

『戰時食料局ハ、諸聯邦固有ノ獨立自由權ヲ侵害スルモノニアラス各聯邦ト相協力シテ帝國内ニ於ケル食料問題ヲ解決セントスルモノナリ』云々

尙諸聯邦議會カ去ル六月五日ニ公布セシ所ニ據レハ聯邦ニシテ輸出禁止令ヲ發セントセハ帝國宰相ノ認許アルヲ要ストセラル、モ右聯邦議會令ノ公布セラレシバイエルンノ輸出禁止令ノ如キハ之レニ據リテ毫モ其効力ヲ失フヘキ筋ノモノニアラスト解セラレハ戰時食料局ハ其出發點ニ於テ既ニ多少不都合ナル障害ヲ有スルニ似タリ

右ノ如ク同局ノ創立當時ニハ南部諸聯邦側ニ於テ稍々不穩ノ形勢サヘ認メラレサルニアラサリシカ其後著々感情融合シテ最近即チ八月初ニ於テハ將來ニ對シテ別段深ク顧慮スヘキ程ノコトナキニ至レリ

戰時食料局ノ活動 局長フオン、バトクキイ氏ハ周ネク國內ヲ旅行シテ各種階級及職業ノ

代表者ト會見ヲ遂ケ其結果七月末頃迄ニ確定セシ諸方策次ノ如シ

- 一、肉類ノ食用制限額ヲ一層減少スルコト
- 二、一切ノ食品ヲ徵發スルコト
- 三、農産物及食品製造業ノ組織ヲ改善スルコト
- 四、聯邦政府又ハ市町村團體ノ經營スル共同食市場ヲ増設スルコト但シ右共同食市場ハ慈善的性質ヲ有セサルト共ニ人民ニ對シ之ヲ利用スヘキ義務ヲ負ハシメサルコト
- 五、馬鈴薯及他ノ食料品並馬糧ノ市價ヲシテ甚ダシク變動セシメサルカ如キ手段ヲ講スルコト (之レカ爲メ差當リ特別ノ公許ヲ得タルモノニアラサレハ定期取引 Kettenhandel

ヲ食物ニ付行ヒ得サル旨ヲ定ム)

- 六、馬鈴薯力不足セシ場合ニハ麥粉ヲ以テ補給スルコト
  - 七、鑛山及鐵工業ニ從事スル勞働者ノ爲メ凍肉、豚ノ臍肉、人造牛酪、麵麩ノ原料タリ得ル穀物、野菜、莢ヨリ成ル特別食品制限額ヲ定ムルコト
  - 此等ノ食品ハ十分ナル貯藏額アリ而シテ之レカ分配ハ右鑛山及工場所在地ノ地方長官ニ委任スルコト
  - 八、牛酪脂肪類ニ關シテハ新ニ帝國中央脂肪事務局ヲ設置シテ帝國內ニアル一切ノ脂肪類ノ徵發ト之レカ分配トヲ管掌セシメ戰時食料局ニ附屬セシムルコト
  - 九、油種ノ栽培ヲ獎勵センカ爲メ特別ノ手段ヲ採ルコト
- 本局カ計畫セル新施設ハ此他ニモ尙頗ル多キ由ナルカ未タ實施ノ時期ニ達セス局長及局員ハ目下主トシテ一方ニ於テハ國內ニ於ケル人心ノ緩和及意思ノ疏通ヲ圖リ他方ニ於テハ調査及研究ニ忙殺セラレ居ル實情ナルカ其事業ハ近キ將來ニ於テ著々實效ヲ奏スヘシト信セラル

(四) 敵國事情

戰時ノ貯蓄力

(外事彙報大正五年第十號)

七月四日「ケルニッシエ」紙(伯林電報)

獨逸國法令



開戦第二年目ニ於ケル貯蓄銀行帳簿ノ數字ハ平時ニ於テモ未タ曾テ見サリシ増大ヲ表ハシ  
 千九百十五年ノ預金額拂出額ヲ超ユルコト二十五億麻克ニ及ヘリ從テ總資金ノ増加ハ三十  
 二億五千萬麻克ニ達スヘシ又大都會及工業地ノミノ貯蓄銀行帳簿モ四分七厘ノ増加ヲ示セ  
 ル由ナリ「フオッシュシエ」紙ハ曰ク此事實ハ次回ノ軍事公債ニ好望ヲ與フルモノナリト

一年間ニ於ケル大柏林區内出產數減少

一九一五年五月初ヨリ一九一六年四月末ニ至ル一年間ノ柏林市ニ於ケル出產率ハ異常ナル  
 減少ヲ來セリ然ルニ同期間ニ於ケル市外各地ノ出產減少ハ寧ロ之ヨリモ大ナルモノアリ下  
 ニ帝國衛生局ノ發表セル數字ヲ記載スルニ一九一五年五月ヨリ一九一六年四月ニ互ル期間  
 内ノ出產届出數(括弧内ノ數字ハ一九一四年五月—一九一五年四月)ノ數柏林二七、六〇八  
 (三八、三〇三)、シヤロッテンブルク三、八八六(五、六九七)、キルメルスドルフ一、〇四九  
 (一、六一一)、シエネベルク一、七四二(二、四三八)、フリーデナウ四〇六(六一四)、ステク  
 リツチ九三五(一、三六三)、テンベルホーフ三七九(五七八)、ノイクルン三、三六八(五、〇八  
 八)、トレプトウ三二九(四八七)、リヒテンベルグ一、九三六(二、八二八)、フリードリッヒス  
 フェルデ二六三(三七五)、ワイセンゼー六四八(九八四)、パンコウ七一九(一、〇二六)、ニー  
 ダーシェーハウゼン二二〇(三〇八)、ライニッケンドルフ五七七(七九一)、テールゲル二四六  
 (三六〇)、スパンダウ一、六一〇(二、一〇七)、即チ柏林及十六市外區合計四五、九二一(六  
 四、九五八)ナリ故ニ一九一五年—一九一六年ノ同地方出產減少數ハ一九、〇三七ニシテ百  
 分率二九、三ニ當ル又此減少率ハ各地ニヨリテ異リキルメルスドルフノ三割四分九厘ヲ最

大スパンダウノ二割八分六厘ヲ最少トシテ其間ヲ上下シツ、アリ因ニ前記ノ數字ハ死産兒  
 ヲモ合算シタルモノナリ

獨逸新聞記事摘録 (其一)

○馬鈴薯大缺乏 コブレントツ市長ハ市會ニ於テ報告シテ曰ク馬鈴薯ハ愈々大窮乏ヲ告ケ來  
 リ爲メニ市中ハ數日間品拂底トナルヘシ輸入ノ途ハ殆ント全ク杜絶セリ但シ他品ノ供給ア  
 ルヘキヲ以テ食料缺乏ノ困難ハ惹起セラレス云々(七月一日「ケルニツシエ」紙)

○來週モ亦二百五十五ノ肉 七月一日發布ノ柏林市會報告ニヨレハ前週中ノ家畜徵發ノ成  
 績ニ基キ伯林住民一人一週間ノ牛肉及脂肪購買量七月三日ヨリ九日マテ二百五十五ト定メ  
 ラレタリ(七月二日「ロカール、アンツアイガー」)

○食物供給所 七月十日ヴエルテル街市場ニテ第一回巡回廚房開始セラレタリ分配ヲ受ケ  
 ントスル者ハ其住地ノ麵麩委員ニ就キ配與券ヲ得ルヲ要ス一人前四十片、半人前二十片ニ  
 シテ毎日販賣ニ従事ス(七月二日「フオーアエルツ」)

○一家一日ノ牛乳量 シヤロッテンブルクニテハ二「リートル」半ト限定セラレタリ之レ以  
 上ヲ得ントスル者ハ醫師ノ證明ヲ要ス

○乗車賃値上 ハ又々伯林ニ行ハレントシツ、アリ「アルゲマイネ、ベルリール、カムニ  
 プス」會社ハ日々數千麻克ノ損失ヲ生シツ、アリ値上ハ平均シテ五割以上トナルヘシ(七月  
 二日「フオーアエルツ」)

○市官吏ノ戰時加俸 近時市官吏家庭ノ生活ハ從來ニ比シ著シク困難ニ陥リ戰時加俸ヲ行



フ必要生シタルヲ以テ伯林市議事堂ニ於テ之レニ關スル會議アリ結局左ノ如キ決議ヲ見タリ

市參事會委員ハ子女ヲ有セサル既婚者ノ俸給最高額ヲ二千五百麻克ヨリ三千麻克ニ、滿十六歳ニ達セル子女ヲ有セル者ノソレヲ四千麻克ニ増加センコトヲ市廳ニ建議ス此加俸ハ月々子女一人アル家ニ二十麻克、二人ノ家ニ二十五麻克、三人ノ家ニ三十麻克、四人ノ家ニ三十五麻克、五人ノ家ニ四十麻克ノ手當ヲ前記金額ニ至ル迄支給スルモノトス(七月三日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○巴威里ノ精肉規定量減下 巴威里營養委員ハ精細ナル研究ノ結果一週間七百瓦ト定メラレタル精肉量ヲ五百六十五ニ低下スルニ決シタリ(七月三日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○伯林區租稅增收 大伯林區國稅算定ハ極メテ良好ナル成績ヲ示シタリ一九一六年ノ算定ハ戰時ノ影響ヲ蒙レルニモ拘ラス大伯林區ニ於テ一九一五年ノ八四、二九三、〇〇〇麻克ニ對シ概算九二、九四五、〇〇〇麻克ノ確定額ヲ得タリ是レ明ニ一割以上ノ增收ヲ示スモノナリ因ニ一九一四年ハ九一、八五五、〇〇〇麻克ナリキ(七月三日「ノイエ、フライエ、プレッセ」)

○第四回軍事公債拂込 六月七日ヨリ十五日ニ至ル週間ニ於テ 第四回軍事公債ハ一一八、九〇〇、〇〇〇麻克ノ拂込アリ其結果合計九、六五二、六〇〇、〇〇〇麻克即チ總額ノ八割九分六厘ニ上レリ六月二十三日ノ次期拂込期ニ於テモ尙七割五分ニ達スヘキ豫定ナルヲ以テ事實ハ義務拂込額ヲ遙ニ超過シタル譯ナリ又貸出金庫ハ六月十五日迄ニ第四回軍事公債ニ

三九四、九〇〇、〇〇〇麻克即チ六月七日ニ於ケルヨリハ一〇、四〇〇、〇〇〇麻克タケ減少セル額ヲ貸出セリ(七月三日「フランクフルター」紙)

獨逸新聞記事摘錄 (其二)

○菜種栽培獎勵 前年來ノ經驗ハ脂肪貯藏高チ出來得ルタケ最大ニナシ置クコトハ戰時經濟ノ最大要務ナルコトヲ教ヘタリ而シテ之カ最有效ノ手段ハ油類植物ノ増植ニシテ特ニ菜種ハ最モ之ニ適シ聯邦會議ハ是等種子ノ價格ヲ低廉ニ且一定シ又種々ノ方法ヲ設ケテ之カ栽培ヲ獎勵シツ、アリ(七月二日北獨「アルゲマイネ」紙)

○樂器ニ課稅 ダンチツヒ市ハ「ピアノ」及蓄音器ニ課稅セントシツ、アリコハ獨逸國トシテ嚆矢ノ試ミナルカ州委員側ハ既ニ是カ認可ヲ與ヘタリ(七月四日「フオールウエルツ」)

○第四回軍事公債拂込額 本週ニ於テハ一億六千八百三十萬麻克ニシテ其結果總額ノ九十四・五「プロセント」即チ百一億七千五百三十萬麻克ニ上レリ内貸附金庫ヨリ支出シタルモノハ六億四千九百四十萬麻克ニシテ全拂込額ノ六分四厘ニ相當スル額ナリ(七月四日北獨「アルゲマイネ」紙)

○獨逸帝國銀行正貨準備 六月三十日現在ニ於テ二十四億六千五百六十萬麻克ナリ(七月四日北獨「アルゲマイネ」紙)

○砂糖少シ 「ドイッチェ、ブラウエルブント」ハ報告シテ曰ク 帝國砂糖分配所ハ吾人カ繰返シ申出テタル「ビール」釀造用砂糖分配ノ件ニ關シ砂糖有高僅少ノ故ヲ以テ許可シ難キ旨報シ來レリト



○<sup>ボロ</sup>繼續利用 下ノ如キ命令布告セラレタリ『一九一六年五月十七日附繼續及屑類徵發規定ニヨリ繼續及屑類ハ全部之ヲ徵發ス若シ規則ニ反シ恣ニ之ヲ賣却シ若クハ使消スルトキハ罰セラル但シ其用途カ原料品節約ノ目的ニ出テタルトキハ特ニ之ヲ許可スヘク此場合ニ於テハ品名、數量、價格、使用ノ目的等明細ナル記載ヲナシタル願書ヲ戰時原料品部ニ差出スヘシ(七月五日「ロカール、アンツアイガー」)』

○獨逸鐵器瑞西輸出休止(瑞西國境電報) 當地新聞紙其後ノ報道ニヨレハ獨逸製鋼、鐵器類ノ輸入ハ一時中止シタルコト事實ナルカ如シ但シ當國商店宛獨逸鐵工業地方ヨリノ書信ハ此途絶ノ單ニ一時の現象ナルコトヲ陳ヘツ、アリ(七月五日「ケルニツシエ」紙)

食物ノ缺乏ト不滿ノ兆候

(一九一六年九月二十一日「シヤパン、クロニクル」所載)

獨逸新聞ノ記事及ヒ信スヘキ筋ヨリ出テタル正確ナル報道ニ依レハ獨逸ノ食物問題ハ六月以來俄然險惡ノ度ヲ増セルノ事實歴然タリ食料大臣フオン、バトキハ國民ノ輿望ニ副フ能ハス食料局亦南方聯邦諸州ノ自國主義ヲ制スル能ハスシテ巴威里ノ輸出制限ハ今尙效力ヲ有ス右ノ事實ハ遂ニ産業中心ト農業ヲ主トスル諸州トノ間ニ確執ヲ起サシメシカハ「フランクフルター、ツアイツング」ノ如キ自由主義ノ新聞紙ハ左ノ如キ論評ヲ試ムルニ至レリ『今ヤ本來ノ目的タル統一セル獨逸經濟圏域ノ計策ハ捨テ、顧ミラレス曩ニ聯都ヲ形成セシ獨逸統一ノ精神ハ支離滅裂シテ亦之ヲ見ルヲ得ス』ト

「マンチエスター、ガアデヤン」紙ハフオン、バトキカ獨逸國民殊ニ貧民階級ニ食物ヲ供給シテ民衆ノ不平益々大ナラントスルヲ抑制スルノ方途ヲ誤レルハ今ヤ明トナレリト論セリ從來獨逸政府ハ食物ノ缺乏ヲ以テ利己主義ニシテ廉耻ノ何物タルカヲ顧ミサルノ徒及ヒ唯利是レ追フ奸商カ濫リニ食物ヲ貯藏シタルニ因由スト做シ其分配宜シキヲ得ハ食物ハ尙豐富ナリト保證スルニ努メキ然ルニ民衆ハ尙之ヲ首肯セス悲惨ノ窮境ニ陥ランヲ憂慮シ九月ニ行ハルヘキ食料調査ハ却テ民衆ノ憂慮ノ杞人ノ憂ニアラス英國ノ海上封鎖亦甚嚴密ナルヲ確認スヘシ左レハ新聞紙ハ秋季ノ收穫ハ豐富ナル見込ミナルヲ以テ今少シク時日ヲ經過セハ食料不足ノ苦痛ハ之ヲ免ルルヲ得ヘシト稱シ僅ニ民衆ノ慰撫ニ努ムルノミ

旅館ニ於ケル恫喝ヲ廢止ス

獨逸駐在ノ外國外交官等ハ隣接各國ノ各自國ノ宗教家或ハ直接其本國ヨリ食物ノ供給ヲ仰クハ面白キ事ト稱スヘシ例令ハストツクホルムノ米國總領事館ハ伯林ノ米國大使館及ヒ領事館並ニ漢堡ノ米國領事館ニ每週二回宛麥粉、「バタ」、馬鈴薯及ヒ燻肉ヲ贈與ス旅客ノ談話及ヒ官廳ノ告示ニ依レハ旅館ニ特ニ食物ヲ給與シテ外國人ヲ恫喝シ以テ食物豐富ナルヲ信セシメントスルノ詭計ハ今ヤ廢止セラレ一等旅館モ他ノ旅館及ヒ一般市民ト等シク食料ノ不足ヲ忍ハサル可ラス某實業家ノ漢堡ニ滞在セルコト數月ニ及ヘル者其狀況ヲ語リテ「バタ」、牛乳及ヒ砂糖ハ品拂底ニシテ之ヲ得ルノ方法ナク幼雞ハ一羽二十七志、瘦セタル鷺鳥尙一羽四十志ヲ値シ馬鈴薯ノ如キハ豚ノ飼料ニ適スルノミ偶々晝食ニ適當セル食品ノ有無ヲ問ヘハ僅ニ落シ卵及ヒ甘藍アルノミト答フルヲ常トスト言ヘリ

吾人ハ方ニ神罰ヲ蒙リ居レリ

獨逸國法令



獨逸捕虜ノ衣囊中ニ發見セラレ、私信ハ漸次悲觀ノ度ヲ増シ近來ニ至リテ此傾向特ニ驚クヘキモノアリ獨逸政府奈何ソ好ミテ哀調ヲ帶ヘル私信ノ敵手ニ落ツルヲ許サンヤ然ルニ獨紙モ亦英國兵ノ捕虜トナレル者ノ携帶セル私信ニ食物ハ英國ニ在テハ高價ナルコト獨逸ニ如カサルモ國民ノ戰爭ニ倦ムノ狀アルヲ轉載スルハ頗ル人ノ好奇心ヲ惹ク今一二之ヲ例示スレハコロソ發ノ一私信ニハ『飢餓ハ當地ニ於テ益々甚シク戰爭今尙三箇月モ續カハ吾人ハ死スルノ外ナカラン英國ノ狀況ハ左マテ甚シカラサランモ獨逸ノ狀況ハ悲慘極リナク吾人ハ方ニ神罰ヲ蒙リ居レリ』ト又伯林發ノ一私信ハ『目下ノ狀態ハ實ニ恐ロシク吾人ハ飢餓ニ瀕スルモ食物ヲ得ス近來瘦スルコト甚シク遂ニハ骸骨トナランヲ虞ル』ト然ルニ他ニ此事實ナルヲ證スルモノナクンハ上記ノ私信ハ却テ奇異ノ感ヲ起サシメンモ新聞紙ハ此ノ如キ私信ヲ戰場ニ送致スルノ不都合ヲ論難スルハ正ニ其事實ナルヲ語ルモノト言フヘシ都市ニハ頻々トシテ暴動起リ漸次兇暴ヲ加ヘ特ニミュンヘン、キール及ヒライプツヒノ騷擾ハ其性質重大ニシテ公報ハミュンヘンノ一揆ニハ制服ヲ着用セル兵士ノ加ハリテ兇行ヲ違シクセルヲ傳フルモ年齢五十二達スル男子ハ悉ク軍ニ徵集セラレタルヲ以テ革命亂ノ起ル憂虞ハ毫モ之レ有ラス

軍需品ノ製造

貿易及ヒ産業ノ大部特ニ鑛業、冶金、鐵其他ノ金屬貿易及ヒ釀造業ヲ除ク他ノ食用品及ヒ糧食ノ製造業、化學製品及ヒ銀行業ハ頗ル繁盛ナレトモ建築業及ヒ建築材料ノ製作業、國有鐵道ヲ除ク他ノ運輸業、瓦斯及ヒ電氣會社、印刷業、製紙業ハ衰微ノ狀態ニ在リ

石炭ノ採掘額ハ漸次増大ス而シテ獨逸政府ハ瑞典、瑞西及ヒ丁抹ノ如キ中立諸國ヲシテ獨逸へ必需品ノ輸出ヲ默認セシムル具ト成サンカ爲メ石炭ノ採掘ヲ獎勵ス鑛油ノ缺乏ハガリシヤノ油田ヲ保有スルヲ以テ甚シカラス右地方ノ産出ニ係ル「ベンツ」ハ皆丁抹へ輸送ス然レトモ工業油及ヒ脂肪ハ其缺乏依然トシテ甚シク毫モ改善ノ狀ナク聽テ石鹼ノ飢饉ヲ來サン兆候アリ其小賣代價ハ五月ニ於テ既ニ一封度ニ付二志八片ニ達シ「バタ」ヨリモ高價ナリキ右ノ結果紙類モ衛生的見地ヨリ之ヲ觀察スルニ惡影響ヲ被レリ織物業モ亦綿、綿屑及ヒ編絲、纖維ノ利用ヲ制限セラレタルヲ以テ甚シキ窮境ニ陥リ紡績工場及ヒ機織場ハ其操業時間ヲ甚シク短縮セサルヲ得サルニ至レリ「ロカール、アンツアイガ」紙ノ報スル所ニ由レハ輸入編絲ニ支拂ヘル金額ハ平時代價ノ約十倍ニ及ヘリト羊毛業亦衣服節約ヲ勵行スル政府ノ政策ノ爲メ甚大ノ打撃ヲ被レリ政府ハ右政策實行ノ手段トシテ衣服ノ購買券制度ヲ設置セント靴ノ製造モ皮革缺乏ノ爲メ商勢振ハス是レニハ南亞米利加及ヒ瑞典ヨリノ輸入杜絶シタルト又一ニハ軍隊註文ノ巨額ナルニ基ク因テ馬革ヲ用ヒテ靴ヲ製作スルモ結果思ハシカラズ靴底ニハ木材及ヒ紙ヲ代用セリ

食物ノ窮乏

然ルニ食物供給問題ハ今尙獨逸政府ノ極メテ重大ナル問題タリ仍テ六月五日聯邦議會ハ新令ヲ發布シ地方輸入禁止令ノ取締ヲ食料大臣ノ意向ニ一任スルコト、セリフガン、バトキハ少クトモ普魯西ノ禁止令ニ關シテハ右新令ヲ以テ權限ヲ委任セラレタルモノト解セルモミュンヘン地方へ旅行後ノ巴威里ノ禁止令ハ依然トシテ效力ヲ有ス食物ノ危機ハザクセン

獨逸國法令



ニ於ケルヲ最甚シトス蓋シザクセンハ農業ヨリモ寧ロ工業ヲ主トスルヲ以テ民衆ノ不平ハ益々増大セン傾向アリ然ルニライン河ノ工業地方ニ於テ發行スル食料券ニ明記セル定量ニ依リテ判斷スルニ其量極メテ乏シキモノ、如ク「パン」ハ毎日二百五十「グラム」、肉及ヒ脂肪肉ハ一週二百「グラム」、「バター」及ヒ脂肪ハ一週二百二十「グラム」、馬鈴薯ハ毎日五百「グラム」、珈琲ハ一週百二十「グラム」、燻製鯨ハ毎日一尾ヲ以テ定量トス馬鈴薯ノ收穫ハ豐作前例ナシトセラレシニ缺乏却テ他ヨリ甚シキモ現今見ルカ如キ不足ハ幾許モナク補充ノ見込アリ凡テ今年ノ野菜及ヒ果實ハ作柄面白カラス高價ヲ訴フルノ聲喧シ

肉、牛乳及ヒ鶏卵

肉、「バター」及ヒ牛乳ノ供給ハ他ニ比シ其問題ノ重大ナルコト遙ニ勝レリ都會地ニ於テハ肉購買券制度ハ全國ニ普及セルモ定量ハ土地ニ依リ不同ニシテ巴威里ニ於テハ一週百五十「グラム」ヨリ七百「グラム」、バアデンニ於テハ百五十「グラム」ヨリ八百「グラム」ニ及フ、コロニニ於テハ馬肉ハ一封度二志六片ヲ值シ緩和ノ見込ミナキモノ、如シ「ベルリナー」、タアゲブラット」紙ハ一九一六年四月ニ於ケル畜類ノ頭數ハ一九一四年十二月ノ頭數ヨリモ二百萬頭ヲ減シ其半數ハ實ニ乳牛ノ減少セル數ナリトス而シテ現在畜類ノ體格ハ著シク劣弱トナリテ飼草ノ收穫極メテ良好ナルモ其泌乳量ハ到底平年ノ泌乳量ニ恢復セシムル能ハサルヘシト報道セリ塊洪國ノ窮狀亦毫モ獨逸ニ於ケルト異ラス今ヤ新聞紙ハ獨逸ノ食料局ニ倣ヒテ食物ノ取締ヲ中央政府ノ權内ニ收メント頻リニ要求シテ止マズ

「ベルリナー」、タアゲブラット」紙ハ伯林ニ於ケル牛乳ハ現今「リットル」ニ付キ三十二

「ペンニッヒ」ニシテ最モ高價ナルモノ一ナリト稱ス公報ハ獨逸ニ於ケル乳兒ノ死亡率ノ増加驚ク可キ程度ニ達シ特ニ大都市ニ於テ甚シキヲ傳フ左レハ良質ノ牛乳ヲ供給スルハ此惡傾向撲滅ノ最急務ナリト倣ス然ルニ牛乳ノ代價ハ騰貴ノ傾向著シク塊太利ニ於ケル此傾向ハ益々著シ

「バター」ハ今尙之ヲ得難キノ狀況ニアリ伯林ニ於テハ其定量一週百「グラム」ナリト云フモ定額ノ「バター」ヲ得サルハ唯ニ一再ノミナラス次テ窮乏ヲ訴フルハ鶏卵ナルヲ以テ其供給量亦既ニ一定セラレ伯林ニ於テハ一週一人ノ量二個ト限定セラレフランクフルトノ當局者ハ鶏卵ノ供給充分ナルニ至ラハ市自ラ其供給ニ任スヘシト稱セリ

農作ハ畢竟不作ナリ

然ルニ食料問題報道ノ御用紙「ニューズ、サーヴィス、フオア、フード、クエスチヨンス」ハ肉、「バター」、牛乳、「パン」及ヒ馬鈴薯等ノ供給尙豐富ニシテ畜類ニ養分ニ富ム飼料ヲ與ヘテ肥滿セシメ及ヒ乳汁ノ分泌ヲ充分ナラシムルノ時期來ルマテ支フルニ足ルトノ誇張セル報道ヲ新聞紙ヲシテ流布セシムルニ力ム然ルニ爰ニ所謂養分ニ富ム食料トハ收穫物ヲ期待スルコトニシテ議論ノ著實ナルハ期シ難シ左レハ「フオルヴェルツ」紙ハ右記事ニ對シテ短評ヲ試ミテ曰ク『右御用紙ノ記事ハ幾許程度マテ信憑スルニ足ルカ』ト

收穫物ニ對スル人心ノ信賴ヲ繋ク政府ノ豫想ハ常ニ動搖シテ一定スルニ至ラス左レハ「ドイチエ、ターゲスツアイツンガ」ハ去ル五月既ニ讀者ヲ戒メテ帝國議會ノ豫想ハ樂觀ニ過クト言ヘリ果セル哉爾來新聞紙ノ報道區々ニシテ信スルニ足ラス要スルニ農作ノ狀況最初ハ



佳良ナリシモ肥料ト爲ル可キ硝酸鹽類不足シ次テ豪雨ト低溫度トニ襲ハレテ作物ハ腐敗シ  
 其他ノ原因ニテ損害ヲ被リ特ニ冬季ノ「ライ」麥及ヒ小麥ノ收穫ハ甚シク減少セリ次テ六月  
 十五日ノ「フオルヴェルツ」紙ハ雷雨、降雹及ヒ降雨ニ因ル被害區域廣大ニシテ巴威里、バル  
 チック海沿岸地方、黑森林地方ヨリフオスゲス地方、エルザス、ロートリンゲンニ及ヒ獨逸  
 兩國ノ農産物ノ狀況甚憂虞スヘキモノアルヲ報ス

各方面ノ私人ヨリ出タル報道ハ農産物ノ收穫甚貧弱ナルヲ指摘シ「ライ」麥ノ作柄ハ甚不  
 ニシテ全然失敗ト言フヘク「ライ」麥ハ實ニ「パン」ノ原料トシテ最も重要ナルモノナリ然ル  
 ニ或筋ノ發表ニ依レハ今年ノ農産物ハ如何ニ多ク見積ルモ僅ニ六箇月ヲ支フルニ足ルノミ  
 ト然ルニ亦農家ニ取リテ尙一ノ困難アリ即運搬用畜類ノ不足ニシテ「ドイチエ、ターグスツ  
 アイツング」紙ハ良馬ハ皆軍用ニ徵發セラレテ殘ルハ驚馬ノミ加フルニ飼料ノ給與ハ不足  
 シ蠢動スルノ狀憐然タリト尙農業機關紙タル前記「ツアイツング」ハ右ノ如キ狀態ノ結果ハ  
 甚重大ナルヘク耕作ヲ爲ス能ハスンハ國民ヲ養フ能ハスト論セリ

羅馬尼ハ獨逸ニ大切ナル國ナリ

獨逸ノ中流及ヒ下流民ノ困苦ハ甚明瞭ナル事實ナレトモ之ヲ包圍セラレタル都市ノ住民ニ  
 比スレハ其窮狀尙及ハス中央兩帝國ニシテ若シ自國ノ農産物ノミニ依賴シタリトセハ此ノ  
 困苦ハ或ハ飢餓ノ狀ヲ呈スルニ至リシヤモ知レズ海上ハ封鎖ヲ受クルアリ中立諸國ト約シ  
 テ食物ノ輸入ヲ謀リシモ之トテ今ハ頼ムニ足ラス唯僅ニ羅馬尼アリテ專ラ獨逸兩國ノ急須  
 ニ應スルノミ某知名ノ獨逸人ハ曰ク「若シ羅馬國ニシテ獨逸力支拂ヘル巨額ノ金錢ニ對シ吾

人ヲ助クルコトナカリセハ吾人ハ今ヤ草根木皮ニ依リテ支フルノ外ナカラシト

故ニ多瑙河兩岸地方ノ農産物ノ剩餘カ獨逸ニ入ラスンハ其ノ經濟上ノ疲弊ノ來ルコト必ス  
 ヤ早カルヘシ左レハ獨逸ハ今ヤ方ニ今年ノ經濟上ノ最大危機ヲ通過シ居レリ從テ不滿ノ聲  
 ハ四方ニ起リ國民ノ政府ニ對スル盲目的信賴モ甚シク減退シ聯邦各州ニハ不和ヲ生シ都市  
 ト地方トハ相争ヒ各政派及ヒ各階級亦相争フニ至リ全國今ヤ平和ヲ希フニ至レリ然リト雖  
 獨逸人ノ究局ノ捷利ヲ信スルコト今ニ至テ變ラス緊禪一番尙奮勇ヲ試ミントス從テ此自信  
 ヲ破ラスンハ經濟上ノ壓迫如何ニ大ナルモ彼等ハ屈服セサルヘシ然ルニ政府ハ新聞紙ヲ取  
 締リ亦敗戦ノ實況ヲ秘スルニ妙ヲ得タレハ彼等ノ自信ハ益々増大センノミ

獨逸食養研究所長ノ次期食料品問題ニ關スル談

(七月五日「ノイエ、フライエ、プレッセ」)

ヴァイラーク伯林通信員トノ會談ニ於テ獨逸食養研究所長フオシ、バトツキー氏ハ獨逸國ニ  
 於ケル食料品缺乏及騰貴ニツキ語リテ曰ク「獨逸ハ來ルヘキ收穫ヲ完了スル迄支フルニ足  
 ル充分ノ穀物ヲ有ス馬鈴薯ハ洪牙利ヨリ輸入セラレ居レリ予ハ近日此問題ニ付テ商議ヲ行  
 フ必要アリ洪牙利ニ旅行セント欲ス從來ノ食料品分配ハ決シテ理想的ノモノニ非ス獨逸ノ  
 或ル地方ハ他ノ地方ヨリ潤澤ノ食料ヲ有スルカ如シ今後ハ力ヲ此方面ニ注キ之ヲ均一セシ  
 メント欲ス最も重大ナルハ精肉及馬鈴薯問題ナリ夫ノ肉券ノ實施ハ好果ヲ奏スヘシ肉類ノ  
 缺乏ニ就テハ今日ノ處遺憾ナカラ名案ナシ何トナレハ現在ノ有高カ少ケレハナリト云ヘ  
 現時ノ分配量ヲ維持シ行ク分ニハ決シテ差支ナキ丈ハ之有リ頃目諸所消費團體間ニ秋ニ入



リテ二ヶ月間肉ヲ用キス精進ヲ行ハントノ計畫アル由ナルカコハ先ツ脂肪及馬鈴薯ノ消費ヲ完全ニ調整シタル後ナラテハ具體的問題ニ爲シ難キコトナリ尤モ十月及十一月ニ至ラハ現行ノ肉量ヲ低減スル様ナルヤモ測ラレスサレトソハ其後ニ來ル冬季數ヶ月ノ分量ヲ高メシカ爲ノ手段ニ行ハルル迄ノコトナリ精進月ヲ實行スルナトハ予ハ不必要ナリト信ス肉類缺乏シタリト雖モ鰯魚ノ急ヲ要スルカ如キ程度ノモノニ非サルナリ馬鈴薯ノ需要ハ他ノ食料品潤澤ナラサルタメ以前ヨリ増大セリ去歲ハ多少不經濟ノ生活ヲ爲シタル爲メ今日ニ於テハ人間ノ營養品トシテ以外ニ馬鈴薯ノ使用ヲ禁スルニ至レリ現在取纏メアル馬鈴薯ハ精密ニ研究シタル分配表ニ從ヒ馬鈴薯ヲ最モ必要トスル地方ニ供給セラルヘシ兎ニ角馬鈴薯ノ缺乏モ日々薄ラキ行キツツアリ

砂糖モ亦缺乏シ來レリ爲ニ市中料理店等ニテ珈琲ニハ角砂糖一個ヲ限リ添フコトヲ許ス旨命令布告セラレタリ是ニ由リ節約ノ度ハ僅少ナルモノナレトモ是ニ由テ市中珈琲店等ニハ多量ノ砂糖アリ我等ハ唯砂糖ヲ得ルト云フ事ニシテ經驗シタルコトモナキ困難ヲ覺エツツアリトノ主婦連ノ苦情ヲ抑ヘ得シ譯ナリ物價ノ騰貴ニ至ツテハ社會組織上ノ問題ニシテ過度ノ若クハ忍ビ難キ騰貴生スルコトアラハ這ハ必ス組織上ニ缺陷アルヲ示スモノナリ獨逸ノ物價騰貴モ耐ヘ難キ程度ノモノニ非サルハ疑ナキ所ナリ

之ニ反シ人爲ノ物價引上ハ恕ス可カラス是等奸商ハ要スルニ唯機會ニ際シ一時的ニ食料品商トナレル者共ナリ食養研究所ハ既ニ是等奸商ニ對シ此上ノ物價引上ヲ不可能ナラシムヘキ手段ヲ講セリ手段ハ簡單ニシテ唯食料品商トナルニハ特別ノ許可ヲ要シ此許可ハ戰時中一時斯業ヲ營マントスルカ如キ者ニ與ヘスト定メタルニ過キス斯クシテモ尙過度ノ物價騰貴アリトセハ尙何處ニカ改善スヘキ缺點アルヲ示スモノナリ」云々

各家貯藏食料品引揚

(七月四日「ロカール、アンツアイガー」)

エルネールンゲスマムト

食料研究所長フオン、バトッキー氏ハ過般貯藏品引揚ヲ從來ノ如ク生産者ノ範圍内ニ限ルコトナク一般各家庭ヘモ之ヲ適用スルニ至ルヤモ測リ難シト語りタルカ果然同研究所ニテハ之ニ關スル研究ヲ行ヘリ其結果引揚ラルヘキ貯藏品ノ種類ハ精肉類、肉類其他ノ罐詰類並ニ鶏卵ト決定セラレタリ右引揚實施ノ時期ニ關シテハ恰モ八月ヨリ九月ニ至ル交ニ於テ收穫物ノ引揚行ハル、ニヨリ同期ニ行フニ決シタリ但シ引揚ト稱スルモ實際之ヲ引揚クルニハ非ス只無意味ニ貯藏シ若クハ投機的目的ヲ以テ隱匿セルモノ又ハ貯藏ノ結果腐敗ニ歸スル虞アルモノニ對シ之ヲ一般ニ平均分與セント企畫スルモノナリ

上記ノ處置ハ過般來本紙カ其絕對的必要ヲ認メテ實施ヲ絶叫セル所ト一致スルモノナリ蓋シ引揚ソノ事ハ重要事ニ非ス主トスル所ハ實ニ各家所有ノ高チ均一ニセシムル點ニ在リ此根本的解決手段カ今日迄永ク等閑視セラレタルハ遺憾ナレトモ今ニシテ當路者ノ決意ヲ見タルハ兎ニ角喜フヘキ現象ナリ要スルニ此ノ根本的食料品引揚ハ八月末若クハ九月始ヲ以テ全獨逸國內ニ實施セラル、ニ至レルナリ

(五) 獨逸ノ經濟事情



(通商公報第三六三號)

(大正五年八月四日附在佛帝國特命全權大使松井慶四郎報告)

去ル六月頃ニ於ケル獨逸ノ經濟事情ハ一方ニ於テハ小麥ノ如キ主食物原料ノ供給ハ稍々潤澤トナリシモ副食物類ハ益々缺乏シ之レニ對シテ百方救濟法ヲ講シ他方ニ於テハ航運業ノ如キ戰後有望ナリト信セラレ、事業ハ頗ル活躍スルモ原料ノ缺乏セル織物業等ハ著ルシク困難シツ、アリ左ニ麵麩、馬鈴薯、砂糖、牛酪、家畜並織物、鉛筆及航運界ニ付略述セントス

▲麵麩

麵麩製造ニ關スル制限撤去 千九百十五年三月三十一日聯邦議會令ハ小麥粉ノミヲ以テ麵麩ヲ製造スルヲ禁止セシカ近來小麥及小麥粉ノ供給潤澤トナリシヨリ次第ニ緩和方策ヲ講シ必スシモ右禁止令ヲ強行セサルコト、ナレリ  
小麥其他穀類ノ投機禁止 聯邦議會ハ昨年ニ於ケルト等シク今年モ亦收穫前ニ於テ小麥及其他ノ穀類ニ對スル投機取引ヲ禁止セリ  
農村ト都市 農村カ農産物ヲ都市殊ニ工業市ニ供給セス動モスレハ聯邦議會カ農民自家用ノ穀物類ニ對シテ設ケタル規定ヲ利用シテ公然農作物ノ輸出ヲ禁止スルニ至ルモノサヘルヨリ普魯士王國ニテハ內務、商務及農務ノ三大臣合議ノ末各地方ニ於ケル輸出禁止ニ付テハ以上三省ノ許可ヲ經ヘキコトニ定メタリ

▲馬鈴薯

馬鈴薯ニ關スル方策 戰時食料局長フオン、バトクキー氏ノ意見ニ基キ去ル六月上旬ニ聯邦議會カ公布セシ馬鈴薯ニ關スル方策ノ概要次ノ如シ

(一) 家畜ノ飼料ニ馬鈴薯ヲ使用スヘカラス但シ人ノ食用ニ供シ得サルモノニシテ官憲ノ特別許可アリシモノハ此限ニアラス

(二) 馬鈴薯ノ乾物ヲ家畜ニ與フルハ之レヲ妨ケス但シ各種ノ家畜ニ付食用額ヲ定ムヘシ

(三) 自家ノ食用ニ超過スル數額ノ馬鈴薯ヲ所有スル者ハ來ル六月二十二日迄ニ之レヲ市町村長ニ届出ツヘシ

(四) 市町村長ハ之レヲ取纏メテ市町村聯合會ニ報告シ同會ハ精細ニ之レヲ査定セシ後政府ニ報告スヘシ

(五) 種子用ノ馬鈴薯ニ付テハ去ル三月三十一日ノ帝國宰相令ヲ適用ス

(六) 本令ニ違反セシモノハ千五百麻克ノ罰金又ハ六ヶ月ノ禁錮ニ處ス

馬鈴薯制限額 馬鈴薯ノ食用額ハ近時益々減少セラレ六月九日ヨリ同十五日迄ノ一週間ニハ伯林ニ於テハ一人五「リール」ヨリニ「リール」半ニ減セラレ其他各都市及各地方ニ依リ制限額ニ等差アレハ之レカ均衡ヲ圖ルヘシトノ聲甚々多シ

▲砂糖

砂糖ノ缺乏 去ル五月中帝國議會ノ分科委員會ニ於テ砂糖ノ缺乏問題ニ關スル討議アリシ際報告者ハ砂糖ノ缺乏ハ一方ニ於テハ甜菜ノ植付地積カ減少セシコト其主因ヲ爲シ他方ニ於テハ砂糖ノ消費額激増セシコト其要因ヲナセリト述ヘ委員長カウツ(Cautz)氏之レヲ容



認シ且ツ曰ク昨年十一月ニ於テ獨逸ハ六百五十萬「キヤント」ノ砂糖ヲ有シ之レヲ以テ軍隊用及人民ノ需要ヲ充タサントセリ而シテ

菓 子 (Cakes)	製造所ハ	「キヤントウ」
人造蜜 (Miel artificiel)	同	一五、〇〇〇
糖煎菓 (Confiture)	同	一〇、〇〇〇
	同	四〇、〇〇〇

ヲ費消セシヲ始メトシテ人民ノ消費額中々ニ多ク今ヤ「サツカリ」ニテ代用セサルヲ得サルニ至レリト「尙將來ニ於ケル砂糖問題ハ何トモ之レヲ豫言シ難キカ千九百十六年ニハ千九百十五年ニ比シ甜菜ノ植付地積十分ノ一方増大セリ」ト戰時食料局長フオン、バトクキー氏ハ糖分ヲ含有スル芻秣ノ使用ヲ禁止シ之レヲ以テ砂糖ヲ製造セン考ナリト述ヘタリ  
砂糖ニ關スル最近ノ法令 六月二十六日柏林市ニ於テハ糖煎菓食用券（一人ニ付五「リ」  
ヴル」）ヲ出シ唯々去ル四月二十五日ノ調査ニ際シ砂糖又ハ糖煎菓ノ貯藏十分ナリト認メラレシモノニハ之レヲ附與セサルコト、定メラル

六月十四日ノ新令ハ菓物ノ罐詰業、發泡葡萄酒 (vins mousseux)、「ヴェルモット」、火酒等ノ製造者カ原料トシテ使用シ得ル砂糖ノ數額ヲ定ム

▲牛酪

小包郵便問題 牛酪ノ食用額極度ニ制限セラル、ヤ伯林ノ富裕社會中ニハ小包郵便ヲ以テ田舎ヨリ之ヲ密送セシムルモノ甚々多ク官憲ハ之レヲ防止センカ爲メ一切ノ小包郵便ヲ開

封セント決セシモ郵便局當事者等ハ其煩ニ耐ヘストノ理由ノ下ニ之レヲ拒絕シタレハ昨今之レカ取締ニ付頗ル苦心シツ、アリ

牛酪事務局 戰時食料局ニ附屬スル牛酪事務局ハ去ル六月中旬ニ新設セラレタリ

人造牛酪 人造牛酪ハ牛酪ト全然其取扱ヲ異ニシ主トシテ動員兵士ノ家族、貧困者及困難ナル勞役ニ従事スル勞働者ニ給與セントノ目的ヲ以テ市町村役場ヨリ特別ノ食用券ヲ交附スルコト、ナレリ

尙戰時脂肪及油事務局ハ去ル六月三日帝國内ノ人造牛酪製造所ニアル總テノ人造牛酪ヲ徵發シ以テ公平ニ之レヲ人民ニ分與セントヲ決セリ

戰時食料局ノ方針 去ル六月十一日ノ帝國議會ニ於テ戰時食料局長フオン、バトクキー氏ノ演說セシ所大要次ノ如シ

乳牛ノ屠殺ヲ嚴禁シ乳牛業者ヲシテ得意先ニノミ牛乳ヲ賣捌カシムルコト、ナシ且ツ必要ナル場合ニハ地方官憲ニ於テ之レヲ徵發シ又ハ平時ニ於ケル牛酪製造平均額ヲ半減セシムルコトアルヘシ

七月一日以後乳牛業者ハ郵便又ハ鐵道ニヨリテ牛乳及牛酪ヲ送達スル場合ニハ豫メ許可ヲ受ケサルヘカラス但シ此許可證ハ五千以上ノ人口アル都市ヘノ送達ノ場合ニ限ラル  
牛乳及牛酪取引業者ハ特別ノ帳簿ヲ備付ケ以テ精細ニ取引及製造高ヲ記入セサルヘカラス

右ノ外市町村役場ハ其地域内ニ送付シ來リシ牛酪ノ數額ヲ公示シ牛酪及脂肪食券ヲ人民



ニ交付シ小賣商ヲシテ其常得意ノ人名表ヲ作成セシメ且ツ必要ノ場合ニハ小兒、病人及乳母ノ食用ニ要スル牛乳ヲ除キ他ノ牛乳ヲ以テ牛酪ヲ製造シ得ヘキコト、セリ  
以上ノ新令ハ去ル六月八日ヨリ實施セララル

南部諸邦及北部諸邦ノ反目 南部ノ諸聯邦カ自衛上北部ノ諸聯邦ニ對シテ食料品ノ供給ヲ欲セサラントスル傾向ハ最近ニ至リテ最モ顯著トナレルカバ<sup>イ</sup>テン<sup>ニ</sup>王國<sup>ハ</sup>オ<sup>ル</sup>デン<sup>ブル</sup>ヒ<sup>ニ</sup>バイ<sup>エル</sup>ン<sup>・</sup>ヘ<sup>ッ</sup>セン<sup>・</sup>ザ<sup>ク</sup>セン<sup>・</sup>及<sup>ワ</sup>イ<sup>マ</sup>ール<sup>ノ</sup>諸聯邦ト等シク自國ノミニ對スル牛酪供給事務局ヲ有シ自國ノミニ特別ナル牛酪食用券ヲ出シ而シテ隣接諸聯邦トハ全然獨立シテ牛酪ノ補給策ヲ講シ來リシカ最近途ニ牛酪ノ輸出禁止令ヲ發シタリ  
戰時食料局ハ此狀態ヲ看テ狼狽措ク能ハス種々交渉ノ末一聯邦ニシテ若シ國內ノ需要額ヲ超過スル牛酪ヲ保有スル場合ニハ之レヲ輸出スヘキ旨ヲ聯邦議會令トシテ決定セシモ牛酪ノ缺乏到處ニ於テ甚タシカラントスル際斯クノ如キハ何等實効ナキモノト解スヘキニ似タリ

▲家畜

家畜頭數 千九百十六年四月十五日ノ家畜調査ノ結果ハ次ノ如シ

(一)豚 豚ノ頭數ハ左ノ如シ	一九一五年四月十五日	一六、五五九、九九〇 <sup>頭</sup>	一九一五年十二月一日	一七、二九三、八九二 <sup>頭</sup>
	一九一五年十月一日	一九、三九、四八三	一九一六年四月十五日	一三、三〇三、五〇〇

右ノ如ク豚ノ頭數ハ千九百十五年十二月一日以來千九百十六年四月十五日迄ニ二割三分ヲ

激減セルモ冬期ニ於テハ屠殺頭數ノ多キヲ例トスレハ之レ必スシモ驚クヘキニアラス

減少ノ割合ハ六ヶ月以上一歳以下ハ四割六分七厘、一歳以上ハ三割九分七厘、八週間以上六ヶ月以下ハ二割一分三厘ナルカ之レニ反シ八週間以下ノ仔豚ハ三割一分六厘ヲ増加シ二百八十一萬二千頭ヨリ三百七十萬頭トナレリ

要之四月以後ニ於テハ屠殺頭數モ減少スヘケレハ若シ屠殺ノ方法ニシテ合理的ナランカ千九百十六一十七年ノ冬期ニ於テモ肉類ノ全然缺乏スルカ如キコトナカルヘシ

(二)牛 牛ノ頭數ハ千九百八十七萬三千頭ニシテ千九百十五年十月ニ比スレハ百萬頭又千九百十四年末ニ比スレハ二百萬頭ヲ減少セリ二歳以下ノモノハ六分九厘ヲ、種牛及牝牛ハ八分七厘ヲ、牝牛ハ四分ヲ各々減少シ、三ヶ月以下ノ仔牛ハ四割一分方増加シタリ

尙屠殺ニ適スル年齢ノモノト雖牛乳ノ供給及將來ノ繁殖ニ資センカ爲メ保存スヘキ必要アレハ夏期ニ於テハ屠殺頭數極度ニ減少セリ

要之獨逸當局ハ專ラ家畜養殖ノ基礎ニ著眼シテ銳意之レカ保存ニ努力スルモノ、如シ牛豚ニ關スル新法令 去ル六月二日ノ牛豚調査ノ結果ハ未タ公表セラレサルモ其後次ノ如キ主旨ノ新法令公布セラレタリ

- (一)各市町村ニ於ケル屠殺頭數ハ牛及豚ノ各々ニ付地方長官之レヲ決ス
- (二)屠殺業者ハ右ノ決定ニ基キ許可セラレタル頭數以上ノ屠殺ヲ行フヲ得ス
- (三)人民各自カ其所有ニ係ル家畜ヲ屠殺スル場合ニハ次ノ三條件ヲ具備スルヲ要ス  
六ヶ月間以上其家畜ヲ所有セシコト



屠殺セラレシ家畜ノ肉類ハ家族以外ノ食用ニ供スヘカラサルコト

屠殺ヲ行フ場合ニハ一々市町村役場ニ届出テ其許可ヲ受クヘキコト

(四)市町村役場ハ一個人ニシテ其家族ノ食川額以上ノ家畜ヲ有スルモノアリシ場合ニハ何時ニテモ之レヲ徵發シ得ヘキコト

要之今年春期ニ於ケル屠殺數ハ豫想頭數ヲ超ユルコト甚タ多ク而シテ其主タル原因ハ一方ニ於テ屠殺業者ニ對スル監督ハ比較的嚴正ニ行届キシモ他方ニ於テ個人ノ屠殺ニ付不正行爲甚タ多ク一例ヲ舉クレハ事實上屠殺ヲ職業ト爲スモノカ普通人ノ態ヲ裝ヒ農夫等ノ所有スル家畜ヲ讓受ケ以テ之レヲ屠殺シ其肉類ヲ賣却セシカ如キコト甚タ多カリシニ存ス

▲織物業

織物類ノ節約 去ル六月十日ノ聯邦議會令ハ織物ノ節約ニ付大要左ノ如ク定メタリ

(一)戰爭終熄後動員兵士等カ普通人民ノ服裝ヲ著用スルニ當リテ織物類ノ供給缺乏ヲ防カンカ爲メ新ニ織物券ノ制度ヲ施行ス

(二)織物券ハ來ル八月一日以後地方官憲之レヲ交付ス

(三)本令ノ公布後八月一日ニ至ル迄ノ期間ニ於テハ各織物商ハ平時ノ平均賣上高ノ二割迄ヲ商賣スルコトヲ得但シ其實額ハ各商人コトニ官廳之レヲ定ム

(四)政府ハ織物原料ノ代用品例ヘハ棉ノ代リニ木材ノ纖維等ヲ利用スル發明ヲ獎勵ス

(五)織物ノ製造元又ハ問屋ノ千九百十六年五月一日以前ニ於テ取引セシ卸店ニ限り將來商賣スルコトヲ得

(六)絹、Batistes(緻密ノ麻布)、傘用布地及婦人覆面布等三十四種ノ織物類ニハ本令ヲ適用セス

織物所有額ノ申告 帝國政府ハ去ル六月中「毎月十日ニ所有織物、絲及之レカ原料ノ數額ヲ官廳ニ申告スヘシ若シ申告ヲ爲サス又ハ僞レル申告ヲ爲セシモノアル場合ニハ禁錮及罰金ノ刑ニ處ス」トノ新令ヲ公布セリ

右ノ織物類及絲類ハ植物性タルト動物性タルト又全製品タルト半製品タルトヲ分タサルモノナリ

代用品ノ發明 普國農商務省ノ公表セシ所ニ據レハ近來絹柳(Osier)ノ樹皮(ecorce)ノ纖維ヲ以テ一種ノ織物ヲ製造シ得ルニ至レル由ナリ而シテ將來一層科學的研究ヲ積マハ餘程精巧且實用的ナル織物ヲ製造シ得ルコト確實ナリト云フ

輸出禁止 獨逸政府ハ去ル四月二十七日以來織物ノ製造ニ必要ナル一切ノ材料、絲及極上等ノ毛織物ヲ除ク總テノ織物類ニ對シテ輸出ヲ禁止シ右極上等ノ毛織物類ト雖特別ノ許可ナキニ於テハ輸出ヲ許可セラレサルコト、ナレリ

此方策ハ獨逸織物業ノ常得意タル瑞典、威諾及丁抹ニ於ケル販路ヲ英、佛ノ同業者ニ奪ハル、結果ヲ惹起シ獨逸トシテハ頗ル躊躇スヘキ處斷ナルニ斯ク決定セシハ一面ニ於テ國內ニ於ケル困乏ノ狀ヲ察セシムルモノナキニアラサルナリ

絹物類ノ軍用用途 絹物カ火炮ノ藥囊並航空船、航空機及氣球ノ製造ニ使用セラレ、ハ既ニ公知ノ事實ナルカ近來兵士ノ軍服ハ悉皆絹絲ヲ以テ縫ハレ又其携帶スル布囊モ絹布ニテ



調製セラレ居ルヲ發見セリ而シテ其理由ハ或ハ木綿類ノ缺乏ニ因ルヘシト推セラレ又ハ絹カ木綿ニ比シ丈夫ナルカ爲メトモ察セラル、カ未タ適確ナル理由ヲ發見シ得サル由ナリ

▲鉛筆業

去ル六月六日陸軍省檢閱局ニ於テ開封セシ獨逸 A. W. Faber 會社カ五月五日附テ以テ其外國得意先ニ送リシ書面ノ要領次ノ如シ

- (一) 柏香樹 (Cedre) ノ缺乏ニ因リ極上等品ノミニハ當分之レヲ使用シ得ルモ他ハ悉ク他ノ木材ヲ用フヘシ
- (二) 「セルロイド」ノ缺乏ニヨリ今後ハ Drehtstift-Castell ヲ製造セサルヘシ
- (三) 鞣皮ノ缺乏ニヨリ從來鞣ヲ附シテ賣却セシモノニ鞣ヲ附セサルヘシ
- (四) 消シ護謄附ノ鉛筆ヲ製造セサルヘシ
- (五) 「アニリン」ノ市價暴騰ニヨリ色鉛筆ノ價格ヲ引上ケヘシ

▲航運界

海運會社ノ新增設 Roland Linie ハ資本金ヲ三百萬麻克増加シ Hansa Linie 及 Nord-Deutsche Lloyd ハ銳意新造船ヲ増加シ居レリ尙 Stinnes 會社及殆ト總テノ獨逸汽船會社ノ後援ニヨリ資本金三千萬麻克ヲ以テ船主有限責任會社ナルモノ 漢堡ニ新設セラレスカン デイナヱイ諸國トノ間ノ石炭、コークス、及礦石ノ運送ニ當リ戰時ニ生セシ親密ナル交通關係ヲ戰後ニ於テモ維持セントスルヲ目的ト爲ス由ナリ

新造船 獨逸ノ各造船所ハ銳意新造船建造ヲ急キツ、アルカ最近ブレーメンニ於テ一萬千噸型ノ客船六艘出來上カリシハ略々事實ナルカ如ク又海軍造船所ハ軍艦ノ建造ヲ中止シテ潜水艇ノ増加ノミヲ圖リ斯クシテ餘剩職工ヲ商船ノ建造ニ振向ケツ、アリ

獨逸カ何故ニ斯ク新造船ノ増加ニ焦慮スルヤノ理由ニ至ツテハ諸説區々タルモストツクホルツノ Gustave Cassel 教授ノ觀察最モ正鵠ヲ得タルカ如シ同教授曰ク

獨逸ハ平和克復後ニ於テモ船賃ノ長ク暴騰スヘキヲ知レハ如何ニ多數ノ新船ヲ建造スルモ損失ヲ蒙ルカ如キコト萬々有リ得ヘカラサルト共ニ上騰セシ船賃ヲ利得セハ對外仕拂決算ノ均衡ヲ保タシメテ戰時ニ甚タシク逆戻トナリシ外國爲替相場ヲ救済シ得ヘシト信スレハナリ云々

(六) 過渡期ニ對スル獨逸ノ經濟的施設

(通商公報第三六三號)

(大正五年八月十四日附在蘭帝國特命全權公使落合謙太郎報告)

今回獨逸政府ハ戰時經濟ヨリ平時經濟ニ移ル過渡時期ニ對スル準備トシテ帝國宰相ニ直隸シ其監督ニ屬スル一機關ヲ設ケテ貨物殊ニ原料品ノ輸入及配給ニ關スル事務ヲ管掌セシムルコトトシ該機關ハ總裁一人、參事若干名及評議會ヨリ成リ何レモ宰相ノ任命ニ係リ評議員ハ帝國及各州ノ高等官衙ノ代表者及專門技術者ヲ包含シ重要ナル問題ハ其討議ニ付スル由ナリ尙總裁又ハ其代表者ニハ商人ノ帳簿及倉庫等ヲ點檢シ得ルノ權限ヲ付與シアリ總

獨逸國法令



獨逸國法令

一九四

裁ニハハンブルヒノ上院議員スターマー (Stamer) 任命セラレタル由ナリ

▲過渡時ニ於ケル經濟ニ付帝國委員選任ニ關スル千九百十六年八月三日附

告示

聯邦參議院ハ經濟上ノ事項其他ニ關シ同院ニ權限ヲ賦與スル千九百十四年八月四日附法律第三條(帝國法令集第三二七頁)ニ基キ本令ヲ制定セリ

第一條 戰時經濟ヨリ平時經濟ニ移ル經過ヲ容易ナラシメン爲メ帝國宰相ニ直屬スル帝國委員ヲ選任ス委員ハ宰相ノ監督ヲ受ケ殊ニ貨物ノ輸入及分配ニツキ之レカ按排ヲ司ルモノトス

第二條 帝國委員ノ下ニ役員若干名及評議會ヲ置ク帝國宰相ハ帝國委員、役員及評議會員ヲ任命ス

第三條 評議會ハ最上級帝國官廳及地方政府ノ代表者並ニ專門技術者若干名ヲ以テ組織ス評議會議長ハ內務大臣之レニ任シ事故アレハ帝國委員之レヲ代理ス

第四條 一般ノ告示又ハ帝國委員ノ直接ノ照會ニ依リ請求セラレタル經濟問題ニ關スル報告ハ之レヲ交付スヘキモノトス帝國委員又ハ其委任ヲ受ケタル者ヨリ請求アリタル時ハ商業書信及商業帳簿ヲ閱覽ニ供シ又倉庫ノ檢閲ヲ諾スヘキモノトス

第五條 帝國委員、役員並ニ帝國委員ニ直屬スルカ又ハ其委任ヲ受ケタル者及評議會員ハ檢査ノ際知り得タル設備又ハ營業關係ヲ默秘スヘク官吏ナラサルモノニ在リテ殊ニ然リ

トス

各員ハ職務ノ終了ニ際シ其執行ニ關スル總テノ覺帳及寫本ヲ帝國宰相ノ定メタル場所ニ交付スルヲ要ス

第六條 帝國宰相ハ設備、營業ノ範圍及商業行程ニ關スル細則ヲ定ム

第七條 故意ニ第四條ニ據リ請求セラレタル報告ヲ成規ノ期間内ニ與ヘス又ハ商業書信及商業帳簿ノ閱覽又ハ倉庫ノ檢閲ヲ拒ミ又ハ知りテ不正又ハ不完全ナル記載事項ヲナシタルルモノハ六月以下ノ禁錮又ハ一萬麻克以下ノ罰金ニ處ス

怠リテ第四條ニ據リ請求セラレタル報告ヲ成規ノ期間内ニ與ヘス、商業書信及商業帳簿ノ閱覽又ハ倉庫ノ檢閲ヲ拒ミ又ハ不正若ハ不完全ナル記載事項ヲナシタルモノハ三月以下ノ禁錮又ハ三千麻克以下ノ罰金ニ處ス

第五條ノ規定ニ違反シ商業及營業上ノ祕密ヲ漏洩シ又ハ其行爲ノ終了ニ當リ覺帳及寫本ヲ留置キタルモノハ六月以下ノ禁錮又ハ一萬麻克以下ノ罰金ニ處ス刑事訴追ハ帝國宰相カ告訴シタル場合ニ限り告訴ノ取消ハ之レヲ許可ス

第八條 本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之レヲ施行ス帝國宰相ハ本令廢止ノ期日ヲ定ム

千九百十六年八月三日

伯林ニ於テ

帝國宰相代理

ドクトル、ヘルフェルリツヒ

獨逸國法令

一九五



(七) 獨逸食料品供給ノ現狀

(通省公報第三六三號)

(大正五年八月二十四日附在蘭帝國特命全權公使落合謙太郎報告)

開戰以來獨逸ニ在留シ先頃當國ニ歸來シタル一蘭人ノ獨逸現狀ニ關スル談話トシテ當國新聞紙 Het Volk ハ大要左ノ如ク記載セリ

獨逸ニ飢餓ノ狀態無シト説クモノアルモ右ハ程度ノ問題ニシテ事實獨逸食料供給ノ現狀ハ慘憺ト云フノ外ナシ余カ今回歸國シタルモ十分ナル食物ヲ得ル能ハサルカ爲ニシテ余ト共ニ獨逸ニ在リシ一同胞ノ如キハ食料不足ノ爲メ從來百四十七封度ノ體量ヲ有シタリシモノ現今ニテハ百二十六封度ニ減少シタリ獨逸人モ皆身體衰弱ノ外觀アリ殊ニ小兒ニ於テ其著ルシキヲ見ル

食料不足ノ一例ヲ擧ケレハ余ハ月曜日迄ノ麵包割當ヲ毎木曜日ニハ食シ終ルヲ常トシ金、土、日ノ三日ハ全然之レヲ食セサルコト屢々ニシテカカル場合ニハ余ノ住宅區域以外ノ料理店ニ於テ食事シタルカ其代價極メテ高價ニシテ魚ノ「コロツケー」及馬鈴薯少量ニ對シ一麻克三十「フェンニツヒ」ヲ仕拂ヒタリ伯林ニ於ケル牛酪支給ノ割前ハ時日ヲ經過スル毎ニ減少シ始メハ一人一週ニ付百二十五瓦ヲ割當テラレシカ漸次百瓦及九十五ニ減セラレ現今ニテハ僅ニ六十瓦ヲ與ヘラル、ニ過キス但シ此外ニ「マルガリン」三十瓦ヲ給セラル且ツ右ハ最高割前ノ法定量ニシテ實際ニ於テハ右定量以下ヲ以テ満足セサルヘカラサルコト

往々アリ

主要常食品タル「シヤム」、乾酪、腸詰、馬鈴薯等ハ品質極メテ粗惡トナリ殆ト食スルニ堪ヘス食料缺乏ハ戰地ニ對シテモ著ルシキ影響ヲ與ヘタルモノ、如ク過般ヴェルゲン 戰ヨリ歸休シタル一兵士ハ戰線ニ於ケル食料供給ノ從來ニ比シ品質粗惡トナリ分量減少シタル旨ヲ語リタリ

伯林ニ於ケル牛肉支給割前カ今ヤ一人一週ニ付二百瓦(腸詰ノ使用ヲ含ム)ニ減少セラレタルニ徴スルモ肉類不足ノ一斑ヲ推斷スルコトヲ得ヘク其他ノ食料品缺乏ノ狀況モ亦其代價ノ格外ニ高價ナルコトニヨリ之レヲ察知スルヲ得ヘシ即チ粗惡ナル「シヤム」一封度ノ代價一麻克二十「フェンニツヒ」鰾一封度六麻克鷄卵一個三十四乃至三十六「フェンニツヒ」入浴料三十「フェンニツヒ」ニ對シ一回ノ入浴ニ使用スル小石鹼一箇八十五「フェンニツヒ」麥酒一杯(十分四「リットル」入)四十乃至七十「フェンニツヒ」カッフエーニ於ケル珈琲一杯五十「フェンニツヒ」ニシテ之ニ加用スヘキ砂糖代用トシテ「サッカリン」牛乳代用トシテ Milch-fixト稱スル青色ノ液體ヲ給ス

斯ノ如キ現狀ナルヲ以テ一般人民ノ意嚮ハ平和ノ速ニ來ランコトヲ希望シ特ニ塙軍ノ敗戰トヴェルゲン 攻撃ノ失敗ハ國民呪咀ノ主因ヲ爲シ開戰當時ニ於ケル全勝平和締結ノ理想ハ今ハ何人モ之レヲ豫期セサルトコロニシテ相當ノ平和締結ヲ以テ速ニ戰爭終了スルヲ得ハ幸福ナリトセリ尙平和ヲ主張スル示威運動屢々行ハレ居レトモ新聞檢閲ノ嚴重ナルカ爲ニ外間ニハ漏レサルナリ云々

獨逸國法令



(八) 獨逸ニ於ケル食料品問題ノ近狀

(通商公報第三六六號)

(大正五年九月九日附在蘭帝國) 特命全權公使落合謙太郎報告

獨逸ニ於ケル食料品狀態ハ當局者ノ經營施設慘憺タルモノアルニモ拘ハラズ漸次其困難ノ度ヲ高メツ、アルハ同國ヨリ歸來セル中立國人ノ談話(本誌第三百六十三號本欄)獨逸食料供給ノ現狀(參照)同國ヨリ當國ニ來住スルモノ、漸増殊ニ最近獨國小學兒童中避暑休暇其他ノ口實ノ下ニ團體ヲ成シテ當國慈善家ノ救助ニ倚賴シ來ル者頗ル頻々タルニヨリテモ其一斑ヲ察スルヲ得ヘシ只其困難ノ程度如何ニ至リテハ之レヲト知スルコト容易ナラサルモノアリト雖當國ニ於テ發行スル佛字新聞紙「エコーベルヂ」ニ近日正確ナル材料ヨリ得タル報道トシテ掲載セラレタル伯林市ニ於ケル各種食料品ノ分配其他ニ關スル記事ハ獨逸諸新聞紙ニ散見スル同種ノ記事ニ照シ稍々實際ニ近キモノアルヘシト想像セラル、ヲ以テ試ニ之レヲ譯出センニ左ノ如キモノアリ

一 麵麩 一人一週間ニ付 二基瓦  
 一 馬鈴薯 同 二封度乃至十封度  
 右ハ供給ノ都合ニヨルモノニシテ二封度ヲ供給セラル、ニ過キササル場合ノ如キハ麵麩ノ割増ヲ請求シ得

- 一 砂糖 一人十日間ニ付 半封度
  - 一 牛酪 一人一週間ニ付 九十瓦、内「マーガリン」三十五瓦
  - 一 牛肉 同 百二十五瓦
  - 一 脂肪 同 五十瓦
  - 一 鷄卵 同 二個其價一個二十四片
  - 一 牛乳 一人一日ニ付 一「リットル」(二歳以下) 半「同」 (二歳以上)
  - 同 同
  - 一家禽及鳥類
  - 鷄 一羽ニ付 八麻克乃至十二麻克
  - 鴨 一封度ニ付 三麻克七十五片
  - 鳩 一羽ニ付 三麻克乃至五麻克
  - 鳥 一羽ニ付 七十五片乃至一麻克
  - 一 燻製魚肉
  - 大魚 一封度ニ付 四麻克五十片
  - 鯨 一尾ニ付 四十片乃至七十五片
  - 一 麥酒 一「リットル」ニ付 七十片(平時相場三十五片)
  - 一 乾酪 一封度ニ付 二麻克八十片乃至三麻克
- 右ハ伯林市ニ於ケル食料品狀態ノ實況ヲ羅列スルモノニシテ之レヲ以テ直ニ獨逸全國ニ於



ケル食料品供給ノ狀況ヲ推定スルコト能ハスト雖今ヤ獨逸内ノ食料品ハ殆ト總テニ亘リテ一人一日若シクハ一週間ノ割當及最高價格ノ決定ナキモノナク同國內ノ都市町村ハ右規則ノ範圍内ニ於テ其區域ノ食料品ノ割當若クハ價格ヲ按配スルモノナルヲ以テ右伯林市ノ食料品狀態ハ獨逸國全體ノ食料品狀態ヲ想察スル參考資料タルヲ失ハサルヘシ尤モ獨逸新聞紙ニ據ルニ町村ニ於ケル食料品供給ノ狀況ハ生産地タル關係上都市ニ比スレハ稍々良好ナリト云フ尙獨逸新聞紙「キヨルニツヒツアイツンク」ニ據リ目下獨逸多數都市ニ開設セラレアル公設共同炊事ノ一斑ヲ窺ハンカ爲メシヤロツテンブルグニ於ケル一週間ノ獻立ヲ見ルニ左ノ如キモノアリ

米ニ燒「プリユム」附

牛肉ニ「キヤベツ」及馬鈴薯附

水 菜豆ニ豚脂附

木 馬鈴薯「サラダ」ニ腸詰附

金 牛肉入野菜「スープ」

土 大根及馬鈴薯

右ハ一見差迄不良ナラサルカ如キモ之レ前顯各種食料品ノ割當及價格ニ關スル實況ト併セ考フヘキモノニシテ獨逸新聞紙ニ據ルニ共同炊事開始以來之レニ對スル申込者ハ豫期ニ反シ甚々少數ナリトノコトニテ同國ノ新聞紙ハ之レヲ以テ獨逸食料品狀況ハ未タ甚々シク不良ナラサルノ證左「リト」云ヒ做セルモ或ハ寧ロ共同炊事ノ實質極メテ粗惡ニシテ食ニ堪エ

サルモノアルニアラサルカ右狀況ノ下ニ曇ニ多大ノ希望ヲ以テ迎ヘラレタル戰時給養局モ三ヶ月後ノ今日ニ於テハ非難攻撃ノ標的タルコト他ノ關係官廳ト選フ所ナク帝國宰相ノ如キ食料品問題ニ關スル各方面ヨリノ質問若クハ攻撃ニ對シ辯解ニ困難セルモノカ最近社會黨幹部ニ於テ提出セル請願ニ對シ答ヘタル所ヲ見ルニ當局者ノ施設ニ遺憾ナキヲ辯解シタル後世人ハ英國封鎖政策ノ效力ヲ度外視シ居ルカ如シ此故ニ各團體間食料品問題ノ困難ニ打勝ツ爲必要ナル意思ノ合致ヲ缺クノ結果ヲ來セリト述ヘ食料品問題ニ對スル不滿ヲ英國ニ對スル敵愾心ニヨリテ緩和セントスルモノ、如キ口吻アリ將又過日全國ニ互ル肉券制度(各種ノ鳥肉、獸肉ニ關ス)ニ關スル規則(十月二日ヨリ施行)即チ獨逸國全體一肉券ニ付一人一週間ノ分量骨附肉二百五十五瓦—即チ六十六匁餘一日十匁弱—以下トス六歲以下ノ小供ハ右ノ半額トス)ノ發布セラレタルニ際シ「フランクフルターツァイツンク」紙ノ論シタル所ヲ見ルニ左ノ如シ

(前略)只一事ノ動カスヘカラサルハ帝國肉券ナルモノハ消費者ニ對シ定額ノ肉量ヲ實際ニ請求シ得ルノ權利ヲ付與スルモノニアラスシテ却テ何人ト雖定額以上ヲ消費スルヲ許サストスル制限的切符ナルニ過キス當該規則ニ關スル官ノ説明ヲ見ルモ當分ノ間一週間一人ノ定量タル二百五十五瓦ヲ供給シ得ルニアラスシテ成ルヘク速ニ之レヲ運ニ至ラシムヘシト述ヘ居レリ但シ本肉券ノ特長ハ其帝國全般ニ通用スルコトニアリ即チ肉券ノ前ニハ各聯邦間ノ牆壁モ其存在ヲ有セサルナリ麪麪券ニ於テ今尙斯ル自由通用力ナキハ甚々遺憾ナリ



ト又同新聞紙ハ本規則第七條ニ公共團體ハ需要者ノ申出ニ應シ肉券ノ代ニ其權内ニ在ル他ノ食品ニ關スル切符ヲ給與スルコトヲ得トノ規定アルヲ賞揚セリ  
 之レヲ以テ高價ナル肉類購求ノ資力ナキ多數細民ハ從來同様今後モ亦全ク肉類ヲ消費セサルカ若クハ極メテ僅ニ之レヲ消費スルヲ得ヘシ他ニ安價ニ肉類ノ供給ヲ計リ得ヘキ方法アラハイサ知ラス否ラサルニ於テハ此等細民ニ取りテハ謂ハ、實用ナキ右肉券ノ代ニ他ノ食品(野菜、米、麩麩等)ニ關スル切符ヲ與ヘラル、ハ誠ニ願ハシキコトナルヘシト最後ニ本年度收穫ノ豐作ナルヲ誇張シ且ツ左ノ如ク述ヘタリ  
 何事ニ於テモ足ルヲ知リテ望ヲ將來ニ囑スルニ於テハ必ス良好ナル結果ヲ來スヲ得ヘシ前記一週間一人二百五十五瓦ノ肉量ハ從來肉類缺乏ノ當時ニ於テモ或ハ之レ以上ヲ消費シタルモノアリト雖尙從來多數ノ地方ニ於テ供給ヲ受ケ得タル實際額ニ比スレハ優ルモノアルヲ認ム

ト而シテ近日獨逸政府ノ公表スル所ヲ見ルニ本年度收穫ハ右「フランクフルターツアイツンケ」ノ云フカ如ク一概ニ豐作ニハアラスシテ飼料ハ前年ニ比シ著ルシク豐作ナリトイヘトモ麩麩用穀類ハ普通作ナリト云ヒ從テ各方面ヨリノ要求タル麩麩量ノ割増モ將來ヲ慮リテ輕卒ニ實行セサルヲ可トスト唱ヘ居ルヨリ見レハ決シテ樂觀ヲ許サ、ルヘク殊ニ今回羅馬尼ノ起ツテ協商側ニ與スルヤ獨逸諸新聞紙ハ今更ノ如ク獨逸貨物交換條約ノ有名無實ナリシヲ辯シ或ハ之レヲ有名無實ナリシト云ハサルモ新收穫ノ出テ來レル今日最早羅馬尼ノ物質ニ倚賴スルノ必要ナシト唱ヘ先ニ同國ニ對シ一方ノ望ヲ囑シタル人心ノ其反動トシテ

頓ニ消沈スルヲ恐ル、カ如クナルハ注目ヲ要スト認メラル

(九) 獨逸ニ於ケル黃麻代用品ニ付テ

(通商公報第三七四號)

(大正五年十月六日附在カルカ  
 ツタ帝國總領事信夫淳平報告)

獨逸ニ於ケル黃麻ノ輸入ハ英國海軍ノ封鎖ト英國ノ中立國ヘ同品ノ輸入ヲ嚴重ニ監視セル爲メ全ク杜絶ノ状態ナルカ近時戰場ノ土囊用トシテノ黃麻製袋ニ替フルニ他ノ代用品ヲ以テスルニ至リタル由ナリ其代用品ノ重ナルモノハ同國ニ廣ク生育スル植物 Willow-rose ノ纖維其他細胞質纖維代用品 (Cellulose substitute) 及紙ノ製織物等ナリト聞ク之レニ關シベンゴール商業會議所ハ此程在カルカツタ黃麻製造各會社ニ回牒ヲ發シ其注意ヲ喚起スル所アリ今之レニ付テ當地黃麻當業者ノ説ヲ聞クニ獨逸人ノ代用品製造ニ獨特ノ技能アルコトハ一般ニ之レヲ認ムルノミナラス殊ニ Willow-rose ノ黃麻代用、其最モ成功ヲ示セルモノニシテ品質色合申分ナシト認ムルモ之カ爲メ同代用品ハ戰後常態ニ復シタル後ニ於テ能ク黃麻ノ位地ヲ奪フニ至ルヘシトハ信セラレス蓋シ黃麻製品ハ價格ノ低廉ナル點ニ於テ何物モ來リテ之レト競争スルヲ許ササレハナリトアリ

(十) 獨逸新聞記事摘錄



(外事彙報大正五年第十一號)

○伯林公衆吳服商店ニ殺到ス 去四月中旬帝國織物管理所カ八月一日以後ハ吳服物ノ購入ニハ一定ノ購入券ヲ要スル旨ヲ發表シタル結果斯業ノ小賣商ニハ異常ノ現象ヲ惹起シ六月中旬ヨリ七月下旬ニ互リ公衆ハ各店舗ニ殺到シ爲メニ小賣商ハ未曾有ノ混雜ヲ起シ各所ノ賣捌高ハ例年ノ耶蘇降誕祭前ノ比ニ非サル結果ヲ示シタリ此ノ如キ景況ナルヲ以テ八月一日マテ自由賣買差支ナシトセラレタル各店所藏品ノ二割ハ瞬ク間ニ賣盡サレ尙ホ公衆ハ買得ル凡テノモノヲ買取ラント焦慮シ將來トモ購入券ナクシテ可ナル品マテ多ク數箇月ノ先キマテ見込ミテ買求メ甚シキハ已ニ耶蘇降誕祭ノ贈物マテ此時ニ於テ買求メ置カント努力シツ、アル有様ナルヲ以テ帝國織物管理所カ本令ノ施行前ニ於テ必需品購買ニ適度ノ調整ヲ加ヘントシタル希望ハ一部水泡ニ歸セリ此原因ハ全ク公衆ノ誤解ニシテ彼等ノ間ニハ八月一日以後ハ凡テ購入券ニ由ルニ非サレハ購入シ難ク又同時ニ三月中ニ布告セラレタル物價引上禁止ノ命令アルヲ忘レテ物價騰貴來ルヘシトノ噂サ行ハレ居ルナリ其結果ニヤ八月一日以後ニ至ルヤ恰モ大風ノ去リシ後ノ如ク各商店トモ一時ニ人足絶エ一九一四年八月開戦後間モナキ當時ノ有様ヲ回想セシムルモノアリ然ルニ此現象タル全ク公衆誤解ノ結果ナレハ購入券ノ使用方法漸次知レ渡ルト共ニ舊態ニ復スヘシ因ニ自由購買ニ屬スル品種ノ範圍ヲ今少シ擴張サレタシトノ希望各方面ニ盛ナレトモ當局ハ現在品調へ及占領地域ヨリ輸入セル物品ノ賣行狀態ヲ第一ニ調査スヘク努力シ居ル次第ナルヲ以テ早クトモ九月下旬以後ニ非サレハ規則ノ變更ハ行ハレ難カルヘシ(八月十一日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○食料品ニ關スル伯林市廳ノ新令 伯林市廳ハ食料品新調整案ヲ議決シ本日ヲ以テ新令ヲ發布セリ其内容概ネ左ノ如シ

一人本週間(七月二十四日—三十日)ノ精肉量二百瓦ヨリ二百五十瓦ニ引上ケラレタリ這ハ供給方法カ頃日來漸ク整正シ來レルニ由ル又夏產馬鈴薯ノ入荷増加シタルヲ以テ本週ノ消費量六封度ヨリ九封度ニ上レリ但シ夏產品ヨリ秋產品ニ移ル時期ニ於テ再ヒ缺乏ヲ來スコト絶無ト云ヒ難キヲ以テ此機ニ於テ多少ノ蓄積ヲ爲スヲ利益トスヘシ然シ乍ラ確ナル筋ヨリ聞ク所ニヨレハ馬鈴薯ノ缺乏問題ハ解決セラレタル由ナリ之ニ反シ鷄卵ニ就テハ早晚制限サルヘシト信シタル處今後ハ引續キ一人一週間ノ量僅ニ一個ト定メラレタリ且最高價モ二片ヲ上ケテ二十四片トナレリ

伯林市廳ニテハ近日隣接市町村ト協議ヲ行ヒ統一アル大伯林共同食事所設立ノ意嚮アル由現在ニ於テハ過般公開セラレタルニ食事所ハ多大ノ歡迎ヲ受ケ居リ近日又新ニ同様ノモノニ箇所ヲ増設シ更ニ來月中旬若クハ下旬ヲ以テ更ニ大規模(毎日四萬「リートル」ヲ供給シ得ル)ノモノヲ一箇所新設スル由ナリ共同食事所ニ於テ食事セントスル者ハ所屬麵麩委員ノ許ニ願出ツヘシトナリ(七月二十三日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○麻類差押新令 八月十五日麻類(黃麻、亞麻、苧麻、大麻等)ノ差押、使用及賣買ニ關スル新令ヲ見タリ之ニ由レハ過去ニ於テ輸入セラレ又將來輸入セラレル殆ト凡テノ麻類及麻糸類ハ差押ヲ受クルト同時ニ一九一六年八月一日現在ニ於ケル層麻持高ノ十分ノ一ヲ月々加工製造シ又被差押麻原料品ニ就テハ一九一六年一月一日外國ヨリ輸入シタル品ノ内本令施行



ノ際ニ現存スル數量ノ五分ノ一ニ相當スル數量ヲ月々加工スルコトヲ認可セラル、ニ至  
 レリ麻原料品及粗麻並ニ本令施行後外國ヨリ輸入セラル、屑ノ賣却及供給ハ今日ノ處伯林  
 麻類購入株式會社ニ一手引受ヲ爲サシメタリ更ニ被差押品ヨリ生スル屑ニ就テハ五千瓦以  
 下ナレハ自由賣買ヲ許セトモソレ以上ハ伯林原料屑利用株式會社若クハ普國陸軍省戰時原  
 料品局ノ屑物購入ニツキ特許ヲ與ヘタル者ニ賣渡スヲ要ス又麻半製品ノ賣買供給ハ直接製  
 作人及伯林麻糸支給株式會社若クハ前述戰時原料局ノ發シタル購賣特許證ヲ有スル者ニ  
 ノミ賣渡スコトヲ得尙此外ニモ新舊規則ノ間ニ僅少ノ相違アレトモ略ス命令ノ本文ハ警察  
 署ニ就キテ一見スヘシト(八月十五日伯林「ターゲ、ブラット」)

○獨國內家畜數 帝國統計局ハ官報ヲ以テ一九一五年十二月一日現在ニ於ケル獨國內家畜  
 數ヲ發表シ且之ヲ一九一四年十二月一日現在ノ夫レト對比セリ

馬(軍馬ヲ除ク)	一九一五年	一九一四年
三月未滿ノ犢	三、三四一、六二四	三、四三五、二八三
二歳以下ノ牛	一、三九六、七六七	二、〇六九、八〇二
牝牛	六、四五七、〇九三	六、八五八、一三九
牝牛	一、四九三、〇七九	一、五七九、八五〇
牝牛	一〇、九七〇、〇〇九	一一、三二〇、九九二
(牛總數)	二〇、三一六、九四八	二一、八二八、七八三
羊	五、〇七三、四七八	五、四七一、四六八

豚	一七、二八七、二一一	二五、三四一、二七二
山	三、四三八、二九六	三、五三八、四一四

右ニヨレハ一九一四年—一九一五年ノ間ニ於テ牛ハ約百五十萬頭ヲ減シ豚ハ實ニ八百萬頭  
 以上ノ減少ヲ示セルナリ此原因ハ仔豚ノ減少ニシテ一九一四年ニ於テハ千四百六十九萬五  
 千三百三十一頭ヲ數ヘシ仔豚カ一九一五年十二月一日ニ於テハ九百五十八萬七千二百九十  
 頭ニ激減シ居ルヲ見テモ明ナル可シ(八月十六日伯林「ターゲ、ブラット」)

○伯林旅館業狀況 吾社ノ問合セニ對スル伯林大旅館業者ノ回答左ノ如シ

「ホテル、アードロン」 前年同期ニ比シ多少良好ナリ 秋ニ入ラハ避暑客ノ歸路ニ就クモノ  
 例年ノ通り伯林ヲ訪ツルヘク又各地工業家ハ定期總會其他ニテ上京スヘキニヨリ旅館ハ繁  
 昌セン現今外國人ニシテ伯林ニ滞在スルモノ尠カラズ即チ羅馬人、和蘭人、丁抹人及瑞典  
 人等ニシテ盟邦人トシテハ勃牙利人及土耳其人亦多數アリ食料品問題ハ困難ナキニ非サレ  
 トモ宿泊料ノ引上ヲ行ヒ旅客モ旅館ノ營業狀態ヲ諒察シ居ルヲ以テ左シタル困難ナシ云々  
 「ホテル、ベトリープス、ゲセルシヤフト」 使用人手薄トナリタル爲メ營業ニ甚々困難ヲ覺  
 ヲレトモ宿泊人ノ必要ナル要求ハ完全ニ充タシ得ラルル程度ニ食事其他ノ便宜ハ計リ居ル  
 ヲ以テ中立諸國ノ旅客モ之ヲ認め居レリ

「ホテル、エスブラナード」 營業狀態良好ニシテ前年ニ比シ約二倍ノ收入ヲ擧ケツツアリ  
 最モ此一方ニハ食料品價格、給料、其他ノ雜費カ異常ニ騰貴シ居ルコトヲ知ルヲ要ス要スル  
 ニ一般ニ豫想ヨリモ好成绩ヲ得ツツアリ現在ハ戰時ニ關シ若クハ定期總會等ニテ各地工業



家多ク伯林ニ集マリ居リ又西班牙人、羅馬人等六七十人當館ニ滞在シ居レリ云々  
「ホテル、フリードリヒス、バーシホーフ」前年十一月以來時々斷續ハアレト常ニ満員ナリ  
最モ夏期休暇中ハ多少暇ナリシカ頃日來又繁忙トナリ來レリ是レ大小工業家カ總會ニ出京  
シ外國人亦少カラス來遊シ居ル事實ニ因ルモノナラン

「ホテル、エーデン」營業狀況左シテ面白カラス外客ノ數モ亦少シ  
「ホテル、エーデン」夏期休暇始マルマテ非常ノ盛況ヲ呈シタリ過去三箇月ノ成績ハ前年  
ノ同期ト大差ナシ料理店部及「カッフエー」部共ニ大發展ヲ爲セリ二三箇月以前ヨリ土耳其  
人ノ來遊非常ニ多ク現今尙滞在シツツアリ此外ニハ勃牙利人及多數ノ瑞典人アリテ後者ハ  
多ク大商人及工業家ナリ云々(八月十六日伯林「ターゲ、ブラット」)

○獨逸國內同盟罷工統計 千九百十六年出版政府統計年鑑ニヨレハ一九一五年後下半年  
(三箇月間)ノ同盟罷工數ハ一九一四年ノ同期ニ於ケル十九件ニ對シ二十九件ニシテ工場數  
前年ノ二十五ニ對シ三十三ナリ内全ク作業ヲ停止セルモノ前年ノ七ニ對シ五ニシテ罷業工  
場全従業員前年ノ四千四十七人ニ對シ一萬八千三百三十五人ナリ  
右ノ内成功セルモノ前年ノ五件ニ對シ四件ニシテ前年ノ十六件ニ對シ十九件ハ不成功ニ  
終レリ(七月六日「フォールズ」)

○獨逸船ノ外國港間交通禁止 二關シ七月六日附聯邦議會ハ左ノ如ク布告ヲ發セリ  
獨逸船ヲ以テ外國港間ニ貨物ノ運送ヲナスコトヲ禁ス犯ス者ハ三年以下ノ懲役、五萬麻  
克以下ノ罰金ニ處シ未遂モ之ヲ罰ス本令ハ一九一六年七月十二日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス(七月七

日伯林「ターゲ、ブラット」

○獨逸國內旅行感想 七月六日「フランクフルター」紙ハ其娛樂欄ニ一獨逸人ノ開戦第二  
年目初夏ニ於ケル獨逸國內地旅行記ヲ掲ケタルカ今之ヲ通讀スルニ筆者ハ結局三大印象ヲ得  
タリト云ヒ第一ニハ旅行先列車内及停車場等ニテ群ヲナセル兵士ヲ見掛クルコトニ  
シテ現今四方ニ惡鬪絶間無キ時ニ當リ如何ニシテ此ノ如キ多數ノ兵士ヲ靜養歸休セシムル  
コトヲ得ヘキカ寧ロ不審ノ至リニシテ之ヲ以テ觀ルモ我兵員ノ豫備ハ尙豐富ナリト云フ可  
シ第二ニハ田野牧場カ平日ノ如ク耕作能ク行届キ極メテ整正トシテ到ル處來ル可キ豐饒ノ  
收穫ヲ約束シツツアル意外ノ現象ナリ第三ニハ旺盛活潑ヲ極メタル工業カ全ク休止スルニ  
ハ至ラサレトモ平時トハ全ク其面目ヲ變ヘ之カ恢復ニハ多大ノ努力ヲ要スヘシ然シ乍ラ一  
般獨逸人ノ努力ハ猛烈ニシテニユルンベルク、伯林、ケルン其他ノ大都會ニ於テハ其外觀殆  
ト平日ト異ルナク殷盛ニシテ只「ミュンヘン、ボン、ハイデルベルヒ」等ニ觀光外客ヲ見ザルコ  
トヲ小異トスヘシ要スルニ官衙工場商舖市場等到處毎日ノ旺盛ナル活動ハ毫モ平日ト異  
ナラス云々ト語り居レリ

○糖果製造用砂糖 前年ニ於ケル甚シキ糖菜栽培局限ノ爲本年ハ砂糖ノ産額頗ル減少シ消  
費ニ大制限ヲ加フル必要生スルニ至リ折カラ糖果ノ製造時ニ當リテ供給ニ非常ノ困難ヲ生  
セシカ結局食料省ハ三十萬「ツェントナー」(「ツェントナー」ハ百封度)ノ砂糖ヲ之カ目的  
ニ振向ケ各家ノ需要高ヲ測リテ各市町村ニ分與スルコトトナレリ此巨額ヲ取纏ムルニハ各  
地ニ散在セル飼用料ノ粗糖ヲ微發精製セルモノナル由兎ニ角是ニテ本年十月末迄ハ不足勝



ナカラ凌キ得ヘク十月半ヨリハ本年度ノ收穫ヨリ新糖ノ精造ヲ見ルニ至ルヘシト(七月六日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○正金ナキ市場ノ支拂手段 正金缺乏ヨリ生スル巨額ナル支拂手段ノ困難ハ六月十二日附帝國銀行布告及郵稅規則(郵便小切手ノ流通ニ關シ特ニ制定セラレタルモノ)並ニ本年十月一日ヨリ施行セラレヘキ小切手印稅ノ廢止ニヨリ大體排除セラレタルカ如シ之ニヨリ從前ヨリモ一層良好ノ情調ヲ以テ正金ナキ市場ノ支拂ハ頻繁トナルヘシ伯林實業家有志ハ此際益々進ンテ助長ヲ計ルニ決セリ(七月八日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○麻袋管理處ノ新設 既報シタルカ如ク聯邦議會ハ今回麻袋ニ關スル命令ヲ發布シ同品ノ賣買輸入等ハ一切政府ノ取締ヲ受クヘシト規定シタリ此取締ハ戰爭邊ニ終熄ヲ告ケサルタメ袋物ニヨリ物品ノ輸送ニ支障ヲ來タササラシメンカ爲ニ充分ナル麻袋類ヲ用意シ置カントノ留意ニ出テタルモノナリ之カ爲ニ麻袋管理處ノ設置ヲ見前國有鐵道總裁「ペデル」ヲ舉ケテ之カ長官トナシ植物性粗織材料若クハ之カ代用品ヲ以テ製セラレタル袋類(三千八百立方糶以上ノモノ)ハ凡テ同處ノ管理ヲ受ケ且麻袋商ハ各月十日其他ノ所有者ハ一月、三月、六月、九月、十二月ノ各十日迄ニ其所持高ヲ報告シ特ニ新ナル需要ヲ要スル者ハ各月二十日迄ニ其數量ヲ申出ツルヲ要スルモノナリ本令ハ一九一六年八月一日ヨリ施行セララル(七月二十八日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○織物編物類現在品取上 來八月一日ヲ以テ一般織物編物類現在品調書作成サルルコトトナリタルカ之ニ關スル伯林市廳ノ布告ハ本週ノ終ヲ以テ發布セララルヘシ聞ク所ニ依レハ引

上ニ係ル物品ハ八種ニ分タレ衣服類ノ全般ニ涉ル但シ現在使用ノ品ハ勿論各家庭ノ所藏品ニテモ賣買ヲ目的トセサルモノハ全ク此處分以外ニ置カルルモノトス(七月二十七日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○馬鈴薯耕作人ノ馬鈴薯消費制限撤廢 戰時食料省ハ馬鈴薯耕作人自家食料用馬鈴薯制限ニ關スル一九一六年六月十九日附命令ハ七月三十一日限り之ヲ廢止シ八月一日ヨリハ耕作人ハ其家族及使用人用ノ食料トシテ無制限ニ之ヲ使用スルコトヲ得但シ公共組合カ馬鈴薯需要ノ要求ヲ爲ストキハ之ニ便宜ヲ與フル義務アルコト從來ト同様トスト布告セリ(七月二十九日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○「サッカリン」及砂糖 伯林市廳ハ「サッカリン」及砂糖消費ニ關スル布告ヲ發セリ是ニヨレハ日常家庭用「サッカリン」券ヲ發行シ一枚ヲ藥店ニ呈示スル毎ニ一瓦四分ノ一ノ「サッカリン」(砂糖約一封度ニ比ス)ヲ二十五片ノ價ヲ以テ購入スルコトヲ得ルモノトス之ト共ニ各種飲食店ノ營業用トシテハ別券ヲ發行シ一枚ニ付砂糖七封度半ニ相當スル板狀「サッカリン」五百個入ノモノ五箱マテ販賣セシム「サッカリン」券ノ配與ハ砂糖分給所ニ郵便ヲ以テ願出ツルヲ要ス尙此「サッカリン」販賣ト共ニ各種飲食店ハ營業用トシテ珈琲、牛乳、「カカオ」、「チョコレート」、「ボンズ」、「リモノナーデ」等其他ノ飲料ニ砂糖ヲ使用スルコト嚴禁セラレタリ(七月三十日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○伯林食料品狀況 夏產馬鈴薯ノ產額ハ豫想ノ二倍ニ達シタル由ニテ入荷豐富ヲ極メ其結果需要ヲ超過セリ衆知ノ通り夏產品ハ貯藏不可能ノモノナレハ此際飼料用馬鈴薯ノ禁ヲ解



クテ以テ得策トスヘシ且價格ノ制限ヲ撤廢シテ自由賣買ヲ行ハシメサルヘカラス現今伯林ノ如ク馬鈴薯ニ對シ高價ヲ拂ヒ居ル所ナク東普魯西ニテハ「ツェントナー」(百封度)八麻克<sup>テ</sup>ル<sup>ト</sup>ウニ於テスラ九麻克ナルニ獨リ伯林ハ今猶十麻克ヲ仕拂ヒ居レリ鷄卵ハ此頃諸所ニ於テ規定ノ最高價ヲ無視シ一個實ニ三十八片ヨリ四十片ニテ賣買セラルル由ナリ牛肉ノ入荷ハ先ツ忍ビ得ル程度ナルカ豚肉ハ非常ニ缺乏セリ左レハ本週モ前週ト等シク精肉量二百五十五ト制定セラレタリ豚肉缺乏ノ爲メ市廳ハ市中ニ現在スル凍肉ヲ賣出サン意嚮ナル由馬鈴薯ノ收穫良好ナリシヲ以テ此際馬鈴薯ヲ以テスル豚飼養ノ禁ヲ解キ豚肉ノ増加ヲ計リ度キ<sup>ル</sup>ノナリト(七月三十日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○自轉車使用大制限 自轉車「タイヤ」ノ強制買上ニ關スル新令ニ付キ其筋ヨリ通知アリタル所左ノ如シ

營業用商品ニ非サル自轉車ノ「チューブ」及「タイヤ」ハ使用中ノモノタルト將來使用スヘキモノタルトヲ問ハス凡テ之ヲ差押フ但シ營業上、健康上等自轉車ノ使用ヲ缺ク能ハサル者ニハ特ニ其使用ヲ許スコトアルヘキニヨリ本令施行期タル八月十二日前ニ之カ申請ヲ爲スヘシ使用許可ヲ得タル者ニシテ使用許可ヲ得タル當時ノ目的以外ニ使用シタル者ハ罰セラレ差押ヲ受ケタル「タイヤ」及「チューブ」ハ官ニ於テ買上ク買上ハ市町村ニ於テ行ヒ場所、時、價格ハ追テ公告ス(七月十二日「ロカール、アンツアイガー」)

○皮革類ノ差押 陸軍官憲ハ八月八日皮革ニ關スル新命令ヲ布告シ九月一日ヨリ施行スル旨發表セリ右ハ皮革ノ差押ニ關スルモノニシテ新令ハ皮革ノ種類全部ニ涉ラサレトモ將來

漸次全種類ニ涉リテ差押ヲ斷行スル由ナリ尙新令ハ同時ニ皮革最高價ヲ改定シタルカ從前ニ比シ非常ナル引下ケトナリ居レリ今回ノ差押ハ決シテ現品ノ缺乏ニ由ルニ非ス全般ノ目錄ヲ徵シ軍用品ト非軍用品トノ區別其他必要ナル調査ヲナス必要上生シタルコトナレハ世人ハ徒ラニ誤解セサルヲ要ス(因ニ獨逸ノ皮革ハ開戰當時軍事局ノ莫大ナル買上ニヨリ短期ノ間ニ價格二倍以上ニ上リ殆ト天井知ラスノ騰貴ヲナシ居タル處十一月十四日ニ至リ始メテ軍隊用皮革ノ差押ヲ受ケシモノナリ(八月八日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○伯林其後ノ食物量 伯林市廳ハ來週八月十三—二十日ノ一人當リ食量ヲ肉二百五十五、馬鈴薯九封度ト定メタリ生牛及精肉ノ輸送ハ頃日來多少増加シ來リ爲ニ豚肉ノ甚シキ缺乏ヲ補足シ居レリ豚肉ノ缺乏ハボンメルン州ヨリノ供給拒絕ニ因ルモノナルコト明ナルカ這ハ又馬鈴薯ヲ飼料ニ供スルヲ禁セラレタルカ大原因ナル由ナレハ吾人ハ戰時食料省カ此點ニ留意シテ適當ノ飼料ヲ許ス様取計ハレンコトヲ切望スルモノナリト(八月十二日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○伯林其後ノ脂肪供給 來週即チ八月十四日ヨリ一週間分ノ脂肪トシテ「バタ」六十五、「マルガリーネ」三十五ヲ分配セラルルコトナレリ價ハ「バタ」最上品六十五三十二片、「マルガリーネ」三十五十二片ニテ小賣店ニテ購入スヘシ云フ迄モナク雙方ノ何レカ一方ノミヲ購フコト自由ナレトモ「マルガリーネ」ヲ求メスシテ其分々ケ「バタ」ノ量ヲ増加スルコトハ許サレス(八月十日伯林「ターゲブラット」)

○麵麩購入券ノ通用範圍 麵麩購入券ヲ全獨逸國ヲ通シ有效ノモノトセントノ議ハ從來



屢々不可能事ト見做サレタルカ一方其實行方法ノ研究ハ絶エス繼續シ居レリ今日ニ於テモ多數聯邦國間ニ麵麩券ノミナラス肉券ノ共通實行セラレアリ例ヘハ普魯西、索遜兩王國間、索遜トザクセン、コブルク、ゴータ間、索遜、巴威里、ウユルテンベルク、婆典大公國、エルザス、ロートリンゲン及シグマリンゲン間ニハ麵麩券ノ共通行ハレ肉券ハ索遜、巴威里、ウユルテンベルク、婆典大公國、エルザス、ロートリンゲン及シグマリンゲン間ニ行ハレツツアリ其他今協定中ノモノ少カラス(八月九日伯林「ターゲ、ブラット」)

○麵麩粉二百瓦 麵麩粉一日平均一人宛最大消費量二百瓦ト定メタル規定ハ差當リ九月十五日迄變更ナク施行セラレ其後ハ新收穫ノ結果ヲ待チテ改メテ新令ノ發布ヲ見ルヘシト(八月十二日伯林「ターゲ、ブラット」)

○昨年作穀物殘高届出 一九一六年六月二十九日附聯邦議會命令ニ基キ下ノ命令布告セラレタリ

一九一六年八月十六日現在ニ於テ昨年作裸麥、白麥、各種小麥若クハ之等ト燕麥以外ノ穀類ト混合シタルモノヲ有スル者ハ其伯林ニ貯藏セラルルモノニシテ一人ノ所有高合計二十五吉瓦以上ニ上ルモノニ限り本月二十日迄ニ其品種ニ細別シタル數量ヲ市統計局ニ届出ツルヲ要ス違犯スル者ハ六月以下ノ懲役若クハ千五百麻克以下ノ罰金ニ處ス(八月十三日伯林「ターゲ、ブラット」)

○完全ナル收穫ニ對スル用意 内務省ハ部下諸官廳ニ電命シ今季ノ收穫ニ際シ各農家勞働力ノ減少ニ鑑ミ收穫ヲ完全ニ遂行セシムルニ必要ナル勞働力ヲ供給スルニ遺漏ナキ手段ヲ

取ル可シト通牒シタリ又軍事當局ニ於テモ農家ノ要求アルトキハ出來得ル限りノ助力ヲ與フヘク急ヲ要スルトキハ電報ヲ其筋ニ發セハ急遽應援ヲ送り又必要ニ應シ馬車其他ヲモ供給スヘシトノコトナリ(八月十六日伯林「ターゲ、ブラット」)

○豚肉又制限 陸軍精肉供給中央局ト國民精肉供給中央局トノ間ニ行ハレシ協議ノ結果ハ軍隊ノ戰鬥力ヲ維持スルニハ一定量ノ豚肉ヲ安全ニ振向ケル準備ヲ躊躇ナク行フヲ要ストノ決定ヲ見ルニ至リタリ之ニ付軍事當局ハ國民ノ窮狀ハ善ク之ヲ了知スレトモ現在ノ狀況ニ於テハ更ニ數週間一層ノ豚肉制限ヲ國民ノ上ニ望マサルヲ得スト稱シ居レリ此原因ハ云フ迄モナク屠殺ノ時期ニ達セル豚ノ減少ニシテ這ハ更ニ馬鈴薯使用禁止ノ爲ニ甚シキ影響ヲ受ケ居ルモノナリ吾人ハ速ニ馬鈴薯使用禁止令ノ解カレンコトヲ望ム(八月十六日伯林「ターゲ、ブラット」)

○新召集令 徵募區域ニ「ターゲ、バルニム」第一區及第二區徵兵官ハ新召集令ヲ發シ同地方市町村長ニ宛テ一八九七年(明治三十年)乃至一八九九年(明治二年)生ノ無教育國民兵ニシテ過去ノ検査ニ於テ守備兵義務者(Garrisondienstfähig)及マ勞働使用可能者(Arbeitsverwendungsfähig)ノ資格ヲ得タル凡テノ者(一八九五—一八七六年生ノ兵役免除者ヲ含ム)ヲ王國徵兵委員ノ許ニ召集スヘキヲ命シタリ(八月十六日伯林「ターゲ、ブラット」)

(十一) 伯林ニ於ケル金購買所設立

(通商公報第三七五號)



(大正五年十月十八日附在瑞西帝) 國特命全權公使三浦彌五郎報告)

伯林市ニ於テハ帝國宰相、帝國銀行總裁及伯林第一市長ヲ名譽幹事トシテ各階級ノ有志ヲ所員トシ同市ノ内外ニ十一ヶ所ノ「金」購買所 (Golden Kaufstellen) ヲ設ケ十月十六日ヨリ業務ヲ開始シ金貨金塊ヲ初メ總テノ金製品ヲ吸集シ帝國銀行ノ正貨準備ニ充ツヘキ計畫ナリ

(十二) 常用燈火使用制限ノ件

(十二月一日「ニューヨーク・ヘラルド」)

BERLIN TO RESTRICT FUEL FOR LIGHTING.

(By Cable To The Associated Press.)

Berlin, Wednesday, via London, Thursday.—Prohibition of the use of electric signs and other forms of illuminated advertising, restriction of lighting for show windows and the interior of shops, limitation of street railway and elevated traffic and an early closing ordinance for business establishments, restaurants, hotels, theatres, and moving picture shops are in prospect as parts of the campaign to reduce the consumption of fuel and employment of labor to which the government is now

energetically bending its attention.

(十三) 戰時食料省ノ事業目的

(外事彙報大正五年第十二號)

(八月二十一日「ケルニツシエ」紙所載)

八月二十日エッセン戰時消費委員ハ戰時食料省幹部ノ一員ナルステーゲルワルド氏ヲ招聘シ戰時營養問題ニ關スル一場ノ講話ヲ乞ヒタリ其大要左ノ如シ  
『戰時食料省ハ絶大ノ希望ヲ囑サレテ生レ出テタルカ未タ二箇月半ナラスシテ盛ナル批評ノ的トナレリ批評ハ之ヲ要スルニ一、數千年來自由ニ發達シ來レル國民經濟ヲ一朝ニシテ國家拘束ノ下ニ置カンハ難シ 二、過去二年間迎リ來レル戰時經濟ヲ二三箇月ニシテ全然變改セシムルハ不可能ナリ 三、食料省ノ設置ハ時既ニ遅ク爲ニ充分ノ活動ヲ行ヒ得スノ三點ニ歸スルカ如シ

抑々食料省ノ任務ニ四アリ 一、七月及八月ニ於ケル經濟年度過渡時ノ苦境ヲ通過セシムルコト 二、帝國內ニアル凡テノ食料品ニ付キ調査ヲ行フコト 三、物價ノ暴騰ヲ防止シ新經濟年度ニ於テ普遍ナル分配ヲ行フコト 四、戰時經濟ヲ平時經濟ニ導クコト是ナリ而シテ最後ノ二件ハ最も重大ニシテ又其中ニモ第四ヲ以テ最重要ノ事項トスヘシ平和恢復ノ後從軍者歸來シテ薄給ニ甘ンシ而シテ物價低下セサレハ其生活ノ困難察スルニ餘アリ故ニ食料省ノ最大任務ハ戰局終熄ト共ニ食料品價ヲ平時ノ價格ニ復セシムル事ニ在リ家畜ノ飼料問題モ食料品問題ト共ニ重大ナリ然レトモ本年ハ燕麥、大麥其他一般ノ家畜飼料ノ收穫上乘ナレ



ハ最早從來ノ如キ困難ヲ見ルコト無カルヘク尙十月中ニ於テ全國ニ統一シタル適當ナル方  
法講セラル、ニ至ルヘシ

次ニ馬鈴薯ハ食料問題ノ中心ナリ抑々獨逸國民ハ戰時ノ今日ニ於テ日々約一百萬「ツェン  
トナー」(「ツェントナー」ハ百封度)ノ馬鈴薯ヲ食ス七月半ヨリハ全ク貯藏品拂底トナリ  
タルヲ以テ夏産馬鈴薯ハ喧囂タル論議ノ的トナリタリ今日ニ於テハ裸麥、燕麥ノ收穫ノ爲  
メ農家ノ人手足ラスシテ馬鈴薯ノ取入レヲ爲ス能ハサル状態ナリ蓋シ農家ノ從軍者ハ三百  
萬乃至三百五十萬人ニシテ之ニ對シテ三萬人ノ俘虜ヲ現在使用シ居レトモ以テ完全ナル補  
充トスルニ足ラサルハ云フ迄モ無シ去ル三月中聯邦會議カ馬鈴薯ノ價ヲ八月十五日迄百封  
度十麻克トセシハ甚々高キニ過キタレト一度發令シタルコトナルヲ以テ亦止ムヲ得サリキ  
今秋産馬鈴薯ノ價四麻克モ予テ云ハシムレハ高キニ過グルカ如シ

家畜ノ分布ニ就テハ此二三箇月中ニ各地方トモ平衡ヲ得ルニ至ルヘシ豚脂ハ飼養問題カ統  
一セラレサル限リ當分猶品薄ナルヘシ牛乳及「バター」ニ就テハ各村ニ集積所ヲ設ケテ此處  
ニ集積シ市長ニ於テ之ヲ市民ニ供給スルノ方針計畫セラレツ、アリ或ハ牛乳ノ市有ヲ行フ  
ヤモ知レス鷄卵モ亦極メテ少シ輸入ハ絶エ國內ノ生産ハ減少セルヲ以テ當分ノ内現狀以外  
ニ改善ノ見込ナシ但シ來年一月ニ入ラハ多少ノ融通ツグニ至ルヘシ蔬菜及果物ノ販賣モ凡  
テ組合式トナリ價格モ宰相ニヨリテ一定セラレタルヲ以テ從來ノ如キ困難ハ無カラシ新經  
濟年度ニ於テハ一般勞働者及血氣ノ青年者ハ割増麵麩券ヲ受クルニ至ルヘシ之ヲ一般各人  
ニ押廣メ得ルヤ否ヤハ尙問題ナリ又大麥、燕麥及粒麥其他ノ「スープ」材料並ニ「麥コーヒ

ール」等ノ價格引下ケ行ハルヘシ尙秋季ニ入ルト共ニ肉類特ニ牛肉ノ價格引下アリト見テ可  
ナラン

最後ニ一般窮民ノ爲ニハ其收入ニ應シ物價ニ高低ヲ附シ若クハ俄ニ價格ヲ引下ケ能ハサル  
品種ニ就テハ國庫ヨリ特ニ之カ資金ヲ支出シテ救恤セントノ計畫アリ未タ決定ヲ見ル迄ニ  
ハ至ラサレトモ要スルニ下層民モ最近數箇月ニ於ケルカ如キ窮狀ハ最早經驗スルコト無カ  
ルヘシ云々』

(十四) 獨逸食料品問題ト羅馬尼

(外事彙報大正五年第十二號)

(八月二十九日「ケルニッシェ」紙所載)

羅馬尼ノ敵國側參加ニヨリ同國ヨリ獨逸及奧洪國ヘノ食料品輸入ハ斷切スヘシ然レトモ世  
人ハ一般ニ最近ニ於ケル同國ヨリノ輸入ヲ過重視シタルカ如シ輸入數量ハ平時ニ比シ遙ニ  
少シ只買品高價ナルタメ支拂金額ハ多額ニ上リシモノナリサレハ同國ヨリノ輸入杜絶力大  
局ニ關係スルカ如キハ絶無ノ事ナリ獨逸ノ現狀ヨリスレハ何レノ外國ヨリモ食料品ノ供給  
ヲ欲求スト雖未タ嘗テ獨力ニ依ル持久策ヲ等閑ニ附セシコトナシ蓋シ又現今事業ニ於テ吾  
國ニ輸入ヲ行フ國ニシテ吾國食料問題ノ大局ニ影響ヲ及ホス程度ニ輸入ヲ行ヒ得ル國果シ  
テ之アリヤ今羅馬尼ヨリノ輸入ヲ見ルニ一九一二年ニ於テハ甚シク大ニシテ一億三千八百  
二十萬麻克ヲ數フレトモ一九一三年ニ於テハ遙ニ下リテ七千九百三十萬麻克ナリ此兩年ノ



獨逸國法令

一一一〇

重要輸入品ヲ細別スレハ左ノ如シ (單位百萬麻克)

品目	一九一二年	一九一三年
小麦	四七・六	一六・一
粗製ベンゲン	一一・三	一一・三
大麦	一八・〇	九・八
玉蜀黍	二五・三	七・七
鶏卵	四・四	五・八
菜種	二・九	五・五
重ベンゲン	三・二	三・九
重油	一・七	三・一
食用豆	一・五	一・九
針葉樹	二・六	一・八
裸麥	四・二	一・七
塗料油	一・五	一・五
胡桃	〇・七	一・二
燕麥	四・九	一・一
糠	一・三	一・一
豌豆	一・〇	一・〇

一九一四年ニ於テハ輸入著シク減退シ一九一五年ハ又更ニ少シ是羅馬尼政府力直接間接ニ輸出ノ阻害ヲ爲シタルニ由ルナリ即チ一例ヲ舉グレハ一九一四年十一月小麦、燕麥及豆ノ輸出禁令ヲ發シタリ裸麥、大麦及玉蜀黍ハ此禁令以外ニ置カレタレトモ之ト同時ニ政府ハ麻袋ノ禁輸出令ヲ發シタリ尤モ本令ハ其後多少ノ緩和ヲ得タリト雖要スルニ麻袋ノ輸出ハ之カ爲ニ非常ニ減退セリ加之ナラス荷送人ハ麻袋ノ行先地ヨリノ返送保證料トシテ一個ニ付三「フラン」ヲ前納スルノ義務ヲ負擔セリ此ノ如ク羅馬尼政府ハ中歐ヘノ輸出ヲ可及的小量ニ止ムヘキ總テノ手段ヲ取レリ又過般輸出ニ關シ取結ヒタル協定モ品物ノ價頗ル貴キト支拂條件ノ困難ナル爲多量ノ輸入ヲ爲スニ由ナク事實ニ於テ影響スル所少カリキ故ニ爾今羅馬尼ヨリノ輸入杜絶ストモ獨逸ノ食料品供給ハ其受クル影響極メテ少キノミナラス事態ノ變遷ニ伴ヒテハ我軍ノ羅馬尼攻撃ニ由リ現在ノ通商協定以上ノ物品ヲ中歐ニ運ヒ得ルニ至ルヘシ然レトモ吾人ハ此ノ如キ場合ヲ期待スヘカラス羅馬尼今回ノ行動ハ吾人ニ對シテ獨立獨行ヲ教訓スルモノトシテ自給忍耐ノ最善ナル手段ヲ講スルヲ要ス

(以下 九月二日「ロカール、アンツァイガー」所載)

羅馬尼參戰ノ日吾人ハ此事實力獨逸食料品問題ニ打撃ヲ與フルヤ否ヤニ付考究セル處全ク其憂ナキ結論ニ達シタリ北獨日報モ吾人ト見チ一ニシ且曰ク吾人ハ最早羅馬尼ヨリノ輸入ヲ必要トセス假ニ從來ノ如ク輸入ヲ爲シ得ルトスルモ價格ノ點ニ於テ吾人ハ必シモ之ヲ仰クモノニ非ス吾人ノ彼ニ望ミシ所ハ僅少ナルモノナリト

一九一五年九月ノ輸入協定以來一九一六年八月二十六日迄ニ輸入シタル總額ハ穀類及飼料

獨逸國法令

一一一一



百四十三萬三千三百四十七噸ナリ又奧洪國ニ入りシモノモ略之下同額トス此數量ハ羅馬尼ノ生産超過額ニ比シテ大ニ過クレトモ羅馬尼ハ二回作ヲ行ヒテ此輸出ヲ爲シ得シモノナリ抑々羅馬尼ハ前年秋ニ至ル迄獨逸ヘノ食料品輸入ヲ困難ナラシメタリ然レトモ吾軍力奧洪軍ト共ニ巴爾幹ノ門戸ヲ破リテ土耳其トノ連絡ヲ通シタルト同時ニ一方羅馬國ニ於テハ防穀令解禁ニツキ極力政府ニ肉薄シタル結果羅馬尼ハ始メテ英國ヲ憚ラス之中歐ニ賣渡ス決心ヲナセリ此取引ハ獨逸ニトリ甚々歡迎スヘキモノナリシト同時ニ羅馬尼ノ財政ニモ其窮狀ヲ救フニ與テ力アリキ斯克テ最近十二箇月間殆ト絶間ナク食料品ノ輸入アリ尤モ其初ニ當リテハ運輸機關不備ナリシタメ輸入量モ僅少ニ過キサリシカ其後漸ク増大シ來リ本年三月四月及ヒ五月ニ於テ最高額ニ上リ(即チ三月二〇八、〇〇〇噸四月二三四、〇〇〇噸五月二一六、〇〇〇噸)最近ニテハ又次第ニ低下シタリ

サテ假リニ羅馬尼カ今猶中立ヲ守レリトスルモ前年ノ如キ多量ノ輸入ハ到底望ミ難カルヘシ其仔細ハ今回ノ輸入ハ第一回作ヲ必要トスルニ不拘羅馬國本秋ノ收穫ハ暑氣及霰ノタメ甚シキ損害ヲ受ケタル由ナレハナリ兎ニ角獨逸ニ於テモ本年ハ内輪ニ見積リテ前年ニ比シ約五百萬噸ノ穀類及飼料增收アル由ナレハ羅馬尼ノ輸入杜絶モ決シテ憂フルニ足ラサルナリ

(十五) 伯林石炭狀況

(外事彙報大正五年第十二號)

(九月一日「ロカール、アンツアイガー」所載)

本年秋季ノ季ニ對スル伯林石炭燃料ノ狀況ニツキ確ナル筋ヨリ聞ク所左ノ如シ

『瓦斯用石炭ハオストラウ、ウエストフアーレン及オーバー、シュレージエン地方ノ品ヲ以テ英炭ノ不足ヲ補フコトヲ得タリ困難ハ略切拔ケタリト見テ可ナルヘシ一般ニ大伯林、萊茵及シュレージエン地方ハ瓦斯石炭ノ供給安全ナリト見テ可ナルカ如シ

工業用石炭ノ仕入レニ至テハ甚々容易ナリ西部地方及自耳義方面ヨリ充分ナル産出アリ但シ大伯林區ニ就テ云ヘハ全體ヨリ見テ多少ノ逼迫アルヘシト雖尙ホ莫大ノ貯藏品アルヲ以テ假リニ移入ノ停滞ヲ來ストモ伯林カ工業石炭ニ窮乏スルカ如キコトハ之レアラサルヘシ無煙炭モ亦缺乏ノ憂ナシ其他ノ石炭ニ就テモ將來多少ノ逼迫生シ來ルヘシト雖現今事實ノ缺乏ハ認めサルナリ

大伯林ハ「コーグス」ニ至リテハ全ク缺乏ヲ認メス品質モ平時ノモノト全ク同様ナリ壓搾炭ハ多少品薄トナレリ但シ伯林ニハ缺乏生セサルヘシト雖時機ヲ失セスシテ購入セサルハ品拂底トナルナキヲ保セス

現今伯林ニ於ケル石炭取引ハ雜費ノ騰貴ニ苦メリ運搬料ハ平時ニ比シ二倍ニ上レリ要スルニ伯林ハ石炭燃料ノ需要ニ困難ヲ覺ユルコトナカルヘシト雖價格ノ騰貴ハ冬季ニ入ルト共ニ絶無ナラサルヘシ云々』

(十六) 敵國事情

(外事彙報大正五年第十二號)



領土ヲ得スルハ輒チ黄金ヲ得ヘシ

「領土カ然ラスンハ黄金」トハ是レ獨逸ノ欲スル所其「戦争ノ目的」ヲ公然提唱シテ憚ラス強盗ノ所業ヲ恣ハシムルモノ是レ著名ナル記者ゲオルグ、ベルンハルドノ言ナリ同人ハ急進自由黨ノ機關紙「フオシツセ、ツアイツング」ノ記者ナリ彼ハ財政通トシテ其名ヲ知ラル、人物ナルカ七月二十四日ノ紙上ニ社會民主黨ノ實行委員カ戦争ノ目的ニ關シテ採用セル決議ノ論評ヲ試ミタリ右委員ハ多數決ニ依リ主義トシテハ領土ノ併吞ヲ排シ獨リ政治上ノ保全ト經濟的發展トヲ可トスルヲ宣言セリ然ルニ前記記者ハ早計ニモ此宣言ヲ以テ獨逸ノ欲スル所ハ「領土ナラスンハ黄金」ニアルヲ論セントスル辭柄ナリト曲解セリ

耐フ可カラサル將來ノ負擔

ベルンハルドハ軍事費ノ巨額ナルハ驚クヘク將來外界ヨリ財的救済ヲ得ル能ハスンハ國民ノ負擔スヘキ直接間接ノ課税ハ巨大ノ額ニ達シ國家ハ倒産ヲ免レス商業上ノ競争力特ニ英國ニ對スル商業ノ競争力ハ萎靡シ社會立法ハ衰退シ國家ノ經濟力ハ凋落スヘキヲ豫想セリ而シテ此ノ如キノ破滅ヲ防止セントスルニ就キ深甚ナル利害ヲ感スルコト勞働階級ニ過キタルハナシト論シ遂ニ「領土ヲ得スルハ黄金ヲ得サル可ラス」ト本音ヲ問ハス語リニ吐露セリ

償金ニ對スル抵當物

將來ノ税額ノ多寡及ヒ其商業上ノ競争力ニ對スル關係ハ巨大ナル新國債ノ利子支拂及ヒ之レカ償却ニ充ツル爲メ國家ノ調達シ得ル資金ノ多寡ニ依リ決定スルモノトス今之レヲ交

戰國ノ孰レニ比スルモ獨逸ハ遙ニ幸運ノ境遇ニアリト稱スルヲ得ヘシ吾人ハ強制ニ由リテ戦争ニ從事スル者ナリ左レハ戦争ノ爲メ吾人ノ蒙レル損害ハ獨逸親ラ之レカ賠償ノ責ヲ負ハス獨逸ハ償金ノ支拂ニ對シ價値アル抵當物ヲ握レリ仍テ敵國ハ此抵當物ヲ買戻シテ獨逸ノ債務ヲ償却シ以テ獨逸課税ノ必要ヲ減少スヘシ然ラスンハ獨逸ハ占領地域ヲ領有シテ其歳入ニ依リ國債ヲ償却シ其利子ヲ支拂ヒ以テ國費ノ大部ヲ支フ可シ是レ即チ「領土カ然ラスンハ黄金」ノ標語アル所以ナリ（一九一六年七月二十八日「ロンドン、デーリト、メール」所載）

散步ニ許可證ヲ要ス

○獨逸ハ此頃散步ヲ試ミントスル者ニ對シ許可證制度ヲ適用セントス七月二十二日發行ノ「フオシツセ、ツアイツング」ニ依レハ「ミュンヘン及ヒライプツヒ」ノ警察署ハ日没後ニ於ケル青少年ノ取締ヲ有效ナラシメント欲シ散步許可證ヲ發行スルニ至レリ爾後十七歳未滿ノ者ハ許可證ヲ有スル場合ニ限り散步ヲ許サルヘキモ青年團員ノミ右許可證ヲ受クル資格ヲ有ス此制度ハ戰時中甚シク増加セル幼年者ノ犯罪ヲ防止セント欲シテ制定セル所ニ係ル伯林近郊ノブランデンブルグ、アム、ハーフエルニ於テハ成年者ノ同伴セサル兒童ハ午後九時後ハ市街ニ出ツルヲ許サレス

○御用紙「ロカール、アンツアイガー」ノ主筆フオン、クツプフェルハ七月二十三日發行ノ紙上ニ「伯林ハ兒童ノ市街ニ喧騒スルコトナクモ既ニ市民ノ神經ハ過敏ナリ況ンヤ幾許モナク休暇トナリテ數萬ノ兒童街路ニ嬉戲セハ市民ハ一段ト神經過敏ニ陥ラサルヲ得ス然ルニ

獨逸國法令



戦争ノ爲メ兒童ハ家庭ヲ離レテ避暑旅行等ヲ試ムル能ハサルヘキカ故平時夏季海濱ニ於テ演スル喧騒ヲ市街ニ演スヘシ仍テ予ハ目下神經過敏ヲ極ムル際警察ノ兒童取締ヲ勵行センコトヲ要求ス」ト

○伯林駐劄米國大使ハ獨逸ニ於ケル捕虜英國兵ハ窮乏甚シキ状態ニアルヲ報セリ獨逸人ハ英國ニ於ケル捕虜獨逸兵ノ境遇ニ満足ノ意ヲ表ス獨逸ノ兵員及ヒ非戦闘員ニシテ外國ニ捕虜タル者ニ對スル國民義金ノ應募甚々盛ニシテ其目的露國ニ在ル者ニハ冬季衣服ヲ給シ佛國ニ在ル者ニハ藥劑及ヒ食物ヲ給スルニアリトハ新聞紙ノ報スル所英國ニ捕虜タル獨逸兵ノ待遇ニ關シテハ義金ノ必要ヲ説ク者ナシ

○西部普魯西ノフライスタットハ「バタ」ノ極樂境ノ稱アリ此レ此頃漸ク制定セラレタル食料購買券ハ一家族一日ノ「バタ」消費量ヲ半封度ト定メタルニ因ル然ルニ伯林ニ於テハ一人ニ「オンス」ノ規定ナリ

○普魯西ノ官吏ハ顧問ノ資格ヲ以テ毎週無理押シ付ケニ土耳其政府ニ任用セシムオプスト某ト稱スル教授ハ「スターゲール」大學ノ地理科長及ヒ「オットマン」帝國氣象臺長ニ任命セラレタリ

○獨逸舊教ノ僧正等ハ羅馬法王ノ名義ヲ以テ舊教徒ノ兒童等ハ明十三日ヲ期シ平和恢復ノ祈禱ヲ熱心ニ行フヘキヲ命セリコロノ大僧正ノ右祈禱ヲ命スル書狀ニハ「獨逸皇帝ハ正當ノ平和ヲ希望シ給フモ敵國ハ尙之ヲ拒絕ス」トノ一句アリキ(一九一六年七月二十九日「ロンドン、デーリー、メール」所載)

多人數ノ家庭ニ國庫補助

戦役ノ爲メ戦死者不具者等ノ數夥シク増加シ人口次第ニ減少スルヲ以テ嬰兒問題ハ益々注意ヲ喚起ス此時恰モズセルドルフ市ハ兒童ノ多キヲ獎勵セン爲メ其實際的ナル方策ヲ採用スルニ決シ九人以上ノ子女ヲ有スル母親ニハ國庫ヨリ名譽賞金ヲ與フルコト、セリ本年七月初メ市長ハ市會ニ謀リテ多勢ノ子女ヲ有スル母親五十六人ニ初メテ補助金ヲ與ヘシカ次テ市會ハ右補助金ヲ議決シ以後規則正シク右資格アル婦人ニ之ヲ與フルコト、セリ

農作ノ繁忙期ニ休日ヲ全廢ス

ダンチツヒ地方守備軍司令官ハ農作物ノ收穫ヲ終ルマテ休日ヲ全廢スヘシト命セリ右ハ軍需品補充ノ必要ニ迫レルヨリモ寧ろ食物缺乏ノ苦痛ニ原因スルモノ、如シ同司令官ノ布告ニ曰ク

『戦勢甚急ニシテ一兵タリトモ戦線ヲ離レテ農事ヲ助クル能ハス郷里ニ在ル者皆奮テ農事ニ勞セサル可ラス市郡ノ別ナク又老幼ヲ論セス皆等シク作物收穫ニ盡スノ要アリ各人勞ヲ厭ハス力ヲ吝マス勞役ニ服サハ以テ吾人ヲ餓死ニ瀕セシメントスル敵ノ計圖ヲ挫折スルヲ得ヘシ』云々

巴威里ノ對普魯西感情

巴威人ハ一日トシテ普魯西ノ專横ヲ憤ラサルコトナシ特ニ普國ハ南部獨逸ノ有スル食料ヲ横領セント企ツルヲ以テ憤懣ノ情益々甚シ最近新聞紙ノ報道ニ依レハルーボルゲンガノ市長ハ縱令獨逸人タリトモ巴威人ナラサル限り「パン」及ヒ肉類ノ購買券交付ヲ禁セリトイフ

獨逸國法令



然レトモアルサス、ローレン人、巴丁人、ユルテムベルグ人及ヒ索遜人ニ限り彼等各自國ノ發行セル購買券ニ因リテ「パン」及ヒ肉類ノ購求ヲ許セリ是レ明ニ普魯西ニ對シテノミ差別ヲ設クルモノナリ（一九一六年八月一日「ロンドン、デーリー、メール」所載）

石鹼購買券

衣服及ヒ石鹼ハ爾後定量券制度ニ依リテノミ之ヲ求ムルヲ得ヘシ右新法ハ八月一日ヨリ實施セラレ衣服ハ男女用ノ別ナク最高價格ヲ定メタル所謂自由購買表中ニ明記セラル、物ナラハ許可證ナクモ之ヲ購求スルヲ得ルモ規定セル中庸價格以上ノ通常服若クハ禮服ヲ購入セントスル者ハ相當ノ理由ヲ具申シテ帝國衣服局ノ特別許可ヲ受ケサル可ラス此前例ナキ嚴重ナル法律ヲ制定セル所以ハ戰爭第三年間に於ケル軍隊被服材料ノ供給ヲ保存セントスルニアリ

一人一箇月ノ石鹼公許使用料ハ五十五ニシテ此内ニハ剃鬚用石鹼ヲ含ミ尙粉末石鹼九「ガンス」ヲ附加ス一九一六年八月二日以後ニ生レタル嬰兒モ上記ノ定量ヲ受ケル資格アルモノトス然ルニ醫師及ヒ傳染病患者ヲ取扱フ看護婦、齒科醫、獸醫及ヒ助産婦ハ特別給與ヲ受ケ火夫、石炭擔夫、煙突掃除婦ハ石鹼購買券二個ヲ餘分ニ求ムルコトヲ得ルモノトス

衣服自由購買表

男子ノ部

- 「モーニング、コート」、胴衣及ヒ洋袴 三 〇 〇 〇
- 「トキード」及ヒ狩獵服 三 〇 〇 〇

- 「フロック」或ハ「モーニング、コート」 二 一 七 〇
- 「トキード、コート」 一 一 二 〇

- 胴衣 〇 一 〇 〇

- 洋袴 〇 一 八 〇

- 冬外套 〇 〇 〇

- 夏外套 三 一 五 〇

- 「マッキントシュ」或ハ「アルパイン、コート」 二 〇 〇

- 婦人用ノ部 三 〇 〇

- 外套（「クローク」） 三 〇 〇

- 「コート」及ヒ「スカート」 四 〇 〇

- 「ウオシング、ドレス」 二 〇 〇

- 毛織製「ブルース」 〇 一 五 〇

- 「ウオシング、ブルース」 〇 一 二 〇

- 毛織製「ドレスング、ガウン」 一 〇 〇

- 「ウオシング、ドレスング、ガウン」 一 〇 〇

- 「トリムト、ウルン、ドレス」 一 〇 〇

- 「スカート」 〇 一 五 〇

襦袴

- 〇 一 五 〇
- 六 五 〇
- 六 〇 〇



獨逸國法令

寢衣

- 「ニツカース」 ○ 一〇〇
- 「カミソール」 ○ 五〇
- 「ドレッシング、ジャケツ」 ○ 一〇〇
- 「ウオシング、ベッチコート」 ○ 一二〇
- 日本服 ○ 一二〇

獨逸ノ兵員補充力

七月二十八日發行ノ「フランクフルター、ツアイツング」ハ官邊ヨリ出タル消息ナリトテ獨逸ノ兵員補充力ハ敵國ノ主張ニ反シ尙甚餘裕綽々タリト稱ス致府ノ内意ヲ受ケタル記事ハ十七歳乃至十八歳ノ壯丁ハ未タ一人モ徵集セラレサルモ増援隊ノ派遣ニ困難ヲ感セス補充部隊亦常ニ人員充實スト號ス更ニ曰ク數十萬ノ人員ヲ歸休セシメテ商工業ニ從事セシムルモ緩急ニ應シ隨時之ヲ召集スルヲ得ヘシト（一九一六年八月三日「ロンドン、デーリー、メール」所載）

困窮ハ獨逸ヲ屈服セシムルニ足ラス

戰爭第二年ハ今ヤ正ニ終焉ヲ告ケントシ獨逸人ハ新收穫力食物不足ノ苦痛ヲ和ケンテ望ムコト甚切ナリ彼等ハ心身共ニ苦痛ニ惱ム然レトモ貧者ハ未タ飢餓ノ境涯ニ臨メリト稱スカラス食料品ノ取締其宜シキニ適ヒ物資ノ配給ヲ嚴ニセハ獨逸ノ狀況ハ尙以テ來ル收穫期ニ至ルマテ能ク苦痛ニ堪ユルヲ得可シト信スヘキ理由アリ

獨逸目下ノ情態不愉快ヲ極ムルハ之ヲ證スルノ事實ニ乏シカラス不平ヲ訴フル書狀ハ稍誇張ノ跡ヲ認ムルモ近來操觚者ノ通信ノ内容ト語氣トハ全然之ヲ無視スヘカラス以下引用スル私信ノ拔萃ハ事實ヲ甚シク誇大セシト雖根據スル所アルニ似タリ

『毎朝目醒ムル時先ツ胸裡ニ浮フ心配ハ「パン」問題ナリ』

『食物ヲ求メンカ爲メニハ終日奔走セサル可ラス夜トナリテハ空腹ノ儘就寢セサルヲ得ス』

翌朝目醒ムレハ輒チ空腹ヲ感ス而モ食ナキヲ奈何』

『手筈ハ凡テ僅ニ餓死ヲ防クニ過キス而モ餓死セル者甚多シ』

『飢饉ノ爲多數ノ死者アルモ戰爭ハ終結スルニ至ラス營養不足ノ爲メ既ニ多數ノ死者ヲ出セリ測ラサリキ戰爭ハ國家ヲ此ノ如キ慘禍ニ陥ラシメントハ而シテ慘禍ハ日ニ益々甚シ』

『伯林ノ狀況ハ凄慘ヲ極ム吾人ハ絶望セリ人情飢餓ヲ忌ム而モ吾人獨逸人ハ爾後飢餓ヲ忍ハサルヘカラス』

右ノ私信ハ獨逸ノ窮困ヲ描キテ遺憾ナシ然レトモ獨逸繼戰ノ意氣衰ヘタルノ證左ト做ス能ハス

軍隊ノ休養ハ充分

軍隊ノ休養ハ尙甚豐ニシテ食物ノ窮乏ハ兵員ノ給養ニ影響セス軍隊モ市民ト同シク國內及ヒ占領セル肥沃ナル農作地方ヨリ穀類ノ供給ヲ受クルマテ現存ノ食料ヲ維持スルヲ標準トシテ給養セラル物資ハ漸ク缺乏シテ多ク之ヲ得ル能ハサラントス製靴用ノ皮革ハ窮乏甚

獨逸國法令



シク牛乳亦貴シ軟質石鹼ハ一九一四年五月ノ卸賣代價ハ百基瓦ニ付五十八麻克八十「ペニツヒ」ナリシニ一九一五年五月ニハ百十三麻克五十「ペニツヒ」ニ騰貴シ更ニ一九一六年五月ニハ四百五十二麻克ニ騰貴セリ其小賣相場ハ一九一六年五月ニ於テ一封度ニ志七片ニシテ「バタ」ヨリモ高價ナリ馬鈴薯、獸脂、肉其他ノ必需品ハ定量ヲ減少セリ然ルニ信憑スヘキ證據ニ依リテ推斷スルニ最早定量減少ノ必要ナキモノ、如シ是レ注意スヘキ重要事ト謂フ可ク獨逸官憲ハ今ヤ難境ヲ脱シテ前途坦々タルヲ信スルヲ思ハシム

獨逸ハ飢餓ノ爲メ屈從スヘシト信スルノ反證トシテ獨逸官憲ハ穀粉ノ定量ヲ増額シ得ルヲ知ルニ至レル事實ヲ報道スルノ要アリ右増額ハ種々ノ理由ニ因リ可能ナルニ至レルモノニシテ軍隊用トシテ控除セル穀粉ハ軍隊未タ之ヲ消費シ盡スニ至ラス加フルニ收穫季ニ際シテ萬一ノ不足ニ備ヘン爲メ今尙貯藏セル四十萬噸ノ剩餘アリ而シテ羅馬尼ヨリ供給ヲ受ケタル額ハ豫想外ニ多量ニシテ獨逸ヲ利スルコト極メテ大ナリ左レハ使用シ得ル貯藏穀粉ハ恐ラク獨逸ヲシテ來ルヘキ數週ノ危機ニ際シ國民ヲ養フテ尙餘アルヘシ

到ル處ニ憂愁ノ聲アリ大都市ハ不服ノ色ニ滿ツ戰爭ノ當初國民ノ政府ニ對スル陰默ノ信賴ハ今ハ之ヲ新聞紙上ニモ發見スル能ハス黨派ノ軋轢ハ熾烈ニシテ各州ノ間ニハ不和アリ民衆ハ皆平和ヲ欲求スルモ非戰闘員ノ末ニ至ルマテ聯合諸國ノ満足スル如キ條項ヲ容ルヘモ寧口講和スルニ如カスト稱スル程ニ悲慘ノ狀ハ甚シカラス

吾人ハ獨逸ハ經濟逼迫ノ故ノミヲ以テ戰敗スヘシトハ信スル能ハス能ク艱難ニ堪ヘ以テ勝負ノ結果ヲ俟タントスルノ決心固シ然レトモ聯合軍ニシテ決勝戰ニ克チ獨逸ニシテ一敗地

ニ塗ル、ニ至ラハ如何ニ獨逸人ト雖目下ノ困窮ト不便トニ耐フル能ハス或ハ膝ヲ屈シテ抵抗ヲ斷念スルニ至ラン之ニ反シ慘敗ヲ逃ルヘキ得ハ獨逸ハ尙能ク數閱月若クハ數年ノ久シキニ耐フヘク最大ノ勝利ヲ信スルノ念牢乎トシテ拔クヘカラサル限り困苦缺乏ハ縱令大ナルニモセヨ戰爭ヲ終結セシムルヲ得ス（一九一六年八月三日「ロンドン、デーリー、メール」所載）

獨逸海軍大佐フオン、プスタウハ運河艦隊ノ狀況ヲ敘シテキールノ要塞及ヒ艦隊ハ英國艦隊ト決戰ヲ望ミテ徒ニ脾肉ヲ撫スト稱ス更ニ「ロカール、アンツアイガー」ニ「戰時ノキールノ狀態」ト題スル一篇ヲ寄書シ數萬ノ職工ハ海軍工廠、「クルップ」會社ノ「ゲルマニア」造船所或ハ「ホワルト」造船所ニ於テ日夜作業ヲ繼續シ工事ノ狀況ハ甚タ活潑ナルヲ報ス曰ク造船臺ハ全部新艦船ノ建造ニ使用セラレ修繕船渠ハ艦底ノ塗換ヘ其他ノ小修理ニ忙シク港内ハ碇泊船ノ爲メ錨地ニ寸毫ノ餘裕ナシ北海ハ主要戰場ナルヲ以テ獨逸ノ海上勢力ハ常ニ之ヲ此處ニ集中シ以テバルチック海ニ於ケル幾多重要ナル目的ノ達成ニ努メサル可ラス左レハキール軍港ハ常ニ活氣ヲ帶ヒ各種ノ戰闘單位ヲ組成スル艦船無數ニ在泊ス而シテ各種ノ補助艦中ニ水上飛行機母艦一隻ノ混セルヲ見ル

無數ノ潜水艇

最新型ノ潜水艇及ヒ驅逐艦多數或ハ特ニ一區劃ヲ爲セル錨地ニ碇泊シ或ハ試運轉或ハ水雷發射演習ヲ行フ者其數甚タ多ク港外ニハ天空高ク水上飛行機巡航シテ警戒ニ從事シ港内ニハ陸上飛行機ノ練習飛行ヲ爲スヲ見ル飛行機ノ防備ニ必要ナルハバルチック海ニ於テモ亦

獨逸國法令



獨逸國法令

二三四

北海ニ於テモ其程度相同シキール灣外ノ要塞フリキドリヒスオルトノ遙ノ沖合ニハ巡邏船ノ警戒任務ニ服スルヲ見ル各砲臺ノ砲手ハ開戦以來敵艦隊ノ出現ヲ待ツモ終ニ其來ヲサルニ失望セリ

獨逸種米國人ノ投票

米國大統領選舉運動ハ漸次決勝期ニ逼リテ甚々激烈ヲ極ムル時獨逸種米國人ノ活動力露骨ヲ極ムルノ事實ハ華盛頓ヨリ半官報「コロン、ガゼット」ニ着セル無線電信ニ依リテ之ヲ知ルヲ得ヘシ

「獨逸種米人ハヒューズノ英國ニ對スル態度不明ナルヲ以テ漸次焦慮ノ度ヲ増シ居レリ彼ハ今ヤ疑問ノ標的トナリ全國民ハ同氏ノ眞意ヲ知ラムコトヲ要求スセント、ルイスハ獨逸人ノ中心地ナルカ同地發行ノ一新聞ハ眞理ヲ尊重スル勇氣ナキ人物ニ投票スルハ期待シ得ヘキ事トラス獨逸種米國人ハ或ハ十一月七日ノ投票ハ之ヲ差控フヘシト絶叫スルニ至ラシ」

肉ノ代用物

伯林市ハ菜食主義ヲ普及セシメントシ肉ノ定量甚々尠少ナルニ顧ミ肉食ヲ廢止セント欲スル人ニハ肉購買券ニ換フルニ肉ノ定量ニ比例シテ大麥、陸稻、豌豆、蠶豆及ヒ「パン」ヲ餘分ニ購入シ得ヘキ購買券ヲ與ヘンコトヲ提議セリ市民ハ從來右提案ノ如キ制度ニ據リ肉購買券ノ交換ヲ實際ニ行ヘリ多數ノ市民ニシテ前記ノ如キ特權ヲ利用スルヲ欲セハ肉類ノ窮乏ヨリ起ル困難ヲ減却スルヲ得ヘシ

「パラフキン」ノ不足

羅馬尼ノ石油供給ノ杜絶ハ獨逸人ノ困惑ヲ漸次甚シカラシム普魯西ノ文部大臣ハ普魯西州ノ學校當事者ニ訓諭シテ「パラフキン」ノ使用ヲ大ニ節約スヘキヲ命セリ仍テ燈火ヲ要スル時刻ニハ授業ヲ行ハサル様ニ授業時間ヲ變更セサル可ラス從テ兒童ニハ規定ノ學課ヲ日中ニ終ランカ爲メニハ休憩時間ヲ廢止スヘキヲ諭スノ要アリ而シテ教員ハ可及的速ニ「パラフキン」ヲ燈火ニ使用スルヲ廢止シテ瓦斯燈若クハ電燈ヲ使用スルノ準備ヲ爲サ、ル可ラスト(一九一六年十月四日「ロンドン、デーリー、メール」所載)

(十七) 獨逸新聞記事摘錄

(外事彙報大正五年第十二號)

○全乳給與願七萬通(九月九日伯林「ターゲブラット」) 市廳醫務課ニ願出テタル全乳給與申請七萬通ニ及ヘリ然レトモ伯林現時ノ狀況ハ如此多量ノ牛乳ヲ一般ニ給與スル能ハス且牛乳使用カ一定量ヲ超過スルトキハ「バタ」消費量ヲ之ニ應シテ削減スル規定ナルヲ以テ慎重ノ調査ヲ要スヘシ又醫師ニ對シ證明料支拂ヲ要スルカ故ニ勢ヒ牛乳購入ヲ高價ナラシムトノ苦情アリ市當局ハ醫師會ト協議シ市ヨリ一定ノ報酬ヲ支拂ヒ醫師ハ從軍者家族ニハ無料ニテ牛乳必要證明ヲ與フル様ナサント計畫シツ、アリ

○豚肉販賣日制定(九月十二日同上) 市當局ノ告ケル所ニヨレハ伯林ノ豚移入額ハ最近甚シク減退シタリ然レトモ近キ將來ニ於テ此缺乏モ除カレ得ヘキハ充分ノ理由ヨリシテ信ス

獨逸國法令

二三五



ル所ナリト但差當リ目下ノ缺乏ニ應スル策トシテ當局ハ豚肉販賣日ヲ木曜日ノミニ限ル旨  
 今回命令ヲ發シタリ之ニヨレハ豚肉商人ハ水曜日夕七時ヨリ店前ニ所有豚肉量ト制規肉量  
 トニ從ヒ供給ヲ行ヒ得ル人數タケ華客目錄中ヨリ拔出シテ其番號ヲ揭示スヘシ揭示アリタ  
 ル番號ノ華客ハ規定全量ノ豚肉ヲ求ムルコトヲ得ヘク番號ノ揭示ナキモノハ次週ノ木曜日  
 迄待ツヲ要ス斯クシテ漸次ニ華客ヲ一順シ行ケハ何人モ三四週間目ニ一回豚肉ヲ求ムルヲ  
 得ヘシ

○伯林乗合馬車車掌ハ婦人之ニ當ル(九月十六日同上) 九月十六日ヨリ五片乗合馬車ノ車  
 掌ニモ婦人ヲ見ルニ至レリ電車カ一年中以前ヨリ婦人車掌トナレルニ願レハ今婦人カ乗合  
 馬車車掌トナレルハ別段驚クニハ當ラス婦人車掌ハ今日ニテハ未タ少數ナレトモ漸次増加  
 スヘシ尙馭者ヲモ婦人トナスヘキヤ否ヤ大ニ問題トナリ居レト郵便局カ婦人馭者ヲ採用シ  
 テ成績至極良ク其數益々増加シツ、アルヲ見テモ至極可能ノコトナレハ何レハ乗合馬車ノ  
 馭者臺ニモ婦人ヲ見ルニ至ルヘシ

○青果差押(九月十八日同上) 今回衛戍司令官ハ左ノ命令ヲ布告シタリ  
 小賣商以外ノ手ニアル林檎、杏、李類ハ凡テ之ヲ差押フ未タ收穫セラレサルモノ亦然リ被  
 差押品ハ食料省ノ證明ヲ有スル者ニノミ賣渡スコトヲ得  
 右ニツキ當局ノ云フ所ニ依レハ脂肪缺乏ノ爲メ軍隊並ニ一般民衆ニトリ麵麩食用ノ際「ジ  
 ヤム」ノ必要甚タ大ナルヲ以テ原料ニ拂底ヲ來サ、ラシメンカ爲ニ差押ノ手段ヲ取ルニ至  
 レルナリト事實ニ於テ食料品潤澤ナラサル結果近來林檎、李等ノ消費非常ニ増大シ不熟ノ

モノサヘ收穫シテ賣捌キ家婦ハ爭ツテ之ヲ買求ムル有様ナルヲ以テ此儘ニ放任スルトキハ  
 來年夏ハ勿論ノコト來年一月迄ノ「ジヤム」原料ニモ缺乏ヲ生スル虞アルモノナリト  
 ○伯林人口減少(九月十八日同上) 八月初ノ伯林人口百七十八萬四千八百八十四人ニシテ最  
 近調査ニ比シ男三千六百七十五人、女二千九百六十二人合計六千六百七十五人ノ減少トナ  
 レリ出產率ハ引續キ低下ノ傾向アリ申流ノ家庭千人ニ就テ前年ハ十五人、一九一四年ハ十  
 八人、一九一三年ハ十九人、一九一二年ハ二十人、一九一〇年ハ二十一人ナリシモノ本年ハ  
 僅二十一人ナリ即チ六年間ニ約五割ノ減率ヲ示セリ死亡率モ減少シテ千人中十二人トナレ  
 リト雖一九一〇年ノ十四人ニ對シ僅々千分ノ二ヲ向上セシメタルニ過キサルニ對シ同期間  
 ノ出產率減少ハ千分ノ十ナルヲ以テ甚タ憂フヘキ現象ト云ハサルヲ得ス  
 ○戰時ノ獨逸貯蓄銀行(九月十日同上) 伯林貯蓄銀行組合ノ報告ニヨレハ組合ハ一九一四  
 年ニハ參加銀行數ニ於テ三十一、此預金九億四千二百四十萬麻克、一九一五年ニハ銀行數ニ  
 於テ十六、預金額八億六百五十萬麻克ヲ増加シタリト尙一九一五年一月一日現在ノ組合狀  
 況ハ銀行數二千七百四十一、此預金總額百八十六億麻克ニシテ軍事公債應募額ハ第一回一  
 億八千七百萬麻克、第二回二億二千八百萬麻克、第三回二十八億七千六百萬麻克、第四  
 回二十七億麻克ナリ此事實ハ戰時ニ於ケル獨逸貯蓄銀行ノ功績ヲ遺憾ナク示スモノニシテ  
 第五回公債ニモ組合ハ絶大ノ努力ヲ示スヘシト

第七 雜件



## (一) 獨逸商工業ノ戰後恢復政策

(通商公報第三五八號)

(大正五年八月十四日及同十八日附在)  
瑞典帝國特命全權公使內田定植報告)

## ▲獨逸商工業ノ戰後恢復問題

今回戰爭カ獨逸内部ノ各種生活ニ及ホシタル影響ノ甚大ニシテ而モ根本的ナルハ實ニ想像ノ外ニテ獨逸ノ財政經濟狀態ハ固ヨリ其數ニ洩ル、ヲ得サリシナリ一般ノ經濟界就中商工業及海運業カ戰時及戰後ニ於テ解決セサルヘカラサル各種ノ問題ハ極メテ複雜ニシテ之レカ善後策ニ付キテハ同國官民ノ日夜苦心スル處ナルモ問題ノ性質カ國家全般ノ前途ニ重大ナル關係ヲ有シ而モ其解決カ甚タ容易ナラサルハ何人モ之レヲ認ムル處ナリ獨逸商工業將來ノ爲メ満足ニシテ有利ナル解決ヲ期セントセハ武力ヲ以テ敵國就中英國ヲ屈服セシムルノ外ナク之レ獨逸ニ於テ主トシテ大工業者ノ利益ヲ代表スル國民自由黨多數ノ議員カ平素内政問題其他ニ付キ利害ト立場トヲ異ニスル保守黨一派ノ征服論者ト協同シテ極力帝國宰相ベートマン、ホルウエーヒノ英、佛妥協政策ニ反對スル所以ニシテ其動機ノ重ナルモノハ實ニ戰後ニ於ケル獨逸商工業ノ維持ト發展トヲ期セントスルカ爲ニ外ナラス獨逸ノ商工業カ今後解決セサルヘカラサル難問題ハ種々存在スルモ其重ナルモノハ大要左ノ如シ

戰爭ノ國內商工業ノ基礎ニ及ホセル影響 獨逸ハ今回ノ戰爭ニヨリ直接自己ノ領土内ニ兵火ノ災ヲ受クルコト少ナシト雖國內商工業ノ基礎ハ尠ナカラズ破壊セラレタリ即チ工業動

員ノ結果内國大部分ノ産業組織及資本ハ軍需品ノ製造事業ニ變更セラレ各種原料不足ノ結果ハ紡績工場其他ヲ初メ多クノ工場主及労働者ニ多大ノ損害ヲ蒙ラシメタリ電氣機械類ノ如キハ銅徵發ノ爲メ其一部分ヲ鐵其他ヲ以テ改造スルノ已ムナキニ至リ是等ハ多クノ場合戰後再ヒ資金ヲ投シテ之レヲ舊狀ニ復セシムルノ必要モアルヘク軍需品製造ニ使用セラレタル機械類ハ戰時中極度ニ之レヲ運轉シテ補修ノ暇ナク其他ノ工場ニ付テモ所謂機械工場修理積立金ノ多クハ軍事公債ニ投セラレ又國內經濟交通ノ基礎トモ云フヘキ道路、橋梁、船舶、港灣其他ノ交通運搬機關ニ至リテモ戰時十分ナル補修ヲ爲スヲ得サリシハ戰時ニ於ケル獨逸ノ製鐵額カ砲彈其他軍事上需要ノ頗ル多キニモ拘ハラズ全體ニ於テ戰前ニ比シ著シク減少セルノ事實ニ徴スルモ之レヲ知ルコトヲ得ヘク戰後食料品其他一般物價ノ騰貴ニ伴ヒ勞銀其他ノ生産費ハ増加スヘク爲替相場ノ下落及之レカ恢復ノ困難ハ獨逸戰後ノ貿易事業ニ多大ノ障害ヲ與フルモノニシテ海外ニ於ケル得意關係モ戰爭ノ爲メ全ク攪亂セラレタリト云フモ可ナリ

戰後獨逸商工業ト流動資本 戰後獨逸ノ商工業カ世界市場ニ於テ活動ヲ爲スニ當リ先ツ必要ナルハ流動資本ニシテ原料ノ買入、機械ノ補修、運輸交通機關ノ整頓、勞銀ノ仕拂、其他一般ノ營業費ヲ初メトシ資本ノ利子ヲ支辨シ海外ニ於ケル市場ヲ恢復シ其生産品カ賣捌カレ資金ヲ回收シ得ル迄ニハ多大ノ準備資金ヲ要スルコト勿論ニシテ時勢ニ應シテ設備ヲ改良シ新企業ヲ成立セシムルモ亦皆之レヲ資本ノ力ニ待タサルヘカラス

戰前獨逸内地ノ金融市場ハ英、佛諸國ニ比シ利率モ高ク金融逼迫ニテ有望ナル新企業ト雖



容易ニ資金ノ借入ヲ爲スコト能ハス市町村其他ノ公共團體カ起債スルカ如キハ一層ノ困難ニシテ政府モ亦能フ限リ是等團體ノ内債募集ヲ制限セシハ事實ナレトモ右ヲ以テ直ニ戰前獨逸ニ流動資本ノ存在セザリシモノト見做スハ誤ニシテヘルフェエツヒノ計算ニ據ルニ千九百十三年ニ於ケル獨逸國民一ケ年ノ總所得ハ四百三十億麻克ニシテ其半以上ハ年收千麻克以下ノ細民ノ所得ニ屬シ國民全體毎年ノ富ノ増加ハ百五十億麻克ニ達スト云フ右ハ固ヨリ全然正確ナル計算ニハアラサルヘキモ兎ニ角戰前ニ於ケル獨逸商工業ハ外資ノ輸入ヲ計ルト共ニ國內ニ於テ毎年蓄積セラレ來リシ流動資本ノ大部分ヲ吸收シ逐年國內資本ノ増加ト共ニ其基礎ハ一層鞏固ヲ加ヘ大規模ノ活動ヲモ爲シ得ルニ至リタルモノナリ然ルニ獨逸ハ今日迄已ニ二ケ年ニ互ル戰爭ヲ繼續シ帝國政府ノ支出シタル臨時軍事費ノミニテモ約四百四十億麻克ニ達シ塊洪國、土耳其等ヘノ融通額ト各聯合政府ノ戰時特別支出總額トヲ合算スルハ同國カ戰爭ノ爲メ現金若クハ各種證券ノ形式ヲ以テ已ニ實際支出シ了リタル金額ハ非常ノ巨額ニ達シ今日迄ニ同國カ前後四回ニ互ル軍事公債ノ募集ニヨリ之レヲ整理シ得タル額ハ三百五十餘億麻克ニシテ右公債ノ大部分ハ依然銀行金融業者ノ有シタル現金、短期貸付金(「コールマネー」、短期商業手形等)ノ割引ニ當テタル資金等)商工業者ノ流動資本積立金、軍需品製造家、農業者等ノ戰時利得ヲ初メトシ廣ク國民各階級ノ貯蓄並其戰時ニ於ケル所得ニ仰キタルモノト云フヘク殊ニ海外貿易ヲ目的トスル各種工業者、國內ノ消費ヲ目的トスル多クノ工業者ノ有シタル流動資本及積立金等ハ戰爭ニヨリ事業休止シ若クハ緊縮ヲ見タル爲メ之レヲ運轉スルノ機會ヲ失ヒ其大部分ハ軍事公債ノ拂込ニ充テラレ是等多

年ノ間ニ國內ニ蓄積セラレタル資本ノ大部分ハ軍器彈藥其他ノ軍需品トナリテ消費セラレ一片ノ公債證書ト變化シタルモノニシテ之ヲ以テ戰後再ヒ獨逸商工業ノ活動ヲ助クルヲ得サルニ至レリ加之戰後國內ニ於テ多額ノ資金ヲ要求スルモノハ獨リ商工業者ニ止マラス帝國政府ヲ初メトシ聯邦諸政府市町村等ノ公共團體モ戰爭ノ結果當然是等諸團體ノ義務トナルヘキ各種ノ支出ヲ爲シ進テ新時代ノ必要ニ應スル社會上及文明上ノ設備ヲ爲シ交通經濟上ノ要求ヲモ充タス爲メニハ夫レノ事業ヲ起スコトヲ要シ是等ハ商工業者ト同シク內國市場ヨリ資金ヲ借入ル、場合多カルヘク當局カ戰後自治團體ノ起債ヲ容易ナラシムル爲メニ豫メ適當ノ方法ヲ講スルノ必要アルコトハ現ニ帝國議會ニ於テモ認メラレタル處ナリ固ヨリ戰後帝國政府カ直ニ多額ノ軍事公債ヲ償還シ得サルハ明ラカニシテ外資ノ輸入モ亦事實上頗ル困難ナリ殊ニ英佛諸國ハ國民ニ對シ戰後獨逸ニ資金ヲ融通スルコトヲ差控ヘシメ其貸金ノ如キモ成ルヘク之ヲ回收センコトヲ力ムルナルヘク米國其他ノ中立國ヨリ之ヲ借り入ル、コトモ政治上及經濟上是レ亦望ミ多カラズ殊ニ獨逸爲替相場ノ下落ハ外資ノ輸入ニ多大ノ妨害ヲ爲スモノナリ

戰後ニ於ケル帝國及聯邦諸政府ノ財政及租稅政策ハ商工業諸企業ノ負擔ト競争力トニ密接ナル關係ヲ有スルハ論ヲ俟タス假ニ戰爭カ已ニ本年七月ニ休止シタリトシテ獨逸ノ將來ノ歳出ヲ概算スレハ帝國ノ臨時軍事費ハ約四百八十億麻克ニシテ其公債利子ハ年二十四億麻克ニ達シ戰前ノ公債利子ヲ加フルトキハ二十七億麻克ニ上リ之レニ公債百分一償還費五億麻克ト戰後當然政府ノ負擔ニ歸スヘキ恩給、死傷軍人遺族扶助料、軍備補充費、戰後緊急缺



クヘカラサル社會政策實行費等ヲ加ヘ尙行政機關運轉ニ必要ナル戰前ノ經常歲出ヲモ合算スレハ戰後獨逸帝國ノ歲出ハ戰前ノ三倍以上トナリ之レニ戰後増加ヲ見ルヘキ各聯邦政府自治團體等ノ支出ヲ通算スレハ全國家ノ支出スヘキ歲出ハ驚クヘキ巨額ニ達スヘク他方帝國ノ歲入中最大ノ財源タリシ關稅收入ハ戰後物價ノ騰貴輸入ノ制限其他ノ原因ニ基キ其額モ減少ヲ見ルヘク其他ノ各種直接稅及間接稅ニ至リテモ戰後ハ戰前ニ比シ收入ヲ減スルノ傾向ハアルモ増加スルノ見込ナシ專賣、鐵道、郵便其他ノ企業ノ收入モ著ルシク戰前ニ比シ減退スルハ數ノ免レサル處ニシテ聯邦諸政府其他ノ收入ニアリテモ亦同一ニテ是等帝國及聯邦等ノ支出ハ其徵集ノ方法形式ノ如何ニ拘ハラズ結局人民ノ負擔ニ歸スヘキモノナリ而シテ戰時中獨逸帝國政府ハ七億麻克内外ノ新稅ヲ起シタルニ過キサルヲ以テ戰後ハ行政財政整理ト共ニ大規模ノ新稅ヲ徵集シ若クハ專賣制度ヲ擴張セサルヘカラス而モ之カ資源タルヘキ國民ノ所得ハ開戰後起リタル世界市場ノ變化ト商工業其他ノ生産事業カ今後國ノ内外ニ於テ遭遇スヘキ困難等トニ見テ戰後ニ於テモ戰前同様ノ狀態ヲ維持シ得ヘシトハ何人モ想像セサル處ニシテ本年四月帝國議會ニ於テ租稅問題ノ討議セラレタル際戰爭カ當時已ニ終結シ戰前ニ於ケル各種ノ國家收入モ舊狀ヲ保チ且ツ戰後ニ於ケル國民ノ所得ニ依然變化ナシト假定スルモ尙戰後國民ノ所得ノ一半ヲ國家公共團體ノ爲メ提供セサルヘカラスト換言スレハ國民ハ一年ノ内六ヶ月ハ全然公ノ爲メ働クコトヲ覺悟セサルヘカラスト論セラレ、ニ至リタリ戰後ニ於ケル獨逸ノ財政ハ之レヲ合理的方法ニヨリ直ニ整理ニ著手センコトハ殆ト不可能ナルヘキモ兎ニ角國民ハ戰後新々ニ非常ナル負擔ヲ爲サルヘカラサルハ當

然ニシテ右新負擔分配ノ方法ハ同國今後ノ重大問題ニシテ若シ商工業ノ負擔ニシテ之レカ爲メ著ルシク増加センカ直ニ世界市場ニ於ケル彼等ノ競争力ニ影響ヲ來タスヘク若シ帝國大藏省當局者及帝國議會カ右ニ對スル財源ヲ主トシテ下層階級ノ負擔ニ歸セシムルカ如キ政策ヲ採ルトキハ大商工業者ハ之レカ爲メ直接ニ苦痛ヲ感スルコト比較的尠ナク公債利子ノ仕拂及其元金ノ償還ハ主トシテ一般國民ノ負擔スル處トナルニ至ルヘシ之レニ反シ若シ彼等ニシテ帝國一般所得稅若クハ恒久的帝國財產稅ヲ起シ資産階級上流階級ノ所得及財產ニ課稅スル場合ニハ大商工業者ハ企業ノ負擔ヲ増シ資本増加ノ機會ヲモ減少スヘク其競争力ハ直接重大ナル影響ヲ蒙ルハ必然ナリ今日帝國議會ニ於テ比較的有力ナル社會黨ハ帝國將來ノ租稅政策ハ原則トシテ消費稅及交通稅ニ手ヲ觸ル、コトナク專ラ資産階級ノ所得財產ニ課稅シ是等階級ノ所得ヲシテ奢侈的消費ニ向ツテ制限スヘシト主張シ自由左黨ハ社會黨ノ如ク極端ナル直接稅主義ニ賛成セサルモ尙主義トシテ帝國ニ於テモ一層資産階級ニ負擔ヲ増加セシムル必要アルヲ認ム

協商諸國ニ對スル通商條約問題 戰前ニアリテハ獨逸ハ佛、露ニ對シ有利ナル通商條件ヲ獲得シ英國ニ對シテハ其自由貿易主義ヲ利用シテ母國並ニ殖民地ニ經濟的侵略ヲ遂ケ利益アル條件ノ下ニ原料ノ買入ト製造品ノ販賣トヲ爲シ獨逸商工業ハ今日迄主トシテ此等諸國ノ犧牲ニ於テ迅速ナル發達ヲ遂ケ來レリト云フモ不可ナシ然ルニ今回ノ戰爭開始以來英國ニ於テハ内治、外交、經濟ノ各面ニ互リ獨逸ニ於テ豫期セサリシ大變化ヲ實現シ徵兵制度ノ實行ヲ初メトシテ母國殖民地間ノ經濟的統一ノ機運モ熱セントシ露國ニ於テハ開戰以來反



獨逸熱激烈ニシテ戰後同國カ獨逸ノ羈絆ヲ脱シテ商工業ノ獨立ヲ企圖セントスルノ諸計畫ハ著々トシテ實行セラル、ニ至リシノミナラス巴里經濟會議ニ於テハ聯合諸國ハ戰後モ永ク獨逸ノ經濟的發展ヲ妨害スルノ計畫ヲ進メ已ニ戰時及戰後ニ對スル具體的成案モ發表セラレ自然ニ放任スルトキハ戰後獨逸ノ商工業ハ容易ナラサル打擊ヲ蒙ルニ至ルヘシ殊ニ戰時經濟ヨリ平時經濟ニ移ラントスル時期ハ商工業者ノ最モ注意ト努力トヲ要スルノ時ニシテ獨逸商工業ノ感スヘキ各種ノ困難ハ聯合諸國ノ商工業者ニ比シ遙ニ大ナリ、  
初メ中央歐羅巴論カ自由左黨其他一部ノ者ニヨリ唱ヘラル、ヤ先ツ之レニ反對シタルモノハ主トシテ大工業家ノ利益ヲ代表スル國民自由黨ニシテ彼等ハナウマン一派ノ獨、塊經濟同盟ヲ以テ獨逸ノ發展ヲ限局スルモノトナシ本問題ハ主トシテ政事上、軍事上及文明上ノ問題ニシテ土耳其及巴爾幹方面ハ經濟上獨逸ノ投資地トシテ價值ナキニアラサルモ獨逸ハ其商工業ヲ發展セシメ國力ヲ強大ナラシメンカ爲メ是非共世界ノ市場ヲ缺クコトヲ得サルノミナラス右經濟同盟ノ實行セラル、ニ至ル場合ハ聯合國側モ之レニ對抗スルノ同盟若クハ協定ヲ爲スニ至ル恐アリトナシ漢堡、ブレイメン等ニ於ケル海外貿易業者ハ勿論社會黨モナウマン一派ノ議論ニ反對シ保守黨中殊ニ農業者大地主ヲ代表スル者モ亦等シク同論ニ服セス帝國議會ニ於テハ帝國商務大臣ジドウモ本問題ニ論及シ獨逸ハ將來東方面ノミナラス世界市場ニ十分ノ活動ヲ爲サ、ルヘカラサル旨ヲ述ヘタルカ其後協商側ノ經濟同盟計畫ハ著々準備セラル、ニ至リシカハ前記國民自由黨ハ右獨逸經濟同盟ヲ以テ敵國側ノ計畫ニ對抗シテ之レヲ破毀セシムル爲メ有力ナリト認ムルニ至レリ所謂中歐同盟問題ハ各種ノ

方面ニ利害錯雜シ反對モ甚々多キヲ以テ如何ナル程度ニ於テ之レカ實行ヲ見ルヘキカハ甚々不明ニシテナウマン自身モ同論ノ實行ハ前途頗ル遼遠ナルコトヲ認メ其後各方面ノ學者及實際家ニシテ關稅問題其他ニ付キ種々ノ計畫ヲ發表スル者ノ中獨逸ヨリ進テ斯ノ如ク孤立政策ヲ採ルコトハ却テ不利益ナリト論スル者少ナカラス獨、塊ノ戰時及戰後ノ同盟關係ヲ各方面ニ於テ一層密接ト爲サンカ爲メ獨、塊兩國官民力屢々各地ニ會合シ種々協議セルコトハ固ヨリ事實ニシテナウマン一派ノ經濟同盟論ニ反對スル者ト雖將來獨、塊兩國力各方面例ヘハ法制、經濟、行政、幣制、交通、政治、軍事、教育等ノ關係ヲ統一シ若クハ密接ニ爲スコトニ異存ナシ獨逸商工業者ハ戰後出來得ヘケンハ協商諸國ニ對シ戰前同様又ハ之レニ近キ基礎條件ヲ以テ今後ノ通商條約ヲ締結シ若クハ少ナクトモ將來獨逸商工業ノ世界ニ於ケル自由活動ヲ閉止セサル條件ヲ獲得セント欲シ各地ニ於ケル商業會議所其他ノ經濟團體ハ媾和談判ニ際シ政府カ右ノ如キ目的ヲ達スルニ努力スルノ必要アルコトヲ決議シ若クハ直接當局者ニ陳述建議ヲナスモノ多シ

原料品供給問題 原料品供給問題ニシテ獨逸ノ爲メ有利ニ解決スルコトヲ得サルニ於テハ獨逸工業ノ他ニ對スル競爭力ハ直接重大ナル影響ヲ蒙ルヘシ蓋シ獨逸ノ競爭國ハ戰時中豫メ必要ナル原料ヲ買入レ平和克復後ハ何時ニテモ製造品ノ製作ニ著手シ之ヲ市場ニ供給シ得ヘキ地位ニアルモ獨逸工業者ハ戰時中ノ原料ヲ消耗シ新々ニ競爭ヲ開始スルニハ更ニ多量ノ各種原料ヲ海外ヨリ補給セサルヘカラス戰後ニ於ケル原料品ノ拂底ト價格ノ騰貴トハ之レヲ輸送スヘキ船舶ノ不足、爲替相場ノ下落ト相俟ツテ獨逸商工業殊ニ輸出商工業者ニ



大打撃ヲ與フルモノニシテ戰時經濟ヨリ平時經濟ニ移ル時期ニ於テハ船舶及波止場ハ先ツ食料品、軍需材料等國家及國民緊急ノ必要ニ應スル貨物ノ輸送ニ使用セラルヘク從テ原料品ノ輸入ニハ頗ル困難ヲ感スヘク輸出貿易業者ニ取リテモ船舶ノ不足ハ餘程ノ打撃タルヘキモノナリ若シ獨逸工業ニシテ戰後直ニ世界市場ニ於ケル各國トノ競争ニ打勝チ得サルニ於テハ戰前ニ開招シタル各地ノ市場ハ愈々他國商工業者ノ確實ナル販路トナリ獨逸ハ永久ニ英、佛、米、日諸國工業ノ爲メ壓倒セラルル處トナルヤモ計ラレス殊ニ獨逸各種工業ニ必要ナル原料品ノ一大部分ハ現在ノ敵國タル諸國ノ殖民地ヨリ來ルモノナルヲ以テ是等ノ諸國ニシテ獨逸工業ニ對シ差別的待遇ヲ與ヘ輸出稅其他ヲ高メ又ハ全然之ヲ輸出ヲ禁止スルカ如キ所置ヲ採ラハ獨逸工業者ハ原料品ノ騰貴ト之レヲ獲得難トノ爲メ益々他國トノ競争ニ困難ヲ加フヘシ曩ニ獨領西南阿弗利加殖民地ニ關係ヲ有スル商工業者力連名シテ帝國殖民大臣ゾルフ氏ニ對シ同殖民地力原料供給地トシテ將又移住殖民地トシテ本國ニ對シ多大ノ價值ヲ有スル唯一ノ殖民地ナルヲ以テ英國力之レヲ南阿聯邦ニ編入セントスルノ計畫ヲ實行スルト否トヲ問ハス是非共媾和談判ノ際之レヲ恢復スルニ努力アリタキ旨陳述シ昨今ベートマン、ホルウエーヒ其他モ戰後中央阿弗利加殖民地ノ建設ニ望チ囑シツツアリト傳ヘラルルモ要スルニ同地方力獨逸工業ノ重ナル原料供給地トシテ相當ノ價值ヲ有スルカ爲ナリ

原料問題ニ付テハ獨逸ニ於テ種々研究畫策セラレツツアルモ其解決ハ困難ニシテ媾和談判ノ際ニアラサレハ之レヲ解決スルニ由ナシト認メラルルモノ多シ

露、英、佛諸國ニ於ケル獨逸人私有財産ノ保護恢復問題 戰爭ニ於テ獨逸商工業者其他カ英、佛、露各國其殖民地及東洋方面等ニ於テ所有セシ家屋、工場、土地、財産、企業及交通機關ヲ初メトシ政治上、經濟上ノ特權、「パテンツ」、其他ノ權利、利益、地位等ハ彼等力此等諸地方ニ於テ經濟上及政治上ノ活動ヲ爲スノ基礎ト云フヘク此貴重ナル活動ノ根源ヲ戰時中敵國政府中立國政府ニヨリ十分ナル保護ヲ愛ケ戰後ニ至リ彼等力直ニ從來ノ活動ヲ繼續シ得ンコトハ獨逸政府並ニ一般人民ノ等シク希望シタル處ニシテ獨逸當局者ハ戰爭中努メテ英佛、露人民ノ獨逸國內ニ於ケル正當ナル私有財産ノ保護尊重ニ努メ敵國ヲシテ自國ニ於ケル獨逸人ノ私有財産ニ對シ報復手段ヲ採ラシムルノ口實ヲ與ヘサルコトニ力メ來リ種々ノ機會ニ於テ獨逸ニ於ケル敵國私有財産力安全ナルコトヲ證明シタルカ協商國側殊ニ露國ニ於テハ獨逸人若クハ之下關係ヲ有スル私有財産ハ大抵沒收者クハ多大ノ制限ヲ受ケ國內ノ獨逸人ハ悉ク之レヲ放逐シ其露國人其他ニ對シ有シタル契約上ノ請求權ハ十分ノ保護ヲ認メラレサルノミナラス將來ニ對シテモ繼續シテ其入國居住移轉ノ自由ヲモ制スルノ法令ヲ發シタルヲ以テ右規定ニシテ實行セラルルニ至ラハ露國ニ於ケル獨逸人ノ勢力ハ戰後根本的ニ地ヲ拂フニ至ル恐アリ獨逸外務省ヲ初メ公私ノ商業者團體ハ種々是等ニ關スル調査ヲ進メ自國內ニ於ケル敵國人私有財産等モ調査シテ目下之レカ善後策ヲ講セントシツ、アルカ本問題ハ獨逸内部ニ於テ頗ル重大視セララルル處ニシテ一般ニ被沒收私有財産ヲ恢復シ將來獨逸人カ宗教及人種ノ如何ヲ問ハス是等諸國ニ入國シ居住シ各種ノ所有權營業ノ自由ヲ享有スルノ權利ヲ確保スルヲ必要ナリトシ當事者力財産ノ恢復及賠償ヲ沒收國ノ訴訟法上



ノ手續ニヨリ目的ヲ達スルコトハ實際上迅速ニシテ安全ナル方法ニアラサルヲ以テ政府ハ是亦媾和談判ノ際敵國ニシテ豫メ十分保護ヲ約セシムルコト必要ナリトシ當局者モ之レニ同意シ帝國宰相モ四月五日帝國議會ニ於テ此趣旨ヲ宣言シタリ

殖民地ノ恢復及擴張 大商業工及海運業カ殖民地ヲ恢復擴張シテ工業原料ノ供給ト製品販路ノ確實トヲ期シ海運業ヲモ盛大ニセントスルハ當然ナルカ其他一般ニ國民各方面共何レモ殖民地ノ價值ヲ認メサルモノナク殖民地大臣ゾルフ氏ハ目下引續キ各地ニ遊説シテ國民ノ間ニ殖民熱ヲ鼓吹シツゝアリ本問題ニ對スル同國內部ノ意嚮ハ政治上、外交上及軍事上ニ重大ナル關係ヲ有スルハ勿論獨逸商工業ニ對シテモ尠ナカラサル關係ヲ有ス戰前獨逸ヲシテ積極的殖民政策實行ノ必要ヲ感セシメタル各種ノ原因殊ニ中等階級活動ノ天地ヲ開拓スルノ必要ハ戰後一層大トナリ目下右實行ノ根本方針ニ就キ國內ニ於テハ議論一致シ政府當局者ヲ初メ保守黨及國民自由黨ノ強硬論者ヨリ自由黨ニ至ル迄悉ク積極的殖民政策實行ヲ必要ト認ム本年六月二日獨逸帝國議會ニ於テ殖民地豫算案ヲ議定シタル際自由黨議員 Waldstein ハ平和克復後獨逸國民及議會ハ自國國民及文明世界ノ爲メ強大ナル殖民政策ヲ行フノ時機アルヘシト宣言シ社會黨小數派議員 Hake ハ從來ノ殖民政策カ資本家階級ヲ利スルニ了リ殖民地ハ是等階級ノ獨專的企業ノ目的物トナリ殖民地ヲ獲得シ維持セントスルノ結果ハ當然海上及陸上ニ於ケル軍備ヲ擴張スルノ結果トナリ再ヒ戰爭ヲ勃發セシムル危險アリ社會黨ハ勞動者ノ納付スル租稅ヲ以テ資本的殖民政策ヲ行フコトニ反對ナリ資本的政策ハ實際ニ於テ貨物輸出ヲ助グル者ニ非ラス殖民地大臣ゾルフ氏ハ戰爭ニヨリ勞動階級

カ殖民政策ノ必要ヲ痛切ニ感シタル將來ノ殖民政策實行上喜フ可キ現象ナリト云ヒ居ルハ社會黨ヲ誤解セル者ナリト述ヘタルカ其後同黨小數派幹部ハ右 Hake ノ演説ハ同派全部ノ意見ニ非サルコトヲ公表シ六月六日獨逸殖民協會ハ伯林ニ大會ヲ催フシ獨逸各政黨幹部ヲ招待シテ將來ノ殖民政策ニ付キ各黨ノ態度ヲ聽取シタルカ社會黨ヨリハ Paul Lensch 出席シテ今回戰爭ニヨリ社會黨ノ殖民政策ニ對スル態度モ變更ヲ見ルニ至リ獨逸ハ其經濟上ノ將來ヲ安全ニスルコト必要ニシテ「カール、マルラス」ノ所謂「世界市場ノ專制者」(英國)ノ不動ノ地位ヲ動搖セシメサルヘカラスト述ヘ各黨共皆獨逸カ現在ニ於ケル殖民帝國ノ地位ヲ維持シ將來一層殖民地ヲ擴張セサルヘカラサルコトニ一致シタリト云フ Lensch ハ社會黨多數派議員ノ一人ニシテ同黨內部ノ議員會議ニ於テ今日迄常ニ軍費支出ニ反對シ來リタル者ナリ要スルニ社會黨及 <sup>グワエルクシヤフテン</sup> 勞動組合カ本問題ニ對シ採ル可キ態度ハ目下ノ處彼等ノ內部ニ於テモ未定ノ問題ナリ

中等階級維持其他 尙其外戰時及戰後ニ互リ獨逸商工業及一般經濟界ニトリテ解決ヲ要スル緊急問題ハ中等階級維持、勞動者就職、婦人勞動者ノ後仕末、下層人民ノ住居問題等ヲ初メトシ質入證書、不動産抵當權問題、建物市場ノ整理、公債證書其他ノ有價證券投機取引ノ防遏、輸出業者保護銀行ノ設立、運送保險會社ノ補助問題其他其數甚々多シ(以上八月十四日附)

▲戰時及戰後ニ於ケル獨逸貨幣內國及外國ニ對スル價值ノ維持

甲、獨逸ニ於ケル貨幣價值維持政策實行ノ必要

獨逸國法令



貨幣ノ價值カ獨逸ノ戰時財政及國民經濟持久力ニ及ホス影響 戰時及戰後ニ於テ財務當局者ノ最モ力メサルヘカラサル事ノ一ハ自國貨幣ノ價值ヲ維持スルコトニシテ貨幣ノ下落ハ政府ノ支出スル軍費ノ購買力ヲ減少シ政府ハ必要ナル物資ヲ得ル爲ニハ一層多額ノ出費ヲ爲サレヘカラサルニ至リ軍費ハ益々膨脹シ之レカ調達難ヲ増加シ軍費ノ膨脹ハ愈々貨幣ノ價值ヲ減少シ物價ヲ騰貴セシムルコト、ナリ互ニ原因結果ヲ爲シテ軍國財政經濟ノ持久力ヲ減殺スルモノナリ殊ニ國民經濟ニ至リテハ軍費ノ膨脹竝ニ之レカ整理難ノ結果國內ニ於ケル紙幣其他ノ流通證券激増シ而モ獨逸ノ如ク孤立ニテ國內ニ於ケル貨物ハ漸次缺乏ヲ告ケル國ニアリテハ物價ハ紙幣ノ増加ト貨物ノ減少トノ兩原因ニヨリ益々騰貴スルコト、ナリ國內ニ於ケル生産ヲ困難ナラシメ國民ノ生活ヲ壓迫スルニ至ルハ自然ノ理ニシテ獨逸ニ於ケル各種生活必需品其他カ時ヲ經ルニ從テ益々暴騰シ生産者ハ生産費ノ増加ニ苦ミ從來ノ法定價格ヲ以テ其生産物ヲ賣却スルモ利益少ナク其結果彼等ノ將來ニ對スル生産ノ慾望ハ減少シ其已ニ生産シタル貨物ト雖之レヲ市場ニ賣却スルコトヲ好マサルニ至リ政府モ遂ニ從來ノ最高價格ヲ維持スルコト困難トナリ消費者側ノ反對盛ナルニモ拘ハラズ漸次各種貨物ノ最高價格ヲ高ムルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至リタルハ其原因固ヨリ複雜ナリト雖國內ニ於ケル貨幣ノ下落モ亦與テ力アルヘキモノト云フヘキナリ獨逸目下ノ財政狀態カ已ニ所謂不換紙幣濫發ノ時期ニ入リツ、アルモノナルヤ將又同國ニ於ケル貨幣ノ下落カ如何ナル程度ニ於テ國民經濟ノ戰時持久力ニ影響ヲ及ホシツ、アリヤハ今茲ニ之レヲ論セサルモ獨逸ニ於ケル食料問題、物價問題、勞働者其他ノ下層階級及中等階級殊ニ小商人小官吏其他一定

ノ收入俸給ニ衣食スルモノノ生活狀態ヲ初メトシ軍人、家族其他ノ貧困者救濟問題、婦女勞働問題其他同國ニ於ケル各種ノ社會狀態ヲ仔細ニ觀察スレハ同國國民カ今日ニ於テ已ニ餘程ノ窮乏ト困難トヲ感シツ、アルハ事實ニシテ獨逸當局者モ各種ノ方面ニ付キ之レカ善後策ヲ講シツ、アリ以下述フル處モ即チ又其一部ヲ爲スモノニ外ナラス尙又戰後ニ於テ當局者カ財政ヲ整理シテ其國民經濟ニ對スル壓迫ヲ輕減シ貨幣ノ價值ヲ維持シ兌換制度ノ安全ヲ期シテ商工業ノ恢復ト發達トヲ圖リ力メテ一般經濟社會ノ秩序アル發展ヲ企圖スルコトノ必要ナルハ勿論ニシテ戰時増發シタル紙幣戰時動產貸付機關發行證券、帝國々庫債券ヲ初メトシテ各種ノ短期及長期ノ國庫債券、戰時公債等ヲ漸次回收整理シテ物價騰貴ヲ防止シ人民ノ生活難ヲ救濟シ正貨ノ流出ヲ防キ戰前ノ經濟狀態ニ復セシメンコトハ數多ノ時日ト非常ナル手腕トヲ要スヘシ

戰時及戰後ノ正貨準備維持問題及獨逸將來ノ投資問題 外國爲替相場下落ノ結果獨逸ハ中立國其他ヨリ物資ヲ購入シ其代價ヲ仕拂フコト愈々困難トナリ若シ之レカ爲メ正貨ヲ支出シテ其仕拂ニ充テサルヘカラサルコト増加スルニ於テハ獨逸ノ正貨準備ハ漸次薄弱トナラサルヲ得サルナリ戰時中獨逸帝國銀行ハ國內ニ散在シタル金貨ノ蒐集ニ力メタリト雖元來同國ハ金產地ヲ有セス外國貿易、海運業、植民地事業、移民ノ送金、英、佛、露其他海外ニ於ケル狹義ノ私有財産ノ收入等ハ戰時殆ト杜絶シ戰前ヨリ獨逸人ノ所有シタル敵國ノ公債、株券、社債券等ハ勿論其中立國ニ於ケルモノト雖小數隣接國ノモノ、外ハ之レカ元本ノ仕拂ヲ受クルコト困難トナリ獨逸ノ金貨準備ハ目下ノ所之レヲ他ヨリ補充スルノ方法ナク戰後



ニ於ケル金貨準備ノ維持モ亦樂觀ヲ許ササルナリ殊ニ目下塊地利ニ於テハ本問題ハ頗ル重大視セラレツ、アリ

獨逸ニ於テハ戰時中立國ニ於ケル私有財産若クハ敵國公債其他ノ有價證券賣却ヲ企圖シタルモノノ尠ナカラサルモ其賣却條件ノ如何ニヨリ容易ニ之レヲ實行スルコトヲ許ササル事情モアリ戰争以來同國ニ於テハ海外投資ト戰争トノ關係ニ付キ學者實際家ノ間ニ種々ナル議論行ハレ有力ナル學者及實際家ニシテ將來獨逸ノ資本ハ内國事業若クハ戰争ニヨリテ影響ヲ蒙ルコト比較的少ナキ方面ニ向テ之レヲ投スヘク再ヒ敵國トナルヘキ危險アル國若クハ戰争ニヨリ容易ニ交通ヲ斷絶セラル、虞アル地方ノ公債、社債及其他事業ノ經營ニ對シテハ出資スルコトヲ差控フヘシト論スルモノモ尠ナカラス

外國爲替相場下落ノ防止 外國爲替相場ノ下落及變動力戰時及戰後ニ於ケル獨逸外國貿易ノ發展ニ多大ノ障害ヲ與フルハ茲ニ論スル迄モナキコトナレハ獨逸當局者ハ後ニ述フルカ如ク之レヲ防止スル手段ヲ採レリ

## 乙、貨幣價值ノ維持政策

國內ニ於ケル貨幣價值ノ維持方法 國內ニ於ケル貨幣價值ノ維持方法トシテ獨逸政府ノ採リツ、アル政策ハ(イ)先ツ軍事公債ノ募集ヲ初メトシ、(ロ)時々ノ狀況ニ應ジテ各種ノ短期及長期ノ國庫債券ヲ發行シ、(ハ)動産其他不融通物ヲ抵當トシテ發行スル戰時動産貸付機關證券ヲ普通ノ紙幣ト區別シ之レカ發行最高額ヲ制限シ、(ニ)國內各種ノ貨物ハ生活ノ必需品ハ勿論軍需品等ニ關係ヲ有スル重要物資ニ付テモ其最高價格ヲ規定シ、(ホ)帝國ニ

於テハ戰時利得稅ヲ初メトシ其外ニ約七億麻克ノ戰時增稅ヲ行ヒ各聯邦政府自治團體モ夫レ夫レ多額ノ戰時稅ヲ起シタリ尤モ右ハ國家財政上ノ必要ニ出テタルモノナレトモ亦同時ニ戰時國民ノ奢侈的消費ヲ戒メ物價騰貴ヲ制限スルノ效力ヲ有スルモノナリ、(ヘ)國民一般ニ對シテハ努メテ生活費ノ節約ヲ爲サシメ出來得ル限り貯蓄ヲ獎勵ス彼ノ麵麩、肉、牛酪、牛乳等ヲ初メトシ其他ノ食料品及衣類ニ對シテモ切符制度ヲ採用實行シタルハ固ヨリ是等物資缺乏ノ結果已ムヲ得サルニ出テタル處置ニハ相違ナキモ一方ニ於テ能フ限り戰時ニ於ケル農業ノ獨立ヲ圖リ自給自足ヲ爲サシメントスル利益ヲ伴フモノナルコトハ之レヲ否定シ得サルナリ、(ト)又戰前國內ニ於テ生産シ得サリシ各種ノ貨物例ヘハ綿、或種ノ礦物、茶、珈琲、カカカ、生絲、護謨類ニ對シテハ國內ニ於ケル各種ノ物質ヨリ其代用品ヲ製造シテ之レヲ使用シ尙其他ノ貨物ニ付キテモ外國品ヲ排斥シテ内國品若クハ之レカ代用品ヲ使用セシムルノ風潮ヲ作り能フ限り國內經濟ヲ獨立セシメントセリ

固ヨリ右ニ述ヘタルトコロノ全部カ必シモ國內ニ於ケル貨幣價值維持ヲ目的トシタルモノニアラサルモ直接之レニ關係ヲ有スルナリ

現金ヲ用ヒサル仕拂方法ノ獎勵 最近獨逸官民ノ最モ努力シツ、アルハ現金ヲ用ヒサル仕拂方法ノ獎勵ニシテ即チ商工業其他ノ營業ニ從事スル者、農業者、官吏、公吏等ヲ初メ廣ク一般國民ニ對シ帝國銀行ニ於ケル當座預金勘定、郵便局ニ於ケル振替貯金勘定、又ハ一般ノ銀行ニ於ケル預金勘定ヲ開カシメ彼等相互ノ貸借仕拂ハ勿論納稅、公債ノ拂込、鐵道運河ノ運賃、通航料軍需品中ノ仕拂其他兵站部ノ諸仕拂ヲ初メトシ電氣、瓦斯、水道ノ料金仕拂等ニ



至ル迄成ルヘク廣ク諸仕拂ニ對シ小切手其他ノ帳簿上ノ決濟方法ヲ採用セシメ之レニヨリ能フ限リ國內ニ於ケル流通紙幣ノ額ヲ減少セシメントスルモノニシテ右ハ一般人民ニ取リテモ金錢ノ火災盜難ノ危險ヲ免レ利子ヲ收ムル等多少ノ利益ハ存スルモノナリ本件ハ初メ有力ナル銀行家及金融業者ノ團體ニヨリ唱ヘラレ政府當局者及帝國銀行當事者モ之レニ贊同シ新聞紙其他ハ右實行ヲ以テ國民一般ノ愛國の義務ナリト論シ盛ニ國民ノ間ニ之レカ實行ヲ企圖シタリ當局者モ之レニ對シテハ種々獎勵法ヲ講シ六月十二日帝國銀行理事會ハ本件ニ關スル明細ナル趣意書ヲ公ニシ聯邦參議院モ郵便局諸手數料ニ關スル新規定ヲ公布シ特ニ郵便貯金小切手ノ使用ニ對シテハ恩典ヲ設ケ四月一日ヨリ廢止ヲ見ルヘカリシ帝國小切手稅ハ帝國議會ニ於ケル政府當初ノ新稅計畫ノ變更ト共ニ遂ニ實行ヲ見ルニ至ラサリシモ十月一日ヨリハ愈々之レカ廢止ヲ見ルヘク其他一般商人ヲ初メトシ國內ニ於ケル各種程度ノ商業學校生徒ニ對シテハ特ニ右現金ヲ用ヒサル仕拂方法ノ必要ナルコトヲ周知セシムルノ手段ヲ講スルニ至レリ

本件ハ獨逸ニ於ケル戰時財政殊ニ軍費支辨ノ根源トモ密接ノ關係ヲ有ス各交戰國ニ於ケル軍費支辨ノ資源ハ之レヲ五ツニ分ツコトヲ得ルモノニシテ即チ第一國內ノ現金、第二短期貸付ノ流動資本、第三國民ノ財產、第四戰時ニ於ケル國民ノ所得、第五アモーチゼーション、フンド償却資金ナリ右ノ内第一ノ國內ニ於ケル現金ト云フハ政府ノ非常準備金、中央銀行ノ有スル正貨及現ニ國內ニ流通セル紙幣等ヲ含ム茲ニ國內ニ流通スル紙幣ト云フハ貨幣力經濟社會ニ於ケル交換ノ媒介仕拂ノ要具トシテ其作用ヲ盡ス爲ニ存在スルモノニシテ國民經濟上ヨリ見レ

ハ一種ノ固定資本トナレルモノトモ云フヘク若シ日々國內各人ノ間ニ行ハル、金錢ノ授受ニシテ小切手其他現金ヲ用ヒサル仕拂方法ニヨリテ之レヲ實行スルコトヲ得ハ國內ニ流通スヘキ紙幣ハ尠ナカラズ減少ヲ見ルニ至ルヘキ理ナリ

獨逸ハ今日迄已ニ多額ノ軍費ヲ支出シ中央銀行ハ之レニ對シテ尠ナカラズ援助ヲ與ヘタリ戰時ト雖紙幣ト正貨準備トノ割合ハ相當ノ程度ニ於テ之レヲ維持スルコト必要ニシテ之レニヨリ國內ニ於テハ財政上ノ基礎ヲ鞏固ニシ外國ニ對シテハ戰時ニ於テモ克ク自國紙幣ノ價值ヲ維持セシメ戰後ニ至リテハ速ニ其下落シタル價值ヲ恢復セシムルコトヲ得シムルニ與テ力アルモノナリ獨逸當局者ハ戰後モ國民ヲシテ右方法ヲ引續キ實行セシムル計畫ニシテ同國當局者其他本制度ノ利益ヲ主張スルモノノ云フ處ニヨレハ元來獨逸國民ハ一般ニ英國國民ノ如ク現金ヲ用ヒサル仕拂方法ニ慣レサル上ニ帝國小切手稅其他各種ノ障害モアリテ今日迄本制度ノ發達ヲ害シタルモノニシテ其結果平時ニ於ケル獨逸國內ノ貨幣流通高ハ英國ニ比シ遙ニ多カリキ從テ若シ此制度ニシテ今後廣ク行ハルルニ至ラハ現ニ國內ニ流通スル多額ノ紙幣ハ餘程ノ減少ヲ見ルヘキ見込ニテ獨逸財政ノ持久力モ之レニヨリテ著ルシク高マルニ至ルヘシト云ヘリ

尙亦右主張ニ反對スル Bendixen (Director of Hypotheken bank in Hamburg) 々若シ右ノ如キ方法ヲ採用シテ國內ニ於ケル紙幣ノ使用ヲ減少シタリトセハ市場ニハ不用ノ紙幣停滯シ物價ハ却テ騰貴スルニ至ルヘク又外國ニ對スル獨逸紙幣ノ信用ハ之レカ爲メ毫モ増加スルニ至ラサルヘシトノ議論ヲ唱ヘ居レリ



獨逸ニ於ケル戰時及戰後ノ財政經濟問題ト國民ノ精神力トノ關係 今回ノ戰爭ニ當リ獨逸國民力當局者其他ノ指導者ノ下ニ上下男女ノ區別ナク舉國一致訓練ト服從トヲ守リ其愛國的精神ヲ緊張シ國內各方面ノ持久力ヲ維持増大スルニ力メタルコトハ何人モ之レヲ認メサルヲ得サルナリ同國力開戦以來孤立シテ經濟財政上非常ナル不利ノ條件ノ下ニ兎ニ角今日迄戰爭ヲ繼續シ得タルハ彼等國民ノ心理作用ニ負フ處頗ル大ニシテ之レニヨリテ戰時ニ於ケル財政經濟上ノ諸問題方國民ノ心理状態ト密接ノ關係ヲ有スルノ事實ハ一層明白ニ證明セラレタリ獨逸ニ於ケル軍事公債募集、各種食料問題及中央銀行ニ於ケル金貨ノ蒐集ヲ初メトシ勞働問題、國民生活費ノ節約問題、中等階級生活ノ状態等其成行ヲ詳細ニ觀察スルトキハ同國ニ於テハ今回ノ戰爭ハ全ク國民的競争ト云フヘク戰爭繼續ノ能否ハ一ニ繫テ國民ノ雙肩ニアリ曩ニ同國ニ於テハ現金ヲ用ヒサル仕拂方法方國家財政ノ維持ニ必要ナリト唱ヘラルルニ至ルヤ平常斯カル仕拂方法ニ熟セサル國民ノ多數ハ勞力ト時間トヲ顧ス家賃ノ仕拂醫師ヘノ謝禮ニ至ル迄皆此方法ヲ實行スルニ至レリト云フ

右ノ如キ次第ナルヲ以テ獨逸内部ノ抵抗力ハ國民多數ノ協同的犧牲ノ精神ニ基クコト大ニシテ已ニ彼等ノ精神上ノ緊張力ハ其極點ニ達シタリ今後此精神力ニシテ一度弛緩ヲ見ルニ至ラハ同國内部ノ持久力ハ非常ニ減少スルニ至ルヘク昨今同國政界ニ於テ外交内政問題ニ關スル國內ノ論争激烈トナリ其結果國民ノ一致的團結心ヲ害スルコト甚シ其人民モ漸次戰爭ニ對シ冷淡トナルノ傾向著ルシク目下獨逸ハ聯合軍ノ東西ヨリ總攻撃ヲ受ケ同國ノ運命ハ最モ危急ニ頻スルノ秋ナルニモ拘ハラヌ「クロイツ、ツアイツング」(保守黨機關紙)「ベル

リナー、ターゲラット」(自由左黨新聞)等ノ論說ニ於テ現在ノ國民精神状態ヲ記述スル處ヲ見ルニ一般國民ハ其危急ノ時機ニ際シ頗ル戦争ニ冷淡トナリ昔日ノ如キ緊張力ヲ失ヒ殆ト時局ノ重大ナルヲ解セサルモノノ如ク彼等ハ集合スレハ其話題ハ依然トシテ食料問題其他ニ對スル政府ノ措置ヲ攻撃スルコトニシテ又各種ノ享樂ニ耽ルモノ頗ル多シト云フ、言フ迄モナク獨逸國民ノ戰爭ニ對スル覺悟、協同一致ノ精神ノ強弱ハ戰時ニ於ケル同國今後ノ持久力ニ關係スルコト大ナルノミナラス將來ノ恢復問題ニ付キテモ非常ナル影響ヲ及ボスモノナリ

戰後ニ於ケル外國爲替相場ノ調節政策 戰後ニ於ケル外國爲替相場ノ調節政策左ノ如シ  
(イ)現在採リツツアル手段 外國ニ於ケル獨逸ノ爲替相場下落ノ原因ハ主トシテ國內ニ於ケル貨幣ノ下落ト外國ニ對スル貸借關係トノ二方面ニ存シ之レカ恢復ニ付テモ自ラ内外兩方面ヨリ貨幣價值ノ恢復ヲ企圖スルヲ要シ國內ニ於テハ紙幣ヲ整理シ正貨準備ヲ確實ニシテ外國ニ對シテハ其貸借關係ヲ有利ニ爲スコトニ力メサルヘカラス目下獨逸ハ外國爲替相場ノ調節ニ付キ根本的方法ヲ講スルコトヲ得サル事情ノ下ニアルモ同國聯邦參議院及帝國當局者ハ尙能フ限りノ手段ヲ盡シテ外國ニ對スル貸借關係ヲ有利ニセンコトヲ企テ中立國ニ對シテハ戰時ニ於ケル國家ノ利害ト一致スル範圍ニ於テ能フ限り自國貨物ノ輸出方法ヲ講シ輸出制限規定、輸出手續等ヲモ寬大ニシ輸出品ノ代金運賃等ハ成ルヘク外國ノ貨幣ヲ以テ仕拂ハシムルコトトシ外國ニ對スル貸金ノ如キモ力メテ之レヲ回收セシムルコトニ力メ外國產輸入煙草等ニ對シ重稅ヲ課シ贅澤品輸入制限規定ヲ發布シタル外戰時ニ於ケル獨逸



ノ外國ニ對スル金錢受拂業務ヲ中央銀行外小數銀行ノ手ニ集中シ爲替相場ノ調節緩和策ヲ講スルコトトナリタルカ其後各地ニ於ケル獨逸爲替相場ハ依然トシテ改善セラレルヲ見サルモ右新制度ナカリセハ尙一層ノ不利ヲ見タルヤモ知ルヘカラス獨逸ニ於テハ來ルヘキ戰時經濟ヨリ平時經濟ニ移ル過渡期ニ於テハ國家個人ノ利害ヲ調査シ監督スル爲メ戰後一定ノ期間聯邦ノ參議院ヲシテ現在有スル經濟上其他ノ事項ニ關スル獨斷專行ノ權限ヲ保留セシムルコト必要ナルハ一般ニ承認セラレル處ナルヲ以テ戰後獨逸政府ハ同國ノ輸出入貿易ニ多大ノ干涉ヲ爲シ爲替相場ノ調節ニ付テモ亦中央銀行其他ノ小數銀行團ヲ通シテ種々畫策スルモノト認メサルヘカラス

(ロ)戰後輸入貨物ニ對シテ採ル可キ手段 獨逸政府ハ戰時ハ勿論戰後ト雖爲替相場ヲ調節シ正貨準備ヲ維持シ國內多様ノ財政上及經濟上ノ要求ヲ充タサンカ爲メ各種ノ手段ヲ講シテ國民ノ衣食住其他ノ生活ニ多大ノ干涉ヲ爲シ國民ヲシテ努メテ節儉ヲ守ラシメ條約其他特別ノ國際的協定等ノ締結セラレル場合ノ外ハ外國品ハ贅澤品其他享樂手段ニ供スヘキモノハ引續キ其輸入ヲ制限シ必要品ト雖能フ限リ內國產貨物若クハ之レカ代用品ヲ用ヒシムル等ノ方針ヲ採ルニ至ルヘク殊ニ戰時ヨリ平時ニ移ル過渡期ニ於テハ政府ハ爲替相場、船舶、波止場、其他ノ關係上先ツ國家ノ存立、國民ノ生活等ニ必要缺クヘカラスル物資ノ輸入ヲ許シ比較的緊急且ツ重要ナラサル貨物ハ其輸入ヲ制限若クハ一時禁止スルノ手段ヲ採ラサルヲ得サルヘク是等輸入貨物ノ代金仕拂ニ付テモ成ルヘク獨逸ニ有利ナル方法、條件ヲ以テセンコトニ力メ自國貨幣若クハ自國產貨物ノ對價ヲ以テ之レニ充テンコトヲ努ムルニ

至ルヘシ

尙獨逸ニ於テ戰後國民ハ各階級共著ルシク其生活ヲ制限シ消極的ニ國民ノ所得ヲ増加スルコトノ必要ナルハ一般ニ認メラル、處ニシテ戰後政府其他ハ租稅政策、關稅政策、社會政策ヲ初メ行政上、教育上其他社會的各種ノ手段ヲ講シテ節約實行ニ努力スルニ至ルヘク法律上若クハ事實上戰後ニ於テモ引續キ贅澤品其他不急ノ享樂手段ハ之レカ輸入ヲ制限若クハ禁止スルニ至ルヘキハ大體ノ趨勢ナリト云ハサルヘカラス戰時中衛戍總督ハ軍令ヲ以テ贅澤品ノ輸入ヲ制限シタルノ外婦人ノ服裝ヲ制限シ能フ限リ鬘<sup>ヒシ</sup>積又ハ裝飾ノ爲メ多量ノ地質ヲ使用スルニ至ランコトヲ防止スル爲メ特殊ノ婦人階級ニ對シテハ其衣類裁縫ノ寸法ヲ一定シ之レニ使用スヘキ地質分量ヲモ制限シ未成年勞働者ニ對シテハ強制貯蓄ヲ實行セリ又婦人ノ衣裝、帽子ノ流行ニ付テモ巴里ノ流行ニ對抗シテ將來ハ獨逸ニ於テ之レヲ案出シ獨逸國內ハ勿論能フヘクンハ世界ニ迄普及セシムル目的ヲ以テ有力ナル團體組織セラレ尙ホ開戰以來獨逸ニ於テハ外國傳來ノ文物風習ヲ排斥スルノ運動盛トナリ外國起源ノ言語ハ固有ノ言葉ヲ以テ之ニ代ヘ又各種ノ外國品ハ內地產品ヲ以テ之レニ代ヘントスル傾向盛ナリ戰後ニ於テモ右ノ如キ傾向ハ其程度ノ問題ハ姑ク措キ同國社會ノ有力ナル方面ニ於テ依然繼續セラレ、モノト認ムヘク食料品、飼料等獨逸ニ於テ缺乏ヲ感シツ、アル貨物ニ對シテモ種々ノ方法ヲ以テ之レカ消費ヲ節約シ輸入ヲ減少シ農業ヲ獨立セシメントスルノ論モ盛ニシテ帝國議會ニ於テモ農業者ハ今回ノ戰爭ニ於テ肉類其他ノ脂肪カ大ニ缺乏シタルハ飼料ノ不足ニ基クモノニシテ將來獨逸ハ外國產飼料ニ對シ高率ナル保護關稅ヲ設クルコト絶



對ニ必要ナル旨ヲ唱ヘ政府當局者モ保護關稅制度カ農業ノ獨立ニ效果アルコトヲ認ムル旨宣言シタリ極端ナル一例トシテハ獨逸保守黨議員中ニハ戰後モ或程度ニ於テ現在ノ如キ切符制度ヲ維持スルノ必要アル旨眞面目ニ唱フルモノサヘアリ

(ハ)戰後輸出貨物ニ對シテ採ルヘキ手段 前記ノ如ク獨逸ニ於テ目下政府監督ノ下ニ爲替業務ノ獨占ヲ行ヒツ、アル帝國銀行其他ノ銀行金融業者間ニ戰後獨逸爲替相場調節ノ重要ナル方法ノ一トシテ企畫セラレツ、アルハ將來獨逸ヨリ外國ヘ輸出スヘキ貨物ニ付テハ能ク限リ其國ノ貨幣ヲ以テ仕拂ヲ爲サシムヘシトノ論ニシテ之レニヨリ獨逸當業者ハ該貨物ノ英國ニ於ケル現在價格及貨幣換算率ノ二方面ヨリ同時ニ利益ヲ收ムルコトヲ得ヘキナリ右ハ獨逸ノ獨占的貨物ニシテ輸入國ニ於テ必要缺クヘカラサルモノニ付キテハ其實行ハ不可能ニハアラサルヘシ例ヘハ目下獨逸ヨリ瑞典其他ノ中立國ニ輸出スルコトヲ許可スル石炭ニ付キテ聯邦參議院ハ必ス輸入國ノ貨幣ヲ以テ之レカ代金ノ仕拂ヲ爲サシメ石炭業者ニ對シテハ右諸國ニ於ケル普通ノ場合ト石炭ノ價格ニ相當スル外國貨幣ヲ平準相場ヲ以テ換算シタル獨逸貨幣ヲ交付シ其間ノ爲替相場ノ差異ニヨル利益、石炭價格騰貴ヨリ生スル利益ハ帝國銀行之レヲ收メ居ル有様ニシテ右分配率ハ目下政府對當業者間ニ問題トナリツ、アリ

其他外國トノ競争アル獨逸貨物ニ就テモ獨逸當局者ハ成ルヘク輸入國商人ヲシテ右ノ如キ仕拂方法ヲ爲サシムルニ力ムヘク輸入國商人側ヨリ云ヘハ右ノ如キ仕拂方法ヲ爲スト雖該貨物ノ價格ハ彼等カ戰前ニ於テ仕拂ヒタル價格ニ過キササルヲ以テ普通ノ場合ニ於テハ右ハ消費者ニ取リテ別ニ新タナル苦痛ヲ増スモノニアラス從テ他國貨物ト競争ヲ爲ス上ニ於テモ該輸入國ニ於ケル内外ノ競争者カ同種貨物ヲ戰前ニ於ケルヨリ一層廉價ニ賣却シ得ルニ至リタル場合等其後特別ノ變化ノ起リタル例外ノ外ハ敢テ戰前ニ比シ特別ノ困難ハ之レナカルヘシト云フニアリ若シ平準相場ニヨル仕拂方法ヲ採ラシムル結果トシテ消費減少シ若クハ戰爭ノ爲メ獨逸ヨリノ輸出カ減少ヲ見ルヘキ場合ニハ他ニ右貨物ヲ一層有利ニ利用シ得ルカ如キ特別ノ場合ヲ除クノ外ハ獨逸ニ於テ爲替相場調節ノ任ニ當ル者ハ競争ノ程度其他各々其場合ニ應シテ漸次ニ貨幣ノ換算率ヲ引下クルコトヲ許スヘシト云フ

右ノ如キ方法ヲ實行スルノ困難ハ内外兩方面ニ存スルモ殊ニ獨逸内部ノ各商工業者ノ競争モアリ其間ノ關係ハ複雜ニシテ同種商工業者ノ利害ハ必シモ互ニ一致スルモノニ非ス之レ即チ獨逸ニ於テ目下各種工業カ漸次益々集中セントスル顯著ナル傾向ヲ示シ各同種商工業者ノ間ニ盛ニ合同若クハ利益協同團體ノ組織ノ主張セララル理由ノ一ニシテ已ニ化學工業其他ヲ初メトシ種々ノ商工業者ノ間ニ共同的組織ヲ見ルニ至リタル所以ナリ尙獨逸兩國共通ノ輸出品例ヘハ「ホツプ」等ノ如キモノニ付テハ各當事者ノ利害ヲ調和スルコト一層困難ニシテ現在ニ於テ獨逸、奧兩國ノ當局者カ採リツツアル方針ニ付テハ兩國國內ニ於テモ尙各方面ニ種々ナル反對アリ兩國當局者ハ互ニ協同ニテ國內ニ於ケル商工業ニ干涉ヲ爲シ公平ニ同一方針ヲ確守セシムルノ外ナシト云フ

(二)戰後ニ於ケル外資輸入ト爲替相場 戰後獨逸ハ國內ノ食料品、原料品其他戰時中消耗シタル各種必需品ノ輸入ヲ爲ス必要アリ其金額モ亦巨額ニ達スヘク獨逸ヨリノ輸出ハ戰前



ノ如ク大ナルヲ期待シ得サルヲ以テ如何ニ有利ニ解釋スルモ平和克復後少ナクトモ當分ノ間ハ獨逸貨幣ノ爲替相場ハ容易ニ恢復スルノ見込ナカルヘク右爲替相場ノ下落及變動ハ外國ニ於テ相當ナル條件ヲ以テ獨逸商工業者カ短期長期ノ借款ヲ成立セシムルコトヲ妨害スルモノニシテ若シ強テ比較的有利ナル條件ヲ以テ資金ノ借入ヲ爲サントセハ其元本ノ仕拂ハ金貨若クハ外國貨幣ヲ以テ之レヲ爲スコトヲ要スヘク果シテ右償還期限ニ至ラハ獨逸ノ爲替相場カ相當ノ程度ニ於テ恢復シ其金貨準備カ確實ノモノトナルヘキヤハ蓋シ何人モ豫言シ難キ處ナリ (以上八月十八日附)

(二) 獨逸商工業ノ戰後恢復政策討議

(通商公報第三七六號)

(大正五年十月二十七日附在瑞典帝國特命全權公使內田定植報告)

獨逸商工業ノ戰後恢復政策ニ就キテハ豫テヨリ同國當局者商工業者ヲ初メトシ一般經濟界ニ關係ヲ有スル各方面ノ學者實際家等ニ於テ本問題カ同國將來ノ消長ニ重大ナル影響ヲ及ボスモノナルコトヲ認メ各方面ヨリ種々實際的攻究(本誌第三五八號本欄「獨逸商工業ノ戰後恢復政策」參照)ヲナシツ、アルカ戰爭ノ結果同國ニ於ケル重要大商工業ノ多クハ益々集中統一セントスルノ傾向ヲ示シ鑛業、製鐵業、造船業、運送業、銀行業者等ニアリテハ既ニ資本ノ集中企業ノ統一乃至合同ノ趨勢顯著ニシテ企業合同ニ對スル國家監督ノ方法如

何ハ既ニ同國官民間ノ一大問題トナリツ、アルモノニシテ其他主トシテ外國ヘノ輸出ヲ目的トスル機械工業、化學工業等ニアリテモ主トシテ外國ニ於ケル同種工業ニ對スル競争力ヲ増加スルノ必要上生産ノ教程ヲ高メ國內同業者間ニ於ケル無益ナル競争ヲ避ケン爲メ利益<sup>インタエレッセン、ゲマインシャフト</sup>共 同 團 體其他ノ協同的組合ヲ組織シタルモノ多シ固ヨリ右商工大企業ノ集中統一ヲ促シタル原因ハ種々存在スルモ要スルニ戰爭力獨逸ノ生産組織、富ノ分配ニ及ボシタル影響ト是等大企業者ノ内外國ニ對スル競争増進ノ關係トニヨルモノニシテ此事實ハ同時ニ同國經濟界ニ對シ各種ノ新問題新關係ヲ發生セシメツ、アリ

又平和克復ノ後獨逸カ戰時經濟ヨリ平時經濟ニ復セントスル過渡期ニ際シ同國經濟界ノ解決セサルヘカラサル各種ノ問題ハ頗ル複雑多方面ニシテ戰後軍需材料品ノ補給、食料、飼料ノ輸入、工業原料ノ供給、一般商工業者ノ輸出入貿易ノ復活等ヲ圖ルニ當リテハ船腹使用問題、波止場倉庫使用問題、爲替相場ノ調節問題、勞働者ノ復職問題、資金融通問題等ト直接密接ナル關係ヲ有シ是等各種ノ問題ヲ同國一般ノ有利ニ解決シ實行スルニハ是非共當局者及當業者ノ協力ヲ要スルモノト認メラレタルカ獨逸當局者ハ右ニ關シ既ニ其大體ノ調査ヲ了シ之レカ實行ノ任ニ當ルヘキ諸種ノ機關ノ設立ニモ著手セントスルニ至レルト當業者側ニ於テモ亦共同シテ自他ノ權利利益ヲ保護増進シ兼テ國家ノ利益トモ調和セシメンカ爲メ全國ニ於ケル同業者全部ヲ網羅スル大規模ノ組合ヲ組織シ右過渡期ニ實行セラルヘキ各種ノ處置ニ付協定スルコトニ決シ輸入業者、輸出業者、大卸賣業者、海運業者等ニ付テハ既ニ右ノ如キ組合ノ成立ヲ見タリ尙各種工業者側ニ於テモ協同シテ原料供給問題ヲ解決センカ



爲メ共同ノ機關ヲ設クルニ至ルヘシト云フ  
本年九月二十八日開會シタル獨逸帝國議會ニ於テモ各黨派ハ豫メ前記各種ノ問題ニ付當局者ノ方針ヲ聽取シ之レト協議ヲ遂クルコトヲ必要ト認メ商工業委員會ヲ召集スルニ至リタルカ前帝國大藏大臣現同內務大臣ヘエルフェリツヒハ十月十四日同委員會第一回ノ會議ニ出席シ本件ニ關スル政府ノ大體方針ニ付述フル所アリ氏ハ先ツ今回ノ戰爭ニヨリ獨逸經濟界ノ蒙レル各種ノ損害ヲ列舉シ(一)エルサス州、東普魯西ノ一部ハ兵燹ニ罹リテ破壊セラレタルモノ數十億麻克ノ價額ニ達シ(二)海運業者ハ船舶ノ押收擊沈等ニヨリ巨額ノ資本ヲ喪失シ(三)金屬類徵發ノ結果各種工場内ニ於ケル現存機械類ハ戰後之レヲ再造シ若クハ修理補填スルコトヲ要シ(四)戰時中國内ノ資本ハ用途ヲ變更シ生産的目的ニ使用セラル、コト甚ク少ナクシテ大部分ハ專ラ軍費ニ投セララルニ至リタルハ戰時中國内ニ於ケル銀行貯蓄機關等ニ於ケル預金カ循環シテ軍事公債ノ拂込ニ充當セラレツ、アルノ事實ニ徴スルモ明ラカニシテ(五)外國ニ於ケル獨逸ノ投資ハ企業カ差押ヲ受ケ又ハ清算ヲ命セラレタル結果竝ニ公債、株券、社債券其他ノ外國有價證券カ價格ヲ失フニ至リタル結果非常ナル損害ヲ蒙ルニ至レリ(六)戰爭ノ爲メ多數ノ死者、不具者ヲ出シ多大ノ勞力ヲ失フニ至リタルノミナラス其他ノ勞力ト雖大部分ハ戰爭及之レカ遂行ニ必要ナル各種ノ勞働ニ吸收セラレ從テ女子、小兒ニシテ現在各種ノ勞働ニ從事スルモノ極メテ多數ニ至レリ是等ハ獨逸民族將來ノ利益ノ爲メ戰後能ク限リ速ニ勞働界ヨリ撤退セシムルノ必要アリト述ヘ次ニ當局者ハ獨逸經濟界カ戰時經濟ヨリ平時經濟ニ移ル過渡期ニ於テハ是非共之レヲ指揮シ干涉スルノ

必要アリ之レヲ以テ政府ハ千九百十四年八月ノ聯邦參議院令ニ基キ右過渡期ニ於ケル種々ノ經濟問題ヲ處理解決セシムル爲メ帝國委員ヲ任命シタリ右委員ノ主タル任務ハ(一)出征軍人ヲシテ戰後速ニ生産的活動ニ復歸セシメ(二)必要缺クヘカラサル勞力ヲ迅速ニ補充セシメ(三)負傷兵ノ救濟(四)婦女小兒勞働者ノ撤去(五)戰時中一部施行ヲ停止スルニ至リタル勞働保護法ヲ復活セシムルニアリト言ヒ更ニ戰後諸種ノ企業ニ對シ流動資本ヲ調達シ之レヲ充實セシムルノ方法トシテハ(一)生産ノ工程ヲ高メ之レカ利用ヲ十分ニスルコト(二)極端ナル節儉ヲ實行セシムルコトニシテ右ハ戰時中既ニ一部分實行セラレツ、アル所ナリ(三)戰爭ノ目的ノ爲メ投セラレタル資本ハ之レカ用途ヲ變更セシメテ平時經濟上ノ目的ニ使用セシムルコト(四)固定的事業竝ニ流動的事業ニ對シ能ク限リ多クノ資本ヲ供給スルコト(五)都市ニ於ケル不動産所有者及海運業者ニ對シ資金ヲ融通スルコト(六)戰時中全然其事業ヲ中止スルニ至リタル各種ノ商業ニ對シ援助ヲ與ヘ之レカ復活ヲ圖ルコト(七)貨幣ノ爲替相場ヲ高ムルコト(八)軍事公債ニ流動性ヲ與ヘ軍費ニ投セラレタル資本ニ運轉ノ途ヲ與フルコト等ニシテ要スルニ戰時平時兩經濟推移ノ過渡期ニ於ケル獨逸經濟上ノ大問題ハ大別シテ勞働問題、資金調達、原料供給ノ三トナスコトヲ得ルモノニシテ現在政府ノ任命シタル帝國委員ハ特ニ原料供給問題、運送問題、爲替相場問題ニ付攻究中ナリト述ヘ最後ニ此等大問題ヲ解決スルニ當リテハ行政機關、立法機關ノ活動ヲ要スルノ外各方面ノ實際家、專門家ノ經濟技術上ノ助力ヲモ仰カサルヘカラサルヲ以テ政府ハ廣ク金融業者、運送業者、財政家、商業者、工業者、農業者等各方面ノ人士ヲ網羅スル一大顧問機關ヲ設置スル筈ニテ各



種專門事項ニ就テハ更ニ各々部分ヲ分チテ幾多ノ調査機關ヲ設ケ之レテ其下ニ附屬セシムルコト、シ右顧問會議ニ於ケル決議ノ實施ハ專ラ前記帝國委員及帝國內務省ヲシテ之レニ當ラシムルコト、シ政府ハ右帝國委員ヲシテ迅速ニ其職務ヲ遂行セシムル様努力スヘシト述ヘタリ

右ヘエルフエリツヒノ説明シタル政府ノ方針ハ大體ニ於テ各黨派委員ノ贊同スル所トナリタルカ唯社會黨委員ノミハ同黨豫テヨリノ主張ニ基キ戰時中現ニ獨逸ニ於テ行ハル、諸種ノ分配制度ハ或程度マテ戰後引續キ存續セシメンコトヲ主張セリ尙同黨委員ハ國民自由黨委員ト共ニ議會閉會中引續キ右商業委員會ヲ開會セシメ各種ノ問題ノ研究ニ從事セシメンコトヲ提議シタルカ委員會ハ議事進行ノ模様ニヨリ後日之カ賛否ヲ決スルコトトシ右提案ハ一先ツ撤回セラレタリ委員會ハ第一着トシテ原料供給問題ニ付討議ヲ爲スヘク同會内ノ議事ハ一切之ヲ秘密ニ付シ外部ニ公表セサルコトニ決セリト云フ

(三) 獨逸ノ航海業

○獨逸ノ航海業(十一月八日官報) 本件ニ關シ佛國駐劄松井特命全權大使ヨリ本年九月十八日附テ以テ左ノ如ク譯報アリ(外務省)

八月十七日ノ「ライプチーゲル、フオルクスワイトンガ」中各國商船ト自國商船トノ情勢ヲ比較シ以テ戰後經濟上ノ競争ニ對スル國家ノ責任ヲ論スル所アリ其間自ラ獨逸戰時ノ造船業ヲ窺フニ足ルモノアリ

今左ニ「ロイド」船舶登記簿ニ依ル各國船舶比較表ヲ掲ケンニ

	一九一四年六月	一九一六年六月
英國	八、五八七	八、四五四
英殖民地	一、五三六	一、五七六
米國	一、二二三	一、二八五
奧地利	四三三	三八五
白耳義	一七三	一四四
丁抹	五七六	五八九
和蘭	七〇九	六九七
佛國	一、〇二五	九九八
獨逸	二、〇九〇	一、七〇八
希臘	四〇七	三六一
伊國	六三七	六九四
日本	一、一〇三	一、一五一
諸威	一、六五六	一、七九五
葡國	一〇五	一六四
露國	七四七	七五三



ニシテ該比較表ニ依ルトキハ聯合國側カ被レル損害ハ獨逸潛航艇ノ梁跳甚シキニ拘ハラ  
ス比較的尠少ナリト云フヘク右ハ英國ノ造船業及外國船ノ購入竝ニ敵商船ノ捕獲等ニ依  
リ其補充迅速ニ行ハレ居ルカタメナリ之ニ反シ獨逸側ノ損害ハ併セテ百四十萬噸ニ達シ  
一見巨大ニ過クルカ如キモ之レ單ニ開戦後ノ減少ノミヲ算シテ其後ノ新造船舶ハ之ヲ計  
上シ居ラサルニ依ルモノナリ

獨逸新造船舶ニ關シテハ正確ナル報道ノ據ルヘキモノ公表セラレスト雖モ過般漢堡亞米  
利加會社重役ノ語リタル所ニ依レハ將ニ獨逸船舶ノ新勢力ヲ成サントスルモノ次ノ如シ

(一) 漢堡亞米利加	(二) 北獨逸「ロイド」	(三) 「ブレイメン、ハンザ」、 「ブレイメン、ハンブル ヒ、アフリカ」及「ハンブ ルゲル、コスモス」併セテ
五、〇〇〇 隻 (船名「ビス マルク」) 三、〇〇〇 隻 (「チルビッ ツ」) 三、〇〇〇 隻 一八、〇〇〇 隻	三、〇〇〇 隻 (船名「コロ ン ブス」) 一六、〇〇〇 隻 (「デン ゲル」) 一一、〇〇〇—一三、〇〇〇 隻	九〇〇—一三、〇〇〇 隻

右新造船ハ單ニ巨船タルノミナラス速力ニ於テモ優秀ノモノタラシムル計畫ナリト云フ

奧太利洪牙利國法令



## 奧太利洪牙利國法令

### 第一 通商禁止ニ關スル件

#### (一) 敵國人ノ營業ニ關スル強制管理

(通商公報第三五六號)

(大正五年八月十二日附在蘭帝國  
特命全權公使落合謙太郎報告)

曩ニ獨國ニ於テ同國內ニ在ル敵國人經營ノ營業ヲ強制管理ニ付スルコトハナシタルカ今回  
奧國ニ於テモ右ニ倣ヒ敵國ニ對スル報復手段ナリト稱シ管理者若ハ監督者敵國ニ在ル場合  
收得ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ敵國ニ送ル場合若ハ資本ノ全部又ハ一部カ敵國在住者ニ屬スル場合  
ニハ當該營業ヲ強制管理ニ付スルコトトシ加之何時ニテモ主務大臣ノ處分ニヨリ右強制管  
理ノ下ニ在ル營業ヲ解散シ又ハ之ヲ賣却シ得ルコトトシ定メ尙家屋土地其他ノ財産及財産權  
ニモ右規則ヲ準用スルコトトセリ

#### (二) 奧國ニ於ケル敵國人特許制限

(通商公報第三六四號)



(大正五年八月二十五日附在蘭帝國特命全權公使落合謙太郎報告)

奧國ニ於テハ今回報復的措置ナリト稱シ英、佛、露、伊ノ諸敵國人ニ屬スル特許權其他ニ關シ規則ヲ發布シ主務官廳ニ於テ申請ニ依リ英、佛、露、伊國人ニ屬スル特許權ノ制限又ハ消滅ヲ命スルコトヲ得ヘク又其使用權ヲ他人ニ許與スルヲ得ベキコトトシ英、佛國人ニ關シテハ意匠及商標權ニ關シテモ同様ノ規定ヲ設ケ尙佛、英、伊、露ノ諸國人ニ對シ新々ニ特許意匠商標ニ關スル權利ヲ付與スルヲ禁止(但シ願出ハ之レヲ受理ス)セリ

（譯者註）此項法令ハ英、佛、露、伊ノ諸國ニ對シテハ特許權ノ制限又ハ消滅ヲ命スルコトヲ得ヘク又其使用權ヲ他人ニ許與スルヲ得ベキコトトシ英、佛國人ニ關シテハ意匠及商標權ニ關シテモ同様ノ規定ヲ設ケ尙佛、英、伊、露ノ諸國人ニ對シ新々ニ特許意匠商標ニ關スル權利ヲ付與スルヲ禁止(但シ願出ハ之レヲ受理ス)セリ

(一) 諸國人ノ營業ニ關スル特許權

第一 商標法ニ關スル事

奧太利洪牙利國法令

北米合衆國法令



# 北米合衆國法令

## 第一 中立規則ニ關スル件

### (一) 獨對伊戰爭ニ關スル中立規則

#### NEUTRALITY-GERMANY AND ITALY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and Italy;

And Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing with-



in the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, Therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory

and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.
2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.
6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transi-



ently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the

number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the thirtieth of August, instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted



to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and

no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a



belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with both of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war," yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves



in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President;

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

(No. 1343.)

(二) 澳、勃、獨、士對羅馬尼戰爭ニ關スル中立規則

NEUTRALITY-AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BULGARIA, GERMANY,  
TURKEY, AND ROUMANIA.

By THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA,  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, and Turkey on the one side and Roumania on the other;

And Whereas the United State is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence



of the contest :

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war :

Now, Therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve any of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent or belligerents.
2. Enlisting or entering into the service of any of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of any of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.
6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of any of the belligerents who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)



8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of any, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of any of the said belligerents.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 18th of September, instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war



or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of

war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her



within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expressions of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be organized or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily

known as "contraband of war," yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the denalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President;

北米合衆國法令



北米合衆國法令

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ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State.  
(No. 1347.)

第二 中立態度ニ關スル件

(一) 米國領海附近ニ於テ英國軍艦カ臨檢ヲ爲シタルコトニ關スル英米兩國ノ交渉 (米國外交文書)

HOVERING OF BRITISH WARSHIPS NEAR THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

File No. 763. 72111/3176.

Collector of Customs Hamilton to the Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM SERVICE,  
Norfolk, Va., November 20, 1915.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith an affidavit filed in this office at 3 p. m. November 19th, by Charles Moller, Master of the Danish steamship *Vindland*. The

affidavit is self-explanatory.

The Master of the *Vindland*, upon filing the affidavit, stated he was under instructions to remain here for the present, and his vessel has not offered to clear. The chart, which the affidavit sets forth as accompanying same, was delivered at this office to-day, November 20th. It is rather large and bulky, and is being held in this office subject to instruction.

Respectfully,

NORMAN R. HAMILTON.

INCLOSURE.

I, the undersigned, Captain Charles Moller, Master of the Danish steamship *Vindland*, herewith beg to make the following report to the American authorities concerned:

I left New York with my ship on the 10th day of November, 1915, at 5 a. m., in ballast, for Norfolk, Virginia, to load a cargo of coal for South America. At 7.15 a. m. dropped pilot at Scotland L. V., about 8.45 a. m. we sighted what later appeared to be a British warship, name unknown, steering a northerly course towards us. We changed our course immediately in order to get close under land and within the

北米合衆國法令

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three-mile limit. When abreast of Sea Girt Light, the warship was bearing down on us, and closing in on us rapidly, and were presently hoisting signals for us to stop. We ignored his signals but proceeded on our course, now only two miles off land and still getting closer. We, however, dipped our flag in salutation, which was answered by war vessel, at the same time pulling down his signal, but he did not give up following us. We approached the coast within one mile all the way.

At 11.30 a. m. passed Barnegat, one mile distant.

At 1.15 p. m. passed Brigantine L. V. on port bow.

At 5.35 p. m. passed Hereford Light, three miles distant.

At 6.35 p. m. passed McCries Gas Buoy, close inside.

Near Five Fathom Bank Light Vessel the darkness and haze setting in forced the British ship to get farther out, whereas we took the channel keeping close to the American coast. Between Hereford Light and McCries Gas Buoy, we again sighted the Br. warship coming around the light vessel, steering towards us. As it was impossible at this spot to keep within the three-mile limit, we took the Cape May Channel and anchored inside the Breakwater for the night. We left the Breakwater for Norfolk at 4 a. m. on the 12th, following the coast within the three-mile limit all the way. As it was hazy, nothing further was seen of the British warship. We arrived

at Norfolk 8.15 p. m. Nov. 12th, 1915.

I have marked out our course on the accompanying chart and also the route of the warship which was inside the three mile limit when ordering us to stop.

My ship is in legitimate trade and was in transit from one American port to another American port, and I hereby make record of the occurrence as it happened within American territory, while at the same time I have asked my Government to protest against what is a violation of the International rules governing the seas.

CHAS. MOLLER,

Master, S. S. "Vindland."

STATE OF VIRGINIA, *City of Norfolk, to wit:*

Personally appeared before me, Charles Moller, whose name is signed to foregoing writing and declared same to be true and correct.

Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1915.

(SEAL)

L. B. FOSTER, N. P.

My commission expires May 7/17.



File No. 763. 72111/3250.

*The British Ambassador to the Acting Secretary of State.*

BRITISH EMBASSY,

*Washington, November 27, 1915.*

MY DEAR MR. ACTING SECRETARY: I hasten to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date informing me that according to an affidavit of the master of the Danish ship *Vindland* he was followed within the 3-mile limit by a British warship.

I have at once communicated the sense of your letter by telegraph to the British Naval authorities in order that an enquiry may be instituted, and I will not fail to communicate to you the results of such enquiry with as little delay as possible.

I am, etc.,

CECIL SPRING RICE.

File No. 763. 72111/3204.

*The British Ambassador to the Secretary of State.*

BRITISH EMBASSY,

*Washington, December 1, 1915.*

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: With further reference to Mr. Polk's informal letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the statements made by the master of the steamship *Vindland* to the effect that he was followed by a British cruiser within American territorial waters, I have the honour to inform you that I have now received a short report from the British naval authorities with regard to this incident. A more detailed report is, I understand, being forwarded to me.

I am informed that the facts of the case are not as stated by the Master of the *Vindland*. The Admiral adds that the British ships of war employed in the Atlantic have strict orders against the violation of American territorial waters and he has every reason to believe that these orders have been carefully observed. I will not fail to communicate to you the detailed report as soon as it is received.

I am, etc.,

CECIL SPRING RICE.



File No. 763. 72111/3242.

*The British Ambassador to the Secretary of State.*

No. 429.)

BRITISH EMBASSY,

Washington, December 11, 1915.

SIR:

With reference to my personal Note of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inform you that a more detailed report has now been received with regard to the case of the steamship *Vinland*, the master of which stated that he had been chased by a British cruiser within the territorial waters of the United States.

The captain of the cruiser in question states that at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, November 10, while he was steaming N. N. E. at 10 knots, with Barnegat Lighthouse abeam, distance 5 miles, a steamer was observed coming down ahead. At 11.10 a. m., when distant some three to four miles she altered her course and steered in straight for the shore. The Captain estimated that when she altered her course she was four miles from land.

Seeing that it would be impossible to stop her before she reached territorial waters the Captain of the British cruiser turned his ship round and stopped outside Barnegat Buoy, hoisting the signal "What ship?" The *Vinland* replied only by

hoisting Danish colours, proceeding down the coast well inside the three-mile limit.

The cruiser made no further signal, but followed the *Vinland* down the coast, keeping about six miles off. At 7 p. m., when off McCries Shoal Buoy, Cape May, the Captain of the cruiser received orders to return to his beat, and did so.

It is further reported that the cruiser was never within four and a half miles of the shore, nor within one mile of the *Vinland*. The cruiser was generally about three or four miles off the *Vinland*, and made no signals beyond that described above.

I am, etc.

CECIL SPRING RICE.

File No. 763. 72111/3242.

*The Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*

No. 1016.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 16, 1915.

EXCELLENCY: With reference to Your Excellency's note of the 11th instant in regard to the case of the steamship *Vinland*, in which it is stated that while His

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Majesty's Cruiser did not enter territorial waters of the United States, he "followed the *Vinland* down the coast" from Barnegat Lighthouse to off McCries Shoal Buoy, Cape May, where the Commander received orders to return to his "beat" which he did, I have the honor to refer to my informal notes of October 5<sup>1</sup> and December 22,<sup>1</sup> 1914, and April 16,<sup>1</sup> 1915, calling Your Excellency's attention to the annoyance which His Majesty's cruisers lying off the principal commercial ports of the United States and stopping and searching vessels immediately beyond American water have given to shipping, both over-sea and coastwise, and to the seriousness with which the Government of the United States regarded the hovering of belligerent warships about American coasts and ports.

In reply to my informal notes Your Excellency was good enough to assure me that His Majesty's Government had issued instructions which would prevent further molestation of American commerce in the trade lanes approximate to American waters and to the great ports of the United States. I can not forbear, therefore, from calling the recent incident in which His Majesty's cruiser practically pursued a neutral vessel bound from one American port to another in ballast for the purpose of loading

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a cargo of coal for South America, to Your Excellency's attention. As His Majesty's Government is aware, this Government has always regarded the practice of belligerent cruisers patrolling American coasts in close proximity to the territorial waters of the United States and making the neighborhood a station for their observations as inconsistent with the treatment to be expected from the naval vessels of a friendly power in time of war, and has maintained that the consequent menace of such proceedings to the freedom of American commerce is vexatious and uncourteous to the United States.

I am constrained, therefore, to request that you lay this matter before His Majesty's Government with the earnest request that instructions be issued to His Majesty's ships to desist from a practice which this Government is convinced has been maintained for long periods at a time and which is peculiarly disagreeable to it and to American traders concerned.

Accept, etc.,

ROBERT LANSING.



File No. 763. 72111/3278.

*The British Ambassador to the Secretary of State.*

BRITISH EMBASSY,

Washington, December 21, 1915.

SIR :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note No. 1016 of the 16th instant, in which, with special reference to the case of the Steamship *Vindland*, you refer to the question of belligerent cruisers patrolling the American coast, and request that the matter may be laid before His Majesty's Government with the earnest request that instructions be issued to His Majesty's ships to desist from a practice which the United States Government is convinced has been maintained for long periods at a time and which is peculiarly disagreeable—both to that Government and to American traders concerned.

Your note under reply has been communicated to His Majesty's Government, and I shall not fail to inform you of any further reply which I may be instructed to make on this subject.

I have, etc.,

CECIL SPRING RICE.

File No. 763. 72111/3256.

*The Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*

No. 1026.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 22, 1915.

EXCELLENCY: Referring to my note of December 16, 1915, in response to your note of the 11th instant, relative to the case of the steamship *Vindland*, which was followed by a British cruiser down the Atlantic coast from Barnegat Lighthouse to a point off McCries Shoal Buoy, Cape May, I have the honor to advise you of the receipt of a letter of December 15 from the Secretary of War, with which is enclosed a copy of a communication from the Commanding Officer, Coast Defense of Galveston, Fort Crockett, Texas, from which I quote as follows:

1. A British cruiser stood off the entrance to Galveston Harbor from about 10.00 a. m. to 1.00 p. m., Sunday, December 5, 1915. When asked her identity by signal from Fort San Jacinto she replied, "A registered British cruiser," and stated in reply to another query that she did not intend to enter the harbor.

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make a concession of what they regard as their belligerent rights. The rights asserted in this respect by the United States Government in previous wars will no doubt be conceded by the United States Government as well founded when exercised by others. It will be in your recollection that my predecessor, Lord Lyons, complained that Rear Admiral Wilkes had ordered the vessels under his command to anchor in such a position as to control the movements of ships desiring to enter or to depart from the port of Bermuda, and that he maintained a system of cruising in the neutral waters of Bermuda in excess of his rights as a belligerent. The charge was thus of a far more serious nature than that which the United States Government now make against His Majesty's ships. Admiral Wilkes in his reply, which was communicated officially by Mr. Secretary of State Seward to His Majesty's Legation on January 15, 1863, asserted that his vessels "But maintained a system of cruising outside of the neutral waters of Bermuda in and under our rights as a belligerent." It is clear, therefore, that this officer of the United State Government considered that his proceedings were fully justified so long as he could maintain that they had been restricted to the very practice of which the United States Government now complain, though resorted to in a far less aggravated form by His Majesty's ships, and of which they appear actually to desire to impugn the legality.

I venture to enclose herewith extracts from the official records of the United States Navy in the War of the Rebellion which will illustrate the practice followed in that war by the United States ships when conducting belligerent operations in the neighborhood of neutral territory.

In this connection I may be permitted to point out that the number of enemy merchant ships now sheltering in harbours of the United States makes it necessary for His Majesty's Government to maintain their cruisers in a position where they can have the best chance of capturing these ships if they should attempt to escape. Another urgent reason for a close and constant watch, which no doubt will be appreciated by the Naval Authorities, is the fact which I have brought to the notice of your Department and which has since formed the subject of judicial proceedings—that enemy ships received supplies of coal and provisions from neutral vessels leaving American ports. You stated in your reply to my representation that the United States Government could not go further, in any suspicious case brought to its notice, than conduct an investigation in order to determine in every possible way whether the transaction appeared to be bona fide. And in the cases of this nature which were brought before the Courts the charge was not a breach of neutrality, but merely of making false manifests. Under these circumstances, as enemy cruisers were at sea and



preying on the commerce of the allies while they drew their supplies from American ports, it was incumbent on His Majesty's Cruisers to adopt such measures as were possible in order to cut off such supplies; and for this reason it is necessary that British cruisers should maintain such a position on the high seas as to enable them to intercept such supply ships before they have accomplished their purpose.

I have the honour to add in conclusion that in communicating the foregoing considerations I am instructed by Sir Edward Grey to state that while His Majesty's Government can not abandon any of their rights, so far as they are in accordance with international law and the practice of the United States Government themselves, they will use their best endeavors in order that the exercise of such belligerent rights should be attended with as little inconvenience to neutrals as possible.

I have, etc.,

CECIL SPRING RICE.

[INCLOSURE.]

REPORT of Commander Ridgely, United States Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Santiago*

*de Cuba*, Key West, January 5, 1863:

I left the anchorage off Great Stirrup cay to visit the Windward Anchorages. On the 9th we passed through the passage between Eleuthera and Cat Islands into Exuma Sound and anchored the same day off Fernandez cay. On the 9th and 10th we passed close along San Salvador and Conception Islands and Rum cay, and on the evening of the 10th anchored at the N. E. end of Long Island off Dove cay.

On the 12th we anchored off the S. End of Eleuthera.

I left Stirrup cay for the cruising ground to the Northward of Abaco hoping to intercept vessels bound from Nassau to Charleston.

The *Octorara* is watching the Providence Channels.

All the places with the exception of Stirrup cay are British. Commander Ridgely seems to have cruised in British waters and to have stopped at British ports for belligerent purposes.

Report of Lt. Baldwin, U. S. S. *Vanderbilt*, off St. Thomas, February 25, 1863:

I came off St. Thomas with the intention of sending in a boat for information, when I received an order from Admiral Wilkes, who was in the harbor, to search the *Peterhoff*, which vessel had just sailed. I boarded her some five miles off the harbour.



REPORT from Lt. Baldwin, Barbados, March 7, 1862:

I sailed to join the U. S. S. *Alabama* at St. Pierre, Martinique. The *Alabama* having just arrived off the harbour, Commander Nichols communicated with our Consul, I remaining outside \* \* \*. The *Alabama* then examined the island of Dominica while I went to Point a Pitre, Guadeloupe. I left next morning, meeting as agreed the *Alabama* off Basse Terre, on the western side of that island. After consulting with Captain Nichols I proceeded to Isle de Aves, arranging that the *Alabama* should go to Sombroero and the Anegada passage and toward the N. side of Puerto Rico and the anchorage of the Virgin passage. I found nothing at the Isle of Aves, and after looking among the islands in the Virgin Passage went off St. Thomas, intending to send a boat in for information. As I got off the harbour the English steamer *Peterhoff* was coming out; and at the same time I received an order from Admiral Wilkes, who was at anchor in the harbor, to search her and come in and anchor.

Admiral Wilkes, March 18, 1863:

For a single vessel to blockade these roadsteads it is almost impossible. I have resorted to the plan of having two-one to be anchored at Fort de France and the other at St. Pierre, only some eight miles distant.

Admiral Wilkes, March 20, 1863:

On the subject of the squadron lying at St. Thomas, apparently watching the contrabands, I had some conversation with the Governor. \* \* \* I put it to him that there were vessels in the harbour preparing to run the blockade, and we were in these waters to prevent them if possible; that so far as the neutrality of the harbours and waters of these islands was concerned we should take care to observe it most strictly. \* \* \* I should not complain of these vessels coaling and refitting, but when they reached the high seas we should act the part of a belligerent and overhaul them. \* \* \* Therefore whether we lay at anchor or cruised off the port was of no consequence. \* \* \*

Admiral Wilkes, April 5, 1863:

You will get your command in condition to cruise off the harbour and island of St. Thomas for the purpose of intercepting contraband runners. After you leave the inner harbour of St. Thomas you will anchor at times in the outer roads to procure information. \* \* \* Bear in mind, however, that if a capture after examination proves necessary the neutrality limits must not be infringed upon.

(See the correspondence between the Government of St. Thomas and Admiral Wilkes of April, 1863.)

The Admiral states in his letter to the Governor of May 13 that "The idea of our using your harbour to make preparations or of infringing upon your neutral territory



has never been conceived. It will not appear that we have in any case done so, but, on the contrary, have avoided making captures when it was ascertained that we were within the limits of His Danish Majesty's territory." He then proceeds to describe the circumstances of the capture of the *Peterhoff*, the attempt to capture the *Neptune*, the capture of the *Dolphin*, and the boarding of the *Intervic*. All these ships were pursued after leaving the port by ships of the United State stationed for that purpose in or near the port.

Report of Admiral Wilkes May 13 of his conversation with the Governor of Martinique :

We had looked closely along the shores for any vessels that might be secreted and felt we had a right to remain outside the neutral limit.

Instructions of Admiral Wilkes May 13 to Commander Bryson :

You will proceed to cruise off the North East Channel or Abaco, where you will arrive about the dark of the moon, the time the blockade runners depart.

(See Report of Commander Clary, U. S. S. *Tioga*, May 20, 1863.)

Cruising from Benini : : : Matanilla Reef to along north end of Eleuthera to Cat Island and Exuma sound, returning to South Cays, Abaco Bahama, the Elbow, and Eastward.

Admiral Wilkes in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy of January 2 stated that "we but maintained a system of cruising outside of the neutral waters of Bermuda in and under our rights as a belligerent."

The United States ship *Iroquois* in November, 1861, hearing that the Confederate ship *Sunter* was in the port of St. Pierre, Martinique, stationed herself in the offing just beyond the marine league and kept up while there communication by boats with the shore and got the movements of the *Sunter* to be signalled to her. (See Report of Captain Palmer of November 17, November 23, and November 25, 1861.)

File No. 763. 72111/3586.

The Secretary of State to the British Ambassador. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, (No. 1152.)

Washington, April 26, 1916.

EXCELLENCE: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 20th ultimo in the case of the *Vindland* and to state that I have not failed to give the matter set forth therein careful consideration.



Your Government ask for further information as to the precise nature and grounds of the claims made by this Government as they are most anxious to recognize to the full extent any claims which are well founded in law, though unable to make a concession as to what they regard as their belligerent rights.

In reply it may be stated that the Government of the United States advances no claim that British vessels which have been and are cruising off American ports beyond the three-mile limit have not in so doing been within their strict legal rights under international law. The grounds for the objection of the Government of the United States to the continued presence of belligerent vessels of war cruising in close proximity to American ports are based, not upon the illegality of such action but upon the irritation which it naturally causes to a neutral country. The continued presence of British ships in the offings of the great American commercial centers is, I believe your Government will agree, an inevitable source of annoyance and offense. The cases of the *Vinland* and *Zealandia* show how belligerent vessels may be the cause of offense, and illustrate how the presence of vessels in such close proximity to the coast of a neutral country may easily become the cause of controversy.

The irritation aroused by such a practice was, during the American Civil War, manifested by Great Britain in the cases of the warships under the command of Rear Admiral Wilkes, U. S. N., to which you have called attention, and was the subject of protest by the British Government. The circumstances in those cases, however, were very different from the present, and the practice complained of far less offensive. The cruising, against which Great Britain protested, was done in the vicinity of small islands near the American coast which, after the blockade of the southern ports had been established, were used as rendezvous for vessels notoriously engaged in running the blockade. In the present case British cruisers are patrolling off the great ports of this country from which trade routes diverge to all parts of the world, particularly to Great Britain and her allies.

In this connection, as showing that for over a century the objections of this Government to British vessels hovering about the coasts have been maintained, I take the liberty of quoting from a letter of Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, dated May 0, 1807, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney:

It is much regretted that provision could not be obtained against the practice of British cruisers in hovering and taking stations for the purpose of surprising trade going in and out of our harbours; a practice which the British Government felt to be unjust to the dignity and rights of that nation at periods when it was neutral.

It is thus seen that the contention of his Government in the present war is in no



way a departure from the attitude taken in the early days of the Republic, the conduct of American naval officers during the Civil War, referred to above, having at least the justification of having been carried out in proximity to the seat of naval operations.

The fact that a number of German merchant vessels are laid up in American ports during the present war is not, as Your Excellency would seem to suggest, sufficient cause for the strict surveillance to which those ports are subject by British ships of war; for, I may state to you, a considerable number of American naval vessels have been constantly engaged since the war opened—and, I think Your Excellency will admit, successfully engaged—in preventing the use of American ports as bases of naval operations. Furthermore, the alleged escape of vessels from American ports with supplies for German warships at sea, which has made it necessary, as you state, for His Majesty's vessel, to take a position which would enable them to intercept such supply ships, can not now be regarded as a valid excuse for such action, because it is a matter of common knowledge that German warships have for many months been driven from the seas adjoining the coasts of the United States. In fact, Your Excellency has not called the possibility of the escape of supply ships to my attention since March, 1915. In the meantime, however, I have found it necessary to call your attention to certain instances of His Majesty's ships hovering off American ports and

communicating with boats coming out from shore and even coaling in American waters.

Further reasons, if necessary, may be adduced to oppose the British practice. In time of peace the mobilization of an army, particularly if near the frontier, has often been regarded as a ground for serious offense and been made the subject of protest by the Government of a neighboring country. In the present war it has even been the ground for a declaration of war and the beginning of hostilities. Upon the same principle the constant and menacing presence of cruisers on the high seas near the ports of a neutral country may be regarded according to the canons of international courtesy as a just ground for offense, although it may be strictly legal.

I have shown, I believe, that this Government's contention is supported not only by ample precedents extending through American and British relations since the early years of the Republic and by the analogy in the mobilization of armed forces near an international boundary, but also by the lack of a sufficient excuse for such an objectionable practice as I have had the unpleasant duty of bringing to Your Excellency's attention. I trust, therefore, that your Government will be willing to recognize my Government's contention to the extent of instructing His Majesty's cruisers to withdraw from the vicinity of the territorial waters of the United States and remain at such distances from American harbors and coasts as to avoid the annoying and inquisitorial



methods which have compelled this Government to complain formally to Your Excellency's Government. I have, etc.,

ROBERT LANSING.

(二) 海上ニ於ケル中立者ノ貿易阻礙ニ關スル英米兩國政府ノ交渉

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(九月二十六日ニニューヨーク、サン)

APOLGY MADE BY BRITAIN.

EXPRESSES REGRET FOR SEIZURE OF AMERICAN GOODS FOR MANILA. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Informal expressions of regret have been made by Great Britain to the State Department for seizure at Hongkong of American owned goods consigned to Manila on board the steamships Chinese Prince, Kafue and Aymerio. In response to a vigorous protest by the United States assurances have

been given that there would be no more seizures of this kind.

The British action first was explained on the ground that the goods were consigned to blacklisted firms. It was asserted that several of the firms were ringleaders in a junta alleged to cause a rebellion in India.

The seizure of packages from the Chinese Prince caused very bitter feeling in Manila, and a maximum fine was levied on her when she entered port with her manifest short. The fine was later reduced to \$25,000 and finally rebated when the missing goods arrived on another ship.

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(第八輯下第三八九頁以下及第九輯下第二〇七頁以下參照)

File No. 431.115 Am 319/198.

The Secretary of State to the British Ambassador,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 10, 1916.



EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of April 22, 1916, in which you refer to the fact that your Government, in December last, promised not to detain certain vessels belonging to the American Transatlantic Company, unless they should carry contraband, pending the decision of the British Prize Court in the cases of the steamer *Hocking* and the steamer *Genesee* which also belong to this company, and in which you state that Sir Edward Grey has instructed you to inform me that the vessels which have not been seized can no longer enjoy immunity from seizure unless certain assurances respecting their use are given by the company.

These vessels are owned by an American corporation organized under laws which presumably are similar to British laws respecting incorporation. In the name of this corporation these vessels were registered under the American flag, in accordance with laws which it is understood by this government are similar to British laws governing registration of vessels under the British flag. Under the laws of the United States, the American Transatlantic Company is regarded as a citizen of the United States and must doubtless be so regarded in accordance with the custom of nations.

British Prize Court decisions in relation to the ownership of different kinds of property, including vessels, appear to make it clear that a British corporation is British

in character regardless of what the political nationality of its shareholders may be.

This Government has observed that in a recent case a British Prize Court, applying an apparently well-established rule, condemned a vessel flying the German flag and refused an application of neutral claimants to establish that they were the beneficial owners of the vessel, owing the entire capital stock of the nominal owners, a subsidiary concern established according to the laws of Germany. The court ruled that the fact sought to be proved would not benefit the claimants.

This Government has also observed that the British authorities have in several instances requisitioned vessels flying the British flag, although the entire beneficial interest in them was owned by American citizens, and in connection with requests on the part of such beneficial owners, for the release of such vessels, the British Government apparently has taken the position that the vessels flying the British flag and being owned by British corporations, must, of course, be regarded as British and not as American vessels.

It appears, therefore, from different cases of the character just mentioned, that the British judicial and administrative authorities have as a rule attached no importance to beneficial ownership in determining the nationality of the vessels owned by corporate organizations but have uniformly proceeded on the theory that nationality in each



case must be determined by the flag the vessels fly or by their corporate ownership.

On the other hand, the British authorities in now seeking to condemn the ships of the American Transatlantic Company, which are owned by an American corporation and fly the American flag, on the ground, as they state, that they believe these vessels to be entirely, or to a large extent, enemy owned, apparently attach great importance to beneficial ownership and no importance to the flag or corporate ownership.

In this relation it should be observed that the company has presented to this Government evidence to show that all the company's stock is owned by American citizens. This Government has no information that the stock is not so owned.

Having in mind these and other facts as well as the applicable principles of international law, the seizure of these vessels appeared to this Government arbitrary and unwarranted. However, after having informed the British Government to that effect, this Government decided to let the matter rest after receiving from the British Government a promise that they were, in the language of a note addressed by Sir Edward Grey to the American Ambassador at London, "willing not to capture the remaining ships of the company, unless they were found to be carrying contraband, until the Prize Court has given a decision in the cases which are now pending, provided of course that the proceedings in court are not unduly prolonged by the defendants."

The owners of the vessels have informed the Department that they have complied strictly with the British Government's conditions, and the Department has no information to the contrary.

If any one of these vessels should carry contraband the British Government would be warranted in exercising their belligerent right to detain in such vessel. But the carrying of contraband by one of these vessels would, of course, furnish no legal justification for interference with other vessels carrying innocent cargoes, and the observance by the British Government of the express language of their promise respecting the immunity of these vessels would prevent any such interference.

I observe from your note that you have been instructed by Sir Edward Grey to inform me that "the immunity from capture at present enjoyed by the American Transatlantic Company's vessels can only be continued provided that an assurance is given by the company that the vessels will not trade with Scandinavia or Holland."

Under these circumstances, before giving further consideration to the matter referred to in your note I would like to be informed whether, as would appear from your note, it is the intention of the British Government to repudiate their promise respecting the treatment of these vessels which in good faith has been relied on by this Government and by the owners of these vessels.



ROBERT LANSING.

(ハ) 英國中立國ニ宛テタル烟草ヲ抑留スル件

(十月十八日ニニューヨーク、ハンランド)

TOBACCO CARGOES HELD BY BRITISH CAUSE HEAVY LOSS.

[BY CABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Tuesday.—Large consignments of tobacco from the United States for Dutch and Scandinavian ports are being held here on the representation that they fail to comply with the recent arrangement under which cargoes paid for before August 4 and shipped prior to August 30 might proceed to neutral destinations.

Many American tobacco shippers who have their own representatives in Europe with whom they do a wholesale business shipped to them under the impression that the new order would permit such action. The government however, contends that proof must be furnished that the cargoes were paid for before August 4 by the actual European buyers.

HOPE TO HAVE THE RULING MODIFIED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.—Great Britain's detention of American tobacco shipments is expected here to cause heavy losses to members of the trade in this country unless there is a modification of the British ruling. The State Department already has made informal representations and officials said to-night they hoped to clear up the misunderstanding to the satisfaction of American interests.

Besides the consignments reported held in London American tobacco valued at more than \$1,500,000 is detained aboard British ships and in warehouses at Danish ports on the charge that the shipments violated the shipping arrangement.

The interpretation applied to the arrangement by British officials was as much a surprise to officials here as it was to the American shippers. In her previous agreements for passage of shipments through the blockade lines, it was declared to-night, Great Britain never attempted to apply the doctrine of ultimate sale. The understanding here was that only a bona fide sale to European wholesalers would be required in the case of the tobacco consignments.

The regulation which stopped American tobacco shipments was issued on July 15 by the British trade department under general authority of the Orders in Council. It



prohibited the importation of tobacco to Germany or to German dealers in countries contiguous to Germany. A serious disruption to the American tobacco industry resulted, and the State Department finally procured an agreement under which all tobacco bought and paid for before August 4 and shipped before August 30 was to be admitted to Denmark and other neutral countries. A large quantity of American tobacco at once was released. Most of it had reached European ports, when it developed that Great Britain interpreted the agreement to apply, not to transactions in this country, but to final transactions in Europe.

英國抑留烟草ヲ解放スル件

(十月二十五日 ニニューヨーク、ハラルド)

BRITISH RELEASE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.—Concessions by the British government which will release for sale in neutral European countries between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 worth of tobacco now at Copenhagen and Rotterdam, and which will permit the exportation of a somewhat larger amount from this country, were announced by the British Embassy here to-day.

The State Department issued a statement regarding this in which it was said:—"Officers of the department express much satisfaction over the concession given in this case."

This is the second concession made by the British government to American tobacco growers, the whole effect having been to release for sale in neutral European markets all tobacco shipments bought and paid for and put on rail under a through bill of lading for land and sea carriage before August 31. The British restrictions on tobacco exportations went into effect July 15 last, and these concessions serve to protect the American trade from a too abrupt interruption.

英國港ニ於テ中立船ニ「バンカー、コール」

ノ供給ヲ拒絶シタル件ニ關シ米國抗議セサルノ件

(十二月七日 ニニューヨーク、ハラルド)

WASHINGTON WILL MAKE NO PROTEST.

BRITISH REFUSAL TO PERMIT COALING OF NEUTRAL VESSELS



HELD TO BE REASONABLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—It has been decided that the American government will make no general protest against the practice of refusing bunker coal at British ports to vessels not conserving allied interests. State Department officials feel that the matter is one of purely domestic control, even though it may seriously affect neutral shipping. Coal carried in British ships and stored either in British possessions or bunkers, under British lease, it is held, cannot be taken for neutral ships under any established principle of international law.

The protests that this government already has addressed to Great Britain on the subject have been based entirely upon individual cases, where it has been feared there might be undue discrimination. It is explained that the coaling privilege rests only on international comity, but that the matter of equal treatment is one with which neutral governments can properly concern themselves.

The great possibilities of damage to American trade which this control of coaling stations has given to Great Britain has led some officials to suggest the advisability of American controlled coaling stations in various parts of the world. Such a project would have the support of the State and Navy departments, and probably of the Com-

mmerce Department. It may be referred to the new Shipping Board as one of the first problems that will face that body upon its organization.

The question is regarded as almost entirely commercial rather than naval, and it is assumed that if a scheme to provide American coaling stations were carried out it would be through some semi-official rather than through an actual government body.

### (三) 英國對敵通商法擴張ニ關スル件

(イ) 取引禁止者名簿ニ關スル米國政府ノ七月二十八日附抗議及之ニ對スル英國政府ノ十月十日附回答 (英國外交文書)

Further Correspondence with the United States Ambassador respecting the "Trading with the enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915."

No. 1.

*Mr. Page, United States Ambassador at London, to Viscount Grey.*

My Lord,

*American Embassy, London, July 28, 1916.*

PURSUANT to instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to

北米合衆國法令

三二七



your Lordship the following communication which I have just received by telegraph:—

“The announcement that His Britannic Majesty’s Government has placed the names of certain persons, firms, and corporations in the United States upon a proscriptive black list, and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain, has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and the Government of the United States, and seems to the Government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade, against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms.

“The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port; and steamship lines, if it is true, of neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the black list. Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list, and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the black list as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries, as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have

been put on notice that their dealings with black-listed firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British Government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed.

“The harsh, even disastrous, effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those proscribed and in effect shut out from the general commerce of the world may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufactures to foreign countries, and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world. Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years, and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be re-established. Other concerns may be put upon the list at any time and without notice. It is understood that additions to the proscription may be made ‘whenever on account of enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies of persons, it appears to His Majesty expedient to do so’ the possibilities of undeserved injury to American citizens from such measures arbitrarily taken and of serious and incalculable interruptions of American trade are without limit.



“It has been stated on behalf of His Majesty's Government that these measures were aimed only at the enemies of Great Britain, and would be adopted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals, and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade, but it is evident that they are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all nations not involved in war. The Government of the United States begs to remind the Government of His Britannic Majesty that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the Governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well-defined international practices and understandings, which the Government of the United States deems the Government of Great Britain to have too lightly and too frequently disregarded. There are well-known remedies and penalties for breaches of blockade, where the blockade is real and in fact effective, for trade in contraband for every unneutral act by whomsoever attempted. The Government of the United States cannot consent to see these remedies and penalties altered or extended at the will of a Power or group of Powers to the injury of its own citizens, or in derogation of its own rights. Conspicuous among the principles which the civilised nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just and honourable principle that neutrals may not be condemned nor their goods confiscated,

except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in Prize Courts or elsewhere. Such safeguards the black list brushes aside. It condemns without hearing, without notice, and in advance. It is manifestly out of the question that the Government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods or applications of punishment to its citizens. Whatever may be said with regard to the legality in the view of international obligation of the Act of Parliament upon which the practice of the black list, as now employed by His Majesty's Government, is understood to be based, the Government of the United States is constrained to regard that practice as inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity, impartial fairness which should characterise the dealings of friendly Governments with one another. The spirit of reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain, the privilege long accorded to the nationals of each to come and go with their ships and cargoes, to use each other's shipping, and be served each by the other's merchants, is very seriously impaired by arbitrary and sweeping practices such as this. There is no purpose or inclination on the part of the Government of the United States to shield American citizens or business houses in any way from the legitimate consequences of unneutral acts or practices; it is quite willing that they should suffer the appropriate penalties which international law and the usage of nations have sanctioned, but His Britannic



Majesty's Government cannot expect the Government of the United States to consent to see its citizens put upon an *ex parte* black list without calling the attention of His Majesty's Government in the gravest terms to the many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations, which such an act must necessarily involve. It hopes and believes that His Majesty's Government, in its natural absorption in a single pressing object of policy, has acted without a full realisation of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue."

WALTER HINES PAGE,

No. 2.

Viscount Grey to Mr. Page, *Foreign Office, October 10, 1916.*

His Majesty's Government have had under consideration the note which your Excellency was good enough to communicate to me on the 28th July last with respect to the addition of certain firms in the United States of America to the statutory List compiled and issued in accordance with the "Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915."

2. You will recall that shortly after this Act became law, I had the honour, in my note of the 16th February last in reply to your note of the 26th January, to explain the object of the Act.\* It is a piece of purely municipal legislation, and provides that His Majesty may, by proclamation prohibit persons in the United Kingdom from trading with any persons in foreign countries who might be specified in such proclamations or in any subsequent orders. It also imposes appropriate penalties upon persons in the United Kingdom who violate the provisions of this Statute.

3. That is all. His Majesty's Government neither purport nor claim to impose any disabilities or penalties upon neutral individuals or upon neutral commerce. The measure is simply one which enjoins those who owe allegiance to Great Britain to cease having trade relations with persons who are found to be assisting or rendering service to the enemy.

4. I can scarcely believe that the United States Government intend to challenge the right of Great Britain as a sovereign State to pass legislation prohibiting all those who owe her allegiance from trading with any specified persons when such prohibition is found necessary in the public interest. The right to do so is so obvious that I feel sure that the protest which your Excellency handed to me has been founded

\* See "Miscellaneous, No. 11 (1916)."



on a misconception of the scope and intent of the measures which have been taken.

5. This view is strengthened by some of the remarks which are made in the note. It is, for instance, stated that these measures are "inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all nations not involved in war." The note then proceeds to point out that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with any of the nations now at war. His Majesty's Government readily admit that the citizens of every neutral nation are free to trade with belligerent countries. The United States Government will no doubt equally readily admit that they do so subject to the right of the other belligerent to put an end to that trade by every means within his power which is recognised by international law, by such measures, for instance, as the seizure of neutral goods as contraband, or for breach of blockade, &c. The legislation, however, to which exception is taken does not belong to that class of measures. It is purely municipal. It is an exercise of the sovereign right of an independent State over its own citizens, and nothing more. This fact has not, I feel sure, been fully realised by the Government of the United States of America, for the note maintains that the Government cannot consent to see these remedies and penalties altered and extended at will in derogation of the right of its citizens; and says that "conspicuous among the principles which the civilised nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just, and honourable principle that neutrals may not be condemned nor their goods confiscated, except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in Prize Courts or elsewhere."

6. As I have said above, the legislation merely prohibits persons in the United Kingdom from trading with certain specified individuals, who, by reason of their nationality or their association, are found to support the cause of the enemy, and trading with whom will therefore strengthen that cause. So far as that legislation is concerned, no rights or property of these specified individuals are interfered with; neither they nor their property are condemned or confiscated; they are as free as they were before to carry on their business. The only disability they suffer is that British subjects are prohibited from giving to them the support and assistance of British credit and British property.

7. The steps which His Majesty's Government are taking under the above-mentioned Act are not confined to the United States of America; the policy is being pursued in all neutral countries. Nay, more. With the full consent of the Allied Governments, firms, even in Allied countries, are being placed on the Statutory List if they are firms with whom it is necessary to prevent British subjects from trading.



These considerations may, perhaps, serve to convince the Government of the United States that the measures now being taken are not directed against neutral trade in general. Still less are they directed against American trade in particular; they are part of the general belligerent operations designed to weaken the enemy's resources.

8. I do not read your note of the 28th July as maintaining that His Majesty's Government are obliged by any rule of international law to give to those who are actively assisting the cause of their enemies, whether they be established in neutral or in enemy territory, the facilities which flow from participation in British commerce. Any such proposition would be so manifestly untenable that there is no reason to refute it. The feelings which I venture to think have prompted the note under reply must have been that the measures which we have been obliged to take will be expanded to an extent which will result in their interfering with genuine neutral commerce; perhaps, also, that they are not exclusively designed for belligerent purposes, but are rather an attempt to forward our own trade interests at the expense of neutral commerce, under the cloak of belligerency; and, lastly, that they are, from a military point of view, unnecessary.

9. Upon these points I am able to give to the Government and people of the United States the fullest assurances. Upon the first point it is true, as your note says, that the name of a firm may be added to the statutory list of persons with whom British persons may not trade whenever, on account of the enemy association of such firm, it seems expedient to do so. But the Government of the United States can feel confident that this system of prohibitions will not be carried further than is absolutely necessary. It has been forced upon us by the circumstances of the present war. To extend it beyond what is required in order to secure its immediate purpose—the weakening of the resources of our opponents—or to allow it to interfere with what is really the genuine neutral trade of a country with which we desire to have the closest commercial intercourse, would be contrary to British interests. The advantage derived from a commercial transaction between a British subject and a foreigner is mutual, and for His Majesty's Government to forbid a British subject to trade with the citizen of any foreign country necessarily entails some diminution of commercial opportunity for that British subject, and therefore some loss both to him and to his country. Consequently the United States Government, even if they are willing to ignore the whole tradition and tendency of British policy towards the commerce of other nations, might be confident that self-interest alone would render His Majesty's Government anxious not to place upon the statutory list the name of any firm which carries on a genuine *bona fide* neutral trade. If they did so, Great Britain herself



would be the loser.

10. As to the second point, there seem to be individuals in the United States and elsewhere whom it is almost impossible to convince that the measures we take are measures against ours enemies, and not intended merely to foster our own trade at the expense of that of neutral countries. I can only reiterate, what has been repeatedly explained before, that His Majesty's Government have no such unworthy object in view. We have, in fact, in all the steps we have taken to prevent British subject from trading with these specified firms, been most careful to cause the least possible dislocation of neutral trade, as much in our interests as in those of the neutral.

11. I turn now to the question whether the circumstances of the present war are such as to justify resort on the part of His Majesty's Government to this novel expedient, 12. As the United States Government are well aware, the Anglo-American practice has in times past been to treat domicile as the test of enemy character, in contradistinction to the continental practice, which has always regarded nationality as the test. The Anglo-American rule crystallised at the time when means of transport and communication were less developed than now, and when in consequence the actions of a person established in a distant country could have but little influence upon a struggle. 13. To-day the position is very different. The activities of enemy subject are

ubiquitous, and under modern conditions it is easy for them, wherever resident, to remit money to any place where it may be required for the use of their own Government, or to act in other ways calculated to assist its purposes and to damage the interests of the Powers with whom it is at war. No elaborate exposition of the situation is required to show that full use has been and is being made of these opportunities.

14. The experience of the war has proved abundantly, as the United States Government will readily admit, that many Germans in neutral countries have done all in their power to help the cause of their own country and to injure that of the Allies; in fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that German houses abroad have in a large number of cases been used as an integral part of an organisation deliberately conceived and planned as an engine for the furtherance of German political and military ambitions. It is common knowledge that German business establishment in foreign countries have been not merely centres of German trade, but active agents for the dissemination of German political and social influence, and for the purpose of espionage. In some cases they have even been used as bases of supply for German cruisers, and in other cases as organisers and paymasters of miscreants employed to destroy by foul means factories engaged in making, or ships engaged in carrying, supplies required by



the Allies. Such operations have been carried out in the territory even of the United States itself, and I am bound to observe, what I do not think will be denied, that no adequate action has yet been taken by the Government of the United States to suppress breaches of neutrality of this particularly criminal kind, which I know that they are the first to discountenance and deplore.

15. In the face of enemy activities of this nature, it was essential for His Majesty's Government to take steps that should at least deprive interests so strongly hostile of the facilities and advantages of unrestricted trading with British subjects. The public opinion of this country would not have tolerated the prolongation of the war by the continued liberty of British subjects to trade with and so to enrich the firms in foreign countries whose wealth and influence were alike at the service of the enemy.

16. Let me repeat that His Majesty's Government make no such claim to dictate to citizens of the United States, nor to those of any other neutral country, as to the persons with whom they are or are not to trade. They do, however, maintain the right, which in the present crisis is also their duty towards the people of this country and to their Allies, to withhold British facilities from those who conduct their trade for the benefit of our enemies. If the value to these firms of British facilities is such

as to lead them to prefer to give up their trade with our enemies rather than to run the risk of being deprived of such facilities, His Majesty's Government cannot admit that their acceptance of guarantees to that effect is either arbitrary or incompatible with international law or comity.

17. There is another matter with which I should like to deal.

18. The idea would seem to be prevalent in some quarters that the military position is now such that it is unnecessary for His Majesty's Government to take any steps which might prejudice, even to a slight extent, the commerce of neutral countries, that the end of the war is in sight, and that nothing which happens in distant neutral countries can affect the ultimate result.

19. If that were really the position it is possible that the measures taken by His Majesty's Government might be described as uncalled for, but it is not. We may well wish that it were so. Even though the military situation of the Allies has greatly improved there is still a long and bitter struggle in front of them, and one which in justice to the principles for which they are fighting imposes upon them the duty of employing every opportunity and every measure which they can legitimately use to overcome their opponents.

20. One observation which is very commonly heard is that certain belligerent



acts, even though lawful, are too petty to have any influence upon a struggle of such magnitude. It is, I know, difficult for those who have no immediate contact with war to realise with what painful anxiety men and women in this country must regard even the smallest acts which tend to increase, if only by a hair's breadth, the danger in which their relatives and friends daily stand, or to prolong, if only by a minute, the period during which they are to be exposed to such perils.

21. Whatever inconvenience may be caused to neutral nations by the exercise of belligerent rights, it is not to be compared for an instant to the suffering and loss occasioned to mankind by the prolongation of the war even for a week.

22. One other matter should be mentioned, namely, the exclusion from ships using British coal of goods belonging to firms on the statutory list. This is enforced by rendering it a condition of the supply of bunker coal. What legal objection can be taken to this course? It is British coal: why should it be used to transport the goods of those who are actively assisting our enemies? Nor is this the only point. It must be remembered that the German Government by their submarine warfare have sought to diminish the world's tonnage; they have sunk illegally, and without warning hundreds of peaceful merchant ships belonging not only to Allied countries but to neutrals as well. Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Spanish, Greek ships have all

been sunk. Between the 1st June and the 30th September, 1916, 262 vessels have been sunk by enemy submarines; 73 of these were British, 123 allied, and 66 neutrals. These totals included 10 British vessels which were sunk without warning and involved the loss of 81 lives, 2 allied, 1 of which involved the loss of 2 lives, no information being available as to the other, and 3 neutral involving the loss of 1 life. Even so the list is incomplete. Probably other vessels were sunk without warning and more lives than those enumerated were lost. It may be added that where those on board did escape it was as a rule only by taking to open boats.

23. One of the first enterprises to feel the loss of tonnage has been the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Relief ships have themselves been repeatedly sunk; and in spite of all the efforts of His Majesty's Government, in spite of the special facilities given for the supply of coal to ships engaged in the Commission's service, that body is constantly unable to import into Belgium the foodstuffs absolutely necessary to preserve the life of the population. Can it then be wondered that the British Government are anxious to limit the supply of British coal in such a way as to reserve it as far as possible to ships genuinely employed in Allied or neutral trade?

24. There is, indeed, one preoccupation in regard to this use of coaling advantages



by His Majesty's Government which is no doubt present in the minds of neutrals, and which I recognise. I refer to the apprehension that the potential control over means of transportation thus possessed by one nation might be used for the disruption of the trade of the world in the selfish interests of that nation. His Majesty's Government therefore take this opportunity to declare that they are not unmindful of the obligations of those who possess sea-power, nor of that traditional policy pursued by the British Empire by which such power has been regarded as a trust and has been exercised in the interests of freedom. They require no representations to recall such considerations to mind, but they cannot admit that, in the circumstances of the times, their present use of their coal resources, an use which only differs in extent from that exercised by the United States in the Civil War in the case of vessels proceeding to such ports as Nassau, is obnoxious to their duties or their voluntary professions.

25. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from calling to mind the instructions issued by Lord Russell on the 5th July, 1862, to the merchants of Liverpool in regard to trade with the Bahamas. His Lordship there advised British subjects that their "true remedy" would be to "refrain from this species of trade" on the ground that "it exposes innocent commerce to vexatious detention and search by American cruisers."

26. His Majesty's Government do not ask the Government of the United States

to take any such action as this, but they cannot believe that the United States Government will question their right to lay upon British merchants, in the interests of the safety of the British Empire, for which they are responsible, the same prohibitions as Lord Russell issued fifty years ago out of consideration for the interests and feelings of a foreign nation. Suspensions and insinuations which would construe so simple an action as an opening for secret and unavowed designs on neutral rights should have no place in the relations between two friendly countries.

27. I trust that the explanations contained in this note will destroy such suspicions, and correct the erroneous views which prevail in the United States on the subject.

I have, &c.

GREY OF FALLODON.

(四) 英國米露間ノ通商ニ制限ヲ附スルノ件

(十二月八日ニニューヨーク、ハランド)

NEW RESTRICTION ON TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday.—New restrictions on American trade with Russia



were announced to-day by the British Embassy in a circular setting forth conditions to govern shipments passing through the blockade lines into Sweden, through which country most American exports to Russia are handled.

Aside from goods destined for the Russian government, only thirty-four commodities can be sent to Russia under the regulations, and rigid conditions must be complied with before letters of assurance for the shipments will be issued.

The list of goods for which the British Embassy will issue letter of assurance to American exporters to Russia and Finland includes the following, for which such assurances are given under the present regulations:—Binoculars, medicaments and thermometers, sulphur, tartaric and citric acids, dyes, varnishes, photographic plates, phosphor, machinery except lathes, carbonate of ammonia, blue copperas (sulphate of copperas), vegetable seeds, paraffin, oils, tar, wax, colophany (rosin), American cotton, salt and rice.

(五) 潜水艇戰及商船武裝問題ニ對シ米國ヨリ非公

式ニ聯合諸國ニ提議シタル件 (米國外交文書)

(イ) 一月十八日附米國政府ノ提議

(帝國政府ニ對シテ) 一月二十四日附テ以テ同様ノ提議アリタリ

File No. 763. 72/2357a.

*Informal and confidential letter from the Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*<sup>1</sup>

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 18, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: It is matter of the deepest interest to my Government to bring to an end, if possible, the dangers to life which attend the use of submarines as at present employed in destroying enemy commerce on the high seas, since on any merchant vessel of belligerent nationality there may be citizens of the United States who have taken passage or are members of the crew, in the exercise of their recognized rights as neutrals. I assume that Your Excellency's Government are equally solicitous to protect their nationals from the exceptional hazards which are presented by their passage on a merchant vessel through those portions of the high seas in which undersea craft of their enemy are operating.

While I am fully alive to the appalling loss of life among noncombatants, regardless of age or sex, which has resulted from the present method of destroying merchant vessels without removing the persons on board to places of safety, and while

1. Same, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Ambassador of France, the Russian Ambassador, the Ambassador of Italy, the Belgian Minister, and on January 24, 1916, to the Japanese Ambassador.



I view that practice as contrary to those humane principles which should control belligerents in the conduct of their naval operations, I do not feel that a belligerent should be deprived of the proper use of submarines in the interruption of enemy commerce since those instruments of war have proven their effectiveness in this particular branch of warfare on the high seas.

In order to bring submarine warfare within the general rules of international law and the principles of humanity without destroying its efficiency in the destruction of commerce, I believe that a formula may be found which, though it may require slight modifications of the practice generally followed by nations prior to the employment of submarines, will appeal to the sense of justice and fairness of all the belligerents in the present war.

Your Excellency will understand that in seeking a formula or rule of this nature I approach it of necessity from the point of view of a neutral, but I believe that it will be equally efficacious in preserving the lives of all noncombatants on merchant vessels of belligerent nationality.

My comments on this subject are predicated on the following propositions:

1. A noncombatant has a right to traverse the high seas in a merchant vessel entitled to fly a belligerent flag and to rely upon the observance of the rules of in-

ternational law and principles of humanity if the vessel is approached by a naval vessel of another belligerent.

2. A merchant vessel of enemy nationality should not be attacked without being ordered to stop.

3. An enemy merchant vessel, when ordered to do so by a belligerent submarine, should immediately stop.

4. Such vessel should not be attacked after being ordered to stop unless it attempts to flee or to resist, and in case it ceases to flee or resist, the attack should discontinue.

5. In the event that it is impossible to place a prize crew on board of an enemy merchant vessel or convoy it into port, the vessel may be sunk, provided the crew and passengers have been removed to a place of safety.

In complying with the foregoing propositions which, in my opinion, embody the principal rules, the strict observance of which will insure the life of a noncombatant on a merchant vessel which is intercepted by a submarine, I am not unmindful of the obstacles which would be met by undersea craft as commerce destroyers.

Prior to the year 1915 belligerent operations against enemy commerce on the high seas had been conducted with cruisers carrying heavy armaments. Under these condi-



tions international law appeared to permit a merchant vessel to carry an armament for defensive purposes without losing its character as a private commercial vessel. This right seems to have been predicated on the superior defensive strength of ships of war, and the limitation of armament to have been dependent on the fact that it could not be used effectively in offense against enemy naval vessels, while it could defend the merchantmen against the generally inferior armament of piratical ships and privateers.

The use of the submarine, however, has changed these relations. Comparison of the defensive strength of a cruiser and a submarine shows that the latter, relying for protection on its power to submerge, is almost defenseless in point of construction. Even a merchant ship carrying a small caliber gun would be able to use it effectively for offense against a submarine. Moreover, pirates and sea rovers have been swept from the main trade channels of the seas, and privateering has been abolished. Consequently, the placing of guns on merchantmen at the present day of submarine warfare can be explained only on the ground of a purpose to render merchantmen superior in force to submarines and to prevent warning and search by them. Any armament, therefore, on a merchant vessel would seem to have the character of an offensive armament.

If a submarine is required to stop and search a merchant vessel on the high seas and, in case it is found that she is of enemy character and that conditions necessitate her destruction, to remove to a place of safety all persons on board, it would not seem just or reasonable that the submarine should be compelled, while complying with these requirements, to expose itself to almost certain destruction by the guns on board the merchant vessel.

It would, therefore, appear to be a reasonable and reciprocally just arrangement if it could be agreed by the opposing belligerents that submarines should be caused to adhere strictly to the rules of international law in the matter of stopping and searching merchant vessels, determining their belligerent nationality, and removing the crews and passengers to places of safety before sinking the vessels as prizes of war, and that merchant vessels of belligerent nationality should be prohibited and prevented from carrying any armament whatsoever.

In presenting this formula as a basis for conditional declarations by the belligerent Governments, I do so in the full conviction that your Government will consider primarily the humane purpose of saving the lives of innocent people rather than the insistence upon a doubtful legal right which may be denied on account of new conditions.



I would be pleased if you would be good enough to bring this suggestion to the attention of your Government and inform me of their views upon the subject, and whether they would be willing to make such a declaration conditioned upon their enemies making a similar declaration.

A communication similar to this one has been addressed to the Ambassadors of France, Russia, and Italy, and the Minister of Belgium at this capital.

I should add that my Government is impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying an armament of any sort, in view of the character of submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of undersea craft, should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent Government, and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly.

If worthy gentlemen should so far am, etc., my respectfully,  
ROBERT LANSING.

(口) 三月二十三日附在米英國大使之回答

File No. 763, 72/2525.

*Informal letter from the British Ambassador to the Secretary of State.*

*It is important to bring to you my receipt of message* BRITISH EMBASSY

Washington, March 23, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I did not fail to communicate to my Government copy of your unofficial letter of the 18th January relative to submarine warfare.

My Government has given the matter its careful consideration in consultation with the Allied Governments and, in obedience to my instructions, I beg to communicate the accompanying memorandum embodying its views. I beg to

communicate the accompanying memorandum embodying its views. I am, etc.,

(INCLOSURE-TRANSLATION.)

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
Washington D. C.

MEMORANDUM.

Upon perusal of the personal letter addressed under date of January 18th last, by the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States to the Ambassador of England at Washington, the Government of His Britannic Majesty could not but appreciate the lofty sentiments by which Mr. Lansing was inspired on submitting



to the countries concerned certain considerations touching the defensive armament of merchant vessels. But the enemy's lack of good faith, evidenced in too many instances to permit of their being regarded as isolated accidents justifies the most serious doubt as to the possibility of putting into practice the suggestions thus formulated.

From a strictly legal standpoint, it must be admitted that the arming of merchant vessels for defense is their acknowledged right. It was established in some countries by long usage, in other countries it was expressly sanctioned by the legislator, such being the case in the United States, in particular.

It being so, it seems obvious that any request that a belligerent forego lawful means of protection from the enemy's unlawful attacks places, upon him, whoever he may be, who formulates the proposition, the duty and responsibility of compelling that enemy to desist from such attacks, for the said enemy would otherwise be encouraged rather to persist in that course. Now the suggestions above referred to do not provide any immediately efficacious sanction.

It is a matter of public knowledge that Germany as early as August, 1914, strewed mines over the Northern seas of Europe and later other seas without regard to any of the requirements of international law. The attendant loss of

human lives and of vessels, though neutral, carrying innocent cargo was large. The perpetrators of those acts appear to have drawn encouragement from impunity.

The first act of that nature dates back to October 26, 1914. On that date, the French mail Steamer, *Amiral Ganteaume* unarmed, carrying from one point on the French coast to another, 2,500 civilian refugees largely consisting of women, children, and old men, was torpedoed without summons. Many lives were lost. After a thoroughgoing inquiry into the circumstances of the outrage, France served every neutral power with a statement thereof, but no useful result was achieved. As no sanction intervened, crimes of that description were repeated in large numbers thereafter.

In February of last year, Germany again grew so bold as to proclaim that it generalized its criminal action while limiting it to the Northern Seas of Europe. Whereupon and soon thereafter it began the same proceedings in the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and wherever a chance offered, and attacked neutral as well as allied vessels, passenger ships as well as freighters.

Great Britain is unable to agree that upon a non-guaranteed German promise, human life may be surrendered defenseless to the mercy of an enemy who, in circumstances of this kind as in many others, has shown himself to be both



faithless and lawless.

At the end of his letter, the Honorable Secretary of State hypothetically considered the possibility of eventual decisions under which armed merchant vessels might be treated as auxiliary cruisers.

It is His Britannic Majesty's Government's conviction that the realization of such a hypothesis which would materially modify, to Germany's advantage, the statement of views published in this respect by the American Government on September 19, 1914, can not be given practical consideration by the American authorities.

Such a modification indeed would be inconsistent with the general principles of neutrality as sanctioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the preamble to the 13th convention of The Hague concerning maritime neutrality. Moreover the result would be contrary to the stipulations of the 7th convention of The Hague concerning the transformation of merchant vessels into war ships. Finally if armed merchant vessels were to be treated as auxiliary cruisers, they would possess the right of making prizes, and this would mean the revival of privateering.

(一) 五月十八日附在米帝國大使ノ回答

File No. 763. 72/2700.

*Informal letter from the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State.*

IMPERIAL JAPANESE EMBASSY,  
Washington, May 18, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In continuation of my note of the 27th of January last,<sup>1</sup> in which I took pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 24th idem, containing a suggestion relating to the question of submarine warfare and armed merchantmen and to advise you that, in compliance with your request therein, the note had been referred to my Government, I now beg, under instructions from Baron Ishii, to inform you that my Government, finding themselves in complete agreement with the views of the allied governments, regret to be unable to see their way to meeting the suggestion of the Honorable the Secretary of State.

Accept, etc,

S. CHINDA.

1. Not printed.



(ニ) 右ニ對シ在米聯合國使臣ニ宛テタル四月七日附米國國務卿書面

(在米帝國大使ニハ六月一日附ヲ以テ同様ノ申出アリタリ)

File No. 763. 72/2525.

*Informal letter from the Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.*<sup>1</sup>

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 7, 1916.

My DEAR Mr. AMBASSADOR: I have received your courteous letter of the 22nd ultimo and given careful consideration to the Memorandum enclosed relating to the proposal for an agreement to disarm merchant vessels by the Entente Powers, which I unofficially submitted to you in my letter of January 18, 1916.

The proposal was made with the humane purpose of removing the principal reason given by the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments for the failure of their submarines to comply strictly with the rules of naval warfare in intercepting the merchant vessels of their enemies on the high seas, a practice which has resulted in an appalling loss of life among the passengers and crews of vessels which have been attacked without warning.

Believing that an arrangement, such as I had the honor to propose, would have resulted in the discontinuance by Germany and Austria-Hungary of a method of attack on merchant vessels which puts in jeopardy the lives of hundreds of men, women and children of neutral as well as belligerent nationality, I can not but regret that the Governments of the Entente Powers could not see their way to accede to the proposal.

The Entente Governments having, however, reached a decision to decline the proposed arrangement, it becomes my duty to accept their decision as final, and in the spirit in which they have made it.

I am, etc.,  
ROBERT LANSING.

1. Same, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Ambassador of France, the Russian Ambassador, the Ambassador of Italy, the Belgian Minister, and, on June 1, 1916, to the Japanese Ambassador.

(六) 中立國領水内ニ於ケル交戦國潜水艦船ノ取扱ニ關スル件

(イ) 聯合諸國中立諸國ニ對シテ交戦國潜水艦船

北米合衆國法令



ノ中立國領水内ニ出入スルヲ禁止センコト  
ヲ申入レタル件 (英國外交文書)

(米國政府ニ於テハ八月二十三日之ヲ受領セリト云フ)

Memorandum respecting the Treatment of Belligerent Submarines in Neutral Waters  
communicated by the Allied Governments to the Governments of certain Neutral  
Martime States.

EN présence du développement de la navigation sous-marine, et, dans les circonstances actuelles, en raison des actes à attendre malheureusement des sous-marins ennemis, les Gouvernements alliés estiment qu'il est nécessaire, tant pour sauvegarder leurs droits de belligérants et la liberté de navigation commerciale que pour éviter des risques de conflit, d'engager les Gouvernements neutres à prendre, s'ils ne l'ont déjà fait, des mesures efficaces en vue d'empêcher les navires sous-marins des belligérants, quelle que soit leur affectation, de se servir des eaux, rades et ports neutres.

A l'égard des navires sous-marins, l'application des principes du droit des gens se présente dans des conditions aussi particulières que nouvelles, d'un côté, par suite de la faculté qu'ont ces navires de naviguer et de séjourner à la mer en état d'immersion et de se dérober ainsi à tout contrôle et à toute surveillance; d'autre part, en raison

de l'impossibilité de les identifier et de déterminer leur caractère national, neutre ou belligérant, combattant ou inoffensif, et de faire abstraction de la capacité de nuire inhérente à leur nature même.

On peut dire, enfin, que tout navire de guerre sous-marin disposant loin de sa base d'un lieu de repos et de ravitaillement y puise par le fait même de ce repos un tel supplément de moyens que les avantages qu'il en tire font de ce lieu une véritable base d'opérations navales.

En présence de cet état actuel des choses, les Gouvernements alliés estiment que :

Les bâtiments sous-marins doivent être exclus du bénéfice des règles admises jusqu'à présent en droit des gens sur l'admission et le séjour des bâtiments de guerre ou navires de commerce dans les eaux, rades ou ports neutres.

Tout sous-marin des belligérants, ayant pénétré dans un port neutre, doit y être retenu.

Les Gouvernements alliés saisissent cette occasion de signaler aux Puissances neutres les graves dangers que présente pour les sous-marins neutres la navigation dans les parages fréquentés par les sous-marins des belligérants.

Août 1916.



(TRANSLATION.)

IN view of the development of submarine navigation, and by reason of the acts which, in present circumstances, may unfortunately be expected from enemy submarines, the Allied Governments consider it necessary, in order not only to safeguard their belligerent rights and the liberty of commercial navigation, but to avoid risks of dispute, to urge neutral Governments to take effective measures, if they have not already done so, with a view to preventing belligerent submarine vessels, whatever the purpose to which they are put, from making use of neutral waters, roadsteads, and ports.

In the case of submarine vessels, the application of the principles of the law of nations is affected by special and novel conditions; first, by the fact that these vessels can navigate and remain at sea submerged, and can thus escape all control and observation; and second, by the fact that it is impossible to identify them and to establish their national character, whether neutral or belligerent, combatant or non-combatant and to remove the capacity for harm inherent in the nature of such vessels.

It may further be said that any place which provides a submarine warship far from its base with opportunity for rest and replenishment of its supplies thereby furnishes such an addition to its powers that the place becomes in fact, through the advantages which it gives, a base of naval operations.

In view of the state of affairs thus existing, the Allied Governments are of opinion that—

Submarine vessels should be excluded from the benefit of the rules hitherto recognised by the law of nations regarding the admission of vessels of war or merchant vessels into neutral waters, roadsteads, or ports and their sojourn in them.

Any belligerent submarine entering a neutral port should be detained there.

The Allied Governments take this opportunity to point out to neutral Powers the grave danger incurred by neutral submarines in navigating regions frequented by belligerent submarines.

August 1916.

(口) 右申出拒絶ニ關スル八月三十一日附米國政

府ノ回答

(十月十一日ニニューヨーク・ハーラルド)

PRESIDENT REJECTS ALLIED REQUEST THAT AMERICA  
BAR ALL PRUSSIAN SUBMARINES.