

shipment of lake bituminous coal, as aforesaid, shall and they are hereby directed, until further order, to accept and receive cargoes of such coal tendered to them for shipment, as aforesaid, and to so load, transport, and deliver the same that it shall have preference and priority in transportation.

Third—The railroads companies to which this order and direction applies are

- The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
- Campbell's Creek Railroad Company.
- Cherry Tree & Dixonville Railroad Company.
- The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.
- The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.
- The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
- Coal & Coke Railway Company.
- Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
- Dent's Run Railroad Company.
- Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad Company.
- Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company.
- The East Broad Top Railroad & Coal Company.
- Erie Railroad Company.

- The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
- The Huntington & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company.
- The Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company.
- Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Company.
- Kittanning Run Railroad Company.
- The Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.
- Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion Railroad Company.
- Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
- The Monongahela Railway Company.
- Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad Company.
- The New York Central Railroad Company.
- The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
- Norfolk & Western Railway Company.
- The Northern Ohio Railway Company.
- Pennsylvania Company.
- The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
- Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
- The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company.

Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiougheny Railway Company.
The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
The Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Railway Company.
The Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company.
Toledo & Detroit Railroad Company.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company.
Wabash Railway Company.
The Wabash, Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company.
Washington Run Railroad Company.
West Side Eft Railroad Company.
West Virginia Northern Railroad Company.
The Western Maryland Railway Company.
The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.
The Youngstown & Ohio River Railroad Company.
Zanesville & Western Railway Company.

In witness whereof and by virtue of the aforesaid act of Congress and the order of the President of the United States, I herunto sign my name this 20th day of August, 1917.

ROBERT S. LOVEYTT.

Just what took place at the President's conference with the Federal Trade Commission could not be learned, but it is understood that there were several questions in connection with the commission's report on production cost and other phases of the situation about which the President wanted to ask questions.

PRESIDENT SENDS FOR RECORDS.

The commission was moving to a new building today, and when the President got to the old offices he found things in disorder and not enough chairs to go around. He smiled and began to ask questions, while boys were scurrying about to put in place the few pieces of furniture left in the board room.

Some of the records which the President wanted also had been taken to the new offices, and a messenger was sent for them, causing a slight delay. The conference lasted about fifty minutes.

There were present at the meeting Commissioners Colver and Davies, who have been handling the coal situation, and David Wing, the coal expert.

The Commissioners refused to discuss the conference, and, as the President was silent, the method to be adopted in price fixing was left open to speculation. It was said that the President had his plan pretty well completed obtained the information he required to put on the finishing touches.

(ハ) 有煙石炭ノ生産種別暫定價格ニ付テ

○米國有煙石炭ノ生産種別暫定の價格ニ就テ(九月十一日官報) 本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリノ一昨九日著電報左ノ如シ去月二十五日本欄内參看(外務省)
米國有煙石炭ノ生産種別暫定の價格制定ニ關スル前電中記載ノ炭價ハ山元價格ナリ

(ニ) 大統領「アンスレサイト」炭ノ價格ヲ
制定スル件

(八月二十四日 ニューヨークタイムズ)

PRESIDENT FIXES ANTHRACITE PRICE; NAMES CONTROLLER

FIGURES F. C. B. MINE RANGE FROM \$4 TO \$5.30 TON—

JOBBER'S FEES LIMITED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—By an executive order President Wilson today named Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of William College, Coal Administrator, fixed the prices of anthracite coal at the mine-ranging from \$4 to \$5.30 a ton, according to the grade and the condition under which jobbers would be permitted to operate.

The regulation of the retailer was left in the hands of Dr. Garfield, with authority to use drastic power, and with instructions to exert every effort to bring relief throughout the country. It was generally considered here that the President's action would mean a decided drop in anthracites coal prices.

Dr. Garfield, already at the head of the commission to determine a price for the 117 wheat crop, accepted the new commission, and immediately took up his work. He told a New York Times reporter that three cardinal principles would be observed. They are:

1. Fair treatment of operators under conditions which would stimulate production.
2. Fair treatment of the jobbers, with restrictions which would prevent this branch of the trade taking advantage of the retailer.
3. Fair treatment of the retailer, with restrictions, if necessary, which would prevent exorbitant profits.

It can be stated that Dr. Garfield is determined to end, so far as lies within his power, waste and profiteering in coal.

CUT INTO JOBBER'S PROFITS.

The prices fixed by the President for coal at the mine are approximately those

which the operators agreed upon voluntarily in conference with the Federal Trade Commission some, months ago. The President, however, in naming 20 cents a ton for shipments east of Buffalo and 30 cents a ton west of Buffalo as the fee of the jobber, lopped off much of the profits these men had been accustomed to make in many instances. The soft coal jobbers' fee was limited to 15 cents a ton.

President Wilson also ruled that only a single jobber's fee should be charged, and that if the coal passed through several agencies in shipment from producer to retailer these agencies must be satisfied to apportion it among themselves. Dr. Garfield said that he was in full accord with this principle enunciated by the President.

"We will try," he said, "to obtain coal for the consuming public without working undue hardship to any department of the trade, and we believe that much can be accomplished in this direction. Just what reductions are possible is a matter of conjecture; we must first get our organization into operation.

"It is possible that a system of licensing will be adopted in order to obtain complete control of the situation in the interests of all, and this may be done largely on the plan worked out for the control of the wheat supply. In this way we could compel the jobbers to accept the ruling of the President as to the profits they shall

make, as the license could be rescinded if conditions were not met."

The problem of controlling the retailer, Dr. Garfield admitted, was complicated, because of the many companies and individuals involved, but it can be stated that if necessary to prevent abuses a licensing system will be inaugurated also for that branch of the industry. One theory, however, is that a universal price for anthracite to the consumer—with perhaps slight variations because of locality and business conditions—can be established, which retailers will find it inexpedient to violate, regardless of lack of drastic action.

With the price at the mine and the jobber's fee fixed by the President, the price at which retailers obtain coal can be pretty closely ascertained by the public, as the freight rates will be made known. The coal administrator may indicate at a later date the profit which is believed to be a fair one for the retailer.

MAY FORM A COAL CORPORATION.

There will however, be no tendency on the part of the coal administration to overlook any of the powers conferred in the Food Control bill if circumstances seem to warrant their use. In this connection it is entirely possible that, within a very short time, steps will be taken to organize a corporation along the lines of the new \$50,600,000 grain corporation, with power to purchase the output of any recalcitrant

operator and resell it, or, if thought wise take over the entire output of the coal fields. It is not contemplated at the present time to go to that extreme, but it will be done if there is a halt in the plan for lower prices.

How the anthracite decree will affect the New York retail market is a matter of conjecture. It is held here in some quarters that, striking an average price of \$4.50 for coal at the mine, 20 cents for the jobber, \$1.60 for freight, and 20 cents for barge transportation, coal should be delivered in New York City for approximately 6.50 a ton from the Pennsylvania fields. To this must be added a legitimate margin for overhead charges of the retailer, and a fair profit.

Every effort will be made under the new administration to reduce the expenses of the retail dealers in order to cut down overhead charges and thus bring a further reduction in the price to the consumer. One method to be adopted in this direction will be the use of powers under the priority legislation, and Dr. Garfield will work in close co-operation with Robert S. Lovett, who is in Chicago for this end of the Government machinery. It is believed that a system can be worked out by which the retailers will be assured of the coal needed at stated periods and thus obviate the necessity for storing large quantities to meet contracts. A map of the country and its needs will be prepared for this purpose.

The action taken by the President today practically completes at least the preliminary stage of his coal control plan, as the principle of licensing, which will be put in force in connection with anthracite, probably will be applied also, with necessary adjustment, to the bituminous coal output. Dr. Garfield, however, let it be known that he would be ready at any time take more drastic action if confronted by a situation which called for such a step. He felt, he said, after an examination of the law, that the food control legislation gave all of the powers necessary for absolute and arbitrary control of output, distribution and prices.

TEXT OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The President's order is as follows:

The following regulations shall apply to the intrastate, interstate, and foreign commerce of the United States, and the prices and margins referred to herein shall be in force pending further investigation or determination thereof by the President:

JOBBER'S MARGINS.

1. A coal jobber is defined as a person (or rather agency) who purchases and resells coal to coal dealers or to consumers without physically handling it on, over, or through his own vehicle, dock, trestle, or yard.
2. For the buying and selling of bituminous coal a jobber shall not add to his

purchases price a gross margin in excess or 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds; nor shall the combined gross margins of any number of jobbers who buy and sell a given shipment or shipments of bituminous coal exceed 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds.

3. For buying and selling anthracite coal a jobber shall not add to his purchases price a gross margin in excess of 20 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds when delivery of such coal is to be effected at or east of Buffalo. For buying and selling anthracite coal for delivery west of Buffalo a jobber shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 30 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. The combined gross margins of any number of jobbers who buy and sell a given shipment or shipments of anthracite coal for delivery at or east of Buffalo shall not exceed 20 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds; nor shall such combined margins exceed 30 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds for the delivery of anthracite coal west of Buffalo. Provided, anthracite coal may be increased by not more than 5 cents per ton of 2,240 pound when the jobber incurs the expense of rescreening it at Atlantic or lake ports for transshipment by water,

ANTHRACITE PRICES.

4. Effective Sept. 1, 1917, the maximum prices per ton of 2,240 pounds on board

cars at the mines for the grades and sizes of anthracite coal hereinafter specified shall not exceed the prices indicated in Paragraph 5 when such coal is produced and sold by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and iron Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Hudson Coal Company, Delaware and Hudson Company, Seranton Coal Company, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Coxe Brothers & Co., Pennsylvania Coal Company, Hillside Coal and Iron Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, Susquehanna Coal Company, Susquehanna Colliers Company, Lytle Coal Company, or the M. A. Hanna Coal Company.

5. The grades and sizes for which the maximum prices are specified are as follows: White ash anthracite coal of the grade that between Jan. 1, 1915 and Jan. 1, 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the coal trade as coal of white ash grade; red ash anthracite coal of the grade that between Jan. 1, 1915, and Jan. 1 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the trade as coal of red ash grade and Lykens Valley anthracite coal that is mixed exclusively from the Lykens Valley seams and of the grade that between Jan. 1, 1915, and Jan. 1, 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the coal trade as coal of Lykens Valley grade:

WHITE ASH GRADE.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Broken | \$4.55 | Chestnut | \$4.80 |
| Egg | 4.45 | Pea | 4.00 |
| Stove | 4.70 | | |

RED ASH GRADE.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Broken | \$4.75 | Chestnut | \$4.90 |
| Egg | 4.65 | Pea | 4.10 |
| Stove..... | 4.90 | | |

LYKENS VALLEY GRADE.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Broken | \$5.00 | Chestnut | \$5.30 |
| Egg | 4.90 | Pea | 4.35 |
| Stove..... | 5.30 | | |

6. Producers of anthracite coal who are not specified in Paragraph 4 shall not sell the various grades and sizes of anthracite coal at prices that exceed by more than 75 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds free on board cars at the mines the prices enumerated in Paragraph 5. Provided, that any producer of anthracite coal who incurs the expense of rescreening if at Atlantic or lake ports for shipment by water may increase the price thereof by not more than 5 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.

7. Producers of anthracite coal specified in Paragraph 4 of these regulations shall not sell anthracite coal to producers of anthracite coal not specified in Paragraph 4.

8. Dealers and selling agents shall not sell coal produced by the producers included in Paragraph 4 on the basis of the price fixed at the mine for coal produced by the producers not specified in said paragraph.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, Aug. 23, 1917.

FURTHER PRICE FIXING.

Price fixing in connection with other commodities than coal was the subject of long conferences today, and there was every evidence that President Wilson had pretty thoroughly mapped out his plan and was endeavoring to get the full machinery in operation with as little delay as possible. It is probable that steel and copper will be the next essentials tackled.

The War Industries Board went to the offices of the Federal Trade Commission this morning for a long conference, at which, it is said, information was sought as to the methods by which production coal of steel, copper, and other commodities was obtained. This board will exercise wide advisory powers in determining the con-

ditions under which Government contracts will be made for war purposes.

(ホ) 石炭價格低下ニ關スル燃料取締

委員長ノ提言

(九月六日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

PLANS TO CUT PRICES OF COAL FOR PUBLIC

GARFIELD WILL ENFORCE DRASTIC REGULATIONS - SUPPLY
TO BE DISTRIBUTED EQUITABLY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Drastic regulations of prices which the consumer will pay for coal will be the important feature of the program to be put into force by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator. In a formal announcement tonight he said that he would exert every effort to see that the public benefited directly, and that the coal supply of the country was distributed equitably.

Under the food control legislation Dr. Garfield is vested with full power to license retail dealers as well as operators, jobbers, and wholesalers, and he will follow that course, if conditions warrant it. His present plan is to appoint local committees throughout the country to investigate conditions. On the reports of

these committees the retail price of coal will be fixed in all sections, and the committees will be asked to superintend its enforcement.

Dr. Garfield opened up large offices today and is getting his organization started. Pending a complete organization, he said, the prices fixed by the President both for bituminous and anthracite coal at the mines would be retained, and he suggested that contracts be made subject to revision. Operators who have protested against the price fixed by the White House are invited to submit their arguments in writing.

Claims by operators, miners, dealers and consumers are all to be given careful attention, Dr. Garfield asserts. He made no reference to the likelihood of adopting drastic measures, such as the commandeering of output, for the purpose of pooling and reselling, and it is understood that such a course will not be adopted unless efforts toward a voluntary agreement prove a failure.

Here is Dr. Garfield's statement:

"The task of the fuel administration is to secure the largest possible production of fuel at prices just to the producer and reasonable to the consumer.

"The coal situation is briefly this: The demand has vastly increased. It comes from factories and railroads, not from domestic consumers whose use is

normal. Factories and railroads must be kept going and households must be kept warm and well fed, if the country is to be fit for its great task. We dare not forget that we are at war, and that the cause we have at heart depends, in large measure, upon abundant production and wide distribution of coal. We must produce all we can and distribute according to need.

"In addition to meeting the situation at home we must supply coal to our army and navy abroad and consider the needs of our neighbors, especially Canada, Cuba, and South America, and some of the Allies whose supply is inadequate.

"It is the purpose of the fuel administration to encourage production, to utilize, as far as possible, all existing agencies, to seek the advice of experts, and the co-operation of operators and miners, of industrial and domestic consumers, and of all who perform a useful service in the production and distribution of coal.

"Until further direction, the following rulings will be observed:

"1. The President's order fixing prices became effective for bituminous coal Tuesday evening, Aug. 21, 1917, for anthracite coal Saturday, Sept. 1, 1917. The President's order includes export and bunker coal.

"2. The prices fixed are provisional. They will stand unless changed by order of the President for good cause shown. The fuel administration will examine all

applications for revision of prices accompanied by cost statements, presented in writing. These statements should be verified and cover at least the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 to date.

"If further explanation is needed, the fuel administration will ask complainants to appear in person.

"It is not proposed to require efficiently operated mines to produce coal at a loss, but the burden rests upon applicants to show that the prices fixed in particular cases are unfair.

"3. It will greatly expedite the work of the Fuel Administrator if associations, whether of operators, miners or industries affected, would postpone the holding of meetings for the appointment of committees to confer with the Fuel Administrator, or for the purpose of taking action concerning prices and wages, until he has had opportunity to select his advisers and heard from those who believe themselves likely to be adversely affected. Prompt attention will be given to all communications.

"4. Plans are under consideration and will soon be announced whereby production may continue without affecting adversely either the producer or the purchaser pending the examination of applications for revision of prices. Until this

plan is announced, it is suggested that sales and deliveries be made at the prices fixed, with a stipulation to the effect that if prices are readjusted settlements shall be made accordingly.

"5. For the purpose of determining a proper basis for sales by retail dealers, local committees will be organized throughout the country. Each committee will investigate and report upon the local situation and advise concerning the regulations to be established. When the price is fixed, the local committee will be asked to superintend its enforcement.

"6. The Fuel Administration is preparing a plan of apportionment which will secure to domestic consumers their fair share of the coal supply and at prices which will reflect the prices heretofore promulgated by the President.

"7. Contracts relating to bituminous coal made before the proclamation of the President on Aug. 21, and contracts relating to anthracite coal made before the President's proclamation of Aug. 23, are not affected by these proclamations, provided the contracts are bona fide in character and are enforceable at law.

"The undersigned has requested the Federal Trade Commission to secure at the earliest moment possible a certified copy of all contracts held to come within

the foregoing rule.

"H. A. GARFIELD,

"United States Fuel Commissioner."

It is understood that Dr. Garfield proposes to use to the full the powers given under the priority legislation to bring about a distribution of the coal supply that will make the storage of large quantities of fuel unnecessary and assure all sections of the country an adequate supply. Ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett, named by President Wilson to take charge of matters of priority, will co-operate with Dr. Garfield.

() 石炭價格調節ニ關シ聯邦燃料取締
委員ノ警告

(九月八日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

GARFIELD ASKS AID OF COAL CONSUMERS

WANTS THEM TO CO-OPERATE IN ENFORCING PRICES TO BE FIXED

By Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Consumers of coal throughout the country will be in-

formed as to the price they should pay retail dealers in their districts, and will be asked to co-operate with the Federal Fuel Administration in enforcing such prices, according to announcement tonight by Dr. H. A. Garfield. State representatives will be named shortly, and committees formed in every country and every city of more than 2,500 population, he said. He also is striving to reach a voluntary agreement with the operators for an adjustment of contract made before the price schedules were announced by the President.

"The fuel administration realizes the acute need of making immediate arrangement to apportion the coal supply and regulate the retail sale of coal," Dr. Garfield said. To this end the following plan has adopted:

"The fuel administration is immediately to choose a representative of the fuel administration in each State and territory. He will also appoint in each State, in conjunction with the State representative, a committee of citizens who, with the representative, will assume direction of the regulation of the sale of coal in that State. No person will be appointed, either as a States representative or on any of these committees, or any of the committees mentioned below, who is connected with the local coal industry.

"Each State Representative, as soon as appointed, will choose a committee of citizens to represent the fuel administrations in each country of the State and in each city in the States having more than 2,500 population. The State Representative and the State Committee will be chosen directly by the Fuel Administrator, with the approval of the President. The Country Committees and the City Committees will be chosen directly by the State Representative,

"The State Committee will at once ascertain the amount of coal in the State available for use during the coming Winter and the amount of coal needed to meet any deficiency in the supply, based on last year's consumption.

"It will be the duty of the various committees to ascertain and report to the Fuel Administration the reasonable retail margin, (viz.: the cost of local distribution and a reasonable dealers' profit to be allowed.) This margin, when duty fixed by order, together with the cost at the mine named by the President, the transportation charge, and the jobber's commission when sold to a jobber, will constitute the price to the consumer. The Fuel Administration will make public from its local committees in each community sufficient data to enable the individual consumer to ascertain for himself the established price."

(ト) 燃料取締委員長石炭ノ價格ヲ制定スル件

(十月一日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

GARFIELD ORDERS COAL PRICES CUT

LIMITS RETAILER'S MARGIN SO COST TO CONSUMER CANNOT

EXCEED AVERAGE IN JULY LAST.

ORDER EFFECTIVE TODAY

COVERS BOTH ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS, ALSO COKE,

AND PROVIDES FOR PENALTIES.

MINE PRICES READJUSTED

ANTHRACITE PE A SIZE REDUCED, SOME EXCEPTIONAL

BITUMINOUS CLASSES RAISED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. --Retail prices of anthracite and bituminous coal and of coke will come under Government supervision tomorrow. Thereafter all dealers, except where bona fide contracts are in force, must sell under regulations set down by the Fuel Administration in co-operation with the Federal Trade Commission.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, made public tonight the plan under which the prices to the consumer were to be fixed, and sounded a warning that stern penalties would be imposed in the event of fraud on the part of the dealer.

The general plan is to permit dealers to and to their retail gross margins for the year 1915, when the industry was in a more normal condition, 30 per cent, if the total arrived at by this process does not exceed the retail margin of July, 1917. Sworn statements concerning such margins (the difference between the average cost to the dealer and the price at which they sell to the consumer) must be submitted. Fraud in statements of this kind will be rigorously prosecuted. Special provisions are made for price fixing by dealers who were not in business in 1915.

Dr. Garfield will endeavor to work out this scheme in co-operation with State Fuel Administrator and local committees which will be named. He has said that he would be very much surprised if there were not a considerable decrease in the price of coal to the consumer, and some decrease is assured by the fact that the margin allowed cannot be in excess of that applicable to coal sales in July, 1917, when prices were lower than they are today.

It is believed also that the considerable number of the sworn statement concerning dealers' margins will show a figure under the margin generally accepted by

coal dealers in July. The plan was worked out carefully by Dr. Garfield and the Federal Trade Commission before allowance of 30 per cent. was agreed upon. It does not represent a profit of per cent. to the dealer over the 1915 figure, as costs are higher.

Dr. Garfield selected 1915 as a normal year because the coal shortage which resulted in continued rises in prices did not begin until 1916. The additional 30 per cent. is allowed to cover the increase in the retailers' cost of doing business, which has increased substantially during the last two years. Prices already fixed by the Government for coal at the month of the mine are near those charged in 1915, and with the jobbers' charge now limited to 25 cents a ton and the cost of transportation not materially increased, the consumer in ever community should be able to get coal of any description approximately at the price he paid in 1915.

SOME MINE PRICES RAISED.

The announcement of the retail price-fixing plan was but one of the important developments today, as Dr. Garfield reduced the price of pea size anthracite coal mined in Pennsylvania 60 cents a ton, free on board the mine. Increases in prices fixed by President Wilson for bituminous coal at the mine in a score of so-called "outlying districts" also were granted. These do not affect the prices fixed by the

President for the principal bituminous fields, but were permitted at this time in "exceptional" cases, as many operators had stated that production could not be continued unless relief were given, and that a large number of the small mines already had shut down.

These new scales are subject to revision, but the fact that Dr. Garfield had granted substantial increases in these outlying districts was hailed with enthusiasm by the larger operators of bituminous coal, who saw in it the first step to a general increase in prices of from 30 to 50 cents a ton. An increase of about that amount, it has been held, would be necessary to meet the demand for wage increases. It was reported today that Dr. Garfield might agree to a compromise increase of wages to miners.

The reduction in anthracite pea coal mined in Pennsylvania districts will have a vital effect on the retail prices to be fixed under the Garfield plan. Here are the figures for this coal, free on board, mines.

| | New Price. | Former Price. |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| White ash | \$3.40 | \$4.00 |
| Red ash | 3.50 | 4.10 |

Lykens Valley 3.75 4.35

Producers to whom a differential of not to exceed 75 cents was permitted in the President's order of Aug. 23 may continue to add the same differential. Tons are at rate at 2,240 pounds.

A detailed statement of the plan for fixing retail prices, which included definitions of retail dealers and retail gross margins, was issued by Mr. Gaffield. A definition given of a retail gross margin follows:

"The difference between the price charged by retail coal or coke dealers to consumers and the average cost of coal or coke to such retailer free on board railroad cars at his railroad siding, yard, pocket, or trestle, when such coal or coke is received by him by rail."

Other important points in the ruling of the Fuel Administrator are:

DETAILS OF RETAIL PRICE FIXING.

On and after the first day of October, 1917, in making prices and sales to consumers, the retail gross margin (as hereinafter defined) added by any retail dealer to the average cost, (determined as hereinafter provided) of any size or grade of coal or coke for each class of business shall not exceed the average gross margin added by such dealer for the same size or grade for each class or business during the calen-

der year 1915, plus 30 per cent. of said retail gross margin for the calendar year 1915; provided, however, that the retail gross margin added by any retail dealer shall in no case exceed the average added by such dealer for the same size, grade, and class of business during July, 1917.

By this order retailers are required to fix a retail gross margin which may be less than, but shall not in any instance exceed, the margin added by them in 1915, plus 30 per cent. thereof.

REPORTS - From retail dealers in various sections of the country: monthly reports will be required by the United States Fuel Administrator and the Federal Trade Commission on blanks to be supplied for this purpose. On these forms the dealers must return the cost of coal or coke received by them, their sales price, and their gross margin. Whenever necessary, supplementary reports on accounting forms provided therefor will be required to show the actual cost of conducting the retail business and other information which may be required. The accounting forms will contain directions as to returning them to the State Fuel Administrator.

RETAIL DEALERS BEGINNING BUSINESS SINCE 1915.—Any persons, firms, corporations, or associations not engaged in the retail coal or coke business before Jan. 1, 1916, and consequently unable to determine their real gross margin during 1915

by the method above described, shall return at once to the Fuel Administrator at Washington, D. C. a sworn statement of the average retail gross margin which they have received during the period they have been in business on each grade and size of coal and coke and for each class of business. Pending investigation and action upon this information, such retail dealers may continue to sell coal or coke at a gross margin not to exceed the average gross margin which they have received during said period. Provided, however, that the above-mentioned increase of 30 per cent. shall not be added by them to such margin, and that the retail gross margin added by such persons, firms, corporations, or associations to their average cost of coal or coke shall not in any case exceed the average retail gross margin added by them for the same size, grade and class of business during the month of July, 1917.

RETAILERS' CONTRACTS WITH CONSUMERS.—Contracts between a retail dealer and a consumer made before this date are not affected by this order, provided that such contracts are bona fide in character and enforceable at law.

In making deliveries of coal or coke under such contracts a retail dealer will be expected to supply only the minimum amount of any coal or coke which under the terms thereof he can be obliged to deliver, unless and until he has met the reason-

able requirements of other consumers desiring to purchase coal or coke from such dealer.

Immediate investigation into the cost of local distribution and the profits of retail dealers will be made by the State Fuel Administrators acting through local committees and with the aid of accountants. The States Fuel Administrators will be charge with the duty of recommending to the Fuel Administrator remedies for all abuses and avoidable hardships arising under the operation of this order.

TYPICAL MINE INCREASES.

The increases granted in outlying bituminous coal districts were grouped in nineteen subdivisions. In most instances the increase in the price which may be charged for "run of mine" coal was the important feature of the readjustment; in a few cases the increases were for prepared size and slackings or screenings.

Here are a few typical examples of increases on run of mine coal, the prices quoted being respectively those now granted by Dr. Garfield and the prices fixed recently by Presidential proclamation:

Lafayette, Kay, Clay, Platte, and Lynn Counties, Missouri—\$3.15, \$2.70.

Appanoose, Wayne, Boone, and Webster Counties, Iowa—\$3.15, \$2.70.

Thin vein seams at Hartford, Midland, Hackett, Greenwood, and Deming, Arkansas—\$3.05, \$2.65.

Leflor and Haskell Counties, Oklahoma—\$3.50, \$3.06.

Okmulgee and Tulsa Counties, Oklahoma—\$3.10, \$3.05.

Coal County, Oklahoma—\$3.30, \$3.05.

Pittsburgh and Latimer Counties, Oklahoma—\$3.50, \$3.05.

Cannon City, Bout Garfield, Gunnison, Durango, Mesa, Pitkin, Montezuma,

Delta, Montrose, and Rio Blanca districts, Colorado—\$3, \$2.45.

Bituminous coal mined in Trinidad District, Colorado—\$2.75, \$2.45.

Big seam district, Alabama--\$2.15, \$1.90.

Pratt, Jaeger, Jefferson, Nickle Plate, and Coal City districts, Alabama—\$2.35,

\$2.15.

Cahaba, Black Creek, Brookwood, and Blue Creek districts, Alabama—\$2.85,

\$2.40.

Corona district, Alabama—\$2.85, \$2.40.

Brazil block field district, Indiana—\$2.95, (Brazil black;) \$1.95, (price for State fixed by President's proclamation.)

A few changes not in the above table quote the same figures as fixed by the

President for run of mine, but change prices for other sizes.

Announcement was made also that smithing coal and cannel coal might be sold until further order at the prevailing market rate.

(チ) 燃料取締委員長石炭業調節ニ關スル新
規則ヲ發表スル件

(十月八日 ニューヨークタイムズ)

GARFIELD ISSUES COAL REGULATIONS

BONA FIDE CONTRACTS MADE BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S

ORDERS NOT AFFECTED BY THEM.

RIGID ON JOBBING FEES

OPERATORS NOT ALLOWED TO CHARGE SALES COMMISSIONS—MUST

MAKE SWORN STATEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, issued a statement tonight giving the rules and regulations for the control of the coal
北米合衆國法令

industry. They relate to prices, sale, shipment, and distribution, and place the Federal agencies involved in a strong position to handle the situation and determine whether all branches are meeting the conditions imposed. The rules and regulations follow:

1. The prices for coal fixed by the President as modified by the orders of the Fuel Administrator, shall apply to export and bunker coal.
2. Contracts relating to bituminous coal made before the President's proclamation of Aug. 21, 1917, and contracts relating to anthracite coal made before the President's proclamation of Aug. 23, 1917, shall not be affected by these proclamations, provided the contracts are bona fide in character and enforceable at law, in the absence of further express regulation.
3. If the claim is made that any specific coal has been acquired in accordance with a bona fide contract enforceable at law, existing prior to the time of the order of the President applicable thereto, the burden of proof is upon the parties to the contract to establish those facts.
4. Coal may be bought and sold at prices lower than those prescribed by the orders of the President.

5. The effect of the President's orders on coal rolling when the order affecting such coal was issued, is to be decided by first ascertaining whether or not the title had passed from the operator to the consignee at the time the President's order became effective. If the title had passed to the consignee the price fixed by the President does not apply.

BARB EXTRA COMMISSIONS.

6. Operators who maintain their own sales department, whether in their own name or under a separate name, and dispose of coal directly to the dealer or consumer, shall not charge any jobber's commission. A jobber must be entirely independent of the operator, in fact as well as in name, in order to be entitled to charge a jobber's commission.

7. Free coal shipped from the mines subsequent to the promulgation of the President's order fixing the price for such coal shall reach the dealer at not more than the price fixed by the President's order, plus only the prescribed jobber's commission (if the coal has been purchased through a jobber) and transportation charges.

8. A jobber who had already contracted to buy coal at the time of the President's

dent's order fixing the price of such coal, and who was at that time already under contract to sell the same, may fill his contract to sell at the price named therein.

9. A jobber who, at the time of the President's order fixing the price of the coal in question at the mine, had contracted to buy coal at or below the President's price, and at that time had no contract to sell such coal, shall not sell the same at a price higher than the purchase price, plus the proper jobber's commission as determined by the President's regulation of Aug. 23, 1917.

10. A jobber who, at the time of the President's order fixing the price of coal in question was under contract to deliver such coal at a price higher than a price represented by the price fixed by the President or the Fuel Administrator for such coal, plus a proper jobber's commission as determined by the President's regulation of Aug. 23, 1917, shall not fill such contract at a price in excess of the President's price, plus the proper jobber's commission, with coal purchased after the President's order became effective and not contracted for prior thereto.

11. A jobber who, at the date of the President's order fixing the price of the coal in question, held a contract for the purchase of coal without having already sold such coal, shall not sell such coal at more than the price fixed by the President

or the Fuel Administrator for the sale of such coal after the date of such order, plus the jobber's commission as fixed by the President's regulation of Aug. 23, 1917.

12. Every jobber of coal or coke in the United States shall file with the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C., on or before Oct. 25, 1917, a statement showing (1) his name; (2) post office address; (3) date of the establishment of his business; (4) names of stockholders, members and partners of the jobbing concern; (5) financial interests of stockholders, members and partners of the jobbing concern in any mine producing coal. Any jobbing concern which may be established after the issuance of this regulation shall immediately upon its organization file a similar statement with the Federal Trade Commission.

REQUIRES SWORN STATEMENTS.

13. Whenever called upon to do so by the Fuel Administrator, all persons, firms, and corporations dealing in and selling coal to consumers at retail, shall return to the Fuel Administrator at Washington, D. C., or otherwise as directed, a sworn statement of facts showing his, her, or its retail margin, between the dates of Jan. 1, 1915, and Dec. 31, 1915, both inclusive; and to furnish such other information as may be required; such returns to be made on a blank form to be furnished

by the Fuel Administration, when so requested.

14. Where coal has been confiscated by a railroad for its own use, it may be sold to the railroad by the owner thereof at the price at which it was consigned when confiscated, but at no higher price; provided, however, that if the price at which it was consigned is above the price fixed by orders of the President and of the Fuel Administrator it shall be billed at the price so fixed, unless it is consigned in compliance with a bona fide contract enforceable at law, which was in existence when the price of such coal was fixed.

15. Coal delivered direct to the consumer from the mine, by wagon or truck (whether from wagon mines or other mines), shall be sold at not more than the prices fixed by the President and the Fuel Administrator, plus the actual cost of hauling.

16. Coal bought by a railroad for its own use, as fuel from a wagon mine hauling to such railroad, shall be sold at not more than the prices fixed by the President and the Fuel Administrator, plus the actual cost of hauling.

17. No charge for hauling may be made by an operator of a wagon mine, or paid by the purchaser of the coal, on coal shipped by rail, except where such ships

ment is made in box cars, in which case an additional charge not to exceed 75 cents per ton may be made. In all other cases the price of wagon mine coal on board cars shall not exceed the price prescribed by the President and the Fuel Administrator for coal at the mine.

18. Until further action of the Fuel Administrator, switching coal, when use, for switching purposes only, may be sold at the market prices prevailing at the time of the sale.

19. Until further action of the Fuel Administrator, channel coal may be sold at the market prices prevailing at the time of the sale.

20. An assignment of a contract for the sale of coal, where such assignment is made after the President's order applicable to the price of the coal covered by the contract, shall be treated as a sale of coal and be subject to all the orders and regulations of the President of the United States and the Fuel Administrator relating thereto.

21. These orders, rulings and regulations supersede all orders and regulations of general application previously issued, excepting:

(1.) The order of the President dated Aug. 21, 1917, fixing prices of bituminous

coal modified by sundry orders of the Fuel Administrator and all such orders affecting such modifications.

(2.) The order of the President dated Aug. 23, 1917, defining jobbers and fixing the prices of Pennsylvania anthracite coal, the same being modified so far as it relates to the price of anthracite pea coal by the order of the Fuel Administrator dated Oct. 1, 1917.

(3.) Order of Fuel Administrator, dated Oct. 1, 1917, relative to the shipment, distribution and apportionment of coal reshipped by water at Lake Erie ports; and

(4.) Order of the Fuel Administrator, dated Oct. 1, 1917, relating to the maximum gross margins of retail coal dealers.

(Signed) H. A. GARFIELD,

United States Fuel Administrator.

(四) 銅價制定ニ關スル件

(イ) 大統領銅價制定ニ關スル戰時工業局及
當業者間ノ協定ヲ承認スル件

(九月二十一日 ニハーヨーク・タイムズ)

FIX COPPER PRICE AT 23 1-2 CENTS

WAR BOARD AND LEADING PRODUCERS AGREE ON FIGURE AND THE
PRESIDENT RATIFIES IT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President Wilson today approved an agreement entered into by the War Industries Board, by which the United States Government, its allies and the public will obtain copper at twenty-three and a half cents a pound, free on board New York.

The price is subject to revision after four months if conclusive evidence is presented to show that it should either go up or down. The price of twenty-three and a half cents, about three cents below the prevailing market, was fixed by agreement between the Government and the leading copper producers.

Apparently the President is determined to enforce his edict if any producers

are recalcitrant. A formal statement, issued tonight, said that the proper departments would be asked to take over mines and plants of those who balked.

This probably would be accomplished by commandeering for Government use the mines of objectors and using the output of mines which held to the agreement for other than Government interests. The power of commandeer is lodged in the War and Navy Departments, where Government needs are involved. The Administration, however, has not, without further legislation, the power to seize mines and output for supplies required by the Allies or private industries.

The price for steel will next be fixed by the Government and, working with the copper price of twenty-three and a half cents as a basis, some observers feel that not less than \$68 a ton will be agreed upon for the steel output. Men who know something about the steel situation have been wavering during the past week or ten days between \$62 and \$68 as the price.

The copper price announcement was confirmation of statements that the President had in no wise weakened in his position, taken some weeks ago, that there should be one price in regard to all essential materials. It is the first step which the Administration has taken in carrying out such a program in regard to wartime commodities over which Government has not complete control in the Food bill.

Severe restrictions are placed about the agreement. It is provided that sales shall be directed through the War Industries Board, in order to keep output out of the hands of speculators; that wages in the copper industry, now at a high level, shall not be lowered; and that output shall be kept at a maximum.

Copper has been selling at 26 to 27½ cents a pound in the market, but recently was at a much higher figure. It has been stated that the price during the last few days was kept hammered down because of the knowledge that the Government soon would make a definite announcement as to fixed prices.

RADICALS DISAPPOINTED.

Those who have argued against Government prices, which they feared might be so low as to hinder production and disorganize the industry, expressed the opinion tonight that the Government's copper price was an all-important step in the right direction, especially if it might be accepted as a forecast of action on other basic commodities. The announcement was not hailed as a great victory by "radicals" who wanted copper hammered down to a very low level.

It was not many months ago that Bernard M. Baruch sought to obtain a price of between 16 and 17 cents for copper for Government use, but the operators at that time held that such a figure could not obtain for all interests and permit the pay-

ment of high wages necessary to increased production demanded by war needs.

The figure arrived at is accepted generally as a compromise agreement to which the producers, or the majority of them, have agreed in order to meet the conditions imposed by the President's "one price to all" policy. That the price of 23½ cents may stir some of the radicals to action when the hearings on the Pomerehne bill begin before the Senate Commerce Committee tomorrow is conceded.

Here is the formal statement issued tonight:

After investigation by the Federal Trade Commission as to the cost of producing copper, the President has approved an agreement made by the War Industries Board with the copper producers fixing a price of 23½ cents per pound, free on board, New York, subject to revision after four months.

Three important conditions were imposed by the board. First, that the producers would not reduce the wages now being paid; second, that the operators would sell to the Allies and to the public copper at the same price paid by the Government, and take the necessary measures, under the direction of the War Industries Board, for the distribution of the copper, to prevent it from falling into the hands of speculators, who would increase the price to the public, and third, that the operators pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the

production of copper to the maximum of the ast, so long as the war lasts.

WAGES AT HIGHEST NOTCH.

The War Industries Board felt that the maintenance of the largest production should be assured and that a reduction in wages should be avoided. The stipulation that present wages shall not be reduced compels the maintenance of the highest wages ever paid in the industry, which without such stipulation would, with the reduction made in the price of copper, be reduced under the sliding scale so long in effect in the copper mines. Within this year copper has sold as high as 36 cents per pound, and the market price would now be higher than it is had it not been well known for some weeks that the Government would fix the price.

The principal copper producers through the country have evinced an admirable spirit and for weeks have promptly supplied every request of the Government for copper without awaiting decision as to price and agreeing to accept the price which the board should ultimately fix. The proper departments of the Government will be asked to take over the mines and plants of any producers who fail to conform to the arrangement and price, if any such there should be.

An indication that a price in the neighborhood of 23 cents would not be unacceptable to the copper industry was given by the dealings yesterday in copper stock,

which closed at from one to five points above the opening quotation, this movement being based, it was said, on the belief that the Government would fix a price somewhere from 22½ cents to 25 cents a pound.

The four-months clause in the agreement gives the Government the opportunity to lower the price if it is shown that proper conditions can be maintained in the industry at a lower figure than that fixed today. A downward revision later might bring on protests from the industry, and that is where the Pomerene bill, if enacted into law, would place a powerful weapon in the hands of the Government. It would give the Government power to take over all mines and output - power similar to that over the coal supply which is contained in the Ford Control bill.

(五) 鐵及鋼價格制定ニ關スル件

(イ) 米國ニ於ケル鐵及鋼價格制定ノ議

○米國ニ於ケル鐵及鋼價格制定ノ議(九月三日官報) 本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリノ去月三十一日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

米國政府ハ石炭ノ價格制定ニ次キ鐵及鋼ノ價格ヲ制定セントテ目下頻ニ調査中ナルカ多分近々ノ内決定發表ヲ見ルニ至ルヘシ右價格ハ内國一般需要、政府ノ納品、外國輸出ノ

三級ニ分ツヤ又ハ全然是等ノ區別ナク同一價格ヲ制定スヘキヤニ付議論頗ル區々ニ涉リ居ル模様ナリ

(ロ) 米國政府鋼鐵及「コークス」價格制定

○米國政府鋼鐵及「コークス」價格制定(九月二十八日官報) 本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリノ一昨二十六日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

米國政府ハ鋼鐵製造家ト過去約一箇月ニ互リ調査協議ノ結果愈々昨二十四日政府納品、内國需要、海外輸出ヲ問ハス一様ニ鋼鐵及「コークス」ノ價格ヲ左ノ如ク制定セリ

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------|------|
| 鋼條(「スチールバー」) | ピッツバーク及シカゴ渡 | 一「ハンドレッド、ウエート」ニ付 | 二・九〇 | 仙一噸ニ付 | 五十八弗 |
| 鋼板(「スチールプレート」) | 同 | 同 | 三・二五 | 同 | 六十五弗 |
| 形鋼(「スチールシエーブ」) | 同 | 同 | 三・〇〇 | 同 | 六十弗 |
| 銑鐵 | ピッツバーク渡 | 一「グロス、トン」ニ付 | 三三・〇〇 | | |
| 鐵鑛 | ローウアー、レーク諸港渡 | 同 | 五・〇五 | | |
| | 「コークス」 | コンネルスヅ井ル渡 | 一「ネット、トン」ニ付 | 六・〇〇 | |

右價格ハ從來契約品ノ外ハ即日ヨリ實施セラレ明年一月一日ニ至リ訂正セラル、コトア

ルヘシジャツヂ、ゲエリー氏其他總テノ製鐵業者ハ右制定價格ヲ以テ最モ公正ナルモノトシ全然満足ヲ表シ鐵株ハ一般ニ一乃至三「ポイント」騰貴セリ

(ハ) 米國鋼鐵供給ノ順位ニ關スル規則制定

○米國鋼鐵供給ノ順位ニ關スル規則制定(十月一日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ去月二十九日英電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

「ナショナル」デフェンス、カウシシル「ニ關スル」ウオーア、インダストリース、ポールド」ハ二十一日附ヲ以テ全國ノ鋼鐵業者ニ回狀ヲ發シ「ブライオリチー」ニ關スル規則ヲ制定シタルニ付テ遵守スヘキ旨要求セリ右規則ハ大體英國ニ倣ヒタルモノニシテ即チ原料供給製造運送等ニ對シ「ブライオリチー」ヲ興フルタメ鋼鐵ニ關スル作業チ第一兵器彈藥船舶等直接軍用ニ供スルモノ、第二軍用ナラサルモ公益上其他特ニ必要アルモノ、第三其他、ノ三種ニ區別シ各種チ數等ニ分チ該「ポールド」内ノ「ブライオリチー」、コミチー」ハ關係者ノ出願ニ依リ其何レノ分類ニ屬スヘキヤチ決定シ之カ證明ヲ發給スルコト、爲レリ之ト同時ニ既ニ米國陸軍及船舶局ノ註文ノモノハ第一種ノ甲トシ聯合國ノ註文セル軍用品ハ第一種ノ乙トシテ取扱フヘキ旨決定ヲ興ヘタリ

(ニ) 鋼、鐵礦、銑鐵、「コークス」等ノ價格制定ノ件

(九月二十五日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

STEEL PRICES CUT A HARD OR MORE FOR ALL ALIKE

PRESIDENT APPROVES VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT BY PRODUCERS WITH WAR

INDUSTRIES BOARD.

\$65 A TON FOR SHIP PLATES

IRON ORE, PIG IRON, AND C K E ARE ALSO REGULATED—WAGES

NOT TO BE REDUCED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Prices which the United States, its allies and the public are to pay for steel products essential to the war program, after existing contracts expire, were approved today by President Wilson following the announcement of an agreement entered into on a voluntary basis by the steel interests and the War Industries Board.

The maximum figure allowed was \$65 a net ton of 2,000 pounds for steel plates, which are needed in great quantities for shipbuilding. Steel bars will sell at \$85 a ton and steel shapes at \$60. The prices fixed by the agreement, according to an

official statement, represent savings of from 47 to 70 per cent. over the highest prices which have recently been paid on private contracts.

Raw materials such as iron ore, coke, and pig iron necessary to the steel industry also were placed under control and, except in the case of iron ore, prices were lowered with a sweeping hand.

Coincident with the President's announcement, Judge Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Priority Board, issued a statement placing the distribution of iron and steel under absolute control by license. Preference will be given to the War and Navy Departments and the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board. Next will come the supply for the needs of the Allies. Private interests not engaged in war work must wait until the last before obtaining supplies.

PROFIT FOR ALL MILLS.

Following the announcement of the price-fixing schedule, exports here watched the movements of the stock market carefully, and when the market closed felt that their belief that \$65 steel plates would not cause depression was justified. It is stated that while some of the small steel concerns may feel their wings clipped a bit, all will obtain a profit which will make possible the payment of high wages and the attainment of maximum production.

The prices fixed by the President and the War Industries Board will remain effective at least until Jan. 1, thus giving an opportunity to make a close study of the situation and determine whether they should be cut or increased. It has been stated by some who have fought for radical reductions that the United States Steel Corporation could produce plates at from \$34 to \$36 a net ton. While \$65 steel will represent a large profit, much of this will enter the Government coffers by means of war taxes.

It is understood that the prices now quoted will not affect existing contracts, at least where war work is involved, and that pending the time when these contracts run out—they are usually for about seven months in the steel industry—the average price paid for steel will be at least \$75 or \$80, perhaps somewhat more.

The United States Shipping Board, through its Emergency Fleet Corporation, has been paying \$50 a ton on account for steel plates, pending the announcement of the Government price. On all of its work the \$635 price for plates will be paid, and, as it involves something like 2,000,000 tons in the next year, this will mean an increase of approximately \$30,000,000 over the tentative payments agreed upon.

The Navy Department has been paying, under agreement with the steel industry, \$58 a ton for plates. This price will be maintained for the contracts

already entered into, and the navy will then join the other Governmental agencies, the Allies, and the public in paying \$65 for its plates. It is understood that pending contracts entered into by the Navy Department and the steel industry do not cover materials for the proposed fleet of destroyers.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW PRICES.

Here is the formal announcement issued by the Committee on Public Information concerning the price fixing:

The President has approved an agreement between the War Industries Board and the steel men, fixing the following prices, which become effective immediately, and are subject to revision Jan. 1, 1918:

| Commodity and Basis. | Price | Per Cent. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Iron ore, lower lake ports | \$5.05 | |
| Cake, Connellsville... .. | 46.00 | |
| Pig Iron | *33.00 | 43.1 |
| Steel bars, Pittsburg, Chicago | 42.90 | 47.3 |
| Shapes, Pittsburg, Chicago... .. | 43.00 | 50.00 |
| Plates, Pittsburg, Chicago | 43.25 | 70.5 |

*Gross tons. †Net ton. ‡Hundredweight.

It was stipulated, first, that there should be no reduction in the present rate of wages; second, that the prices above named should be made to the public and to the Allies, as well as to the Government, and, third, that the steel men pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production to the maximum of the past, so long as the war lasts.

Measures will be taken by the War Industries Board for placing orders and supervising the output of the steel mills in such manner as to facilitate and expedite the requirements of the Government and its allies for war purposes, and to supply the needs of the public according to their public importance and in the best interest of all, as far as practicable.

A spirit of co-operation was manifested by the steel men, and no doubt is entertained that every effort will be made to bring the production as nearly as possible up to the extraordinary demands resulting from the war.

NEEDS FOR SHIPS COME FIRST.

The steel mills of the United States, according to an estimate made today, are able at this time to turn out about 2,800,000 tons of ship plates a year and every effort will be made to increase this production. Out of the total the needs of the

Emergency Fleet Corporation for its great fleet of merchant ships and of the Navy Department will be taken first. The other industries and other countries will get such consignments as they can obtain from the surplus.

As the agreement on steel prices was reached on a voluntary basis, it is believed that the various branches of the industry such as United States Steel and Bethlehem, which control a large part of the raw materials, will co-operate closely with the Government in order to enforce the prices for raw materials, as decided upon. By the time contracts now in existence have expired in all branches of the industries involved, it is believed that the market will be so stabilized that maximum production will continue.

The fight for cheaper steel has been long drawn out and contributed largely to the differences of opinion between William Denman, former Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who resigned as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Denman was fighting for steel around \$50, according to one report, while General Goethals was willing to pay as high as \$85 if maximum production and rapidity of delivery were promised. The steel interests balked at the Denman figure.

The price of \$6 fixed for coke by the President today led to a belief that there

might be a readjustment upward in some of the soft coal schedules. Several of the coal operators held that \$2 bituminous coal and \$6 coke was not an equitable arrangement.

In connection with the question of priority, announcement was made of the complete committee which will have charge of this work in rushing war orders. Judge Lovett is Chairman, and the other members are Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, George Arnsby, Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Edwin B. Parker, J. Leonard Replogle, and Rear Admiral A. V. Zane. R. T. Demsey is Executive Secretary.

DETAILS OF PRIORITY PLAN.

This announcement of the board's plans was made through the Committee on Public Information:

The Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense today made public the contents of its first general priority circular, giving instructions as to priority in orders and work for all individuals, firms, associations, and corporations engaged in the production of iron and steel and in the manufacture of products thereof. About 25,000 copies of the circular have been sent to manufacturers in all parts of the United States requesting them hereafter to observe the regulations, giving priority in accordance with certificates to be issued

by the committee. The circular is signed by Judge Robert S. Lovett, Chairman, and is approved by the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Under these regulations all orders and work are divided into three classes:

Class A comprises war work—that is to say, orders and work urgently necessary in carrying on the war, such as arms, ammunition, ships, &c., and the materials required in their manufacture.

Class B comprises orders and work which, while not primarily designed for the prosecution of the war, yet are of public interest and essential to the national welfare, or otherwise of exceptional importance.

Class C comprises all orders and work not embraced in Class A or Class B.

All orders henceforth will be classed as class C, unless covered by certificates of the Priorities Committee. No certificates will be issued for Class C orders.

Orders and work in Class A will take precedence over those in Class B and both these classes will be given priority over Class C, irrespective of the date the orders were received, Class A and Class B will, in turn, be separated into subdivision to be designated as Class A1, A2, A3, A4, &c., and Class B1, B2, B3, B4, &c., each composed of orders within the class which are regarded respectively as of greater moment and to be given precedence in accordance with the serial number. All materials requir-

ed in the manufacture of an article or in the prosecution of any work will be entitled to take the class of such article or work unless otherwise specified.

BASIS OF NEW CERTIFICATES.

For the administration of the regulations, certificates will be issued by the Priorities Committee upon application, specifying the classification of the order of work. Certificates of a subsidiary nature will be issued upon request for the furnishing of material and articles required in manufacturing the article or prosecuting the work ordered. War orders of the Allies as well as of the United States will be placed in Class A. in the case of those already contracted for. All orders placed prior to the date of the circular by the War and Navy Departments or the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States will be classed as subdivision A1 of Class A, unless otherwise ordered. Orders already placed by the Allies for war materials will be classed as subdivision A2 of Class A, unless otherwise ordered.

Applications for Class A certificates will be made to the committee by the United States, or in the case of Allies, by their authorized agents. Applications for subsidiary certificates covering materials, articles or work required in the manufacture of Class A products will be made by the contractor to whom the principal Class A certificate has been addressed.

Applications for Class B certificates will be made to the committee by the individual, firm, or corporation for the expedition of whose contract the priority order is desired; while subsidiary certificates for materials, as in the case of Class A certificates, will be applied for by the contractor to whom the principal Class B certificate has been addressed.

Secretary Daniels said he was satisfied with the new prices for the future as the public will share in them.

(ホ) 米國ニ於ケル鐵鑛ノ産額及輸出概況

(通商公報第四五九號)

(大正六年八月三十日附在シ)
カゴ帝國領事來栖三郎報告)

生産狀況 北米合衆國內務省鑛山局ノ調査ニ據レハ千九百十六年ノ米國鐵鑛ノ總産出高ハ七千五百十六萬七千六百七十二噸ニシテ之レヲ千九百十五年ノ産出高五千五百五十二萬六千四百九十噸ニ比スレハ約千九百六十萬噸多ク又同年中各鑛山ヨリ積出シタル鐵鑛ノ數量ハ七千七百八十七萬五千五百五十三噸ニシテ其價額一億八千九百九十九萬二千二百七十七弗ニ達セリ此積出高ヲ千九百十五年ノ夫レニ比スレハ數量ニ於テ約四割、價格ニ於テ約八割ノ多額ニ及フ尤モ價額ノ増加ニ於テ特ニ多キハ鐵鑛價額ノ千九百十五年ニ比シテ騰貴セルカ爲ニ

シテ即チ千九百十五年ニハ一噸平均一弗八十三仙ノモノ千九百十六年ハ二弗三十四仙ナルヲ以テ約五十仙ノ相違アリ

今更ニ米國各州ニ於ケル鐵鑛採掘ノ狀況ヲ觀ルニ千九百十五年ニハ其産出地ハ二十三州ナリシカ千九百十六年ハ二十四州ニ亘リテ採掘セラル左ニ各州ノ産出高ヲ掲ク

○鐵鑛産出額州別最近二年比較表 (單位英噸)

| 州名 | 一九一五年 | 一九一六年 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| ミネソタ | 三、四六四、六六〇 | 四、四八五、四三三 |
| ミシガン | 一、二五二、九一六 | 一、八〇七、〇一六 |
| アラバマ | 五、三〇九、三五四 | 六、七四七、九〇一 |
| 紐育 | 九、九八八、四四五 | 一、三三三、五〇七 |
| ワイスコンシン | 一、〇九五、三八八 | 一、三〇四、五二八 |
| ペンシルヴァニア | 三、六三三、三〇九 | 五、五九九、四三一 |
| ワイオミング | 四、三四、五一三 | 五、四六、七七四 |
| ニュージャージー | 四、一五、二三四 | 四、九三、〇〇四 |
| テネシー | 二、八四、一八五 | 四、五五、八三四 |
| ヴァージニア | 三、四八、〇四二 | 四、〇〇、四九二 |
| ジョルジア | 一、一五、七〇一 | 二、五六、九四九 |
| ニューメキシコ | 三、四、八〇六 | 一、五七、七七九 |

北米合衆國法令

四三四

| | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|
| ノース、カロライナ | 六六、四三三 | 六四、三〇六 |
| ユター | — | 四五、五一四 |
| ミズーリ | 四〇、二九〇 | 三四、九一四 |
| アイオア | — | 一一、三五一 |
| ネヴァダ | 三、九九三 | 九、九二〇 |
| マサチユセツツ | 三、九五〇 | — |
| メリーランド | 五五〇〇 | 四、四五五 |
| ウエスト、ヴァージニヤ | — | 三、六〇五 |
| カリフォルニヤ | 六四六 | 三、〇〇〇 |
| オハヨー | 三四五五 | 一、八〇〇 |
| 其他 | 三、六六〇 | 二八、一九〇 |
| 計 | 五五五、六四〇 | 七五、一六七、六七二 |

備考 右表中其他ノ中ニ入ルモノハ千九百十五年ニハコロラド・コンネクチカト・アイダホ及ユターノ四州ニシテ又千九百十六年ニハコロラド・コンネクチカト及マサチユセツツノ三州ナリ

前表ニ據リテ之レヲ觀ルニミネソタ州ハ鐵鑛産出地トシテ米國中第一位ヲ占メ千九百十六年ニハ約四千四百五十八萬噸ニシテ之レヲ前年ノ約三千三百四十六萬噸ニ比スレハ千九百十二萬噸以上多ク約三割三分ノ増加ナリ

噸前年ハ約千二百五十一萬噸其増加ハ四割四分ナリ又アラバマ州ハ第三位ヲ占メ約六百七十四萬噸ニシテ前年ハ約五百三十萬噸其増加ハ二割七分ナリ而シテ紐育州ハ百三十四萬噸ニシテ前年ハ約九十九萬噸ナルヲ以テ其増加ハ一割三分以上ニ達セリ又ウイスコンシン州ハ第五位ヲ占メ即チ約百三十萬噸ニシテ前年ハ約百九萬噸ナリキ而シテ右五州中殊ニミネソタ及ミシガン州ハ其産出額ニ於テ米國中最上ノ地位ヲ占ムルノミナラススベリアル湖ヲ通シテ鐵鑛ノ積出極メテ便利ナルヲ以テ米國鐵鑛産出地ノ中心タリ今此湖畔ニ面スル鑛區及其最近二年ノ探掘高ヲ示セハ左ノ如シ (單位英噸)

| 鑛 區 名 | 一九一五年 | 一九一六年 |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| マールケット | 三、八七、八九二 | 四、七九、二九七 |
| メノミネー | 四、六五、四六五 | 六、六四、五七八 |
| コーシピック | 同 | 七、七〇、七一一 |
| ヴァーミリアン | 同 | 一、七〇、四四〇 |
| メサピ | 同 | 四、三三、三四一 |
| キユーナ | 同 | 一、五五、六四一 |
| 計 | 一、一〇、六〇六 | 六三、七三、〇八八 |

右表ヲ見ルニ此等ノ地方ヨリ産出スル數量ハ米國ノ金産額ニ對シ千九百十五年ニ於テ約八割五分、千九百十六年ハ約八割四分ヲ占ム而シテシナコ及其附近ノ製鐵所ハ專ラ此方面ヨリノ供給ヲ受ケ今其移入額ヲ舉ケレハ左ノ如シ (單位英噸)

北米合衆國法令

四三六

| 年次 | シカゴニ 入ルモノ | ゲリーニ 入ルモノ | インデアナ、ハー バーニ入ルモノ |
|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 一九一四年 | 三、四六二、五〇四 | 二、六三八、四七五 | 六、六六、三五八 |
| 一九一五年 | 四、二四七、一三五 | 二、四〇三、九二六 | 七、〇、三三八 |

輸入状況 前述セルカ如ク米國ニ於ケル鐵鑛ノ内地生産高極メテ多額ニ達シ既ニ千九百十三年(其後各國ノ正確ナル統計ナシ)ニ於テ其總産額約六千九百九十八萬噸ヲ以テ世界中第一位ヲ占メ而シテ其産額ハ年ト共ニ増如スルニモ拘ハラズ内地製鐵業ノ進歩發展ニ伴ヒ其鐵鑛ノ輸入額ハ益々増加ノ一方ニ在リ(尤モ輸入額ノ約五割ハ更ニ輸出ス)最近三年度(前年七月一日ニ始マリ其年六月三十日ニ終ル)以下之ニ準ス)ノ統計左ノ如シ

○米國鐵鑛輸入額洲別三年比較表 (單位數量英噸、價額弗)

| 洲別 | 一九一四年度 | | 一九一五年度 | | 一九一六年度 | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | 數量 | 價額 | 數量 | 價額 | 數量 | 價額 |
| 歐洲 | 二、九七、四〇〇 | 一、五五六、三三四 | 二、七二、七三三 | 一、三四八、〇八四 | 三、一八、〇五五 | 一、四七六、四三三 |
| 北米(米國以外) | 一、〇〇、三九一 | 二、六九七、七〇三 | 八、六六、七六六 | 二、三三六、五三四 | 九、五〇、四二九 | 二、八九三、八七一 |
| 南米 | 二、四、三三五 | 三、三、四一七 | 九七、四五〇 | 一、一五、六八九 | 一、〇四、三三〇 | 一、三三、六三三 |
| 亞細亞 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 大洋洲 | 六、〇五〇 | 五、〇、〇三九 | — | — | — | — |
| 阿弗利加 | 四、七八七五 | 一、三七八、八四 | 九、三三八 | 四、三、四九二 | 五、三、〇二九 | 一、二五、五五三 |
| 計 | 一、三八七、〇八二 | 四、四六六、三四七 | 一、一九六、〇七七 | 三、八三三、七九九 | 一、四二五、七七 | 四、六二八、六〇一 |

前表歐洲ニ於ケル仕出國ノ主ナルモノハ瑞典ニシテ千九百十四年度ニ於テハ數量二十四萬九千三百六十六噸、價額百三十一萬七千三百七十六弗ナルカ千九百十五年度ハ稍々下リテ數量二十萬九千九百八十九噸、價額百六萬七千七百七十四弗トナリ千九百十六年度ニ於テ數量二十二萬三千五百五十九噸價額百十六萬三千四百弗ニ上レリ而シテ北米方面ヨリノ仕出地トシテハ玖瑪其第一位ヲ占メ千九百十四年度ニ數量八十七萬三千八百八噸、價額二百四十二萬四千七百六十八弗ナリシカ千九百十五年度ニ至リテ數量七十五萬五千九百一噸、價額二百七十七萬八千五百七十弗ニ減シ千九百十六年度ニハ上リテ數量八十萬七千八百五十九噸價額二百四十二萬二千二百二十六弗ニ達セルヲ見ル

輸出狀況 輸入貿易此ノ如ク盛シナルト共ニ其輸出貿易亦相當ノ記録ヲ示シ居レリ今其最近三年度ノ統計ヲ左ニ掲ケ

○米國鐵鑛輸出額洲別三年比較表 (單位數量英噸、價額弗)

| 洲別 | 一九一四年度 | | 一九一五年度 | | 一九一六年度 | |
|---------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| | 數量 | 價額 | 數量 | 價額 | 數量 | 價額 |
| 歐洲 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 北米(加奈陀) | 一、〇〇、四、五四五 | 三、一〇、一、三四 | 四、七、〇、三三 | 一、三、七、二、四七 | 九、三、一、五三 | 二、七、九、〇、四九八 |
| 南米 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 計 | 一、〇〇、四、五四五 | 三、一〇、一、三四 | 四、七、〇、三三 | 一、三、七、二、四七 | 九、三、一、五三 | 二、七、九、〇、四九八 |

(一) 米國太平洋岸ニ於ケル鐵及鋼鐵ノ不足

(通商公報第四五〇號)

(大正六年八月二日附在桑港)
帝國總領事植原正直報告)

八月二日桑港發行ノ「コール」紙ニカリフォルニア州國防會製造工場委員 Dr. J. C. Merriam, 及 Professor Stuart Daggert of University of California, ハカリフォルニア州知事及カリフォルニア州國防會ニ對シ目下太平洋岸ニ於テハ建築用鐵及鋼鐵著ルシク不足セルカ右ハ明年ニ至ラハ更ニ其度ヲ甚タシクスヘク加之石油採掘ニ最モ必要ナル錐管モ亦甚タシク缺乏ヲ告ケ居ル旨ヲ報告シ同時ニ之レカ救濟策ニ關シカリフォルニア州ニ於ケル鐵礦ノ蓄積量ヲ増加シ又カリフォルニア州ニ製鐵所ヲ設立スルコト及日本、支那ニ對シ屑鐵ノ輸出ヲ禁止スルノ急務ナルコトヲ建言シタリ右報告ニ據ルニ屑鐵ノ不足ニ因リ石油採掘機械ノ製作ニ不足ヲ生シ居ル事實ハカリフォルニア州石油業ノ衰退ヲ意味スルモノニシテ又鋼鐵ノ不足ハ現下米國ノ製鐵業カ時局柄鐵類ノ輸出激增及米國ノ商船建造陸海軍用ノ需要ニ順應スルコト能ハサルコトヲ示スモノト云フヘク此等ノ供給力當地及米國全體及米國ノ聯合與國ニ取リテ極メテ緊要ナル今日若シ何等カノ手段ニヨリ其生産及蓄積ヲ増加シ得ラル、ニ於テハカリフォルニア州國防會及同委員ハ之レカ遂行ニ必要ナル輿論ノ喚起ニ盡力ヲ吝ムモノニアラス云々ノ記事アリタリ

(六) 羊毛缺乏ノ爲戰時中一般羊毛製造業ヲ停止

セントスル件

(十月一日 ニューヨークタイムス)

MUST CUT DOWN ON WOOL

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE MAY CHECK ITS MANUFACTURE.

Action to be taken jointly by committees of the Council of National Defense and the leading wool manufacturers of the United States within the next fortnight is expected to put an end to the manufacture in this country for the period of the war of all-wool fabrics of practically every kind. The apparent unwillingness of Great Britain to release for American requirements a substantial part of the 1,000,000,000 pounds of Australian wool understood to be in the possession of the British Government has convinced the Washington authorities and domestic manufacturers that drastic measures will have to be taken here if this Government's requirements for military cloths are to be met.

The first meeting of Government and mill representatives to take up the shortage problem meets in Washington on Wednesday, Charles Eisenman, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense, will preside. The

delegates will outline plans for the conservation of wool by wider use of cotton, shoddy, and other wool substitutes. Samuel Kaplan of New York, a member of the Committee on Supplies, will be among the speakers. Following the conference in Washington, a general meeting of the entire wool manufacturing industry of the country, will be held in this city Oct. 10.

第十一 對敵通商禁止法ニ關スル件

(一) 輸入禁止ニ關スル件

○米國輸入禁止條項(十月十三日官報) 米國大統領カ本月二日裁可セル同國ノ對敵通商禁止法第十一條輸入禁止ニ關スル條項左ノ如シ尙ホ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ同六日來電ニ依レハ同條項ニ基ク大統領布告ハ近日中ニ發布セラレヘキ趣ナリ本月六日日本欄内參看(外務省)

現戰爭繼續中大統領ニ於テ公安上必要ナリト認メ之ヲ布告シタルトキハ大統領又ハ議會カ反對ノ規定ヲ爲スニ至ルマテノ期間大統領ノ特ニ規定スル期間、規則、命令、制限及除外令ニ遵フノ外布告中ニ指定セラレタル國ニ對シ布告中ニ指定セラレタル物品ヲ米國ニ輸入スルコトヲ禁ス但シ前記ノ場合ニ於テ一州ノ港ニ對シ他州ノ港ヨリモ特惠的待遇ヲ與フルコトヲ得ス

○米國對敵通商禁止案(九月十七日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ本月十四日電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

曩ニ下院ヲ通過シタル對敵通商禁止案ハ種々ノ修正ヲ經九月十二日上院ヲ通過シ直ニ協議會ニ移サル、管ナリ上院通過案ハ主義上下院案ト著シキ相違ナキモ只輸入取締ノ條項ヲ加ヘタルハ最モ注意ヲ要ス即チ去ル六月成立シタル間諜取締法第七章第一條輸出取締ニ關スルト同様ノ規定ヲ輸入ニ對シ設ケタルモノニシテ政府ノ勸獎ニ基クモノナリ

(參考) 右電文中ノ間諜取締法第七章第一條左ノ如シ

現戰爭繼續中大統領ニ於テ公安上必要ナリト認メ之ヲ布告シタルトキハ大統領又ハ議會カ別ニ規定スルマテ大統領ノ特ニ指定スヘキ時期ニ於テ及特ニ規定スヘキ規則、命令、制限、除外例ニ遵ヒテ之ヲ行フ場合ヲ除キ布告中ニ指定セラレタル國ニ對シ布告中ニ指定セラレタル物品ヲ米國ヨリ輸出シ、船積シ又ハ搬出スルコトヲ禁ス但シ右ノ場合ニ特ニ一國ノ港ニ對シ特惠的待遇ヲ與フルコトヲ得ス

(二) 對敵通商禁止法案議會通過ノ件

○米國議會對敵通商禁止法案通過(十月三日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ一昨一日電報左ノ如シ去月十七日日本欄内參看(外務省)

輸入禁止條項ヲ含メル米國ノ對敵通商禁止法案ハ九月二十五日議會ヲ通過確定シタリ不

○米國對敵通商禁止法(十月六日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ一昨
四日著電報左ノ如シ本月三日本欄内參看(外務省)

米國大統領ハ十月二日輸入禁止條項ヲ含メル對敵通商禁止法案ヲ裁可セリ尙ホ右ノ内ニ
ハ前記條項以外ニ外國語新聞記事取締ニ關スル規定アリ

(三) 對敵通商禁止法ニ關スル大統領令

○米國對敵通商禁止法ニ關スル大統領令(十月十九日官報) 米國ノ對敵通商禁止法(本法
律ニハ對敵通商事項以外ニ廣汎ナル規定ヲ有ス)ニ由リ大統領ニ與ヘラレタル各種ノ權限
ヲ實行スル機關設置ニ關スル大統領令本月十四日附ニテ布告セラレタル旨同國駐劄佐藤特
命全權大使及紐育駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリ電報アリ右大統領令中ノ注意スヘキ事項左ノ
如シ(外務省)

- (一) 從來ノ輸出取締局ニ輸入取締局及對敵通商ニ關スル事項ヲ加ヘ同局ヲ戰時通商取
締局 (War trade board) ト改稱ス但シ職員ノ顔觸ハ大體從來通ニシテマコー
ミック氏之カ長タリ
- (二) 郵便電信其他ノ通信檢閲ノタメ(本法三條第四項)檢閲局 (Censorship board) ヲ

設ケ陸海軍長官、郵便總監、戰時通商取役局及戰時公法委員長ノ各代表者ヲ以テ組
織ス

- (三) 船舶出港差止ノ權利ハ各稅關長ニ委任セラレ商務長官其決定ヲ監督ス
 - (四) 戰時工業所有權關係事項ハ聯邦通商委員 (Federal trade Commission) ニ委任ス
 - (五) 外字新聞カ米國及與國ノ政策國際關係戰爭、狀態及經過等ノ記事論說ヲ掲載シタ
ル場合ニ之カ郵送方取締ニ關スル事項(本法第十九條)ハ郵便總監ニ委任セララル
 - (六) 此外大藏長官ハ金銀等ノ輸出入及米國內敵國保險會社ノ營業許可等ヲ取扱ヒ國務
長官ハ敵國人ノ旅行移動ノ取締、外國人財產管理人ハ米國內ニ在ル敵國財產ノ管
理取締ニ關スル事務ニ夫々當ルコト、爲リタリ
- 尙ホ右ハ實行機關ヲ設置シタルマテニテ輸入取締條項初メ其他諸事項實行ノ方法等ハ各
機關ニ由リ漸次決定公表セララル、管

第十二 米國ニ於ケル通商取締法修正及追加

(通商公報第四六一號)

(大正六年八月三十一日附在米帝
國特命全權大使佐藤愛磨報告)

千八百八十七年ノ制定ノ通商取締法第一條ヲ修正シ之レニ新規定ヲ追加セントスル法案彙
ニ(本年五月二十五日)下院ニ提出セラレシカ此程漸ク兩院ヲ通過シ八月十日法律トシテ成

立シタリ其内容ハ(一)戰時中州際通商及外國貿易ニ從事スル米國內ノ鐵道其他車輛ニヨル運輸機關ノ運轉ヲ故意ニ阻害シタル者ニ對シテ罰則ヲ設ケ(二)戰時中大統領ノ裁量ニヨリ國防竝ニ公安維持上必要トスル場合ニハ或貨物ノ運輸若クハ船積ニ對シ優先權ヲ與フレノ機能ヲ大統領ニ附與スルニアリ

第十三 大統領同盟罷工問題ヲ管制スル件

(九月二十一日 ニューヨーク・タイムス)

PRESIDENT TAKES CONTROL OF WAR'S STRIKE PROBLEMS

NAME'S COMMISSION TO BE HIS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN
COMPOSING LABOR TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Reports that labor disputes, fomented in some cases by I. W. W. and pro-German influences, threatened to hamper seriously the Government's war program caused President Wilson today to take personal charge of the situation. Employers and employes in shipyards and other industries where trouble has appeared will be asked by the President to come to terms without delay as a patriotic duty, and the Governors of States where the I. W. W. leaders have

been active will be promised the full support of the Federal Government in putting an end to seditious practices.

The President's message will be carried over the country by a commission headed by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, which was created today by Executive order. The commission will go first to the Pacific Coast to try to put an end to any remaining shipyard strikes and to take up the labor disputes in the Northwestern lumber camps where it is reported the I. W. W. has been at work in behalf of Germany.

This announcement was issued tonight by the Committee on Public Information:

"The following memorandum for the Secretary of Labor was signed by the President Sept. 19 and made public today:

THE PRESIDENT'S MEMORANDUM.

I am very much interested in the labor situation in the mountain region and on the Pacific Coast. I have listened with attention and concern to the numerous charges of misconduct and injustice that representatives both of employers and of employes have made against each other. I am not so much concerned, however, with the manner in which they have treated each other in the past as I am desirous

of seeing some kind of a working arrangement arrived at for the future, particularly during the period of the war, on a basis that will be fair to all parties concerned.

To assist in the accomplishment of that purpose, I have decided to appoint a commission to visit the localities where disagreements have been most frequent as my personal representatives. The commission will consist of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Colonel J. I. Spangler, of Pennsylvania; Verner Z. Reed of Colorado; John H. Walker of Illinois, and E. P. Marsh of Washington, Felix Frankfurter of New York will act as Secretary of the commission.

It will be the duty of the commission to visit in each instance the Governor of the State, advising him that they are there as the personal representatives of the President, with a view to lending sympathetic counsel and aid to the State government in the development of a better understanding between laborers and employers, and also themselves to deal with employers and employes in a conciliatory spirit, seek to compose differences and allay misunderstanding, and in any way that may be open to them to show the active interest of the National Government in furthering arrangements just to both sides.

Wherever it is deemed advisable, conferences of employers and employes should be called with the purpose of working out a mutual understanding between them

which will insure the continued operation of the industry on conditions acceptable to both sides. The commission should also endeavor to learn the real causes for any discontent which may exist on either side, not by the formal process of public hearings, but by getting into touch with workmen and employers by the more informal process of personal conversation.

I would be pleased to have the commission report to me from time to time such information as may require immediate attention.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, Sept. 19, 1917.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COMMISSION.

Labor and employers' interests are equally represented on the President's commission. Colonel Spangler and Mr. Reed are business men, Mr. Walker and Mr. Marsh are Presidents respectively of the Illinois and Washington Labor Federations. Mr. Frankfurter is a special assistant to Secretary Baker, and has acted confidentially in a number of labor situations involving the War Department. It is expected the commission will begin its investigation in about a week.

Creation of the commission was urged upon the President long before the shipyard strikes on the Pacific Coast started. Shipping Board officials hope to be able to compromise these strikes within the next week. Chairman Hurley today con-

ferred with the General Manager of a Seattle shipbuilding company whose granting of union wage demands has been a strong influence in promoting strikes for similar wages in other yards. After other conferences with Seattle builders and labor representatives tomorrow, Mr. Hurley expects to reach some basis for settling strikes in Seattle, Portland, and other places. Reports from San Francisco today indicated that progress was being made toward settling the strike there.

It is understood special attention will be given by the President's commission to charges made to the American Federation of Labor officials that employers in Arizona have encouraged and even financed I. W. W. activities for the sake of discrediting the labor movement among miners and other employes. Recent deportations of workers also will be the subject of inquiry.

While the President did not specifically mention in his memorandum the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World or other pro-German propagandists, it is known that he has full information of what has been going on. He recently sent Federal Judge Harry Covington to make an investigation and has received his report. The result of this investigation has not been made public. The facts obtained, it is said, were placed in the hands of the Department of Justice.

第十四 米國諸港ニ赴ク船舶ノ船員ハ旅券等ヲ 携帶スルヲ要スル件

外務省告示第三十四號(十月五日官報)

今後北米合衆國諸港ニ赴ク船舶ノ船員ハ凡テ旅券又ハ其ノ國籍ヲ明記シ且人違ナキコトヲ示スニ足ル證書ヲ携帶スルヲ要スル旨今般在本邦米國臨時代理大使ヨリ通牒アリタリ

大正六年十月五日

外務大臣 法學博士子爵本野一郎

第十五 雜 件

(一) 米國外國貿易評議會ノ活動

(通商公報第四四八號)

(大正六年七月二十七日附在桑
港帝國總領事壇原正直報告)

米國「ナショナル・ツレイド、カウンシル」ノ活動ニ關シ七月二十六日發行桑港「エキザミナー」紙掲載記事ノ摘譯左ノ如シ

米國ノ海外發展ヲ圖ランカ爲ニ健實ナル貿易政策ノ樹立ニ盡力スヘク團結シタル半公機關ニシテ其最モ勢力アルモノハ今ヨリ四年前ニ組織セラレタル「ナショナル・フォーレン・ハツ

北米合衆國法令

四四九

レトド、カウシナル(National Foreign Trade Council)トス本會ハ政黨政派ニ關係ナク米國全體ヲ代表スルモノニシテ各方面ノ實業家即チ商人、製造家、農業者、其ノ他ノ生産業者、鐵道業者、海運業者及銀行家ノ内最モ有力ニシテ且ツ活動力ニ富メル進取の人物ヲ網羅シテ會員トナセルモノニ係リ財政的ニ之レヲ觀察スルモ米國ノ資本及企業上極メテ有力ナル團體ト云フヘク而シテ議長及委員ノ背後ニハ各方面ノ實業ニ關シ專門ノ技能ヲ備ヘタル多數勞働者ノ存在スルアリ惟ニ此等勞働者ニ對シテハ米國商業ノ發展ハ單ニ今日ノ戰爭ニヨリ偶然ニ生シタル繁榮状態ノ維持ニ止マラス十年前ニ於テハ夢想タモスルコト能ハサリシ永續的好境遇ニ向上セシムルモノナルコトヲ意味セルモノナリ James A. Farrell (President of the U. S. Steel Corporation) 現ニ本會ノ議長タリカリフォルニア州ヲ代表スル本會委員ハ Robert Dollar 及 James K. Arnsby ノ二人トス

本會ハ定期ニ集合ヲ催シ又出版物ヲモ發行セルカ右ニ據ルニ同會ハ千九百十四年五月成立セル以來著々活動ノ實ヲ舉ケ立法機關ノ承認及援助ヲ得テ銀行、海運業其他實業界協同ノ力ヲ利用シ米國ノ海外貿易ヲ永久の基礎ノ上ニ確立スヘク此目的ヲ達センカ爲ニ現行法ヲ改正シ或ハ新法律ヲ制定セントシテ國會ニ向テ熱心ニ努力シ來レルトコロアリ今左ニ本會活動ノ一斑ヲ舉ケン

(一) 米國海外貿易ノ發展ヲ阻害スル現行「シャーマン・アクト」(Sherman Act)中ノ規定トヲ撤廢スルコト
右ニ關シ本會ハ國會ニ對シ現ニ「シャーマン・アクト」ニヨリ米國輸出貿易力蒙リツ、アル障

碍ヲ除キ米國ノ輸出貿易ヲ發展セシメ以テ今後米國ノ輸出業者ヲシテ米國ノ製造品ヲ海外ニ輸出シ世界市場ニ於テ他ノ國民ト競争セシムルト同時ニ彼等カ協同シテ外國競争者一致ノ抵抗ニ應戰シ又外國買手ノ米國商品價值難下ヲ防カシムヘク十分ノ便宜ヲ有セシメンコトヲ勸薦スル旨ヲ決議シタリ本會ハ右實行ノ手段トシテ現ニ國會ニ Webb's Bill ヲ提出セリ
(二) 一般ニ關稅法ヲ改正スルコト及外國トノ間ニ條約ヲ改正シ互惠關稅 (Bargaining tariff) ヲ設クルコト獨逸ハ嘗テ南米及其他各國ト通商條約ヲ締結スルニ當リ關稅ヲ最モ有效ニ取極メ得タリ右互惠關稅トハ外國ノ主要輸出品ニ便宜ヲ與フルト同時ニ我國ノ主要輸出品ニモ特別ノ便宜ヲ與フルモノナリ

右ニ關シ本會ハ米國カ戰前ニ受ケタル利益アル關稅上ノ取扱ヲ今後ニ於テモ繼續シ同時ニ海外市場ニ於ケル差別的待遇ヲ除去シテ米國ノ外國貿易ヲ保護獎勵スヘク國會ニ對シ Flexible 又ハ Bargaining Tariff ヲ採用センコトヲ勸薦スル旨ヲ決議シタリ互惠關稅ハ其名新奇ノ觀アリト雖其實互惠的關稅ニシテ敢テ奇トスルニ足ラス

(三) 千九百十六年ニニュー・オリエンズニ於テ開カレタル第三回米國外國貿易會議 (National Foreign Trade Convention) ニ於テ米國品ノ輸出ヲ便宜ナラシメ以テ米國ノ富力ト福利トヲ増進セシムル爲メ商船ヲ増建センコトヲ熱心ニ主張シ此目的ヲ實行スヘク政府ヲシテ海運業及外國貿易ニ經驗アル人物ヲ選ンテ米國航業委員會 (U. S. Shipping Board) ヲ組織セシメ之レヲシテ國會ニ對シ外國貿易上米國ノ海運業ニ必要ナリト認メラル、事項ヲ進言セシメ同時ニ米國人ノ生活ノ標準ヲ維持セシムヘキコトヲ聲明シタリ

右ノ結果 Goethal 主宰ノ下ニ米國商船ノ建造ハ今ヤ單ニ時日ノ問題トナレリ

(四) 米國製品ノ需要ヲ喚起スル一助トシテ外國ニ米國ノ資本ヲ投下スルコト

右ハ前記第三回ノ會議ニ於テ熱心ニ提唱セラレタルトコロニシテ今ヤ American International Corporation 及其他ノ資本家ハ南米東洋及露西亞地方ニ於テ投資シ適當ナル機會ヲ見付ケントシ又已ニ勘ナカラス資本ヲ投シタルモノアリ National City Co., ハ極メテ最近米國ノ資本家ニ亞爾然丁鐵道株式ヲ賣付ケ又新聞記事ニ據ルニ其他右ニ類似セル事件少ナカラサル模様ナリ過日本紙ニ論シタル我國「ナショナル、バンク」ノ支店外國設置ヲ可能ナラシムヘク Federal Reserve Act 改正ノ件モ已ニ解決シ今ヤ又專ラ外國貿易ノ機關タルヲ目的トスル一大銀行モ新設セラル、ニ至レリ

(五) 本會ハ國會ニ對シ商務省内外通商局 (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce) ノ外國貿易ニ關スル事務ヲ有效敏活ナラシムル爲メ豫算ヲ増加スヘキコトヲ要求シタリ本會ノ外國關係事項調査委員 (The Foreign Relations Committee) ハ右通商局ノ現ニナシツ、アル措置ニ賛成シ同時ニ其吏員ノ薄俸ニシテ旅費ノ不足セルコトヲモ報告セリ

本會第三會議ニ於テ國民一般ノ福利増進上國內ノ小製造家及小商人ヲモ本會々員ニ加フル必要アリ斯クスレハ時々起ルヘキ市場ノ恐慌ヲ防止シ同時ニ勞働ノ供給ヲ確實ナラシメ得ルコトヲ決議シ其結果此等小製造家及小商人ヲモ會員ニ加ヘタリ

(二) 奢侈品輸入ノ減退

(八月二十一日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

WAR BRINGS DECLINE IN FOREIGN LUXURIES

NATIONAL CITY BANK SHOWS FALLING OFF OF \$13,000,000

COMPARED WITH 1914.

PRICES 33 TO 50% HIGHER

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES CUT IS HALF—ART WORKS DECLINE

FROM \$35,000,000 TO \$23,000,000.

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York, made public yesterday, showed that luxuries now being imported into the United States were materially below those of the corresponding dates preceding the war.

The value of the total of luxuries imported in the fiscal year 1917 was somewhat less than in the fiscal year 1914, but as prices have been greatly advanced it was held to be apparent that the quantity imported was much below that the pre-war period. Measured by values alone the articles generally classed as luxuries fell below \$300,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917, while in 1914 the values of the same articles

imported aggregated \$313,000,000. The bank estimated that in many cases the prices were now from 23 to 50 per cent. higher than in 1914.

According to the compilation, the articles which may be properly classed as luxuries are extremely numerous, including scores of important articles and hundreds of the minor classes, although there are a few important classes or group which are readily recognized. Laces and embroideries, for example, imported in 1917 were only one-half in value those imported in 1914, in cotton laces alone the value imported in 1914 was \$33,866,000, and in 1917, \$16,297,000 while in laces of silk and fibres the 1917 value was also below that of 1914.

Art works also cited by the bank, which amounted to more than \$35,000,000 in imports in 1914, dropped to \$23,000,000 in 1917. Tobacco in its various forms totaled \$40,000,000 in 1914 and only \$30,000,000 in 1917. In many others with smaller totals the proportionate decrease war equally apparent.

Diamonds advanced in the war period approximately 30 per cent. in value per carat of corresponding quality; pearls, now in such popular favor, showed an even greater increase. Laces no longer obtainable from Germany and which France has now little opportunity to manufacture are much higher than in the period before the war, while leaf tobacco for wrappers for cigars advanced from 1.32 a pound in

May, 1914, to \$1.75 in may, 1917.

Currants imported in May, 1915, came at 15.5 cents a pound, whereas in May, 1914, the import price was 3.9 cents; figs 7.6 cents, against 3.4 cents, and still wine in casks 85.8 cents a gallon against 55.7 cents three years ago. Carpets and rugs woven whole, imported in May, 1917, averaged \$6.30 a square yard against \$3.21 in August, 1915, the first month in which they were separately stated by the Department of Commerce reports. Woolen dress goods imported in March, 1917, averaged \$1.52 a pound, against 85 cents in May, 1914, and woolen cloths in April, 1916, \$1.45 a pound against 90 cents in May, 1914. The bank's statement adds:

"The Department of Commerce figures of imports in 1917 how for the great group, 'manufactures ready for consumption,' which is largely composed of luxuries, a total of \$379,000,000 against \$449,000,000 in 1914, a decline in stated value amounting to nearly 20 per cent., while the decrease in quantity must be far greater by reason of the fact that the value figures in 1917 represent merchandise imported at a much higher price per unit of quantity."

(三) 増稅案

○米國増稅案(九月十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ一昨十二日著電報左ノ如シ本年七月二十八日本欄内參看(外務省)

増稅案ハ漸ク十日上院ヲ通過シ直ニ下院ト協議會ニ移レリ右ニ依レハ豫定收入ハ二十四億弗ナリ其重ナル項目ハ非常利益稅所得酒煙草交通稅等ニシテ茶珈琲等ノ消費稅附加及郵稅增加ノ項目ハ削除セラル

○米國増稅法(十月九日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ本月五日著電報左ノ如シ去月十四日本欄内參看(外務省)

増稅案ハ兩院協議會ニ於テ郵便稅ヲ復活シ其他多少増稅ノ上兩院ヲ通過シ十月三日大統領ノ裁可ヲ經タリ之ニ由ル收入ハ一箇半二十五億弗餘ノ豫定ニシテ從來ノ租稅收入十三億弗ト共ニ今後ハ歲入殆ト四十億弗ニ達スル筈ナリ右増稅法ノ大部ハ即日實施セラル、モ第一種ノ郵便稅ハ十一月三日印紙稅ハ十一月一日ヨリ實施セラル

獨逸國法令

(三) 増稅案

○米國増稅案(九月十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ一昨十二日著電報左ノ如シ本年七月二十八日本欄内參看(外務省)

増稅案ハ漸ク十日上院ヲ通過シ直ニ下院ト協議會ニ移レリ右ニ依レハ豫定收入ハ二十四億弗ナリ其重ナル項目ハ非常利益稅所得酒煙草交通稅等ニシテ茶珈琲等ノ消費稅附加及郵稅增加ノ項目ハ削除セララル

○米國増稅法(十月九日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ本月五日著電報左ノ如シ去月十四日本欄内參看(外務省)

増稅案ハ兩院協議會ニ於テ郵便稅ヲ復活シ其他多少増稅ノ上兩院ヲ通過シ十月三日大統領ノ裁可ヲ經タリ之ニ由ル收入ハ一箇半二十五億弗餘ノ豫定ニシテ從來ノ租稅收入十三億弗ト共ニ今後ハ歲入殆ト四十億弗ニ達スル筈ナリ右増稅法ノ大部ハ即日實施セララル、モ第一種ノ郵便稅ハ十一月三日印紙稅ハ十一月一日ヨリ實施セララル

獨逸國法令

獨逸國法令

第一 戰時禁制品品目表改正ノ件

(一) 正月九日附改正令英譯文

(四月六日 ロンメルンガザムト)

Foreign Office,

April 3rd, 1917.

ALTERATIONS IN GERMAN CONTRABAND LIST.

An Order of the German Imperial Chancellor, dated January 9th, 1917, makes the following additions to and alterations in the Prize Regulations of September 30th, 1909, as amended July 22nd, 1916.

A translation of the Ordinance of July 22nd, 1916, containing the full list, appeared in the London Gazette of September 1st, 1916.

Absolute Contraband. (Article 21.)

The following new items are added:—

40. Insulating material, raw and manufactured.

獨逸國法令

四百廿

41. Silk of all kinds, and silk stuffs; silk cocoons; artificial silk and goods made therefrom.
42. All kinds of wax; sebæic acid.
43. Quillaya bark.
44. Talc, emery, corundum, Carborundum, and all other polishing materials, natural and artificial, and articles prepared therefrom. Diamonds for industrial purposes.
45. Alumen.
46. Glass and glass articles of every kind. All kinds of bottles.

The following alterations are made:—

In No. 3. Between "quicksilver" and "pitch" insert "asphalt" and "mineral pitch."

In No. 20. After "electrical articles adapted for military uses" add "and their constituent parts."

In No. 26. After "casks" add "and tanks."

No. 27 is amended to read: "Gold, silver, paper money, securities, negotiable trade papers, every kind of cheque, draft, order of payment, dividend coupons, interest and annuity certificates, letters of credit, of transfer and of advice,

notifications of credit and debit or other documents which, whether in themselves or on completion or by virtue of an undertaking on the part of the recipient, empower, confirm, or effect the transfer of sums of money, credits, or securities."

In No. 34 add Cadmium ore.

In No. 38 add zinc; cadmium and its alloys; zirconium, cerium thorium and their alloys and compounds; oxide of zirconium, monazite sand.

Conditional Contraband. (Article 23.)

The following new items are added:—

12. Sponges, raw or prepared.

13. Glue, gelatine, and materials used in their manufacture.

The following alteration is made:—

In No. 2 add yeast.

Free List. (Article 27.)

The following alterations are made:—

Nos. 1 and 6. Raw silk, porcelain and glass are deleted.

In No. 2. Resin is omitted.

No. 11 is amended to read as follows: "Precious stones, with the exception of dia-

獨逸國法令

第六〇

monds used for industrial purposes, semi-precious stones, pearls, mother-of-pearl, and coral."

(二) 六月二十五日附改正勅令英譯文

(八月七日 ロンムン・ナギムト)

Foreign Office,

August 4th, 1917.

GERMAN CONTRABAND LIST,

The following is a translation of an Ordinance of the German Government revising this list:—

In further retaliation for the regulations adopted by England and her Allies; deviating from the Declaration of London concerning the Laws of Maritime Warfare, I approve, for the present war, of the following alterations in the Prize Ordinance of September 30th, 1909, and in its supplements dated October 18th, November 23rd and December 14th, 1914, April 18th, 1915, June 3rd and July 22nd, 1916, and January 9th, 1917.

Articles 21, 23 and 27 shall read as follows:—

21. *The following articles and materials shall be considered contraband of war, with the designation absolute contraband:—*

- (1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, their component parts, as well as semi-manufactured articles which can be used in their manufacture.
- (2) Projectiles, cartouches and cartridges of all kinds, their component parts, as well as semi-manufactured articles which can be used for their manufacture.
- (3) Gunpowder and explosives of all kinds, smoke-producing and illuminating substances, incendiary matter, implements and substances for fighting with gas, and materials which can be used for their manufacture, including:—Nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds; ammonia, ammonia liquor, ammonium chloride, ammonium salts; sulphur, sulphur dioxide, sulphite and thiosulphite, sulphuric acid, fuming sulphuric acid (oleum), carbon bisulphide; acetic acid, acetates, for example, acetate of calcium; acetic ether, formic acid and formic acid salts, formic ether, sulphuric ether; acetone; ethyl and methyl alcohol, spirit, sulphite spirit, crude wood spirit, alcohol of all sorts and its derivatives, as well as the products thereof; urea; resin, resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit); carbide of calcium; cyanamide and its compounds; phosphorus and its compounds; chlorates and perchlorates of sodium, barium and calcium; chlorine, chlorhydrin; bromine;

- phosgene (carbonyl-chloride) ; stannic chloride ; mercury ; asphalt ; mineral pitch ; tar, including wood-tar, wood-tar oil ; benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol, naphthalene and their mixtures and derivatives ; aniline and its derivatives ; glycerine ; dioxide of manganese ; oxalic acid and oxalic acid salts.
- (4) Cannon barrels, gun mountings, limbers, munition wagons, field kitchens and bakeries, supply wagons, field forges, searchlights, searchlight accessories and their component parts.
- (5) Range-finders and their component parts.
- (6) Binoculars, telescopes, chronometers, nautical and artillery instruments of all kinds.
- (7) Clothing and equipments of a recognisably military character.
- (8) Saddle, draught and pack animals, suitable at present or in the future for use in war.
- (9) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
- (10) Articles of camp equipment and their component parts.
- (11) Armour plates.
- (12) Steel and iron wire ; barbed wire, as well as implements for fixing and cutting the same.

- (13) Sheets, tinned or galvanised.
- (14) Warships and other vessels of war, as well as component parts of such a nature that they can be used only on a vessel of war ; ship plates and ship construction steel.
- (15) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
- (16) Airships and aeroplanes of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories, articles and materials for use in connection with aerial navigation ; goldbeaters' skin.
- (17) Photographic articles.
- (18) Tools and appliances designed exclusively for the manufacture and repair of arms and war material.
- (19) Lathes, machinery and tools used in the manufacture of munitions of war.
- (20) Electrical articles designed for use in war, and their constituent parts.
- (21) Mining timber, including undressed and partly dressed timber for mining purposes, rattan, bamboo, cork, including cork flour.
- (22) Coal and coke, including pitch coke and petrol coke.
- (23) Flax, hemp, jute, ramie, esparto grass, cocoa-nut fibre, kapok, vegetable fibres and yarns and rope-strands made therefrom.

- (24) Wool and animal hair of all sorts; the same in its various stages of manufacture up to and including yarn, and the waste products of manufacture.
- (25) Raw cotton, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton goods, rags, waste and artificial cotton.
- (26) Barrels and tanks of all kinds and their component parts.
- (27) Gold, silver, paper money, securities, negotiable trade papers, every kind of cheque, draft, order of payment, dividend coupons, interest and annuity certificates, letters of credit, of transfer and of advice, notifications of credit and debit or other documents which, whether in themselves or on completion or by virtue of any operation on the part of the recipient, empower, confirm or effect the transfer of sums of money, credits or securities.
- (28) Rubber tyres for motor vehicles, as well as all articles and materials used specially in manufacturing or repairing rubber tyres.
- (29) Rubber (including Crude rubber, waste rubber, reclaimed rubber, rubber solution, rubber cement, or any other preparation containing rubber), balata and guttapercha, as well as the following kinds of rubber—viz., Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, and all other materials containing rubber; besides articles which are made in whole or in part of rubber.
- (30) Mineral oils (including shale oils, petroleum, benzine, naphtha, gasoline).

(31) Lubricants.

- (32) Tanning material of all kinds, including quebracho wood and the extracts used in tanning.
- (33) Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses; hides of calves, pigs, goats and wild animals; and leather, dressed or undressed, if suitable for use in saddlery, harness, military boots and military clothing; beltings, hydraulic leather and pump leather.
- (34) The following ores—Tungsten ores, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, zinc ore, lead ore, hematite iron ore, pyrites (crude and calcined), copper ores, cadmium ore, vanadium ore and cobalt ore.
- (35) Aluminium, its alloys and compounds, argillaceous earth, bauxite.
- (36) Arsenic and antimony, and their compounds.
- (37) Felspar, borax, boric acid and other boric compounds, borax-bearing earths and minerals (borax-lime and boraxite).
- (38) The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hematite pig iron, manganese and its alloys, copper and its alloys, tin, lead, zinc; cadmium and its alloys; zirconium, cerium, thorium and their alloys and compounds; oxide of zirconium, monazite sand; platinum, osmium, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium and their alloys and compounds.

- (39) Alloys of iron (ferro compounds), including tungsten, manganese, vanadium and chrome iron.
- (40) Insulating material, raw and manufactured.
- (41) Silk of all kinds and silk stuffs; silk cocoons; artificial silk and goods made therefrom.
- (42) All kinds of wax; sebacic acid.
- (43) Quillaya bark.
- (44) Talc, emery, corundum, carborundum and all other polishing materials, natural and artificial, and articles prepared therefrom. Diamonds for industrial purposes.
- (45) Albumen.
- (46) Glass and glass articles of every kind. All kinds of bottles.
- (47) Lime, chalk, chloride of lime, lead powder, soda and caustic soda.
- (48) Strontium and barium salts.
- (49) Bone charcoal.
- (50) Graphite of all sorts whether in lumps or ground; graphite crucibles and the shards thereof, Atcheson's graphite, electrodes and fragments thereof.
23. *The following articles and materials suitable for warlike as well as for peaceful*

purposes shall be considered as contraband of war under the designation conditional contraband:—

- (1) Foodstuffs.
- (2) Forage and all kinds of feeding stuffs for animals; oil seeds, nuts and kernels; animal, fish and vegetable oils and fats, excluding those suitable as lubricants, and not including volatile oils; yeast.
- (3) The following articles, if suitable for use in war: articles of clothing, fabrics for clothing, footwear, skins and furs which can be used for clothing, boots and shoes.
- (4) Vehicles of all kinds and their component parts, as well as accessories (especially all motor vehicles), suitable for use in war.
- (5) Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
- (6) Fuel, exclusive of coals, coke and mineral oils.
- (7) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
- (8) Harness and saddlery.
- (9) Ships, boats and floating craft of all kinds, floating docks and appliances for dry docks, as well as their component parts.

- (10) Cement.
- (11) All kinds of timber, rough or worked (especially hewn, sawn, planed, grooved), excepting mining timber, etc. [See article 21, under (21).]
- (12) Sponges, raw or prepared.
- (13) Glue, gelatine and materials used in their manufacture.
- (14) Soap.
- (15) Paint for ships' hulls.
- (16) Lac.
- (17) Copper vitriol,
- (18) Lathes and such machines and tools as are used principally for the manufacture and repair of arms and war material.

27. *The following articles cannot be declared contraband of war :—*

- (1) Hops.
- (2) Horns, bones and ivory.
- (3) Natural and artificial fertilisers in so far as specified substances have not already been expressly declared contraband.
- (4) Earths, stones including marble, bricks, slates and roofing tiles.
- (5) Paper and the materials prepared for its manufacture, in so far as specified

substances have not already been expressly declared contraband.

- (6) Colours, including the materials exclusively used for their manufacture, with the exception of paint for ships' hulls; varnish.
- (7) Sulphate of soda in cakes.
- (8) Machinery specially adapted for agriculture and for printing.
- (9) Precious stones, excepting diamonds used for industrial purposes [see Article 21, under (44)]; semi-precious stones, pearls, mother of pearl and corals.
- (10) Steeple and wall clocks, timepieces and watches, excepting chronometers.
- (11) Fashion and fancy goods.
- (12) Feathers of all kinds.
- (13) Articles of domestic furniture and decorative articles for domestic purposes; office furniture and appliances.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its promulgation.

Chief Headquarters, June 25th, 1917.

(Signed) WILHELM.

(Countersigned) VON CAPELLLE.

第二 海戦法規ノ適用ニ關スル件

(一) 獨國病院船ヲ攻撃セサルコトヲ西國ニ 通告スル件

(八月十九日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

GERMANS AGREE TO SPARE HOSPITAL SHIPS

KAISER ACCEPTS PROPOSALS UNDER WHICH U-BOATS WILL NOT ATTACK THEM.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The German Military Attache has handed to the Spanish Government Emperor William's definite acceptance of conditions under which hospital ships are to be protected from attacks by submarines.

Seven Spanish officers have gone to France to act as commissioners on board the hospital ships. Under the arrangement a neutral commissioner will be carried on each hospital ship to guarantee that it transports only sick and wounded.

On at least one occasion, probably more, before the United States entered the war, Downing Street had asked this country to use her good offices at the Wilhelmstrasse in protest against sinking the regularly registered and internationally marked hospital ships in the service of the Allies.

Two alleged flagrant violations of international law had been charged against the German Navy in this respect: the sinking of the British hospital ship *Britannic*, with a loss of 50 lives, and the *Braemar Castle*, both in the Aegean on Nov. 21 and 24, 1916, respectively.

It was unofficially declared in Berlin that the British and French were using hospital ships for other purposes than those allowed by law; the transportation of sick and wounded with doctors and nurses and hospital supplies. In a debate in the House of Commons in March this was positively denied by a member of the British Government.

Then, ten days after the United States entered the war, on April 17, occurred the most flagrant case of all. The sinking without warning by a German submarine in the English Channel, of the British hospital ships *Donegal* and *Lanfranc*, with the loss of 75 lives, including sixteen wounded German soldiers.

Diplomacy on the subject was then diverted from Washington to Madrid, and the case of the *Donegal* and *Lanfranc* was taken up together with that of the *Dover Castle*, another British hospital ship, sunk in the Mediterranean on May 26.

Since then a triangular course of diplomatic conversations has been going on between London, Madrid, and Berlin. The Spanish Ambassador at London, Senor

Alfredo Merry de Val, it is understood, has forwarded the British complaints to Madrid, where they have been transmitted to Senor Polo de Bernabé, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, for presentation to the German Government, not without delay, however, caused by Prince von Ratibor und Corney, the Kaiser's representative at the Spanish Court. It is believed that the present arrangement is largely the outcome of the personal intervention of his Majesty, King Alfonso XIII.

(二) 潜水商船「ドイチュラント」ヲ軍用潜水艇ニ
變更セル件

(八月十六日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

CONVERT DEUTSCHLAND INTO WAR SUBMARINE

UNDER SEA BOAT, WHICH VISITED HERE, MAY BE SENT TO OPERATE
IN THE PACIFIC.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 15.—The German commercial submarine Deutschland, which visited the United States before that country entered the war, has been converted into a war submarine, according to German fleet gossip reaching The Associated Press. The Deutschland has been fitted with six torpedo tubes.

The submarine, it is said, may soon leave for the Pacific to operate against traffic from San Francisco. The U-boat was to have started activities some time ago, but an explosion on board while the vessel was on a trial trip made necessary repairs which took considerable time.

第三 獨國蘭國ニ對シ募債強制ノ一手段トシテ
石炭輸出ヲ禁止スル件

(九月十二日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

GERMANY SHUTS OFF COAL TO HOLLAND TO FORCE A LOAN

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—Germany has stopped her export of coal to Holland. No coal trains have arrived here since Saturday, and the supply available in this country is so small that the sudden stoppage is making itself severely felt already.

It is stated on good authority that Germany is employing this method with a view to exerting pressure in order to induce Holland to fall in with the German desire to raise a loan here. It will be recalled that Germany put similar pressure on Switzerland a short time ago.

A German financial syndicate has been in Holland for some time endeavoring to raise money. So far its efforts have been in vain.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—The Telegraaf says it learns that England is prepared to deliver to Holland 180,000 tons of coal monthly, provided Holland places 180,000 tons of shipping at the disposal of the Belgian Relief Commission.

第四 獨國白國ニ在ル工場用機械ヲ取去リ又ハ破壊スル件

(九月五日 ニューヨークタイムス)

GERMANS ARE STRIPPING BELGIUM OF MACHINERY
ON BERLIN ORDERS TO CUT OFF
NATION'S RESOURCES

HAVRE, Sept. 4.—Information which has reached the Belgian Government from beyond the lines shows that what is left of Belgian manufacturing machinery is being systematically taken out of the country or destroyed when not removed.

The machines have been taken from all the factories in La Providence and other near-by places within the last fortnight.

These advices say that when the manager of the Providence mills protested to the German officer in command against the proceeding he was told that the orders from Berlin were to empty Belgium of its manufacturing resources, so that nothing could be produced there.

第五 獨國飛行機ノ蘭國境域上ヲ飛行セルニ對シ陳謝セル件

(八月二十六日 ニューヨークタイムス)

GERMAN EXCUSE TO HOLLAND FOR AIRMEN'S
VISIT REJECTED

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.—An official communication issued by the Foreign Ministry says that in response to the protest of the Dutch Government against a flight over Dutch territory on Aug. 18 by an air squadron, which dropped bombs, Germany has expressed regrets and explained that a channel squadron had lost its way in the thick clouds.

The Dutch Minister at Berlin has been instructed to inform the German Government that this explanation does not justify a flight over Zealand and the Provinces of Friesland and Groningen by two planes, one of which descended and the other of which was shot down. The Ministry is charged to renew the protest against the violation of Dutch territory by the dropping of bombs.

At the same time the Dutch Ministers to Great Britain, France, and Belgium are instructed to ask these Governments if airplanes of theirs, by participating in an air engagement, were culpable.

In the meantime an examination is being made of parts of the bombs employed.

第六 波蘭國創立ニ關シ九月十五日波蘭占領地
總督獨塊國ノ態度ヲ公表スル件

(九月十七日 ニューヨークタイムズ)

TO CONTROL POLAND WHILE WAR LASTS
TEUTON POWERS MAKE IT PLAIN INDEPENDENCE IS IMPOSSIBLE
DURING HOSTILITIES.

OCCUPY SOIL FOR DEFENSE

AND WILL ALLOW PASSAGE OF NO LEGISLATION THAT
WILL HINDER WAR OPERATIONS.

BERLIN, Sept. 16, (via London.)—The Imperial German and Austro-Hungarian letters patent, decreeing a new Polish State, were communicated to the people of Poland by Governor General von Beseler in an audience at the royal palace at noon yesterday. The form of government contemplated for the new state is a constitutional monarchy based on universal direct suffrage.

While both powers of occupation reiterate a sincere desire to realize the spirit of the proclamation of Nov. 5, 1916, the provisions of which are amplified and defined in the present decree, it is, at the same time, understood that the transition of the present Poland to a state of complete independence and sovereignty can be achieved only by a safe and steady progression while the war is in progress. The Central Powers announce that they will be obliged to occupy Polish soil during that period for the purpose of defending their Eastern front.

Wartime expedients, it is explained, make necessary the control of legislation likely to interfere with military rule or operations. For the present a triumvirate

of regents will represent the Crown. It will appoint a Prime Minister who is to sum on a cabinet. These agencies will select a temporary State Council which will be the forerunner of a Parliament to be elected after by popular vote.

This temporary body will enjoy the full prerogatives of a legislative organization. The Council which recently retired was permitted to act only in an advisory capacity. It was this limitation which occasioned recurring friction and brought about the resignation of the Council in a body. While the former Council contained only twenty-five members, it is planned to increase the new Legislature to three or four times that number.

The embryonic state will have no authority to make foreign treaties or enter into international contracts while it remains under the domination of the powers of occupation, but will have complete freedom to enact legislation intended to meet internal conditions. The educational and judicial systems already are under its unrestricted control. The Prime Minister will be a responsible factor in the proposed organization and will sign all decrees jointly with the three Regents.

The date for the first popular elections to Parliament will be determined by the temporary organization composed of the Regents, the Prime Minister, and the State Council. The Archbishop of Warsaw, Prince Lubomirsky, Mayor of Warsaw,

and Count Ostowsky are mentioned as possible Regents. It is proposed to select only native Poles for the most important positions.

第七 獨逸ノ政變ニ關スル事項

(一) 獨逸帝國議會ノ開會

(外事彙報大正六年第九號)

(大正六年七月六日附報告)

獨逸帝國議會ハ七月五日ヲ以テ再開セラレタルカ同日ノ會議ニ就キ「ヴォルフ」通信社ハ左ノ電報ヲ傳ヘタリ

議事ハ議長ノ演說ニヨリ開始セラレタルカ議長ハ敵カ獨逸皇帝及其ノ同盟者ノ大度ナル平和提議ヲ拒絕シタルヲ以テ獨逸ハ自己ノ權利及強大ヲ自覺シ強制セラレタル防禦戰ヲ繼續シ居ルコトヲ述ヘ戰線ニ於ケル軍艦及天才的統率者並ニ凡ユル缺乏及困苦ヲ毅然耐忍スル國民ニ對シ熱誠ナル謝意ヲ表明セリ次ニ百五十億麻克ノ軍事費支出案第一讀會ニ移リタルカ國務大臣ルエーデルンハ二月ヨリ五月ニ至ル獨逸軍事費一月分三十億麻克ナルカ英國軍事費ハ一日七百八十萬磅ニ達セルコト及獨逸帝國銀行ノ正貨在高ハ六月十五日現在二十五億三千三百萬麻克ニ上ルコトヲ述ヘタリ

(二) 七月五日ノ議會ニ提出セル獨逸軍事費支出案

(大正六年七月十一日附報告)

去ル七月五日帝國議會ニ提出セラレタル軍費支出案ニ關聯シ同七日發刊「フランクフルターツァイツング」ハ伯林通信ヲ掲載シ獨逸開戰以來ノ軍費總額及同増加ノ割合ヲ説明シ尙國家重大ノ現狀ニ於テ一方ニ巨利ヲ壟斷スル戰事成金ノ存在スルハ不都合ナリ目下ノ急務ハ軍事費ノ節約及此等成金ニ對スル制裁方法ノ設定ナリト述ヘ左記ノ所見ヲ發表セリ

「去ル七月五日帝國議會ニ提出セラレタル百五十億麻克ノ軍費支出案ニ關スル大藏大臣レール」伯ノ演說ハ最近獨逸ノ消費シツ、アル軍費ノ大要ヲ表明セルモノナルカ右ニ依レハ本年二月ヨリ五月迄ノ軍費ハ一箇月平均三十億麻克ニシテ一日一億麻克ニ該當シ同大臣ノ自認セルカ如ク容易ナラサル膨脹ヲ示スモノナリ

開戰第一年ノ軍費ニ關シテハ政府ハ事實ヲ公表セサルヲ以テ詳細ヲ知ルヘキ材料ナシ帝國議會ニ軍費ニ關シ報告セラレタルハ戰事第二年即チ千九百十五年八月以來ニシテ當時軍事費ハ引繼キ増加スル傾向ヲ有シ其額一箇月二十億麻克一日六千八百萬麻克全國人口ニ割當テ一人一日約一麻克ニ達シタリ尙其後消費狀態ハ改善セラレ千九百十六年六月初旬第二回報告ノ際大藏大臣ハ軍事費ノ所要ハ不動狀態ニ達シタルコト並ニバルダン攻撃ノ爲彈藥其他巨大ノ軍需品ヲ要シタルモ尙一箇月平均二十億麻克以外ニ出テス殊ニ千九百十六年二月ニハ十八億麻克同四月ハ十九億麻克ヲ以テ支辨シ居タリト説明セリ

然ルニ其後事情ハ一變シ千九百十七年二月ノ大藏大臣ノ報告ニ依レハ千九百十六年十月ヨリ千九百十七年二月迄一箇月ノ平均軍事費ハ二十七億七千六百萬麻克ニ膨脹シ右總額中ヨリ家族保護ノ爲町村ニ交付セル二億五千九百萬麻克ツ、前後二回ノ補助費ヲ控除スルモ一箇月ノ軍事費ハ二十六億四千六百萬麻克ニ相當シ一日ノ消費高九千萬麻克ニ上レリ更ニ最近ニ於テハ軍事費ハ一層膨脹シ冒頭説明ノ如ク一箇月三十億麻克即チ一日一億麻克ヲ消費スル割合トナレリ

尤モ軍事公債利息支拂ノ爲メ制定セル税法ハ未タ效力ヲ發生セサルヲ以テ右軍事費中ニハ同利息支拂ニ對スル資金ヲ包含スル譯ナルモ其増加ノ大部分ハ武器彈藥等ニ使用セラレ、モノナリ

一箇月三十億麻克ノ軍事費ハ獨逸民力ニ比較シ驚クヘキ巨額ニシテ各月ノ軍費ニ對シ國民ハ少ナクトモ年額一億五千萬麻克ノ利息支拂ヲ負擔セサル可カラス尙右計算ヨリ推測セハ目下懸案中ノ新軍事費ハ單ニ今後五箇月間ノ經費ニ該當スルモノニシテ其時ニ達セハ改メテ巨額ノ軍事費ヲ調達セサル可カラス更ニ一考スヘキハ同新軍事費ヲ加ヘ獨逸ノ消費セル開戰以來ノ軍事費ハ九百四十億麻克ノ巨額ニ達シ居ル事實ナリ尤モ此等軍事費ハ國民財産トシテ悉ク消費シ終ルモノニアラサルモ同時ニ記憶スヘキハ右ハ直接ノ軍費ニ相當シ間接ノ戰時費即チ軍人家族及廢兵ノ扶助箇人經濟資本破壞ノ回復資金ノ如キハ包含シ居ラサルコトナリ

以上戰時經濟ノ現狀ニ關シテハ吾人ハ之ヲ眞面目ニ考量セサル可ラス而シテ軍資金使途ニ

關シ嚴重ナル節約ヲ行フハ尤モ重要ナリ其他奇怪ナルハ一方ニ於テ國民ノ負擔増加スルト同時ニ戰爭關係商人ノ利得急速ニ果進シ居ル事實ニシテ陰蔽手段ニ窮スル迄巨利ヲ占メタル戰爭關係會社ノ決算ヲ仔細ニ研究セル者ハ軍事費増加ノ巨大ナルヲ決シテ怪シマサル可シ尙此等會社以外個人間ニ於テモ多數ノ戰爭成金存在シ其ノ贅澤ナル生活ハ彼等ノ事業ノ内情ヲ表白シ居ルモノナリ

過去三箇年間ノ經驗ニ徴シ此等戰爭成金ノ利益壟斷ヲ革正スルハ尤モ困難ナルカ之ニ對シ有效ナル制裁方法ハ是非共實行セサル可カラズ吾人ハ刮目シテ將來發表セラルヘキ戰爭利得稅實施ノ成績ヲ注意スルモノナリ

(三) 七月六日ノ獨逸帝國議會豫算委員會ニ於ケル

エルツベルゲルノ演說及獨逸內閣ノ動搖

七月六日獨逸帝國議會開カレ百五十億馬克ノ軍事費豫算案提出セラルル社會黨多數派ハ秘密豫算委員會ニ於テ帝國宰相ニ對シ此際獨逸ハ速ニ無併合無賠償平和ヲ承認シ普國下院ニ平等選舉法ヲ實行シ帝國ニハ議院政治ヲ採用スヘキヲ要求シ同時ニ中央黨代表者 *Erhard* ハ獨逸ハ到底勝利ヲ得ル見込ナク戰局ハ今後如何ナル變化ヲ來スヤモ計ラレス潛航艇戰爭ハ結局獨逸ニ不利ニシテ英佛ハ米國ノ援助ヲ期待シ冬季モ引續キ戰爭繼續ニ決メヘキ形勢トナレリ當局ハ露國ニ對スル方針ヲ誤リ保守黨一派ノ主張ニ基キ單獨講和ヲ勸メテ講和ノ

好機ヲ逸シ露軍ヲシテ却テ攻勢ニ出テシムルニ至レルハ帝國政府當局ノ失敗ナリ宰相ハ此際冷靜ニ獨逸ノ實力ヲ察シ併合論ヲ捨テ、妥協的平のヲ採リ尙速ニ國民最多數ノ要求ニ應シテ內政ヲ改革スヘシト主張シ自由左黨及國民自由黨左派ト聯合シテ強硬ナル運動ヲ起シ保守黨ハ激烈ニ反抗シ宰相ハ進退兩難ニ陥リ地位危殆ニ瀕セルヲ傳ヘタリ上記エルツベルゲルノ演說ハ秘密ニ附セラル、モノ、如ク其ノ詳細ヲ知ルヲ得スト雖當時柏林ノ中央黨機關紙「*ゲルマニア*」紙上ニ上記豫算委員會ニ於ケル中央黨ノ行動ノ立脚地及中央黨ノ政見ナリトシテ記載セラレタルモノハ或ハエルツベルゲルノ公表シタルモノナリト傳ヘラレ同氏ノ演說ノ骨子ヲ示スモノナリト信セラル、ヲ以テ左ニ之ヲ譯出ス

「一、昨年十二月十六日獨逸方講和申込ヲナシタル時聯合國ハ之ヲ一笑ニ付シ去リ却テ全力ヲ盡シテ國民間ニ講和ノ氣運ノ弘マルヲ妨止スルニ努メタリ是實ニ聯合國力獨逸ヲ誤解シ從來吾人ノ發表シタル戰爭目的ノ宣言ハ「*カイゼル*」ノ獨裁主義、普國ハ軍閥階級ノ作成セル政府ノ宣言ニ過キスト解シ居タル力故ナリ斯クノ如キ誤解ヲ抱クハ外國ニ獨逸ノ内情ノ知レ互ラサルカ爲メニシテ敢テ驚ク可キ事ニハ非サルモ此誤信ノ程度ハ意外ニ大ナルモノ、如シ敵國政府力術策ヲ弄シ國民ヲ斯クノ如キ誤信ニ陥ラシムルヲ防ク爲メニ吾人ハ最モ民主的ナル選舉權ニ基ケル獨逸國民ノ帝國議會ヲ作り獨逸ノ戰爭ニ對スル政策ヲ公表セシメサル可ラス又自由ト獨立トノ爲メニアラユル艱難ヲ忍ビ最後ノ一人迄モ戰爭ヲ繼續セントスルハ單ニ皇帝貴族軍閥等ノ專斷ニ非スシテ獨逸全國民ノ斷乎タル決心ナルコトヲ敵國ニ示サ、ル可カラズ

二、是カ實現ヲ期スルニハ政府モ亦此立場ヲ認メサル可ラス過日宰相ヲ内政委員會ニ於テ
戰爭目的ニ關スル曩日ノ演說ヲ引用シ政府モ疾クニ此說ヲ贊成セルコトヲ述ヘタルモ勿論
之ヲ以テ充分トナス能ハス吾人ノ力說スル主眼ハ國民ノ意思ヲ充分ニ尊重シ獨逸國民ヲシ
テ議會ヲ通シ政府ト責任ヲ共ニスヘキモノタラシメ以テ聯立内閣ノ形成ヲ期スルニアリス
クスレハ英國カ聯合與國ニ「獨逸政府ハ議會ニ對シ責任ヲ有セスシテ專横ノ處置ヲナス」ト
ノ風說ヲ流布セシトスル謀計ノ裏ヲ搦キ得ヘク國民ト政府ト皇帝トノ一致ヲ實現シ斷乎タ
ル決心ヲ國外ニ示シ以テ有效ナル活動ヲ期シ得ヘシ此新制度ノ形成ニ關シ徒ラニ杞憂ヲ抱
クノ要ナシ新制度ヲ評シテ英國ノ前例ニ倣フモノナリト云ヘト其ハ全然誤解ナリ此新制度
コソ實ニ聯邦國タル本質ニ適ヒ獨逸固有ノ國狀ト帝國ノ沿革ニ適合セルモノナリ

三、復活祭詔書ノ約言ヲ履行スヘシ若シ急速ニ戰爭ヲ終局セシムヘキ見込ナクハ疾ク普魯
西ノ内政改革ニ着手スルヲ要ス然ラハ敵國——特ニ露國——ノ該詔書ノ約言ノ履行ニ對ス
ル疑惑ヲ除去シ得ヘシ遲滯ナク普國ノ選舉制度改革ヲ斷行スヘシ而シテ現在ノ狀勢ニテハ
普國ニ最モ適合セルハ一般無記名直接選舉制度ノ外アルナシ又選舉制度改革實現セハ之ニ
從テ普國內閣ノ改革ヲ要スルコト勿論ニシテ其ノ結果ハ官吏ノ交迭ヲ見ルヘキモ如何ナル
範圍ニ交迭ヲ行フヘキヤニ就テハ之ヲ他日ニ讓ル

白ニ非ス實ニ一般人心ヲ代表シタル告白ナリサレト氏ノ言辭ハ餘リニ直裁ナルカ故ニ直ニ
之ヲ以テ破壞的トナス者アレト破壞セラレタルハ夢想ノ樓閣ノミ到底建立シ能ハサル幻影
ノ殿堂ノミニ非スヤエ氏ノ演說ハ決シテ秘密トナスヘキ必要ナシ從來社會民主々義者カ
公開ノ席上ニテ述ヘシ所ト根本ニ於テ何等ノ差異アルモノニ非サルカ故ナリ」ト同紙ハ更
ニ獨逸及各國ノ現狀ニ論及シテ曰ク「議會ノ多數黨モ今ヤ漸ク戰爭ノ現狀ニ關スル真相ヲ
認メ來レルモノ、如シ這回ノ戰爭ニ於テ吾人ハ最早全勝ヲ得ルコト不可能ナルカ如ク敵國
モ亦全勝ヲ得ル望ナシ加之國民カ戰爭ノ災害ニ苦ミ大戰亂ノ終熄ヲ熱望スルハ彼我共ニ否
定ス可ラサル事實ナリ此事實ニ想到セハ領土併合政策ニ對シ根本的ニ反對スヘキハ勿論ニ
シテ近時此傾向ヲ有スル者漸ク多キヲ加ヘ帝國議會ノ各派モ一致ノ態度ヲ以テ此說ヲ認容
スルニ至レリ是決シテ理論的ニ一致セルモノト云フヲ得サルモ政治ノ實際ニ當リテ同一ノ
見解ヲ抱クニ至レルモノニシテ即チ「吾人ハ領土奪略ノ野心ヲ有スルモノニ非ス」ト云フ
開戰當初ノ宣言ノ原則ニ依ルニ非スンハ戰爭ヲ終熄セシムル能ハサルヲ認ムルニ至レルナ
リ」ト

(四) 獨逸帝國議會中央委員會ニ於ケル獨逸宰相ノ演說及同國政界ノ近況

各新聞紙ノ報道ヲ綜合スルニ本期議會ハ當初軍事費豫算案ヲ主タル議案トシ成ルヘク其他

ノ問題ニ論及スルヲ避ケシメントスル當局者側ノ目論見ナリシカ如キモ其後議員側ヨリ戰爭ノ目的、食料問題、憲法改正問題及聯邦殊ニ普魯西ノ選舉法改正問題ヲモ討議セントスル希望盛ニシテ遂ニ當初ノ豫定計畫ヲ變更シタルカ如キ模様ナリ

而シテ獨逸宰相ナシテ前記各種ノ問題ニ對スル態度ヲ明ナラシムヘキ演説ヲ爲サントハ一般殊ニ左黨側ノ要求ナリシカ遂ニ同宰相ハ七月七日中央委員會ニ於テ約三十分間政治、外交、軍事上ノ形勢ニ就キ演説スルニ至レリ右演説ハ極秘ニ附セラレ内容ヲ審ニスルニ由ナケレトモ伯林各新聞ノ記事ヲ綜合スルニ社會主義者ノ所謂無併合、無賠償ノ講和ニ獨逸政府カ固着スルコトヲ拒絶シタリト傳ヘラル

右ニ對シ左黨側ハ失望ヲ元セルカ其ノ内「ベルリナー、ターゲアラット」ハ「宰相ノ演説ハ豫期ヲ裏切レリ宰相ハ主トシテ從來議場ニ於テ述ヘタル軍事及講和問題ニ對スル説明ヲ繰リ返シタルノミナリ彼ハ又無併合、無賠償ノ講和ニ固着スルコトヲ拒絶セリ議會方面ニテ謂フ所ニ依レハ左黨ハ國民自由黨及中央黨ト共ニ此際戰爭ノ目的ヲ決定シ内政問題ヲ解決スル必要迫レリトシ是カ爲メニ聯立内閣ヲ組織スル必要アリトノ意見ヲ有ストノコトナルカ現任宰相カ其ノ首班トシテ留ルヤ否ヤハ別問題ナリ但シ尠クモ海軍大臣「カペレ」ハ其ノ職ニ留ルヲ得サルヘシ云々」ト説キタルモ中央黨機關紙「ゲルマニヤ」ハ右宰相ノ演説ハ満足ヲ與ヘリタト云ヒ又「ドイッチェ、ターゲス、ツァイトウング」ハ「今日論スヘキハ區々タル各問題殊ニ内政問題ニ非スシテ國家存亡ノ問題即チ勝利カ没落カノ問題ナリ」ト云ヒ「クロイツ、ツァイトウング」ハ「吾人ハ皇帝大元帥及帝國ノ最高指導ヲ委任セラレタル人ヲ

信賴ス」ト述ヘタルカ現内閣カ内外諸問題ヨリシテ困難ニ遭逢シツ、アルハ此間ニ看取シ得ヘキナリ

(五) 普魯西選舉法改正ニ關スル同國王ノ勅語

(大正六年七月十二日附報告)

目下開會中ノ獨逸帝國議會ニテハ從來政府ノ政策ヲ擁護シタル中央黨政府反對ノ地位ニ就キ(一)戰爭ノ目的ニ關スル政府ノ態度ヲ明カニシ獨逸ノ爲ス戰爭カ防禦戰ナルコトヲ宣明スルコト、(二)内政改革、(三)各聯邦殊ニ普魯西ニ於ケル選舉法ノ改正等ヲ迫リ社會民主黨、進歩國民黨ト提携シ軍事費豫算案ノ討議ヲモ延期シ政府ニ肉薄セルカ同國新聞紙ノ多クハ内閣ノ危機ヲ唱ヘ一方七月八日日曜ニモ拘ラス普魯西内閣會議開催セラレ又翌九日「カイザー」主宰ノ下ニ帝國國務大臣及普魯西諸大臣ヲ召集シ樞密會議ヲ開ク等形勢大ニ緊張シ諸新聞ノ記事ヲ綜合スルニ尠クモ内閣一部ノ改造ト選舉法ノ改正トハ此際事實トナルヘキ模様ナリシカ七月十二日伯林發「ウォルフ」電報ニ依レハ普魯西國王ハ同國選舉法ニ關シ七月十一日普魯西内閣議長ヘ左ノ勅語ヲ下シタリ

普魯西政府カ本年四月七日朕ノ下シタル勅語ヲ體シ朕ニ奏上シタル所ニ依リ朕ハ茲ニ右勅語ヲ補足スル爲メ普魯西議會ニ提出スヘキ衆議院選舉法改正ニ關スル法律案ヲ平等選舉權ノ基礎ノ上ニ置クヘキコトヲ定ム該法律案ハ次期選舉ヲ新選舉法ニ依リテ行ヒ得シメンカ爲メ必ス早キニ造ンテ提出スヘシ

朕ハ茲ニ卿ニ命スルニ右ニ關スル所要ノ事項ヲ處理スヘキコトヲ以テス
千九百十七年七月十一日大本營ニ於テ

ウイルヘルム 署名

ペートマン、ホルウエツヒ 副署

(六) 獨逸內閣動搖ニ關スル新聞ノ批評

(大正六年七月十四日附報告)

七月六日獨逸帝國議會中央委員會ニ於テ中央黨ノ一首領エルツベルゲルハ獨逸現下ノ重要問題タル平和ノ形式、內政組織ノ改造、普國選舉法改正及潜航艇戰ノ効果ニ關シ極メテ犀利ナル質問演說ヲ試ミタルカ右ハ中央黨、社會民主黨及進步國民黨ノ支持スル處トナリ且平和運動ノ失敗及潜航艇戰ノ效果ニ失望セル國民ノ意向ニ投シタル爲メ甚ダシク輿論ヲ興奮セシメ目下政局收拾ノ爲メ帝國宰相竝ニ各派領袖間ニ協議中ナルカ本件ニ關スル七月九日ノ伯林「ターゲブラット」社説ハ論旨稍過激ノ傾キアルモ以上改進黨派ノ言ハント欲スル處ヲ尤モ忌憚ナク道破シ居ルモノト認メラル、ヲ以テ其ノ要領ヲ左ニ譯出ス
「今回突如トシテ出現セル政局ノ動搖ハ本來如何ナル原因ニ基クカ事實ハ甚ダ簡單ニシテ現海陸軍戰狀ノ真相ヲ知り其ノ事實ヲ基礎トシテ結論ヲ抽出セント欲スルモノナリ
書齋學者、軍需品工場監督者及空想家ハ權力主義ヲ提唱シテ吾人ノ欲スル處世界ヲモ征服

シ得ヘシト主張ス然レトモ他國人ヲ束縛シ其ノ獨立ヲ蹂躪スルカ如キハ嫌惡スヘキ政策ナルノミナラス斯カル妄想ヲ實現スルコトハ事實不可能ナリ帝國議會多數派ハ以上ノ事情ヲ洞察シ政府ニ對シテ獨逸カ併合主義ヲ放棄シ純然タル防禦的態度ヲ執ルコト及交戰國ニ對シ妥協的平和ヲ締結スル意思ナルコトヲ明瞭ニ宣言セシメント要求ス吾人ハ事態ノ真相ヲ知り之ヲ尊重セサル可ラス眞正ノ怯者ハ最後迄勇者ノ外觀ヲ裝フ者ニ存ス
然レトモ吾人ノ近キ將來ニ於テ平和ヲ締結シ尙殘忍ナル殺人時代ノ後内部ニ於テ平和ヲ維持シ外部ニ對シ建設政策ヲ實行セント欲セハ單ニ併合主義ノ放棄及和解的意思ノ存在ヲ表明スルヲ以テ満足スル能ハス吾人ハ更ニ他ノ文明國ヨリ獨逸ノ統治權力ハ祕密ヲ事トスル怪物ノ如ク其ノ國民ハ何事ニモ服從スル無能力ナル被治者ノ如ク見做サル、事實ヲ避ケサル可カラス

以上ノ目的ヲ達スル爲帝國議會ハ政府ニ對シ平和形式ノ宣言ヲ要求スル外將來帝國宰相及各大臣ハ議會トノ意見一致ヲ以テ施政シ且進退スルコト及戰爭其他凡テ重要ノ事件ハ議會ノ自由ナル協賛ニ依リ決定セサル可ラサルコトヲ要求セサル可カラス即チ元首カ總テノ權力及責任ヲ有スル爲メ元首ヲ危險ナル地位ニ置キ又之カ爲メ平和締結ヲ非常ニ困難ナラシムルカ如キ制度ヲ廢止セント欲スルモノナリ

中央黨議員エルツベルゲルカ帝國議會中央委員會ニ於テ試ミタル演說ハ多數國民カ從來言ハント欲スル處ヲ尤モ忌憚ナク道破セルモノニシテ政界ノ懸案タル各重要問題ニ論及シ殊ニ米國戰爭參加ノ原因タル潜航艇戰ノ效果ニ關シ極メテ犀利ナル質問ヲ試ミ政府ノ明答ヲ

求メタルモノ、如シ尙エルツベルゲルハ現戰爭開始以來特志外交家トシテ伊太利、瑞典、スカンヂナビヤ諸國ヲ巡遊シ諸種ノ企畫及研究ヲ爲シタル人物ナリ

帝國宰相ベートマンカ潜航艇戰ニ關シ批難セラル、ハ頗ル奇異ナル廻リ合セト言フヘシ宰相ハ元來潜航艇戰開始ニ反對シ一般ノ新聞紙ノ主張タル潜航艇戰ニ對スル過大ノ期待及米國ノ戰爭參加ハ戰局ニ影響ナシトノ說ニ對シ數箇月ニ互リ最モ頑強ニ對抗セル人ナリ然ルニ宰相ノ見込の中シ米國ノ援助カ聯合側ニ對シ第四冬期戰繼續ノ意思ヲ決定セシメタル現時ニ於テ宰相ハ同一ノ新聞紙ニ依リ却テ潜航艇戰問題ニ就キ攻撃セラル、コト、ナレリ當時吾人ハ宰相ト同一ノ意見ヲ有シ潜航艇戰反對ニ關スル宰相ノ強硬ナル態度ヲ賞讃シタルモ宰相ハ其後他ノ事件ニ關シ同一ノ氣力ヲ發揮セルコトナシ宰相ハ戰爭中全獨主義偏狹愛國者ト衝突スヘクシテ容易ニ衝突セス又内閣組織ニ當リ人材ヲ網羅スヘキコトヲ約束シ而カモ閣員ヲ選任スルヤ因襲ヲ尊重シ全行政機關ヲ通シ一人ノ新人物ヲモ採用セス殊ニ外務省ノ如キハ失敗續出シ尙高塔ヲ廻ラシ門戸ヲ閉鎖シツ、アリ

宰相カ其ノ地位ヲ退クニ於テハ「宰相ハ屢々正道ヲ理解セルモ不幸ニシテ横道ヲ歩メリ」トノ言辭ヲ以テ餞別トナサントス又宰相カ其ノ地位ニ留ラント欲セハ吾人ハ宰相カ政府ヲ國會化スルコトニ依ツテノミ講和締結ニ接近シ且重大ナル時機ニ於テ國家ヲ安穩ニ指導シ得ルヲ自覺センコトヲ警告セントス

世人ハ聯立内閣ノ成立スヘキコトヲ傳フ然レトモ國會ノ信任投票ヲ内閣成立ノ要素トセス職務實行ノ後ハ國會外ノ權力ニ依リ自由ニ排除セラル、カ如キ議員内閣ハ一種ノ畸形的創

造物ニシテ國內ノ期待ヲ満足セシメス且外國ニ對シテ何等ノ印象ヲモ與ヘ得サルモノナリ帝國議會各政派ハ内政ニ關シ各要求ヲ一括セル宣言ヲ爲サンカ爲メ協議中ナルカ吾人ハ之ニ對シテ妥協ヲ避ク可キコトヲ戒告セントス姑息手段ハ後ニ至リ再ヒ變改セサルハカラス吾人ハ各政派カ内政改革ノ全部ヲ一時ニ且最終的ニ實行センコトヲ希望スルモノナリ元首及國民間ニハ權力及責任ニ關シ新ナル分配ヲ實行スヘク國民カ國政ノ共同決定者トシテ權利ヲ享有シ義務ヲ負擔スル制度ヲ創設セサル可カラス國民ハ自己カ國家ノ從屬物タラスシテ國家カ自己ノ所屬物タルヲ自覺スルトキニ於テ其ノ責任觀念ヲ一層明瞭ニ感得スルモノナリ」

尙七月十三日發刊瑞西獨逸人機關紙「ベルナー、ターゲブラット」ハ去ル十一月普魯西國王カ右民間ノ要求ニ一致シ普國內閣議長ニ對シ同國下院議員選舉法ハ同等投票權ノ基礎ノ下ニ制定スヘキコト及ヒ同改正案ハ急速ニ普國議會ニ提議スヘキコトノ勅語ヲ下サレタルニ關聯シ現政局ノ歸趨ヲ推測シ左ノ如ク説明セリ

「獨逸現下ノ政局ハ漸次明瞭トナレリ普魯西國王ハ融和的ナル宰相ノ意見ヲ採用シ普國民ノ内政生活ニ長足ノ進歩ヲ與ヘタリ本年四月七日ノ詔勅ハ普魯亞ノ等級選舉法改正ヲ約束セラレタルモノナルカ今回ノ勅語ハ同等、秘密、且直接ノ選舉權ヲ基礎トセル選舉法ヲ急速ニ提議スヘキコトヲ宣明セラレタリ又同詔勅ハ宰相ノ執ルヘキ進路ヲ開拓シ同時ニ法案制定ノ標準ヲ明示セルモノニシテ爲メニ宰相ハ國王ノ支柱トシテ議會ノ信任ヲ回復シ且辭職問題ハ消滅セルモノ、如シ

尙政府ヲ國會化スルコト及平和形式決定ノ問題ハ殘存シ居ル譯ナルカ就中政府ヲ國會化スルコトハ普國政府及帝國政府ノ兩者ニ關係シ御前會議ノ進行及其ノ結着ハ右改正ノ前提ヲ爲スモノナリ察スルニ右ニ關シテハ妥協成立シ官僚內閣ニ議會ノ信任者ヲ入閣セシメ混合內閣ヲ組織スルコト、ナルヘシ

平和形式決定ノ問題ニ關シテハ各派ノ態度全部ノ一致ヲ見ルニ至ラサルカ右ハ別箇ノ行動ヲ執ラントスル國民自由派ノ責任ナリ大體ノ意見ハ議員ヲ加ヘタル新內閣ニ平和ノ形式決定ヲ一任スヘキヤ或ハ議會自身一定ノ形式ヲ確定シ之ヲ提ケテ政府ヲ強制スヘキヤノ二者ナリ何レニシテモ政府ヲ國會化スルコトノ實現セル後ニ於テ議會ハ政府信任ノ宣言ノ爲メ會同シ一時攪亂セル政海ノ動搖ヲ一掃スルコト、ナルヘシ

(七) 獨逸宰相ノ挂冠及其ノ事情

七月六日ノ獨逸議會中央委員會(又ハ高等委員會)ニ於テ中央黨ノ首領エルツベルゲルカ突如トシテ無併合無賠償平和ヲ主張シ宰相ハ如何ナル平和ヲ欲スルカヲ詰問シタルヨリ湧起セル政治上ノ動搖ハ其ノ極點ニ達シ宰相ベートマン、ホルウエヒハ遂ニ挂冠スルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至レリエルツベルゲルノ演說ハ委員會ニ青天ニ霹靂ノ感ヲ與ヘタリト云フ特ニ保守黨側ハ平地ニ波瀾ヲ起スモノナリ獨逸ノ聲譽ヲ無用ニ失墜セントスルモノナリト攻撃シタルモ社會黨ハ豫テヨリエルツベルゲルノ述ヘタルト同一ノ主張ヲ有スルヲ以テ期セス

シテ意見投合シ進歩黨モ亦之ニ賛成シ國民自由黨ハ黨議トシテハ留保的態度ヲ取リタルモ本問題ヲ各黨ノ自由意見ニ放任シタルカ同黨中ニモ若干賛成者ヲ見タルカ如シ又エルツベルゲルハ自黨ノ中央黨ニハ豫メ諮ルトコロナク自己ノ一存ヲ以テ詰問演說ヲ試ミタルモノ、如クナルカ其後自黨ト相談シタルニ黨員中不賛成者ハ僅カニ三名ニシテ他ハ悉クエルツベルゲルノ意見ヲ承認シタリト云フ獨逸帝國會議議員三百九十七名中中央黨、社會黨、進歩黨議員ハ合計二百二十五席ヲ占ムルヲ以テ侮ルヘカラサル多數ナリトス元來憲法改正委員會設立以來中央黨自由黨國民自由黨左派ハ共同シテ議會ノ多數ヲ制シ社會黨トモ聯合シ議會ノ勢力ヲ以テ政府ニ內政改革ヲ強フル黨略ヲ執リ來リシカ最近ニ至リ講和條件ニ就キテモ同様ノ態度ヲ執リ妥協的平和ヲ承認セシメントシ努力シツ、アリシナリ

平和促進運動ハ一應ハ頓坐ヲ來シタルカ七月九日夜ノ御前會議ノ結果ベートマンハ職ニ留マルト共ニ帝國普國諸大臣中外交ノ責任者內政改革反對者ヲ更迭シ普國下院ニハ平等選舉法ヲ即時實行スルコト、シ普國王ハ十一日右ニ關スル詔勅ヲ發布セリ但シ議院政治ヲ否定シ唯タ帝國議會ノ勢力ヲ增加スル改革ヲ行フコト、シ平和問題ニ關シテハ差當リ積極的行動ヲ執ラサルコト、ナレリ

七月十一日保守黨ハ軍事豫算百五十億馬克ノ無討議即決ヲ主張シタルモ否決セラレ軍事費豫算討議ヲ延期シ帝國議會ハ七月十九日迄停會セリ又委員會ハ宰相カ七月九日ノ御前會議ノ結果ヲ未ダ報告スルヲ得スト答ヘタルニ對シ御前會議ノ結果ヲ知ラスシテ徒ラニ討議ヲ

重ナルハ無益ナリトテ同會モ亦延期ト成レリ
 抑々政府反對側ノ攻撃點ハ凡ソ四點ヨリ成立セリ曰ク(一)政府ノ戰爭ノ目的如何(二)無制限潛航艇戰ノ見込如何(三)內政改革即決希望即チ普魯西選舉法ノ改正及議院政治ニ至ラサルモ議會ノ首領株ヲ入閣セシメ聯立內閣ヲ組織セントノ希望(四)ベートマンノ信任問題是ナリ此等四項ハ互ニ相纏絡シ劃然區別スルハ頗ル困難ナリトス
 第一ノ戰爭目的ニ關シテハ宰相ハ獨逸ヲ以テ領土保有、自由ヲ目的トスル自衛戰爭ニ從事スルモノナリト宣言シ以テ平和促進論者ト非併合非賠償否認論者ノ兩派ヲ満足セシムル提言ヲ爲シタルカ如ク第三ノ內閣改造ニ關シテハベートマン、ホルウエツヒハ同週間ヲ通シテ連日行ハレタル政黨派間ノ論戰及帝國議會ニ於ケル全院委員會ノ討論ニ於テ聯立內閣ニ等シキ程ノ內閣ヲ組織スルコトニ讓歩シタリト云フ中央黨進歩黨自由左黨等ハ宰相ノ提言、普魯選舉法ノ改正等ヲ以テハ満足セス引續キ積極的運動ヲ繼續セントシ國民自由黨內部ニ在リテハ盛ニ論爭行ハレツ、アリキ第四ノ宰相信任問題ニ關シテハ同人カ普魯西選舉法改正ノ詔勅ニ副署シタルヲ難シ且軟弱ナル日和見主義者ナリトシテ甚ダシク彼ヲ攻撃シタルモノハ保守黨及全獨主義者ニシテ之ニ次キ併合主義的傾向ヲ有スル國民自由黨モ亦宰相ノ態度ノ軟弱曖昧ナルヲ攻撃シタルモ中央、社會、進歩ノ三黨ハ此點ニ關シ宰相排斥ノ意味ニ於テハ左ノミ彼ヲ攻撃セス(尤モ宣戰布告ニ與リタルベートマンハ平和締結ニ當ルノ資格アル宰相タルヲ得スト論シタルモノアリ)寧ロベートマンヨリ一層甚ダシキ汎日耳曼主義者フオン、ビューローノ如キ者カ後繼者トナルカ如キ事アラハ之堪フル能ハサルトコロナリ

ト論シ居リタル上ニ皇帝ノベートマンニ對スル信任ハ猶衰ヘサルノ觀アリ宰相ノ更迭ヲ見ルニハ至ラサルヘシト觀測セラレタルニ宰相ハ十三日遂ニ辭表ヲ呈出シタリ尙皇帝カ皇室ニ將來重大ナル影響ヲ及ホス會議ニ列席セシムル爲ニ皇太子ヲ召喚セルハ偶々宰相ノ地位ヲ顛覆スルノ因ヲ成スニ至ルモノ、如シ元來皇太子ハ私人トシテ宰相ニ好意ヲ有セサルカ如ク傳ヘラレタルニ加フルニ宰相ノ政策ニ同情ヲ有セス伯林ニ來リテモ宰相反對派ニ氣勢ヲ添ヘタリト云フ此間皇帝ハ參謀總長ヒンデンブルグ經理總監ルーアードルフノ二將軍ヲモ戰線ヨリ召致シテ種々協議スルトコロアリ其結果皇太子ハ皇帝ニ代リテ彼等二將軍ト共ニ各黨代表者ヲ引見シ其意嚮ヲ察シ宰相ヲ更迭スルニ決シ十四日聽許ト成リ後任トシテミハエリスヲ登用シ公式ニ更迭ヲ見ルニ至レリ

其後ノ獨逸新聞ヲ見ルニ宰相ハ普魯西選舉法改正ニ關シテハ皇帝ニ詔勅ノ發布ヲ乞ヒ政府ト議會ノ首領株トノ關係ヲ密接ニスル件ニ關シテハ疏通手段トシテ政府ニモアラス議會ニモアラサルコセイユ、デタ國家會議コンヤイユ、ダンヒル又ハ帝國會議ノ如キモノヲ設ケ之ニ議院代表者ヲ網羅セントシタル如クナルカ不成功ニ終リタリト云フ七月十二日ノ「ベルリナー」ターゲアラット」ハ曰ク宰相カ其地位ヲ維持スルノ途ハ主張徒ラニ頑強ナラス又國家會議乃至帝國會議ノ如キ純然タル官僚式ノ機關新設等ヲ一切斷念シテ政府ト國會トノ協同ヲ常規ニ依リテ密接ニスルニ在ルノミ云々ト七月十三日ノ「ミニンヒナー」、ノイエステ、ナハリヒテン」ハ曰クベートマンハ常ニ新事態ニ適應スルヲ要スト説キナカラ今回ハ何故ニ躊躇逡巡スルヤ斷乎タル改善ヲ行フニハ斷乎タル人物ヲ要ス若シモ國家會議等ヲ提案シタルモノ果シテベートマンナ

ラハ斯カル不十分ニシテ人ヲ瞞着スル提案其モノハ發案者ヲ裁判シ發案者ノ没落ヲ宣告スルモノナリ云々トベートマンノ内政改革姑息手段ハ彼ノ没落ヲ速カナラシメタルモノナリ

(八) 獨逸軍事官憲ノ潜航艇戰ニ對スル期待

(大正六年七月十九日附報告)

七月十八日伯林發「ウォルフ」通信ニ依レハ先頃獨逸内閣危機發生ノ際伯林ニ於テ陸軍高等司令部ト國會議員トノ間ニ行ハレタル會見ニ於テルーデンドルフ將軍ハ潜航艇戰ニ關シ左ノ如キ言明ヲ爲シタリ

潜航艇戰ヲ實施スルニ當リ軍ノ高等司令部ハ敵ノ軍事經濟、就中彈藥製造ヲ阻害セントノ希望ヲ有シタリシカ西部戰線ノ軍隊ハ潜航艇戰ノ結果既ニ此點ニ於テ慰安ヲ感シ來レリ敵ノ彈藥產出ハ大ニ減少シ此點ニ於テ潜航艇戰ハ其效ヲ奏シタルナリ海陸軍ノ共同動作ハ決定的方法ニ依リテ能ク實績ヲ收メ目下猶戰ヒツ、アル世界戰爭ヨリ生シタル非常ナル場合ニ處シテ海陸兩軍ハ共ニ其ノ本能ヲ發揮シタリ軍ノ高等司令部ハ今後尙潜航艇戰ニ依リテ英國船ノ噸數ヲ減殺シ噸數減少ヨリ生スヘキ一切ノ困難ヲ英國ニ與ヘテ以テ英國ノ戰闘能力ヲ破壊センコトヲ期待ス此第二ノ希望ハ之ヲ實現スルヲ得ヘク斯クシテ米國ノ參戰ニモ拘ラス戰爭ハ終了スヘク軍ノ高等司令部ハ其ノ希望スル所ノ平和ヲ獲得スルヲ得ヘシ

(九) 前宰相ベートマンカ最早獨逸ノ勝利ヲ信

セサルニ至レル旨ヲ記シタルハルナツク
博士ノ私書

(大正六年七月十九日附報告)

最近獨逸内閣危機發生ノ際「バイエルリツシエ、クーリエー」新聞ハフオン、ハルナツク博士カ其姪ニ送リタル私書ノ内容ナルモノヲ發表シタリ右書中ニ於テ同博士ハ數日前宰相ベートマント會談シタル旨ヲ述ヘ其會談中ベートマンハ同博士ニ向ヒ宰相ノ意見ハ「シヤイデマシ、ダビッド及ハイネ(何レモ社會黨首領株)等ノ意見ト頗ル接見シ居レトモ又一方ニ於テ未タ保守黨ノ勢力ヲ全然脱却スル能ハス今後宰相カ完全ナル行動ノ自由ヲ得ンカ爲メニハ先ツ保守黨ヲ分裂セメサルヘカラスト語レリト記シ尙ベートマンハ同博士ニ向ヒ最大ノ危險ハ依然獨逸ノ勝利ヲ信スル所ノ獨逸人側ヨリ起リ來ルナリ予ノ見込ニテハ獨逸ニ取リ最モ有利ナル決着ハ無勝敗引分ノ外アルヘカラスト附言シタリト

獨逸及瑞西國諸新聞ハ悉ク前記私信ナルモノヲ掲載シタルカ「フランクフルター、ツァイトウング」ノ如キハ斯カル私信ヲ暴露シテ政爭ニ利用スルハ陰險惡辣ナリト評シタリハルナツク博士ハベートマンノ親友ナル由ニテベートマンカ親友ト私談ノ際淡泊ニ右ノ所見ヲ同博士ニ打明クル如キハ有リ得ヘキ事ナリトス當時ハルナツク博士ハ右ノ記事ヲ打消シタレトモ其打消ハ甚々薄弱ニシテ只姪ノ讀ミツ、アル右私信ヲ聞ニテ聞キ居リタル某者カ文句

ナ作り換ヘテ政争ニ利用シタリト云フニ過キスシテ私信原又ノ如何ナル文章ナルカハ之ヲ示サ、ルナリ埃國新聞ハ獨逸危機ノ發生ハ中央黨之ヲ促シタレトモベートマンヲ倒シタルハ其實保守黨及國民自由黨ナリト評シ居レリ獨逸新聞中ニモ同様ノ評論ヲ下シタルモノ少ナカラス又軍人側カベートマンヲ見棄テタルモ前宰相ノ右ノ態度ニ不快ヲ感シタルニ因ルモノニシテ皇帝ハ最後迄ベートマンヲ留任セシメント思ヒ居タルカ如シ

第八 獨逸ノ對米仕拂禁止令

(通商法公報第四六一號)

(大正六年八月十五日附在蘭帝國
特命全權公使落台謙太郎報告)

獨逸ハ今回報復手段ト稱シテ米國ニ對スル諸般ノ仕拂ヲ禁止スルコト、セリ即チ千九百十四年九月三十日ノ英國ニ對スル仕拂禁止令ヲ米國ニ準用スルコト、シ右ニ關スル規則ヲ發布セリ

第九 食料品軍需品其他ノ取締ニ關スル件

(一) 獨逸穀類新條例實施

(外事彙報大正六年第九號)

(大正六年六月二十八日附報告)

獨逸ニ於テハ從來一般穀類ノ分配調節ニ關シ尠カラズ非難ノ存在シタルト又昨年ヨリ本年ニ互リ此等食料品ノ逼迫甚タシカリシ爲メ今回政府ハ千九百十七年産穀ニ對シ一層嚴重ナル制限ヲ爲ス目的ヲ以テ去ル六月二十一日新穀類條例ヲ制定シ同二十五日ヨリ實施シタリ同條例ハ從來麩麩原料ニ限り實行セラレタル收穫強制徵收ノ範圍ヲ大麥、豆類等各種穀類ニ擴張シ又反則者ノ處罰ヲ重クシタル外穀物在高チ正確ニ算出スルカ爲メ農家經濟取調ニ關スル條項ヲ規定セルモノニシテ右ニ關シ六月二十三日「フランクフルター」新聞ハ左ノ説明的記事ヲ掲載セリ

一般食料品ノ分配方法ニ就テハ從來非難ノ聲囂々タリシモ麩麩原料ニ關スル帝國穀類局(Reichsgetreidestelle)ノ措置ハ部分的ニ缺點存シタルニ拘ラス大體ニ於テ機宜ニ適シ吾人ハ右ニ依リ食料品中最モ重要ナル麩麩原料ノ缺乏ヲ甚タシク感スルコトナクシテ經過スルヲ得タリ

麩麩原料ノ徵收、分配ヲ政府ノ直接權限ニ移シタル次年度ノ收穫期ニ於テ當局者ハ其取締ヲ弛メ町村團體ニ對シ自己經營ノ範圍ヲ擴張シタリ然ルニ其結果ハ尠カラサル弊害ヲ惹起

シ各農家ハ一般人民ノ食料ニ供スヘキ分量ヲ侵シ之ヲ家畜飼料ニ供シタリ去ル六月廿一日聯邦參議院 (Bundesrat) ニ於テ決定セル新穀物條例ハ以上ノ弊害ヲ矯正スル目的ヲ以テ制定シタルモノナリ

新穀物條例ニ關シ殊ニ重要ノ點ハ政府ノ強制徵收ノ範圍ヲ甚ダシク擴張セルコトニシテ從來麩粉原料ニ限り強制徵收ヲ行ヒタルカ新條例ハ大麥、燕麥、豆類、蕎麥、黍ニ對シテモ之ヲ實行スルコトニ改メタリ又從來ハ帝國穀類局ノ外數多ノ機關存在シ如上雜穀類ノ調節ヲ行ヒ相互間ニ組織及方針ニ關シ一致ヲ缺キタルカ今後は等穀類ハ全部帝國穀類局ニ於テ統一セラ、ルコトナリタリ

右各種穀類ヲ徵收シ帝國穀類局ニ交付スヘキ事務ハ町村組合カ自身之ヲ實行スルカ或ハ町村ヨリ推薦シ帝國穀類局ノ任命セル一人又ハ數人ノ委員ニ依リ實行サル、モノナリ其他新條例ハ舊制度ノ精神ヲ維持スルト同時ニ其ノ缺點ヲ補正スル爲メ數多ノ新條項ヲ設定シ殊ニ關係地方ノ商業上ノ利益ヲ顧慮シ同第二十八條ニ於テ(一)帝國穀類局カ徵收及交付ヲ取扱ハサル町村ニ對シ任命スヘキ委員ノ數ハ當該町村ノ意見ヲ徵シ決定スヘキコト(二)委員ハ平和當時ヨリ其町村内ニ商業ヲ營ミ町村内生産者ト直接穀類ノ取引ヲ爲セル者ニ限ルコト(三)製粉業者及其使用人ハ委員タルヲ得サルコトヲ規定セリ

又同第三十二條ニ於テハ穀類ノ徵收、交付ヲ自己直接ニ處理シ居ル町村組合ハ事務所ヲ設置シ少クトモ二人ノ委員ヲ選定スルコト同委員ノ穀類買收其ノ他ノ行爲ハ帝國穀類局監督ノ下ニ行ハルヘキコト並ニ帝國穀類局ニ對シ每週買上ニ關シ詳細ノ報告ヲ爲スヘキコトヲ

定メ尙上述町村組合カ穀類交付ノ義務ヲ履行セサルトキハ帝國穀類局ハ何時ニテモ其ノ自營權ヲ取上グルコト、セリ

次ニ新條例中注意スヘキ重要ナル點ハ從來町村組合ニ認メタル自營經濟 (Selbstwirtschaft) ノ範圍ヲ甚ダシク制限シタルコトナリ新條例ニ依レハ自營經濟ヲ行ハントスル町村組合ハ千九百十七年六月三十日迄ニ其許可ヲ中央官憲ニ出願シ中央官憲ハ七月十五日迄ニ許可ヲ與ヘントスル町村組合ヲ帝國穀類局ニ通告シ穀類局ハ之ニ對シ七月三十一日迄異議ヲ申立ツルヲ得ルコト、シ同時ニ町村組合ニ自營經濟ヲ許スハ麩粉原料及家畜食料ノ二者ニ限ルコト、セリ

燕麥及大麥ヲ食糧及「ビール」原料トシテ買入ル、爲メ特別交付證明書ヲ發給スルコトヲ中止シ又如何ナル品質ノ穀物ヲ上述ノ需要ニ割當ツヘキヤモ帝國穀類局ニ於テ專決スルコト、ナレリ

町村組合ハ穀類ノ收穫及交付ニ關スル責任ヲ果ス爲メ其町村内ニ存在スル農具、運搬機械及石炭ヲ使用スルコトヲ得之ニ反シ町村組合カ穀類交付ノ義務ヲ適當ノ時期ニ履行セサルトキハ穀類局ハ其區域内住民ニ配賦スヘキ麩粉原料及食料品中ヨリ滯納額ヲ控除シ尙町村組合ハ條例第二十四條ニ依リ右削減額ヲ第一位ニ其組合ニ於テ實際交付ヲ怠レル部落又ハ個人ニ割當テ得ルモノナリ但シ町村組合ノ穀類交付カ石炭ノ缺乏ノ爲事實上不能ナル時又ハ作物カ天災等ニ依リ亡失シタルトキハ不履行ノ責任ヲ生スルコトナシ

新條例ハ穀類ノ產出及農業者ノ消費分量ヲ精確ニ決定シ穀類局ヲシテ一見穀類在高チ知ラ

シムル爲メ「カード」式農業調査表ノ作製ヲ定メ第二十五條ニ於テ町村組合ハ其ノ區域内ニ存在スル各農業經營者ニ就キ帝國穀類局ノ定メタル形式ヲ有スル農家經濟調査表ヲ作製シ帝國穀類局又ハ其委任者ノ閱覽ニ供スヘキコト及右調査表中ニハ左ノ事項ヲ記入スヘキコトヲ定メタリ

- (一) 地籍臺帳其ノ他確實ナル材料ニ基ク耕地面積
- (二) 農業經營者ノ家計ニ從屬スル人數
- (三) 家畜ノ種類別頭數
- (四) 果樹園ノ種類別面積
- (五) 收穫豫測及第二調査ノ結果
- (六) 農業經營者ノ消費スヘキ種子額及現存ノ種子額
- (七) 自給者ニ所屬スヘキ麩麩原料高
- (八) 農業經營者ノ家畜用穀類高
- (九) 收穫計算高中ヨリ經營者ノ種子料、自給者ノ消費量及家畜用料ヲ控除シタル最少ノ交付義務額

(一〇) 既ニ帝國穀類局ニ交付済ノ額
 (一一) 食料及家畜用トシテ認容セラレタル額
 (一二) 種子原料トシテ買上ケ又ハ賣渡サレタル高

尙新條例ハ非常ニ嚴重ニ反則者處罰法ヲ定メ就中麩麩原料ニ關スル營業又ハ常習的ニ條例

違反ヲ行ヒタル者ニ對シテハ懲役五年以下ニ處シ及十萬麻克以内ノ罰金ヲ科シ且公權ヲ剝奪スルコトヲ規定セリ

(二) 獨逸ニ於ケル家畜ニ付テ

(通商公報第四六〇號)

(大正六年八月八日附在瑞西帝國特命全權公使三浦彌五郎報告)

八月一日 Neue Zürcher Zeitung 第千四百十四號掲載「戰時ニ於ケル獨逸ノ家畜現在高」ト題スル記事ノ大要ニ曰ク

| 最近數年間ニ於ケル獨逸ノ家畜統計ヲ見ルニ左ノ如シ | 牛 | 豚 | 羊 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 一九一二年 | 10,181,000 | 22,924,000 | 58,030,000 |
| 一九一三年 | 10,925,000 | 25,659,000 | 55,521,000 |
| 一九一四年 | 11,829,000 | 25,341,000 | 54,711,000 |
| 一九一五年 | 10,327,000 | 17,187,000 | 51,073,000 |
| 一九一六年 | 10,844,000 | 17,001,000 | 49,979,000 |
| 一九一七年 | 11,336,000 | 12,971,000 | 51,906,000 |

之レニ據レハ牛ノ數ハ千九百十四年ニ於テ「レコード」ヲ作り千九百十五年ニ至リ急ニ百五

萬頭ヲ減シタリコレハ戰亂勃發ノ爲メ飼料 (Kraftfutter) ノ輸入 (獨逸ハ年々三百萬噸以上ノ飼料ヲ輸入セリ) 杜絶シ飼畜ニ甚ダシク制限ヲ加ヘサルヘカラスルニ至リシ結果ナリ然ルニ千九百十六年ニハ既ニ五十萬頭ヲ増加シ千九百十七年ニ於テ更ニ五十萬頭ヲ増加セリ斯ノ如ク牛ノ再ヒ増加セルハ單ニ獨逸ニ於ケル飼料ノ收穫良好ナリシ爲ノミニアラズ獨逸カ平時家畜ノ飼養ニ殆ト用ヒサリシ或ハ用ヒ居タリトスルモ極メテ僅少ナリシ物質ヲ開戦後ニ於テ非常ニ多ク利用スルニ至リシ結果ナリ實際吾人ハ千九百十五年及十六年ノ兩年ニ於テ所謂麥稈飼料 (Strohkräftfutter) 牛乳飼料 (Milchkräftfutter) 蛋白質飼料 (Eiweißkräftfutter) 其他ニ就キ獨逸ノ新聞紙上ニテ多ク見タリ右ノ代用飼料ハ特別ノ方法ニテ極メテ消化シ易ク製セル麥稈及「ヒース」(Heidekraut) (之レヲ更ニ粉ニ製ス) 竝ニ大都會ニ於テハ蒐集シタル料理ノ屑 (之レモ同シク特ニ此目的ニ設ケラレタル工場ニ於テ極メテ價値アル家畜ノ飼料ニ製セラル) ナリ斯ノ如クシテ得タル飼料ヲ獨逸ハ全然牛及羊ノ飼養ニ用フ羊モ千九百十七年ニ至リ千九百十六年ニ比シ百萬頭ノ増加ヲ示ス之レハ第一羊毛ノ需要ノ増加ニ基因ス獨逸ニ於テハ目下牛及羊ヲ成ルヘク多ク飼フコトニカムルニ對シ豚ハ實際非常ニ減セリ即チ戰時ニ於テ平時ノ半數ニ減シ目下更ニ減シツ、アリ抑豚ハ重要ナル脂肪供給者ニテ斯ノ如ク減退スルハ目下食用脂肪ノ大ニ缺乏セル獨逸ニ於テ國民ノ給養上甚タ憂フヘキ現象ナリト悲觀スルモアルカ之レハ皮相ノ觀察ノミ然シ獨逸ニ於テハ食用脂肪ノ供給更ニ減スルニ至ルコトヲ豫期セサルヘカラス其代リ國民ニ對スル全給養動作範圍ハ少ナカラス擴張サレ得ン何トナレハ牛及羊ハ大部分直接人間ノ給養ニ用ヒサル物質

ヲ以テ飼養セラル、ニ對シ豚特ニ肥エタル豚 (Mastschwein) ニハ人間カ直ニ食料トシテ使用シ得ル材料即チ馬鈴薯、燕青及穀物ヲ與ヘサルヘカラス然ルニ一頭ノ豚チ一「ツェントネル」ノ重量ヨリ二「ツェントネル」ノ重量ニ肥エシメンニハ例ヘハ五「ツェントネル」ノ大麥或ハ二十「ツェントネル」ノ馬鈴薯ヲ要スルブネル博士ノ說ニ依レハ人體ハ百瓦ノ脂肪豚肉ヨリ四百六熱量單位ヲ採リ百瓦ノ大麥粉ヨリ三百五十三熱量單位ヲ又百瓦ノ馬鈴薯ヨリ九十六熱量單位ヲ採ル其レ故ニ大麥ヲ用ヒテ一「ツェントネル」ノ豚肉ヲ得ルニハ五十七萬七千熱量單位ヲ損失シ加之馬鈴薯ニテハ七十五萬七千熱量單位ヲ損失スヘシ更ニルブネル博士ノ說ニ從ヘハ並等ノ勞働ヲナス大人ニアリテハ三千熱最單位ヲ製シ得ル材料ヲ日々要ス故ニ一「ツェントネル」ノ豚肉ニヨリ六十六人カ一日ニ要スル養分ヲ償ヒ能フニ對シ右ノ肉量ヲ得ルニ要スル大麥ノ量ニテハ二百九十五人カ一日ニ要スル養分ヲ保證シ得尙馬鈴薯ニテハ三百二十人カ一日ニ要スル養分ヲ保證シ得ン獨逸ニ於テハ豚ヲ肥スニ主トシテ(殆ト全部)大麥及馬鈴薯ヲ用フ特ニ食料ノ缺乏ニ苦シム獨逸ニアリテハ何レニシテモ國民ノ習慣ナトニ顧慮スルコトナク獲タル食料品ハ總テ人間ノ給養ノ爲ニ損失ナキ様利用スルヲ必要トスルカ故ニ豚ノ頭數ノ著ルシク減スルコトハ食料保全ノ上ニ非常ナル利益ナリ同時ニ純植物性ノ食物ハ全ク脂肪ヲ用ヒストモ蛋白質及炭化水素ノ關係宜シキヲ得ハ人體ニ甚タ良ク其給付能力ノ度ニ維持スルコトヲ得ルモノナルコトニ注意スルヲ要スト

ボンノテオドル、レエミー博士ハ Europäische Staats- u. Wirtschafts-Zeitung (伯林同社發行) 千九百十六年度第二十四、二十五號及第三十號ニ於テ左ノ如ク論セリ

植物カ家畜生産ニ變化スルニ當リ多大ノ營養價值ヲ失フカ故ニ日下ノ如キ危機ニ際シテハ可成植物性食物ヲ多ク用ヒテ動物性食物ノ攝取ニ制限ヲ加フルコトヲ要スト
(注意)大ナル家畜(牛馬ノ如キ)ヲ飼フニハ一頭ニ付二「ヘクタール」(凡ソ我カ一町二十)五歩ニ當ル)ノ收穫ヲ要ス故ニ多クノ大家畜ヲ飼フニハ之レニ要スル牧草其他ヲ作ル爲メニ大ナル面積ヲ要シ其結果人間ノ食物トシテ必要ナル穀物、馬鈴薯ノ如キ農産物ノ收穫ニ大ナル影響ヲ及ホスヘシ

(三) 獨逸ニ於ケル麩麩及肉最高消費量

(通商公報第四六〇號)

(大正六年八月八日附在瑞西帝國)
特命全權公使三浦彌五郎報告

獨逸當局者ハ今春ニ至リ穀物ノ現在高ヲ豫想高ヨリ僅少ナリシヲ發見シ四月十五日ヨリ急ニ各人一週間ノ麩麩量ヲ千六百「グラム」(其前ハ千九百「グラム」)ナリニ減シ之レカ補充トシテ今迄各人一週ノ肉量二百五十「グラム」ナリシヲ其倍量即チ五百「グラム」ニ増加セリ當時戰時給養局總裁フォン、バトキ氏ハ「右ノ増加肉量ヲ向フ四ヶ月(今年ノ新收穫迄)供給シ得ル爲ニハ半百萬頭以上ヲ屠レハ可ナリ斯クスルモ尙千九百十二年ニ於ケル牛現在高ニ匹敵ス」ト云ヘリ
尙獨逸當局者ハ今年八月十三日ヨリ麩麩量ヲ千九百五十「グラム」ニ増加シ肉量ヲ元ノ如

ク二百五十「グラム」(増加肉量ヲ廢ス)ニナス旨最近發表セリ

(四) 獨逸ニ於ケル穀類ノ狀況

(九月十日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

SAYS GERMANS MUST KILL STOCK THIS FALL.

FOOD CONTROLLER PREDICTS LACK OF FOODER, BUT HOPES

TO 'COME THROUGH.'

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—Herr von Waldow, the new German Imperial Food Controller, in the communication he has given the press commission of the Reichstag regarding the food prospects for the coming year, does not express very optimistic views, although he says he is sure Germany can hold out.

He says that cereal crops and peas, beans, &c. will have a moderate yield of medium quality and quantity, whereas the potato crop will be satisfactory unless exceptional weather spoils present prospects. This contrast indicates that Herr von Waldow considers the cereal crop considerably less than satisfactory.

Fodder, he says, is going to be a serious difficulty. After supplying army requirements and providing for the maintenance of breeding stock, there will be little for keeping cattle going, and there will be very little for fattening pigs. Hence, before Winter Germany must kill off her pigs and horned cattle, with the result that a more plentiful supply of meat in the Autumn will be followed by an increased shortage later.

He holds out little hope that the population can be supplied with milk and butter through the Winter, but he says that, on the whole, Germans have the right to expect that they will be able to come through.

(五) 獨國食料ヲ節センカ爲在留外國人ヲ
國外ニ放逐セントスル件

(十月二日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

EXPULSIONS TO SAVE FOOD

GERMANY IS PREPARING TO GET RID OF FOREIGNERS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1.—The Telegraaf says a bill is being prepared in Berlin

authorizing the German Government, in view of the scarcity of foodstuffs, to remove from the country all foreigners not employed in war industries.

The bill probably will be enforced within a month.

第十 獨逸ニ於ケル絹物通過竝輸出禁止

(通商公報第四五六號)

(大正六年八月一日附在里
昂帝國領事木島孝藏報告)

獨逸ニ於テハ曩ニ千九百十六年十二月十四日ノ閣令ヲ以テ同國關稅表第五章中織物ヲ除キタル動物性竝ニ植物性織物原料及其製品ノ獨逸國通過竝ニ輸出ヲ禁止シタルカ別記本年七月二日ノ閣令ヲ以テ更ニ之レヲ擴張シ右禁止品ノ外生絲、屑物絲、絹縫絲、天鵞絨、ブラツシ「天、篩布、絹手袋、絹莫大小肌著、網目織等ノ絹製品ノ獨逸國通過竝ニ輸出ヲ禁止セリ

右ハ軍需品タル絹物ノ流出ヲ防止シ生産額全部ヲ國內ノ消費ニ充ントシタルモノニ外ナラサレトモ其結果今日迄尙多量ノ輸出ヲ繼續シ居タル和蘭、瑞西、瑞典、挪威諸國ニ對スル輸出ノ途全ク杜絶スルニ至リ獨逸絹物工業ニ至大ノ影響ヲ及ホス可キモノト一般ニ觀測セラレ居レリ

第十一 雜 件

(一) 戰後ノ貿易ニ關スル獨逸側ノ危惧

(通商公報第四六三號)

(大正六年八月十五日附在瑞西帝國特命全權公使三浦彌五郎報告)

戰後ノ獨逸貿易ニ關シ「フランクフルター、ツァイトツング」ノ掲載セル社説ハ聯合側ノ獨逸貿易排斥ニ對抗スル獨逸ノ決心ヲ表明シタルモノト認メラル、ニ付其全文ヲ左ニ譯出ス英國ハ敵國ノ普通人民ニ對シテモ亦戰爭ヲ爲シ居レリ英國ハ敵國人民トノ一切ノ通商關係ヲ禁止シ敵國人民ト爲シタル一切ノ約束ヲ無効トシ且ツ白國ノ權力ノ及フ範圍内ニ在ル敵國財産ハ其財産カ純然タル私有物タルニモ拘ハラズ之レヲ押收セリ右ノ方法ヲ行フニ當リ郵便局所ノ探偵制度ハ光輝アル援助ヲ英國ニ與ヘタリ尙別ニ黑表ナルモノヲ作製シテ中央諸帝國ト中立諸國商業界トノ一切ノ關係ヲ遮斷シタリ

斯ル暴戻ナル方法ハ英國ニテハ若干國法上ニ其基礎ヲ有スレトモ英國ノ同盟諸國モ多少任意的ニ英國ノ仕組ヲ摸倣シタリ

右ノ制度ノ實行ハ果シテ如何ナル結果ヲ與ヘタルヤ曰ク英國ノ見地ヨリ云ハ、其結果ハ確ニ最モ赫々タルモノナリ過去幾年間ニ世界市場ニ建設シタル吾人ノ通商の活動ノ幾多ノ前哨ハ多大ノ勞苦、莫大ノ資本、顯著ナル活動力及絶倫ノ企業精神ヲ以テ築設セラレタルモ

ノニシテ吾人ノ海外貿易及在外利益ノ統計數字ハ右等ノ前哨カ如何ニ母國ノ繁榮ニ貢獻シタルカヲ語ルモノナリ

然ルニ今日ハ如何、英國ノ勢力ノ及フ限り獨逸ノ企業ハ皆悉ク解體シ獨逸ノ財産ノ大部分ハ消失シタリ商業簿册及商業通信ハ或ハ敵手ニ落チ或ハ破壊セラレタリ此方法ハ英國及其所領ニ於テハ組織的ニ行ハレ又他ノ敵國モ英國ノ實例ニ倣ツテ波々タリ

英國新聞ハ獨逸カ軍事上ノ必要ニ基キ白耳義ニ與ヘタル損害ニ關スル報道ヲ世界中ニ傳播セシメタレトモ何等軍事上ノ必要ナク只全ク世界的競争精神ニ基ケル前記英國ノ處理ノ爲ニ生シタル損害ニ付テハ何處ニテモ一言半句モ述ヘサルナリ

然レトモ敵ノ右ノ暴行ニ依リ本年春マテニ生シタル損害額ハ五十億麻克ニ達シ而シテ此數字ハ破壊セラレタル財産ノ物質的價額ヲ示スニ止マリ其外ニ獨逸ノ在外利益ノ被リタル損害ハ尙一層多大ナリトス

他一面ニ於テ千九百十六年六月巴里ニ開會セル通商經濟會議ハ一切ノ聯合諸國間ニ約束シテ第一ニハ敵國臣民トノ商業カ敵國領土内ニ行ハル、ト中立國內ニ行ハル、トヲ問ハス總テ之レヲ禁止シ、第二ニハ聯合諸國ハ平和條約中ニ規定スルカ又ハ他ノ方法ニ依リテ戰後幾年間ニ最惠國ノ特惠ヲ中央諸帝國ニ拒絕スヘキコトヲ定メ第三ニハ聯合諸國相互間ニテハ源資交換等ニ關シ互讓ヲ爲スモ中央諸帝國ニハ資源ヲ供給セサルヘキコトヲ約束シタリ之レヲ約言スレハ聯合諸國ハ(一)吾人ノ外國貿易撲滅(二)原料品拒絕(三)最惠國條款拒絕ヲ誓言シタルナリ

戰時ノ海上封鎖ハ戰後ニハ經濟的封鎖ヲ以テ之レニ代ヘントス聯合諸國ハ戰後獨逸ヲ經濟的ニ孤立セシメンコトヲ欲ス彼等ハ出來得ル丈ケ吾人ニ對スル憎惡心ヲ激成シテ吾人ノ商業先驅者カ越エント欲スルモ越ユル能ハサル障壁ヲ設ケント欲ス

是ヲ以テ將來ノ平和ヲ解決スルニ當リ此問題ハ實ニ最重要ナルモノナリ獨逸ノ將來ノ有利ナル發展ハ東歐又ハ西歐ニ若干ノ領土ヲ得ルヲ以テ之レヲ保證スルニ足ラス必ス吾人ヲ脅威スル所ノ經濟的封鎖ヲ完全ニ打破シ以テ再ヒ其萌芽ヲ出スコト能ハサラシムルヲ要ス平和條約ノ價值如何ハ左ノ經濟的封鎖ヲ打破スルニ成功スルヤ否ヤニ依リテ決定スヘキナリ實ニ吾人ノ世界ニ於ケル經濟的地位ノ基礎、我通商貿易ノ將來、我先驅者及勞働者ノ將來並ニ又農業者ノ將來モ一ニ此問題ニ懸リ居レリ

平和的人民ニ戰爭ヲ爲シ居ル所ノ右英國制度ハ條約ヲ以テ之レヲ排除シ去ラサルヘカラス獨逸ハ自由ニ原料品ヲ求メ得サルヘカラス條約中ニ最惠國約款ヲ挿入セシメ以テ吾人ノ敵カ吾人ニ對シテ行ハントスル排斥精神ヲ撲滅セシムルヲ要ス海ノ自由モ亦其内ニ存ス帝國議會カ七月十九日ノ議場ニ於テ宣明シタルモノ亦此儀ニ外ナラサルナリ

(二) 戰後船腹ニ關スル獨逸措置

(通商公報第四五二號)

(大正六年七月十六日附在關帝國特命全權公使落合謙太郎報告)

七月九日發刊獨逸官報ニ據ルニ今回同國ニ於テハ七月五日附聯邦議會命令ヲ以テ客年末以後締結セラレタル備船又ハ運送契約ニ付左ノ如キ規則ヲ設ケ同月十日ヲ以テ之ヲ實施セリ

第一條 千九百十六年十二月一日以後登簿數五百噸以上ノ容積ヲ有スル商船ヲ以テ貨物運送ヲ目的トシ締結セラレタル備船又ハ運送契約ハ媾和締結ト共ニ其效力ヲ失フ但シ右契約ニシテ豫メ過渡期經濟帝國委員ノ許可ヲ得若ハ運送ノ實行ニ依リ既ニ履行セラレタルトキハ此限ニアラス

如何ナル時期ニ於テ第一項ニ所謂媾和締結アリタルモノト見ルヘキヤ帝國宰相ニ於テ之ヲ定ム

第二條 帝國委員ハ豫メ第一條ニ豫見セラレタルカ如キ許可ヲ與フルコトヲ得就中左ノ場合ニ對シ其許可ヲ與フルコトヲ得

- (一) 航運業者ニ於テ千九百十四年八月一日以前ヨリ發着港ヲ定メタル一定ノ計畫ニ從ヒ現ニ經營シツ、アル航海業用ニ供スヘキ一定ノ噸數ニ至ルマテノ船舶ニ對シ
- (二) 特ニ定ムヘキ少數ノ船舶ニ對シ

獨逸國法令

(三) 數、度、量ニ從ヒ確定スヘキ最高額ニ至ル迄ノ一定種類ノ貨物ニ對シ
帝國委員ハ航運業ニ與フヘキ許可ニ付輸送ノ目的トナルヘキ貨物運送用ニ供セラルヘキ
船舶並航運業者ニ於テ實行スヘキ航海ノ場所及時期ニ鑑ミ詳細ナル制限ヲ設クルコトヲ
得

第三條 航運業者ハ其豫メ得タル許可ニ基キ締結シタル契約ヲ右契約締結後直ニ帝國委員
ニ申告スルコトヲ要ス右契約ニシテ代理人ノ締結ニ係ルトキハ當該航運業者ハ右契約締
結ヲ知ルト同時ニ之ヲ申告スルコトヲ要ス申告ハ契約ノ要素トナルヘキ内容並其他ノ契
約事項ニ互ルヲ要ス違反行爲ニ對シテハ六ヶ月以内ノ禁錮及一萬麻克以下ノ罰金ヲ併科
シ若ハ右刑罰中ノ一ヲ科ス追訴ハ帝國委員ノ起訴アル場合ニ限り起訴ハ之レヲ撤回スル
コトヲ得

第四條 本命令ハ千九百十七年七月十日ヨリ其效力ヲ生ス

帝國宰相ハ何時又ハ如何ナル範圍ニ於テ本令カ其效力ヲ夫フヘキヤヲ定ム
尙右命令ノ發布ヲ見ルニ至リタル理由ニ關シ七月九日發刊「ベルリナー」、ターゲアラッ
ト」ノ記事ヲ見ルニ左ノ如キモノアリ

本命令ノ趣旨トスル所ハ戰後ニ於テ獨國船腹カ獨國國民經濟上殊ニ爲贊相場ノ救済上緊急
ノ需要ニ供セラルヘコトナクシテ他ノ目的ニ供セラルコトヲ避クル爲メ今日ヨリ之ヲ豫防
シ置クニ在リ

若シ右ノ如キ規則ノ發布ニシテ時期ヲ失センカ噸數ノ大部分ハ己ニ其用途定マリ最早如何

トモスヘカラサルカ或ハ賠償ヲ仕拂フト否トハ兎モ角善意ニ得タル第三者ノ權利ヲ侵害
スルノ止ムヲ得サルニ至ルヘシ或程度ニ於テ本命令ハ千九百十五年十月二十一日並千九
百十六年二月十七日附商船ノ外國人ニ對スル讓渡ニ關スル命令ヲ補足スルモノナリ

(三) 獨國議會航海業復興補助ニ關スル法案ヲ
可決スル件

(十月六日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

GERMANY TO AID SHIPPING

REICHSTAG PASSES BILL FOR A SUBSIDY TO SHIPOWNERS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—A Berlin dispatch says the Reichstag has adopted a bill
for restoration of the German merchant fleet.

The bill provides for a State subsidy to shipowners for reconstruction of
merchant vessels.

(四) 北獨逸汽船會社ノ現狀及獨逸海運業ノ將來

(通商公報第四五八號)

(大正六年八月一日附在瑞西帝國)
特命全權公使三浦彌五郎報告

七月二十五發刊「ベルリナー、ターゲアラット」ハ過般北獨逸汽船會社 (Der Norddeutsche Lloyd) 總理事ハイネケンカ千九百十六—十七年度年報ニ發表セル一論文ヲ轉載シタルカ右ハ社業務ノ現狀及獨逸海運界ノ將來ニ言及シ當業者間ニハ注意ヲ喚起セルヲ以テ其大要ヲ左ニ譯出ス

北獨逸汽船會社所屬船舶ハ軍用船トシテ戰時勤務ニ服シタル外原料品輸送ニ從事シ特殊ノ働キヲ示シタリ即チ千九百十五年及十六年ニ互リ吾社ノ貨物船「ノルデネー」及「シユローベン」ノ二隻ハ瑞典ヨリ鐵物ヲ輸送シ屢危險區域ヲ往復シタル後右ノ中「ノルデネー」號ハ敷設水雷ノ爲メ沈没シ船長及乗組員ハ英雄的最後ヲ遂ケタリ

戰時運送業ニ關シ最モ困難ナルハ保險ノ問題ナリ上述ノ如キ性質ノ航海ニ從事スル船舶ノ保險料ハ非常ナル高率ニシテ而モ船舶沈没ノ場合受取ルヘキ保險金ハ多額ニ達セル場合ト雖決シテ現事態ノ下ニ於テ補充ノ方法ナキ船腹喪失ヲ賠償シ得ルモノニアラス

北獨逸汽船會社カ其他高價ナル保險料ヲ仕拂ヒタルハ中立港ニ繫留中ノ運送船二隻ヲ獨逸ニ運搬シ來レル場合ニシテ千萬麻克ノ保險物ニ對シテ六分ノ保險ヲ仕拂ヒタルニ例令船舶無事ニ到達シ内二分タケヲ拂戻サレタリトスルモ其出資ハ容易ナラサルモノナリ以上ノ如

キ業務狀態ヨリ吾人カ巨額ノ利益ヲ占メ能ハサルハ一見明瞭ニシテ吾人ハ幸カ不幸カ所謂戰時受負人タル名譽アル尊稱ヲ請求スレ資格ヲ有セサルモノナリ

諸種ノ原因ニ基キ戰爭前獨逸商船ハ其一部ヲ英國會社ノ保險ニ附シタリ北獨逸汽船會社ノ商船モ亦同様ニシテ例ヘハ吾人ハ保險ノ種類ヲ海難及碇泊中ノ火災ノ二者ニ區別シ右雙方ニ對シ船舶ノ或價額迄(約四百萬麻克)ハ自己ノ保險トナシ其殘額ハ一部ハ獨逸會社一部ハ英國會社ノ保險ニ附シタリ

戰爭開始後帝國政府ノ使用ニ提供シタル船舶ニ關シテハ喪失及損害ノ場合ハ政府ヨリ既定ノ賠償ヲ受ケ得ヘキヲ以テ之レヲ更ニ保險ニ附スル必要ハ消滅セルモ其他ノ船舶ハ假令ヒ獨逸ノ港内繫留中ノモノト雖火災保險ハ依然之レヲ繼續セサル可カラス而モ英國會社ト締結セル保險契約ノ一部千九百十五年六月ヲ期限トセルモノナリシヲ以テ同期日ニ至リ始メテ全部獨逸會社ノ保險ニ切替フルコトヲ得タリ右以來吾人ハ英國會社トノ關係ヲ全ク斷チタリ尙戰爭後獨逸海運業ヲ倫敦保險市場ト無關係ナラシメントスル希望ハ獨逸ニ於ケル海難保險機關ノ擴張ノ必要ヲ生シ目下ブレームニ於テハ海上運送ヲ目的トスル保險株式會社創設ノ計畫中ナリ

冒頭ニ述ヘタル瑞典產鐵物運搬ヲ受負ヒタル以外吾人ハ政府ノ爲メ奉公セントスル政事上ノ動機ヨリ戰爭ト關係ヲ有スル他ノ事務ニ從事シタリ即チ東部軍司令部ノ勸誘ニ依リ吾社ハ漢堡亞米利加汽船會社ト協同シコウノ及ドルシヤウニ事務所ヲ創設シ占領地人民中其家族己ニ亞米利加ニ移住シ尙之レト同居セントスル希望アル者ニ對シ同國行渡航ノ便宜ヲ提

供セリ勿論吾人ノ所有船ヲ以テ此等移住民ヲ亞米利加迄移送スルハ不可能ナルヲ以テ吾人ハ之レヲ和蘭ノ港迄運搬シ同地ヨリハ和蘭船ニ依リ米國ニ送ルコト、シタリ斯クシテ吾人ハ一ヶ月ニ數百人ツ、ヲ輸送シ其大多數ハロツテルダムヨリ米國ニ赴キ又二、三ノ場合ニ於テハアムステルダムヨリ南亞米加ニ移住セリ總テ上述吾社ノ行動ハ祖國及人道上ノ利益ヲ主眼トセルモノニシテ從テ幾部分經費ヲ補償シ吾社在來ノ使用人及勞働者ニ職務ヲ供與スルヲ以テ満足シタリ

右ト同一ノ目的ヲ以テ吾社ハ二十ヶ月以來捕虜賄方ヲ受負ヒ目下第十軍團管區内二十ヶ所ノ合宿所約二萬人ノ捕虜ハ吾社糧食部ノ給養ヲ受ケツ、アリ其他ニブレーメン港ニ於ケル吾社ノ機械工場モ帝國政府ノ使用ニ提供シ現ニ軍器製造中ナリ

吾人ハ長期間ノ休業中專心喪失セル船舶ノ補充及出來得ル限り船積ヲ増加スルコトニ注意ヲ拂ヒタリ日下獨逸造船所ニ對シ各三萬五千噸ツ、旅客汽船「コルンブス」及「ヒンデンブルク」號並ニ一萬七千噸乃至一萬八千噸ノ旅客兼貨物船「ミユンヘン」及「ツエツペリン」號ノ外多數ノ運送船註文済ニシテ同造船契約ニ就テハ滿期ノ月賦金ヲ仕拂ヘルノミナラス相當ノ價額迄前拂金ヲ交付シタリ尙一言スヘキハ右船舶中一部ハ戰爭以前ノ造船費低廉ナリシ當時ノ契約ニ係リ其他ハ戰爭中之レニ相當セル高價ヲ以テ註文セルコトナリ

北獨逸汽船會社全體ノ狀態ニ關シテハ吾社ハ戰爭以前ニ收メタル利得ヲ以テ會社ノ基礎ヲ鞏固ナラシメタルカ爲メ至難ナル現狀ニ堪フルコト比較的容易ナリ戰爭カ北獨逸汽船會社ニ對シ如何ナル程度迄影響ヲ及ホスヘキヤハ未タ數字ヲ以テ明白ニ説明スル能ハス吾社ノ

將來ハ(一)戰爭ノ成行(二)平和締結ノ條件(三)戰時損害賠償法ノ範圍如何ト密接ノ關係ヲ有スルモノナリ通商、航海其他ニ關シ將來ハ結局英國人ト相和解スルコト、ナルヘシ然レトモ其時期ニ到達スル間獨逸ノ商工業、海運界ハ外國ト重大困難ノ競争ヲ繼續セザル可カラス又獨逸潜水艇戰ノ結果トシテ現戰爭中世界ノ總噸數ハ著ルシク減少セルヲ以テ平和恢復後モ運賃ハ騰貴狀態ヲ持續スヘク海運業者ニハ好機會ヲ提供スルモノナリ唯右騰貴ハ如何ナル期間迄維持シ得ルヤハ問題ニシテ戰後二、三年間ヲ經過セハ運賃ハ戰爭前ヨリ高價ナルモ現在ヨリハ遙ニ低廉ナル平常狀態ニ復歸スヘシ

戰爭後或期間ハ強制的ニ海外輸入ヲ取締リ重要輸入品ハ或制限ヲ受クルコト、ナルヘシ即チ政府ハ第一ニ穀類及食料品第二ニ工業原料品ノ輸入ヲ計リ然ル後徐々ニ奢侈品ニ及フ方針ニ出ツヘシ總テ是等ノ事情ハ船積需要ノ減少ヲ意味シ海運界ニハ相當ノ影響アルモノト覺悟セサル可カラス何レニシテモ獨逸汽船會社ハ外國海運業者ト最モ激烈ナル競争ヲ開始スヘキ第一ノ時期ニ於テ帝國ノ助力ヲ受ケ得ルニ於テハ至難ナル試練ニ堪ヘ戰爭後ノ戰爭ニ於テ一旦喪失セル地盤ヲ恢復スルコトヲ得ヘシ

(五) ベルシアス氏ノ獨逸商船復興論

(通商公報第四六〇號)

(大正六年八月十三日附在瑞西帝國特命全權公使三浦彌五郎報告)

海軍大佐ベルシアスハ八月十日ノ「ベルリナー、ターゲアラット」紙上ニ獨逸商船復興論ヲ

寄セタルカ右ハ漢堡及ブレーメン商業界ノ意向及利益ヲ反映セルモノト看做サレ居レリ
 同大佐ハ曰ク千九百十四年ノ獨逸商船噸數ハ五百萬噸アリシカ其後二百一十一萬六千噸ヲ喪
 失シタリ此喪失噸數ノミチ一瞥スルモ航運業者ニ時機ヲ失セスシテ必要ナル賠償及前貸ヲ
 爲スノ必要ヲ見ルヲ得ヘシ帝國議會ノ商務委員會ニ於テハ意見ニ派ニ別レ居レリ一派ハ航
 運業者ニ十分ナル援助ヲ與フヘシト主張シ他派ハ航運業者ニ國家ノ援助ヲ與フルトキハ他
 ノ工業モ亦同様ノ援助ヲ國家ニ要求スルニ至ランコトヲ疑懼スルナリ又商船建造事業ヲ國
 家ノ專有ニ屬セシメヨトノ思想ヲ抱ケル者モ無キニアラス細目ノ議論ハ之レヲ他日ニ譲リ
 主義ノ問題ヲ即決スルヲ要ス吾人ハ最モ迅速ニ行動セサルヘカラサルナリ何トナレハ獨逸
 カ愈々迅速ニ其航運事業ヲ再興スルニ於テハ獨逸工業界ハ愈々容易ニ其必要トスル所ノ原
 料ヲ輸入シ其生産品ヲ輸出シ且ツ爲替相場ヲ改良スルコトヲ得ヘキハ何人モ理解シ居ル所
 ナレハナリ

或ル臆病ナル論者ハ平和回復ノ時マテ待ツテ可トス平和回復ノ際獨逸ノ得ヘキ條件カ果シ
 テ能ク獨逸商船ヲ有效ニ活動セシメ得ヘキモノナルヤ否ヤヲ見ルヲ要スト主唱ス然レトモ
 獨逸ハ何物ヲモ恐ル、ニ及ハサルナリ全世界ノ希望スル平和即チ權利ヲ暴力ノ上ニ置キ國
 際裁判ヲ設ケテ以テ各國民間ノ紛争ヲ解決セントスル平和ハ同時ニ獨逸商業ノ將來ヲ確保
 スル所ノ平和タルニ相違ナシ第一著ノ急務ハ帝國議會カ一方ニ於テハ十分ノ確信ト膽力ト
 ナ以テ必要ナル財政上ノ援助ヲ供與スルト同時ニ他ノ一方ニ於テハ航運業ヲ國家制度トナ
 スコトヲ排斥スルニ在リ獨逸ノ航運業ハ過去幾年間ニ能ク其能力及活動力ヲ立證シ既ニ十

分鞏固ナルヲ以テ當業者ノ爲ス所ニ一任シ置ケハ忽チニシテ往日ノ繁盛狀況ヲ挽回スルニ
 至ルヘシ

(六) 戰時獨逸ニ於ケル出生及死亡數

(通商公報第四六〇號)

(大正六年八月八日附在瑞西帝國
 特命全權公使三浦彌五郎報告)

コーペンハーゲンニ於ケル戰爭ノ社會上ニ及ホス影響調査會ハ獨逸人口ノ移動ヲ調査シタ
 ルカ「アルバイター、ツァイトツング」紙ハ其數字ヲ轉載シタリ左ノ如シ

| 年次 | 出生數 | 死亡數 | 增(+) 減(-) |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 一九一三年 | 一、八三三、七五〇 | 一、〇〇四、九五〇 | 八三三、八〇〇 |
| 一九一四年 | 一、八二〇、二五〇 | 一、二三五、九五〇 | 五八四、三〇〇 |
| 一九一五年 | 一、四一五、七五〇 | 一、四五二、九五〇 | 三七、二〇〇 |
| 一九一六年 | 一、一〇三、二五〇 | 一、三三〇、九五〇 | 二二七、七〇〇 |

(備考) 右統計中千九百十四年戰爭開始後ノ死亡數ハ單ニ普通人民ノ死亡數ニシ

テ戰死者ヲ包含セス

本件ニ關シ「ハムベルゲル、ナハリヒテン」紙ハ述ヘテ曰ク右ノ狀態ハ獨逸ニ多大ナル寒心
 チ抱カシム帝國議會ハ現ニ人口増殖獎勵局創設問題ヲ研究中ナリ内務省ハ他ノ用務多端ニ

奧太利洪牙利國法令

獨逸國法令

五二二

シテ本件ヲ處理スルニハ手不足ナリ大市街及工業中心地ハ漸次田舎ノ人口ヲ稀薄ナラシムル原因ヲ成セトモ大市街及工業地ハ健全ナル小兒ヲ養育シ得ル場所ニアラス田舎ニ於テハ小供ハ一種ノ生産資本ナル上ニ田舎ニハ空氣モ光線モ場所モ缺乏セサルヲ以テ都會生活ヲ田舎生活ニ改メシムルヲ要ス人口増殖政策ハ田舎ニ植民セシムルヲ以テ其第一義トスヘシ

獨逸國法令

五二二

シテ本件ヲ處理スルニハ手不足ナリ大市街及工業中心地ハ漸次田舎ノ人口ヲ稀薄ナラシムル原因ヲ成セトモ大市街及工業地ハ健全ナル小兒ヲ養育シ得ル場所ニアラス田舎ニ於テハ小供ハ一種ノ生産資本ナル上ニ田舎ニハ空氣モ光線モ場所モ缺乏セサルヲ以テ都會生活ヲ田舎生活ニ改メシムルヲ要ス人口増殖政策ハ田舎ニ植民セシムルヲ以テ其第一義トスヘシ

奧太利洪牙利國法令

奧太利洪牙利國法令

第一 奧洪國ノ戰爭目的論

(外事彙報大正六年第九號)

(一) 「ノイエ、フライエ、プレツセ」ノ所論

(大正六年五月二十九日附報告)

(イ) 五月二十六日ノ「ノイエ、フライエ、プレツセ」ハ奧洪國ノ戰爭ノ目的ニ關スル社説ヲ掲ケタルヲ以テ其ノ大要ヲ左ニ譯出ス

「奧洪國ハ土地ノ擴張ヲ要求セス奧洪國ハ其ノ政治的權力ヲ維持シ及經濟的發展ニ必要ナル諸條件ヲ確保セント欲スルノミ

伯林會議以來、ジュール、アンドラッシー伯ニ依リ代表セラレタル奧國外交政策ハ單ニ巴爾幹ニ於ケル經濟的侵略ヲ目的トシタルナリ今日ト雖モ奧洪國ハ他ノ諸國ノ權利ト衝突スルカ如キ何物ヲモ要求セス奧洪國ノ如何ナル政黨モ土地征服ヲ平和條件中ニ數フルモノアラズ最モ重要ナル事項ハアドリヤチック海及ダニユーブ河航行ノ完全ナル自由ナリトス勿論奧國ハ其ノジブラルタルトモ稱スヘキロブセン山 (Loveren)、カッタロ灣ヲ制御スル所ノロブセン山ヲ拋棄スルヲ得サルヘシ敵國カロブセン山頭ニ大砲ヲ据エ世界ニ出ツヘキ奧國唯一ノ出口ヲ遮斷スルコトハ奧國ノ許ス能ハサルトコロナルヘシ奧國ハ又ダニユーブ河ノ

自由ヲ拋棄スルコトヲ欲セス然レトモ奧洪國ハダニコーブノ自由ヲ獨リ占有セント欲スルモノニアラス奧洪國ハ同河ニ接スル他ノ諸國ト共ニ右ノ自由ヲ平等ニ享有セント欲スルナリ同河ノ自由ハ須ラク經濟上ノ保證、關稅同盟乃至利益共通ノ方法ニ依リ之ヲ確保スルヲ要スヘシ此等ノ條件ハ決シテ「セルビヤ」人及「ルーマニア」人ノ國民生活ニ累ヲ及ホスヘキモノニアラス經濟的觀察點ヨリ論スルトキハ將來小國ハ各々孤立シテ獨存スルヲ得サルナリ之ニ反シ一度經濟的同盟ヲ結フトキハ年々軍事費幾億ヲ省減スルヲ得ヘシ「アルバニヤ」人ハ依然自由ノ民タラシムヘクアドリヤチックク及ダニコーブハ總テノ國民ノ爲メニ等シク自由タルヘシ奧國ハ伊國ノ如クニアドリヤチッククヲ日シテ「我カアドリヤチックク」ト做スモノニアラス奧國ハ他國民ヲ壓抑スルコトナクシテ而カモ自國ノ緊切ナル必要ヲ充足シ得ヘシト言明スルモノナリ

(ロ) 五月二十七日ノ「ノイエ、フライエ、プレッセ」ハ曰ク奧洪國トルーマニヤ及セルビヤトノ經濟關係ヲ確定のニ處理シ以テ奧洪國ノ踵ニ附着セル刺ヲ去ルニアラサレハ歐洲平和ハ成立シ得ヘカラス奧洪國ノ戰爭目的ノ一ハ侵略ヲ意トスル「セルビヤ」政策ノ災厄ヲ防キ吾人ノ隣人トノ經濟同盟ニ依リテ恒久ノ友好關係ヲ設立シ並ニ雙方ノ利益ノ爲メ通商及航海ノ自由ヲ確保スルニ在ルコトハ敵國ト雖モ苟モ公平ノ見解ヲ有スル以上ハ之ヲ承認スヘキ筈ナリ

英國ト雖此等條件ノ實現ニ反對スル事ナカルヘシ何トナレハ戰後巴爾幹カ再ヒ紛亂及戰爭ノ新中樞トナルコトハ英國ノ欲セサル所ナルヘケレハナリ奧洪國ノ求メントスル戰爭ノ目的ハ平和的目的ナリ奧洪國ノ目的ハ平和後各國民ノ活動ヲ容易ニシ物資ノ交換ヲ一層便利トナシ從テ物價ヲ低廉ナラシメテ奧洪國ノ食料品供給事業ヲ改善スルニ在ルノミ奧洪國ハ是以上ニ何等望ム所ナシ經濟的發達ノ機會ヲ得ハ之ヲ以テ軍資賠償ノ一部ト看做スヲ得ヘシ云々

(二) 「ベステル、ロイド」ノ所論

(大正六年五月三十一日附報告)

五月二十六日ノ「ベステル、ロイド」ハ曰ク奧洪國ハ平和回復後「スラーブ」ノ危險ヲ永久ニ脱出シ得サルヘカラス語ヲ換ヘテ之ヲ言ヘハ平和ノ結果奧洪國ハセルビヤノ侵略ヲ防止セサルヘカラス奧洪國並ニ奧洪國內ノ南部「スラーブ」人ハ外界ヨリ來ル擾動ノ危險ヲ永久ニ免レサルヘカラサルナリ

「セルビヤ」問題ノ外ロヴゼン山 (Mont Lovcen) 問題ハ軍略上政治上ノ理由ニ基キテ之ヲ解決スルヲ要フロヴゼン山ハ奧洪國兵士ノ血ヲ以テ占領シタル所ナリ吾人ハ之ヨリ撤退スル能ハス最後ニ奧伊國境ニ就キテハ將來伊國ノ侵略ヲ被リ得ヘキ場合ニ備フル爲メノニ證ヲ獲得サルヘカラス如何ニシテ國境ノ安全ヲ保證スヘキ乎如何ナル形式如何ナル程度ノ保證スヘキ乎此等ノ點ニ關シテハ奧洪國政治家ハ當該路官憲ノ意見ヲ聽取スルヲ要ス右ノ外平和後奧洪國ハ經濟上ノ擔保ヲ得サルヘカラスダニコーブ河航行ノ自由ハ奧洪國ノ

繁榮ノ爲メ缺クヘカラサルモノナリ奧洪國通商ハダニユーア河ニ接スル諸國ノ脅威ヲ受クル事ナクシテ近東ニ向ヒ自由ニ發展シ得サルヘカラス是領土獲得ニアラス又單純ナル虛榮的勢力ノ増加ニモアラサルナリ吾人ノ忍ヒタル犠牲ニ鑑ミルニ吾人ハ政治上及經濟上吾人ノ將來ヲ確保スル結果ヲ收メサルヘカラスト

又「ヘステル、ロイド」紙ハ本來ノ意識ニ於ケル軍資賠償ヲ得ヘキ希望ヲ拋棄セサルモ償金ノ件ニ就キテハ今日明瞭ニ之ヲ言明セス且如何ナル形式ヲ以テスヘキカヲ明定セサルヲ以テ安全トスト附言セリ

第二 奧洪國ノ内政ニ關スル事項續報

(一) チスサ伯ト其ノ後繼者

(外事彙報大正六年第九號)

(一九一七年五月三十日「ロンドン、タイムス」所載)

民主々義ノ表示

奧洪國目下ノ政局ニ關シ注意スヘキ重要事ニアリ一ハ即チ本月當ニ開會セラレヘキ帝國議會ノ召集ナリトス本議會ハ是實ニ開戰以來第一回ノ議會ナリトス他ハ洪國首相 ステッヘン、チッサ 伯ヲシテ其ノ榮冠ヲ放擲セシムルニ決定セルノ事ナリト議會ノ開會ト首相ノ桂冠トハ互ニ相關聯スル所アリ露國ノ革命ト獨奧兩國カ一方露國ヲ説服シ且協商諸國ヲモ

併セ論破シテ兩國ニ好都合ナル平和ノ時期ヲ促進シ併セテ奧洪國カ幾分民主的要素ヲ其ノ國政ニ加味セント希望スルノ事實トハ間接ニ之カ原因ヲ爲セリ

奧國並ニ洪國ニ於ケル重要ナル政治上ノ展開ハ一八六六―一八六七年ニ起レル事件ヲ了解スルニアラソンハ之ヲ知ルコト能ハス普國ハ一八六六年ニ於ケル「サドワ」ノ一戰ニ依リテ獨逸ニ於ケル奧國ノ霸業ヲ顛覆シ「ホーヘンツォルレルン」家代リテ之ヲ掌握シ以テ久シキニ互レル普奧兩王家ノ繋争ヲ解決セリ此戰役ニ於テ洪國ノ「マジャール」人ハ普國ト同盟シ受働的ニ活動セリ此時「マジャール」人若シ奧國先帝フランツ、ヨセフヲ援助シタリトセンカ現在ノ獨逸帝國ハ決シテ成立セザリシナルヘク佛國亦戰敗ノ恥辱ヲ蒙ラザリシナラン從テ又獨逸ハ一九一四年ニ於テ奧國ヲ使喚シテ塞耳比ヲ攻撃セシメ以テ大亂ヲ惹起セシムルノ發端ト爲スコト能ハザリシナラン

「サドワ」役ノ結果フランツ、ヨセフ帝ハ己ムナク一八六七年ニ至リテ「マジャール」人と和シ普魯西ノ賛成ニ因リテ茲ニ二元帝國ヲ成立セシメタリ此事業ハ主トシテ索遜ノ政治家ニシテ後奧國ノ閣臣トナレルポイスト伯及豫テ普魯西ノ宿望ニ同情セル先代アンドラッシー伯ノ努力盡瘁ニ依リテ其ノ成ヲ見タリ

斯クノ如クシテ奧國內ノ少數獨逸人ハ奧國ノ政柄ヲ握リ洪國ニ於テハ少數ナル「マジャール」人洪國ノ政權ヲ握レリ而シテ兩人種共ニ優越セル政治上ノ地位ヲ維持センカ爲メニハ普魯西ノ後援ニ依頼スルヲ必要トセリ奧洪二元帝國ノ本質實ニ斯クノ如シ然レハフランツ、ヨセフ帝ハ直ニ獨奧ノ關係離ル可ラス奧ハ獨ニ對シ從ノ地位ニ立ツテ看取シ一八七〇年普佛間ニ不和ヲ生シ遂ニ戰端ヲ開クヤ之ヲ機トシ「チエック」人ニ自治ヲ與ヘ且帝ハプラーグ

ニ於テポヘミヤノ王位ニ即クヲ約シ以テ更ニ大ナル自由ヲ獲得セント企圖セシモポイス
ト、アンドラツシー及ビスマークハ帝ニ迫リテ右ノ約束ヲ破棄セシメタリ是即チ後年「ハ
ブスブルグ」家ト「チェツク」人トノ間ニ不和ヲ生スルノ原因ヲ爲セリ然レハ奧國新帝カ
ルハ必スヤ帝國議會ニ於テ右ノ事實ニ就キ注意ヲ喚起セラルヘシ

ガリシヤノ自治

奧國ニ於ケル「スラヴ」族ニハ波蘭人アリ「チエツク」人アリ又南部ノ「スラヴ」族アリ其ノ
力漸次増進シ奧國ヲシテ獨逸族ノ利ヲ殺クモ寧ロ其ノ要求ニ聽カサルヲ得サルニ至ラシメ
タリ之カ爲メ奧國獨逸人ノ優越權ハ漸次減退スルノ己ムナキヲ致セリ然ルニ奧國ハ一九〇
七年遂ニ普通選舉制ヲ採用シ茲ニ初メテ奧國ノ獨逸族ナラサル他人種ハ議會ニ多數ヲ占ム
ルヲ得タリ之ヨリ前既ニ一八八二年奧國獨逸人ハリントツニ集會ヲ催シ前記ノ危險ヲ阻止セ
ント欲シガリシアチ奧國ヨリ分離セシメンコトヲ要求セリ然ルニ此要求ハ近來ガリシヤ
ニ自治ヲ要求スルノ叫聲トナリテ復活セリ其ノ目的トスル所同州選出ノ「スラヴ」族代議士
百三十人ヲ帝國議會ヨリ驅逐シ以テ議會ニ過半数ノ優勢ヲ制スル「スラヴ」人ノ勢力ヲ殺カ
ントスルニアリ要スルニ奧國ヲ獨逸化セントスル爾餘幾多ノ要求モ歸スル所ハ奧國ニ於ケ
ル獨逸ノ優越權ヲ脅威スル「スラヴ」人ノ權勢ヲ覆サントスル計略ノ主要部ト認ムルヲ得ヘ
シ

前記ノ諸要求ハ露國ニ於ケル革命成功シ其ノ影響ニ依リテ自然消滅ノ運命ニ陥レリ今ヤ獨
奧兩國ハ露國ノ革命政府ト講和セントス此時ニ及ヒテ奧國カ其ノ國內ノ「スラヴ」族ヲ迫害

スルノ得策ニアラサルハ明ナリ奧國獨逸人及獨逸ハ思ヘラクガリシヤハ之ヲ何等カノ名義
ニ藉リテ波蘭國ニ合併セシメ以テ奧國獨逸人ノ權力ノ下ニ置カハ「チエツク」人及奧國南方
ノ「スラヴ」族ハ奧國獨逸人及「マジヤ」人能ク之ヲ統御スルヲ得ヘシト獨逸人ハ斯クノ如
ク聯邦制度ノ建設ニ藉口シ奧國ニ於ケル其ノ優越權ヲ保持スルト共ニ「マジヤ」人ヲシテ
洪國ニ於ケル權勢ヲ掌中ニ收メシメ以テ「ハブスブルグ」皇家並ニ其ノ領土ヲシテ「ホーヘ
ンツォルレン」家ノ願使ニ從ハシメント欲ス然ラハ獨逸ノ理想タル中歐帝國ノ建設ハ思
フニ或ハ事實トナリテ現レンモ圖リ難シ

「マジヤ」人ノ寡頭政治

洪牙利ニ於ケル情況ハ奧國ニ比シ更ニ甚タ簡單ナリ同國ハ約八十萬ノ「マジヤ」貴族及神
籍カ組織スル寡頭政府之ヲ統治シ専ラ彼等ノ利益ヲ謀ルニ汲々トシテ「マジヤ」族ニ屬ス
ルト否トヲ間ハス小農階級ハ皆其ノ虐政ニ苦ム然ルニ右寡頭政治ハ普魯西並ニ奧國獨逸人
ノ支援ヲ受クルヲ以テ緊急不可缺ノ事ナリトス仍テ伯林政府ト同盟ヲ締結スルハ洪國爲政
家ノ衷心歡迎スル所ニ屬ス

ステフエン、チスサ伯ハ從來既ニ久シク右同盟ヲ以テ洪國ノ利益ト做シ極力之カ支持ニ努
メタリ同伯ノ二元帝國ニ於ケル勢力ハ遙ニ他ヲ凌駕シ能ク衡ヲ爭フ者ナシ然ルニ同伯ハ
剛腹ニシテ雅量ニ乏シク排他心亦強烈ニシテ血闘ヲ好ミ燥急ナル「カルヅイン」政治家ニ屬
シ而シテ民主的改革ノ色彩ヲ有スル政策ニ對シ斷乎トシテ之ヲ撲滅セスンハ止マサルノ氣
慨ヲ有スチスサ伯カ洪國ニ於テ民主的改革若シ效ヲ奏スルコトアラハ寡頭政府ノ權勢ハ

早晚顛覆スルヲ免レスト做スハ觀察正ニ肯綮ニ當レリト云フヘシ然ルニ同伯トアンドラツ
 シー伯一家トハ確執長ク結ヒテ解ケス當主タルアンドラツシー伯ハチヌサ伯ノ後繼首相ヲ
 以テ目セラル、人物ナルカ其ノ性格ハチヌサ伯ノ拮据固陋ナルニ對シ濃厚ニシテ婉曲能ク
 國民ノ要求ヲ容レ選舉制度ヲ改正シテ其ノ歡心ヲ得タルモ今ハ却テ之ヲ抑壓セントスルノ
 狀アリ是チヌサ伯ト異ナレル點トス然レトモ寡頭政治家ニ屬シテ之ヲ代表シ民主的的改革ヲ
 行フチ憎惡厭忌シ奧國獨逸人カ普魯西ト同盟スルチ心底ヨリ歡迎スルハ兩者正ニ相同シ
 兩伯爵ノ相異ナルハ性格及施政ノ方法ニアルノミ敢テ主義ヲ異ニスルニアラスアンドラ
 ツシー伯ハ十數年來常ニ公言シテ曰ク「マジヤー」魂ヲ有スル眞ノ「マジヤー」人ハ他民族
 ニ自由ヲ許與スルチ欲セス寧ロ彼等ト闘フテ死スルチ希望スヘシトトアンドラツシー伯ハ
 又本年四月十五日ノ洪牙利評論 (Revue Hongrie) ニ寄書シタル「平和問題ト協商諸國」
 ト題スル論文ニ於テ中歐帝國カ戰爭ニ從事スルハ人道擁護ヲ目的トス獨逸民族ハ今ヤ世界
 文明ノ最高位ニ立テリ然レハ諸民族ヲ解放スルモ世界ハ之カ爲メ何等利スル所ナカルヘシ
 ト放言セリ

奧帝國ノ議會召集ト洪牙利内閣ノ改造トニ對シテハ多キヲ期待スル能ハス蓋シ兩者共ニ露
 國並ニ西歐協商諸國ノ公明正大ナル政治組織ノ利益多キニ顧ミ一時ヲ瞞過シ單ニ外觀ヲ繕
 ハンカ爲メ民主政治ノ採用ヲ裝ハントスルニ過キサルヘシ

第三 奧國食料供給情況

(外事彙報大正六年第九號)

(大正六年五月二十二日附報告)

五月二十日刊行「ノイエ、フライエ、プレッセ」ハ商工業會議所書記役ドクトル、チーグラ
 ノ起草ニ係ル「危機ニ瀕セル最後ノ二週間」ト題スル記事ヲ掲載セルカ同國ノ食料供給情況
 ナ知ル一般資料ト認メラル、チ以テ左ニ譯出ス

「大臣ヒューファーハ「エーガー」ニ於テ五月ノ下半期ヲ以テ食料問題上一年中ノ最大危機
 ニ瀕スルモノトセリ從來貧民階級ノ主食品タリシ馬鈴薯ノ貯蓄ハ前年ノ不作及田舎ニ於テ
 從來ヨリモ一層大ナル消費ヲ爲シタル爲メ漸ク種苗ニ必要ナル量ヲ存セシ程ニテ最早カ
 餘分ヲ期待シ得可ラス蕪類ハ吾人市民ニハ冬期馬鈴薯ノ缺乏セル際其代用物トシテ用ヒラ
 レタルモ時節遅レトナリタル今日ニアリテハ人類ノ消費ニ供スヘクモ非ス新野菜物ハ四月
 後ノ天候順良ナリシ爲メ其以前ノ寒氣ニヨリ害セラレタル發育ヲ補ヒ得タルモ其在高猶不
 充分ナリ牛乳ハ青草飼養ノ始マル間際ノ今日ニ於テハ不足スルコト毎年ノコトナルモ殊ニ
 今年ハ飼料缺乏シタル爲メ不足高大ナリ家禽類ノ産卵力ハ五月ニ於テ強盛ニ達スルモ同月
 中ノ産卵ヲ冬迄貯藏スル必要アルチ以テ目下ニ於ケル日々ノ供給ハ不足勝ナリ脂肪ハ若シ
 同國ニ適當ナル製造方法實行セラル、ニ於テハ不足スルコトナカルヘキモ現時五月ハ時恰
 モ青草飼養開始前ニシテ牛乳産額小ナルト共ニ尙右ニ對スル設備存在セサル爲メ何等ノ緩
 奧太利洪牙利國法令

和ヲ見ス麵粉及麥粉ニ就キテハ獨逸ニテ既ニ實行シタル如ク其割當額ヲ制限スルコトハ奧國ニテモ早晚實行ノ止ムナキ次第ナルカ配給困難ナル爲メ肉類ヲ以テ充分之ヲ補充スルコト不可能ナリサレトモ兎ニ角危急期ハ單ニ二週間繼續スルノミニシテ六月始メトナラハ既ニ著シキ緩和ヲ見ルヘシ

就中其時迄發育セル野菜ハ數量ニ於テモ又種類ニ於テモ數多消費シ得ルコト、ナルヘキカ食料局ノ設置ニ係ル果實及野菜集收所カ適當ノ貯藏ヲ爲シ時間及場所的關係ニ於テノ配給ニ就キ國民ノ信賴ニ背カサルコトヲ希望ス右ニ就キ茲ニ注意スヘキハ餘リニ大ナル杞憂ヲ以テ今日ヨリ既ニ早物ノ野菜ヲモ貯藏シ又ハ乾物トナシ其結果市場ニ出サ、ルカ如キコトナカラシムルニアリ何トナレハ如上ノ目的ニハ充分ニ成熟セル晚物ノ野菜有效ナルノミナラス晚物ノ大量ニ生産セラレ而カモ爾餘ノ食料市場ニ現レ來リ從テ食料ニ對スル危機經過シ去レル時ニ至リ產出セラル、ヲ以テナリ六月ニ於テハ又南部地方ヨリ早物ノ馬鈴薯市場ニ現レ來ル可ク而カモ同品カ貧民ノ購入シ得ル價格ニテ多量ニ現レ來ルコトハ注目スヘキナリ果實殊ニ早物ノ果實ハ昨冬晚霜及尙一層果樹ニ害アル春季ノ濃霧ニ侵サレタルニ係ラス目下良好ナル收穫ヲ豫想セシム之四月以來ノ天候順良ナリシ爲メ曩ニ遅レタル發育ヲ補フコト、ナリシ爲メナリ五月末ニ至ラハ青草飼養開始セララル、ヲ以テ牛乳ノ產額ハ倍加スルコト、ナルヘキカ力運送ニ對シ速ニ冷藏庫ヲ設ケ又田舎ニ於テ適當ニ冷藏方法ヲ講スルニ於テハ運搬ノ際ニ多量ノ牛乳ヲ酸化セシムルカ如キコトナク從來ヨリモ多量ノ供給ヲ爲スコトヲ得ヘシ牛酪製造ニ就キ注意スヘキハ時候溫暖トナル際ニ相當ノ鹽ヲ混シ之ヲ貯

藏スル等保存方法ヲ講スルコトニシテ之此貴重ナル脂肪ノ大量ヲ未タ消費セサル以前ニ腐敗セシムルコト無カラシメンカ爲メ必要ナルコトナリ五月ニ於ケル卵ノ貯藏ニ就テモ同様ニ成功センコトヲ希望ス
吾人ニ大ナル安心ヲ齎スモノハルーマニヤヨリ多大ノ穀類搬入セララル、コトナリ其ノ第一回ノ輸送ハ三月ニ於テ開始セラレタルモ搗挽ノ上全國ニ分配スル必要アリシ爲メ其ノ效果ハ近々漸ク現レ來ル筈ナリ云々』

第四 石炭供給問題

(一) 奧地利ニ於ケル石炭供給現狀

(通商公報第四五八號)

(大正六年七月二十八日附在瑞西帝國特命全權公使三浦彌五郎報告)

七月二十四日發刊「フォッシンエ、ツァイツング」ハ「奧國石炭ノ供給現狀ニ關シ左記ノ維納通信ヲ掲載セリ

昨年冬期ニ於ケル必迫狀態ノ再現ヲ防止センカ爲メ目下奧國政府ハ來ル冬期石炭問題ノ解決苦心中心ニシテ尙過般當局者カ議會委員會ニ於テ説明セル同國石炭供給ノ現狀ハ下ノ如シ
千九百十三年奧國ノ石炭總高ハ內地產出額四千四百萬噸、獨逸炭ノ輸入千三百萬噸、英國炭ノ輸入百萬噸合計五千八百萬噸ニシテ其内バーメン王國產出褐炭六百萬噸ヲ獨逸ニ輸出

セルヲ以テ差引五千二百萬噸ハ内地用トシテ消費シタリ
 然ルニ千九百十六年ニ於テハ獨逸行褐炭ノ數ハ同額ナルニモ拘ハラズ供給ノ側ニ於テ内地
 炭三百萬噸獨逸炭ノ輸入五百萬噸、英國炭輸入全部合セテ九百萬噸ヲ減少シ更ニ千九百十
 七年ニ至リ供給ハ一層減少セリ又石炭需要ノ方面ハ非常ナル膨脹ヲ來シ千九百十六年奧國
 々有鐵道ノ消費額ハ五百二十萬噸ナリシカ千九百十七年ニハ七百二十萬噸ニ増加シ其外各
 種軍器、軍用品工場ノ石炭消費高ハ莫大ナル額ニ達スルコト、ナレリ
 尙奧國石炭問題ノ殊ニ困難トナリタル一因ハ羅馬尼亞軍力洪牙利ニ侵入シ爲ニ洪牙利ノ重要
 炭坑ハ作業ヲ廢止スルコト、ナリ其不足ヲ奧國ニ仰クニ至リタルコトニシテ洪國行石炭ハ
 千九百十七年ト千九百十三年トヲ比較スルトキハ後者ノ半額タケテ餘分ニ供給スル計算ト
 ナレリ其他洪國ハ平和當時ニ比較シ一層多額ノ獨逸「シレシア」炭ヲ輸入ス
 右ノ事情ナルヲ以テ奧國政府ハ奧國ノ缺乏ヲ補給スルコトヲ妨ケス且ツ洪國坑夫ニ對スル
 食糧品ヲ提供スル條件ノ下ニ於テノミ更ニ石炭ノ給付ヲ承諾スヘキコトヲ洪國政府ニ通告
 シタリ

本年冬期石炭ノ不足ヲ防止スルニハ一般消費ニ對シ制限ヲ加ヘ且ツ供給ノ増加ヲ圖ル外手
 段ナシ目下政府ハ有ユル手段ヲ盡シ石炭産額ノ増加ニ努力中ニシテ奧國軍事當局ト協議
 ノ結果戰線ヨリ全體ニ於テ三萬二千人ノ坑夫ヲ呼戻シ其内二萬五千人ハ奧國內炭坑ニ使用
 シ且ツ同坑夫ノ給養ハ軍事當局ニ於テ負擔スルコトニ決定セリ

(二) 奧地利ニ於ケル石炭供給問題

(通商公報第四六四號)

(大正六年八月二十四日附在瑞西帝國特命全權公使三浦彌五郎報告)

八月十四日奧國工部省長官フォン、フオマンハ各新聞代表者ヲ引見シ石炭問題ニ關シ政府
 ノ方針ヲ發表シタルカ右ハ同國ニ於ケル石炭需要供給ノ現狀及消費、分配ニ對スル政策ヲ
 比較的詳細ニ説明セルモノト認メラル、ニヨリ其大要ヲ左ニ譯出ス
 石炭ノ供給及消費 石炭ノ供給ハ奧國ニ於テ重要且ツ困難ノ問題ニ相違ナキモ之レニ對シ
 テ過大ナル恐怖ヲ懷ク理由ナキモノナリ千九百十三年奧國ノ石炭總計ハ自國産出額四千四
 百萬噸輸入千二百萬噸輸出九百萬噸ニシテ輸出入ヲ相殺シ四千七百萬噸ヲ内地用ニ供シタ
 リ其後開戰ニ伴フ壯丁動員ハ石炭採掘ニ影響シ千九百十四年ニハ同産額三千九百萬噸、千
 九百十五年ニハ三千八百萬噸ニ減少シタルカ千九百十六年ニハ工部省及炭坑持主協力ノ結
 果四千百萬噸ニ回復セリ此點ニ關シテハ吾人ハオストラウーカルウイン炭坑勞働者ノ態度
 ヲ賞揚スルモノナリ然ルニ一方ニ於テハ輸入石炭ハ從來ノ千二百萬噸ヨリ九百萬噸ニ低下
 シ同時ニ奧國炭ノ輸出高ハ八百萬噸ヲ持續セルヲ以テ千九百十六年ニ奧國內地用石炭ハ四
 千二百萬噸ニ減少セリ尙千九百十七年一月ヨリ六月ニ至ル間ノ内地石炭ノ産出額及外國炭
 ノ輸入額ヲ千九百十六年ノ同期間ト比較スルトキハ千九百十七年初六ヶ月間ニ於テ内地産
 出百六十萬噸、輸入額百十萬噸合計二百七十萬噸ヲ減少セリ

故ニ右情態カ繼續スルモノトシ本年末迄ヲ計算セハ前年ニ比シ約五百萬噸減少スル譯ニシテ千九百十六年ノ内地消費高四千二百萬噸ニ對シ本年ハ三千七百萬噸ニ低下スルモノナリ尙石炭ノ供給カ右ノ如ク減退セルニ反シ石炭消費高ハ著ルシク膨脹シ例ヘハ國有鐵道ハ千九百十三年ト本年ノ同期間ヲ比較シ三割五分又軍需品工場ハ戰爭前ト現時ヲ比較シ三倍方増加セリ

石炭補給ニ關スル政策 奧國ノ石炭需給關係ハ以上ノ如ク不良ナルヲ以テ其不均衡ヲ矯正セサル可カラス而シテ同改善ノ手段ハ右ノ四點ニ歸著ス(一)生産高ヲ増加スルコト(二)輸入ノ増加ヲ圖ルコト(三)消費ノ制限及詳細ナル法規ノ制定(四)石炭ノ需要額割當及分配ニ關シ統一の組織ヲ立ツルコト之レナリ

(一)生産高ノ増加 石炭産額ノ増加ヲ圖ルニハ(イ)勞働者ノ増加及同食料ノ補給(ロ)坑道ノ踏査及探掘材料ノ整備ノ二項ヲ注意スル要アリ

(イ)勞働者及食料品 勞働者補充ニ關シテハ皇帝陛下ハ他各般ノ政務區域ニ關スルト同様極メテ寛大ナル措置ヲ決定シ數週前ノ敕命ニ依リ戰爭開始前石炭探掘ニ從事セル坑夫ハ全部戰線ヨリ歸還シ從來ノ炭坑ニ復歸スルコト、ナレリ右勞働者ノ復歸ハ已ニ炭坑ニ活氣ヲ加ヘ千九百十七年四月以降七月迄ニ勞働者總數一萬九千四百九十五人ヲ増加シタリ目下炭坑勞働者ハ引續キ就働セル者及新歸還者ヲ合算セハ千九百十三年平和當時ノ總數以上ニ達シタルヲ以テ其人數ハ最早十分ニシテ他ニ故障ノ存セサル限りハ石炭産出ノ前途ヲ疑慮スルノ理由存セサルナリ

然ルニ石炭問題ハ一面食料問題ニシテ食料品ノ不足セル現狀ニ於テ勞働者カ果シテ必要ノ勞力ヲ提供シ得ルヤハ疑問ナリ又勞働力ヲ十分ニ維持セントセハ單ニ勞働者自身ニ止マラス其家族ニ對シテモ十分ノ給養ヲ與フル必要アリ此點ニ關シテハ吾人ハ偏ニ本年ノ收穫ニ依賴シ坑夫食料品缺乏ノ如キ事態ノ發生セサランコトヲ切望スルモノナリ

(ロ)坑道踏査及探掘材料ノ整備 此點ニ關シ吾人ハ目下流布セラル、石炭産出ノ減少ハ開戰後亂掘行ハレ殊ニ坑道踏査及材料ノ補充ヲ閉却シタルカ爲メ發掘地點ノ缺乏ヲ惹起セルニ原因トスノ風説ヲ否定スルモノナリ同批難ニ反シ各炭坑持主ハ眼前ノ利益ヲ犧牲トシ自巳竝ニ公共ノ爲メ必要ナル處置ヲ十分ニ履行セリ殊ニオストラウ炭坑ノ如キ坑道踏査ヲ十分ニ實行シ更ニ大規模ノ發掘ヲ開始スルモ差支ナキ程度ニ進捗シ居レリ又ウエストノルド、バーメン炭坑ハ其炭量莫大ニシテ吾人ハ七週間程同地方ニ滯留シ地上發掘ニ依リ石炭産額ヲ増加シ能ハサルヲ調査シタリ當業者ト攻究ノ結果タル吾人ノ計算ニ依レハ單ニ二千九百十三年ノ勞働者ヲ増加シ之レニ食料及必要ナル機械ヲ給付セハ年額三十萬噸ノ石炭ヲ餘分ニ産出シ得ル見込ナリ

(二)輸入額ノ増加 千九百十六年十一月余ハ伯林ニ赴キ獨逸側委員ト交渉ヲ試ミタルカ當時獨逸側委員ハ奧國ニ對シ獨逸カ十分ニ石炭ヲ輸送シ能ハサリシハ車輛ノ不足ニ起因シ殊ニ奧國ニ於テ獨逸ノ輸送車輛ヲ長期間止メ置クカ爲ナリト批難セリ其後千九百十七年三月皇帝ノ思召ニ依リ陸軍省内ニ石炭委員會創設セラレ殊ニ外國炭輸入數量ヲ監督スルコト、ナリ其結果吾人ハ同一任務ヲ帶ヒ本年三月再ヒ伯林ニ赴キ獨逸當局ニ對シ奧國石炭缺

乏ノ事情及羅馬尼軍侵入ノ爲メ洪國カジイベンピルガ地方炭坑ヲ喪失セル事實ヲ指摘シ獨逸ヨリ奧國ニ對シ月額六十萬噸、洪國ニ對シ同三十萬噸合計九十萬噸ノ補給ヲ受クル承諾ヲ得タリ然ルニ獨逸側ハ同契約ヲ履行セサルヲ以テ吾人ハ九百十七年七月更ニ伯林ニ赴キ種々交渉ノ末獨逸ハ奧國ニ對シ月額五十二萬五千噸ヲ輸送スルコト、ナリタルカ吾人ハ獨逸カ同石炭ヲ交附セサルニ於テハ之レニ該當スル奧國褐炭ノ獨逸行ノ分量ヲ制限スル考ヘナリ

(三)石炭消費ノ制限及關係法規ノ制定 石炭缺乏ノ現時ニ於テ當局カ其消費制限ニ關シ有ユル手段ヲ執ラサル可カラサルハ已チ得サルコトナリ工部省ハ關係各官廳ト協議ノ結果千九百十七年二月省令ヲ發布シ石炭節約ニ關シ規定シタルカ其後石炭ノ缺乏甚ク増大セラルヲ以テ吾人ハ遠カラス絶對ニ必要ナラサル石炭ノ消費ヲ全然排斥スル趣意ヲ以テ新省令ヲ發布スル考ヘナリ

右ニ關シ一般ノ注意ヲ惹キ居ルハ瓦斯暖爐ニ關スル問題ニシテ同省令ハ瓦斯暖爐ノ使用ヲ全然禁止セサルモ室内瓦斯及電氣ノ裝置ハ切迫セル事情及當該官衙ノ承諾ナクシテ新設スル能ハサルコト及必要ノ場合ハ既設暖爐ノ一部ヲ閉鎖シ得ル規定ヲ設クル筈ニシテ例ヘハ從來多數ノ暖爐ヲ有スル家庭ニ於テハ其第二暖爐タケノ使用ヲ許可スルモノナリ其他同省令ノ結果(一)奢侈的竝ニ廣告用照光ヲ廢止スルコト(二)俱樂部、集會所、娛樂所、「ホテル」、喫茶店ノ點燈ヲ制限スルコト(三)食料品販賣以外ノ一般商店閉鎖時間ヲ早ムコト等トナルヘシ

(四)需要額ノ割當及分配ニ關スル組織ノ設定 石炭ノ割當及分配ニ關シ當局ノ胸中ニ往來シ居ル考ハ需要割當額決定ハ成ルヘク中央集權主義ヲ採リ實際分配ノ方法ハ分權的ニ行ハントスルモノナリ工部省ハ此點ニ關シ數月以來考量ヲ重キタル後各方面ノ需要ヲ均分ニ満足セシムルニハ需要者ヲ各部類ニ大別シ尙各部ノ必然的需要量ヲ確定シ之レニ對シテ所要額ノ割當ヲ爲スチ必要トスル結論ニ到著シタリ

同目的ノ爲メ工部省ハ千九百十六年ノ消費高チ類別シ鐵工業九百九十一萬噸、鐵道及船舶六百十萬六千噸、鑛山四百一十一萬三千噸、食料製造場四百九十九萬四千噸、化學工業百三十三萬八千噸、紙及厚紙工場五十一萬四千噸、農業用三十六萬五千噸、瓦斯、電氣、水力工場百七十九萬千噸、衛生各機關二十二萬八千噸、家庭用四百七十八萬八千噸ヲ算出セリ尤モ以上ハ正確ノ材料ヲ有スル内地產石炭ノミノ計算ニシテ吾人ノ見込ニテハ輸入石炭ノ約四割即三百百五十萬噸ハ家庭用ニ供セラレ居ル筈ナルヲ以テ家庭用ハ内地產及輸入炭ノ兩者ニテ七百五十萬噸ニ上ル割合ナリ

工部省ハ前述ノ計算及其後各工場ノ火爐及貯藏石炭ヲ詳細ニ調査セル結果ニ依リ目下今後ノ石炭給與割當ニ關シテ考量中ニシテ石炭給付ヲ受クヘキ權利者ヲ包括的ニ類別シ(一)各個人、宗教組合、寺院、地方自治體ノ維持セル學校、造營物、私立病院、養育院、私塾(二)官廳、官立ノ病院及衛生的建造物、官立學校(三)製穀場及製糖所(四)出征軍隊及守備軍隊(五)食料製造場、瓦斯、電氣、水力工場、鐵道、船舶、軍事的及一般工場ノ五者トセリ尙右各部ニ割當タル石炭ハ必要ノ場合千九百十四年十一月十一日ノ閣令又ハ千九百十七年三月

埃太利洪牙利國法令

二十四日ノ勅令ニ依リ徵發チ行ヒ給付スルモノナリ
石炭給付割合決定シ尙石炭在高ノ取調完了シタルトキハ各部類内需要者間ニ石炭ヲ公平ニ
行渡ラシムル方法ヲ必要トス是レ即チ分配ノ問題ナリ右ニ關シ政府ハ切符制度ヲ實施スル
計畫ニシテ來ルヘキ省令ニハ實際石炭ノ分配消費ヲ監督スル各地方官衙ニ對シ一層廣汎ナ
ル權限ヲ與フル筈ナリ

最後ニ維納市ハ秋頃ニ於テ石炭ノ供給缺乏スルコト常例ナルヲ以テ工部省ハ右ニ付キ豫防
手段ヲ執ルコトニ決セリ即チ日下維納各停車場ニ集積シアル石炭ノ一部ヲ區別シ置キ缺乏
發生ノ場合應急ノ需要ニ充テントスルモノナリ

以上ハ埃國石炭ノ現狀ヲ有ノ儘ニ説明セルモノニシテ石炭供給問題ノ解決容易ナラサルヲ
ト勿論ナルカ吾人ハ當局及國民ノ一致ニ依リ右難關ヲ切抜ケ得ト信スルモノナリ

瑞典諾威及丁抹國法令

奧太利洪牙利國法令

五四〇

二十四日ノ勅令ニ依リ徵發ヲ行ヒ給付スルモノナリ
石炭給付割合決定シ尙石炭在高ノ取調完了シタルトキハ各部類内需要者間ニ石炭ヲ公平ニ
行渡ラシムル方法ヲ必要トス是レ即チ分配ノ問題ナリ右ニ關シ政府ハ切符制度ヲ實施スル
計畫ニシテ來ルヘキ省令ニハ實際石炭ノ分配消費ヲ監督スル各地方官衙ニ對シ一層廣汎ナ
ル權限ヲ與フル筈ナリ

最後ニ維納市ハ秋頃ニ於テ石炭ノ供給缺乏スルコト常例ナルヲ以テ工部省ハ右ニ付キ豫防
手段ヲ執ルコトニ決セリ即チ日下維納各停車場ニ集積シアル石炭ノ一部ヲ區別シ置キ缺乏
發生ノ場合應急ノ需要ニ充テントスルモノナリ

以上ハ奧國石炭ノ現状ヲ有ノ儘ニ説明セルモノニシテ石炭供給問題ノ解決容易ナラサルコ
ト勿論ナルカ吾人ハ當局及國民ノ一致ニ依リ右難關ヲ切抜ケ得ト信スルモノナリ

瑞典諾威及丁抹國法令

瑞典諾威及丁抹國法令

第一 獨逸外務省特使諾威ニ爆裂彈ヲ輸入スル件

(一) 獨逸外務省特使爆裂彈密輸入事件

(外事彙報大正六年第九號)

(大正六年六月三十日附報告)

本件ニ關シ諾威警察ハ本年二月以來クリスチアニア市ニ在留スル芬蘭人 Wirthane ナル者及其住宅ニ出入スル外國人ノ行動ヲ監視シツ、アリシカ尙他ニ有力ナル共謀者アルヲ認メ探索ヲ進メタル結果六月二十三日獨逸外務省特使 Baron von Rautenfels 及前記 Wirthane ナ逮捕シ家宅搜索ノ結果約一千基瓦ノ爆裂彈發火機及其他ノ爆發物ヲ發見押收シ引續キ其ノ連類ヲ逮捕シタリ

右爆發物ハ Rautenfels カ屢獨諾間ヲ往來シ途中鐵道院及稅關官憲ノ検査ヲ避クル爲メ獨逸外務省ヨリ在諾威獨逸公使館ニ宛テタル行李ニ容レ携帶輸入シ Wirthane 其ノ他ノ共謀者ノ住居ニ隠匿シタルモノニシテ警察ハ今回 Rautenfels カクリスチアニアニ到着セル翌日之ヲ逮捕シ其ノ携へ來レル行李ヲ検査シタルニ其ノ中ヨリ五十五個ノ爆裂彈ヲ發見セリ右行李ニハ獨逸帝國外務省ノ封印アリタルニヨリ警察ハ之ヲ開封スル爲獨逸公使館員ノ立會ヲ求メタルモ同公使ハ之ヲ拒絕セリト云フ

此等爆發物並ニ發火機ハ何レモ強力且精巧ナルモノニシテ時計仕掛ニヨリ二週間内ニ於テ爆發ノ時機ヲ調節シ得ヘク又熱ニヨリ自然ニ發火スルモノアリ外形ハ石炭片塊ノ如ク裝ヒタルモノ又ハ卷煙草鉛筆形ノモノアリ専門的検査ニヨレハ此等ハ軍用ノモノニアラスシテ他ノ目的ニ使用スル爲特ニ製造シタルモノト認メラル其ノ用途ニ就キ犯人ハ露國ニ轉送スル爲ナリト云ヒ或ハ諾威ニ來ル米國船ヲ破壊スル爲ナリト申立テタルモ先般來諾威船ノ破損破壊セラレ其ノ證據ヲ捉ヘ難キモノ少ナカラス(一說ニハ約四十隻ニ上ルト云フ)最近ニハ諾船 Ragnök 號爆發沈シ原因不明ナルモ船長ハ荷物中ニ爆發物アリタルモノト認ムル旨陳述シ又諾船 Aias 號爆發ノ爲破損シタルハ本件連類者ノ所爲タル疑アル由ナレハ諾威ニ於テハ右ハ全ク同國船舶ヲ爆發スル爲輸入シタルモノト認定セリ尙差押品ノ包装中ニ客年十二月ノ獨逸古新聞アリタリ

特使ノ Baron von Rautenfels ハ偽名ニシテ本名ヲ Walter von Gerich ト云ヒ芬蘭人ニシテ同國監獄長タリシカ後獨逸ニ歸化シ昨年十二月中ストツクホルムニ來リ寓居シ前記逮捕セラレタル芬蘭人其ノ他ノ者ト交通シ又芬蘭丁抹諾威ニ赴クト稱シ屢旅行シタル由ナルカ本件ハ右以外ニストツクホルム及コーペンハーゲンニ互リ廣ク連類アル如ク一說ニハ主謀者ハストツクホルムニ住居スル獨逸將校ナリト云フモ當地警察ハ嚴ニ秘密ニ附シ居レリ

諾威ニ於テハ過般獨逸人カ諾威船舶ノベルゲン出港ヲ獨逸潛航艇ニ内報シ居リタルコト發覺シ本件ハ之ニ引續キ發覺セル事故人心非常ニ激昂セシカ六月二十八日諾威外務大臣ハ議會ニ於テ同國警察ハ獨逸政府ノ特使カ外務省ヨリ在諾威公使館ニ宛テタル行李爆發彈其ノ他ノ爆發物ヲ諾威ニ輸入シ之ヲ私宅ニ貯藏セルヲ發見シタルニヨリ諾威政府ハ獨逸政府ニ右事實ヲ通告シ特使特權ノ濫用及諾威領土ノ侵害ニ就キ嚴重ニ抗議シ且同政府ノ辯明ヲ求ムル旨申入レ特使ハ警察及初審裁判所ニ於テ審理ノ後同人カ本件ニ就キ獨逸ニ於テ裁判ニ付セララルヘキヲ條件トシテ送還シタル旨ヲ述ヘタルニ一般輿論ハ右ノ聲明ニ満足シ獨逸政府ノ辯明ヲ待チ居レリ

今回在諾威獨逸公使 Michahelles ハ召還セラレ前在支同國公使 Hintze 其ノ後任ニ命セララルヘキコト本件發覺ト同時ニ公表セラレタルニヨリ同公使ハ本件ノ關係者トシテ召還セラレタル如クニ傳ヘラレタルカ Hintze ノ任命ニ就キ諾威政府カ承認ヲ與ヘタルハ本件發覺前ノコトナリト云フ Berliner Zeitung am Mittag ハ新公使ノ任命ニ關シ吾人ハ Hintze 伯ニ於テ現今クリスチアニアニ行ハル、英國ノ反獨的煽動ヲ抑壓スヘキ人物ヲ得ンコトヲ望ムト述ヘタリ

然ルニ爆發物密輸入發覺ノ件ニ就キテハ獨逸新聞ハ從來何等ノ記事論說ヲ掲ケサリシカ六月二十日北獨日報ハ大要左ノ如ク記載セリ右ハ固ヨリ獨逸政府ノ意ヲ承ケタルモノト認メララル

諾威ニ派遣セララル獨逸ノ特使ハ此頃クリスチアニア到着後諾威官憲ニ逮捕セラレ官印ヲ以テ封シタル同人ノ行李ハ検査セラレ其ノ中ヨリ發見セラレタル爆發物ハ沒收セラレタルカ諸威政府ハ右爆發物カ諾威ニ於テ使用セララルヘキ嫌疑ニヨリ同人ニ對シ公訴

チ起シタリ獨逸帝國政府ハ外交特使ノ不可侵權ニ鑑ミ其逮捕ニ關シ諾威政府ニ抗議ヲ提出シタルニ同人ハ直チニ解放セラレタリ我政府當局ハ右爆發物ヲ決シテ諾威國內ニ於テ使用セララルヘキモノニアラス又諾威ノ利益ヲ害スル爲使用セララルヘキモノニアラサルコトヲ聲明セリ若シ同人ノ所爲カ諾威ノ法律ニ違犯セルモノトセハ同人ハ國際法ノ主義ニ基キ諾威ニ於テ公訴セララルヘキニアラス獨逸ニ於テ相當ノ處分ヲ受クヘキモノナリ諾威電報通信社ノ電報ニ依レハ同國外務大臣ハ議會ニ於テ本件ノ顛末ヲ發表シ當地ニ於ケル諾威公使モ亦本國政府ノ名ヲ以テ同特使ノ所爲ニ關シ抗議ヲ提出セリ獨逸ノ當該官憲ハ本件ノ調査ニ着手セリ故ニ若シ必要ナラハ相當ノ手段ヲ採ルヘシ吾人ハ本件カ諾威人ノ心慮ヲ煩シタルコトヲ遺憾トス吾人ハ唯右爆發物ヲ決シテ諾威ニ於テ又ハ諾威ノ利益ニ反シ使用スルモノニアラサルコトヲ茲ニ再ヒ斷言スルノ外ナシ

本件發表後當地ニ於テ種々ノ風説起リタルモ之カ爲諾威ト獨逸トノ間ニ外交上ノ危機ヲ發生スヘキ模様現レス

(二) 爆發物密輸入事件露顯ノ顛末

(大正六年七月七日附報告)

今回クリスチャニヤニ於テ獨逸外務省ノ特使バロン、テウテンフェルスナル者カ官印ヲ以テ封緘シ同地ノ獨逸公使館ニ宛テタル行李ニ入レ多量ノ爆發物ヲ密輸入セシ件ニ關シテハ右

テウテンフェルスノ外ニ獨逸政府ノ當局ニ於テ間諜及罪惡的計畫ヲ實行セシムル爲メ特別ニ訓練セル數多ノ連類者アリ獨リクリスチャニアノミナラススカンデナヴィヤ諸國ノ各地方ニ散在シ瑞典獨逸公使館員ノ主宰スル中央事務局ニ於テ之ヲ指揮セシカ此頃ニ至リ其内ノ一人既往ノ罪惡ヲ悔イ瑞典英國公使館ニ自白シタルニヨリ終ニ露顯スルニ至レリストツクホルム刊行「ターゲンス、ニヘター」新聞ハ其ノ顛末ヲ掲載セリ之ヲ譯出スルコト左ノ如シ

「智識アリ教育アル一人ノ芬蘭生ノ者不知不識誘惑ヲ受ケ戰爭ノ初ニ於テ對露戰爭ニ與ル爲ニ獨逸ニ於テ組織セラレタル自稱芬蘭旅團ニ入隊スルニ至レリ然ルニ聽テ此目的ニ志願兵ヲ使用スルノ大ナル困難ヲ伴フコトヲ認メ特別任務ニ對シ彼等ヲ訓練スル爲ニ優者ヲ選擇スルノ決定ヲ爲セリ彼等ハ間諜ヲ爲シ且獨逸ノ見地ニ依レハ獨逸國ニ有用ナルヘキ企圖ヲ實行スル爲ニ伯林ニ於ケル特別ノ學校ニ於テ組織的ニ教育セラレタリ該芬蘭人ハ此教育ヲ受ケ大ナル進歩ヲ遂ケ男爵ラウテンフェルスト同シク聽テ獨逸ノ公用特使ノ旅券ヲ供セラレ伯林ニ於ケル外務省ヨリスカンデナヴィヤニ於ケル諸所ニ或種ノ荷物ヲ運搬スルノ任務ヲ授ケラレタリ

彼ハラウテンフェルスカクリスチャニアニ發火機ヲ運搬セルト同様ノ方法ヲ以テ之ヲストツクホルムニ運送セルコトヲ自白セリ彼ハストツクホルムノ中央停車場ニ到着シ荷物取扱所ニ彼ノ荷物ヲ委託シ翌日其處ヨリ豫定ノ場所ニ運搬スル爲ニ之ヲ求メシメタリ彼ハ其後ストツクホルムノスチコールガータン五十二番地中央事務局ニ於ケル書記ノ地位ニ就キタ

リ此事務局ハ獨逸公使館ノ官吏トシテ雇ハレタル一官吏ノ主管スルトコロナリキスカンヂ
 ナヱア至ル所ニ散在セル團員トノ間ノ大規模ノ通信ハ此處ヨリ發セラレタリ換言スレハ
 該局ハ陰謀團ノ中心ニシテクリスチアニアニ於ケル一派ハ其ノ分派ナリ該芬蘭人ハ同團ニ
 於テ其ノ任務ヲ執リスカシテナヱア諸國ニ對スル陰謀東西ニ於ケル敵國ニ對シ企畫セラ
 レタル暗殺等ト密接ナル連絡ヲ保テリ彼ハ欣然トシテ莫大ナル報酬ヲ受ケ其任務ヲ果ス爲
 メニ廉恥心ヲ有セサリシナリ

斯カル間ニ該芬蘭人ハ疾病ニ罹リ病院ニ入院セル間ニ漸ク反省スルニ至リ諸々ノ事件ハ彼
 ノ夢寐ヲ脅セリ斯クシテ彼ハ彼ノ實行セル所業ハ罪惡的行動ナルコトヲモヘタリ諾威ノ幾
 多ノ船舶ハ頗ル不可思議ナル有様ニテ消失セリ然レトモ彼ハ其ヲ能ク理解スルヲ得タリ彼
 ハ遂ニ其ハ卑ムベキ職業ナルコトノ結論ニ到達セリ兎角スル中諾威ノ一新聞ハ間諜ヲ密告
 セル者ニ賞金ヲ支拂フヘキコトヲ約束スル者アルコトヲ報道セリ彼ハ同新聞ノ編輯局ニ一
 書ヲ裁セルカ同新聞ハ警察ニ通知スヘキコトヲ要求セリ然レトモ彼ハ之ヲ以テ満足セサリ
 キ彼ハ毫モ特別報酬ヲ要求スルコトナク病氣快癒ノ時ニストツクホルムニ於ケル一協商國
 公使館ニ赴キ中立港ニ於ケル船舶ヲ脅シタル危險ヲ其ノ一書記官ニ告ケタリ彼ハ又諾威ニ
 於テ活動スル諸團員ノ姓名ヲ指示シタリ諸協商國公使館ハ商議ノ後獨逸人ノ使用セル爆發
 物ヲ檢査スル爲ニ發火機一箇ヲ入手スルノ希望ヲ述ヘタリ

諸協商國公使館ハ獨逸人ニ對シ保蹄ヲ設クルノ決議ヲ爲シ同芬蘭人ハ之ニ同意セリ彼ハ
 スチユルガータンニ於ケル獨逸中央事務局ニ赴キ述ヘテ曰ク「諾威ノ一港内ニウキルソソ

某ノ船舶アリ同船ノ甲板上ニハ余ノ義兄弟乘リ組メリ彼ハ其ヲ沈没セシムル爲ニ船荷中
 ニ發火機械ヲ挿入スルコトヲ得ヘシ貴下カ若シ余ニ委任スルニ於テハ余ハ其ヲ爲スヘシ」
 ト

提言ハ受諾セラレ該芬蘭人ハ貨幣ト陰謀用ノ爆發物二個ヲクリスチアニアニ於テ受領スル
 ノ權限ヲ與ヘラレタリ彼ハ又船舶カ爆沈セル上ハ五千「クローン」ヲ與フヘキ約束ヲ受ケ
 タリ同芬蘭人ハ出發セリ又同一列車ニ依リテ一協商國公使館ノ代表者モ亦同行セリ同人ハ
 クリスチアニアニ於テ其ノ爆發物ヲ受領シタリ然レトモ彼ハ其ノ訓令ヲ守ラスシテ之ヲ公
 使館ノ書記官ニ與ヘタリ同書記官ハ直ニ警察官署ニ其ヲ通知セリ
 警察ハ受領セル漠然タル通知ニ依リ既ニ審問ヲ開始シ此不可思議ナル大事件ノ一部ヲ發見
 スルニ成功セリ」

第二 日本人ノ旅券ニハ瑞典官憲ノ查證ヲ要セサル件

外務省告示第三十三號(九月二十日官報)

客月二十九日附外務省告示第三十號所載事項中瑞典官憲ノ查證ハ日本人ノ攜帶スル旅券ニ
 ハ自今之ヲ要セサルコト、ナリタル旨今般在瑞典內田公使ヨリ電報アリタリ

大正六年九月二十日

外務大臣 法學博士子爵本野一郎

第三 瑞典國脂肪ヲ徵發スル件

(十月一日 ニューヨークタイムス)

SWEDEN TO SEIZE FATS; CUTS WEIGHT OF SHOES

LARD SCARCELY OBTAINABLE AND BUTTER PRICES SOARING — BAN ON FASHIONABLE SHOES.

Stockholm, Sept. 30. — The Government has issued a decree, effective on Oct. 4, for the expropriation of all animal fats except butter and all so-called technical fats and oils. The order is of continuing operation, covering the specified products in existence and also those produced in the future. The last few weeks have been marked by a great shortage of fats. Lard has almost disappeared from the market, and when obtainable at all is very expensive. Butter is scarce at very high prices.

A decree effective on Oct. 8 limits the height of shoes to eighteen centimeters, thus stopping the manufacture of fashionable high boots for women. The order also provides that all cow hides weighing more than sixteen kilograms may be used only for the manufacture of sole leather.

第四 丁抹一般經濟概況「一九一六年」

(通商公報第四五二號)

(大正六年六月十九日附在蘭帝國特命全權公使落合謙太郎報告)

(在コペンハーゲン帝國名譽領事ビ、ビ、シノルガール調査)

千九百十六年ニ於テモ前年同様丁抹經濟界ハ全ク戰爭ノ影響ノ下ニ立チ英國ノ封鎖政策其功ヲ奏スルニ連レ被封印銷圈内ニ在ル丈若シク物資供給難ニ苦シムニ至レリト雖幸ニ丁抹商工業代表機關ニ於テ協商諸國ト協定ヲ遂ケ自ラ輸出入業者ノ保證ヲ爲シ又政府ニ於テ嚴ニ中立ヲ守リタル結果膏ニ生活並生産必需品ノ輸入ヲ繼續シ得タルノミナラス事情ノ許ス限リ農工業生産品ノ輸出ヲモ行フヲ得其結果千九百十六年ニ於テハ生活難ニ苦シム一部階級ナキニアラサリシモ各種產業界ハ概シテ鮮ナカラサル收益ヲ收メタリ

即チ千九百十六年ニ於テ課税ノ標準ト成リ得ヘキ國民ノ所得ハ約十二億六千四百萬「クローネ」ヲ算シ之レチ前年ノ九億七千六百萬「クローネ」ニ比スレハ三億「クローネ」ノ増加ヲ示シ同時ニ國富ノ増加ハ前年ノ五十三億三百萬「クローネ」ヨリ六十三億二百萬「クローネ」即チ七億「クローネ」ノ増差ヲ示シ各種銀行及貯蓄金庫ニ於ケル預金ノ増加ハ少ナクトモ六億「クローネ」ヲ算スヘク右金額ノ一部ハ前年同様在外丁抹證券ノ買入ニ使用セラレ又約三億「クローネ」ハ新設航運會社、漁業會社、工業會社ノ株式ニ應募セラレ他ハ屢々國庫ノ窮乏ヲ補フノ用ニ使セラレタリ

右各種產業界多大ノ收益ヲ收メタル當然ノ結果トシテ金融業者收益ノ好機會ヲ産ミ千九百十六年ニ於テ丁抹諸銀行殊ニコーペンハーゲン諸銀行業ハ頗ル活潑ヲ極メ各銀行ハ預金ト貸出利子トノ差額ニ依リ又株式發行其他ノ仲介ニ依リ又對外爲替相場ノ強味ニ依リ著ルシキ收益ヲ支メタリ

航運業 戰爭ニ基ク災害中生活難及住宅拂底ト竝稱スヘキハ水雷(浮流及發射)ニ基ク航運業ノ災禍ニシテスカンザナビヤ三國ハ中立國中ニ於テモ其災害ニ遭フコト最モ甚ダシキモノナリ試ニ開戰以來千九百十七年初ニ至ル間ニ於ケル丁抹商船ノ損失ヲ數フルニ八十五隻八萬八千噸ニ達シ戰時保險ノ仕拂高二千四百萬「クローネ」ニ上リ尙千九百十七年初以來罹災商船ハ益々増加シ今ヤ日トシテ船舶損失ノ報道ニ接セサルコトナシ

然レトモ丁抹航運業ハ乘組員ノ大膽ト船舶業者ノ賢明ナル措置(就中千九百十六年五月十二日ノ法律ニ依リテ設置セラレタル航運業委員會ノ指導ニ負フ)トニ依リ能ク丁抹必需品ノ供給ニ貢獻シタルノミナラス戰時勢力並材料缺乏ノ折柄新建造ヲ以テ補フヲ得サル船腹ノ缺乏及之レニ伴フ船賃ノ暴騰ニ乘シ多數ノ航運業ハ尨大ナル利益ヲ收メ其配當五割乃至六割ニ及ヒ此ノ期ニ乘シテ解散シ清算シタル會社ノ株主ニ對スル分配ハ出資ノ六倍乃至八倍ニ達セリ從テコーペンハーゲン取引所ニ於ケル船株ノ賣買ハ著ルシキ活況ヲ呈シ航運會社ノ新設セラル、モノ頗ル多シ今航運業委員會ノ發表ニ依ルニ千九百十六年ニ於ケル丁抹航運業ノ純益ハ一億六千三百萬「クローネ」(總益三億八千萬內一般經費一億七千萬、償還費千萬。租稅二千百萬、國庫貢納金千六百萬合計二億千七百萬ヲ控除ス)ニ達シ千九百十三年

ノ純益千萬「クローネ」(總益一億二百萬內一般經費八十萬、償還費千萬、租稅二百萬合計九千二百萬ヲ控除ス)ニ比スルニ其盛況ノ一斑ヲ知ルニ足ルヘシ

右航運業ノ盛況ニ基キ造船業ノ盛大ヲ伴フハ當然ノ理ニシテ千九百十六年中丁抹造船業ハ非常ノ多忙ヲ極メ多數ノ造船所ハ既ニ其擴張ヲ行ヒ且尙數年ノ作業ヲ要スヘキ註文ヲ受ケ居リ又造船所ノ新設ヲ見ルモノ少ナカラサルカ中ニ鐵、鋼鐵ノ缺乏ニ鑑ミ「ペトン」船舶ノ建造ヲ行フ造船所アルハ石炭供給困難ノ今日帆船流行ノ新時機至ルヘキヲ想像スルモノトスヘキカ如シ

尙將來ニ對スル計畫ヲ見ルニ多數ノ航運業者ハ戰後ノ競爭ヲ慮リ此際準備金ノ増加ニ依リ其地歩ヲ鞏固ニシ又コーペンハーゲン自由港擴張ノ議アリテ經費ハ約四百萬「クローネ」千九百十七年中ニ完成ノ豫定ナルカ茲ニ特筆スヘキハ多數ノ大航運業者及二人銀行重役ノ出資ニ依リ一大株式會社ノ設立セラレタルコトニシテ同會社ハ差當リ國內必需品ノ供給ヲ滑カニシ同時ニ船舶噸數ノ増加ヲ圖リ以テ丁抹將來ノ需要ニ應スルノ計畫ヲ爲シ居レリ

農業 前二年間ニ於ケル農業上ノ困難ハ千九百十六年ニ入りテ益々増大スルノ形勢ヲ示セリ即チ日々輸出禁止ノ範圍ハ擴張セラレ最高價格ノ決定、生産原料ノ供給難、外國勞働者「ポーランド」人、「ガリシヤ」人ノ拂底及壯丁ノ召集ニ基ク勞力ノ缺乏ハ運搬手數ノ減少ト相俟チテ農業上極メテ困難ノ一年ヲ迎ヘシメ殊ニ農作物ニ於テハ收穫期ニ於ケル天候激變ノ爲メ平年以下ノ收穫(一九〇九年乃至一三年ノ平均收穫チ一〇〇トスレハ一九一六年ノ收穫ハ九八)ヲ出シタリ然レトモ一方農作物ノ價格未聞ノ高價ニ達シタル爲メ收益上ヨ

リ見レハ千九百十六年ノ農業ハ頗ル好況ニ立チ中ニモ牧畜及其副産物ノ生産ニ從事スル者ハ其尤ナルモノナリキ

商、工業 丁抹商工業代表機關ハ既ニ千九百十五年英國委員獨塊政府ト商業上ノ協定ヲ爲ス所アリシカ千九百十六年ニ入りテハ佛伊兩國政府千九百十七年一月ニハ露國政府トモ同様ノ協定ヲ遂クルニ至レリ右協定ノ結果該代表機關ハ各國ニ對シ輸入貨物ノ再輸出先ニ關スル責任ヲ負ヒ（同機關ハ千九百十六年四月五日ノ特別法ニ從ヒ警察官裁判所ト協力シテ營業者ノ監督ヲ勵行シタル結果禁則者ハ千分三以内トナルニ至レリ）又同協定ニ於テ丁抹生産物ノ原產地證明ニ關スル規則ヲ設ケ又輸入貨物ノ或種類ニ關シ其量額ニ一定ノ制限ヲ加フルニ至リタルカ右代表機關ハ能フヘクンハ其制限ヲ避クルニ努メ制限ヲ受クル止ムヲ得サル場合ニハ少クトモ丁抹國ノ需要額ヲ得ルニ腐心セリ

其結果兩交戰國間ノ商戰就中英國封鎖政策ノ爲メ幾多ノ困難ニ遭遇シナカラ（交戰國ハ互ニ相手方ノ需要ヲ遮ルノミナラス自身ノ需要急ナルカ爲メ其生産物乃至原料品ノ中立國ニ對スル輸出ヲ制限スルニ至レリ）千九百十六年ニ於ケル丁抹商工業ハ甚ダシキ悲境ニ沈ムコト、ナリ之レヲ諸會社ノ配當ニ徵スルニ（開戰以來丁抹貿易統計ハ發表中止）商工業ノ大多數ニ虧ナカラス活況ヲ呈シ又多大ノ收益ヲ牧メタルモノ、如ク勞動界亦勞力不足ノ爲メ膏ニ失業者其跡ヲ絶チタルノミナラス一週間七十「クローネ」乃至百「クローネ」ヲ得ルノ職工ハ珍シカラス

然レトモ將來ノ豫想ハ必スシモ右ノ如カラス千九百十七年ニ入りテハ獨國ノ危險區域宣言

ニ依リ丁抹商工業ノ地位ハ著ツシク困難ヲ加ヘタリ最困難ナルハ石炭供給問題ニシテ（丁抹一年ノ石炭消費高ハ約三百五十萬噸）此問題ヲ解決スルコト能ハスンハ丁抹工業ノ前途ハ極メテ悲惨ナルモノアルヘク政府ニ於テハ森林伐採泥炭地探掘ニ關スル法律ヲ發布スルニ至レリト雖之レヲ以テ丁抹工業及運輸界ノ需要ニ應スヘクモアラス但シ前記商工業代表機關ニ於テ更ニ農工商及航運業代表者ト共ニ一委員會ヲ組織シ政府ト協力シテ此將來ノ大問題研究ノ任ニ當ルノミナラス同委員會ハ更ニ瑞典、諾威ニ於ケル同様ノ代表機關トモ協力シ現ニ千九百十七年三月十六、十七日ノ兩日右三國代表機關ハストックホルムニ會合シ物資交換ノ能否ニ付考究スル所アリ其結果三國間物資融通ノ捷路ヲ開クニ至レリ

漁業 千九百十六年初頭ニ於テハ漁獲量ニ於テモ價格ニ於テモ別ニ平年ト異ルコトナカリシカ同年春期ニ入り北海漁獲量ハ價格ト共ニ増大シ夏期ニカケテモ漁業收益ハ會テ類例ヲ見サルノ域ニ達シ（千九百十六年漁業總收益ハ未タ之レヲ知ルニ由ナキモ千九百十五年ノ二千六百五十二萬五千「クローネ」ニ優ルコト著ルシキモノアルハ疑ヲ容レス）漁業收益ノ尨大ナルヲ見タル資本家ハ爭ヒ漁業會社ヲ組織シ漁船ノ價格平時ノ四、五倍ニ達シ取引所ニ於ケル漁業株ノ高騰ハ殆ト狂態ヲ示スニ至レリ然レトモ九月ニ入り政府ハ國內ノ需要額ニ付相當ノ價格ヲ以テ之レヲ供給セシムルノ目的ヲ以テ漁業者、輸出業者及一般漁商ト協定スル所アリ又或種ノ魚類ニ對シテハ最高價格ヲ定メ且ツ國內市場ニ對スル漁類供給ノ規則ヲ發布シ同時ニ獨國ハ丁抹ニ中央購入局ヲ設ケ上等魚類ニ對スル最高價格ヲ定メタリ是等ノ結果魚類價格ハ固ヨリ遙ニ平時相場ノ上ニ在リト雖尙少ナカラス下落ヲ來スニ至リ十

瑞典諸威及丁抹國法令

五五四

二月ニ至リテハ英國及其同盟國ニ於テ燃料油、網絲其他各種漁業必需品ノ輸出禁止ヲ行ヒタルカ爲メ丁抹遠洋漁業ハ全然終熄スルノ止ムヲ得サルニ至レリ只幸ニモ右英國側ノ措置ハ丁抹漁業閑散ノ時期ニ於テ行ハレ而シテ其後ノ協定ニ依リ右必需品ノ供給ハ尙一定ノ制限ヲ脱セストスルモノ少ナクトモ斯業回復ノ爲メ幾分ノ希望ヲ容ル、ノ餘地アルカ如シト雖獨國ノ封鎖ノ宣言及之レニ伴フ水雷ノ危険ハ漁船ノ必需品タル石油供給ノ前途ニ横ハル一大障礙タラスンハアラス

西班牙國法令

瑞典諾威及丁抹國法令

五五四

二月ニ至リテハ英國及其同盟國ニ於テ燃料油、綢絲其他各種漁業必需品ノ輸出禁止ヲ行ヒタルカ爲メ丁抹達洋漁業ハ全然終熄スルノ止ムヲ得サルニ至レリ只幸ニモ右英國側ノ措置ハ丁抹漁業閑散ノ時期ニ於テ行ハレ而シテ其後ノ協定ニ依リ右必需品ノ供給ハ尙一定ノ制限ヲ脱セストスルモノ少ナクトモ斯業回復ノ爲メ幾分ノ希望ヲ容ル、ノ餘地アルカ如シト雖獨國ノ封鎖ノ宣言及之レニ伴フ水雷ノ危険ハ漁船ノ必需品タル石油供給ノ前途ニ横ハル一大障礙タラスンハアラス

西班牙國法令

西班牙國法令

第一 交戰國潛航艇ノ西國領水内出入禁止並ニ

抑留ニ關スル事項

(一) 右ニ關スル西國ノ勅令

(外事彙報大正六年第九號)

(大正六年七月三日附報告)

客年六月二十一日獨逸潛航艇U第三十五號カ突然中立國ナル西國ノ南港カルタヘナニ入港シタル當時ヨリ既ニ中立國領水ニ於ケル潛航艇ノ問題ニ關シ物議ヲ醸シ次テ同年七月巴里ニ於テ右問題ニ關スル聯合國海軍代表者ノ協定トナリ同シク八月右巴里協定ニ基キ聯合國諸國代表者ハ協同シテ潛航艇ニ關スル覺書ヲ西國政府ニ提出シ「交戰國ノ總テノ潛航艇カ中立國ノ港内ニ入りタル場合ニハ其場所ニ拘留セララルヘキモノタリ」ト做シ西國政府ノ速カニ此處置ニ出テントトヲ勸告セリ

然ルニ其後西國政府ハ右ニ關シ何等確定シタル措置ヲ採ラス荏苒以テ今日ニ至リシカ六月十一日獨逸潛航艇UC第五十二號カ破損修繕ノ爲メ西國カディスニ入港シタルニ際シ復モヤ中立國港ニ於ケル潛航艇問題ノ再燃トナリ當地英佛大使ハ瀕リニ西國當局者ニ向ツテ前陳覺書ノ實行ヲ迫リ佛國新聞モ亦盛ンニ之ヲ抑留スヘキモノナルコトヲ議論セリ

斯カル間ニ獨逸潛航艇UC第五十二號ハ修理完結シ六月二十九日未明西國政府ノ許可ヲ得テカティス港ヲ出港シタルヲ見ルヤ西國政府ハ同日夕刻左ノ勅令ヲ發布スルニ至レリ

勅令

第一條 交戰國潛航艇ハ其ノ種類ノ何タルヲ問ハス西國領水内ヲ航行シ又ハ西國港内ニ入ルコトヲ禁ス

第二條 前條ニ規定セル總テノ潛航艇ニシテ西國領水内ニ入りタルモノハ其ノ理由ノ何タルヲ問ハス戰爭ノ終局マテ之ヲ抑留ス

第三條 中立國潛航艇ニシテ西國領水内ニ入ラントスルモノハ水上ヲ航行シ且直チニ識別シ得ヘキ方法ヲ以テ自國々旗ヲ掲揚スルコトヲ要ス

第四條 一九一四年十一月二十三日勅令中本勅令ニヨリテ補正セラレサル部分ハ引續キ有效タルヘシ

西國政府ハ其ノ理由ヲ左ノ如ク説明セリ

「西國政府ハ現戰爭ニ關シ中立ヲ宣言シタル結果準據スヘキ法規ヲ具體的ニ確定スルノ便宜ナルヲ認メ曩ニ一九一四年十一月二十三日附勅令ヲ以テ戰爭繼續中西國當局者ノ執ルヘキ行爲ノ準則トシテ海戰ノ場合ニ於ケル中立國ノ權利義務ニ關スル「ヘーグ」條約第十三號ノ規定ヲ平和克復迄一時的措置トシテ採用實施スヘキコトヲ宣明セリ

右勅令發布ノ結果西國政府ハ今日迄該「ヘーグ」條約ノ規定ヲ實施シ來レリ該條約ノ規定スル條項ハ主ニ一般的性質ヲ有スルモノナレトモ右條約中ニハ關係中立國ノ法令中特別ノ規

定ナキ場合ニ同條約ヲ適用スルニ當リテ加フヘキ制限等ヲ規定セル如キ補則的性質ヲ有スル條項モアリ

右ノ如ク該條約ハ西國港及領水内ニ於テ現行スル所ナルモ如何ナル場合ニモ改變ヲ許サル性質ヲ有スルモノニアラス即チ國家ハ最高主權ノ作用ニヨリ國際間ニ未ダ何等協定スルニ至ラサル事項ニ關シテハ各自特別ノ規定ヲ設クルコトノ自由ナルハ固ヨリ言ヲ俟タサル所ナリ尙該「ヘーグ」條約前言ニ於テモ各國力取得セル經驗ニヨリ各自國ノ權利ノ防衛上必要ナリト思惟スル場合ニハ該條約ノ規定ヲ改變スルコトヲ得ヘキ旨ヲ認定セリ

西國政府ハ既ニ前記ノ意義ニ於ケル改變ノ必要ノ十分存在スルヲ認ムルモノナリ即チ西國政府ハ右海戰ノ場合ニ於ケル中立國ノ權利義務ニ關スル「ヘーグ」條約ハ當時各國委員力各自特異ノ提案ニ基キ慎重討議交渉ノ結果決定シタルモノナレトモ其後交戰國ノ使用スル軍事要素ノ實際的方面ニ於ケル進歩殊ニ著シク該條約ハ現狀ニ照シテ既ニ當時之方決定ニ與リタル各國ノ趣旨ニモ反スルニ至リタルコトヲ知得セリ又同條約ハ餘リニ一般的ニ涉リ或種ノ場合ニ對シテハ之方適用ヲ缺クコトアルハ明カナリ是該條約ノ締結セラレタル一九〇七年當時ニ於テハ此等ノ場合ヲ豫想セサリシカ或ハ其後實際上斯クノ如ク重要事項タルニ至ルヘキヲ感知セサリシニ因ルモノナルヘシ

右ノ場合ハ實ニ現戰爭ニ於ケル潛航艇ノ使用ニヨリテ起生スル所ノモノナリ即チ現今潛航艇ノ有スル能力並ニ破壞的行動ヲ目的トスル之方使用ノ效力ハ實ニ當時豫想セラレタル範圍及程度ヲ超越スルモノニシテ西國其他ノ中立國ハ從來右ニ關シ屢々抗議ヲ提出シ又之方

權利ヲ留保セル所ナリ而シテ此等中立國ニ於テハ既ニ該「ヘーグ」條約ノ或條項ニ對スル法律の意義ヲ變更セルコトハ西國政府ノ認ムル所ナリ
西國政府ハ今日マテ各中立國ノ模範トシテ右條約ノ規定ヲ最モ誠實ニ勵行シ來リタレトモ時局ノ推移ト共ニ其ノ取得セル經驗ニ基キ國家的利益維持上該條約中或種ノ條項ヲ變更スルノ緊要ナルヲ認ムルニ至リタリ

然リト雖西國政府ハ本勅令ニヨリ永久不變ノ原則ヲ確定センコトヲ企圖スルモノニアラス西國政府ハ國際法上重要ナル此等事項ニ關シテハ將來各國ノ要求ニ應スヘキ原則ノ國際間ニ協議決定セラルヘキ時機ノ到來スヘキヲ信スルモノナリ唯今回政府力如上ノ措置ニ出ツル所以ハ法規不備ノ爲メニ西國ノ利益ヲ危殆ニ瀕セシムヘキ事實アルヲ知リナカラ之カ改善ノ策ヲ執ラサルハ政府ノ責任ヲ全ウスルモノト云フヘカラサルヲ慮レハナリ

依テ本大臣ハ開議ノ決定ニ基キ「ヘーグ」條約第十三號ノ補則トシ且一九一四年十一月二十三日發布ノ勅令第一條ニ規定セル一時的並ニ制限的性質ヲ以テ本勅令ヲ發布センコトヲ奏請スルモノナリ但シ本勅令ニヨリテ補正セラレサル該「ヘーグ」條約第十三號ノ規定ノ引續キ西國內ニ於テ實施セラルヘキハ勿論ナリ

一九一七年六月二十九日

內閣總理大臣　ダ　ト

右ニテ昨年八月聯合軍側諸代表者覺書勸告ノ趣旨モ貫徹シタル事トナリ且今後ニ於ケル西國領水内ニ於ケル潛航艇問題ハ茲ニ全ク解決セラレタルモノト云フヲ得ン

(二) 西班牙ノ潛航艇抑留ヲ不法ナリトスル獨

逸新聞ノ議論

(大正六年八月五日附報告)

八月二日「ポスト」新聞ハ西班牙カ西班牙ノ領水内ニ入り來レル潛航艇ヲ抑留スヘキ旨ヲ決定シタル件ニ關シ獨逸政府ハ西班牙政府ニ抗議書ヲ提出シタル旨ヲ報道シタリ同紙ハ獨逸政府ノ態度ヲ是認スルト同時ニ西班牙政府力右ノ決定ヲ爲スニ至レルハ聯合側ノ壓迫ニ因ルモノナルコトヲ獨逸民衆ニ理解セシメント努メ居レリ西班牙ノ如ク實直且強硬ニ其ノ中立ヲ維持シタル中立國民ハ多カラス獨逸ノ抗議ハ正當ナル西班牙國民ニ宛テタルモノニアラスシテ裏面ニ潛メル隱謀者等ニ差向ケラレタルモノナリト述ヘ尙ロマノネス伯ヲ非議スルノ言辭ヲ掲ケタリ

八月二日ノ「テーグリツヘ、」ルンドシヤウ「モ」ポスト」ト略ホ同調ノ議論ヲ掲ケ潛航艇抑留事件ニ關シテハ西班牙ノ背後ニ英國アリト述ヘ且曰ク西班牙ハ潛航艇カ小國ノ武器タルコトヲ考慮スルヲ要ス潛航艇ノ權利ヲ制限スル決定ハ結局西班牙自身ノ不利益ニ終ルヘシト八月三日ノ「フランクフルター、」ツアイツング」ハ在伯林通信員ノ報道ヲ掲ケテ曰ク西班牙政府カ西班牙領水内ニ獨逸潛航艇ノ遊弋スルヲ禁止スル所ノ勅令ヲ發シタル理由ハ適法ニアラス先頃同一ノ事件ニ關シ諾威ニ抗議シタルカ諾威ハ抗議ニ根據アルコトヲ承認シタルナリ