chlorhydrate de dioxydiamidarsénobenzol)

×「サントニン」及同調劑

×「石鹼」

×銅、「クロム」、錫並ニ水銀鹽類

×「セレン」

×血清

△「チタン」(金屬、鑛及其鹽類)

×泥炭

×「トリオナル」(Trional)

△「タンゲストン」(金屬及鑛「チルフラム」鑛)各種形狀ノモノ)

×尿素及同合劑

×「ウロトロフィン」(Urotropine)(hexaméthylènete, framine)及同調劑

×痘種(Vaccins)

△「ヴァナザン」(金屬、鑛及其ノ鹽類)

×「ヴェロナール」(Acide diethylbarturique)及「ヴェロナール」曹達

×豚肉類ノ膀胱被膜類(再出)燻製肉類

△亞鉛(金屬、純又ハ合金物)

×珪素

糠類

×次亞硫酸鹽

×肉汁(固形及乾燥ノモノ)

×硫酸「ナトリウム」

×硫酸亞鉛

×「タヒオカ」

酒石

×「チモール」及同調劑

△大麻織物

△綿織物(調製セルモノ又ハセサルモノ)(衣類ノ目参照)

△黃麻織物

△毛織物

△亞麻織物

×「ラミー」織物

備考 ×印ヲ附シタルハ一九一五年十二月十日附大藏省令ヲ以テ日本及其他特別諸國へ禁止ヲ解除セルモノナリ △印ハ同上大藏省令ヲ以テ日本及其他特別諸

佛蘭西國法令

佛蘭西國法令

國へ品目中一部ノ物品ノ禁止ヲ解除セルモノナリ(二、輸出禁止解除品参照)

二、輸出禁止解除品

佛國ニ於ケル輸出禁止品中英吉利及其領地、保護國並ニ殖民地、白耳義、日本、モンテネグロ、露西亞、塞爾維亞並ニ亞米利加諸國ニ限り輸出及再輸出ヲ解除セル物品(一九一五年十二月十日大藏省令、同十四日官報掲載)

醋酸鹽類(木醋酸石灰及藥用醋酸鹽ヲ除ク)

酒石酸及「アルカリ」性酒石酸(酒石酸「カリウム」ヲ除ク)

植物性「アルカロイド」(一九一四年十二月二十一日及一九一五年二月四日附大統領令ニ依ル禁止品目中ニ在ルモノヲ除ク)

「アルミニウム」製品及酸化物

明礬

軍用以外ノ火器及同部分品

毛製「ボンネットトリー」(手袋類、段物、刺繡セルモノ又ハ飾リアルモノ)及

男子用以外ノモノ

彈性「ゴム」製品(硫化護謨(薄片)ヲ除ク)

貯藏赤茄子

肉越幾斯及貯藏肉製食料品(一九一四年十二月二十一日輸出ヲ禁止セルモノヲ除ク)

革製品(軍用被服、陣營具及馬具以外ノモノ)

各種護謨(印度產漆(gomme laque)ヲ除ク)

衛生材料(外科用器具及器械ヲ除ク)

滅菌藥材料(噴油以外ノモノ)

藥劑(特ニ輸出ヲ禁止セサルモノ)

石臼(金剛砂製以外ノモノ)

雲母(加工セルモノ)

「モリブデン」鹽類

開拓用工具及器具

履物類製造用工具類(機械工具ヲ除ク)

過酸化金屬(過酸化「ナトリウム」ヲ除ク)

藥用化學製品(特ニ輸出ヲ禁止セルモノ)

樹脂(松脂又ハ杉脂以外ノモノ)

「サリチル」酸「ナトリウム」

大麻織物(生地ノモノ又ハ漂白シタルモノニシテ百平方「メートル」ニ付二

十七「キログラム」五〇〇ヲ超エタル平織布ヲ除ク)

綿織物(生地ノモノ又ハ漂白シタルモノニシテ百平方「メートル」ニ付二十

佛蘭西國法令

二「キログラム」ヲ超エタル平織布ヲ除ク)

除ク) 仕上品又ハ仕上セサルモノ

黃麻織物(生地ノモノニシテ百平方「メートル」ニ付三十「キログラム」ヲ超

エタル平織布及黃麻織物製袋類ヲ除ク)

毛織物(被服用ニシテ二平方「メートル」ニ付四百「グラム」及四百「グラム」ヲ

超エタル軍服色染ノモノヲ除ク)

亞麻織物(生地ノモノ又ハ漂白シタルモノニシテ百平方「メートル」ニ付二

十七「キログラム」五〇〇ヲ超エタル平織布ヲ除ク)

「チタン」鹽類

油粕及其他家畜飼料

「タンクステン」金屬(各種形狀ノモノ)

「ヴァナヂン」鹽類

亞鉛製品

右ノ外一九一五年十二月七日附大統領令ニ依ル輸出禁止品目中×印ヲ附シタルモノ（輸出禁止追加品参照）

○佛國輸出禁止品追加及解除（三月三日官報） 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ本年一月十九日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ（昨二日本欄内參看）（外務省）

一、アルジェリア輸出禁止追加品（一九一五年十二月三十一日大統領令、一九一六年一月七日官報掲載）

Djebars（棕櫚科植物ノ芽）

二、佛國殖民地輸出禁止解除（一九一六年一月八日官報掲載）

一九一六年一月七日附殖民省令ヲ以テ突尼斯及摩洛哥以外ノ殖民地及保護國ヨリ日本及其他ノ特別諸國へ家禽類（生活力ヲ有セサルモノニシテ新鮮又ハ貯藏ノモノ）ノ輸出禁止ヲ解除セリ

三、佛國殖民地輸出禁止追加品（一九一六年一月十一日大統領令、同十五日官報掲載）

一九一五年十二月七日附大統領令ニ依ル輸出禁止品全部並ニ明礬、雲母（加工セルモノ）、人造染料（石炭「タール」ヨリ誘導セル）、油粕及其他家畜飼料
（備考）前記大統領令ニ依ル輸出禁止品ハ昨四年十二月二十八日附當館報告ニ見ユ

○佛國輸出禁止品解除廢止（三月三十日官報） 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ去月九日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ（外務省）

一九一六年二月七日附大藏省令（同八日官報掲載）ヲ以テ一九一五年十二月十日附大藏省令ニ依リ日本及其他特別諸國ニ限り輸出禁止ヲ解除セラレタル物品中大麻布製蓋布類、大麻製繩索又同製品、大麻絲、大麻織物ヲ除外セリ即チ右物品ハ一般輸出禁止品ト爲レリ

一九一六年二月七日附大藏省令（同八日官報掲載）ヲ以テ一九一五年二月十二日附大藏省令ニ依リ日本及其他特別諸國ニ限り輸出禁止ヲ解除セラレタル物品中「クロム」礦、「ニッケル」礦ヲ除外セリ即チ右物品ハ一般輸出禁止品ト爲レリ

第四 兵器及彈藥等ノ製造禁止

（大正四年十二月十日附報告）

佛國政府ハ本月七日附大統領令ヲ以テ佛國領土内ニ於テ陸軍大臣ニ依ル特別許可ヲ除クノ外戰爭終結迄一切ノ兵器及彈藥ノ製造並兵器及彈藥製造用機械工具ノ製造及賣買ヲ禁止シ同月九日官報ヲ以テ之ヲ公布セリ

第五 佛國航洋船舶賣却禁止ノ件

○佛國航海船舶賣却禁止（三月十一日官報） 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ本年一佛蘭西國法令

月十八日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

佛國政府ハ千九百十五年十一月十一日附法律ヲ以テ海軍大臣ノ特別ノ許可ヲ除クノ外佛國內又ハ外國ニ於テ外國人ニ對シ戰爭繼續中及戰爭終了後六箇月ノ期間ノ滿了ニ至ルマテ佛國航海船舶ノ任意賣却ヲ禁止シ本法ノ規定ニ違反セル行爲ハ無効トシ船舶ハ之ヲ沒收ス賣却者ハ一箇月以上六箇月以下ノ禁錮若クハ十六法以上五百法以下ノ罰金ニ處シ又ハ之ヲ併科スル旨同月十四日附官報ヲ以テ公布セリ

右ノ原文

Loi du 11 Novembre 1915,

Concernant la vente des navires de mer pendant la durée des hostilités

(Journ. off. du 14 Novembre 1915).

Art. 1er.—Pendant la durée de la guerre et jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de six mois suivant la fin des hostilités, la vente volontaire d'un navire de mer français à un étranger, soit en France, soit à l'étranger, est interdite.

Toutefois, des exceptions à cette prohibition pourront être autorisées sous les conditions qui seront déterminées par le ministre de la marine.

Art. 2.—Toute acte fait en fraude de la disposition qui précède est nul et rend le vendeur passible d'un emprisonnement de un à six mois et d'une amende

de seize à cinq cents francs (16à 500fr.), ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement.

En outre, le navire sera confisqué; s'il n'a pu être saisi, le tribunal prononcera, pour tenir lieu de la confiscation, la condamnation au paiement d'une amende supplémentaire égale à la valeur du navire telle qu'elle sera fixée par le tribunal.

L'article 463 du Code pénal sur les circonstances atténuantes pourra être appliqué, même en ce qui concerne la confiscation, qui pourra être remplacée par une amende inférieure à la valeur du navire.

第六 外國人ノ取締ニ關スル件

外務省告示第二號(一月二十日官報)

今般佛領印度支那政廳ニ於テ同國入國規則ヲ改正シ同國入國者ハ最近撮影セル本人ノ寫眞ヲ貼付シ之ニ官廳ノ契印ヲ押捺シタル旅券ヲ攜帶スルヲ必要トシ尙ホ右旅券ニハ在本邦佛國外交官或ハ旅券ヲ交付セル地ヲ管轄スル佛國領事官ノ查證ヲ受クルコトヲ要スル事トナレル趣在西貢帝國名譽領事ヨリ報告アリタリ

大正五年一月二十日

外務大臣 男爵石井菊次郎

第七 支拂延期ニ關スル件

○佛國支拂期限延長(一月十日官報) 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ昨四年十二月

佛蘭西國法令

二十八日發テ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ(昨四年十二月九日本欄内參看)(外務省)

「モラトリウム」法ハ十二月二十三日附大統領令ヲ以テ三月末マテ更ニ九十日間其效力ヲ延長セララル

○佛國支拂猶豫期限延長(三月二十八日官報) 本件ニ關シ里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ本月二十一日發テ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ(本年一月十日本欄内參看)(外務省)

「モラトリウム」法ハ三月十八日附大統領令ヲ以テ六月末マテ更ニ九十日間其效力ヲ延長セララル

第八 獨奧兩國生産品ニ對シ禁止貨物ニ關スル關稅法 適用ノ件

Loi du 17 Aout 1915,

Soumettant les marchandises d'origine ou de provenance allemande ou Austro-Hongroise aux dispositions des lois de douane concernant les marchandises prohibées (Journ. off. du 18 Aout 1915).

Article unique.—Les marchandises originaires ou provenant des empires d'Allemagne et d'Autriche-Hongrie, alors même qu'elles auraient été déclarées comme telles, sont soumises à toutes les dispositions pénales des lois de douanes concernant les marchandises prohibées, sans préjudice de l'application, le cas échéant, des peines édictées par la loi du 4 avril 1915.
Exception est faite pour les marchandises à l'égard desquelles la prohibition sera levée, par décision du ministre des finances, rendue sur la proposition du ministre intéressé.

第九 敵國人ノ軍隊編入ヲ禁止スルコトニ關スル千九百十五年八月十六日附法律

(第六輯佛國法令第七アルサーズ人及ローレーヌ人並外國人ノ軍隊編入及歸化ニ關スル法令第五一七頁以下參照)

Loi du 16 Aout 1915,

Relative aux engagements depuis le 1er aout 1914, dans l'armée française, au titre de la légion étrangère, des sujets non naturalisés appartenant à des nations en état de guerre avec la France et ses alliés (Journ. off. du 19 aout 1915).

Art. 1er.—Sont interdits, pendant toute la durée de la guerre actuelle, et sur toute

L'étendue du territoire français, les engagements dans l'armée française, au titre de la légion étrangère, de nationaux appartenant à des États en guerre avec la France ou ses alliés.

Art. 2.—Pourront être rapportés et annulés, aussitôt la promulgation de la présente loi, les engagements de nature ci-dessus qui auraient été souscrits depuis le jour de la déclaration de guerre.

Art. 3.—Sont excepté des dispositions de la présente loi les Alsaciens-Lorrains d'origine française admis au bénéfice des articles 1er et 2 de la loi du 5 août 1914.

Art. 4.—Sont abrogées toutes les dispositions contraires à la présente loi.

第十 佛國海軍ニ於テ戰時中禮砲ヲ行ハサルコトニ關スル千九百十五年七月二十二日附海軍大臣回牒

Circulaire ministérielle du 22 Juillet 1915.

Relative aux saluts à coups de canon (Journ. off. du 24 Juillet 1915).

Je vous prie de vouloir bien faire connaître à tous les commandants placés sous vos ordres la décision ci-après :

Par application des dispositions de l'article 473 du décret sur le service à bord,

seront supprimés temporairement, pendant la durée de la guerre :

1° Tous les saluts à coups de canon, prévus aux articles 462, 463, 464, et 469 du décret, précité, pour les marques distinctives et les autorités militaires et civiles françaises ;

2° Tous les saluts à coups de canon aussi bien nationaux que personnels avec les puissances alliées. Même mesure est prise par les marines anglaise, russe et italienne.

En ce qui concerne les puissances neutres, les saluts réglementaire doivent être faits pourvu qu'il n'en résulte pas d'inconvénient pour les opérations militaires.

VICTOR AUGAGNEUR.

第十一 佛國經濟界ノ近況

(大正四年十二月十六日附在佛帝)
國臨時代理大使田付七太報告
(大使館三等書記官杉村陽太郎調査)

財界

數ヶ月以來回復ノ步調確乎タル佛國財界ハ近時更ニ一種彈力的の新勢力ヲ加ヘ人ヲシテ五分利附「ラント」公債ノ成功カ偶然ナラサリシヲ信セシムルモノアリ以下項ヲ分チテ之レヲ説

佛蘭西國法令

カントス

佛蘭西銀行 佛蘭西銀行千九百十五年十二月二日ノ貸借對照表ヲ前年及前前年ノ同期ト比較セハ次ノ如シ

佛蘭西銀行貸借對照表三年比較 (單位百萬法)

貸方	一九一三年	一九一四年	一九一五年
金貨準備	三、五二〇・〇	四、一三八・一	四、九四〇・〇
銀貨準備	六四〇・四	三四九・四	三五六・五
在外資金	—	—	九七八・四
割引手形	一、三九三・六	—	—
政府宛手形貸	〇・六	二五四・五	—
外國爲替貸	一四・八	—	—
仕拂猶豫手形	—	三、五八七・四	一、八五二・五
地金擔保貸付	二五・七	—	四・三
證券擔保貸付	七四六・九	七八一・五	六二六・〇
政府法定貸付	二〇五・四	二〇四・七	二〇〇・九
國庫特別貸付	—	三、三〇〇・〇	七、四〇〇・〇
露國大藏省證券割引高	—	—	五九五・〇
國債	二二一・〇	二二一・〇	二二四・九

借方

資本金	一八二・五	一八二・五	一八二・五
利益積立金	八・〇	八・〇	八・五
諸積立金	三四・五	三四・五	三四・五
銀行券	五、六九九・八	九、七八一・五	一四、〇七〇・五
仕拂手形	三五・五	—	一〇・七
國庫預金	二一四・三	一〇三・九	一五五・八
一般預金	六六五・二	二、六八七・四	二、九四〇・五
讓渡證券未拂金	二二・八	—	三三・六
當半期利益金	二一・四	—	三〇・五

金貨準備カ千九百十三年ニ比シ十四億二千萬法千九百十四年ニ比シ八億法増加シ外國ヘノ輸送アリシニモ拘ハラズ大公債ノ成功ニヨリテ年末ニハ五十億法ヲ超ユヘシト期待セラレ個人ノ一般預金ハ三十億法ニ達セントスル等營業ノ基礎徐々トシテ鞏固ナラントスルハ否定ス可カラサル趨向ナルカ之レヲ獨逸帝國銀行ノ金貨準備カ去ル千九百十五年十一月三十日ニ於テ前々年ノ十二億二千萬麻ヨリ倍加シテ二十四億三千萬麻トナリ當座勘定預金カ六億三千萬麻ヨリ十五億八千八百萬麻ニ増加セシト相對比セハ未タ必ラスシモ誇稱スヘキニアラス

次ニ國家ヘノ貸出ハ七十四億法ニ又紙幣發行高ハ百四十億法ニ激増セシハ獨逸中央銀行ノ佛蘭西國法令 四八七

佛蘭西國法令

四八八

割引手形(其内多クノ帝國手形ヲ含ム)カ千九百十三年十一月末ニハ八億八千六百萬麻ナリシカ千九百十四年ハ二十九億三千二百萬麻又千九百十五年ハ四十六億七千二百萬麻ニ激増セシコト及同行ノ紙幣發行高カ千九百十三年末ノ十九億八千二百萬麻ヨリ千九百十四年末ハ四十二億五百萬麻ニ而シテ千九百十五年十一月末ニハ五十九億九千九百萬麻ニ激増セシト比較シ二者ノ間ニ大差ナキヲ看ン

開戦ノ當初佛蘭西銀行カ市中銀行等ノ請求ニ係ル巨億ノ商業手形ヲ割引シテ以テ財界ノ崩解ヲ防キ「モラトリウム」法律ニヨリ久シキ間之レカ仕拂ヲ猶豫シテ克ク市場ノ困窮ヲ和ケ來リシハ人ノ之レヲ知ラサルナキカ今ヤ市況モ次第ニ恢復シテ中央銀行ノ保護ニ依頼スルコト復タ前日ノ如ク大ナラサルハ千九百十四年七月二十三日以來ニ於ケル同行ノ商業手形及仕拂猶豫手形在高ノ如何ニ依リテモ之レヲ察知シ得可シ

佛蘭西銀行ニ於ケル商業手形及仕拂猶豫手形在高表 (單位百萬法)

日期	商業手形	仕拂猶豫手形
一九一四年七月二十三日	一、五四一	
同 七月三十日	二、四四四	
同 八月十三日	三、六三九	三六四
同 九月二十四日	二、二三三	二、一五六
同 十月十五日	一、四〇二	二、九五八
同 十月二十九日	九〇五	三、二八二

同 十一月十二日	三、七七一	
同 十一月二十六日	三、七〇二	
同 十二月十七日	三、五三六	
同 十二月三十一日	三、三五一	
一九一五年一月十四日	二、四六	三、二七二
同 一月二十八日	二、四四	三、一八二
同 二月十一日	二、一三三	三、一一七
同 二月二十五日	二、三三三	三、〇五四
同 三月十一日	二、一九	二、九六八
同 三月二十五日	二、二九	二、七七二
同 四月十五日	二、三〇	二、六五五
同 四月二十九日	二、三六	二、五五三
同 五月十三日	二、二二	二、四九五
同 五月二十七日	二、四四	二、四三三
同 六月十九日	二、五八	二、三三八
同 六月二十四日	二、五九	二、二七三
同 七月十五日	二、六八	二、一九一
同 七月二十九日	二、八〇	二、一四〇

佛蘭西國法令

四八九

佛蘭西國法令

四九〇

一九一五年八月十二日	二七〇	二、〇九五
同 八月二十六日	二七五	二、〇六〇
同 九月十六日	二四六	二、〇一〇
同 九月三十日	二八〇	一、九八二
同 十月十四日	二七三	一、九四五
同 十月二十八日	二八〇	一、九一六
同 十一月十一日	二七八	一、八九七
同 十一月二十五日	二九六	一、八六八
同 十二月九日	三一四	一、八五二

右ノ如ク仕拂猶豫手形ハ一時三十七億七千百萬法ニ達セシカ今ヤ其半額タル十八億五千二百萬法ニ減シ且ツ近時償却ノ數額少カラサルニ加ヘ之レカ署名者ハ何レモ確實ナル銀行ニ限ラルレハ全部償却ノ期モ遠キニ非ラサルヘシト推セラル

尙補助貨珠ニ銅貨ノ恐慌ハ造幣局長エドアードマルタン氏ノ措置宜シキヲ得内國ノ新鑄高ニ加フルニ西班牙造幣局ヨリ十仙銅貨千萬個、五仙銅貨二千萬個ヲ得タレハ最近全ク鎮靜ニ歸セリ

貯蓄金庫 貯蓄金庫ノ預金拂戻超過額ヲ開戦以來ニ付表示セハ次ノ如シ
 一九一四年八、九、十月 九、九・五
 同 十一月、十二月及一九一五年一月 四八・三

一九一五年二、三、四月	五〇・九
同 五、六、七月	二八・八
同 八、九、十月	二六・五
計	二五九・八
一ヶ月平均	一六・七 ^{1/4}
一九一五年十月末在高	三、七七三・五

斯ク引出超過額ノ四分ノ三方暴減セシカ更ニ之レヲ拂戻限度ト比較シテ論セハ(拂戻限度ハ一人ニ付毎十五日間五十法ナリ)千九百十五年五月以來ノ引出現額ハ其半額ニ過キス而シテ年末ヨリ千九百十六年三月迄ニハ新戦時債拂込ノ爲メ引出額亦激増スヘキモ市況ノ回復ハ否定スヘカラス保安條款ノ撤退モ遠カラスト察セラレ

勞働省ノ報告ニヨレハ近來女子ノ新職業増加シテ人民ノ所得増進セルト出征者ノ家族扶助料等ノ行渡レルカ爲メ生活費ノ騰貴著ルシキニモ拘ハラズ生計ニ困難ヲ感セス旁々貯蓄金庫ノ拂戻額モ減退セルナリト

市中銀行 戦争直接ノ打撃ヲ蒙リシコト最モ顯著ナルモノ蓋シ銀行業ニ如クハ稀ナルヘク開戦後ノ五ヶ月ハ大小ノ金融業者等何レモ非常ノ苦境ニ沈淪セシカ年初以來進ンテ「モラトリウム」法律ノ保護ヲ辭シテ預金ノ自由引出ヲ許與スルモノサヘ生シ市況ノ回復ト相俟テ取引モ復舊シ公衆ノ信用モ次第ニ加ハリシカ長期又ハ固定的貸付ハ尙之レヲ差控ヘ殊ニ手許資金ノ増加ヲ圖リ營業振頗ル健全ニシテ將來ノ繁昌モ期スヘキモノナキニアラス左ニ

佛蘭西國法令

四九一

主要銀行ニ付千九百十四年來ノ營業成績ヲ各半期ニ付比較表示セン

主要銀行營業成績各半期比較表 (單位百萬法)

現金及他銀行預金	クレディイ、 リオネー		コントアール、 デエストコント		ソシエター、 シエネラル		クレディイ、 ンドストリエル		計
	一九一四年六月三十日	三月三十一日	一九一五年六月三十日	三月三十一日	一九一四年六月三十日	三月三十一日	一九一五年六月三十日	三月三十一日	
同	二二三	七三	一九七	一〇二	一六〇	二八	六二七		
一九一五年六月三十日	八〇八	三八六	三九三	一〇二	八三	三〇	一、二六八		
同	九三〇	八二	四〇六	八	二六	一、三三三			
商業手形									
一九一四年六月三十日	一、六四八	一、〇一七	七三九	一三七	三、五八一				
同	六五四	三五五	三〇〇	四九	一、三五八				
一九一五年六月三十日	八五八	五六〇	二七四	一一八	一、八二〇				
同	九一八	五九八	二七六	一三〇	一、九三三				
貸付及繰越資金									
一九一四年六月三十日	三五七	二四九	四〇三	九三	一、一〇一				
同	三三三	二三四	三七五	七八	九九九				
一九一五年六月三十日	二五四	一八四	三〇四	四九	七九一				
同	二四七	一七二	二七九	四九	七九一				

諸借方

一九一四年六月三十日	七二四	四七五	七〇二	三八	一、九三九
同	五〇九	三七七	六〇八	三四	一、四七八
一九一五年六月三十日	三九六	二四三	五六一	三七	一、二三七
同	三九七	二四七	五三七	三二	一、二二二
當座貸越					
一九一四年六月三十日	二、四二六	一、五二八	一、六五一	二四一	五、八二六
同	一、七六六	一、〇八一	一、〇八一	一七〇	四、〇五八
一九一五年六月三十日	一、七六〇	一、二二一	九六四	二〇二	四、〇五七
同	一、八三四	一、二六七	九四九	一九七	四、一四七
手形借					
一九一四年六月三十日	一二七	一六〇	一四五	二	四四七
同	一五	三三	一〇二	二二	一七二
一九一五年六月三十日	一六	三〇	五四	六	一〇六
同	一三	三六	四七	四	一〇〇

株式市場 千九百十五年十一月下旬ニ於ケル株式市場ハ大戦時債募集ノ外他ヲ顧ルノ違ナク一般ノ取引ハ閑散ヲ極ム市場資金ハ公債ノ應募ニ向ケラレシ爲メ月末繰越金利ハ前月ニ比シテ頗ル昇進シテ七分ヲ唱ヘ市場利率ハ實利五分七厘五毛ニ當ル新債ニ攪亂セラレテ黒

人強氣筋サへ前途觀望ノ態度ヲ守リ三分利附「ラント」公債ハ新債應募ノ爲メ賣物多キモ買方少クシテ相場ハ六十四法五十仙臺ニ下落シ日本公債ハ「ロスチャイルド」家等カ日本政府及日本銀行ノ爲メ著々買占メテ實行セシ爲メ市價保合セ一九〇五年四分利附ハ七十八法、一九〇七年五分利附ハ九十一法、一九一三年國庫債券ハ四百九十法臺ヲ上下シ唯々東洋拓殖會社債ノミハ五分利附ニシテ政府ノ利子保障アルニモ拘ハラズ三百九十一法乃至三百九十五法ノ市價ヲ示シ人ヲシテ相場ノ昂騰セサルニ先チ内債トノ借換ヲ希望セシメツツアリ

五分利附「ラント」公債ニ應募セシカ爲メ所有證券ヲ賣拂ハントスルモノ多キモ市價ノ崩落セルモノハ將來萬一相場ノ回復スルコトアルヘシトノ思惑ヨリ供給少ク隨テ賣物ハ主トシテ鐵道債、勸業債券、巴里市債、大工業會社債等ニ限ラル是レトテ保守的ナル佛國投資界ノコトナレハ其數額左迄多カラスト云フ

抑モ三分利附「ラント」公債ヲ以テ五分利附新債ニ應募セシメントスル佛國政府ノ方策ニ付テハ市場ノ觀察自ラ二様ニ分レ、甲ハ所有三分利附公債ニテ五分利附ヲ得テ利子ヲ利セントシ、乙ハ五分利附新債ノ發行價格ハ一時拂トセハ八十七法二十五仙ナレハ三十法ノ利賦金ヲ得ンニハ五百二十三法五十仙ノ拂込ニテ足ルカ三分利附ノ代辨價格ハ六十五法ニレハ之レカ爲ニハ六百五十法ヲ拂込マサル可カラス隨テ此レト彼トヲ比較スルニ七十七法丈ケ元本ヲ損スル結果トナレハ代辨應募ヲ不利トシ兩々何レモ相下ラサルカネイマルク氏曰ク「成程利子ノ一面ノミヨリ觀察セハ右様ノ解釋モ強チ不當ニハ非ラサルカ市價ノ方面ヨ

リ看レハ五分利附カ百法ノ相場ニ達スルハ三分利附カ八十法ヲ超ユルヨリモ遙ニ速カナルヘキハ市場ノ通性ノミナラス一八七二—七二年ノ大公債ニ關スル先例モ之レヲ證シテ餘アレハ此際宜シク代辨應募ヲ努メ致テ政府ノ方策ヲ疑フ可カラス」云々ト

次ニ外國證券ノ賣却ニ付「ラント」誌ノ論スル所左ノ如シ、戰期ノ延長ト共ニ軍資探索ノ要加ハリ佛國人ノ所有スル外國證券ヲ賣却シテ在外債權ノ回收ヲ圖ルノ緊切ナルハ假令之レカ爲メ多少ノ損失ヲ蒙ルコトアルニセヨ今ヤ何人モ否議シ得サルニ至リタルカ賣却證券ノ種類及所有者ノ如何ヲ些細ニ考察セハ此問題モ案外單一ナラス一概ニ解決シ去ルノ難キヲ覺エン

先ツ敵國ノ證券、中立諸國中内亂又ハ財政紊亂セル諸國或ハ餘リニ遠隔ノ地ニ位スルモノノ證券ハ之レヲ除外スヘク戰爭ニヨル打撃甚大ニシテ急速ノ回復ヲ期待シ得サル事業ノ證券モ亦同シ次ニ所有者ニ付テモ貧富老壯ニヨリテ自ラ別ナキヲ得ス壯年氣鋭ノ士ハ資産ノ運用ニ付大ナル自由ヲ有スルモ恩給ト利子トニ餘生ヲ送ル老人カ知ラス識ラス保守的ニ流レ所有證券ノ賣却交換ヲ好マサルハ自然ノ數ナリ

更ニ取引上ノ見地ヨリ論セハ所謂内外資本ノ振替ナルモノハ由來國際市場ノ表裏ト機微トニ精通セル黑人ノミ之レヲ能クシ素人ノ關與シ得ヘキモノニアラス況ンヤ目下列國市場ノ多クカ外國證券ノ取引ヲ禁止シ國際電話、電信、郵便ハ機敏ヲ要スル取引ニ便ナラス定期取引ハ大方現金取引ニ變シ外國爲替相場ノ昂低常ナラスシテ證券輸送ニ要スル運賃、保險料、手数料ハ暴騰シ間々印紙稅ノ引上ケヲ行ヒシ國サハアルニ當リ素人タル各個人カ單獨

ニ所有外國證券ヲ國外市場ニ賣却セントスルモ金利ノ計算、取引上ノ掛引等固ヨリ手違多キヲ免レズ否銀行業者仲買人ノ如キ平時ハ黑人ヲ以テ自任スル輩ト雖各種不測ノ障害ニ妨ケラレテ賣買意ノ如クナラス遂ニ甚タシキ損失ヲ蒙ルヘキハ之レヲ逆觀スルニ難カラサルナリ

外國證券ノ賣却ハ上述ノ如ク實行頗ル困難ナルカ對外仕拂ノ激増シテ爲替逆調ノ何時歇ムヘシトモ信セラレサル際吾人ハ國家的見地ヨリ切ニ之レカ實現ヲ希望シテ止マサルモノナリ而シテ其實行方法ニ關シテハ須ク政府ト主要銀行トノ協力ニ依リ政府ハ金融動員ノ一部トシテ之レヲ計算シ銀行ハ政府ノ大方針ニ從ヒ紐育、パール、ジエネーヴ、馬德里等ノ同業者ト氣脈ヲ通シ以テ最モ有利ニ之レカ實行ヲ期セサル可カラス

若夫レ投資家ハ此種ノ作用カニ國利ノ防衛ニアルヲ信シ政府ノ方策ニ從フハ邦家ニ奉スル所以ナルヲ解シ且ツ金融業者等ノ專門的能力ニ信賴シテ散テ遲疑スル所アル可カラス

今ノ秋ハ國家ト個人トノ利害最モ緊密ニ相合一シ個人ハ國家ト共ニ行動シテコロシ始メテ自己ノ利益ヲ保全シ得ヘキ時ナルヲ覺悟スルノ要アリ云々ト

ラフアエル、ジガルジ、レヴィー教授曰ク「佛國ノ財力ハ農夫職工ノ末ニ至ル迄モ鐵道債、巴里市債、勸業債券ノ何物タルカヲ知悉セルニアリ普佛戰後レオンセー氏ハ佛國ノ第二帝政時代ノ對外投資ノミニテ裕ニ償金ヲ仕拂ヒ得タリト云ヒシカ第三共和政治ノ四十餘年間ニ佛蘭西人カ購入セシ三、四百億法ノ外國證券ハ以テ大戰ノ軍費ヲ仕拂フヘクテ戰後ノ

回復ヲ速カナラシメ佛國ノ經濟力ヲシテ泰山ノ安キニ比セシムヘシト、其言壯ナルニ似タレトモ曾テ償還打歩ト利子トノミニ著眼シテ外國證券ニ應募セシ佛國投資界カ今ヤ元本ノ回收ニ慌忙タルハ眞ニ今昔ノ感ニ耐エサルモノアリ然カレトモ他方ヨリ觀察セハ是レ會々佛國ノ債務國タル諸國ニ好個ノ參考資料ヲ供スルモノニシテ佛國カ將來益々資金ノ流出ニ苦シムヘキコト、從テ爲替救濟ノ爲メ外國證券ノ賣却ニ付百方苦策ヲ運ラスヘキコト及戰後久シキニ互リ到底外國證券ノ借換又ハ應募ヲ爲シ得サルコトハ今ニ於テ之レヲ確認シ施策ヲ誤ラサランコト切要ナリトス

試ミニ普佛戰敗當時チ回顧スルニ千八百七十一—七十二年ノ五分利附「ラント」公債ハ千八百八十三年ニ至リ始メテ四分五厘ニ借換ヘラレ佛蘭西銀行ノ兌換開始モ千八百七十八年迄之レヲ行フチ得サリシカ今回ハ五分利附新債ノ据置期間ヲ十五年ト定メシニ加ヘ中央銀行ノ政府借上金モ前年ノ十五億法ニ對シ已ニ七十四億法ニ達スル情況ナレハ佛國ノ富力カ如何ニ近年激増セリトテ戰禍ノ甚大ナル想察ニ難カラス是レ吾人カ投資國トシテノ佛國カ大戰ノ爲メ亡失シ世界ノ貧弱國政府等カ從來慣行セシ財政ノ彌縫ヲ目的トナス佛資ノ利用モ近キ將來ニハ望ムヘカラス却テ之レカ取立ヲ迫ラレ東西ノ債務國ヲシテ眞ニ自主獨立ノ要ヲ覺知セシムル時近シト信スル理由ノ要點ナリ

●租稅 佛國大藏省ノ公表セシ千九百十五年十月及千九百十五年度前十ヶ月ノ間接諸稅及專賣ノ收納高ヲ前年及前々年ト比較セシモノヲ示セハ次ノ如シ

千九百十五年十月ノ收納高表 (單位千法) (+) 增 (-) 減

	一九一五年 十月收納高	一九一三年十 月ノ比較	一九一四年十 月ノ比較
登録稅	六一、九四九	(-) 三二、六九八	(+) 一七、四八三
印紙稅	一九、二〇四	(-) 一一、一四一	(+) 三、六〇二
取引所稅	三八一	(-) 一、〇五二	(+) 三七二
有價證券稅	二三、七三一	(-) 七、六一七	(-) 四、一〇七
間接稅雜	四四、八二五	(-) 一九、八八四	(+) 一〇、八二五
關稅	六一、五五〇	(-) 一、六四八	(+) 三二、四一五
石油精製稅	三	(-) 二〇八	(-) 一一一
鹽稅	二、八〇六	(-) 七六六	(-) 四一八
砂糖稅	二〇、四〇四	(-) 二、六五七	(+) 一一、一六八
專賣收入(燐寸、烟)	四七、〇二八	(-) 六、七五五	(-) 二、四三二
郵便	一七、〇二〇	(-) 七、一七四	(-) 八、九〇八
電信	六、三八八	(+) 一、四三七	(+) 一、四八一
電話	二、四三一	(-) 三、四二九	(-) 四二
諸收入	二九	(-) 七八	(+) 二〇
計	三〇七、七四九	(+) 八八、三五六	(+) 八四、〇一八

千九百十五年前十箇月收納高表 (單位千法) (+) 增 (-) 減

	一九一五年 收納高	一九一三年 トノ比較	一九一四年 トノ比較
登録稅	三九六、六三七	(-) 三〇九、〇三二	(-) 一七八、三四六
印紙稅	一二七、〇五一	(-) 八八、五七三	(-) 五五、五四八
取引所稅	九〇〇	(-) 一三、三七〇	(-) 四、七六一
有價證券稅	一四三、八八一	(+) 四、六八九	(-) 二二〇
間接稅雜	四〇六、四三九	(-) 一五五、九六七	(-) 八一、一三八
關稅	六一九、三七三	(+) 五二、八二〇	(+) 一二〇、三〇三
石油精製稅	二二〇	(-) 一、三七九	(-) 九六七
鹽稅	二四、七七三	(-) 二、九二二	(-) 一、四三四
砂糖稅	一六七、四六六	(+) 二一、一〇四	(+) 四三、七七三
專賣收入(燐寸、烟)	四四四、六九五	(-) 四七、二四四	(-) 二九、二〇三
郵便	一五八、四九〇	(-) 六八、八八三	(-) 五八、一二三
電信	四八、七二〇	(+) 二、六五五	(+) 一、六八一
電話	二三、五三一	(-) 二二、二九一	(-) 一六、二八〇
雜收入	四二九	(-) 六六五	(-) 四八一
計	二、五六二、六〇七	(-) 六三九、〇五八	(-) 二六〇、七五四

佛蘭西國法令

五〇〇

右ノ如ク千九百十五年十月ト戰爭開始後第三ヶ月目ナリシ千九百十四年ノ十月トヲ比較スルニ全體ニ於テ三割七分五厘(八千四百一萬七千五百法)ノ增收アリ而シテ千九百十五年九月中ニハ七割二分七厘(九千九百四十二萬六千七百法)又同年八月中ニハ三割九分八厘(六千九百九萬九千法)ノ增收ナリシカ七月ハ八千七百一十一萬五千法、六月ハ六千八百九十七萬六千法、五月ハ六千二百八十九萬九千法、四月ハ七千四百三十三萬五千法、三月ハ五千八百八十四萬四千法、二月ハ六千六百八十四萬六千法、一月ハ九千七百十四萬二千法ツツノ減收ヲ見タリ九月中ノ增收額カ十月中ニ比シ著ルシク多額ナリシハ特ニ注目スヘキカ如シ
戰時財政上所謂經常收入ノ多少カ實ハ左迄重要視スルニ足ラサルハ目下戰時債ノ應募額カ新「ラント」公債ヲ除クモ已ニ百三十億法ニ達シ佛蘭西銀行ノ政府借上金カ七十四億法ヲ算スルニ租稅及其他ノ經常收入ハ開戰以來未タ四十五億法ニ過キサルニ徴スルモ之レヲ知ルニ難カラサルカ其數額ノ増減如何ハ直ニ一國經濟力ノ伸張回復ヲ示ス晴雨計トモ看做シ得ヘケレハ左ニ千九百十四年八月以來ニ付諸稅及收入ノ數額ヲ表示セントス

諸稅及收入數量表 (單位百萬法)

月	登錄、印紙、有價證券、取引所稅	關稅	鹽、砂糖、稅其他間接稅雜	專賣、電信、電話、郵便收入	直接稅
一九一四年八月	三一	二二	四三	七七	二九
同 九月	二一	一七	三八	六〇	八〇
同 十月	八八	二九	四六	六〇	一一四

同 十一月	二六	三五	五七	七三	一四八
同 十二月	三七	四四	五一	八一	一四八
一九一五年一月	九八	四四	五五	六三	一四八
同 二月	三七	五三	五六	六〇	六七
同 三月	四六	六二	六〇	六七	六七
同 四月	九七	六九	六六	六六	六七
同 五月	四一	八三	五五	六七	五七
同 六月	四九	五九	六五	六九	一一一
同 七月	一〇二	六一	五六	七二	一四五
同 八月	四六	六六	六三	六八	九五
同 九月	四九	六一	五六	七〇	九五
同 九月	一〇五	六二	六八	七三	一〇八
一九一四年前七月	一〇八	六二	七三	八二	九九

ケ月間ノ平均

右ノ如ク專賣、郵便、電信及電話ノ收入ハ減少額最少ナク直接稅、間接稅及關稅ハ著ルシク恢復シ登錄稅及有價證券稅等ハ依然減少シツツアルモ國中ニ於テ最モ富裕ナリト稱ヒラルル北方ノ諸縣カ敵手ニアル際斯ノ如キハ寧口頗ル満足スヘキ傾向ト言ハサル可カラ

外國爲替相場 外國爲替相場ハ依然亂高下ヲ改メス倫敦宛手形ハ十一月三日ノ二十七法五

佛蘭西國法令

五〇一

十四仙二分一ヨリ十日ニハ八十五仙ニ奔騰シ十七日ニハ七十五仙二分一迄引戻セシナ二十
 四日ニハ再ヒ八十一仙二分一ニ逆騰シ十二月一日更ニ三十七仙二分一迄引直セリ十二月
 二十五日佛國五分利附「ラント」公債カ倫敦市場ニ賣出サルルヤ景氣惡シカラス發行條件ハ
 (一)募集額無限(二)發行價格ハ百法ニ對シ三磅四志從テ爲替相場ヲ二十七法五十仙トセハ
 佛國ニ於ケル賣出價格タル八十八法トナル但シ一時拂ノ應募者ニハ特ニ賣出價格ヲ三磅三
 志六布トス(三)申込證據金ハ百法ニ付七志(四)拂込ニ付代辨資格ヲ認メラレシ證券ハ千九
 百十六年一月十六日以前ニ償還期限ノ到來スル佛國國庫債券、同三分五厘利附償還「ラン
 ト」公債、三分利附永久「ラント」公債ニシテ拂込總額ノ三分一ヲ代辨シ得ヘク但シ右ノ債
 券及公債ハ戰前發行ノモノハ開戰前已ニ英國ニ存在セシモノナルコト及敵國人ニ依リ所有
 セラレサリシモノナルコトヲ要シ國防公債及債券ハ代辨ノ資格ナク(五)利廻ハ目下五分七
 厘五毛ナルカ之レ爲替相場ヲ二十七法五十仙ト爲セシ結果ニシテ若シ平時ノ如ク二十五法
 二十二仙ニ復セシメンカ實利六分二厘五毛トナラン此外債ノ成否ハ英、佛爲替相場ノ將來
 ニ關係スル所大ナレハ識者何レモ注目ヲ懈ラサルカ如シ
 紐育宛電信爲替ハ十一月三日ニハ五法九十五仙二分一ナリシカ十日ニハ九十八仙二分一迄
 上騰セシナ十七日ニハ九十四仙ニ、二十四日ニハ九十一仙ニ又十二月一日ニハ七十八仙ニ
 漸落セリ近來英、米銀行業者間ニ融通談ノ成立ヲ傳フルカ唯英國ニテハ保險會社ヲ始メ米
 國證券ヲ所有スルモノ何レモ之レヲ手放スチ好マス旁商議ノ成立ヲ遲延セシム反之佛國投
 資界ハ外國證券ノ賣却ニ執念スルコト多カラサルモ目下賣却又ハ擔保トシテ提供シ得ヘキ

證券ヲ有セサルニ困却セリ

最近下院議員ブークト氏カ大藏大臣ニ對シ英、佛外債ノ成功ニモ拘ハラス對米爲替相場ノ
 改善セサル理由及政府今後ノ處置如何ヲ質問スルヤリボー氏ハ曩ニ英、佛政府カ米國市場
 ニ起債セシハ兩國ノ政府カ米國ニテ購入セシ物品ノ代價仕拂ニ充テシメントセシニ民間
 ノ取引ニ依リ生スル爲替ノ逆轉ヲ匡正セントノ目的毫モ存セス而シテ後者ノ救濟策ハ國民
 カ所有スル米國證券ヲ賣却スルカ又ハ佛國銀行等ニ對シ米國銀行ヨリ相當額ノ融通ヲ約セ
 シムルカノ二途ニアルカ政府モ爾來此點ニ著目シテ銳意畫策中ナレハ遠カラス多少ノ好調
 チ呈スヘキヲ信ス云々ト答ヘタリ

鐵道、小麥及家畜

戰時經濟消長ノ一尺度タル鐵道收入、小麥收穫、家畜數ニ付政府公表ノ統計ヲ示セハ次ノ
 如シ

鐵道收入統計表 (單位百萬法)

國有	里昂	カレアン	南部	計
一九二四年一、二、三月	七二	一五〇	七二	三二九
同 四、五、六月	七五	一三八	七〇	三二七
同 七、八、九月	約 三〇	約 五〇	約 三〇	約 一三〇
同 十、十一、十二月	五二	八一	五一	二二二
一九二五年一、二、三月	五六	九八	五七	二二九

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一九一五年四、五、六月	六二	一一三	六〇	五〇四
同 七、八、九月	六七	一二四	六五	三一
				二六六

右ハ軍隊ニ關スル輸送ヲ除外セルモノナルカ回復ノ徵候歷々タルヲ看取スヘク唯々北部及東部ノ二會社ノミハ戰線地方ナレハ戰禍ヲ蒙ルコト頗ル大ニシテ當分營業困難ヲ極ムヘシト言フ

千九百十五年ノ小麥收穫高ナ既往五ヶ年ト相對比セハ左ノ如シ

耕地廣袤		收穫高	
千キロ	ヘクタール	千キロ	ヘクタール
一九一〇年	六、五五五	六八、八〇六	一九一三年
一九一一年	六、四三三	八七、七二七	一九一四年
一九一二年	六、五七一	九〇、九九一	一九一五年
			五、六九二
			六四、七二〇

尙北方被占領地千九百十五年ノ收穫高ハ五百十三萬九千「キヤント」ナレハ佛國ノ千九百十五年ノ小麥總收穫ハ六千八百八十五萬千「キヤント」ナルモ凶作ナリシ千九百十年ヲ除ケハ他ノ年度ハ何レモ之レヨリ一割内外ノ多額ニシテ其遙ニ平作以下ナリシヲ知ルニ足ラン次千九百十五年ノ出來高ハ九百九十二萬八千「キヤント」、大麥七百八十六萬千「キヤント」、燕麥ハ三千七百四十六萬二千「キヤント」ナリキ

千九百十五年九月十二日ノ官報ニテ公表セシ同年七月一日及千九百十三年十二月三十一日

ニ於ケル佛國家畜數左ノ如シ

一九一三年十二月三十一日		一九一五年七月一日	
馬	三歲以下	六七二、五三〇	六六四、四六七
	三歲以上	二、五五八、一七〇	一、五六二、七四二
計		三、二三〇、七〇〇	二、二二七、二〇九
騾馬		一九二、五七〇	一五二、二六六
驢馬		三六〇、三九〇	三三二、二四四
種牛		二八四、四九〇	二一一、三四三
牡牛		一、八四五、六二〇	一、二六二、三一三
牝牛		七、八〇七、五六〇	六、三四六、四九六
一歲以上仔牛		二、八五五、七八〇	二、五八一、八七〇
一歲以下仔牛		二、〇一三、九三〇	一、八八四、八二五
計		一四、八〇七、三八〇	一二、二八六、八四九
一歲以上種羊	牡羊	二九五、四一〇	二三九、八三二
	牝羊	九、三三四、八四〇	八、〇三三、八八六
同		二、五八六、〇〇〇	一、五七二、二三六
一歲以上	羊	三、九九三、七八〇	三、六三七、二三五
一歲以下	羊兒	一六、二二三、〇三〇	一三、四八三、一八九
計		二一、一八〇、四四〇	一八、一六一、〇七〇

佛蘭西國法令

五〇五

佛蘭西國法令

種 豚	牝	三、八、五五〇	五〇六
同	牝	九〇六、九〇〇	三、一、五〇一
豚	六ヶ月以上 食豚	二、八〇八、二三〇	七、八五、九八九
	六ヶ月以下 食豚	三、二九四、〇一〇	一、六三三、二五二
計		七、〇四七、七五〇	三、〇四一、〇五四
山 羊		一、四五三、二三〇	五、四九〇、七九六
			四六九、四八七

右ノ如ク馬ハ三割一分、牝牛ハ一割七分、牝牛ハ五割八分、羊ハ一割六分七厘、豚ハ二割二分ヲ減セリ

佛國ニ於ケル戰時物價ノ騰貴ハ小賣相場ニ於テ殊ニ甚タシキモ之レカ實情ハ地方ニヨリ商舖ニヨリ等シカラサレハ到底明確ナル平均價格ヲ算出シ得テ依テ巴里中央市場ニ於ケル相場ヲ千九百十三年十月末ト千九百十五年十月末トニ付比較對照シ以テ其趨勢ヲ示サントス此調査ハ巴里食料品組合會長ブア氏主任トナリ巴里中央市場ニ關係セル各食料品組合ニ於テ精査セシモノニシテ此種ノ調査中最モ信憑スルニ足ルモノトス

牛酪及乾酪 牛酪及乾酪ハ開戦ト共ニ著ルシク供給高ヲ減シ千九百十四年十月頃ニハ一時恐慌的缺乏ヲ告ケシカ其後一年間依然騰勢ヲ改メス一「キロ」ニ付市價左ノ如シ

一九一三年 一九一五年
十月三十一日 十月三十一日

牛 酪

イスイニール 牧場産	三・七〇	法 仙	四・五五
シヤラント、ポアテウー、テウーレヌ	二・四七		四・五四
普通品	二・七五		四・〇〇
平均	三・二六		四・三五
ブリー、グランムール	六〇		九五
ブリー、モアイヤンムール	三〇		六〇
カマンベール	四五		八五
クローミエ	三三		九〇
ボンレヴェツク	四五		九五
エマンタール	二・一五		三・五〇

牛酪ノ平均相場ハ一「キロ」四法三十五仙ニシテ千九百十三年ニ比シ三分一方騰貴シ乾酪ノ市價ハ實ニ二倍加セリ右ノ原因ハ牛乳ノ供給激減セシニ反シテ傷病兵用トシテノ需要増加セシト開戦當初溢リニ家畜ヲ徵發セシト、英國カ丁抹方面ヨリノ輸入ニ代ヘ佛國ヨリ多額ノ牛酪ヲ購入シツツアルトニ出ツ今後若シ露國等ヨリノ輸入ヲ期待シ得サルニ於テハ此昂勢モ長ク歇マサルヘシト察セラレ

● 佛國ニ於ケル鶏卵産額ハ冬季ハ養殖極メテ少ナキヲ例トシ其間主トシテ露國卵ノ輸入ヲ仰キ巴里カ日々消費スル露國卵ハ百五十萬個ト稱セラレ然ルニダルダネルスノ閉鎖ハ之レカ供給ヲ杜絶セシメテ市價急騰シモロツコ方面ヨリノ輸入ニ依リ辛フシテ其一部ヲ補

佛蘭西國法令

佛蘭西國法令

五〇八

給セルモ相場ハ千九百十三年ニ比シ三分一高ナリ但シ來春トモナラハ國內ノ産額モ自然増
加スヘケレハ市價モ常調ニ復スヘシト信セラル昂勢左ノ如シ (單位一「キロヒ」)

ビカルデー	一九一三年	一九一五年
ノルマンデー 上品	十月三十一日 一・五六	十月三十一日 一・六一
ノルマンデー 普品	一・六〇	一・二〇
テウーレーヌ	一・二七	一・六五
外國卵	一・四五	一・九五
	八五	一・四〇

魚類 諸食料品中市價ノ上騰最モ甚タシキヲ魚類トス左ノ如シ (一「キロヒ」)

鱈	一九一三年	一九一五年
	十月三十一日 三・五〇	十月三十一日 五・〇五
鯛	七五	三五〇
鯨	百「キロ」 一〇〇〇	二八〇〇
鯨	四・五〇	五・五〇
鰈	一・五〇	二・〇〇
鰈	七〇	二・七五
鯖	百「キロ」 一六〇〇	四五〇〇

鮮	六〇	一・五〇
魴	三・〇〇	四・〇〇
魴	三・二五	六・〇〇
靴底鰈	一・七五	三・〇〇
鰻	一・六〇	三・七五
竹籤魚	二・二五	五・五〇
香魚	二・二五	五・五〇

魚價カ二倍又ハ三倍加セシハ國防上網引船カ悉ク徵發セラレシト漁夫カ多ク徵募セラレシ
ト英國及和蘭ヨリノ輸入激減セシ等其原因一、二ニシテ止マラサルカ之レカ救濟法ハ主ト
シテ内國河湖ニ魚類養殖ヲ計ルニアリト信セララル
肉類 肉價ハ千九百十五年五月末迄ハ昂進一方ナリシカ其後巴里食料組合カ生肉商ノ反對
ニモ拘ハラズ試驗的ニ先ツ七十噸ノ凍肉ヲ賣出シ公衆ノ歡迎スル所トナリシヨリ低下シ始
メ政府モ亦内家畜保存ノ爲メ軍隊用ニ冷肉ヲ使用シ始メシカハ市價頓ニ減退シ生肉ハ益
々潤澤トナレリ千九百十五年一月以來ノ牛肉一「キロ」ノ價格次ノ如シ

一月	二・四九	六月	二・四〇
二月	二・一〇	七月	二・二二
三月	二・一〇	八月	二・〇六
四月	二・四〇	九月	一・九五
五月	二・六二	十月	二・〇二

佛蘭西國法令

五〇九

次ニ千九百十五年十月末ト千九百十三年十月末トニ付諸肉類一「キロ」ノ市價ヲ示セハ左ノ如シ

牛	一九一三年 十月三十一日 法 仙	一九一五年 十月三十一日 法 仙
仔牛	一・八〇	二・〇三
羊	一・九八	二・一七
豚	二・〇九	二・一四
豚	一・七九	二・三〇

右ノ如ク市場價格ハ左程上騰セサルモ小賣相場ハ今尙昂騰甚タシク政府ハ之レカ匡正ニ苦心セリ

鳥類及兔 千九百十三年十月末ト千九百十五年十月末トヲ比較スルニ鳥類ハ一「キロ」四、五十仙、兔ハ六十五仙ノ騰貴ヲナセリ左ノ如シ

雞	一九一三年 十月三十一日 法 仙	一九一五年 十月三十一日 法 仙
七面鳥	二・六四	三・一一
鷺	二・四五	二・八八
兔	一・七七	二・二九
兔	一・七九	二・四五

市價騰貴ノ原因ハ農家ニ人手不足ナルト軍隊ノ徵發夥シキト英國ヘノ輸出多キトニ存シ地

方都市中ニハ軍隊ヘノ供給莫大ナル爲メ巴里ニ比シ更ニ市價昂騰セシモノアルヤニ聞ク

外國貿易

輸出入額 佛國關稅局ノ公表セシ千九百十五年前十ヶ月ニ於ケル輸出入額ヲ前年ト比較スレハ左ノ如シ (單位千法)

輸入	一九一四年 前十ヶ月	一九一五年 前十ヶ月	一九一五年ニ於ケル (+)増 (-)減
食料品	一、四七五、九八一	二、一三三、七七四	(+) 六五七、七七三
工業原料品	三、二六八、八六四	二、五四七、四六三	(-) 七二一、四〇一
精製品	九八三、六八五	一、九〇二、〇二七	(+) 九一八、三四二
計	五、七二八、五三〇	六、五八三、二六四	(+) 八五四、七三四

輸出

食料品	五三〇、六九二	四四五、七六八	(-) 八四、九二四
工業原料品	一、二二一、一七二	五二八、七五三	(-) 六九二、四一九
精製品	二、三五六、六八七	一、三三六、六八七	(-) 一、〇一九、八四〇
小包郵便物	三三二、五一三	一三四、六六〇	(-) 一八九、八五三
計	四、四三三、〇六四	二、四四六、〇二八	(-) 一、九八七、〇三六

小包郵便物中ニハ六百二十萬三千法ノ絹布、眞綿等ヲ含ム同品ハ前年二千三百四十四萬二

千法ノ輸出アリキ

輸入ハ前年ニ比シ八億五千五百萬法増加シ輸出ハ十九億八千七百萬法減少シタルカ前年ノ十ヶ月ニハ戰期ヲ含ムコト僅カ三箇月ニ過キサリシニ徴スレハ是レ自明ノ理ナリ輸入品中工業原料品ハ二割二分(七億二千百萬法)減セシニ對シ食料品ハ四割四分(六億五千八百萬法)又精製品ハ九割三分(九億千八百萬法)激増セリ佛國カ軍需品、食料品及織物類等ヲ缺如セル知ル可キナリ

輸出品中精製品ハ五割(十億千九百萬法)、工業原料品ハ五割七分(六億九千二百萬法)、小包郵便物ハ六割(一億九千萬法)、食料品ハ一割六分(八千五百萬法)ヲ減シ尙又昨年十月ト今年十月トヲ比較セハ輸入ハ二倍九分(五億二千四百六十八萬八千法)増加シ内食料品ハ一億八千五百三十五萬四千法、工業原料品ハ一億八千二百二十萬四千法、精製品ハ一億三千五百九十萬七千法ニシテ輸出ノ減少ハ四割三分(七千八百八十三萬千法)内食料品ハ三百三十四萬法、工業原料品ハ千六百五十八萬六千法、精製品ハ四千八百七十一萬九千法、小包郵便物ハ千八百六十六萬六千法ナリ斯ク輸出入ノ總額ハ今年十月ノ方前年同月ニ比シ五億八千九百二十九萬九千法多キカ戰局ノ推移ニ照シ是レ必スシモ怪シム可キニアラス而シテ佛國ニ於ケル工業動員モ今ヤ追々整頓シ國防上外國ノ援助ヲ要スルコト漸次減少シタルハ貿易ノ逆勢モ此上更ニ急迫スヘシトハ信セラレス現ニ千九百十四年ノ八、九及十月ト千九百十五年ノ同一期間トヲ對比セハ輸入ハ十五億七千四百四十八萬九千法、輸出ハ一億六千七百六十三萬二千法ヲ増加シ當時ノ慘狀復々看ル可クモアラサルナリ

外國貿易ノ實勢ハ戰時物價ノ騰貴甚々シキ際到底兩、三年前ニ定メラレシ稅關ノ評價標準ヲ基礎トシテ論斷ス可クモアラサルニヨリ「ラ、スイテュアスイオン、フィンアンシエール、エ、エ、コノミツク」誌カ物價ニ關スル「インデツキスナンバー」ヲ以テ稅關公表ノ輸出入額ヲ換算セシモノノ内軍需品ニ關シテハ到底推算ノ餘地ナキヲ以テ姑ク之レヲ除外シ工業原料品ノ輸出入額並製品及小包郵便物ノ輸出入額ヲ表示セハ左ノ如シ

標準評價換算輸出入價額表 (單位百萬法)

年	輸 入			輸 出		
	工業原料品	工業原料品	精製 品	精製 品	小包郵便物	小包郵便物
一九一四年七月	三〇八	一三〇	二五七	二五七	三一	三一
同 八月	八八	四三	一〇一	一〇一	四	四
同 九月	一三七	三五	一三八	一三八	〇	〇
同 十月	八二	四〇	一〇二	一〇二	五	五
同 十一月	一〇五	三五	九五	九五	五	五
同 十二月	一四九	四二	一〇二	一〇二	一四	一四
一九一五年一月	一六〇	四〇	七〇	七〇	一〇	一〇
同 二月	二五五	六五	一〇五	一〇五	二〇	二〇
同 三月	三五五	七五	一三五	一三五	二〇	二〇
同 四月	三九五	七〇	一三五	一三五	二〇	二〇

佛蘭西國法令

五一三

佛蘭西國法令

五一四

一九一五年五月	三三〇	七〇	一三〇	二二五
同 六月	三九〇	七五	一四五	二一〇
同 七月	三六〇	六〇	一三〇	二二五
同 八月	三一五	七〇	一六〇	一一五
同 九月	三六五	七五	一六五	一一五
同 十月	三三五	七〇	一七〇	一一五

千九百十五年十一月十五日ノ官報ハ外務省告示トシテベルン市ニ瑞西經濟監視會 (Societe Suisse de surveillance économique) 新設セラレ千九百十五年十二月十六日ヨリ瑞西國宛輸出品ノ監視ニ任スヘキヲ公表シ即特定ノ商品ハ先ツ同會ニ向ケ仕送ラレ其同意アルニ非サレハ之レヲ輸出シ得ス又十一月十六日以前ニ於テ佛國各省聯合會議ノ許可ヲ受ケ得ザリシ輸出申請願ハ前述監視會ノ許諾ヲ經ルニ於テハ再議ニ付セラレ得キ由但シ佛、英、露、伊諸國ヨリノ輸出品ニシテ十一月十六日以前ニ輸出ヲ許可セラレシモノ及中立國ノ輸出品ニシテ已ニ免稅通過ノ認許ヲ得シモノハ此限ニアラスト定メラレタリ

「エゴノミストモデルン」誌十一月三十日號ハ日、佛貿易ニ附キ各種ノ統計ヲ掲ケテ佛國ノ對日輸出力漸次獨逸ニ侵略セラレシ實況ヲ示シ畜ニ商品ノミニ止ラス船舶ノ出入及特許ノ出願許可件數ニ至ル迄著ルシク獨逸ニ劣レル事實ヲ述ヘ反之日本ノ對佛貿易力逐年増加シテ止マサルコトヲ説キ今次ノ大戰ヲ機會トシテ先ツ極東ニ於ケル獨逸ノ商權ヲ奪ヒ以テ日本ニ於ケル其販路ヲ承繼セサル可カラスト論シ次ニ印度支那カ日本ニ對シ多額ノ米及棉ヲ

出スヲ指摘シツツ巧ニ關稅問題ヲ避ケテ同殖民地カ日、佛貿易上多少ニテモ不均衡調節ノ作用ヲ爲シ得ルハ喜フヘシト結ヘリ

日本カ大戰ニヨリ計ラズモ漁夫ノ利ヲ擅ニセルハ佛國識者ヲシテ一種猜疑ノ眼ヲ以テ論セシメツツアルカ「ランテイエ」誌ハ日本ノ外國貿易及對外仕拂關係ヲ詳説セシ後日本ハ此戰

争ニヨリ正貨ノ蓄積ト外債ノ償却トヲ僥倖シ得タリト言ヘリ

輸出振興策、外國貿易振興熱ハ今次ノ大戰カ佛人ニ與ヘシ自覺中最モ顯著ナル一ニ屬ス
 (一) 國立貿易事務局 (Office national du commerce extérieur) 商業記錄 (dossiers commerciaux) ナ編纂シ(イ) 專門家ヲシテ各國市場毎ニ獨逸商人カ既往ニ於テ成功セシ理由及經過、彼等ノ商略、獨逸銀行ノ援助及其土地ニ於ケル取引上ノ慣習、仕拂期限、荷造法、引渡期限、見本ノ送付、價格ノ決定法等ニ付一々明細ニ詳説セシメ(ロ) 且ツ絶エス在外佛國領事及商人等ヨリ必要ナル報告ヲ取寄セ既ニ發セシ質問ノ數五千ヲ超ヘ其大半ハ早クモ報告済トナリシカ右報告ニシテ若シ疑點アルトキハ重ネテ之レヲ調査セシメ(ハ) 其他外國ニアル輸入商ニ對シ取引上ノ仲介ヲ爲シ千九百十四年十一月一日以來千九百十五年五月迄ニ已ニ一萬六千ノ商議ヲ取次キ其後モ銳意新施設ヲ計畫中ナリ

(二) 商業會議所中巴里商業會議所ハ月報ノ特別欄ニ輸出商ノ參考ニ資スヘキ幾多ノ記事ヲ掲ケ例ヘハ露國向ノ商品ノ個々ニ付綿密ナル數字の調査ヲ爲シ從來獨逸商人等ノ慣行セシ賣込法ノ説明等ヲモ添附シ其他ノ諸國ニ關シテモ同様ノ記事ヲ掲ケ會長ダグイヅドムネ氏ハ各種ノ同業組合例ヘハ婦人流行服製造組合等ヲ勸説シテ外國語ニ熟達セル註文取り出張

員ヲ外國ニ派出シテ販路ノ擴張及市場ノ研究ニ從事セシメントシ且ツ外國貿易ニ從事スル同一種類ノ商工業者相互間ニ屢々無用ノ軋轢アルヲ慨シ努メテ團體又ハ組合ヲ組織セシメテ共同利益ノ伸展ニ資セシメントシ店員不足ノ現狀ニ鑑ミ從來各自各別ニ遣外員ヲ出セシ諸商店ヲシテ三軒又ハ五軒協同シテ一名ノ店員ヲ出シ漸次同業者ノ共同利害ヲ熟知セシメント期シ且ツ説テ曰ク戰後久シキニ互リテモ尙敵對關係カ商工界ヲ支配スト信スル勿レ經濟自然ノ大則ハ區々人力ヲ以テ抗拒ス可カラズ敵ト惡ミ味方ト頼ミシハ戰時特種ノ現象ニシテ平和ノ到來ト共ニ我實業者等ハ赤裸々トシテ實力の奮闘場裡ニ投セラレ同盟諸國ノ市場ト雖利益ノ前ニハ門戸ヲ我ニ閉スヲ辭セサルヘシ故ニ對外貿易ノ根本義ハ飽迄得意本位タルヘク總テノ計畫ハ如何ニセハ最モ華客カ愛好スル如キ商品ヲ供給シ得ヘキヤ別言セハ如何ニセハ最モ安價ニ且ツ優良ナル品物ヲ提供シ得ルヤニ存セサル可カラズ佛國識者等ノ言フ所往々淺薄ニ流レ急激ニ失シ商工界ヲシテ動モスレハ舊時ノ依賴的性行(保護關稅、産業獎勵會等ヲ指ス)ヲ脫セサラシメントス是レ眞ニ誤レルノ甚タシキモノニシテ吾人ハ宜シク高處ヨリ達觀シテ永遠ノ勝利ヲ策シ苟且ニモ自力主義ヲ忘ル可カラズ云々ト

巴里商業會議所ノダラス氏ハ佛領殖民地保護國ニ於ケル獨塊品ノ排斥ヲ企畫シ種々研究ノ結果佛國商人ノ缺點ハ輸入國ノ趣味及流行ノ變化ヲ豫見シテ商品ノ改善ニ留意セサルニアリト言ヘリ

里昂商業會議所副會頭エヌモンモレル氏ハ外國貿易發展ノ要缺ハ個人ノ企業心ヲ喚起セシムルニアリトナシ佛國商人ノ爲メ左ノ八ヶ條ヲ示セリ

- 1、外國ノ得意先ハ假令小ナルモノト雖見逃スヘカラス勗メテ之レト親シムヘシ
- 2、外國語ニ通セル註文取り店員ヲシテ絶エス規則正シク外國取引先ヲ訪問セシメヨ
- 3、自己流ノ製品ヲ賣附ケス常ニ華客ノ好メル品ヲ工風セヨ
- 4、取引ハ總テ先方ノ慣習ニ依リ價格ノ如キ一切外國貨ヲ以テ標準トセヨ
- 5、商品引渡ノ時期ヲ違フハ得意ヲ失フ第一歩ト知レ
- 6、荷造法ヲ研究セヨ
- 7、信用取引ヲ増加シ獨逸商ノ智巧ニ倣ヘ
- 8、絶エス新市場及販路ノ開發ヲ圖レ

馬耳塞商業會議所長アドリアンアルトー氏ハ自由關稅區域ノ擴大ヲ力説シ輸出商業ノ實地ニ付研究セシ所甚タ多シ

(三)植民地事務局ハ植民地又ハ保護國市場ニ於ケル獨塊品ノ侵入ヲ防カントシテ毎月報每ニ之レニ關スル實際的調査ヲ公表シ「アルジエール」商業會議所ハアルジエリーニ關シ頗ル廣汎ナル調査報告書ヲ編纂シ殊ニモロツコ於テハ總督リガテイー將軍指導ノ下ニ財務部ハ千九百二年ヨリ千九百十三年迄ノ間ニ於ケル(1)モロツコニ於ケル獨塊英佛貿易ノ實況、(2)獨塊ヨリノ主要輸入品、(3)獨塊ヘノ重要輸出品、(4)獨塊及他ノ方面ヨリ入來スル主要輸入品ノ積出港、輸入港、價額等ノ比較研究ヲ爲シ其結果ヲ各商品毎ニ見本ヲ添ヘテ巴里ノ「パレローアイヤル」ニ陳列シ且ツ知名實業家ヲシテ更ニ意見ヲ加ヘシメ其他去ル九月五日ヨリカサプランカニ展覽會ヲ開催シテ土民ニ佛國商品ヲ知得セシメシガ如キ施設至ラサル

ナク罵倒家ノヴイクトル、カンボン氏サハ將軍ノ施置ノミハ之レヲ激賞セリ
(四)政府ハ又別ニピエール、ボーダン氏ヲ南米ニ派シ露佛貿易促進期成委員會ヲ開キ種々
計畫ニ餘念ナキカ如シ

(五)民間ノ識者中イェヅギヨ一氏ハ夙ニ貿易振興策ニ關シテ所見ヲ公表シ以テ世上ノ注意
ヲ喚起シ來リシカ最近「平和克復後ノ經濟問題」ナル長篇ノ論文ヲ草シ佛國ノ對外經濟關係
ヲ事實ノ實際ニ基キ詳説セシ後左ノ如ク結論セリ

内外交易關係ヲ些細ニ觀察シ來レハ何人モ我商品ノ敵ハ畜ニ獨塊品ニ限ラス英露以下同盟
及中立諸國ノ商品コソ寧ロ却テ然ルモノアルニ一驚ヲ喫セン故ニ國立外國貿易事務局カ切
リニ獨逸ノ販路ヲ奪取スヘシト聲言シテ亦多ク他ヲ顧ミサルカ如キハ空論ノ甚タシキモノ
ニシテ試ニ英國市場ニ付論センカ先ニ精製品ニ關シテハ獨逸ノ輸出品中佛國カ未ダ曾テ生
産ヲ試ミシコトナク又製造ヲ不能トナスモノ甚タ多ク反之佛國ノ輸出品ト競争シ得ヘキ同
盟諸國及中立諸國ノ製品尠ナシトセス次ニ食料品ニ付テハ丁抹、露國、濠洲、ニウジーラ
ンドコソ佛國ノ敵手ニシテ獨逸トハ何等交渉スル所ナク若夫原料品ニ於テハ佛國ハ固ト
之レカ輸入國ナレハ茲ニ論スルノ要ナシ

斯ク工業品ニ關シテハ農業品ニ於ケルト等シク各國何レモ特殊優越ナル地位ヲ確保シ專賣
的利益ヲ占メツツアレハ我カ短キ以テ彼レカ長ヲ破ランハ至難ノ業ニ屬シ之レカ爲メニハ
差當リ先決問題トシテ綿絲、鋼鐵、機械等生産ニ必要ナルモノニ對スル關稅率ヲ低下シ勞
銀ノ低廉ト金利ノ引下ケトヲ圖リ以テ廉價ニシテ且ツ優良ナル商品ノ輸出ニ備ヘサル可ラ

ス

故ニ先ツ精確ナル技術的及商業的見地ヨリ眞ニ獨逸品ニ對シ競争シ得ヘキ物品ノ種類ヲ定
メ之レカ品質、産額、價格、製造機械及勞力、利潤等ニ付精細ナル計算ヲ遂ケ戰後生産資
金ノ金利上騰シ勞力及機械力ノ缺乏甚タシク爲替相場モ亦逆調ナルヘキ等幾多不利ナル情
況ヲモ考量シテ然ル後尙胸算アリトセハ即チ企業ノ實行ニ著手スヘク夢ニモ輕躁ノ振舞ア
ル可カラス

尙戰後經濟ニ對スル國民ノ覺悟ハ宜シク努力シテ以テ生産能率ノ增加ヲ期スルニアリ戰爭
ニヨル幾多ノ故障ヲ排シテ尙且ツ戰前以上ノ效果ヲ擧ケントセハ發明及發見ヲ獎勵シ生産
組織ヲ改善シ勞苦ヲ厭ハス薄利ニ甘ンシ曾テ一回ノ取引ニヨリ贏得セシ所ハ二回又ハ三回
ノ賣上高ニヨリ始メテ收得スヘキ決心ヲ以テ進マサルヘカラス然ルニ世ノ近眼者流ハ深ク
此間ノ理義ヲ究メスシテ戰後ノ國際交易ヲ料理スルニ唯々關稅戰爭ノ一途ヲ以テセント爲
スカ如キハ眞ニ想ハサルノ甚タシキモノナリ凡ソ甲國ノ關稅引上ケハ乙國ヲシテ之レニ對
抗スルヲ餘儀ナカラシメ甲國ハ內國市場ヲ防衛セントシテ對外發展ヲ阻害セラレ其産業ヲ
シテ不知不識ノ間ニ萎縮セシメ國利ノ長ク外ニ伸ヒサル結果ヲ齎ラシ遂ニハ國運ノ發展ヲ
サヘ障碍セラルルコトナキヲ保セス人類ノ發達カ自由競争ノ賜ナルヲ識ラサル保護政策論
者ハ眞ニ國ノ禍ナル哉

次ハ社會黨ノ政治屋等カ群民ニ迎合センカ爲メ勞働者目前ノ利益ノミニ著眼シテ或ハ勞働
時間ノ短縮ヲ迫ツテ勞役者ニ安逸ヲ貪ラシメ又ハ賃銀ノ引上ヲ強請シテ企業家ヲ失望セシ

メ其他同盟罷工ヲ頒發セシメテ一國生産力ヲ萎縮セシムルカ如キハ最モ戒心スヘキノ要アリ言フ迄モナク今日ハ最大ノ勞力ヲ以テ最大ノ利益ヲ收ムヘキノ秋ナリ從テ企業家及資本家側ニ於テモ能ク勞働者等ニ所謂職業道德ノ何物タルカヲ感得セシメ勞力ノ多寡優劣等ニ比例シテ勞銀ヲ増減シ彼等ヲシテ恰モ自己ノ計算ニ於テ就業シツツアルカ如キ觀念ヲ抱カシメ以テ生産能力ヲ極度ニ活用セシムル様心掛ケサル可カラス

惟フニ佛國工業者ノ遵守スヘキ第一ノ要訣ハ安價ナルモノヲ多ク賣ラントスルニアリ外國品ニ比シ品質優等ニシテ時好ニ適シ然カモ價格ノ廉ナル商品ヲ製出シ得サル限リ佛國ノ對外商業ハ確實ナル發展ヲ爲シ得サルモノト心得ヘシ云々ト

佛國ノ對外發展ヲ阻害セシメ二大原因ハ人口ノ減少ト石炭ノ不足トニアルカ戰爭ハ多數ノ死傷者ト北方炭山ノ奪取トニヨリ此二缺陷ヲシテ一層顯著ナラシメ加之多少ナカラ海外ニ在ツテ貿易ノ進展ニ貢獻シツツアリシ者モ今ヤ多ク動員セラレ居レハ輸出取引ノ促進モ中々ニ望ムヘカラス且エドワードバイヤン氏カ道破セシ如ク「來遊外客カ佛國內ニテ購入スル商品ノ高ハ何レノ諸國ノ夫レニ比スルモ遙ニ多額ナル間佛人ノ國外發展ハ期スヘクモアラス」佛國商工界カ猛然トシテ國外ニ進出セントスルハ戰爭ノ爲メ母國カ荒廢シ對外債權零減シ人口増加シ温ク美ナル故郷ニ晏如タリ得サルニ至リシ時ナルヘク隨テ對外商業發展熱ノ如キモ論議ノミ徒ニ多クシテ實行伴ハス戰後十年モ經ハ早クモ冷却シ去ルト看做スナ當レリトセンカ七十年戰後ノ事例、國內政治ノ現狀、佛人ノ實業的能力等ヨリ考察シテ佛人中心アル者ハ竊ニ前途ヲ憂慮セルニ似タリ

茲ニ附言スヘキハ英國ハ千九百十四年九月九日ノ法律ニヨリ敵國人トノ通商ヲ禁止セシ際之レヲ狭ク歐洲内ニノミ局限セシカ佛國ハ斯カル制限ヲ設ケス唯、漠然右禁止ノ旨ヲ公布シ然カモ違犯者ニハ重刑ヲ加フヘキヲ定メシカ其後歐洲以外遠隔ノ地ニ商品ヲ輸出セントスルニ當リテモ相手方カ敵國人ナルカ又ハ敵國人ニアラスヤト推セララルル場合ニハ送荷ヲ差控ヘサルヲ得サル結果ヲ生シ國家的見地ヨリ考察シテモ都合宜シカラス依テ全國ノ商業會議所連合シテ英國同様ノ制限ヲ認メンコトヲ政府ニ請願中ナリト云フ

露西亞國法令

第一 俘虜待遇改良ニ關シ露獨奧三國赤十字會議ニ於
テ議定シタル千九百十五年十二月一日附最終議定書

CONFÉRENCE DE LA CROIX ROUGE.

STOCKHOLM 1915.

PROTOCOLE DE CLÔTURE.

Les Délégués sous-signés, représentants des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge
d'Allemagne, d'Autriche, des pays de la Sainte Couronne hongroise et de Russie,
réunis en Conférence sous le patronage de Son Altesse Royale Monseigneur le
Prince Charles de Suède, Président de la Croix Rouge suédoise, afin de délibérer
sur les questions concernant l'entretien des prisonniers de guerre dans les pays
belligérants respectifs,
ayant fini leurs travaux, qui ont porté principalement sur les matières
suivantes, savoir

Constitution des Comités de secours,

Service des renseignements,

露西亞國法令

Listes des prisonniers et des morts,
 Recherche des disparus,
 Echange d'actes de décès,
 Echange immédiat des effets et reliques,
 Service postal,
 Dons et secours,
 Lecture,
 Médecins et personnel sanitaire,
 Traitement des blessés et malades,
 Hygiène,
 Service religieux, et
 Régime général,

ont résolu, à l'unanimité, de recommander à leurs Gouvernements respectifs l'adoption des mesures proposées et la réalisation des vœux énoncés ci-après.

La Conférence est tombée d'accord sur les résolutions suivantes à titre de réciprocité, en tant qu'elles peuvent en faire l'objet :

CONSTRUCTION DES COMITÉS DE SECOURS.

La Conférence est tombée d'accord sur ce qui suit :

Les Comités de secours pour les prisonniers, organisés d'après l'article 15 du Règlement annexé à la Convention de la Haye du 18 octobre 1907, concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre sur terre, étant déjà en fonction à Vienne, à Budapest et à Petrograd, la Délégation russe constate que, vu la déclaration de réciprocité de la part de la Croix Rouge allemande, le Comité de Petrograd prendra aussi soin des prisonniers de guerre allemands.

Un Comité de secours analogue sera constitué à Berlin.

Les Comités de secours pour les prisonniers de guerre sont d'accord de constituer des sections locales de secours pour les prisonniers de guerre dans les lieux centraux, selon la nécessité et d'après la demande de la partie intéressée.

Les sections seront composées de ressortissants du pays même et de neutres. Les derniers seront nommés d'après les mêmes principes que les membres neutres des Comités centraux.

Pour le moment et sous réserve d'un accord ultérieur, on croit qu'il y aurait lieu d'installer de telles sections outre à Moscou, où elle fonctionne déjà, à Kasan, à Taschkent, à Tobolsk, à Irkoutsk, à Omsk, à Wladiwostok et à Tschita ou dans une autre ville de la Transbaikalie.

De pareilles sections seront établies en Allemagne et en Autriche-Hongrie sur

la demande du Comité de secours de Petrograd.

Ces sections locales prêteront surtout leur secours pour constater les désirs des prisonniers, pour faciliter et surveiller le transport et la distribution des dons.

SERVICE DES RENSEIGNEMENTS.

Pour accélérer l'échange de nouvelles entre les prisonniers et leur familles, on propose d'adopter le système suivant :

On distribuera aux nouveaux prisonniers allemands, autrichiens et hongrois en Russie, dès la première étape ou lors de leur arrivée à l'hôpital, des cartes postales portant l'adresse du Comité de secours de Moscou et en même temps l'adresse du destinataire en Allemagne ou en Autriche-Hongrie. Ces cartes seront envoyées au Comité de Moscou, qui les transmet en paquets au Comité de secours russe à Copenhague. Celui-ci enverra les cartes par voie postale régulière, après avoir effacé l'adresse du Comité de Moscou.

De la même manière on distribuera aux prisonniers de guerre russes en Allemagne, en Autriche ou en Hongrie des cartes postales portant l'adresse du Comité de secours russe à Copenhague et en même temps l'adresse du destinataire en Russie. Ces cartes seront envoyées au Comité russe de Copenhague, qui les transmettra en paquets au Comité de secours de Moscou pour l'expédition ultérieure.

Ce service sera maintenu jusqu'à l'amélioration de la voie postale directe, en ce qui concerne vitesse et précision. Il pourra être changé par un accord entre les Sociétés de la Croix Rouge intéressées.

LISTES DES PRISONNIERS ET DES MORTS.

Il est convenu que l'Allemagne et l'Autriche-Hongrie s'entendront sur l'adoption d'un modèle uniforme.

On est d'accord que les listes seront établies avec la plus grande rapidité, qu'ils contiendront le nom, le prénom, la date et le lieu de naissance, ainsi que le domicile ordinaire, l'incorporation du prisonnier, son état de santé, et l'occasion à laquelle il fut fait prisonnier. Toutes les listes doivent être numérotées et datées.

Les noms et prénoms ainsi que les lieux de naissance seront indiqués dans les listes russes en caractères latins, dans les listes allemandes et austro-hongroises en caractères russes. Pour l'établissement des listes on se servira autant que possible de l'aide des prisonniers.

RECHERCHE DES DISPARUS.

Un essai de recherche des disparus d'après le mode établi entre l'Allemagne et la France est recommandé.

ACTES DE DÉCÈS.

La Délégation russe prêtera son concours à ce que les actes de décès des prisonniers de guerre morts en Russie soient communiqués aussi vite que possible, et que leurs noms soient écrits aussi en caractères latins. Une assurance correspondante est donnée par les Délégations allemande, autrichienne et hongroise. Les noms des prisonniers russes seront donc donnés aussi en caractères russes.

ECHANGE D'EFFETS ET DE RELIQUES.

La Conférence émet le vœu que cet échange se fasse directement entre les Sociétés de la Croix Rouge déjà pendant la guerre et avec la plus grande rapidité.

SERVICE POSTAL.

a) Correspondance.

On constate que les raisons principales du fonctionnement irrégulier du service postal entre les prisonniers de guerre et leur patrie (correspondance, colis postaux et envois d'argent) sont les suivantes :

Le système actuel de l'enregistrement, l'insuffisance des adresses, les transferts fréquents des prisonniers de guerre, les difficultés de la censure, les grandes distances en Sibérie et le fait qu'il n'existe en Sibérie qu'une seule ligne principale de chemin de fer.

Les Délégations prennent l'engagement de faire tous leurs efforts afin qu'il soit remédié à ces inconvénients. Ainsi, on tâchera d'adopter dans tous les pays intéressés le même système d'enregistrement. Le nombre des censeurs sera augmenté selon le besoin.

La Conférence est d'avis que si l'expérience venait à prouver que la censure ne parvient pas à expédier régulièrement la quantité de lettres et de cartes postales permises par les règlements en vigueur, il pourrait être dans l'intérêt de tous de réduire la correspondance des soldats prisonniers, soit à deux lettres et à deux cartes, soit à une lettre et à trois cartes par mois. La correspondance des officiers ne serait pas atteinte par cette mesure.

b) Mandats et argent.

Pour ce qui concerne les envois d'argent on trouve nécessaire que

- 1) Les prisonniers de guerre ne soient pas tenus à signer un reçu sans que l'argent qui arrive pour eux leur soit ou remis en espèces ou bien crédité à leur compte-courant ;
 - 2) que les reçus soient signés par les prisonniers mêmes ; et
 - 3) que le mandat original leur soit présenté.
- Chaque somme qui n'est pas remise en espèces au prisonniers de guerre est

créditée au compte-courant qui doit être ouvert à chaque prisonniers. Dans le cas où un prisonnier serait transféré dans un autre camp, sa feuille de compte-courant devra l'accompagner.

Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas d'arrangement entre la Russie, d'un côté, et l'Allemagne et l'Autriche-Hongrie, de l'autre, concernant le maximum d'argent dont les prisonniers de guerre puissent disposer, on propose que ces sommes soient fixées à

40 marks, 50 couronnes, 20 roubles pour les officiers et aspirants de toute catégorie et ceux des soldats appartenant à la même classe sociale, notamment les volontaires d'un an,
20 marks, 25 couronnes, 10 roubles pour les autres soldats,
tous les 10 jours.

Il serait désirable qu'en dehors de ces sommes les prisonniers de guerre puissent faire acheter par l'administration des camps, autant que leur avoir le permet, les articles dont ils auraient un besoin urgent.

c) Colis Postaux.

En ce qui touche les envois des colis postaux, la Conférence émet le vœu que les Administrations des Postes trouvent des moyens d'assurer l'arrivée des

colis à leur destination et de constater, le cas échéant, dans quel pays la perte d'un colis a eu lieu.

DONS ET SECOURS.

On se promet mutuellement d'échanger des listes des objets qui ne sont pas admis comme dons pour les prisonniers de guerre.

Yu l'importance qu'il y aurait à pouvoir acheter des boîtes de feutres (walenki) pour les prisonniers allemands en Sibérie, la Délégation russe déclare qu'il n'y aurait pas d'objection, à condition qu'en Allemagne il serait permis d'acheter des effets de laine pour les prisonniers russes.

Les envois collectifs doivent porter sur les caisses le signe de la Croix Rouge et être adressés au Comité de secours de la Croix Rouge suédoise à Stockholm, qui sans aucune responsabilité se chargera de les faire passer en Allemagne, en Autriche, en Hongrie et en Russie. Les frais de bureau, d'expédition et de distribution, ainsi que de la garde des effets tombent à la charge des parties intéressées.

Les Comités de secours se promettent mutuellement de prendre tous les soins possibles pour que les caisses ne contiennent que des dons admis pour prisonniers.

Pour l'échange de dons et secours aux prisonniers entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et

La Russie, on pourra se servir à volonté de la voie de Roumanie.

LECTURE.

Les envois collectifs de livres édités avant 1913 et destinés aux prisonniers de guerre en Russie, seront adressés au Comité de secours de Petrograd, qui se chargera de la censure et de la transmission aux camps. Il faudra que les envois soient accompagnés d'une liste indiquant les noms des livres, signée par un des membres du Comité de secours respectif. Pour les livres hongrois et d'autres livres écrits en idiome non courant une traduction des titres en français devra être ajoutée. Un procédé analogue sera appliqué aux envois de livres aux prisonniers russes en Allemagne, en Autriche et en Hongrie. On pourra envoyer des livres neufs ou bien défrachis, à la seule condition qu'il n'y ait aucune annotation, ni à la plume, ni au crayon, ni d'aucune autre manière.

En ce qui concerne l'envoi individuel de livres aux prisonniers, il peut être effectué par poste à condition qu'ils soient non défrachis et édités avant 1913.

MÉDECINS ET PERSONNEL SANITAIRE.

La Conférence émet le vœu que les médecins capifs soient traités et employés comme tels. Les médecins pour lesquels on ne trouve pas d'occupation médicale seront renvoyés. Les médecins âgés pourront être renvoyés si des collègues parmi

leurs compatriotes s'offrent à les remplacer.

SERVICE RELIGIEUX.

La Conférence est d'accord qu'il est absolument nécessaire que le service religieux se fasse d'après les règles des Eglises intéressées, notamment que la partie liturgique du service ne soit nullement altérée ni abrégée. Il est désirable que le nombre de prêtres soit tel que le service religieux puisse être fait avec toute la régularité possible. On priera les Gouvernements de faciliter l'envoi d'un nombre nécessaire de prêtres dans les camps des prisonniers, où ils resteraient internés jusqu'à la fin de la guerre ou jusqu'à une époque à convenir. Les comités spéciaux de secours se communiqueront mutuellement et aussitôt que possible le nombre de prêtres qui se trouvent actuellement dans leurs pays et qui appartiennent à la religion des prisonniers de guerre. On priera les Gouvernements de faire le nécessaire pour que les autorités militaire des camps facilitent en tant que possible le service religieux.

TRAITEMENT DES BLESSÉS ET MALADES. HYGIÈNE. RÉGIME GÉNÉRAL.

I.

La Conférence est d'accord que chaque Délégation, après avoir pris connaissance des faits exposés réciproquement pendant la Conférence, concernant le traitement

des prisonniers de guerre, s'engage à faire des démarches auprès des autorités de son pays pour que l'exactitude de ces faits soit vérifiée.

II.

La Conférence est également d'accord que, si des abus sont confirmés par l'enquête sur ces faits, les Délégations s'engagent à faire démarches nécessaires auprès des autorités afin de prévenir le retour de tels abus pour l'avenir.

III.

L'article 7 du Règlement annexé à la Convention de la Haye du 18 octobre 1907, concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre sur terre, prévoit un accord spécial concernant le traitement des prisonniers de guerre. Se basant sur cet article on propose un accord entre la Russie d'un côté, l'Allemagne et l'Autriche-Hongrie de l'autre, se fondant sur les principes suivants :

1) les prisonniers de guerre ne doivent pas être transportés dans des contrées dont le climat leur serait nuisible; on ne doit pas leur imposer des travaux excédant leurs forces physiques;

2) *les officiers* prisonniers de guerre auront des logements répondant aux conditions hygiéniques irréprochables et contenant pour le moins 15 mètres-cube d'espace par tête, susceptibles de ventilation; ces logements doivent admettre la

pleine clarté du jour et elles doivent être chauffés et éclairés d'une façon convenable.

On demande que le plus petit nombre possible d'officiers soit logé dans une chambre et que des chambres à part soient accordées aux officiers âgés. Le chauffage, l'éclairage et les objets ci-dessous énumérés seront fournis par l'administration de l'Etat au pouvoir duquel les prisonniers se trouvent et non aux frais des internés. On demande pour chaque officier un lit avec matelas, oreiller, linge approprié et une couverture, une chaise ou un tabouret, ce qu'il faut pour placer les vêtements et les comestibles (armoire ou commode si faire se peut), une cuvette, un verre, un essuie-main, un seau; à la table commune, il faut qu'il y ait une place réservée pour chaque officier.

Pour le service personnel des officiers, des soldats prisonniers de guerre de la même force armée et, autant que possible, parlant la même langue (un pour quatre officiers au maximum) doivent être internés dans le camp d'officiers. Ces soldats ont à nettoyer les habits, les logements, les cours, les corridors etc. Ils ont à faire le chauffage et le service de table.

3) *Les sous-officiers et simples soldats* prisonniers de guerre auront des logements sains, susceptibles de ventilation, contenant pour le moins 5 mètres-cube d'espace par homme.

Les couches doivent consister de sacs, faits d'étoffe (sacs de paille), qui doivent être remplis de paille, de tontisse ligueuse ou de pailleasse correspondante. Chaque prisonnier a droit à une couverture de laine, une serviette et les ustensils pour prendre les repas.

Dans les logements des prisonniers il faut qu'il y ait les tables nécessaires, des sièges, des coupes à boire, des installations pour suspendre les vêtements, des étagères pour y mettre les vivres et les menus objets.

Dans chaque camp de prisonniers doit exister une installation de bains et une buanderie pour laver le linge.

Les autorités doivent prendre soin que les logements soient suffisamment chauffés et éclairés, si possible à la lumière électrique.

a) NOURRITURE ET VÊTEMENTS DES OFFICIERS.

Comme les officiers doivent payer leur vêtements et leur nourriture eux-mêmes de la solde payée à eux par l'Etat ennemi, il faut que les officiers reçoivent de cette somme une nourriture journalière suffisante. La composition de cette nourriture doit être variée le plus possible. Le prix doit être modéré afin que les officiers gardent encore les moyens pour leur petits besoins journaliers, tels que le lavage du linge etc.

Dans chaque camp une cantine doit être établie où on peut acheter de simples comestibles si les officiers n'ont pas la permission de faire des achats ailleurs. Les prix dans ces cantines ne doivent pas dépasser ceux dans le commerce aux environs des camps.

b) NOURRITURE DES SOUS-OFFICIERS ET DES SIMPLES SOLDATS.

Les prisonniers de guerre doivent avoir une nourriture simple et suffisante. Elle doit surtout être en rapport, quant à la quantité et à la composition, aux travaux qu'on demandera aux internés.

On doit tenir compte dans la mesure du possible des habitudes des prisonniers. Trois repas doivent leur être donnés :

- 1) un déjeuner,
- 2) un repas à midi,
- 3) un repas dans la soirée.

En toute circonstance la ration journalière doit être conforme aux exigences physiologiques.

Les matières premières doivent être de bonne qualité, la préparation des mets doit être propre.

Il faut un contrôle continu et consciencieux de la nourriture des prisonniers.

On aura soin, avec le concours des médecins et des Comités de camp, quelle soit variée dans la mesure du possible.

Les prisonniers pourront acheter dans les cantines des vivres, du linge, du savon etc. à des prix modérés et fixes. Les prix dans les cantines ne doivent pas dépasser ceux dans le commerce aux environs des camps.

c) VÊTEMENTS DES SOUS-OFFICIERS ET DES SOLDATS.

Le gouvernement de l'Etat aux mains duquel se trouvent les prisonniers de guerre est obligé de leur fournir des vêtements en rapport avec le climat de l'endroit d'internement protégeant surtout contre le froid. Cette règle comprend aussi la chaussure. Il faut que chaque soldat soit muni d'une double garniture de linge en bon état.

d) TRAITEMENT.

Des normes pour un traitement convenable des officiers seront fixées par un accord entre les belligérants, de même les catégories qui seraient à traiter sur le pied des officiers. Il faut surtout avoir égard aux volontaires d'un an et aux soldats ayant une éducation supérieure.

Toute brutalité envers les prisonniers est strictement interdite et sera punie sévèrement.

Les malades et les blessés ne doivent pas être transportés aussi longtemps que leur guérison paraît compromise par le voyage à moins que la marche des opérations militaires ne l'exige.

D'une façon générale il est impératif que les transports soient effectuées dans des conditions conformes aux forces physiques des transportés et aux règles de l'hygiène.

On ne transportera pas dans des régions lointaines les invalides qui paraissent destinés à être échangés.

Aucun prisonnier désigné malade par le médecin ne sera envoyé au travail qu'après sa convalescence.

La Conférence émet le vœu qu'on permette aux officiers et si possible aux soldats souffrant de certaines maladies comme phthisie, rhumatisme etc. d'être transférés, soit dans des contrées d'un climat doux et plus convenable pour eux, soit dans des stations balnéaires.

e) HYGIÈNE.

Dans tous les camps de prisonniers il faut avoir des latrines construites d'après les règles de l'hygiène et avec désinfection constante. Comme moyen de désinfection on se servira surtout de la chaux caustique. Les déjections seront éloignées au

plus vite. Les latrines doivent être couvertes d'un toit et auront des parois solides. Le nombre des sièges doit être fixé de sorte qu'il y en ait un sur cinquante personnes.

Pour les officiers il y aura un nombre suffisant de cabinets.

Il sera pourvu dans chaque camp à ce qu'il y ait de l'eau saine pour la consommation et pour la toilette.

f) DESINFECTIION.

Les prisonniers seront soumis, dès leur arrivée et à mesure du besoin, pendant leur captivité à une désinfection radicale, qui s'étendra à leur personnes, leur vêtement, aux linges et aux gîtes. Il doit y avoir des appareils nécessaires pour la désinfection.

Il faut réserver dans chaque camp ou dans les environs des installations particulières pour les malades et le service médical. Il faut aussi qu'il y ait dans chaque camp des provisions suffisantes de médicaments. Les malades affectés de maladies contagieuses doivent être installés séparément.

g) LIBERTÉ DE MOUVEMENT DES OFFICIERS.

Il sera donné la possibilité de mouvement libre en plein air et d'exercices sportifs ainsi que de longues promenades en dehors des camps à tous les officiers

prisonniers.

h) REPRÉSENTATION DES PRISONNIERS DANS LES CAMPS.

On constituera dans chaque camp de prisonniers de guerre—officiers ou soldats—un comité composé d'officiers et de médecins, appartenant à la même nation que les prisonniers, en nombre proportionnel au nombre des prisonniers internés dans le camp.

Le comité aura pour tâche de recevoir les désirs et les plaintes des prisonniers et de s'en faire l'interprète auprès des autorités du camp, de surveiller les conditions hygiéniques du camp, la nourriture, le traitement des prisonniers etc., de porter les inconvénients à la connaissance des autorités du camp et de contrôler la distribution des dons envoyés aux prisonniers.

COMMISSION MIXTE.

Une commission mixte sera instituée pour les pays belligérants, savoir l'Allemagne, l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie. Cette commission sera composée de neuf membres, dont trois désignés par les Sociétés de la Croix Rouge de Danemark, de Suède et de Suisse; des autres six, un sera nommé par chacune des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge d'Allemagne, d'Autriche et de Hongrie, et trois par la Société de la Croix Rouge de Russie. La commission élit son président et son secrétaire

parmi les membres neutres. Le président et le bureau de la commission auront Stockholm comme siège ordinaire.

La commission, qui se tiendra en rapports permanents avec les Comités centraux de secours aux prisonniers de guerre des pays mentionnés plus haut, aura pour mission essentielle d'entreprendre des voyages dans les pays belligérants afin de s'enquérir sur le traitement des prisonniers de guerre, non seulement dans les camps d'internement mais aussi pendant leur transport d'un camp à l'autre et pendant leur travail au service d'institutions publiques ou de particuliers.

La commission aura pleine liberté de visiter, avec l'autorisation des autorités militaires, les camps d'internement, de parler avec les prisonniers dans leur langue et sans témoins, d'inspecter les moyens et la manière du transport et de demander aux autorités compétentes tous les renseignements nécessaires pour remplir sa mission.

La commission enverra, aussitôt que possible, des rapports détaillés sur ses observations à la présidence de la Croix Rouge de Suède, laquelle en fera part à toutes les Sociétés de la Croix Rouge intéressées.

En cas d'infraction aux stipulations en vigueur, la Société de la Croix Rouge du Pays dans lequel l'abus fut vérifié, s'adressera à son Gouvernement pour

provoquer les mesures nécessaires. Elle en fera part à la Croix Rouge suédoise.

Les frais de la commission seront à la charge de l'Allemagne, de l'Autriche-Hongrie et de la Russie en parties égales. Les frais de transport des personnes et des effets seront à la charge de l'Etat dans le territoire duquel ils se font.

Lorsque la commission, après examen de la situation des prisonniers de guerre dans les pays belligérants, le jugera utile, elle s'adressera à la Croix Rouge suédoise afin d'obtenir la convocation d'une nouvelle Conférence des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge intéressées.

Dans le ferme espoir d'avoir pu contribuer ainsi à adoucir le sort des prisonniers de guerre et profondément pénétrés des devoirs qui incombent aux Sociétés de la Croix Rouge, nous nous engageons à tenir la Croix Rouge suédoise au courant des résultats de nos démarches.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé le présent protocole de clôture. Fait à Stockholm le 1^{er} décembre 1915.

(signé) CARL.

(signé) WILH. DIDRING

(signé) ALFR. LAGERHEIM

(signé) MAX PRINZ VON BADEN

(signé) VON KOERNER

(signé) SPRINGER

(signé) RUDOLF PETERSEN	(signé) J. MEIER-GRÄFFE
(signé) FREIHERR VON SPIEGELFELD	(signé) ERSTEIN
(signé) CHE ALBERT APPONYI	(signé) DR. L. DE FARKAS
(signé) ALEXIS D'ARBOUZOW	(signé) VIADIMIR DE MARKOZOFF.

第二 輸出禁止品ノ件

(一) 輸出禁止品目

○露國積官及「コンタクト」輸出禁止(一月十一日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄本野特命全權大使ヨリ昨四年十一月二十七日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

露國政府ニ於テハ本年十一月十九日附法令第三百十八號ヲ以テ大藏大臣カ帝國全國境ヲ經テ積官ヲ輸出スルヲ禁止セルコト竝ニ同シク帝國全國境ヲ經テ「コンタクト」ト稱スルガ、エス、ペトロフ氏式ニ依リ製セル「ナフトル」、スリフォネート」(「ネフテヤマイヤスリフォキスロツイ」)ノ酒精溶液及同材料ヲ以テ製セル藥劑ニシテ「グリセリン」採取ノタメ脂肪分解ニ使用スルモノハ總テ輸出ヲ禁止セル旨ヲ發表セリ但シ聯盟諸國及友好諸國ヘ向ケ大藏大臣ノ許可ヲ得テ輸出シ得ルコト從前ノ如シ

○東清鐵道ノ輸送禁止品

(大正四年十二月二十三日附在哈爾濱) 帝國總領事代理領事佐藤尙武報告

東清鐵道廳ニテハ曩ニ「バター」、「チーズ」、羊毛、豚毛、馬毛、皮革、生皮及護謨等ノ五家驛以南ニ南下スルコトヲ禁シタリシカ千九百十五年十二月二十一日當地發刊「ノーウオスチ、ヂーズニ」紙ノ報スル所ニヨレハ今般更ニ同鐵道廳ニテハ新ニ全線各驛ニ對シ東清南滿聯絡運輸、滿日聯絡運輸及普通輸送方法ニ依リ五家、寬城子間各驛宛ニテ發送スル皮革製品及生皮製品、皮製靴類、各種毛皮、「フェルト」、藥品、各種金屬及其製品ノ引受ヲ拒止スヘキ旨ヲ電命セリ同鐵道廳商業部員ノ言ニ據レハ該新聞紙記載ノ事項ハ全ク事實ニシテ命令ハ現ニ實施セラル而シテ今次斯ノ如キ命令ヲ發スルニ至リタルハ露曆千九百十五年七月二十一日露國官報ニ掲載セラレシ戰時輸出禁止品カ其範圍餘リニ廣汎ニシテ東清鐵道附屬地内ニ居住スル露國人日常ノ必需品ヲモ包含シ北滿在住露人ノ受クル苦痛大ナルヘキヲ以テ其後大藏大臣ハ除外例トシテ左記貨物ハ滿洲ニ輸出スルコトヲ得ルコトトセリ(露曆千九百十五年十月十二日鐵道廳達)

米、「マカロニ」、各種蔬菜(乾燥蔬菜ヲ除ク)、白毫茶(綠茶ヲ除ク)、稅務局ノ證明アル砂糖、製鹽、煙草、「バター」及各種牛乳製品、植物油類、魚類及魚卵、貨物及旅客ヲ運搬スル馬匹、死シ又ハ活キタル家禽及野禽、皮革製品及生皮製品、皮製靴類(長靴ヲ除ク)、毛皮(羊、仔羊毛皮ヲ除ク)、木材、「セメント」及石灰、「グイドロン」及「アスファルト」、原油、石油及原油製品、護謨製上靴、綿織物、「フェルト」、綿製品、各種出來合服及包裝用粗麻布、婦人用毛織物、小間物、藥品(石松子粉ヲ除ク)、礦物製品(金及銅ヲ除ク)

然ルニ東清鐵道租借地内ニ住スル商人中一旦滿洲ニ入りタル荷揚商品ヲ再輸出スルニ當リ何等制限ナキヲ奇貨トシテ租借地内ニ於ケル需給狀況ノ如何ヲ顧ミ、ス盛ニ南方ヘ輸送シ始メ母國ニ於ケル戰時輸出禁制ノ趣旨ヲ減却セントセルヨリ東清鐵道廳ハ特ニ其弊害ノ顯著ナルモノ即チ「バター」外六品及皮革製品並ニ生皮製品外五品目ノ南下引受ケヲ禁スルニ至リタルナリト云フ

(二) 輸出禁止品ノ輸出特許ニ關スル手續等

○滿洲產大豆輸出手續(一月二十日官報) 本件ニ關シ浦潮斯德駐在總領事代理領事野村基信ヨリ本月六日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

從來滿洲產大豆ハ露國又ハ聯盟國ノ船舶ニテ直接聯盟國ヘ仕向ケルトキハ其輸出ヲ許可セラレタルカ今回露國大臣會議ハ中立國船舶ヲ以テスルモ該船舶航路ニ關シ相當ノ保證ヲ爲ストキハ聯盟國ニ對シ右大豆ヲ運搬スルコトヲ許シ中立國ニ對シテモ該貨物ヲ敵國ヘ輸出セサルコト及其航路ヲ保證スル必要ノ條件ヲ遵守スルトキハ聯盟國、露國及中立國船舶ニテ輸出スルコトヲ許可シ得ヘキコトトセリ尙ホ右大豆ヲ中立國船舶ニテ聯盟國ヘ輸出セントスル場合及中立國ヘ右貨物ヲ輸出セントスル場合ノ許可方ニ關シテハ關稅局ニ願出ツヘキ旨今般當地稅關長ヨリ通知アリタリ

○露國輸出禁止令中變更(二月五日官報) 本件ニ關シ莫斯科駐在總領事代理領事平田知夫

ヨリ去月十日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(昨四年六月二十二日日本關内參看)(外務省)

露國ノ戰時ニ於ケル輸出禁止品ニ關シテハ屢次報告セシカ今回同國政府ハ右禁止品中ヨリ藥劑用「サントニン」(Santaline)ヲ除外シ即チ該品カ露國船舶若クハ聯盟國船舶ニ依リ直接聯盟國ヘ輸出セラレル場合ハ大藏大臣ノ特許ヲ要セス輸出港ノ稅關限ニテ之ヲ許可スルコトト爲シ右ニ關シ客臘二十五日附ヲ以テ當該稅關ニ達示ヲ發送セリ又從來禁止品中大藏大臣ニ依リ特別輸出ヲ許可シ來リタル牛酪ハ自今右特許表中ヨリ除去スルコトトシ「アニリン」染料其他一切ノ染料ハ礦物性及土性染料及鐵性鉛丹ヲ除ク外之カ輸出ヲ禁止シ同品ノ同盟國及友好國ヘ輸出セラレル場合ニ限リ除外例ヲ置クコトトセリ

○露國無稅輸入品及輸出禁止並解禁品(三月三十一日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄本野特命全權大使ヨリ本月十一日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

露曆一月十二日附緊急勅令、同一月二十一日、二月一日、二月九日、二月十二日、二月十三日附大藏省令ヲ以テ左ノ通無稅輸入品、輸出禁止品及輸出禁止解禁品發表セラレタリ
露曆千九百十七年一月一日マテ七十五本入安全燐寸十億箱限無稅輸入ヲ許可ス但シ内國

製ト同額ノ消費稅ヲ課ス

葉煙草、下等煙草「マホルカ」及第二、第三等喫煙煙草a及bノ輸出ヲ禁ス

安全燐寸ノ輸出ヲ禁ス但シ聯盟國及友好國ニ對シテ大藏大臣ノ許可ヲ得テ輸出スルコト

ヲ得
 フラチナ
 白金 チ含ム製品及貴金屬中白金ヲ含有スルモノノ輸出ヲ禁ス
 「カラクリ」及「スクンス」(Karakry и Skyns) ハ之ヲ聯盟國ニ輸出スルコトヲ得但シ
 官廳及官吏ヘ宛テタル場合ニ限ル
 厚紙表紙及裝釘本ノ輸入ヲ禁止ス

第三 對敵通商禁止ニ關スル件

(一) 露國ニ於ケル敵國生産品輸入禁止實施延期

(大正四年十一月十九日附在莫斯科
 帝國總領事代理領事平田知夫報告)

露國ハ曩ニ同國必需品ノ幾分ヲ除ク外一切ノ敵國生産品ノ輸入ヲ禁止シ露曆一九一五年十月六日以降之レヲ實施シタルガ令回當國內閣會議ハ在露都取引所ノ請願ニ基ク商工務大臣ノ提議ヲ容レ之レガ實施期限ヲ露曆千九百十五年十二月一日マテニ延期スルコトニ決定セリ之レニ依リ稅關法規ノ解釋上同日迄ニ當國各稅關ニ到著シ檢査手續ヲ了シタル敵國生産品ニ限り輸入ヲ許可セラルルコトナレリ

(二) 露國ニ於ケル敵國生産品密輸入防遏案

(大正五年一月二十五日附在莫斯科
 帝國總領事代理領事平田知夫報告)

露國政府カ千九百十五年ノ春關稅改正ニ際シ獨逸等敵國生産品ノ輸入ニ對シ重稅ヲ課シ且ツ露曆十二月一日以降其大部分ノ輸入ヲ禁止シタル結果此等敵國ヨリノ商品輸入ハ甚々困難トナリタル次第ナルモ芬蘭方面ニ於ケル稅關監視ノ不備ニ乘シ獨逸品等ノ密輸入ヲ企ツルモノナキニアラサルヲ以テ露國大藏省ハ此程其防遏ニ關スル法案ヲ內閣會議ニ提出シタルカ本年一月二十一日ノ閣議ハ愈々之レヲ決定シタリ右法案ニヨレハ敵國生産品ノ密輸入ニ對シテハ假令該品ガ一般非輸入禁止品タル場合ト雖輸入者ニ對シ現品沒收ノ外其輸入稅額ノ五倍ニ相當スル罰金ヲ課シ若シ右罰金額ニシテ一般輸入禁止品ノ密輸入罰則額(本品沒收ノ外該品ノ正味重量每一露斤ニ對シニ留宛ノ罰金ニ處ス)ニ達セサル場合ハ後者即チ輸入禁止品ニ對スル罰則ヲ適用スルコトナレリ

第四 外國人取締ニ關スル件

(一) 露國國境出入者私信携帶禁止

○露國國境出入者私信携帶禁止(一月二十六日官報) 本件ニ關シ莫斯科駐在總領事代理領事平田知夫ヨリ昨四年十二月十六日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

露國國境出入者私信類携帶禁止ニ關シ規定セラレタル軍司令部命令譯文左ノ如シ

露曆千九百十五年十一月二十二日附軍司令部命令

第一條 外國又ハ芬蘭ヘ出發シ或ハ同地ヨリ入國スル者ニ對シ一切ノ私信手帳覺帳等ヲ携帶シ又ハ之ヲ他ニ交付スルコトヲ禁ス

露西亞國法令

第二條 本令ヲ犯ス者ハ行政處分ニ依リ監獄又ハ營倉内ニ三箇月以内ノ禁錮ニ處シ或ハ罰金三千留以内ヲ課ス

第三條 國境官憲ハ本令違犯者ヲ抑留シ刑罰執行ノタメ直ニ行政官ニ引渡スヘシ

第四條 公用ニ依リ外國へ出發シ又ハ外國ヨリ入國スル者ニシテ私信手帳類ヲ攜帶スル者ハ之ニ關スル當該官憲ノ證明ヲ有シ且ツ該證明書ニハ其攜帶セル私信手帳類等ヲ明記スルヲ要ス

第五條 本令ハ千九百十五年十二月五日ヨリ施行ス

第五 船舶航行取締ノ件

(一) 各種船舶ノ浦潮斯德入港制限

○各種船舶ノ浦潮斯德入港制限(二月三日官報) 本件ニ關シ同地駐在總領事代理領事野村基信ヨリ去月二十二日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

各種船舶ノ浦潮斯德入港制限ニ關シ左記譯文ノ通沿黑龍江總督令第十五號及第十六號ヲ以テ發布セラレタリ

沿黑龍江總督令第十五號

露曆千九百十五年十二月三十日

戒嚴施行地規則第十九條第一項ニ依リ規定スルコト左ノ通

第一

第一條 各種船舶ノ夜間(日没ヨリ日出マテ)浦潮斯德港へ入港スルヲ禁ス之カダメエケルシエリドヨリクレト岬マテ船舶晝間航行ノタメ開キ得ル特別入口ヲ具有スル防材ヲ設ケ

(備考) 陸海軍及他官署ノ小船舶汽艇並ニ小舟ノ露西亞島及其附近ノ小灣トノ夜間交通ノ必要上總テノ通過船舶ハ次ノ規則ヲ嚴守スル條件ノ下ニ最内部監視船ノ傍ニ在ル防材ノ小入口ヲ經テ夜間通行スルコトヲ許ス

上記各種船舶ノ夜間金角灣へ入港スルモノハクレト岬探照燈ノ光射帶ニ接近セルトキ又出港ノ際ハ監視船マテ五十「サージエン」以上ノ距離ニ於テ最小限度ノ速力ヲ緩メ木製圍ニ裝置セル港警備長官ノ規定様式ノ信號燈ヲ掲ケ内部監視船ノ傍ナル小入口ニ近ツキ通過差支ナキ意味ノ信號タル青色燈火ノ監視船「ヤード」ニ掲ケラルルヲ待ツヘシ若シ燈火ノ赤色ナルトキハ船舶ハ出入口ヲ通過セス進行ヲ止メ監視船ヨリ小舟ノ來ルヲ待ツヘシ

前記以外ノ小船ノ出港ヲ必要トスル或ハ緊急ノ場合ニハ捺印アル商港長ノ通過許可書ヲ有スル船舶ニ限り防材ノ小出入口ヲ通過スルコトヲ許ス右船舶ハ上記手續ヲ守ル外監視船マテ五十「サージエン」以上ノ距離ニ於テ止マリ汽笛ヲ以テ監視船ヨリ小舟ヲ呼出スヘシ其後ノ手續ハ右小舟ニ於テ行フ

第二條 沿岸航路汽船及汽艇並ニ金角灣内及東ホスフオール海峽ヲ航行スル私有汽船ハ若シ其監視船船長檢査ヲ必要ト認ムル場合ニハ其檢査ヲ受クヘシ支那型帆船及小舟ハ

必ス検査スヘシ

第三條 支那型帆船及小舟ハアドミラル埠頭及軍港トノ間ノ沿岸ニ碇泊スルヲ禁ス
 第四條 私有小舟ノ航行ハ金角灣内ノ軍港及商港ニ於テ下記航路ノ外日没ヨリ日出マテ
 之ヲ禁ス

軍港ノ禁止區域ハアドミラル埠頭ヨリ第二十三號航路標識ニ向フ防材ニテ境界シ夜
 間ハアドミラル埠頭ニ碇泊セル海軍監視船ヨリ探海燈ノ光ニテ照射ス
 商港ノ區域ハエゲルシエドヨリクレト岬ニ向ヒ防材ニテ境界ス
 金角灣ノ南岸イタリヤ公園棧橋竝イタリヤ公園以東ノ棧橋ニ至ル夜間交通及チヨル
 キンノ二岬ニ至ル夜間交通ハアドミラル埠頭ヨリノミ之ヲ許ス但シ小舟ハ埠頭ヲ離
 レ海軍監視船ヨリ第二十三號航路標識マテ防材ニ沿ヒ航行シ其後第一ノ場合ニ於テ
 ハ標識ヲ迂迴シ左方ニ向ヒ岸ニ沿ヒ海岸ヨリ二十「サトシエン」以上ニ灣内深ク屈曲
 セサル様進航スヘシ第二ノ場合ニ於テハ針路ヲ標識ヨリ右方ニ取り水深ノ許ス範圍
 内ニ於テ岸ニ沿ヒチヨルキン岬ニ至ルヘシ
 商船ノ夜間荷揚ニ際シ商港長ハ其荷揚スル汽船及荷揚場所ヲ明記シテ必ス海軍監視
 船ニ通報スヘシ右ノ場合汽船ヨリ荷揚場所マテノ航行ヲ許可ス汽船船員ハ自己ノ短
 艇及汽艇ニテ海軍埠頭ヨリ汽船マテ往復スルコトヲ得
 但シ左ノ四航海以上ナラサルコト
 第一 午後八時出發(埠頭若クハ汽船ヨリ) 第二 午後十時

第三 午後十二時

第四 午前二時

第五條 晝間若クハ夜間港内ヲ航行スル各船舶ハ當直汽艇ノ要求アルトキハ直ニ停止ス
 ヘシ

第六條 日没後ハアドミラル埠頭ニ碇泊場ヲ有スルモノ以外ノ小舟小形帆船ハ必スゾロ
 トイ、ローグ南岸ニ夜泊ノタメ移轉スルコトヲ要ス

第七條 私有小舟及汽艇ノ沿岸繫留碇泊又ハ出船ハ左記場所ニ限り之ヲ許可ス

- (1) 第一號棧橋
- (2) 第三號第四號棧橋ノ中間
- (3) 第一一號棧橋
- (4) 義勇艦隊ノ繫船地
- (5) 商業(税關)埠頭ノ南端
- (6) 市有埠頭
- (7) アドミラル埠頭

第八條 本令ハ在港船舶一般ニ對シ適用スルモノトス

第二

本令違犯者ハ三千留以下ノ罰金若クハ三箇月以下ノ禁錮ニ處ス

第三

本令ノ效力ハ浦潮斯德商港ノ全區域ニ及ヒ且ツ公布ノ日ヨリ實施ス

沿黑龍江總督 ゴンダツ 子署名

沿黑龍江總督令第一六號

露曆千九百十五年十二月三十日

露西亞國法令

戒嚴施行地規則第十九條第一項ニ依リ規定スルコト左ノ通

第一

第一條 所定ノ通行路以外ニ浦潮斯德商港ノ港域内ニ入ルコトヲ禁ス

第二條 貨物所在地ヨリ二十五歩以内竝ニ凡テ禁煙公告ヲ掲載セル場所ニ於テ喫煙スルコトヲ禁ス

コトヲ禁ス

第三條 如何ナル場合ニ於テモ港警備官ト爭論ヲ爲シ又ハ其要求ニ反抗スルコトヲ禁ス

第二

本令違反者ハ三千留以下ノ罰金若クハ三箇月以内ノ禁錮ニ處ス

第三

本令ノ効力ハ浦潮斯德商港ノ全區域ニ及ヒ且ツ公布ノ日ヨリ實施ス

沿黑龍江總督 ゴンダツチ署名

第六 露國商船船籍變更禁止ノ件

○露國商船船籍變更(二月十七日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄本野特命全權大使ヨリ本月十日發テ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ(外務省)

三日發テ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ(外務省)

露國商船ハ商工大臣ノ許可アル場合ノ外船籍ヲ變更スルヲ得サル旨本年一月二十九日附勅令ヲ以テ規定セラル

○露國商船船籍變更方(三月四日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄本野特命全權大使ヨリ去月十三日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(去月十七日日本欄内參看)(外務省)

船籍變更ニ關シテハ客年十一月十五日附裁可閣令ヲ以テ戰時中露國商船ヲ同盟國以外ノ國ノ船籍ニ移スコトハ各箇ノ場合ニ於テ商工大臣カ豫メ海軍大臣及外務大臣ト協議ノ上許可ヲ與フルニアラサレハ之ヲ爲スコトハ能ハサル旨及右規定ニ違反スル者ハ八箇月以上二年以下ノ禁錮ニ處シ或ル種ノ公權特權ヲ剝奪スル旨規定シタルカ本年一月二十九日附裁可閣令ヲ以テ前記規定ヲ變更シテ各箇ノ場合ニ於テ商工大臣カ豫メ海軍、外務兩大臣ト協議ノ上許可ヲ與フルニアラサレハ露國商船ヲ外國船籍ニ移スコト得スト規定セリ

第七 露國硬貨代用券發行

(第六輯第五三七頁參照)

(大正四年十二月二十日附在莫斯科帝國總領事代理領事平田知夫報告)

露國カ國內流通ニ充ツル爲メ補助貨代票トシテ皇室ロマノフ家記念祭用郵券ヲ使用(露國補助貨代票發行)參照)シタルカ當國政府ハ該代票使用上ノ不便ト補助貨ノ依然不足セルノ事情ニ鑑ミ十一月三日ノ閣議ニ於テ大藏大臣ノ提議ニ基キ目下當國造幣局及日英兩國ニ註文中ノ銀貨鑄造完了迄ニ右郵券代票ニ代フヘキ硬貨代用券二億留迄ノ額ヲ左ノ條件ニヨリ發行スルコトニ決定セリ