

Nevertheless the German Government, in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the Declaration of London.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the Ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew, &c.

VON JAGOW.

右要領譯文

(大正四年九月二十八日附報告)

- 米船「フライ」號擊沈事件ニ關シ米國政府カ獨逸ノ提議ニ對シテ補償審査ヲ承諾スルト同時ニ米普條約ノ解釋ヲ仲裁裁判所ニ提出センコトヲ主張シ且ツ裁判決定ニ至ル間獨逸ノ海戰行動ヲ律スヘキ方法ニ就キ質問スル所アリタルニ獨逸政府ハ右ニ對シ
- 一、同國政府ノ鑑定人トシテ「ノース、シヤーマン、ロイド」會社ノ支配人ドクトル、ケヅニ

一ヲ選任シタキコト

- 二、米國政府主張ノ如ク補償審査ト條約解釋問題トヲ分離シ後者ヲ海牙仲裁裁判所ニ提出スルニ同意スルコト

三、仲裁協約ハ伯林ニ於テ取極メタキコト

- 四、仲裁裁判決定迄獨逸ハ禁制品ヲ搭載セル米船ニ對シ從來ノ海戰方法ヲ適用スルノ不可ナキヲ信シ又之ヲ爲スハ頗ル肝要ノコトナリト雖モ米國政府ニ對スル其交讓妥協ノ誠意ヲ示サンカ爲メ條件附戰時禁制品ヲ搭載セル米國商船ハ之ヲ破壊スルコトナク航海ヲ繼續セシムル様海軍ニ訓令シタリ但シ絶對的戰時禁制品ヲ搭載セル船舶破壊ノ權利ハ依然之ヲ留保ス

トノ趣旨ヲ回答シ來リタル趣ナリ

(ロ) 米國政府ノ十月十二日附第五回通牒

(十月十九日ニニューヨーク、タイムス)

LANSING DEFINES SAFETY FOR CREWS.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The feature of the latest note sent by Secretary Lansing to the German Government in connection with the claim for damages for the



sinking of the American merchantman William P. Frye is the understanding upon which the United States agrees to the arbitration of the disputed treaty interpretation.

Secretary Lansing makes it plain that the condition on which the United States will agree to refer the question to The Hague is that, if American vessels carrying absolute contraband are to be destroyed by German vessels, all persons on board must not only be placed in safety before the vessel is destroyed, but that merely giving such persons an opportunity to escape in lifeboats cannot be considered as satisfying the requirements of the Declaration of London.

When the United States first indicated its willingness to submit to arbitration the treaty question involved in the Frye case it asked Germany how it would proceed during the pendency of the arbitration—whether the American or the German construction of the treaty would be observed. The United States contends that under treaties between this country and Prussia Germany has no right to destroy American merchantmen even if they carry munitions of war. The German Government contends that the treaty gives them the right to destroy such vessels, but compels them to pay for the damage. This dispute is the point to be arbitrated.

In the recent reply the Berlin Government indicated that it would not destroy American merchantmen carrying conditional contraband during the arbitration proceedings, but reserved the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband "whenever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

The United States does not recognize the Declaration of London as binding during the present war. In his note to the German Government Secretary Lansing, speaking for the United States, says:

"Without admitting that the Declaration of London is in force, and on the understanding that the requirement in Article 50 of the Declaration that 'before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety,' is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the Government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the Declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of the German Government in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband. On this understanding the Government of the United States agrees to refer to arbitration this question of treaty interpretation."



The full text of the new American note to Germany follows :

*The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard.*

Department of State,

Washington, Oct. 12, 1915.

You are instructed to present the following note to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs :

In reply to Your Excellency's note of Sept. 19 on the subject of claim for damages for the sinking of the American merchantman William P. Frye, I am instructed by the Government of the United States to say that it notes with satisfaction the willingness of the Imperial German Government to settle the questions at issue in this case by referring to a joint commission of experts the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Imperial German Government under its admitted liability for the losses of the owners and Captain on account of the destruction of the vessel, and by referring to arbitration the question of the interpretation of treaty rights.

The Government of the United States further notes that in agreeing to this arrangement the Imperial German Government expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty, as contended by

the Government of the United States, and that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the differences of opinion between the two Governments concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights. The Government of the United States understands that this arrangement will also be without prejudice to its own contention in accordance with the statements of its position in its note of Aug. 10 last to Your Excellency on this subject, and the Government of the United States agrees to this arrangement on that understanding. Your Excellency states that the Imperial German Government believes that the nomination of an umpire should be dispensed with, because it has been the experience of the Imperial German Government that the experts named in such cases have always reached an agreement without difficulty, and that should they disagree on some point, it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiation.

The Government of the United States entirely concurs in the view that it is not necessary to nominate an umpire in advance. It is not to be assumed that the experts will be unable to agree or that if they are the point in dispute cannot be settled by diplomatic negotiation, but the Government of the United States believes that in agreeing to this arrangement it should be



understood in advance that in case the amount of indemnity is not settled by the joint commission of experts or by diplomatic negotiation the question will then be referred to an umpire if that is desired by the Government of the United States.

## SHOULD MEET IN AMERICA.

Assuming that this understanding is acceptable to the German Government, it will only remain for the Government of the United States to nominate its expert to act with the expert already nominated by the German Government on the joint commission. It seems desirable to the Government of the United States that this joint commission of experts should meet without delay as soon as the American member is named and that its meetings should be held in the United States, because, as pointed out in my note to you of April 30 last, any evidence which the German Government may wish to have produced is more accessible and can more conveniently be examined there than elsewhere.

With reference to the agreement to submit to arbitration the question of treaty interpretation, the Government of the United States notes that in answer to its inquiry whether, pending the arbitral proceedings, the German Govern-

ment will govern its naval operations in accordance with the German or American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question, the reply of the German Government is that "it has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port," and that "on the other hand it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband whenever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

Without admitting that the Declaration of London is in force, and on the understanding that the requirements in Article 50 of the Declaration that "before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety" is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the Government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the Declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of the German Government in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband. On this understanding the Government of the United States agrees to refer to arbitration this question



of treaty interpretation.

The Government of the United States concurs in the desire of the Imperial German Government that the negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise referring this question of treaty interpretation to arbitration under the provisions of Article 52 of The Hague Arbitration Convention, should be conducted between the German Foreign Office and the American Embassy in Berlin, and the Government of the United States will be glad to recognize the draft compromise which you inform me the Foreign Office is prepared to submit to the American Ambassador in Berlin.

Anticipating that it may be convenient for the Imperial German Government to know in advance of these negotiations the preference of the Government of the United States as to the form of arbitration to be arranged for in the compromise, my Government desires me to say that it would prefer, if agreeable to the Imperial Government, that the arbitration should be by summary procedure, based upon the provisions of Articles 86 to 90, inclusive, of The Hague Arbitration Convention, rather than the longer form of arbitration before the permanent court at The Hague.

Arrange for simultaneous publication of this note at earliest date which

will give you time to notify the department.

LANSING.

右要領譯文

(大正四年十月二十日附報告)

米船「フライ」號擊沈事件ニ關スル九月十九日附獨逸政府ノ回答ニ對シ(本年十一月外事彙報參照)今回米國政府ハ在獨大使ニ訓令シテ復答ヲ爲サシメタル趣ナルカ其要點ハ左記ノ如シト云フ

- 一、米國政府ハ獨逸カ補償金額ノ審査ヲ鑑定人ニ委任シ條約解釋ヲ仲裁裁判所ノ決定ニ一任スルノ義ニ賛成セルヲ満足シ且ツ補償金支拂ハ條約問題ト無關係ナリトノ同國政府ノ主張ヲ領知スルト共ニ八月十日ノ書面ニ於テ爲セル補償金受納ニ關スル留保ヲ維持スルコト
- 二、鑑定人ノ査定又ハ外交ノ方法ニヨリ補償金額ヲ定メ得サリシトキハ更ニ一名ノ審判人ニ托スルコトヲ豫メ定メ置キタキコト
- 三、兩國鑑定人ノ會合ハ米國ニ於テ爲サシメタキコト
- 四、倫敦宣言第五十條ノ要求スル所ハ乘船者ニ對シ單ニ救命艇ニ依テ避難スル機會ヲ與フルノミニヨリ充實セラレルモノニアラストノ了解ノ下ニ米國政府ハ假リニ條約解釋ニ對スル仲裁裁判決定マテ該宣言ヲ以テ絶對的禁制品ヲ搭載セル米國船ニ對スル獨逸海軍ノ

北米合衆國法令

七六九



行動ヲ律スルコトト致シタキコト

五、仲裁協約ヲ伯林ニ於テ取極ムルニ同意スヘキコト

六、條約解釋ニ對スル裁判ハ海牙條約第四章第四節ノ簡易仲裁裁判手續ニ依ラシメタキコト

(六) 「アンコナ」號擊沈ニ關シ奧國政府ニ情況問

合ノ件

(十一月十七日ニューヨーク、ハラルド)

WASHINGTON ASKS VIENNA IF GERMAN OR AUSTRIAN CRAFT  
SANK THE ANCONA.

MR. PENFIELD, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, IS INSTRUCTED TO OBTAIN DETAILS OF  
ATTACK—REPORT OF THE SUBMARINE COMMANDER IS SOUGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday

The State Department took its first step in the Ancona case to-day when it issued instructions to Mr. Frederic C. Penfield, American Ambassador at Vienna,

to make inquiries of the Austrian government regarding the circumstances of the attack and the name of the submarine which made it.

This action followed immediately the receipt at the State Department this morning of the statement issued by the Austrian Admiralty Office, the text of which was published in American newspapers yesterday morning.

This statement gave to the State Department its first official information of the connection with the incident assumed by the Austrian government. It was necessary to have such information officially, since proof of the nationality of the submarine was lacking, before action could be taken at Vienna, and the State Department lost no time in raising the issue with the Austrian government when this information was in its hands.

Among the inquiries which Mr. Penfield is directed to make is one regarding the submarine which made the attack; whether the Austrian government desires specifically to state it was an Austrian submarine, and which one. He is instructed, furthermore, to ascertain whether there is an official report from the commander of the submarine to the Austrian Admiralty to support the defence of the attack on the Ancona made in the Admiralty's statement. If possible, the United States would like to have such an official report made available for its inspection. That



would give to it something definite to go on in determining the value of the Austrian defence.

The Austrian Admiralty's statement in defence of the attack and the Italian government's description of it in its official statement, published by the *HERALD* to-day, present an issue over the facts in the case. In fact, these two statements contradict each other in every point save only that the Austrian statement failed to afford a defence against the Italian charge that there was no military necessity or advantage to warrant the sinking of a passenger vessel bound away from the war zone for America.

So wide are the discrepancies between the statements of the Italian and Austrian governments that officials here feel it will not prove difficult to establish quickly the veracity of one of them and the complete unreliableness of the other.

To Mr. Penfield was sent what is known as an informal instruction to discuss the case orally with officials of the Austrian government to obtain details supplementary to those transmitted by the Embassy. The undetermined points on which the American government now seeks information specifically are:—

Did the submarine fire a warning shot?

Did the submarine cease firing when the *Ancona* came to a stop?

How much time was given to passengers and crew to get into the lifeboats?

What were the activities of the submarine while the ship was unloading her passengers?

Was a torpedo fired while any of the passengers were aboard?

One striking circumstance of the Austrian Admiralty's statement noted by State Department officials is that it does not once specifically refer to the submarine which attacked the *Ancona* as an Austrian submarine. Invariably it speaks of "the submarine." It makes no mention of any report from the submarine commander and could easily be declared by the Austrian government to be no more than a comment upon the incident based upon information received at Vienna. In fact, it may develop that the submarine was German.

The State Department takes it for granted that the Italian government will make all of its evidence available to Mr. Page, American Ambassador at Rome, as quickly as it is received and verified. Beyond this the department hopes within a short while to have an independent report from the American consular representative sent to Tunis to investigate.

The inquiries ordered of Vienna are purely a preliminary step. But they start the ball rolling, and as quickly as evidence is produced the case will



develop against Vienna or Berlin, or in exoneration of them, as the case may be.

How that case is to be handled if it develops that the Austrian or German government is at fault cannot yet be ascertained. There is such variation in the guesses of officials regarding what will be done that it seems clear no one has any authoritative information. This is true, curiously enough, despite the fact that identically the same sort of issue confronted the United States in the Falaba case if the facts in this case prove to be as the Italian government has stated and there is any case against Austria or Germany at all. Ordinarily it might be assumed that the United States would repeat its course in the Falaba case; that is to say, repeat the representations it made to Germany. But where such strong threats have been allowed to remain unacted upon for so many months it is difficult to repeat them. They would sound flat. And where nothing has been done toward Germany it is impossible, consistently, to do anything toward Austria.

(七) 獨人ノ米國旅券偽造事件ニ關シ米國ノ抗議  
ニ對スル獨國政府ノ回答

(第五輯第六五八頁以下參照)  
十一月九日ニチーモーク・センチナル)

BERLIN VIGOROUSLY DENIES BLAME FOR PASSPORT FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday.

The State Department to-day made public the text of a note from the German government replying to representations made some time ago by the State Department based on charges that the German government was manufacturing fraudulent American passports for the use of German spies.

As was expected, the German response is a sweeping denial of the charge, which was based upon the sworn testimony of German spies arrested in London and also upon evidence uncovered by French secret agents in Antwerp. There is practically no way for the United States to protect itself in the face of this German denial. It is impossible, or practically so, to obtain direct evidence of the manufacture of these passports in Berlin, and no matter what evidence is found of the existence of these fake passports or of their origin, the German government simply can deny all allegations and repudiate all statements of German agents.

The German response declares that the statements of German spies arrested in London to the effect that their "fake" American passports had been furnished



them by Captain Prieger, of the German Admiralty staff, are untrue. Of course, there can be no doubt of the existence of these "fake" passports, for copies of them are now in the possession of the United States government. Also, there can be no doubt of the fact that they were taken from German spies.

Another assertion in the German reply which aroused much doubt here was to the effect that the German authorities upon occupying Antwerp had discovered a plant for the manufacture of "fake" passports in operation there. The peculiar circumstance in the case is that the Germans did not bring the matter to the attention of the United States or use it in their press propaganda at the time they discovered it. It is agreed here that the Germans would have found excellent material in advertising the fact that they had found the Belgians or the French manufacturing American passports.

The text of the note, signed by Herr Zimmerman, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and transmitted through the American Ambassador, Mr. James W. Gerard, follows:—

"The undersigned has the honor to state the following to His Excellency the Honorable James W. Gerard in reply to the letter of July 31 last, concerning the alleged issuing of false American passports by the German authorities:—

"The assertions made by Robert Rosenthal, who was shot in England as a spy, that a false passport had been offered to him in the offices of the German Admiralty Staff; that Corvettenkapitain Prieger held a stock of falsified American passport blanks in the Admiralty staff offices; and that the latter has shown him the watermarks in them as well as rubber stamps for the legalization of false passports, one and all, are not true.

"With reference to the fact that one George T. Breckow, who was arrested in England as a spy, had been supplied with a false passport, the investigations started have borne no result. It is an established fact, however, that during the present situation of the war, certain individuals in the occupied enemy territory and also in neutral countries endeavored to make a trade of issuing false papers of legitimation and of selling them for a good price. In this way a passport falsifier's den was raided in Antwerp, which already was in existence when Antwerp was occupied by German troops. It may well be assumed that the passport found on Breckow originated from such a plant.

"As far as the alleged testimony given by Rosenthal and Breckow before the English law is concerned, according to which German officers prepared false passports and handed them to agents—if such testimony should actually have been



given—it must be assumed that the accused were induced by threats, promises or other means of pressure during the examination to invent these statements in the belief that they might be of interest for the enemy state. They may have hoped to obtain a mitigation of the impending severe punishment by placing the responsibility for the false passports on the authorities and not on themselves. Strong doubts exist here, however, as to whether the alleged testimony was actually given. In any case, the assumption that German government officials, with the knowledge and consent of German government authorities had prepared false American passports and handed them to agents, must be energetically refuted. “The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the Ambassador the assurances of his highest esteem.”

(八) 米國旅券ノ取締ニ關スル米國ノ態度

(十月二十六日ニニューヨーク・タイムズ)

PASSPORT CURB ON AMERICAN WRITERS IN THE WAR ZONES.

Washington, D. C., Monday.—A new policy was announced to-night by the State

Department with reference to the issuance of American passports to writers who intend to go to the war zones of Europe. Every effort is to be made to prevent the misuse of the American passport for unneutral purposes. The text of the announcement follows:—

“The number of newspaper writers who have applied for passports has caused the department to rule that hereafter it will issue passports to writers who contemplate visiting belligerent countries only when they are accredited to the department by responsible journals or recognized press associations.

“The department will not issue passports to individuals who are paid or expect to be paid by the agents of foreign governments for matter which they may publish.

“Before issuing passports to writers the department must be assured that their purposes are of a neutral character.

“The department will not issue passports to writers who contemplate going from the territory of one belligerent country to that of the enemy.

“The object of this ruling is to insure the continued neutrality of the United States and to prevent individuals from putting their safety in jeopardy.”

So many adventurous young Americans have been working their way across



the Atlantic on board horse and mule transports with the purpose of enlisting in the British army that the British Embassy here gave notice to-day that hereafter such persons would not be allowed to land on British soil.

Many of these Americans have been under age and in some instances their parents have procured their discharge from the British army and return to the United States through representations by the State Department.

In the future any Americans reaching British ports as hostlers will be required to continue in the same service or return home.

(九) 兵器彈藥等ヲ聯合軍ニ供給スルヲ許スコト

ニ關スル埃米兩國政府ノ交渉

(イ) 埃洪國政府ノ兵器彈藥輸出禁止請求ニ對スル米國政府ノ回答譯文

(第五輯第六七〇頁以下參照)

(大正四年九月十五日附報告)

國務卿ヨリペンフ井ルド大使宛ノ電報第八四六號

千九百十五年八月十二日華盛頓國務省ニ於テ

ランシング

貴官ハ六月二十九日ノ文書ニ對スル回答トシテ左ノ意味ヲ以テノ文書ヲ埃洪國外務省ニ送致セラレヘシ

合衆國政府ハ合衆國ヨリ獨埃兩國ト交戦セル諸國ニ兵器及彈藥ヲ輸出スルコトニ關スル埃洪國政府ノ陳述ニ對シ周到ナル考慮ヲ加ヘタリ合衆國ヨリノ兵器及彈藥輸出ニ關スル合衆國政府ノ態度カ嚴正中立ヲ維持シ且國際諸條約ノ規定ヲ恪守セントスル企圖ニ出テタル確實ナル事實ヲ埃洪國政府ニ於テ承認セラレタルハ合衆國政府ノ満足トスル所ナリ然レトモ埃洪國政府ハ刻下ノ戰爭ニヨリ發展シタル諸般ノ事情ノ下ニ於テハ嚴正ナル法ノ原則ヲ遵守スルヲ以テハ未ダ十分ナラサル旨ヲ暗示セラレ且合衆國政府ハ中立國臣民ノ通商ニ關シ多年承認セラレタル諸法規ヲ遵守スル以上ニ出テテ雙方ノ交戦國ニ對シ嚴正ナル公平不偏ノ態度ヲ保持スルノ政策ニ出ツルヲ至當トスヘシトノ主張ニ接シ一驚ヲ喫セリ

國際慣習法ハ特種ノ事情ノ下ニ於テ變更若クハ修正スヘキ義務アルモノナリトノ右主張ニ對シ合衆國政府ハ同意ヲ表スル能ハス國際慣例ニ無キ右ノ如キ義務ヲ承認スルノ結果ハ總テノ中立國ニ戰爭ノ進捗ヲ判斷シ且海軍ノ成功ニ依リ中立國ヲシテ敵ト通商スルコトヲ阻害シ得タル交戦國トノ通商ヲ制限スルノ義務ヲ負ハシムルニ至ルヘシ

顧フニ埃洪國政府ノ主張ハ交戦國ノ一方カ海上優越權ニ依リ贏得タル利益ハ中立國カ其優越セル交戦國ト交通ヲ遮斷スルコトニヨリ他ノ劣等ナル交戦國ノ利益ト均一ニセラルヘキモノナリト云フニアルモノノ如シ埃洪國政府ハ其ノ論爭ヲ兵器及彈藥ニ限リタレトモ若モ



其ノ主張スル主義ニシテ誤ナクンハ右ノ主義ハ一切ノ戰時禁制品ニモ全然同様ニ適用セラ  
ルヘキモノナリ制海權ヲ有スル交戰國ハ兵器及彈藥ノ豐富ナル供給ヲ有スルトモ食糧及被  
服ノ點ニ於テ缺クル所アリ得ヘシ均等化スルヲ以テ中立國ノ義務ナリトスル此新奇ナル主  
義ニ依レハ中立國ハ右ニ揭ケタル食糧及被服ヲ搭載セル船舶ヲ抑留セサルヘカラサルニ至  
ルヘシ何トナレハ制海權ヲ有セサル交戰國ハ中立國臣民トノ通商ニ依リ此等ノ物品ヲ獲得  
スル能ハサレハナリ

然レトモ若シ塊洪國政府ニ依リテ斯ノ如ク強硬ニ主張セラレル此ノ主義カ海上ニ於ケル交  
戰國ノ優勝ナル理由ニ依リテ許容セラレラハ均シク之ヲ陸上ニ於テ優勢ナル交戰國ニ  
關シテモ實行スヘキ理ニアラスヤ

此均等化說ヲ適用セハ陸上ニ於テ戰勝ヲ得ルニ必要ナル軍需品ニ缺乏セル交戰國ハ中立國  
臣民ヨリ之ヲ購入スルヲ許容セラルヘキモノナレトモ許多ノ軍需品ヲ有シ若クハ之レカ製  
造力ヲ有スル交戰國ハ斯ノ如キ軍需品ノ購入ヲ禁セラルヘキナリ  
塊洪國政府ノ稱道シタル嚴正中立ノ觀念ハ中立國ヲシテ國際法上ノ義務ノ全般ヲ曖昧ナラ  
シメ經濟界ノ混亂ヲ惹起シ一切ノ商工業ヨリ已ニ戰爭ノ避クヘカラサル制限ニヨリテ莫大  
ナル負擔ヲ有スル正當ナル企業ノ範圍ヲ滅失セシムルカ如キ多大ノ當惑ヲ感セシムルニ至  
ルヘキコト明ナリ

右ニ關シテハ獨塊兩國特ニ獨國ノ如キハ目下ノ歐洲戰亂ニ先タツ數年間兵器彈藥ノ一大過  
剩ヲ製造シ得テ之ヲ全世界就中各交戰國ニ販賣セシコトノ事實ニ塊洪國政府ノ注意ヲ喚起ス

ルヲ適當ナリトス當時兩國ハ決シテ塊洪國政府カ現ニ主張スル主義ヲ提議若クハ適用スル  
等ノコトナカリシナリ

英國ト南阿共和國間ノ戰爭即チ「ガア」戰役中英國軍艦ハ附近ノ中立殖民地ノ沿岸ヲ警邏シ  
テトランスヴァール又ハオレンヂ自由國ニ兵器及彈藥ノ到達スルコトヲ防止セリ該聯合共  
和國ノ地位ハ刻下ノ獨塊ノ地位ト右ノ點ニ關シテ殆ント同一ナリ然ルニ一方ノ交戰國ノ通  
商ハ遮斷セラレタルニモ拘ラス獨逸國ハ他方ノ交戰國タル英國ニ爆發物、火藥、彈藥筒、  
彈丸兵器等ヲ販賣シ塊洪國亦英國ニ少量ナリシモ軍需品ヲ販賣シタリ現今ノ戰爭ト比較ス  
ルトキハ販賣額コソ僅少ナリシモ其ノ關スル所ノ中立ノ主義ノ意義ハ同一ナリ若シ當時ニ  
於テ塊洪國及其ノ現在ニ於ケル同盟國カ英國ニ對シテ兵器及彈藥ヲ販賣スルハ嚴正中立ノ  
精神ニ違反スルモノナリトノ理由ニ依リ之ヲ拒絕シタリシナランニハ塊洪國政府今回ノ主  
張ハ論理一貫シテ遙ニ有力ナリシナラム

尙又「クリミア」戰爭ノ際巨額ノ兵器及軍需品カ普國製造業者ニヨリ露國ニ供給セラレ又合  
衆國政府ノ聞知スル所ニ據レハ輒近ノ伊土戰爭中獨國ハ土國政府ニ武器及彈藥ヲ給與シ又  
巴爾幹戰爭中各交戰國ハ獨塊兩國ヨリ軍需品ヲ供給セラレタリ是等ノ事件ハ南阿戰爭ノ場  
合ノ如ク現下ノ戰爭ニ於ケル獨塊兩國ノ地位ニ類似セスト雖而モ軍需品ノ賣買ニ關シ多年  
兩國カ行ヒ來リシ實例ヲ明示セルモノナリ

現戰爭ノ狀態ニ於テ塊洪國ハ合衆國ノ市場ヨリ交戰國ノ戰鬪力ヲ増加セシメンカ爲メニ使  
用セラレル各種ノ供給品ヲ取得スル能ハサルモ合衆國ノ市場ハ合衆國政府ノ行動及政策ノ



關スル限り各交戰國ニ對シテ均シク開放セラレタルモノニシテ從ツテ以上述フル所ニ鑑ミ合衆國政府ハ合衆國力是等供給品ヲ賣買スル合法的商業ヲ繼續シツツアルコトニ對シ塊洪國政府ニ於テ合衆國ヲ以テ公正ノ中立ヲ缺クト看做スモノトハ信スル能ハス然レトモ合衆國政府力建國以來兵器及軍需品ニ對シ羈束セラレサル貿易ヲ主張シ且實行シ來リシニ就キテハ主義ノ問題ニ加フルニ實際的及實利的ノ理由ヲ存ス蓋シ平時ニ於テ武裝整ヘル強敵ノ侵掠ヲ擊攘スルニ足ル一大兵器廠ヲ維持シ若クハ十分ナル兵器及彈藥ヲ貯藏スルハ合衆國ノ政策ニアラス合衆國政府ハ世界各國ト平和的關係ヲ持續シ陸海軍ノ脅迫ニヨリ平和ヲ威嚇スルカ如キ態度ハ全然之ヲ避クルヲ以テ念トセリ

合衆國力此ノ不動ノ政策ヲ採ルノ結果其ノ外國ヨリ攻撃ヲ受クル場合ニハ開戦ノ當初兵器及彈藥ノ缺乏及國防ノ要求ニ應スルニ足ルヘキ分量ノ兵器彈藥ヲ製造スルカ爲メニ致命的ナラサルモ非常ナル困難ニ遭遇スヘシ合衆國ハ外國ヨリ攻撃ヲ受クル場合ニ於テ常ニ中立國臣民ヨリ兵器及彈藥ヲ購入スルノ權利ト實力トニ依頼シタリ合衆國ハ自ラ此權利ヲ主張スルカ故ニ之ヲ他國ニ對シテ否認スルコト能ハサルナリ

政治的及領土の保全ヲ確保セムカ爲メ國際義務及國際正義ニ信賴スルヲ主義及政策トスル國家カ他國ヨリ攻撃ヲ受クルニ際シ宣戰後世界ノ市場ニ於テ軍需品ヲ購入スルコトヲ得サルモノトスレハ平時ヨリ征服ノ企圖ヲ以テ兵力増加ノ政策ヲ實行スル攻撃國ノ好餌タルヲ免レサルヘシ

中立國ハ各交戰國ニ兵器及彈藥ノ販賣ヲ禁止スヘキモノナリトノ說ニシテ世界ノ各國一般

ニ採用セラレルニ至ランカ是各國ヲシテ危急存亡ノ場合ニ應センカ爲メ平時ニ於テ許多ノ軍需品ヲ準備シ且戰爭繼續中陸海軍ノ需要ニ應スルニ十分ナル兵器彈藥ヲ製造シ得ル設備ヲ建設維持スルノ已ムヲ得ザラシムルニ至ルヘシ其結果ハ各國家ヲシテ侵襲ニ應スル爲メ武裝的陣營ト化セシムルニ至ルヘク且國際紛爭處理ノ爲メ道理ト正義ト訴フルヨリハ寧ロ兵力ヲ以テ其ノ權利ヲ主張スルコトヲ誘惑セシムルニ至ルヤ明ナリ

中立國ハ戰爭ノ進行中交戰國ニ兵器及彈藥ノ販賣ヲ禁止スヘキ義務アリトスル主義ヲ採用スルトキハ平時ニ於テ軍需品製造ヲ獎勵シ且戰爭ヲ豫期シテ兵器及彈藥ヲ大規模ニ貯藏シタル交戰國ニ必然的ニ利益ヲ與フルモノナルカ故ニ上述ノ說ヲ採用スルノ結果世界各國ニ軍國主義ヲ強要シ且國民相互ノ關係ニ於テ正義及正理ノ向上ヲ旨トスル各國民ノ希望ト目的タル世界の平和ニ不利ナルコトハ合衆國政府ノ確ク信スル所ナリ

上述ノ如ク合衆國カ何故ニ軍需品ノ賣買ヲ辯護シ且實行セルヤノ實際的理由ヲ説クニ方リ合衆國政府ハ現下ノ戰爭ノ事情ニ關シテ何等ノ判斷ヲ表白シ又ハ暗示スルノ意アルニアラスシテ唯ク本件ニ關シ合衆國ノ政策ヲ決定セシメタル論點ヲ極メテ淡白ニ述ヘタルニ過キサルモノナルコトヲ諒知セシムルコトヲ希望ス

南阿戰爭ノ際獨塊兩國ノ實行セル所ニヨリテ明快ナル説明ヲ與ヘラレタル各國ノ實例及其ノ實例ニ違反セハ當然生スヘキ弊害ハ塊洪國ノ提議ニ聽從スルコトヲ全然不可能ナラシムルモ塊洪國立論ノ根據トシテ其ノ陳述中ニ表ハレタル或ル主張ハ何等ノ論辯ヲ加ヘスシテ默過スルヲ得ス而シテ右主張ノ内容ハ左ノ如シ



(一) 合衆國ヨリ兵器及彈藥ヲ各交戰國へ輸出スル行爲ハ千九百七年ノ海牙條約第十三ノ前文ニ反スルモノナリ

(二) 右輸出ハ合衆國カ公海ニ於ケル軍艦ニ供給物引渡ノ許可ヲ拒絕スルコトト矛盾スルモノナリ

(三) 若シ兵器及彈藥ノ取引ノ形式又ハ範圍カ一國ノ局外中立ニ累チ及ホスニ至ルトキハ其ノ輸出ヲ防止セサルヘカラサルコトハ本問題ニ一層適切ナル關係ヲ有スル總テノ國際法學者ニ依リ主張セラルル所ナリ

兵器及彈藥ノ輸出ハ千九百七年海牙條約第十三ノ前文ニ違反スルトノ第一ノ主張ニ關シテハ合衆國政府ハ右前文ノ末項ヲ指スモノト推定ス即左ノ如シ

「此趣旨ニ基キ右規則ハ中立國ニ於テ經驗上其ノ權利ヲ擁護スル爲メ必要ト認メタル場合ヲ除クノ外戰爭中ハ主義トシテ之ヲ變更スヘカラサルコトヲ考慮シ云々」

該條約ニヨリテ確定セル諸規則ノ一ハ中立國カ戰時禁制品ノ輸出ヲ禁スルノ義務ナキコトヲ明白ニ宣言セルカ是等諸規則ヲ變更スヘキ唯一ノ理由ハ中立國ニ於テ自己ノ權利ヲ保護スル爲メニ之ヲ禁スル必要アル場合ニ限レルコトハ明瞭ナリ此必要ノ有無ヲ決定スル權利及義務ハ中立國ニ存スル所ニシテ交戰國ニハ存セサルナリ而シテ其決定ハ任意的ニシテ命令的ニアラス去レハ假令中立國ニシテ權利ヲ行使セサルトモ交戰國ハ之ニ對シテ抗議スルノ權利ナシ何トナレハ此抗議ヲ爲スノ權利ヲ認ムルトキハ交戰國カ中立國ニ對シ中立國ノ權利ヲ保護スルニ必要ナル所以ヲ宣告スルニ至ルカ故ナリ奧洪國政府ハ此種ノ抗議ヲ爲

ストキハ正當ナル非難ヲ招クノ他ナキコトヲ了知セサルヘカラス

兵器及彈藥ノ輸出ニ關シ合衆國政府ノ執リタル方針ハ合衆國ノ港ヨリ公海ニ在ル軍艦ニ供給品ヲ移スコトヲ許ササル米國ノ方針ト矛盾セリトノ第二ノ主張ニ關シテハ軍艦ニ供給品ヲ禁止スルハ中立國カ執レノ交戰國ニ對シテモ其ノ領土ヲ海軍ノ根據地ト爲スコトヲ許スヘカラサル主義ニ基クコトヲ指示スルヲ以テ足ルヘシ軍艦ハ中立國ニ於テ三箇月間ニ一回一定ノ制限ノ下ニ於テ燃料及糧食ヲ積入ルルコトヲ得ルナリ今商船ヲ補給船ニ使用シテ三箇月間ニ屢且無制限ニ供給品ヲ運搬スルコトヲ許スハ右規定ノ主旨ヲ没却スルモノニシテ中立領土ヲ以テ海軍根據地ト爲スニ至ルヘシ加之合衆國政府ハ奧洪國軍艦カ直接又ハ間接ニ合衆國港内ヨリ糧食ヲ取得セムトシタルコトヲ聞カサレトモ本問題ハ既ニ獨逸政府トノ間ニ論題ト爲リ合衆國政府ハ其ノ態度ヲ千九百十四年十二月二十四日獨逸政府ニ開示セルヲ以テ今ハ茲ニ詳論セス

戰時禁制品ノ輸出ヲ以テ中立違反ナリトスルハ學說ノ一致スル所ナリトノ奧洪國政府ノ第三ノ主張ニ關シテハ合衆國政府ハ國際法ノ著名ナル學說ニ就キ周到ナル考查ヲ爲セリ其ノ結果奧洪國政府ノ主張ハ此等學說ヲ誤解シタルノ結果不注意ニモ誤謬ニ陥リタルモノナルコトヲ明ニシタリ絶對的ニ戰時禁制品ノ輸出禁止ヲ主張シタル者ハ取調ヘタル著書中五分ノ一二充タサリキ而モ右少數中ノ數人ハ國際慣行力之ニ反セルコトヲ承認セリ開戰ノ當初獨逸ノ學者ポールアイニツケカ各交戰國ハ戰時禁制品取引禁止法ノ制定ニ抗議ヲ爲シタルコトナキモ「若シ該禁止力從來之ニ信賴シタル當事國ノ供給ノ源泉ヲ不意ニ杜絶スルノ目



的ヲ以テ戰時ニ於テ制定セラルルトキハ中立違反若クハ尠クトモ非友誼的ノ行爲ナリト思惟セラルルナラムト附言シタル事實ニ特ニ注意ヲ喚起セシムルハ機宜ニ適セサルモノニモアラサルヘシ

合衆國政府ハ目下奧國政府ノ陳述ニ對シ右以上ノ考慮ヲ費スヲ必要ナリト思考セス國際法ノ原則、各國ノ慣行、陸海軍ノ大ナル設備ヲ缺ケル合衆國其ノ他ノ諸國ノ國民的安全、陸海軍ノ擴張制限、國際紛爭平和的處理方法ノ採用及最後ニ局外中立其レ自身ハ皆執レモ中立國力戰爭進行中兵器彈藥及其ノ他ノ軍需品ヲ各交戰國ニ輸出スルコトヲ禁止スルコトト相容レサルナリ

(ロ) 右ニ關スル奧國政府ノ九月二十四日附第  
二回抗議

(十一月三日ニニューヨーク・タイムス)

ARMS SALES TOO BIG, AUSTRIA REPEATS.

TEXT OF SECOND NOTE PROTESTING AT OUR ARMS EXPORTS  
DWELLS UPON QUANTITY.

The full text of Austria-Hungary's second note to the United States on the subject of shipments of munitions by American firms to Great Britain and her allies is contained in Austro-Hungarian newspapers which have been received here.

The note was received by the State Department at Washington last Friday, when it was announced that the State Department would not make public the text. It conformed to cabled summaries, it was explained, and it was said that a reply probably would not be sent by the United States Government, as officials at Washington did not believe that Austria expected a reply.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

The note, as translated from the Austro-Hungarian papers, is as follows:  
Vienna, Sept. 24, 1915.

*From the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of the United States of America in Vienna:*

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the note of Aug. 16, No. 2758, in which his Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America, Fred-eric Courtland Penfield, was pleased to define the stand taken by the Government of the United States of America toward the Imperial and Royal Government concerning the supply of war materials to Great Britain and her allies.



The arguments set forth by the Washington Cabinet disclose the various viewpoints that actuate the Federal Government in this connection, and, in its opinion, prevent it from taking into account the views expressed by the Imperial and Royal Government. Although the Imperial and Royal Government has laid stress upon investigating most minutely the contentions of the Washington Cabinet, its most careful examination cannot move it to depart from the point of view which it has made clear in its note, No. 59,465, of June 29.

The remarks of the Federal Government are mostly based upon the erroneous premises that the Imperial and Royal Government had essentially denied the right conceded by Article VII. of the Fifth and Thirteenth Conventions of The Hague to nationals of neutral powers to supply contraband to belligerents, whereas the Imperial and Royal Government had expressly stated in the aforesaid note that the wording—and the wording only—of the clause referred to formally warranted the sufferance by the Federal Government of the trade in war materials as at present pursued by citizens of the United States of America. The Imperial and Royal Government naturally never sought to prevail upon the Washington Cabinet to depart from an existing treaty; it only pointed out that, in its opinion, an interpretation of said clause should be avoided that would be contrary to

the fundamental idea and the highest principles of the laws of neutrality. A certain danger attaches to the gradual codification of international law, inasmuch as the wording of the conventions governing the laws of the nations might be considered as more important than the elementary principles underlying these laws when they have not been specifically formulated in international treaties. Such a limited interpretation should be avoided, particularly with respect to the laws of neutrality; for this very reason the preamble of the Thirteenth Convention of The Hague (second and third paragraphs) emphasizes that the stipulations of this agreement represent merely fragments that do not apply to all the circumstances which may arise in practice, and that, therefore, these stipulations will have to be amended or completed according to the general principles of international law.

DIS NOT CALL AUTHORITIES UNANIMOUS.

The Imperial and Royal Government has accordingly confined its arguments to the question whether the interpretation of the already quoted clause would not be limited by these principles; when, in support of its assertion that this would be so, it referred to the opinion expressed in international law, it naturally had in mind the authorities on the subject who have specially examined whether the exportation of war materials, against which no objection can be raised under



normal circumstances, would not at times imply a breach of neutrality. The assertion to the effect that the authors unanimously agree that the exportation of contraband is contrary to neutrality is not to be found in any paragraph of the note of June 29.

Furthermore, the Imperial and Royal Government has in no way pleaded in favor of the principle of "equalization." As a matter of fact it did not base its suggestion concerning the exportation of war materials on the fact that it was not in a position itself to import war materials from the United States of America; even if both groups of belligerents were to share in the supply of war materials from the United States of America the Imperial and Royal Government would nevertheless maintain that the excessive exportation of war materials would be objectionable. The Imperial and Royal Government never thought of suggesting that. Because Austria-Hungary could not procure war materials from the territories of one neutral power this disadvantage should be balanced by prohibiting the citizens of that neutral power to carry on a normal trade in contraband with the enemies of the Dual Monarchy. It, however, did protest against the creation of new and the extension of existing plants for the purpose of manufacturing and exporting war materials to such an extent that the economic life of the

United States has practically, so to say, become militarized—if one can use a word that has been often wrongly applied.

The concentration of a large part of the American working power toward one goal, namely, the supply of munitions of war, constitutes a "fait nouveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars; whether intended or not, this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belligerents, all the more conspicuous since not even noncontraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of belligerents. A comparison with the former wars is all the more out of place since those wars were waged between two single powers, or at least between groups of a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one belligerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies to apply to other neutral countries. In the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies. This circumstance further contributes to give to the exportation of munitions of war from the Union a different and far more serious character than the exportation of contraband has ever had in the past.

IMPLIES EMBARGO MAY END NEUTRALITY.



Since these various facts, unforeseen before, have become clearly manifest in the course of the present war only, the Austro-Hungarian Government thinks it is justified to hold the opinion that, in accordance with the last paragraph of the preamble of the Thirteenth Convention, they should constitute a sufficient reason for modifying the regulations that govern the trade in contraband in the United States. The absolute and strict impartiality which the Washington Cabinet is anxious to observe, and therefore the abstaining of any direct or indirect assistance and support of one belligerent, are undoubtedly the right of a neutral power. If experience should teach that an embargo in any direction should in the course of the war become necessary to that end, then the power concerned is justified to modify its former policy of applying neutrality. On the other hand, the present case is wholly different from all preceding ones, it is a "novum" which, as pointed out above, does not come under the already quoted Article VII., and therefore has to be considered as a "cas non prévu," (unforeseen case,) which in accordance with the preamble of the Thirteenth Convention (paragraph 3) has to be dealt with under the general principles of international law, as has already been explained.

The suggestion of the Imperial and Royal Government concerning the supply of

foodstuffs and raw materials was likewise not based on the assumption that a neutral government would be bound to compensate the advantages attained by one belligerent over the other by a system of non-intercourse with the former. The note of June 29 makes it clear that this suggestion was made solely for the purpose of pointing out to the Washington Cabinet, which had declared that, as a consequence of the situation created by the war, it had become impossible for the United States of America to maintain its trade relations with the Central Powers, that it is within the power of the Federal Government to enforce such a possibility of trade relations. As a matter of fact, the trade between America and Austria-Hungary, at least with regard to noncontraband goods, has not been stopped by the naval successes of Great Britain and her allies, but by the unlawful decisions taken by the Entente Powers, which, as the Imperial and Royal Government has not failed to learn, are also considered as unlawful by the Government of the United States of America.

It is not contended that, were the Washington Cabinet to fall in with the views of the Imperial and Royal Government, the trade relations of the United States of America with both groups of belligerents would be less unequal than they are at present. The Imperial and Royal Government believes that an argu-



ment could all the less be therefrom derived against a suggestion admitted by a neutral power as justified from the point of view of neutrality and otherwise, since the Washington Cabinet certainly will not consider it as a duty of a neutral power to render its situation toward both belligerents as unequal as possible, or, when such a state of inequality exists, to undertake no steps whatever with a view to modify it.

## EMPHASIZES TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

Whereas the Federal Government has understood that, according to the Imperial and Royal Government, the exportation of arms and munitions is contrary to the last paragraph of the preamble of the Thirteenth Convention, it should be emphasized that—as already pointed out above—the Imperial and Royal Government bases its stand against the excessive exportation of munitions of war on the second and third paragraphs of said preamble. The reference to the last paragraph was made in connection with the unlawful exclusion of Austria-Hungary from commercial intercourse with America, and was intended to convey the suggestion that the exclusion in itself would justify the issuance by the Federal Government of laws providing for an embargo.

If the impression is correct that the Government of the United States wishes

to express the opinion that the Government of a belligerent power is not entitled to take up a matter which is connected with the preservation or the application of a right of a neutral power, this is evidently due to the fact that the Washington Cabinet has possibly given a too restricted interpretation to the last paragraph referred to when it understood it to apply only to strictly private rights, the preservation of which the Imperial and Royal Government naturally holds to be a matter that concerns the neutral power only. As is shown by the report submitted by the French delegate, M. Renault, to the full sitting of the Hague Conference concerning the Thirteenth Convention, (Deuxième Conf. Intern. de la Paix, actes et doc., Tome I., Page 326,) the said paragraph aims at the preservation of neutrality; a belligerent can, therefore, not be denied the right to approach a neutral country and to invoke the clause referred to when the question of the preservation of the rights of a neutral power has a bearing on the rights of that belligerent.

The Imperial and Royal Government has followed with great interest the arguments of the Federal Government setting forth the reasons which, in the opinion of the Washington Cabinet, make it impossible to restrict during the present war the exportation of munitions. The Imperial and Royal Government



nevertheless still hopes that the Federal Government will agree that the reasons given, which have a purely practical character, can in no way influence the legal aspect of the question; while expressing this hope, we do not venture to investigate whether the very fact that the manufacture of war materials in the United States could develop to such extraordinary dimensions does not rather lead to the conclusion that the United States, disposing as it does in an unlimited way of all the essential conditions for manufacturing munitions, such as labor, natural products, and financial capital, would not be reduced to procure war material from abroad in the event of a war which would naturally stimulate the energy of its citizens.

#### CALLS BOER WAR NO PRECEDENT.

The Imperial and Royal Government begs leave to make the following remarks:

Among the precedents invoked by the Washington Government, which, as has already been mentioned, cannot be accepted as such, the Federal Government lays stress on the conditions existing at the time of the Boer war, during which one of the belligerents was cut off from international trade in a way similar to that created during the present war. Such an analogy cannot possibly be detected,

because Great Britain did not then decree a stoppage of trade comparable with the unlawful measures now taken by the London Cabinet; the prevention of the supply of arms and ammunition referred to by the Federal Government does certainly not amount to a commercial isolation.

Besides, the exportation of munitions of war from Austria-Hungary during the Boer war, just as during other wars, whenever such an exportation took place, never exceeded the limits of permissibility.

The Federal Government undoubtedly will have learned that Herr Einiöke has publicly protested against the interpretation of one sentence taken from his treatise on neutrality in naval warfare for the purpose of justifying the duty of the Washington Government; this invalidates the reference made by the Washington Cabinet to German jurists and the conclusions deducted therefrom. Furthermore, the Imperial and Royal Government naturally holds that a neutral Government cannot issue an embargo with the intention of jeopardizing the interests of one of the belligerents. Just as naturally an embargo issued by the Government for the purpose of protecting its neutrality could never be described as a measure taken with the intent of injuring one of the belligerents.

Finally, the remarks of the Federal Government concerning the victualing



of men-of-war are apparently based upon a misunderstanding.

The references made by the Imperial and Royal Government to the prohibition of supplying men-of-war, and to the prohibition of making certain supplies to men-of-war, was not aimed at a concrete case; It was simply intended to quote the prohibitions embodied in Articles VIII, XIX, and XX. of the Thirteenth Convention of The Hague.

The undersigned has the honor to request his Excellency the American Ambassador to convey by wire to the Washington Cabinet the above friendly communications, which are solely made in order to complete the outline of the legal status defined in the note of June 29, after a careful examination of the views expressed in the note of the Federal Government.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the American Ambassador the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) BURIAN.

(十) 交戦諸國トノ交渉事件ニ關スル往復公文申  
要領

(米國政府ノ第二回公表公文書)

(十月二十九日ロンドンハル・メモル)

BARES CONTROVERSY ON ARMS SHIPMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT ISSUES NEW SECTION OF U. S. WHITE BOOK.

German Memorandum Declares "Under General Principles of International Law No Exception Can Be Taken to Neutral States Letting War Material Go to Germany's Enemies From or Through Their Territory"—Complaint From British Ambassador About Alleged Supplying of German Cruisers.

A second installment of what has come to be popularly known as the United States government's white book, was issued last night by the State Department. It gives the text of important diplomatic correspondence with the belligerent governments of Europe since the publication of the first installment last May.

CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES.

Besides constituting a public record of the position of the United States as precedent for the future, the volume reveals to the public a series of charges and counter charges by the belligerents that reflect the difficulties constantly encountered



in the delicate task of observing neutrality. Much of the correspondence never before has been made public in text although press dispatches have covered most of it in substance.

NOTABLE COLLOQUY RECALLED.

One of the most interesting features of the new edition is the publication for the first time of a memorandum of the German foreign office referred to in a colloquy between Chairman Flood, of the House foreign affairs committee, and Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, at the hearing on the bills proposing an embargo on arms. Mr. Flood quoted the memorandum as a justification of his argument that the German government did not hold shipments of munitions to the allies as illegal. It appears that the correspondence with the German government conducted by Ambassador von Bernstorff developed as a consequence of a ruling by the United States that it was a violation of neutrality for merchant ships to leave American ports for the express purpose of supplying belligerent warships at sea.

U. S. POSITION HELD UNTENABLE.

The Ambassador's note said:

"The position taken by the government of the United States as to the

delivery of coal and other necessaries to warships of the belligerent states constituting a violation of neutrality, is in the opinion of the Imperial German government untenable in international law. The Imperial government has set forth its position on this point in a memorandum which, in compliance with instructions, I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency."

MEMORANDUM FROM BERLIN.

The memorandum follows:

"Under the general principles of international law no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through their territory. This is accordant with Article 7 of The Hague convention of October 18, 1907, concerning the rights and duties of neutrals in naval and land warfare. If, however, a state avails itself of that liberty in favor of her enemies, then it must in accordance with a rule generally accepted in international law and confirmed in Article 9 of the two conventions above cited, place no obstacle to the German military force ordering contraband from or through its territory. \* \* \* In spite thereof, various American port authorities have denied clearance from American ports to vessels of the merchant marine which would carry needed supplies or fuel to German warships either on the high seas or in other neutral



ports. According to the principles of international law above cited, a neutral state need not prevent furnishing supplies of this character; neither can it, after allowing the adversaries to be furnished with contraband, either detain or in any way disable a merchant ship carrying such a cargo. Only when contraband trade would turn the ports into bases of German military operations would the unilateral stoppage of the trade of those vessels become a duty.

“Such perhaps would be the case if the Germans kept coal depôts in the ports or if the vessels called at the port in regular voyage on the way to German naval forces. But it stands to reason that one merchant vessel occasionally sailing with coal or supplies for German warships does not turn a neutral port into a German point of support contrary to neutrality.

“Our enemies draw from the United States contraband of war, especially arms, worth several billions of marks. This in itself, they are authorized to do. But if the United States would prevent our warships occasionally drawing supplies from its ports a great injustice grows out of the authorization, for it would amount to an unneutral treatment of the belligerents and constitute a breach of the generally accepted rules of neutrality to Germany's detriment.”

## SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY.

The Secretary of State in his reply held that:

“The essential idea of neutral territory becoming the base for naval operations by a belligerent is, in the opinion of this government, repeated departure from such territory of merchant vessels laden with fuel or other supplies for belligerent warships at sea; in order to ascertain the vessels which are thus operating, the government has been obliged to investigate certain cases in order that it might determine whether there have been or are about to be repetition of such acts, but in all respects the quality of treatment has been observed toward all merchant vessels suspected of carrying supplies to belligerent vessels.”

The correspondence shows that the State Department received also a complaint from the British Ambassador stating that the “systematic way in which neutral ships have left American ports in order to supply German cruisers, and have been allowed to operate freely in the ports of the United States, in spite of the warnings which have been given in the matter, causes grave anxiety to His Majesty's government.”

## LANSING'S REPLY TO BRITAIN.

Mr. Lansing replied that so far as he was advised:

“Every suspicious case of vessel leaving American ports to supply German



cruisers, which has been brought to the attention of the United States with any basis of fact to support some such statement, has been fairly investigated. \* \*

\* The government of the United States, therefore, feels obliged to decline to accept any suggestions intimating that its vigilance in the maintenance of its neutral duties under international law has been relaxed."

On another occasion the German Ambassador in complaining to the State Department that the tug F. B. Dalzell put to sea from New York to carry provisions to the British cruiser Essex declared that the tug came out "under the searchlights of the U. S. S. Florida."

SAYS U. S. FOUND NO EVIDENCE.

Mr. Lansing answered this with the statement that the government of the United States had investigated the matter thoroughly and was not able to find sufficient evidence to show that the tug did supply British warships. He asked for further evidence on which to renew the investigation, but this, it appears, was not supplied.

It this connection Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, gave the State Department an extract from a letter written by the admiral in command of the British ships along the American coast, saying "except on one occasion in

September, last, which formed the basis of the complaint referred to in your telegram, I am satisfied that no attempt has been made to order anything from the United States territory."

#### DEFENSIVE ARMAMENT OF MERCHANTMEN.

A series of communications passed between the British embassy and the State Department on defensive armament of merchantmen and the right of belligerent merchant ships to leave neutral ports prepared to arm at sea. The British embassy stated that with reference to the fitting out on American territory of vessels intended for warlike purposes Great Britain would "hold the United States government responsible for any damages to British trade or shipping, or injury to British interests generally which may be caused by such vessels having been equipped at, or departing from, United States ports."

The ruling of the State Department that it was permissible for merchant ships to arm for defensive purposes drew forth a note from the British embassy on instructions from the foreign office giving "the fullest assurances that British merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack, that they are merely traders armed only for defense, that they will never fire unless fired upon, and that they will never under any circumstances attack any vessel."



## GERMAN GOVERNMENT TAKES EXCEPTION.

The German government in a memorandum transmitted by Ambassador Gerard, took exception to the view that merchant vessels were permitted to defend themselves against a war vessel, and argued that it was a question whether or not armed merchant ships "should be admitted to neutral ports at all," the extent of armament being held as affording "no guaranty that ships armed for defensive purposes only will not be used for offensive purposes under certain circumstances."

Mr. Lansing's answer was that the United States held that to permit vessels of small armament to enjoy the hospitality of American ports as merchant vessels was not a violation of neutrality.

## U. S. EXPRESSED DISAPPROBATION.

"Nevertheless," the American reply added, "the government of the United States is not unmindful of the fact that the circumstances of a particular case may be such as to cause embarrassment and possible controversy as to the character of an armed private vessel visiting its ports. Recognizing, therefore, the desirability of avoiding a ground of complaint, this government, as soon as a case arose, while frankly admitting the right of a merchant vessel to carry a defensive armament,

expressed its disapprobation of a practice which compelled it to pass upon a vessel's intended use, which opinion, if proved subsequently to be erroneous, might constitute a ground for a charge of unneutral conduct.

"As a result of these representations no merchant vessels with armament have visited the ports of the United States since the 10th of September. In fact, from the beginning of the European war but two armed private vessels have entered or cleared from ports of this country, and as to these vessels their character as merchant vessels was conclusively established."

## SOUGHT CENSORSHIP IMPROVEMENT.

The efforts of the State Department to obtain improvements in the censorship of commercial cablegrams constitutes a lengthy correspondence over a period of more than a year. The history of the formation of the Belgian relief commission and the part the United States government played in it is shown in a series of notes passing between Ambassador Gerard, Ambassador Page and Minister Whitlock.

The correspondence relating to the attempt of the German ship Odenwald to sail from San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers, furnishes another interesting chapter of the volume. The State Department's note in answer to the



German government's complaint that the port authorities opened fire on the steamer without warning concludes after a long review of the evidence that "the United States authorities at San Juan, in the performance of their duties avoided any act endangering the safety of the vessel and the lives of the persons on board and exercised no greater force than was necessary to prevent the illegal departure of the Odenwald from the port of San Juan."

CASE OF AUGUST PIEPENBRINK.

The case of August Piepenbrink, an American citizen of German birth, taken from an American vessel on the high seas by the French cruiser Condé, was the subject of long exchanges. The Trent case in the civil war was cited as a basis for the American demand for the release of Piepenbrink. The text of a note from Foreign Minister Delcassé to Ambassador Sharp at Paris shows that Great Britain and France never admitted the American contention, although the prisoner was surrendered "as a special favor." The allies argued that Piepenbrink was not really an American citizen, having only declared his intention to become naturalized. The State Department set forth the view that "there is no justification in international law for the removal of even an enemy's subject from a neutral vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if he could properly

be considered as a military person."

(十一) 在米國境國大使及獨國武官等ノ召還請求  
ニ關スル件

(イ) 米國國務卿ノ駐境米國大使ニ與ヘタル駐

米境洪國大使召還請求ノ訓令

(第五輯第六八三頁以下參照)

(大正四年九月十五日附報告)

國務卿發ペンフィールド大使宛

一九一五年九月八日華盛頓國務省ニ於テ

貴官ハ左ノ通り至急文書ヲ以テ外務省ニ申入レラルヘシ

華盛頓駐割境國大使コンスタンティン、ヅムバ氏ハ米國軍需品製造工場ニ於テ同盟罷業ヲ煽動スルノ計畫ヲ自國政府ニ獻策セルコトヲ自認セリ當國政府ノ受領セル報道ハ同大使カ其本國ニ送レル書面ノ寫ニ基クモノナリ該書面ノ携帶者ハアーチボールドト稱シ米國ノ旅券ニ依リテ旅行スル米國市民ナリ同大使ハ其本國政府ニ對スル公信ノ傳送者トシテ同人ヲ雇傭セルコトヲ承認シタリ

ヅムバ氏カ既ニ承認セル米國民ノ正當ノ工業ヲ阻害シ且ツ其正當ノ商業ニ妨害ヲ加ヘン

北米合衆國法令



トスルノ目的及ヒ米國旅券ノ保護ヲ受クル米國市民ヲ埃洪國ノ敵地ヲ經由スヘキ公信ノ  
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ニ合衆國政府ハ最早ツムバ氏ヲ華盛頓駐劄大使トシテ容認シ得サルコトヲ閣下ニ報告セ  
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ルニ至リタルコトヲ深ク悲ムト共ニ合衆國政府ハ兩國間ニ存在スル友誼的關係ヲ繼續セ  
ンコトヲ誠實ニ希望スルコトヲ帝國政府ニ保證セントス

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(ロ) 埃洪國大使ノ請假歸國ヲ拒絕スル件

(九月二十四日ニニューヨーク、ヘラルド)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday.

Mr. Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, to-day telegraphed to Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, in reply to his request for safe conduct arrangements for his journey home, that the matter of his return to Vienna had been taken up by the State Department with the Austrian govern-

ment.

This message serves as notice to Dr. Dumba that the United States will not allow his case to be disposed of by his mere withdrawal from the United States. Undoubtedly Dr. Dumba will inform his government of Mr. Polk's message, and in that way Austria will learn the United States is determined to obtain a reply direct from the Austrian government to its request for Dr. Dumba's recall. President Wilson is determined that Austria shall not ignore this request nor even appear to do so by withdrawing Dr. Dumba without replying to the American demand.

No word has been received from the Austrian government. Unless that comes by the 28th of the month Dr. Dumba will be obliged to alter his arrangements for starting for home on board the Rotterdam on that date.

(ハ) 在米國埃洪國大使召還ニ關スル米國政府ノ  
請求成効

(九月二十九日ニニューヨーク、ヘラルド)

VIENNA GIVES IN TO ALL DEMANDS IN DUMBA RECALL.



ENVOY GOES 'UNCONDITIONALLY' AND SAFE  
PASSAGE IS ASKED.

SCHEME TO OBTAIN LEAVE OF ABSENCE FAILS—VON PAPEN CASE SOON

TO BE TAKEN UP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

The Austrian government has given to the State Department direct and satisfactory notice that its Ambassador, Dr. Constantin T. Dumba is being unconditionally recalled from the United States.

Consequently the State Department now has undertaken to obtain safe conduct for Dr. Dumba from the Allies and he will leave the United States on October 5.

This step finally ends the sensational international incident that began with the discovery of letters carried by James F. J. Archibald, which revealed a conspiracy contemplated by Dr. Dumba and certain associates for the disruption of the munitions industry in the United States through the fomentation of strikes among foreign laborers.

The Austrian government made known its decision to recall Dr. Dumba in

compliance with the request of the United States during a conversation between Count Burian, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Frederic C. Penfield, American Ambassador at Vienna. In the course of this conversation Count Burian said that "as a matter of course" Dr. Dumba's recall left no possibility of his return to the United States.

DOES NOT RETURN "ON LEAVE."

Mr. Penfield drafted a report of this conversation for transmission to Washington and this report he presented to Count Burian for approval. The State Department also has telegraphed to Dr. Dumba the text of this conversation. This procedure, it is felt, leaves no possibility of misunderstanding regarding the exact circumstances of Dr. Dumba's recall.

There is no possible ground left for the assumption that Dr. Dumba is being "called home on leave" or for any other reason than to satisfy the demand of the United States that he be recalled because of offences against American laws and customs which had rendered him persona non grata to the government of the United States.

Dr. Dumba, furthermore, telegraphed the State Department to-day stating that his government had recalled him and asking the department to obtain safe



conduct for his passage overseas.

Dr. Dumba first had arranged to leave the United States to-day, but in his telegram asking for safe conduct in that case he said his government "had instructed him to return home on leave." Inasmuch as the United States had asked for his recall and considered the case one in which the United States must obtain full satisfaction for its demands, Dr. Dumba was informed the matter had been taken up with Vienna direct, and the Austrian government was told that nothing less than the unconditional recall of Dr. Dumba would be considered satisfactory to this government.

## VON PAPPEN CASE NEXT.

Coincident with the ending of the Dumba incident, the State Department received to-day the remaining documents of the correspondence taken from Archibald. It was said, however, that of the letters received to-day all of importance in the case had been published previously. The letters will be referred to the Department of Justice, to which is intrusted the task of taking any action that may be possible in the case of Archibald or any other private individual involved in the Dumba case. It has been more than intimated, however, at the Department of Justice that no action will be taken against Archibald.

There still is a general expectation that action will be taken by the State Department in the case of Captain Franz von Pappen, the German Military Attaché, and Herr von Nuber, the Austrian Consul General in New York.

Captain von Pappen's use of the term "idiotic Yankees" and the statement made by Dr. Dumba that Captain von Pappen considered the object of his cons piracy against the American munitions industry to be of the highest advantage to the Teutonic allies from the basis for the case against the German Military Attaché. At present Captain von Pappen's whereabouts are uncertain. He was last reported as leaving San Francisco for Mexico, and it is possible the German Embassy has considered it best to forestall action in his case by ordering him to Mexico, to which country, he also is accredited.

(ニ) チュンバ大使召還ニ關スル奥國政府ノ通牒

(十一月九日ニニューヨーク・ヘラレド)

FORMAL NOTICE OF DUMBA RECALL.



SECRETARY LANSING RECEIVES FROM REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Washington, D. C., Monday.—Baron Zwiédnek, Chargé of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, delivered Secretary Lansing to-day formal notification of the recall of Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, whose withdrawal as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador was requested by the United States on account of his scheme for fomenting strikes in American munitions plants.

The notification was in writing and will be translated and made public to-morrow.

Dr. Dumba returned home more than a month ago, after safe conduct had been obtained from the Allies. Informal notice of his recall was given through Ambassador Penfield on September 28, after the United States had made it plain that the reported intention to order the Ambassador home on leave, without actually recalling him, would not be satisfactory.

(ホ) 獨逸大使館附陸海軍武官ノ召還請求ノ件

(在米國珍田大使電報大正四年十二月五日著)

十二月三日ランシング國務長官ハ在當國獨逸大使館附武官召還請求ニ關シ左ノ説明書ヲ發表セリ

政府ク Boyed 海軍大佐及 Paper 陸軍大尉ノ行動ハ陸海軍軍事ニ關シ不適當ノモノト認ムルニ依リ彼等ハ最早政府ノ接受スルヲ欲セサルモノトシテ其即時召還ヲ請求セリ

(十二) 米國ニ於ケル獨逸人ノ活動ニ關スル件

(イ) 米國ニ於ケル獨逸官憲及其使用者等ノ活動ニ關スル件

(九月十一日報告)

米政府ハ獨逸大使ノ召還ヲ要求シ次ハ獨逸大使館附陸軍武官フオン、パベンノ番ナルヘシト噂セラルル時ニ當リ八月中數日間ニ亘リ「ニューヨーク、ウォールド」ニ載セラレタル獨逸政府代表者、其使用者及其連類者間ニ交換シタル通信ヲ讀ム時ハ獨逸ノ潑刺タル活動ヲ知ルニ於テ頗ル興味アルヲ覺ユ其要領左ノ如シ

「ウォールド」紙ノ傳フル所ニヨレハ事情ニ精通セル銀行家ハ獨逸ノ運動費ヲ算シ一週間尠クトモ二百萬弗ナリト稱スト、コハ固ヨリ誇大ニ失セン、サレド大規模ニ活動スルノ結果其費用ノ莫大ナルハ云フ迄モナシ

獨逸ニ有利ナルカ加ク米國ノ輿論ヲ動かスニハ其ノ手段トシテ米國既存ノ新聞ヲ買収シ尙ホ自ラモ通信社ヲ設ケ新聞雜誌ヲ經營シ書籍ヲ出版ス又演說者ヲ備ヒ巡廻講演ヲナサシメ



活動寫眞ヲ使用ス例ヲ擧ケレハ左ノ如シ

一、「フアザーランド」(Fatherland)ハ獨逸ノ財務官 Albert ヨリ毎月定額ノ金ヲ受取り常ニウイールツンヲ攻撃シツツアリ

二、獨逸政府ハ九十萬弗ヲ以テ American press Association ヲ買収シ其社長 Smith 氏ヲ名義上ノ社長トナシ年俸一萬五千弗ヲ給ス但シ Smith 氏ハ斯ル取引ヲナセシコトヲ否認ス

三、名聲アル雜誌記者 Edward Lyell Fox 氏昨秋獨逸ニ滞在セシ時獨逸政府ハ其費用ヲ負擔シタリ又獨逸首相ハ之ニ賛成ヲ表シタリ

四、二十五萬弗ヲ以テ American News Agency ヲ組織シ、紐育、伯林ニ本局ヲ設ケ以テ獨逸ニ關スル情報ヲ米國ノ新聞雜誌ニ供給スル計畫覺書アリ

五、New York Evening Mail カ現在社主ノ手ニ歸スル前之ヲ買収セントシタリ

米國製彈藥軍需品等ニ關シテハ或ハ大膽ニ其買占ヲ斷行シ以テ協商側ヘノ供給ヲ杜絶スルノ策ヲ採レルモノアリ或ハ其製造所ニ「ストライキ」ヲ起サシメタルアリ其例左ノ如シ

- 一、獨逸人ノ所有ニ係ル Bridgeport Projectile Co. & Aetna Explosive Co. ノ製スル火藥全額ノ買占契約ヲナシタリ其製スル彈藥ハ或ハ中立國經由、獨逸ニ送ラレルコトアリ本會社ハ英露ノ注文ニ應スルモ供給期限ニ關シテハ何等責任ヲ負ハス
- 二、「レミントン」彈藥製造所等ニ「ストライキ」ヲ仕組ミタリ獨逸大使館附陸軍武官ハ之ニ關係アリタリ

獨逸ノ代表者ハ屢々勞働組合ノ首領連ト會見シタリ

三、エザソン氏ハ American Oil and Supply Co. 〃 Phenol (Carbonic acid) 百四十萬弗供給ノ契約ヲナシタル處獨逸ノ代表者ハ同會社ヨリ之ヲ買占メ而シテ會社ヘハ損失補償トシテ十萬弗ヲ仕拂ヒタリ

四、獨逸大使館附陸軍武官フォン、パベン氏ハ液體「クロリン」(Liquid chlorine) 獨逸ハイブレソノ戰ニ初テ敵ヲ窒息セシムルニ用ヒタリノ英佛ニ輸出セラレルヲ防クカ爲メニ「クロリン」ヲ産スル米國ノ二會社ヲ掌握スルヲ以テ軍事上有利ナリトナシ之ニ對シ計畫スル所アリシカ之ニ依レハ獨逸ハ敵ヲ窒息死セシムルニ用ヒラルル「クロリン」ノ「モノボリ」ヲ獲得スルノ決心ナリト見ユ

五、Wright Airship Co. ヲ買収セントス  
六、會テハ特別議會ヲ召集シ兵器輸出禁止案ヲ通過セシメントテ到ル處ニ活潑ナル運動ヲ起シタリ

南部地方ハ「デモクラト」ニシテ現政府ト密接ノ關係アリ該方面ノ綿產出者ヲシテ英國ニシテ獨逸ヘノ綿輸入ヲ許容スルニアラサレハ其報復トシテ米國ハ須ラク武器輸出禁止令ヲ布クヘシトノ要求ヲ運動セシメタリ

表面上ハ獨逸ノ染料及化學品需要者ヲシテ英國ノ樞密院令カ是等藥品ヲ戰時禁制品ト宣言シタルノ不法ヲ國務省ニ訴ヘシメタルニ係ラス裏面ヨリハ態ト是等ノ輸出ヲ差控ヘ以テ愈々米人ノ英國封鎖政策ニ對スル憤懣ヲ挑發スルニ努メ此ノ氣運ヲ利用シ米國民ニ武



器輸出禁止運動ヲ起サシムルコトニ協力スル所アリタリ

(ロ) 獨探ノ船舶破壊企圖ノ件

(十一月九日ニニューヨーク、ハラルド)

MYSTERIOUS FIRES AND BOMBS ABOARD OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

1914.

September 27.—Steamship Cedric, fire in hold, New York Harbor.

November 10.—Steamship Rembrandt, fire in hold, discovered at sea after clearing from Baltimore.

1915.

March 7.—Steamship Touraine, fire in hold, discovered at sea after clearing from New York.

April 22.—Steamship Devon City, fire in hold, New York Harbor.

May 8.—Steamship Banksdale, from New York, bomb found in cargo at Havre.

June 10.—Steamship Kirkoswald, from New York, nine bombs found in cargo

at Marseilles.

July 4.—Steamship Minnehaha, from New York, fire at sea from bomb explosions.

July 24.—Steamship Cragside, fire in hold, New York Harbor.

July 30.—Steamship Knutsford, fire on board, New York Harbor.

September 13.—Steamship Sant' Anna, from New York, fire at sea.

September 18.—Steamship Athinai, from New York, burned at sea.

(ハ) 獨探ノ米國工場破壊企圖ノ件

(十一月十一日ニニューヨーク、ハラルド)

FIRE IN BETHLEHEM PLANT DESTROYS CANNON FOR ALLIES;

\$2,000,000 LOSS.

Mysterious fires occurred yesterday in three of the largest munition plants in the country and in a factory making a substitute for aniline dyes.

Flames destroyed a machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company at South Bethlehem, Pa., devoted to the manufacture of guns, causing a loss of \$2,000,000



and greatly delaying deliveries to the Allies.

Fire swept the pattern shops of the Baldwin Locomotive Company at Ed-dystone, Pa., doing damage of \$50,000 and menacing the entire plant. Seven men were burned.

A blaze in the new rope mill of the John A. Roebling's Sons' Company, at Trenton, N. J., practically destroyed the buildings.

The factory of the American Synthetic Color Company at Stamford, Conn., which recently began the manufacture of aniline dyes, was partly burned, with a loss of \$30,000.

DISASTERS TO OTHER MUNITION PLANTS.

Date.	Disaster.	Cause Given.
1914.		
Aug. 30.—	Explosion, Du Pont powder mill, Pompton, N. J.;	
	1 killed	“Unknown”
1915.		
Jan. 18.—	Fire, Roebling chain and wire plant, Trenton,	
	N. J.; loss, \$1,500,000	Incendiary

March 6.—	Explosion, Du Pont powder mill, Haskell, N. J.;	“Accident”
	5 killed	
April 1.—	Equitable powder factory, Alton, Ill.; 5 killed	“Unknown”
May 12.—	Explosion, Anderson's gun-cotton storehouse, Wal- lington, N. J.; 3 killed	“Unknown”
May 15.—	Explosion, Du Pont powder still house, Carney's Point, N. J.; 6 injured	Not revealed
June 26.—	Explosion, Du Pont mill, Wayne, N. J.	Not revealed
July 7.—	Fire, Harrison Brothers Company's benzol plant, Philadelphia, Pa.; loss, \$500,000	Incendiary
July 25.—	Pennsylvania Railroad train laden with munitions for Allies wrecked, Metuchen, N. J.	“Unknown”
Aug. 16.—	Explosion, Aetna Explosives Company's powder plant, Sinnamahoning, Pa.; 5 killed	“Unknown”
Aug. 19.—	Explosion, Du Pont powder mills, Wilmington, Del.	Not revealed
Aug. 29.—	Explosion, American Powder Company's glazing mill, Acton, Mass.	“Mystery”
Aug. 29.—	Explosion, Du Pont powder mill, Wilmington,	



- Del.; 2 killed..... "Accident"
- Sept. 1.—Explosion, shell factory of National Conduit and Cable Company's factory, Hastings, N. Y..... "Accident"
- Oct. 6.—Explosion, Aetna powder plant, Emporium, Pa.; 4 killed..... Not revealed
- Oct. 28.—Seattle, Wash, warehouse with munitions for Russia burned; loss \$500,000; third fire..... "Germans suspected"

(二) 紐育駐在奧國總領事ノ活動ニ關スル件

(十一月十九日ニニューヨーク・シラマン)

AUSTRIAN CONSUL TO BE SENT HOME BY UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday.

Dr. von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York city, will be sent home by the United States because of his activities in spreading the propaganda of the Central Powers in America.

Evidence is in the hands of the State Department, gathered by the secret

agents of the Department of Justice, which will warrant the cancellation of exequatur of Dr. von Nuber. The data came to the officials through an investigation of the charges made in the Providence Journal by Dr. Joseph Goricar, one-time Austro-Hungarian Consul at San Francisco.

This is the interpretation placed to-night on a statement issued at the Department of Justice, after the return to Washington of A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, who had been in New York city conducting a personal examination of Dr. Goricar.

STATEMENT BY DEPARTMENT.

Here is the statement:—

"Mr. Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, returned this morning after his visit to New York, during which he conferred with Mr. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal, and Dr. Goricar.

"While Dr. Goricar may not be able to testify directly to all matters under investigation, much information of a valuable nature was obtained concerning the activities of the Austrian Consul General, von Nuber, and his associates, the details of which cannot be disclosed at present. Prompt investigation, however, will be made. Information was also obtained, which will probably lead to further



indictments for passport frauds."

Charles Warren, Assistant Attorney General, who is in charge of all cases affecting the neutrality of the United States, issued the statement for the department. Neither he nor Mr. Bielaski would add anything to the information which it contained, saying that would not be advisable at this time.

#### MENTION OF NAME SIGNIFICANT.

The mention of Dr. von Nuber's name in the statement is regarded as highly significant, in view of the diplomatic features which are involved. Unless the cancellation of Dr. von Nuber's exequatur was contemplated, it is argued by persons most familiar with diplomatic affairs, the officials in no circumstances would permit his name to enter a public statement for the newspapers.

Mr. Warren is in constant communication with officials of the State Department and is thoroughly familiar with the course which they except to follow in the case. He has turned over to the State Department all the information which the Department of Justice has been able to obtain.

The HERALD to-day said that the State Department had taken up the question of the cancellation of the exequatur of Dr. von Nuber, officials of the Department of Justice having decided that there is no federal law under which it

would be possible to deal with him on charges of attempting to coerce Austro-Hungarian laborers to leave factories manufacturing munitions for the Allies, activities in passport frauds and other matters.

#### IN PASSPORT CASES.

The mention in the statement that the information obtained by Mr. Bielaski probably would lead to further indictments for passport frauds is taken to mean that Dr. von Nuber also is involved in this regard. According to evidence already obtained he has been active in passport cases which have attracted much attention.

The sending home of Dr. von Nuber would seriously cripple the diplomatic staff of the Austro-Hungarian government in America, especially since the recall of Ambassador Dumba several weeks ago, as a result of the papers carried by James J. F. Archibald, the American correspondent, in England.

Dr. von Nuber as Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York is one of the most important officials of that government in the United States.

At the same time it is known that action may be taken with regard to the case of Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of Germany, who also is accused of aiding the plots to break up the shipment of American made munitions to the Allies. It is probable that Captain von Papen will be sent away also.



(十三) 伊國トノ暗號電信開始及獨埃土國トノ無線電信開始ノ件

(九月十一日ニニューヨーク、ヘラレド)

CABLE CODES TO ITALY; WIRELESS RESTORED

The Commercial Cable Company announces that on and after September 15 authorized codes may be used to Italy, except to the towns of Ancona, Bari, Barletta, Brindisi, Porto Corsina, Taranto and Venice.

The codes authorized are:—A B C, fifth edition; Western Union; Lieber's; Bentley's (not including oil and mining supplements); Broomhall's (not including the rubber edition), and Meyer's, thirty-ninth edition.

Wireless communication by way of Sayville, L. I., is restored, and messages can again be accepted to go by wireless via Sayville to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and non-belligerent countries.

(十四) 米國ニ於ケル英佛借款成立

(イ) 英米爲替相場ノ暴落ト米國ニ於ケル英佛大借款談

(大正四年九月二十四日附在 細育帝國總領事村巍報告)

○英米爲替相場

米國爲替相場ハ本年一月以來多少下落ノ傾アリシカ八月上旬ワルソー陥落以來下落ノ形勢急ニ著シク一覽拂爲替八月七日頃マテハ四弗七十六仙(平價四弗八十六仙六六)ナリシモノ八月十日ニハ七十四仙、十五日ニハ七十仙、二十日ニハ六十七仙、二十五日ニハ六十四仙、三十日ニハ六十仙トナリ九月一日ニハ遂ニ四弗五十仙テフ意想外ノ安値ヲ唱フルニ至リ多クノ銀行ハ爲替ノ取引ヲ中止スルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至レリ但シ其頃ニ至リ豫テ風評アリシ英佛爲替相場調節委員渡米ノコト漸ク明確トナリシヲ以テ相場ノ右四弗五十仙ヲ最低トシテ其後多少回復シ尙引續キ英佛委員ノ到着借款談ノ進行等ニツレ日々漸次騰貴シ九月十七日以來再ヒ四弗七十仙ニ達セリ

右英米爲替相場ノ下落ハ主トシテ米國ノ海外貿易關係ニ於ケル異常ノ輸出超過ニ起因セルカ如シ即チ歐洲開戦以來一年間(千九百十四年八月一日ヨリ千九百十五年七月末迄)ニ於ケル米國ノ輸出超過ハ十二億千三百餘萬弗ニシテ之レニ本年八月分ヲ加算スルトキハ十三億二千萬弗ニ達スト云フ斯ノ如キ巨額ノ輸出超過ヲ來セルハ一方ニ於テ輸出ノ激増セルト共ニ他方輸入ノ減少セルカ爲ニシテ即チ前記一年間ニ於ケル輸出額ハ其前年度ニ比シ四億四



百萬弗ノ増加ヲナシ輸入額ハ二億二千萬弗ノ減少ヲナセル爲差引キ前記ノ如キ結果ヲ生シタルモノトス而シテ輸出超過ヲ來セル主ナル貨物ハ食料品ニシテ最近一、二ヶ月ニ於テハ軍需品モ亦著シク増加セリ今昨年八月一日ヨリ本年七月末ニ至ル一年間ニ於ケル食料品及製造品(主ナル軍需品ヲ含ム)ノ輸出額ト其前年度分トナ比較表示セハ左ノ如シ

品名	一九一三年度	一九一四年度	比較(十)印增
食料品	四三〇	九六〇	(十) 五三〇
製造品	一、〇九九	一、一一六	(十) 六七

即チ食料品ハ二倍以上ノ増加ニシテ製造品モ亦六千七百萬弗ヲ増加セリ曩ニ歐洲交戦國ヨリ註文セル軍需品ハ此頃ニ至リ漸ク出來セルモノ多キ由ナレハ軍需品ノ輸出ハ今後大ニ増加スル見込ナリト云フ

元來米國ノ海外貿易ハ毎年相當多額ノ輸出超過ヲ示セルモ此等ハ主トシテ海外ニ於ケル債務ノ償却、利息ノ仕拂、保險料、運賃、旅客ノ費用等ニヨリ相殺セラレ正貨ノ大輸送又ハ爲替相場ノ暴落ヲ惹起スルニ至ラザリシモノナルカ今年度ニ於テハ輸出超過ノ異常ノ巨額ナルノミナラス歐洲戰亂ノ爲メ米人ノ歐洲ニ旅行スルモノナク又輸入減少ノ爲メ保險料、運賃ノ仕拂ヲ減シ且ツ歐洲ニ在リシ米國債券ハ開戦後既ニ米國ニ回收セラレシモノ多ク現ニ之レヲ所持スルモノハ手放スナ好マサル模様ニテ勢ヒ輸出入ノ決濟ハ爲替ニヨルコトトナリ市場ニ所謂爲替ノ過剩ヲ來シ其結果相場ノ暴落ヲ見ルニ至リシモノナリト云フ爲替相場ノ下落シ始ムルヤ英國ハ之レカ救濟ノ爲メ正貨及證券ノ大輸送ヲ企テ左表ノ如ク

約一ヶ月内ニ合計約一億三千萬弗ヲ當地ニ送付シ來レリ

月日	正貨	證券	合計
八月十一日	一九、五〇〇	三五、五〇〇	五五、〇〇〇
八月二十九日	二〇、〇〇〇	二五、〇〇〇	四五、〇〇〇
九月八日	一九、四六六	一〇、一三四	二九、六〇〇
合計	五八、九六六	七〇、六三四	一二九、六〇〇

右正貨及證券ノ輸送ハ爲替相場ノ改善ニ鈔カラサル效果アルヘシト信セラレシニモ拘ハラズ實際ニ於テハ市場ニ差シタル影響ヲ與ヘス却テ輸送ノ度毎ニ相場ノ下落ヲ見ルカ如キ奇觀ヲ呈セリ蓋シ輸出超過ノ巨額ナル爲メ比較的少額ノ輸送正貨ハ以テ相場下落ノ大勢ヲ沮止スルニ足ラザリシモノナルヘシ

○大借款商議

正貨大輸送ハ單ニ其運送方法ノ困難煩累ナルノミナラス輸送國ニ於テハ正貨ノ不足ヲ來シ被輸送國ニ於テハ正貨ノ膨脹ヲ來シ何レモ好マシカラサル結果ヲ生スルヲ以テ他ニ適當ノ方法ニ依リ爲替相場調節ノ目的ヲ達セントシ此ニ關シ米國當業者ト商議セシムル爲メ英國及佛國ハ各委員ヲ選定シテ米國ニ派遣セリ  
委員人名左ノ如シ

Baron Beading (英國委員長)

歐洲開戦以來英國前大藏卿ロイド、シヨージ及現大藏卿マツケンナノ下ニ在リテ財政  
北米合衆國法令 八三三











的以外ニハ使用セサル旨ヲ明記スルノ得策ナルニ如カス商業上ノ目的ナル文句ノ解釋ニ至リテハ必スシモ嚴格ナルヲ要セサルヘシトテ茲ニ議論ノ一致ヲ見タルカ如キモ追テ借入條件ノ公表アル迄ハ如何トモ明言シ難シ

露國加入ノ問題 英國委員ハ露國ヨリノ借款ニ就キ全權ヲ委任セラレシ趣ナルカ露國ヲ本借款ニ加入セシムルコトニ就テハ米國側ニ異議アリ問題ハ尙未決ナリト云フ蓋シ米露ノ通商關係ハ米國ト英佛間ノ如ク密接ナラス且ツ露國ト英佛トハ米國ニ於ケル信用程度ニ大差アルヲ以テ英佛ニ對スルト同一條件ヲ以テシテハ借款ニ應スル能ハサル事由アリ加之將來金融上ニ於ケル英國ノ現地位ヲ奪ヒ世界金融ノ中心ヲラントスル野心ヲ有スル米國ハ英國ヲ通シテ露國ニ資金ヲ貸與スルヲ好マス成ルヘク直接ノ貸主ヲラシムル事ヲ欲スルカ爲メナリト云フ尙 Kuhn Loeb Co. 等有力ナル資本家カ露國ヲ惡ムノ餘リ之ニ財政上ノ援助ヲ與フルコトヲ絕對的ニ反對スルコトモ亦其一因ナルヤニ傳ヘラル

借款ニ關スル會議ノ内容ハ祕密ニ付セラレ正確ノコトハ之レヲ知ルニ由ナキモ世上傳ヘラルル所ヲ綜合スルニ二十三日迄ニ略決定セル借款條件大要左ノ如シ

(一)金額五億弗乃至八億弗

英佛委員最初ノ申出ハ十億弗ナリシト云フモ前顯軍需品購入問題ニ關聯シ若シ借款金ヲ軍需品購入ニ使用セサルモノトセハ自然其額ヲ切下ケ得ル道理ニテ委員等ハ成ルヘク多額ノ借款ヲ希望セルモ多分五億弗ニ近キ所迄削減セラレヘシト云フ

(二)借款ハ米國銀行家ヨリ成ル「シンジケート」ニ於テ下受ヲナシ且ツ保障ス

英佛委員ハ最初歐洲聯合軍側ニ對スル米國人ノ同情大ナルヲ以テ「シンジケート」ヲシテ下受 (underwrite) ヲ爲サシムルヲ要セス直接ノ賣出ニヨリ全額ノ應募ヲ得ヘシト信セシ由ナルカ當地著後會議ノ結果其然ラサルヲ悟リ「シンジケート」組織ノコトニ同意スルニ至リシモノニシテ右「シンジケート」ハ米國全體ニ巨ル銀行家、資本家ヲ網羅スル計畫ニテ成立ノ曉ニハ從來組織セラレシ此種「シンジケート」中最大ナルモノナルヘシト云フ

(三)利息年五分賣出價格平價若クハ九十八乃至九十九「シンジケート」ハ別ニ報酬ヲ受ク利息年五分ノコトハ殆ト決定セルカ如キモ賣出價格、報酬等ニ就テハ委員側ト米國側ノ意見ニ懸隔アルノミナラス米國資本家相互ノ意見一致セス容易ニ決定ヲ見サルカ如シ委員ハ曰ク借入國政府ノ負擔ハ年五分ヲ最高限トシソレ以上ハ支出シ難シ而シテ下受ノ報酬ニ關シテハ借入國ハ各銀行ノ引受額ヲ直ニ引出サス其儘無利息ニテ引受銀行ニ預金シ置キ入用ノ起ルニ從ヒ各銀行ヨリ平均ニ引出スヘキニヨリ引受銀行ハ之レヲ保有スルノミニテ十分ノ利益ヲ得ヘシ故ニ別ニ下受ノ危險ニ對シ報酬ヲ仕拂フノ要ナカルヘシト「シンジケート」側ハ之レヲ以テ満足セス右ノ外ニ一分半位ノ報酬ヲ申受ケント主張ス米國側多數ノ意見ハ一般ノ賣出價格ヲ九十九トシ「シンジケート」ノ下受價格ヲ九十七半位ニセントスルモノナリト云フ

(四)期限五ヶ年滿期後長期公債ニ書替フルコトヲ得  
公債所持者ハ滿期ニ至リ期限二十年四分半利附公債ニ書替フルノ權利ヲ有ス右長期公債ノ期限ハ「シンジケート」側ハ初メ五十年ト稱セシモ委員側ハ戰後有利ノ條件ニテ借入



チナシ得ヘキヲ豫期シテ短縮ヲ主張シ遂ニ二十年ニ定マレルモノナリト云フ

備考

借款ニ關スル交渉ノ内容ハ尙秘密ニ付セラルルニ付右借款條件ハ九月二十三日迄ノ交渉ノ結果ナリトテ世上ニ傳説セラルル所ノモノヲ綜合セシモノニ過キス

(ロ) 米國ニ於ケル英佛大借款ノ成立

(大正四年十月六日附報告)

本年八月上旬以來暴落セル英米爲替相場ヲ常調ニ復スル爲メ米國ニ於テ一大借款ヲ起ス目的ヲ以テ英佛兩國ヨリ派遣セラレタル委員ト米國財界有力者トノ間ニ豫テ協議進行中ナリシコト及之ニ關連シテ起レル諸種ノ問題ニ就テハ曩ニ報告シタル通りナル所今同右協議愈々纏リ英佛委員及米國側ノ主タル代表者タル紐育「モルガン」商社ハ各九月二十八日紐育及市俄古ニ於テ同時ニ之ニ關スル一ノ「ステートメント」ヲ發表セリ借款ノ正式ニ成立スル爲メニハ尙ホ英佛兩國ニ於テ議會ノ協賛ヲ經タル後契約書ニ雙方ノ調印ヲ了スルヲ要スル由ナルモ此事タル一ノ形式ニ過キサレハク兩國議會ハ何等ノ故障ナク通過スヘシト豫期セラレ居リ紐育「モルガン」商社ハ既ニ大半本借款ノ下受ヲナスヘキ「シンジケート」ノ組織ヲ完了セリ本件ハ佛國議會ニハ多分一兩日中ニ提出セラレ英國議會ニハ來週ノ初メニ提出セラルル由ニテ右兩議會通過次第一般ニ對スル公債ノ賣出ヲ開始スヘシト云フ

一 借款條件

借款條件ノ大要ハ曩ニ既ニ電報シ置キタルモ尙ホ茲ニ之ヲ摘録スヘシ

- 一、金額五億弗
  - 二、利息年五分
  - 三、期限五箇年、所有者ハ滿期ニ至リ現時ヨリ起算シ十五箇年乃至二十五箇年ノ期限ヲ有スル四分半利附公債ニ書替フルコトヲ得
  - 四、賣出價格九十八、「シンジケート」ノ下受價格九十六
  - 五、目的ハ爲替相場ノ安定ニアルヲ以テ借入金ハ全部米國ニ於テ使用ス
  - 六、發行ノ形式ハ英佛兩國ノ單獨及連帶責任ヲ負擔スル公債證書ニシテ額面ハ最少ヲ百弗トス
  - 七、英佛兩國ハ本公債ニ對スル課稅ヲ免除ス
  - 八、引受銀行ハ其引受額ヲ其儘預金トシテ保有シ引出サルル迄之ニ對シ年二分ノ利息ヲ支拂フ引出シハ各銀行平均ニ之ヲ爲ス
  - 九、拂込ハ之ヲ十月十五日、十一月十五日及十二月十五日ノ三回ニ分チ第一回及第二回ハ各四分ノ一宛トシ第三回ニ殘額全部トス
  - 十、元利共紐育ニ於テ米貨ヲ以テ支拂ハル
  - 二 委員及「モルガン」商社發表文書
  - 一、委員ノ發表セル文書要旨左ノ如シ
- 英佛兩國委員ト米國銀行家トノ間ニ豫テ交渉中ノ米國ニ於テ英佛兩國ノ爲メニ借款ヲ起スノ議ハ今回愈々成案ヲ見ルニ至レリ



本借款ハ爲替相場ヲ安固ナラシメ米國海外貿易ニ於ケル輸出ノ減少ヲ防止スルヲ目的トスルモノナルヲ以テ借入金ハ全部米國內ニ於テ使用セラルヘシ借款金ハ五億弗利息年五分期限五箇年トシ元本及利息ノ支拂ニ對シ英佛兩國ハ單獨及連帶ノ直接責任ヲ負擔ス佛國政府ノ發行セル向フ六箇月間ニ期限ノ到來スヘキ少額ノ大藏省證券ヲ除キ兩國政府ハ本借款以外ニ外國債ヲ有セス

本公債ハ五箇年ノ後之カ所持人ノ選擇ニヨリ或ハ償還セラルヘク或ハ現今ヨリ起算シ十五箇年乃至二十五箇年ノ期限ヲ有スル英佛兩國ノ四分半利附公債ニ書替フルヲ得ヘシ公債ノ賣出ハ「モルガン」商社其他多數ノ米國銀行家資本家方直ニ組織ニ着手スヘキ「シンジケート」ニヨリテ爲サルヘク賣出價格ハ九十八ナルヲ以テ投資者ハ大凡五分半ノ利息ヲ得ルコトナル右「シンジケート」ハ廣ク一般ノ投資者ニ本公債ヲ配布スルノ任務ヲ有シ全國各地ノ代表者ヲ網羅シ各員ハ全然同一ノ資格ヲ有ス「シンジケート」ノ下受價格ハ九十六トス

二、「モルガン」商社發表文書要旨

英佛委員ハ先ツ最初米國投資市場ニ於ケル特別ノ事情ヲ認メ之ニ適應スル條件ヲ以テ公債ヲ發行スルコトヲ承諾セリ即チ英佛兩國ハ本借款ノ元利支拂ニ對シ單獨及連帶ノ責任ヲ負擔シ利息ハ大凡五分半ニ當リ所持者ハ滿期ニ至リ書替ノ特權ヲ有ス公債ノ額面ヲ百弗迄ノ少額トシ割賦拂込ノ便利ヲ與ヘタルハ委員カ小資本家ノ利益ヲ考量シタル結果ナリ委員ハ又本公債ニ對シテハ英佛兩國ハ現在及將來ニ於ケル凡テノ課稅

ヲ免除スヘキコトヲ聲明シ且ツ本借款ニヨリテ米國金融市場カ聊カタリトモ攪亂セラレザランカ爲メニ米國各地ニ互ル「シンジケート」ノ各員タル銀行ノ借款引受額ハ之ヲ直ニ引出スコトナク其儘其銀行ニ預入シ置クヘキコトヲ約セリ故ニ本借款ハ事實上米國農家及商業家カ其常得意先ニ對シ一時賣上代價ノ支拂延期ヲ承諾シタルト異ナラス國際貿易ニ於テハ輸出國ハ輸入國ニ對シ時ニ貸金ヲナスノ必要アリ而カモ其貸金カ米國ノ利益ノ爲メナルトキハ米國資本家タルモノ奮テ之ニ應セサルヘカラス米國ノ英佛ニ對スル輸出額ハ年々數億弗ニ達ス本借款ハ現時ノ如キ非常ノ際ニ當リ米國ノ此輸出貿易ヲ維持スル爲メ必要缺クヘカラサルモノト思惟ス是レ我社及我社ト共同セル多數ノ資本家カ無報酬ヲ以テ本借款ノ處理ニ當ラントスル所以ナリ

三「シンジケート」ノ組織

前記借款商議完了ノ宣言發表後紐育「モルガン」商社ハ直ニ之ヲ引受クヘキ「シンジケート」ノ組織ニ着手シ先ツ紐育市ニ於ケル諸資本家銀行家ノ大集議ヲ催シ其内ヨリ八名ノ委員ヲ選定シテ之ニ「シンジケート」ノ組織ニ關スル内部ノ規約ノ作成ヲ一任シ同時ニ各地方ニ對シ「シンジケート」ニ加入勸告ノ電報ヲ發セリト云フ

(イ) 應募ノ模様 「モルガン」商社カ「シンジケート」組織ニ着手スルヤ「シンジケート」員タラントスルモノノ申込相當ノ盛況ヲ呈シ申込者紐育市ノミニテ六十ノ多數ニ達シ一人ニテ三千五百萬弗ヲ引受ケタルモノサヘアリト傳ヘラレ旬日ナラスシテ五億弗ノ豫定額ヲ超過スルニ至リタルヲ以テ十月五日午前十時ヲ以テ愈「シンジケート」ニ對スル申込ノ締



當地有力ノ銀行家ハ殆ント全部右「シンジケート」ニ加入シタル由ナルカ最有力資本家ノ一  
 タル「コーンロップ」商社カ之ニ加入セサリシコトハ多少社會ノ注意ヲ惹ケリ露國ニ反對ス  
 ルヲ以テ有名ナル同社カ本借款ノ成立ヲ援助スルヤ否ヤハ本借款談ノ起リタル當初ヨリ財  
 界ノ一疑問トナリ居リタルカ同社ハ十月一日ニ至リ一ノ「ステートメント」ヲ發表シ「人道  
 ノ敵タル露國」カ本借款ニヨリ利益ヲ受クヘキヤ否ヤ充分ニ明瞭ナラサルヲ以テ之ニ加入  
 スルコト能ハサル旨ヲ聲明セリ但シ同商社社員タル「シヤコプ、シッフ」ノ子息 Morimer  
 L. Schiff 及 Otto H. Kahn ノ如キハ個人トシテ相當額ノ買入ヲナスヘシト傳ヘラル  
 右有力資本家ノ援助ヲ得ル能ハサリシニ不拘本借款ニ對スル申込ハ前記ノ如ク相當ノ盛況  
 ナ呈シ「シンジケート」ハ既ニ申込ノ受付ヲ締切リタルカ獨逸側同情者ハ今ニ至ルモ尙ホ妨  
 害運動ヲ停止セス紐育ニ於ケル獨語新聞「スターツ、ツアイツング」社長 H. Richter 氏等  
 主動者トナリ諸所ニ會合ヲ催シテ同志ノ糾合ニ努メ諸銀行殊ニ貯蓄銀行ニ對シ本公債ノ買  
 入ヲ妨害スル爲メ預金取付ヲ標榜シテ示威運動ヲ試ミツツアヤ蓋シ本借款ニシテ成效シ公  
 債價格騰貴スルニ於テハ直ニ第二借款ノ起ルヘキ模様アルヲ以テ彼等ノ目的ハ之ヲ豫防セ  
 ント欲スルニ在ルモノノ如シ

(ロ) 「シンジケート」ノ規約 ハ未タ完了セサル由ナルモ今日迄ニ略ホ確定セル所トシ  
 テ發表セラレタルモノ左ノ如シ

一、各種ノ個人及團體ハ均シク「シンジケート」ノ一員タルコトヲ得

(注) 「シンジケート」ノ一員タルニ必要ナル引受額ノ最少限度ハ百萬弗ナリト傳ヘラ  
 レタルカ「シンジケート」ニ加入ヲ申込ミタル個人團體數紐育市ノミニテ合計六十ノ  
 多數ニ達シタル内一口二百五十萬弗以下ノ申込ヲナシタルモノナカリシヲ以テ此制  
 限ノ必要ヲ見サリシト云フ尙ホ如何ナル小資本家ト雖モ「シンジケート」員ト全然同  
 一ノ利益ヲ享受シ得ル便法ヲ設ケアリ即チ僅カニ百弗ノ公債ヲ買入レントスルモノ  
 ニテモ他ノ「シンジケート」員(例ヘハ取引銀行)ニ依頼シ其者ノ引受額ニ自己ノ方ヲ  
 合併シテ申込ムトキハ自ら直接「シンジケート」員タラスト雖モ「シンジケート」員ト  
 同シク九十六<sup>四</sup>分ノ一ハ「シンジケート」ノ費用トス)ヲ以テ公債ヲ買入レ得ルコ  
 トトセリ

二、「シンジケート」ハ全額ノ一割迄ハ買戻ヲナスノ權利ヲ有ス

(注) 本規定ハ「シンジケート」カ本公債ノ賣出ヲ開始シタル後獨逸側ノ策略其他豫期  
 セサル障害ニヨリ公債價格ノ下買ヲ來スカ如キコトアル場合ニ備フル爲メニ設ケラ  
 レタルモノナル由ニシテ本項ニヨリテ賣戻サレタル公債カ最後ニ賣レ殘リタル場合  
 ニハ左記第七項ノ「シンジケート」員ヲ除キ其他ノ各員ハ勿論之ヲ分擔スルノ義務ヲ  
 有ス

三、「シンジケート」ノ各員ハ自己ノ申込額中ヨリ自己ノ買取ラントスル額ヲ引取ルコトハ  
 自由ナリトス此場合ニハ先ツ九十八ノ割合ニテ「シンジケート」ニ支拂ヲナスヘシ「シン  
 ジケート」ハ期間(六十日)滿了ニ至リ少クトモ一<sup>三</sup>/<sub>四</sub>「パーセント」ハ之ヲ本人ニ割戻シ<sup>四</sup>

北米合衆國法令 八四五



「パーセント」以下ヲ以テ「シンジケート」ノ費用ニ充ツ

(注) 「シンジケート」ノ下受値段ハ九十六ナルモ「シンジケート」ノ諸費用トシテ

「パーセント」ノ四分ノ一ヲ支出セサルヘカラサルヲ以テ「シンジケート」ノ各員ハ事  
實上九十六<sup>四</sup>ヲ以テ買取ルコトトナル

四、「シンジケート」ノ存続期間ハ六十トス

五、自ラ引取リタル公債ハ「シンジケート」ノ存続期間中之ヲ賣出スコトヲ得ス其公債番號  
ニ就テハ自ラ責ヲ負フ

(注) 若シ「シンジケート」ノ各員カ自己ノ引取リタル公債ヲ自由ニ賣出ストキハ供給  
過剩ニヨリ價格ノ下落ヲ來スノ虞アルヲ以テ「シンジケート」員カ自己ノ分トシテ引  
取リタルモノハ「シンジケート」ノ存在スル間ハ市場ニ賣出スコトヲ得サルコトトセ  
ルナリ若シ自己ノ引取リタル公債ノ番號カ市場ニ表レタルトキハ之ニ對シテ責任ヲ  
負ハサルヘカラス「シンジケート」ハ六十日間ハ自ラ公債ノ賣出チナス今日迄ノ見迄  
ニテハ「シンジケート」員ノ自ラ引取ル額ハ三億五千萬弗ニ達スヘク市場ニ賣出サル  
、額ハ一億五千萬弗ニ過キサルヘシト云フ

六十日後ニ至リ「シンジケート」ノ手ニ賣レ殘リタル公債アルトキハ各員ハ其引受  
額ニ應シ之ヲ分擔セサルヘカラサルコト勿論ナリ

六、銀行ニ對シテハ其引受額ハ其儘預金トシテ預入セラルヘシ銀行ハ之ニ對シ二分ノ利息  
ヲ支拂フヘキモノトス

七、「シンジケート」ニ對スル自己ノ申込額全部ヲ自ラ引取リタルモノハ「シンジケート」ニ  
對スル凡テノ義務ヲ免除セラル

(注) 引取ル際先ツ九十八ノ割合ヲ以テ「シンジケート」ニ支拂チナシ「シンジケート」  
ノ期間滿了後一<sup>四</sup>「パーセント」ノ割戻ヲ受クルコト及第五項ノ義務アルコトハ第三  
項記載ノ引取人ト異ナラス唯第二項及第五項ノ注ノ末段ニ説明シタルカ如キ最後ニ  
賣殘リチ生シタル等ノ場合ニ之ヲ負擔スル義務ナキモノトス

八、賣上ノ報酬ハ<sup>三</sup>/<sub>四</sub>「パーセント」トス

「シンジケート」員以外ノモノニ賣出チ託シタル場合ハ其實上報酬ハ<sup>一</sup>/<sub>二</sub>「パーセント」ト  
ス

賣上報酬ハ「シンジケート」ノ期間滿了後支拂チナス

四 本借款ニ對スル特別ノ取扱

本借款成立ノ結果發行セラルヘキ公債ハ之ヲ紐育取引所ノ取引ニ登ス爲メ同取引所ニ於テ  
登録セラルル由ナルカ取引所ハ特別ヲ以テ本公債ヲ米國債又ハ紐育市債ト同一ニ取扱ヒ之  
カ登録料ヲ徵セサルコトトナルヘシト云フ取引所ノ規定ニヨレハ登録料ハ百萬弗ニ付五十  
弗ナルヲ以テ五億弗ノ本公債ハ右特別ノ取扱ニヨリ二萬五千弗ノ登録料ヲ免セラルル次第  
ナリ

尙ホ米國國立銀行法ニ依ルトキハ國立銀行ハ一ノ個人商會又ハ會社(Any one person, firm  
or corporation)ニ對シ銀行資本金及積立金ノ一割以上ニ當ル金額ヲ貸與スヘカラサルコト



トナリ居レル所右規則ハ本借款ニモ適用セラルヘキヤ否ヤニ關シ或ル國立銀行ヨリ米國大藏大臣及貨幣監督官ニ意見ヲ伺ヒ出テタルニ大藏大臣及監督官ハ之ニ對シ國家ハ個人ニモ非ス商會ニモ非ス又會社ニモ非サルカ故ニ國立銀行カ今回ノ英佛借款ニ對シ銀行資本額及積立金ノ一割以上ヲ放資スルモ該法律違反ニ非サル旨回答シタリト傳ヘラル

五 本借款ニ對スル英佛輿論

本借款ニ對スル英佛新聞論調トシテ傳ヘラル所カ見ルニ最初兩國殊ニ英國ニ於テハ最近自國內ニ於テ所得稅ノ免除ナキ四分半利附公債ヲ募リタル事實ニ鑑ミ利息大凡年六分近クニ當ル今回ノ借款條件ヲ過重ナリトスルモノ尠カラサリシカ如キモ米國財界ノ事情ハ英佛ト異ルモノアル事實說明セラレテヨリ論調次第ニ柔ラキ今日ニ於テハ兩國共大體ニ於テ本借款ノ成立ヲ喜ヒ獨逸ノ爲シ能ハサル所ヲ爲シ得タリトテ満足ノ意ヲ表セルモノノ如シ十月三日發行巴里「ジャーナル」デ「デバ」紙所論ハ兩國輿論ノ傾向ヲ簡明ニ表示セルカ如ク思惟セラルルニ付左ニ大要ヲ譯出スヘシ

米國ニ於ケル英佛借款條件ハ米國放資者ニ取リ頗ル有利ナルモノナルコトハ疑ヲ容レズ然レトモ現時ノ如キ非常ノ際ニ當リテハ條件ノ末節ハ之ヲ云々スヘキニアラス如キ大借款ノ成立セシコトソレ自身ヲ以テ兩國財政上ノ一大成效ト認メサルヘカラス本借款ハ前例ナキ大借款ナルノミナラス米國公衆カ外債ノ投資ニ慣レサルヲ以テ之ヲ躊躇スルハ已ムヲ得サルコトニ屬ス然ルニ拘ラス借款商議ノ斯ノ如ク迅速ニ纏リタルコトハ米國人ノ兩國ニ對スル友情厚ク財政上ノ信用鞏固ナルカ爲ニ外ナラス更ニ之ヲ米國ニ於ケル

獨逸ノ借款カ大失敗ニ終リタルノ事實ト對照セハ吾人ハ一層自ラ慶賀スヘキ事由ノ大ナルヲ知ルヘシ云々

尙ホ本借款條件ノ有利ナル爲メ英佛兩國人ニシテ之ニ投資セントスルモノ多カリシ由ナルカ英國政府ハ之ニ對シ左ノ諭告ヲ發シ「モルガン」商社ハ「シンジケート」ニ英佛人ノ加入スルコトヲ拒絕セリト稱セラル

英國政府ノ發シタル諭告要旨左ノ通り

英國ニ於ケル個人又ハ會社カ今回米國ニ於テ發行セラルル英佛公債ニ投資スルコトハ公共ノ利益ノ爲メ頗ル好マシカラサルコトニ屬ス公債發行ノ主タル目的ハ英米爲替ノ調節ニアリ然ルニ右公債買入ノ爲メ英國ヨリ米國ニ送金スルコトハ右目的ヲ阻害スルモノナリ  
英國内ニ於ケル右公債ノ所持者ハ之ヨリ生スル收入ニ對シ所得稅ヲ課セラルヘク右公債ハ英國内何レノ取引所タルヲ問ハス取引ニ登スコトヲ得ス

六 借款ノ影響

借款ノ主タル目的ハ暴落セル爲替相場ヲ常態ニ復セントスルニアリタルコト勿論ナルカ今借款談ノ完了カ爲替相場ニ及ホセル影響ヲ見ルニ前記借款談完了ノ發表アリタル當日即チ九月二十八日英米爲替相場ハ一覽拂四弗七十仙臺ヨリ七十二仙臺ニ上リ電信爲替ハ七十一仙臺ヨリ七十三仙臺ニ上レリ即チ同日ノ騰貴ハ二仙内外ニ過キサルモ借款ハ突然一日ニシテ成立セシニ非ス其成立ハ商議進行中ヨリ既ニ豫期セラレ居タル所ニシテ九月一日四弗五



十仙ニ下落セシ以來借款談ノ進行ニツレ次第第二回復シ九月二十八日遂ニ右四弗七十二仙ニ達シタルモノナレハ爲替相場方四弗五十仙ヨリ四弗七十二仙ニ達セルハ全然借款ノ效果ト見テ大過ナカルヘキカ然レトモ四弗七十二仙ハ之ヲ平價四弗八十六仙ニ比スレハ尙ホ大差アルヲ以テ相場ノ回復カ茲ニ止ルモノトセハ借款ハ其目的ノ一半ヲ達シタリト云ヒ得ルニ過キス是レ米國輸出額ノ多キニ比シ借款金額ノ少キカ爲メナルヘク米國棉花穀類等ノ輸出時期漸ク近ツケル今日何時迄右ノ相場ヲ保チ得ルヤモ疑問ナレハ早ク既ニ第二ノ借款ノ必要ナルヲ説クモノアリ但シ英佛兩國委員等ハ今回ノ借款ニヨリ少クトモ八九ヶ月ハ現今ノ相場ヲ維持シ得ヘシトノ見込ナルヤニ傳ヘラル

尙右借款談ノ成立ハ自然ノ結果トシテ米國輸出業ニ活氣ヲ與ヘ借款談成立ノ發表アリタル當日紐育取引所ニ於テ軍需品ニ關係アル諸株式ハ何レモ著大ノ騰貴ヲナセリ尙ホ又米國ハ從來所謂債務國ニ屬シタル爲メ南米ニ於テモ支那ニ於テモ其貿易額常ニ英獨等ノ後ニアリ英獨ハ此等ノ國ニ對シ多額ノ債權ヲ有スルカ故ニ常ニ米國ニ比シ有利ノ地位ヲ占メ居タルモノナル處今回ノ借款ヲ出發點トシ今後米國ハ漸ク債權國ノ列ニ入ラントスルモノニシテ米國海外貿易ノ發展是ヨリ期シテ待ツヘシトノ説ヲナス者尠カラス

(ハ) 米國ニ於ケル英佛借款ノ成立ト第二借款談

○米國ニ於ケル英佛借款ノ調印ト第二借款談(十二月十五日官報) 本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事村巍ヨリ本年十月二十五日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

英佛委員ト米國資本家トノ間ニ五億弗ノ借款商議完了セシコト及該商議ノ内容ニ就キテハ曩ニ隨時報告スル所アリタルカ右借款契約ハ十月七日ヨリ同十三日マテノ間ニ英佛兩國議會ヲ通過シ同十四日當地ニ於テ雙方代表者ノ署名ヲ了セリ署名ハ英佛側ハ六名ノ委員之ヲ爲シ米國側ハ「シンジケート」ニ加入セル紐育市六十ノ資本家悉ク之ヲ爲シタル由ナリ而シテ證書ハ六十二通ヲ作成シ英佛政府及米國側署名者ニ於テ各々一通宛保有スルコトト爲レリト云フ

借款契約調印ト共ニ「シンジケート」ハ直ニ公債ノ賣出ニ著手シタルカ借款總額五億弗ノ内約半額ハ「シンジケート」員ニ於テ買取ルヘキニ付市場ニ賣出サルヘキ額ハ残り半額ニ過キサルヘシト云フ賣出價額ハ既報ノ通九十八ニシテ拂込ハ購入者ノ選擇ニ依リ本月二十九日ニ全額ヲ支拂フモ又本月二十九日ト十二月三日トノ二回ニ分チ半額宛チ支拂フモ自由ナリト證書ハ目下印刷中ニ屬スルヲ以テ先ツ本月二十九日ニ假證券ヲ交附シ追テ本證券ノ出來次第ト引替ヲ爲ス證券ハ登録證券(Registered Bond)ト利札付證券(Coupon Bond)トノ二種ト爲シ利札附證券ハ額面チ百弗、五百弗、千弗ノ三種ニ分チ登録證券ハ一千弗、一万弗、五万弗及其他認許セラレタル額ト爲ス右兩者ハ互ニ交換スルコトヲ得又利札附證券ハ元本ノミニ付キテハ登録スルコトヲ得證券ノ日附ハ一九一五年十月十五日ニシテ一九二〇年十月十五日ヲ滿期日トシ一九二〇年四月十五日以前ニ申出ヲ爲シタルモノハ滿期ニ至リ十五年乃至二十五年ノ期限ヲ有スル四分半利附英佛公債ニ書換フルコトヲ得



本借款ニ依リテ露國カ利益ヲ受クルヤ否ヤハ一ノ疑問ナリシカ本年十四日ペトログラード發新聞電報ハ露國大藏大臣カ左ノ意味ノ「ステートメント」ヲ發表シタル旨ヲ報セリ之ニ依レハ本借款金ハ露國モ亦英佛同様之ヲ利用シ得ルモノノ如シ尙ホ委員長 Lord Reading ノ談話トシテ傳ヘラルル所ニ依レハ本借款金ハ借入國政府ノミナラス其一部分ハ商人ニモ之ヲ使用セシムルコトアルヘシト云フ

前記露國大藏大臣ノ發表ニ係ル「ステートメント」ナルモノノ要旨左ノ通り

英佛露三國ハ今回其大藏大臣相互ノ意見交換ニ依リ三國カ曩ニ締結セル戰爭ニ最後ノ勝利ヲ得ルタメ其財源ヲ協同ニセントスル盟約ノ益々鞏固ナルコトヲ確メタリ露國ハ其注文ニ係ル軍需品ノ代價支辨及國債ノ利息支拂ニ今回成立シタル米國ニ於ケル英佛借款ノ手取金ヲ使用スルコトヲ得ヘシ又露國大藏大臣ハ露國銀行ヲシテ其所有ニ係ル外國證券ヲ賣拂フノ要ナクシテ英國銀行ニ對シ手形ヲ振出スコトヲ得シムルタメ英蘭銀行ヨリ銀行信用貸借ノ方法ニ依リ短期資金ノ融通ヲ受クルコトノ承諾ヲ得タリ

本借款ノ目的カ下落セル爲替相場ヲ回復スルニ在リタルコトハ曩ニ屢々報道セル所ナルカ英米爲替相場ハ九月二十九日日本借款談成立ノ宣言アリタル當日一覽拂四弗七十二仙臺上上リタルヲ最高トシテ其後再ヒ漸次下落シ昨今四弗六十二三仙臺ニ在リ斯ノ如ク本借款ハ一般世人ノ豫期セシ程ノ効果ナク其爲替相場ニ與ヘタル影響ハ極メテ一時的ニシテ且ツ比較的微弱ナリシヲ以テ本借款ニ關係セシ雙方代表者ハ更ニ何等カ他ノ方法ニ依リ爲替相場回復ノ目的ヲ達セントシ本借款談ノ完了後更ニ引續キ商議ヲ繼續シツツアリシカ其内容ハ之

ヲ知ルニ由ナキモ世上傳フル所ニ依レハ彼等ハ米國ノ歐洲ニ對スル一箇年間ノ輸出超過額ヲ約十億弗ト見積リ大要左ノ方法ニ依リ之カ決濟ヲ爲スヘシトノ結論ニ達セリト云フ

一、今回成立シタル五億弗ノ借款ハ之ヲ約二箇年間ニ使用シタキ希望ナルニ付本年分使用額ハ二億五千万弗トスルコト

二、一億五千万弗ハ正貨ヲ以テ決濟スルコトトシ時ヲ定メテ之カ輸送ヲ爲スコト

三、三億弗ハ現ニ歐洲ニ在ル米國證券ヲ米國ニ賣却ノ方法ニ依ルコト

四、残り三億弗ハ銀行間ニ於ケル信用貸借ノ形式ニ依ルコト  
右第四項借入ノ形式ハ未タ決定セサルモ米國側ハ證券引受 (Receiptance) ノ形式ヲ以テ銀行間信用貸借ノ方法ニ依ラント主張スルモノナル由ナルカ之ニ就キ世上或ハ近キ將來ニ於テ第二借款ノ米國市場ニ募集セラレヘシトノ噂アリタルニ依リ當地「モルガン」商社ハ本月二十二日公然之ヲ打消シ「同商社」ノ承知セル限ニ於テハ英佛政府ハ最近募集セル五億弗借款ト目下交渉中ノ銀行間信用貸借ニ依ル資金ノ借入計畫以外近キ將來ニ於テ米國市場ニ公債ヲ募集スルノ意ナキコト」ヲ聲明セリ

右ニ所謂銀行間信用貸借トハ全然兩國銀行間帳簿上ノ貸借關係ニ止マリ市場ニ公債ヲ賣出スモノニアラサレハ目下賣出中ノ五億弗公債ノ價格ニ影響スヘキ性質ノモノニアラス即チ其方法ハ倫敦及紐育ニ於テ各々一ノ銀行團ヲ組織シ倫敦銀行團ハ紐育銀行團ニ對シ一定額マテノ支拂ヲ保障シ同時ニ從來ノ磅手形ヲ弗手形ニ變更シ紐育銀行團ハ倫敦宛手形ノ處分ヲ一定時間(九十日間ト云フ)猶豫セントスルモノナリト云フ例ヲ以テ説明セハ從來米國棉



花業者が英國へ棉花ヲ輸出スルトキハ磅手形ヲ作成シテ之ヲ米國銀行ニ賣渡シ買受銀行ハ直ニ之ヲ倫敦ニ送付シテ資金ヲ回收シタルカ今後棉花業者ハ弗手形ヲ作成シ之ヲ購入シタル銀行ハ之ヲ九十日間手元ニ保有シ九十日後ニ至リ倫敦へ回送シテ之ヲ取立ヲ爲サントスルモノニシテ之ニ依ルトキハ九十日間ハ手形カ市場ニ現レヌ見積額大凡二億五千弗乃至三億弗ハ常ニ米國銀行ノ手ニ殘ルカ故ニ其結果ヨリ見レハ英國銀行カ米國銀行ヨリ同額タケノ借款ヲ爲シタルト異ナラサルナリ

然レトモ右磅爲替ヲ弗爲替ニ變更セントスル計畫ハ將來紐育ヲシテ倫敦ニ代リ世界金融市場ノ中心タラシメントスル米國資本家近來ノ野心ノ一發露トモ見ルヘク今後ノ世界金融市場ニ一大影響ヲ及ホスコト之ナキヲ保シ難キノミナラス該計畫ニ依ルトキハ九十日間ニ起ルヘキ爲替相場變動ノ危險ハ全部英國側ニ於テ負擔セサルヘカラサルヲ以テ英國側ハ之カ決定ニ頗ル躊躇セル模様ナルニ付最後ノ決定ヲ見ルマテニハ尙ホ相當ノ日子ヲ要スヘシ

### 第二 米國鐵業「トラスト」ノ鐵類外國賣出停止

(大正四年十一月二十七日著在)  
紐育帝國總領事村魏電報

米國鐵業「トラスト」ノ鐵類外國賣出停止ニ關シ米國製鋼會社 (United States Steel Products Company) 東洋部長ノ談ニ依レハ同會社ハ昨年來過分ノ註文ヲ取リタル結果向フ六ヶ月間ハ過去ノ註文實行ニ手一杯ニテ新註文ニ應スル餘力ナク且ツ内地ノ需要ヲモ考量セ

サルヘカラサルニ依リ當分一切海外ノ新註文ヲ引受ケサルコトト爲セルモノニシテ何時ヨリ再ヒ註文ヲ取ルニ至ルヘキヤハ目下不明ナルモ其時期ノ六ヶ月内ニアルコトハ確ナルヘシト云フ



和蘭國法令



# 和蘭國法令

## 第一 中立態度ニ關スル件

### (一) 交戰國ノ航空機ニ就キ蘭國官憲ノ採リタル措置

(本輯獨國法令第二獨國航空機ノ蘭國中立侵害ノ件參照)

(大正四年十月六日附報告)

刻下ノ戰亂中交戰國航空機ニシテ往々蘭國領域内ニ著陸シ若クハ其ノ領空ヲ航行スルモノアリ其ノ天候危難等ノ爲不得已蘭國內ニ著陸若クハ著水シタルモノニ對シテハ其ノ搭乗者ト共ニ之ヲ國內ニ留置スルノ措置ニ出テタルカ交戰國航空機ニシテ故意ニ當國ノ領空ヲ通過スルニ至リテハ是レ蘭國ノ中立ヲ侵害スルモノナルニ依リ既ニ客年八月蘭國官憲ハ右様ノ航空機ニ對スル砲撃等必要ナル訓令ヲ軍隊ニ與ヘタル趣ノ處客月ニ至リ「ツエツペリン」ノ航空機ヲ目撃シタルノ報當國諸地方ヨリ傳ヘラルルコト一再ナラス中ニハ右「ツエツペリン」カ獨リ地物ノ觀察ヲ爲シタルノミナラス要塞ヲ撮影シ或ハ「サーチライト」ヲ使用シタリトノ報サヘ傳ハルニ至リ當時恰モ獨國政府カ蘭國政府ニ對シ本年八月二日蘭國領水上ヲ航空シタル獨國飛行機ニ關シ濃霧ノ爲蘭國領海ナルコトヲ知り得サリシ旨ヲ以テ陳謝シタ

和蘭國法令



ルコト公表セラレルヤ益々獨國政府ノ無責任ト蘭國當局者ノ緩慢トナ非難スルノ聲ヲ高メ  
 軍事官憲ノ無能ヲ疑フニ至リタルヲ以テ當局者ハ辯明書ヲ公ニシ交戰國航空機カ蘭國ノ中  
 立ヲ侵害スル行爲ニ對シテハ從來ト雖出來得ル限リ當該官憲ニ於テ強力ノ使用ニ依ル禁遏  
 手段ヲ採リタルコト勿論ニシテ之カ爲必要ナル訓令ハ既ニ客年八月蘭國陸海軍一般ニ與ヘ  
 ラレタルカ實際ニ於テ未タ交戰國航空機ヲ降下セシムルノ効果ヲ擧ケ得サリシハ事實技術  
 上ノ困難アルニ基因スルコト目下交戰國タル他國ノ例ニ徵スルモ判明スヘキ旨ヲ說明辯解  
 スルト共ニ一方獨國政府ニ對シテ其ノ航空機カ蘭國領空ヲ通航スルコトニ對シ嚴重抗議ス  
 ル所アリ爾今此ノ種ノ行爲ヲ繰返ササル様同國政府ニ於テ相當ノ措置ヲ採ルヘキ旨申入レ  
 タル趣ニ有之尙蘭國陸海軍最高司令官ハ今回重ネテ外國航空機ニ對スル強力ノ使用其ノ他  
 ニ關シ詳細ナル訓令ヲ發シ航空機ニシテ蘭國ノモノニアラスト認メラレタルトキハ即刻之  
 ナ砲撃シ得ルノ準備ヲ爲シ置クコトヲ命シ併セテ他國航空機ニテ蘭國內ニ著陸若クハ著水  
 シタルトキハ直ニ之ヲ押收シ其ノ搭乗者ヲシテ之ヲ破壊スルコトナカラシムル様留意スヘ  
 キ旨ヲ命シタル趣ナリ

(一) 蘭船蘇士避航ノ件

○蘭國汽船會社航路變更(十二月二十二日官報) 本件ニ關シ在同國臨時代理公使松原一雄  
 ヨリ本月十八日發テ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ(外務省)  
 當國船會社「ロツテルダム、ロイド」及「ネデルラント」ハ蘇士ニ於テ石炭積込困難ナルヲ

理由トシ蘭領印度通ノ客船喜望峯迴シトスルニ決シ來年一月五日アムステルダム發及本  
 月二十三日バタビア發ノ船ヨリ之ヲ實行スル趣ナリ尤モ荷船ハ當分尙ホ蘇士ヲ通ル由

第二 輸出禁止品ノ件

○蘭領印度染料輸出禁止(十月二十七日官報) 本件ニ關シバタビア駐在領事浮田郷次ヨリ  
 去月二十五日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

當領政府ハ昨二十四日ノ官報ヲ以テ染料ノ輸出禁止令ヲ公布セリ其摘要左ノ如シ

染料輸出禁止(總督府令第五六四號)

- 第一條 (一)當分ノ間蘭領東印度ヨリ人造染料ノ輸出ヲ禁ス  
 (二)天然藍ノ輸出ハ其天然藍ニ相違ナキ旨ヲ記セル農工商務長官又ハ之カタメ特ニ指  
 名セラレタル官憲ノ證明アル場合ニ於テノミ之ヲ許ス
- 第二條 (一)前條ノ規定ニ違反シ人造染料又ハ天然藍ノ輸出ヲ爲シタル者ハ六日乃至三  
 箇月ノ禁錮ニ處ス  
 (二)本令ニ違反シ人造藍又ハ天然藍ヲ積ミ取りタル船舶ハ其備品及藍ト共ニ之ヲ沒收ス  
 (三)未遂行爲モ處罰セラルヘシ
- 第三條 本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ施行ス

千九百十五年九月二十一日







# 瑞典、諾威及丁抹國法令

## 第一 中立態度ニ關スル件

### (一) スカンヂナビヤト英國トノ航通不安

(大正四年八月二十三日附在英帝國特命全權大使井上勝之助報告)

北海ニ於ケル獨逸潛航艇近來ノ活動ニ連レ從來比較的安全ト見做サレ居タルスカンヂナビヤ半島ト英吉利トノ航通モ今ヤ不安ヲ感スルニ至レリ現ニ最近英國ニ向ヒベルゲンヲ發航シタル諾威ノ一郵便船カ獨逸潛航艇ノ爲ニ停船ヲ命セラレ其積載セル英國行郵便物ヲ押收セラレタル椿事アリ八月二十三日ノ「タイムズ」ハ最近迄スカンヂナビヤニアリシ同社通信員ノ報道ヲ掲載セリ之ニ據ルニ近時獨逸ノ潛航艇ハ北海航行ノ中立國船舶ヲ臨檢シ兵役年齡ニアル敵人ノ引渡ヲ要求スルコトヲ實行シ始メタル趣ナリ

### (二) 瑞典國輸出禁止品ヲ自國諸港間ニ海路輸送スルコトヲ禁スル件

(九月十八日ニューヨーク、ヘラルド)

瑞典、諾威及丁抹國法令



LONDON, Friday.

The steamship Juno, of Gothenburg, laden with 990,000 pounds of lard, was stopped by order of the Swedish authorities as she was about to leave ostensibly for Stockholm, according to a Reuter despatch from Malmo. It was suspected that she was bound for a German port.

The Swedish steamship Aero, which left Malmo a few days ago for Stockholm with a cargo of oil and oats, is reported to have been seized by German torpedo boats and taken to Stettin, the German authorities announcing their readiness to pay for the cargo.

In consequence of these incidents a decree was promulgated to-day by the Swedish government directing that hereafter no goods the export of which is prohibited shall be transported from one Swedish port to another by water, but solely by rail.

(三) 諾威亞米利加線所屬汽船米國ヨリ瑞典ニ貨物輸送ヲ停止シタル件

(十一月二十一日ニニューヨーク、ヘラマン)

NO MORE FREIGHT FROM AMERICA.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINE COMPELLED TO ABANDON TRANSPORT OF CARGOES TO SWEDEN.

Christiania, Saturday, via London, 4:12 P. M.—The Norwegian-American line has been compelled to abandon transportation of freight from America to Sweden on account of the fact that Sweden does not guarantee to Great Britain that goods brought in will not be exported to Germany.

The steamship Kristianiaford has arrived at Bergen with cargo of 6,000 cases of American pork and 1,800 bags of coffee. These goods must be returned to England on account of an order issued by the British authorities when the vessel was detained recently at Kirkwall. At that time two American passengers were taken ashore for observation.

The British authorities are particularly anxious to ascertain the ultimate destination of the pork on board the Kristianiaford, as it has been proved that Swedish importers have violated promises not to sell pork to Germany.

第二 瑞典國輸出禁止品ノ件

瑞典、諾威及丁抹國法令



○瑞典國輸出禁止品追加(十二月二日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄内田特命全權公使ヨリ本年十月五日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(本年九月二十二日日本欄内參看)(外務省)  
本年八月二十五日附テ以テ同十二日マテノ瑞典國輸出禁止品ヲ報告セシカ其後九月三十日マテニ發布セラレタル輸出禁止品目左ノ如シ

- 一、牝牛、牡牛(Bull)、犏牛
- 一、肉類即チ羊肉、馬肉、牛肉其他ノ生肉、燻製肉、鹽肉(鳥肉ヲ除ク)
- 一、鹽鍊、罐詰鍊、鹽鱈(Baltic Sardine)
- 一、乾酪
- 一、腸詰
- 一、鹽漬乾燥又ハ燻製以外ノ方法ヲ以テ調理シタル肉類、肉「エキス」及「ソップ、エキ」ス」ヲ含ム
- 一、「シラプ」及糖蜜
- 一、牛肉及羊肉罐詰(Conserved)
- 一、牛肉及豚肉罐詰(密閉セル罐)
- 一、護謨、溶解シタルモノ塊狀ノモノ(Dough form)ニシテ他ノ物質例ヘハ硫黃「グラファクト」又ハ樹脂ヲ混シ又ハ混セサルモノ竝ニ人造護謨
- 一、軟護謨製品、但シ傳動帶及靴ヲ除ク
- 一、堅護謨製品、他ノ物質ヲ混シタルモノヲモ含ム

一、樹脂油(Resin oil)

一、「ヴァニシユ」(Varnish)酒精製、油製ノモノ及其ノ他但シ Asphalt lae 及 Sapon lae

ヲ除ク

- 一、丹礬(Salphate of Copper)
- 一、印刷「インキ」
- 一、活版石版銅版用繪具
- 一、油ヲ調和シタル繪具



瑞西國法令

1. 瑞西國法令  
2. 瑞西國法令  
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## 瑞西國法令

### 第一 中立態度ニ關スル件

- (一) 瑞西國郵便物ノ檢閲ニ關シテ交戰國ニ交  
渉スル件

(十一月十二日ニニューヨーク、ヘラルド)

#### SWISS PROTEST OVER CENSORSHIP OF MAILS.

Berne, via Paris, Thursday.—The Swiss government is making representations in certain belligerent countries against interference by censorship with mail from Switzerland to neutral countries, and particularly to the United States. The Swiss National Bank is alleged to have had mail addressed to its New York correspondent, containing shares, bonds, checks and coupons, seized in transit, in violation, as this government holds, of the international postal treaty.

- (二) 瑞西國輸入「トラスト」組織ノ件

瑞西國法令



(大正四年九月三十日附在伊帝國特命全權大使男爵林權助報告)

協商側諸國ヨリ又ハ協商側諸國ヲ通過シ瑞西國ニ輸入セラルル貨物ニ關シテハ其使途瑞西國內ニ限ラレス更ニ獨塊方面ヘ輸出セラルルモノ多キノ事情ヨリ協商側ハ瑞西國ニ於ケル輸入ヲ一定ノ監督ノ下ニ於テノミ承認スルコトヲ主張シ數月前ヨリ瑞西國ト協商側トノ間ニ交渉ヲ開始セシカ協商國ヲ通シテナサル瑞西國ノ輸入品監督方法輸入原料ニ加工セル貨物ノ輸出瑞西ト獨塊間トノ貨物交換ノ三點ニ於テ意見ノ一致ヲ見ス交渉抄取ラサリシ所最近ニ至リ協定漸ク成立シ瑞西國ハ協商側諸國ヨリ又ハ之レヲ通シテ爲サルル輸入ヲ調整監督スルノ目的ヲ以テ一團體ヲ構成スルコトトセリ該輸入機關ノ構成ニ關シ瑞西國聯邦議會ノ決定セル所左ノ如シ

瑞西國ハ協商側諸國ヨリ又ハ之レヲ通シテ爲サルル輸入貨物ノ調整監督ノ爲メ一會社ヲ構成ス右ハ十五名以下ノ團體員ヲ以テ組織シ團體員ハ瑞西國籍ヲ有シ聯邦議會ノ承認ヲ經タルモノニ限ル

聯邦議會ハ右團體ニ百萬法ヲ資本金トシテ貸與ス

該團體ハ第三者ノ計算ニ於テ原料品半製品又ハ加工品ノ輸入引渡ヲナシ且ツ右輸入品力輸入條件ニ從ヒ消費セラルルヤ否ヤヲ監督ス

隨テ團體ハ自己ノ計算ニ於テ輸入ヲナシ營利ヲナスノ自由ヲ有セス只其諸費用竝ニ資本金利子ニ充ツル額ノ收入ヲナシ得

聯邦議會ハ右團體ノ仲介ニヨリ輸入セラルヘキ貨物品名竝ニ其數量ニシテ協商側ト規定セルモノヲ團體ニ通知ス

而シテ瑞西國ト協商側諸國トノ協定ニヨレハ瑞西ヘノ輸入品ハ瑞西國內ニ於テ全然加工又ハ消費セラルヘキモノニシテ其再輸出ハ協商側ト戰爭状態ニアル國ニ對シ之レヲナスヲ得ス

只瑞西國ト獨塊間ニハ貨物交換規定アルニヨリ瑞西國ト獨塊國トノ取引ヲ全然妨害セサル爲メ協商側ハ既ニ瑞西國ヘ輸入セラレシ食品馬料ニ關シテハ例外ヲ認メタリ其他ノ再輸出ニ關シテハ箇々ノ場合ニ於テ之レヲ詮議スルコトトセリ

尙礦物ノ輸入ニ關シテハ右團體トハ別ニ聯邦議會ノ監督ノ下ニ於テ一組合ヲ組織スルコトトナレリ

右瑞西國輸入「トラスト」ノ組織ハ殆ト和蘭ニ於テ既ニ組織セラレタル輸入「トラスト」ト類似ノモノニシテ是等輸入「トラスト」ノ成立ヲ見ルニ至リタルノ理由ハ協商側ニ於テ獨塊諸國ヘ中立國ヲ通過シ貨物ノ輸入セラルルヲ防止セントスルノ意見ト獨逸政府ノ採レル戰時經濟政策トニ基ツケルモノト云フヘシ蓋シ獨逸ハ戰爭ト同時ニ國內ニ於テ製造額過多ナル貨物ノ輸出ヲモ禁止シ從來獨逸品ノ供給ヲ受ケシ中立國ニシテ是等貨物ノ輸出許可ヲ獨逸政府ニ請求センカ獨逸政府ハ交換的ニ自國ニ必要ナル物品ノ供給ヲ請求セン其結果中立諸國ハ食料品原料品等ヲ獨逸ヘ輸出シ以テ獨逸國トノ貨物交換ヲ得ント計畫スルニ至リ而シテ協商側ニ於テハ右ノ現象ニ鑑ミ中立國輸出入ニ關シ監督ヲ要求スルニ至レルモノナルヘ



今回瑞西國ト協商側トノ協定ノ結果瑞西國ヲ經テ獨逸兩國ニ向フ貨物ノ量ハ減少スヘシ

第一 輸出禁止品ノ件

○瑞西國輸出禁止品分類表(十二月十日官報) 里昂駐在領事木島孝藏ヨリ本年六月二十一日附テ以テ本表送付アリタルニ付左ニ之ヲ譯載ス(外務省)

瑞西國輸出禁止品分類表(千九百十五年五月二十七日瑞西商業官報)

第一二〇號拔萃

備考 稅率表番號ハ出來得ル限り之ヲ括弧内ニ記載セリ又各商品ニ對シテハ之ニ關スル聯邦政府令ノ日附ヲ加記セリ

軍用品

- 一、武器及其部分品小銃用木材ヲ含ム(番號ヲ略ス)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、軍需品、爆裂物及發熱物(一〇八二一—一〇八八)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、硫黃及硝石(一六三、九九三、九九四、一〇二〇)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、各種ノ鐵線及鋼線(七一八、七二二—七二四、七二八)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、鐵軌條及鐵製小梁類(金屬)ノ部參照(七三三—七三六、八九九)千九百十四年九月十八日(此禁止ハ轉轍器及轉車臺、運搬シ得ヘキ軌道及鐵道枕木ニモ之ヲ適用ス)
- 一、雙眼鏡(「レンズ」裝置ノモノ及「プリズム」裝置ノモノ)(九四六)千九百十四年十二月

十四日

- 一、電話機竝ニ其部分品特ニ顯微音器(九五四)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、各種「ケーブル」野戰用「ケーブル」及純銅製又ハ銅ノ合金製ノ絕緣電線ヲ含ム(八二—八二八)千九百十四年九月十八日及千九百十五年一月二十二日
- 一、電池(九五〇、九五二)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、探射燈(番號ヲ略ス)千九百十四年十月二十日
- 一、商品及旅客運搬用船舶及車輛、但シ發動機ヲ添附シ又ハ添附セサルモノ(番號ヲ略ス)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、一、護謨ノ部ニ在ル車輛及自轉車用護謨製胴輪ノ所ヲ見ヨ二、二輪自轉車、三輪自轉車、四輪自轉車(即チ二人乘)同種ノ自働自轉車及其部分品ヲ包含セス
- 一、自動車部分品一臺、函等ヲ謂フ(九一三ノ乙、九一四ノ乙)千九百十四年十一月二十七日
- 一、自動車用輕油發動機(八九六—八九八、M、5)千九百十四年十一月二十七日
- 一、「マガネトス」ト稱スル馬車自動車用電燈(番號ヲ略ス)千九百十五年四月六日
- 一、衛生材料一内科及外科用機械、器具ヲ包含セス(番號省略)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、藥劑一血清液及痘種ヲ除ク消毒劑(番號省略)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、繩帶材料(三四五、一一六一ノ甲及乙)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、千九百十五年一月二十八日附政務省決定ノ趣旨(同日ノ瑞西商業官報第二二號參照)
- ニ依ルハ千九百十四年九月十八日附聯邦政府令ノ意義ニ基ツク輸出禁止ハ更ニ發令ス



ルマテ左記ノ藥劑及消毒劑ニ之ヲ適用ス

「アセタアニリド」(解熱劑)。「アセトン」。「アセチル、サルチル」酸。枸橼酸。「サルチル」酸及「サルチル」酸曹達。酒石酸。天然及人造「アドレナリン」及其他「グラント、シユレナル」ノ越幾斯(「シユブラレニン」)。「バラネフリン」。「エビレナン」等)。「アガ」ル。蘆薈。礬土。酒石酸鹽。「アンチピリン」。「アボモルフィン」。「アレコリン」及其鹽類。「アトロピン」及其鹽類。天然又ハ人造ノ祕露油。蒼鉛及其鹽類。臭素及其鹽類。「カフェイン」及其鹽類。麻醉用「クロロフォルム」。「コカイン」及其鹽類並ニ化合物。「コデイン」及其鹽類。哥羅地安(「コロヂン」)。「クレゾール」及其石鹼性液。「ヂメチルマロニール」及其鹽類並ニ「ヴェロナール」。「ヂメチルアミドアンチピリン」及「ピラミドン」。「ヂオニン」。生又ハ精製硫化依的兒(「エーテル」)。「フォルマリン」液(「フォルマルデヒド」)。「フォルミク、アルデハイド」。「フォルモール」。純「グリセリン」。「ヘロイン」。蓖麻子油。沃度及其鹽類。沃度「フォルム」。吐根。「ラノリン」(羊毛脂質液)。「マスチック」(乳香?)。水銀及其鹽類。「モルヒネ」及其鹽類。「ナフタリン」。「ノヴォカイン」。鴉片及其粉末。越幾斯、丁幾類。固形又ハ液體「パラフィン」。「バラフォルムアルデヒド」。過滿俺酸加里。「フェナセチン」。純石炭酸。西班牙產胡椒。規尼涅。鹽酸鹽及硫酸鹽。規那皮。大黃根。「サロール」。硝石。「サルバルサン」。「ネオサルバルサン」。「サントニン」。「スコポラミン」。「ヒオシン」。麥角。殺蟲劑。硫酸銅。單寧。「テオプロミン」及其鹽類並ニ化合物。「トロバコカイン」及其化合物。「ワズリン」

一、軍隊用被服及裝具類即チ肌著、冬季用手套。靴足袋、一足ノ重量二二〇〇「グラム」以上ノ靴。毛布等ノ如キモノ(番號省略)千九百十四年九月十八日。一、「纖維及其製品」ノ部並ニ其註(一)ヲ見ヨ。二、千九百十五年三月十六日附聯邦政府令ヲ以テ輸出禁止ヲ各種ノ靴及其部分品ニ及ホスコトト爲レリ

一、馬、騾馬及驢馬(二三二ノ甲—一三五)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、馬具一式(一八八)千九百十五年九月十八日

一、蹄鐵材料(七七五、八〇二)甲、八〇六—八〇九)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、皮製軍用裝具及馬具類ノ未完成及完成セル部分品(一八七、一八八)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、男子用皮製未完成ノ靴(一九〇—一九二)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、網及網細工物(「纖維類及其製品」ノ部參照)

飲食物及煙草

一、千九百十四年九月十八日ノ聯邦政府令ハ左記ノ諸品ヲ除キ他ノ一切食料品ノ輸出ヲ禁止セリ

生牛乳。鮮魚。干菓子類。糖果(果實砂糖漬)。蒸餅。砂糖ヲ含マサル精良ナル麴麩。「チヨコレート」。珈琲代用品。特製品(「マギー」調味品。赤茄子「ソース」。小兒食用粉。「オヴオマルチン」ノ類)。諸飲料及礦水。煙草

一、最初除外セラレタル物件中ノ左記諸品ハ今後其輸出ヲ禁止ス



生牛乳。糖果(果物砂糖漬)。蒸餅。砂糖ヲ含マサル精良ナル麵麩。(「ビスケット」及粉末ト爲リシ「ビスケット」ヲ含ム)。「チヨコレート」及各種珈琲代用品(生及乾燥セル高苜根及焙炒セル無花果等ヲ含ム)。酢、醋酸及酢精エッセンス。但シ純醋酸一割二分以上ヲ含ムモノ(一一〇三、一〇五、一〇六、一二五、一三一)千九百十四年九月十八日、千九百十五年一月二十二日、三月二日及四月六日

依テ左記諸品ハ依然輸出禁止ヨリ除外セラルルモノトス

(a) 鮮魚類

(b) 干菓子類

(c) 「ビスケット」及砂糖ヲ含ミ若クハ含マサル精良ナル麵麩(但シ風袋共五「キログラム」以下ノ重量ニシテ單獨ニ遞送セラルルモノニ限り同一商店若クハ個人ヨリ在外ノ一定荷受人ヘ向ケ發送スルモノハ一日一回ニ限ルモノトス此規定ヲ犯ス者ハ千九百十四年九月十八日ノ聯邦政府令第三條ノ規定ニ依リ起訴セラルルモノトス

―總則ノ部ヲ見ヨ

(d) 特製品(「マギー」調味品、赤茄子トマト「ソース」、小兒食用粉、「オヴオマルチン」ノ類)稅率表第六三號ニ屬スル特製品(罐詰ノ液狀「チヨコレート」及「ミルク」入「チヨコレート」。燕麥入「チヨコレート」。「ミルク」入「カカオ」及燕麥入「カカオ」。「バナナ」粉入「カカオ」及野菜入「カカオ」。「カカオ」ヲ含メル小兒食用粉等)

(e) 諸飲料即チ麥酒及麥蘖ノ越幾斯。果實酒(林檎酒、梨酒)、葡萄酒及葡萄ノ榨汁、(酒精ヲ含マサル果實共)、「ブランデー」、リキユール里古兒酒及加香シ又ハ砂糖ヲ加味セル他ノ「ブランデー」類。「ベルモット」。酢、醋酸(但シ純醋酸一割二分以下ヲ含ムモノ)。「礦水、(天然若クハ人造ノモノ)」。酒精及八十五度ノ酒精ハ變性シタルモノモ(稅表第一二五及第一〇七〇號)千九百十四年九月十八日ノ聯邦政府令第三條ニ依リ輸出ヲ禁止セラルルモノナリ

(f) 煙草

特別ノ規定ニ據レハ左記ノ諸品ハ新令發布マテ認可ヲ得シテ輸出スルコトヲ得

(a) 「グラリス」(Glaris)產綠色乾酪(Schabziger)

(b) 其他ノ乾酪(片狀又ハ塊狀ノモノ)但シ同一ノ個人若クハ一家族ニ於テ一日ニ總量二「キログラム」以上ヲ輸出セサルコトヲ條件トシテ一回ノ輸送高二「キログラム」ヲ超エサルモノニ限ル

(c) 新鮮ナル果實(輸送高二〇〇「キログラム」マテ)

(d) 新鮮及壓搾セル葡萄實

(e) 枸橼シトロンノ實。檸檬ノ實。甘味又ハ苦味ヲ有スル橙。蜜柑。佛子柑。棗及無花果(但シ珈琲代用品製造ニ用フル乾燥若クハ焙炒セルモノヲ除ク)。新鮮ナル鳳梨。新鮮及乾燥セル芭蕉實。柘榴

(f) 罐詰赤茄子新鮮ナル「アルチシヨウ」。新鮮及乾燥セル「トラフ」、外面ヨリ見ユル様荷造シタル)



(g) 「チヨコレート」ノ小包郵便物(風袋共五「キログラム」マテ)。國境ニ於ケル小取引ハ「チヨコレート」ノ輸送高ナニ「キログラム」マテトス又「チヨコレート」ノ製造所ヨリ發送スルモノニ限リ粉狀「カカオ」ニ在リテハ同一荷受人ニ對シ二百「キログラム」マテノ單獨遞送ヲ爲シ「チヨコレート」ニ在リテハ分量ニ制限ナキモ片狀、塊狀板狀ノモノチ紙包、長圓形紙包若クハ箱入ト爲シタルトキ其各重量五、〇〇「グラム」チ超過セサルモノハ之ヲ遞送スルコトヲ得(「チヨコレート」ノ製造所一覽表ハ各鐵道停車場及稅關ニ配布シアリ)

(h) 蝸牛。獵獲鳥獸。「ムール」其他ノ生貝類及其罐詰

動物及動物質物件

- 一、馬、騾馬及驢馬(一三二ノ甲—一三五)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、大小家畜即チ食用牛、牝牛、牝牛、仔牝牛、若キ畜類、仔牛、豚、羊、山羊(一三六ノ甲—一四六)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、家禽類(八三)千九百十四年九月十八日—家禽ハ生死ヲ問ハス食料品トシテ輸出ヲ禁止ス獵獲鳥類ハ之ニ反シ新令發布マテ自由ニ輸出スルヲ得
- 一、軍用及警察用犬(一四八ノ甲)千九百十四年十二月十八日
- 一、仔牛ノ胃腑—但シ新鮮ナルモノ若クハ乾燥セルモノ(一四九)千九百十五年十一月十六日
- 一、天然粉狀凝乳酸、凝乳酸ノ越幾斯及其他ノ製品(一四九、一〇七二)千九百十五年十月

一月十六日

一、骨及骨粉(動物ヨリ製シタル肥料及粕)ノ部參照)

一、蠟(「脂、油及蠟」ノ部參照)

家畜飼養料、臥藁及種子

- 一、各種馬糧、乾草、糠、葡萄實及諸果實ノ渣(「ドライグ」、家畜飼養用磷酸石灰等(二二一ノ甲、二二二—二二〇、六〇九)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、各種ノ敷藁及雜藁(二二一ノ甲及乙)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、種子(二〇三—二〇五)千九百十四年九月十八日

肥料

- 一、人造肥料即チ硝酸鹽、硝酸加里、硝酸曹達、硝酸石灰、硝酸「アムモニア」(一六三)千九百十四年十一月二十七日
- 一、精製セサル磷酸鹽及磷塊石(一六五)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、「トマス」磷酸鹽(一六六)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、炭酸加里製肥料。「スタッスフルト」鹽粕(一六七)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、人造肥料即チ骨粉。酸性磷酸鹽。精製セル磷酸鹽及磷塊石(一六九)千九百十四年九月十八日
- 一、既ニ肥料用其他ニ使用セル硫酸(一七〇)千九百十四年十一月十六日
- 一、骨及骨粉(一六五)千九百十四年九月十八日—天然肥料、肥料土、灰、泥土、塵埃及



肥料用糞糶並ニ肥料製造用ノ屑ハ輸出ヲ禁止セス

一、皮、革及其製品

一、皮、革—生、鹽漬又ハ乾燥セルモノ、毛鞣セルモノ、鞣シタルモノ、裁縫ノ上組合シタルモノ(一七二—一七六)千九百十四年十月二十日—猫及兎ノ如キ粗質革(生、鹽漬若クハ乾燥セルモノ)ハ新令發布マテ自由ニ輸出スルコトヲ得

一、加工セサル各種ノ皮(一七四、一七七—一八四、一八六)千九百十四年十月二十日

一、皮製軍用器具及馬具類ノ粗製及完成部分品(一八七、一八八)千九百十四年十月二十日

一、普通ノ馬具類(一八八)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、各種ノ靴及其部分品(一九〇—二〇一)千九百十五年三月十六日

一、男子用皮製冬手套(二〇二)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、纖維類及其製品

一、軍隊用被服及器具—但シ其組成品ヲ除ク(番號省略)—製造完成シ一目シテ直ニ軍隊ノ被服及器具ニ使用シ得ト認メラルモノヲ謂フ—又純木綿製品(繙帶材料及稅率表第一一六一號ノ甲及乙中ニ記載シアルモノヲ除ク)ハ新令發布マテ許可ナクシテ輸出スルコトヲ得

一、晒シ又ハ晒ササル棉花(三四一及三四二)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、晒木棉綿—化學的ニ純良ナル衛生材料(三四五)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、亞麻、苧麻、黃麻、光麻、<sup>ラミ</sup>「マニラ」麻、其他之ニ類スル纖維及其屑(生、水ニ浸漬セル、皮ヲ剥キタル若クハ櫛リタル、梳リタル、晒シタル、染メタルモノ等)(三九六)甲ヨリ丁マテ)千九百十五年二月五日

一、羊毛(生、洗淨セル又ハ染メタルモノ)(四五五)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、羊毛屑、梳キ屑(四五六)千九百十四年十一月二十七日

一、人造羊毛(四五八)千九百十四年十一月二十七日

一、再梳セル羊毛(四五七)千九百十四年十月二十日

一、亞麻絲、苧麻絲、黃麻絲、光麻絲、<sup>ラミ</sup>「マニラ」麻絲其他之ニ類スル纖維及其屑(生、染色ヲ試ミタル灰汁ヲ以テ洗滌セル、「クレメー」シタル、晒シタル、染メタル、形付シタル、綯り返シタル又ハ小賣ノタメ調整シタルモノ)(絲卷ニ卷キ絲毬ト爲シ或ハ束ニ爲シタル)(三九七)甲—四〇四)千九百十五年二月五日及三月二日

一、毛絲(四六〇—四七〇)千九百十四年十月二十日

一、外科用絹縫絲(四四五)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、「テグス」—(衛生材料)(一八五)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、織物及其他製品

一、木綿、亞麻等ノ繙帶材料、千九百十四年九月十八日

一、囊製造用黃麻布(四〇五—四一三)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、織物其他ノ羊毛品(純羊毛若クハ混合品)千九百十四年九月十八日及十月二十日—



毛布及純毛若クハ混合絲ノ完成品ヲ含ム

一、運搬用空囊、千九百十四年九月十八日

一、綱及綱ノ細工物—亞麻、苧麻、黃麻、光麻、<sup>ラミ</sup>「マニラ」麻其他之ニ類スル纖維製品—及其屑但シ綱ヲ除ク(四二二、四二五)千九百十五年二月五日

一、纖維製靴ノ裏革(靴ノ部分品)(一九二)千九百十五年三月十六日

護謨及其代用品(稅率ニ依リ護謨ト看做サルヘキ硬化護謨「セルロイド」「スタビリソット」「ガラチット」及其製品ハ輸出禁止ノ部ニ入レス)

一、絕緣用「インヂアラパー」(五一六及次號)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、純護謨及混合物製品—諸車輛及自轉車用護謨製「タイヤ」類ヲ含ム(彈性織物ヲ除ク)(五一五—五二九)千九百十四年十月二十七日及千九百十五年一月二十二日

一、護謨液(九八八、一一五九ノ甲)千九百十四年九月十八日

建築用其他ノ木材及木製品

一、建築用其他ノ木材—加工セサル木材、粗製角材、挽割リタル木材、精製角材、接合材—(二二九—二三七、二四〇)千九百十五年四月六日—胡桃樹及秦皮樹

一、小銃用粗製及精製木材(二五〇、八一五)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、檜板。完成セル床板。秦皮樹製車轂及輞、梶棒(未完成ノモノニシテ單ニ鋸挽若クハ挽割リタルモノ)(二三九、二四二、二四九)千九百十五年二月十六日

製紙原料

一、棉花及亞麻襪襪、製紙用古綱具其他ノ屑類。刷損紙(二八八)千九百十四年十二月十四日

日

一、煮溶シタル襪襪(二八九)千九百十四年十二月十四日

一、高嶺土(六〇九)千九百十四年十二月十四日

一、精製松脂(「コロファン」)(九八九)千九百十四年十二月十四日

金屬及金屬製品

一、古鐵屑、鑄屑、削屑、鐵及古鐵ノ鑄屑—(七〇八、七一〇)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、古金屬—銅、鉛、亞鉛、錫、白銅、「アルミニウム」等ノ(八一四、八四〇、八四八、八五四、八五九、八六二、八六四、八七八)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、純「アルミニウム」及其合金—粗狀ノモノ、板、竿、薄板、綿等—(八六二—八六五)千九百十四年十一月二十七日

一、純「アルミニウム」若クハ其合金ノ各種製品(八六五、八六七)千九百十五年三月二日

一、硫化安質母尼、純安質母尼、(八七〇)千九百十四年十一月二十七日(「鑛物」ノ部参照)

一、鉛(粗狀ノモノ)、方鉛鑛、(八四〇)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、純鉛及其合金—板、圓板、竿、線、薄板等—(管ヲ除ク)(八四一—八四三ノ丙)千九百十四年一月二十七日

一、鐵(粗狀ノモノ)(七〇九、七一〇)千九百十四年九月十八日「鐵化合物」ノ項参照

一、鐵板及鋼鐵板—波狀ノモノ、縞ノアルモノ、彫線ノアルモノ、波狀鐵管等—(粗狀ノモノ、鍍鉛セルモノ、鍍錫セルモノ、亞鉛鍍セルモノ、漆ヲ塗リタルモノ等及其穿貫



セルモノ又一定ノ大サニ截切シタルモノ、穿孔セルモノ及凸起セルモノ等(七二五—七二七、七二八—七三二、七八七—七九〇、八〇二ノ乙、八七九、八八一、八八九)千九百十五年四月二十三日

一、黃鐵礦(硫化鐵)―化學品製造用原料ノ項參照

一、各種ノ鐵線及鋼線(七一九、七二二—七二四、七二八)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、鐵管―管ノ項參照

一、鐵軌條及鐵製小梁類―後ニ示セル軌條及小梁類ノ項參照

一、銅鑛、鉛鑛、方鉛鑛、硫化安質母尼(安質母尼鑛)及他ニ特定セサル粗狀ノ鑛(八一—八四、八四〇、八七五)千九百十五年四月六日

一、粗狀「フェロ、クロム」、粗狀「フェロ、マンガネーヅ」、粗狀「フェロ、ダンガステン」(七一〇)千九百十四年十一月二十七日―但シ「フェロ、シリシオム」ハ輸出禁止ニアラス

一、蹄鐵材料―軍用品ノ部參照

一、各種ノ「ケーブル」―軍用品ノ部參照

一、銅及其合金―粗狀ノモノ若クハ板、圓板、竿、線、薄板等(管ヲ除ク)(八一—八

一八)千九百十四年九月十八日及十一月二十七日

一、銅鑛―鑛ノ部參照

一、銅屑及古銅―古金屬ノ項參照

一、絶緣電線―軍用品ノ部參照

一、自動車發動機―軍用品ノ部參照

一、白銅及其合金―粗狀ノモノ若クハ板、竿、薄板、線等(管ヲ除ク)(八五九、八六〇)千九百十四年十一月二十七日

一、白銅鑛―鑛ノ項參照

一、白銅屑及古白銅―古金屬ノ項參照

一、内徑四〇「センチメートル」以下ノ鍛鐵管及鋼鐵管(七四二、七四四)千九百十五年四月二十三日

一、鐵道軌條(七三三—七三六)千九百十四年九月十八日轉轍器、轍、運搬シ得ヘキ鐵路及鐵道枕木等ニモ亦禁止ヲ適用ス

一、鐵製小梁(七一九、八九九)千九百十四年九月十八日―特別ナル鐵若クハ鋼製ノ小梁ニシテ其截面十二「センチメートル」以上ノモノニ限り新令發布マテ輸出ヲ禁止ス

一、武器―軍用品ノ部參照

一、薄片若クハ截切シタル鐵葉(七三一、七八八ノ乙)千九百十五年一月二十二日―鐵板及鋼板ノ項參照

一、亞鉛及其合金―粗狀ノモノ若クハ板、圓板、竿、線、薄板等(管ヲ除ク)(八四八—八五〇)千九百十四年九月十八日及十一月二十七日

一、亞鉛鑛―鑛ノ項參照

一、亞鉛屑及古亞鉛―古金屬ノ項參照



一、錫及其合金粗狀ノモノ若クハ板、圓板、竿、線、薄板等(管ヲ除ク)(八五三―八五五)千九百十四年九月十八日及十一月二十七日

一、錫鑛―鑛ノ項參照

一、錫屑及古錫―古金屬ノ項參照

一、諸車輛及自動車用電燈―軍用品ノ部參照

化學品製造原料及其製品

一、藥劑及消毒劑―軍用品ノ部中衛生材料ノ項參照

一、酒精、八十五度ノ酒精、「ブランデー」(變性セシモノヲ含ム)(一二五、一〇七〇)千九百十四年九月十八日―千九百十四年九月十八日附ノ政府令ニ據レハ酒精飲料ハ輸出禁止ニ屬セス

一、硝酸鹽及亞硝酸鉛(一〇〇六)千九百十四年十一月二十七日

一、「フエロシアン」化物及藏鐵鹽加里(一〇一九)

一、硝酸鹽及硝酸「カルシウム」(一〇二〇、一〇二二六)千九百十四年十一月十七日

一、鞣皮用諸材料―鞣皮、鞣皮用樹皮(二二五)千九百十四年十一月二十七日―何レノ聯邦政府令中ニモ特ニ記載ナシト雖モ沒食子「シユマツク」葉(丁列綿樹科植物)儲實ノ皮、「ウアロンネー」シタル)及之ニ類スル鞣皮用植物性材料ハ鞣皮用他ノ諸材料ト同一視シテ其輸出ヲ禁止ス

一、阿仙藥、「ガンビア」護謨、喜納(九八六)千九百十五年一月二十二日

一、單寧(澱酸)沒食子酸及他ノ類似品(一〇五四)千九百十四年十一月二十七日―藥局用

單寧ノ藥劑トシテ輸出ヲ禁止ス他ノ類似品ハ「ガラミニック」酸ヲ含ム

一、單寧ヲ含メル物質越幾斯(液體及固體)(一〇五五)千九百十四年十一月二十七日

一、護謨液(九八八、一一五九ノ甲)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、鐵及鋼ヲ煉クニ用フル粉(一〇二二)―白鐵(八一七)モ亦輸出禁止ノ部ニ入ル

一、精製松脂(「コロファン」)及「レシナ、アゲンヂア」(九八九、九九二)千九百十四年十二月十四日―漆及鱗甲ノ項參照

一、鹽酸加里(一〇二一)千九百十五年三月二日―藥局用ノモノヲ含ム(藥劑及消毒劑ノ項參照)

項參照)

一、木醋酸石灰(一〇二二)千九百十五年二月二十二日

一、生及精製樟腦(九八二、九八三、九九九、一〇五二)千九百十五年三月十六日

一、靴匠用糊(「維納糊」(植膠)(一〇七四)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、人造肥料―肥料ノ部參照

一、硫酸銅及「フンシウォレンス」ト稱スル產物、「アムモニア」硫酸銅、硫酸銅ヲ含メル滑

石(一〇四四)千九百十五年三月二日―酢及醋酸ニシテ純醋酸一割二分以下ヲ含ムモノ

ハ飲料トシテ千九百十四年九月十八日附政府令ニ據リ其輸出ヲ禁止セス

一、亞硝酸曹達(一〇二六)千九百十四年十一月二十七日

一、「サルチル」酸曹達(一〇二八)千九百十五年四月二十三日



瑞西國法令

八八六

- 一、白磷及赤磷、無晶形磷(一〇二九、一〇三〇)千九百十五年四月六日
- 一、「セキシユルフェール」磷(一〇〇八)千九百十五年四月二十三日
- 一、硝石(一六三、一〇二〇)千九百十四年九月十八日及十一月二十七日(藥局用ノモノヲ含ム)
- 一、酸類即チ生若クハ精製セル焦臭ヲ有スル醋酸(一〇五一)千九百十五年一月二十二日
- 一、酢、醋酸及酢ノ精<sup>エツセンス</sup>但シ純醋酸一割二分以上ヲ含ムモノ(一三二)千九百十五年一月二十二日
- 一、澆酸、沒食子酸、「ガラミニック」酸(鞣皮用材料ノ項參照)
- 一、硝酸、硫酸又ハ鹽酸トノ混合酸(一〇三四)千九百十四年十一月二十七日
- 一、鹽酸(一〇三五)千九百十四年十一月二十七日
- 一、硫酸、亞鉛酸(水ニ溶解セルモノ、壓榨セルモノ及液狀ノモノ)(一〇一七、一〇三六)千九百十四年十一月二十七日
- 一、既ニ肥料用及其他ニ使用セル硫酸(一七〇、一〇三六、一〇三七)千九百十五年二月十六日
- 一、硫磺酸、「グイトリナル」油(發煙硫酸)(一〇三七)千九百十四年十一月二十七日
- 一、「ガレイック」酸、「ガレ井ン」油類ノ部參照
- 一、家畜用食鹽、鹽水、海水(食料品及飼用品トシテ輸出ヲ禁止ス(四八一五〇)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、藥局用鹽(藥劑ノ部參照)

一、硝酸鹽及亞硝酸鹽(硝石及硝酸「カルシウム」ノ項參照)

一、錫鉛(次ヲ看ヨ)

一、「ラック、アン、エカイユ」(粉狀ノモノヲ含ム)(九九〇、一〇五七)千九百十五年三月二日

一、硫黃(九九三、九九四)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、硫化依的兒<sup>エーテル</sup>(藥劑ノ部參照)

一、黃鐵礦(硫化鐵)(七〇七)千九百十四年十一月二十七日

一、硫化「ガヂオム」(一〇二五)千九百十五年四月二十三日

一、金屬鐵貼用粉及板(一〇四八)

一、煨燒シ又ハ結晶セル曹達(一〇三九、一〇四〇)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、澱粉及澱粉末(一〇七八—一〇八一ノ乙)千九百十四年九月十八日(靴匠用糊ノ項參照(各種澱粉(粗製、精製及焙炒セルモノ、糊精、「レイオコム」、澱粉護謨等ヲ謂フ))

一、石炭脂(九九一)千九百十五年一月二十二日

一、喜笑瓦斯(壓搾セルモノ及液狀ノモノ)(一〇一七)千九百十四年十一月二十七日

一、各種ノ木脂(九九一、九九六)千九百十五年四月六日

一、硫酸礬土、水化礬土(一〇四一)千九百十五年四月五日

一、錫鹽(一〇四七)千九百十五年四月六日

瑞西國法令

八八七



生及加工シタル油脂及蠟

一、鑛油「コールター」及脂性油「安息油、石油、石油殘滓、「ナフタ」等(六四三ノ乙、一〇六五ノ乙、一一二六、一一二八及其他)千九百十四年九月十八日」「ナフタリン」、「パラフィン」、「セレゲン」、「ワセリン」及「ワセリン」油等ヲ含ムル軍用品ノ部中衛生材料ノ項參照

一、工業用動植物性脂及油(一一一五—一一二一、一一三三、一一三四及其他)千九百十四年十二月一日「就中」「ラノリン」、亞麻油、罌粟油(以上煮タルモノ)油入「ロニシ」、工業用蓖麻子油(藥局用ノモノハ輸出ヲ禁止セラレタル藥劑ニ屬ス)土耳其產油(アドリアノブル)及其他「シユルフオリシナット」、「ステアリン」、「デグラー」、「オレフィン」、「オレイック」酸等ヲ謂フ

一、塗脂用ニ調製シタル各種ノ脂及油(一一三二)千九百十四年十二月一日  
 一、的列竝油 精 (九九五)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、各種ノ蠟燭「基督降誕祭樹木用ノ蠟燭ヲ除ク(一一三五、一一三六)千九百十四年十月十四日

一、各種ノ石鹼(一一四一、一一四二)千九百十四年十二月十四日

一、洗濯用諸物品(一一三八、一一三九)千九百十四年十二月十四日「フェットラウヂンメル」、「ワッシプルウエル」等ヲ謂フ

一、植物、動物及鑛物性蠟「生又ハ晒シタル、染メタル若クハ他ニ加工シタルモノヲ謂フ

フ(一一二二—一一二五、一一二九、一一三二)千九百十五年四月二十三日及其前ノ

府令ニ依ル

一、食料品トシテ輸出ヲ禁止シタル食用脂及油(七二—七五、九三ノ戊—九七ノ乙)千九百十四年九月十八日

雜 品

一、各種燃料即チ石炭、褐炭、「コークス」、煉炭、薪其他(二一九、二二一—二二三、六四三ノ甲、六四四—六四六)千九百十四年九月十八日

一、生及粒狀ノ「カルボリン」粒狀(六二九)千九百十四年十一月二十七日

一、電池「軍用品」ノ部參照

一、雲母「薄片狀、板狀、卵形若クハ矩形ニシテ(割剝セル雲母)糊集セサルモノヲ謂フ(六三三)千九百十五年三月二日

一、「コルニユ」炭(六五)千九百十五年一月二十二日

一、石製墨坭(六六)千九百十五年三月十八日

千九百十五年六月十四日附瑞西聯邦政府令ヲ以テ定メタル輸出禁止品

瑞西聯邦政府ノ政務部ノ建議ニ基キ左ノ條項ヲ裁決ス

第一條 千九百十四年九月十八日、十月二十日及二十七日、十一月二十七日、十二月一日及十四日、千九百十五年一月二十二日、二月五日及十六日、三月二日及十六日、四月六



日及二十三日ニ決定セル輸出禁止ヲ左記諸品ニ適用ス

- 一、加工セザル荻葉、其莖及幹(稅率表第一〇九號ノ甲)
- 一、樽詰ノ純良葡萄酒(酒精ノ強度十五度マテノモノ)及葡萄ノ榨汁(一一七ノ甲)
- 一、既ニ使用セル木製若クハ鐵板製石油樽及油樽(二五五及舊番號ノ七八八―七九〇)
- 一、木綿屑―梳リタル若クハ護謨引セルモノ共(三四四、三四二、三四六)
- 一、菱苦土石(天然炭酸「マガネシア」(六二五及六二六)
- 一、懷中電燈用炭心(六二七)
- 一、登山用靴ノ鐵釘(七七六)
- 一、鐵若クハ鋼鐵製「ルーマン、ア、ピル」及其部分品(八〇三―八〇九)
- 一、左ニ示セル諸金屬若クハ其合金ヨリ成ル未完成又ハ完成セル諸製品(管ヲ含ム)
- 銅(八一九、八二〇―八二二及八二九―八三九ノ乙)
- 鉛(八四三、八四四―八四七)
- 亞鉛(八四九、八五一、八五二)
- 錫(八五五、八五六―八五八ノ丙)
- 白銅(八六〇、八六一)
- 但シ機械、機具及諸車輛(一―二部A及B)掛時計、置時計、懷中時計、器具類(一―三部A及B)等ハ其未タ曾テ輸出ヲ禁止セラレタルコトアラサルモノハ之ヲ除外ス
- 一、「フェロセリガム」(八七八)

一、瓦斯運搬用鍛鐵若クハ鋼鐵製容器(八八一)

一、電力變壓器(八八四ノ甲―八九八ノ甲)及其部分品(番號省略)

一、新ナル若クハ既ニ使用セル鐵製旋盤類及其部分品(八九四ノ丙―八九八ノ乙、六及九)

一、内科及外科用機械器具(九三八)

一、檢温器及之ニ使用スル玻璃(九四七、六九三及六九四ノ丙)

一、各種鞣皮用材料―天然及人造ノモノ竝ニ生及加工セルモノニシテ「硫酸」「クローム」及其溶液ヲ含ム(既ニ輸出ヲ禁止セラレタルコトナキモノハ之ヲ除外ス)

一、藥局用動植物性原料―生若クハ何等カ加工セルモノ(九六六、九六七)

一、藥局用動植物性原料―蒸發ニ依リ凝集セル植物液、香油、樹脂及護謨脂、加工セザル脂肪質ノ油(九六八)

一、化學工業用諸原料―「ムーツス、ガスランド」、「プシリガム」種子(九八五)、枸橼液(九八七)、各種ノ護謨(九八八)、「コパル」、「ダマル」、「サンダラック」脂及其他護謨脂(晒シタルモノヲ含ム)、蒸溜セル樹脂(九九〇)、工業用軟質脂(加工モサル瀝青、乾燥セル松脂、的列並油、「ガリオボ」等)(九九一及九九二)明記セサル此種ノ物質(九九九)

一、明礬(一〇〇二)

一、硼砂(一〇二四)

一、苛性加里(一〇三二)



一、可溶性玻璃(一〇四五)

一、蟻酸(二〇五一)

一、各種ノ加工セサル樹脂(麥酒釀造家及靴匠用瀝青)一粉狀ノ脂ヲ含ム(二〇五七)

一、「コールター」、石炭等ヨリ製造セル染料及「アニリン」染料製造用補助材料即チ「ベチ

ヅル」、「クロロベンヅル」、「ナフタリン」、「アントラセーヌ」、炭酸、「トルオル」、安息酸

等(一〇六五ノ甲)

一、「アニリン」及生「アニリン」、「アニリン」油、「アニリン」鹽(一〇六六ノ甲)

一、染料製造用「アニリン」化合物即チ「トルネヂン」、「ヂメチールアニリン」等(一〇六六

ノ乙)

一、「フタアル」酸、「レゾルチン」(一〇六七)

一、工業用鶏卵及血ノ蛋白及鶏卵ノ黄味(一〇七一)

一、各種ノ磨キ蠟(床板磨キ蠟ヲ含ム)、皮ニ用フル黒汁及油、磨洗用石鹼及「チック」、他

ニ明示セサル的列竝油ヲ加ヘタル脂肪類似品

一、懐中電燈及箱其他ノ部分品(一一五一)

第二條 本令ハ千九百十五年六月十五日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

西班牙國法令



## 西班牙國法令

### 第一 輸出禁止品ノ件

○西國輸出禁止品(十月二十二日官報) 本件ニ關シ在同國臨時代理公使堀口九萬一ヨリ本年八月二十六日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(本年四月二十二日本欄内參看)(外務省)

西班牙國政府ハ八月二十五日附官報ヲ以テ左記物品ノ輸出ヲ禁止セリ

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 一、「モーリス、アロエ、墨西哥「シザル」、東阿非利加「シザル」、<br>「ヘネケン」等ノ各種纖維 | 一、加工黑鉛                |
| 一、羊毛屑及綿屑   | 一、「タンクステン」            |
| 一、「アムモニア」  | 一、過磷酸鹽石灰及其他ノ<br>礦物性肥料 |
|  | 一、木炭                  |
|  | 一、甜菜種子                |



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各交戰國戰費及財源要覽

(大藏省理財局國庫課大正四年十二月十五日調)

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各交戰國戰費及財源要覽

英國

甲、臨時事件費

第一、臨時事件費豫算額

所屬年度		議會提出日		金額	
一九一四年度		第一回	一九一四年八月六日	一〇〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	磅
		第二回	〃 十一月十六日	二二五,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	
		第三回	一九一五年三月一日	三七,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	
計				三六二,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	
一九一五年度		第一回	一九一五年三月一日	二五〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	
		第二回	〃 六月十五日	二五〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	
		第三回	〃 七月二十日	一五〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	
		第四回	〃 九月十五日	二五〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	
		第五回	〃 十一月十一日	四〇〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	
計				一,三〇〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	

英國

第一、臨時事件費豫算額  
 第一回 一九一四年八月六日 一〇〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇  
 第二回 〃 十一月十六日 二二五,〇〇〇,〇〇〇  
 第三回 一九一五年三月一日 三七,〇〇〇,〇〇〇  
 計 三六二,〇〇〇,〇〇〇  
 一九一五年度  
 第一回 一九一五年三月一日 二五〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇  
 第二回 〃 六月十五日 二五〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇  
 第三回 〃 七月二十日 一五〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇  
 第四回 〃 九月十五日 二五〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇  
 第五回 〃 十一月十一日 四〇〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇  
 計 一,三〇〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇







英國

一九一五年六月三十日  
 〃 七月二十八日  
 〃 八月二十五日  
 〃 九月二十九日  
 〃 十月二十日

五一、〇四三、四九一  
 五三、一五七、九一〇  
 四五、六五五、三三二  
 三一、二八六、七四二  
 一八、八九五、七八一

四

第二、大藏省證券

英國ノ大藏省證券ニ二種アリ一ハ「パブリック、テンダー」ニヨリ發行總額ヲ定メ發行ス  
 ルモノニシテ他ハ一九一五年四月十日以降發行總額ヲ定ムルコトナクシテ應募者ノ申込  
 アルニ任セ隨時發行スルモノナリ今其各ニ付發行額ヲ示セハ左ノ如シ  
 (一) 「テンダー」ニヨル發行分

第一回	第二回	第三回
一九一四年八月十九日	八月二十六日	九月十六日
一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 <sup>磅</sup>	一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	七、五〇〇、〇〇〇
五ヶ月	六ヶ月	六ヶ月
平均割引歩合 三 <sup>パ</sup> / <sub>四</sub>	三 <sup>三</sup> / <sub>四</sub>	二 <sup>二</sup> / <sub>三</sub>
現在額(磅) 一九一五年三月二十二日償還	〃 二月二十八日償還	〃 三月十九日償還

第四回	第五回	第六回	第七回	第八回	第九回	第十回	計
十月七日	十月二十一日	十一月四日	一九一五年二月二十三日	三月三十一日	四月六日	四月十三日	
一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
六ヶ月	六ヶ月	六ヶ月	六ヶ月	六ヶ月	六ヶ月	六ヶ月	
三 <sup>三</sup> / <sub>六</sub>	三 <sup>三</sup> / <sub>四</sub>	三 <sup>三</sup> / <sub>六</sub>	一 <sup>一</sup> / <sub>八</sub>	二 <sup>二</sup> / <sub>六</sub>	三 <sup>三</sup> / <sub>三</sub>	三 <sup>三</sup> / <sub>三</sub>	
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	一〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
四月十日償還	四月二十四日償還	五月七日償還	八月二十七日償還	十月六日償還	十月十日償還	十月十七日償還	

英國

期  
 一九一五年五月一日

現

在  
 五五、八六九、〇〇〇<sup>磅</sup>

五



〃	一九一五年五月二十九日	一三二、二四五、〇〇〇
〃	六月十九日	一七五、二〇六、〇〇〇
〃	七月三十一日	一七三、三八四、〇〇〇
〃	八月二十八日	一七〇、三六三、〇〇〇
〃	九月十八日	一八二、二七三、〇〇〇
〃	十月十六日	二一九、〇二五、〇〇〇

第三、國庫債券

國庫債券ノ發行ハ只一回ナリ今其發行額及條件ヲ示スコト左ノ如シ

發行額	五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅
發行方法	「テンダー」發行
募集期間	自一九一五年三月五日 至三月十日
利率	三分
償還期限	一九二〇年三月二十四日(五年)
拂込方法	申込ノ際二磅殘部ハ三月十九日及三月二十九日ニ分割拂込
申込總額	七二、七九八、九〇〇磅
平均應募價格	九五磅一八一

乃右兩種合計 二二九、〇二五、〇〇〇磅ナリ

第四、公債

- 使途
- 一、四月五日滿期一九一〇年發行國庫債券一八、五〇〇、〇〇〇磅ノ償還
  - 二、三月十九日滿期一九一四年九月十六日發行大藏省證券七、五〇〇、〇〇〇磅ノ償還
  - 三、殘額二一、七〇〇、〇〇〇磅ハ臨時事件費

種類	賣出及 締切日	發行許可額	應募額	利率	發行價格	償還期限	拂込方法	特別利益
軍第一回 債事	一九一四年十一月十八日賣出 同二十四日締切	三〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅	不發表	三%	五、日償還	一九二八年三月一日	申込ノ日ヨリ一九一五年四月二十六日迄十一日二分劃拂込	英蘭銀行ハ一年三月一日迄一分安リ利率ヲ以テ本公債擔保ニシテ發行價格迄貸付



第二回  
軍公債事

一九一五年六月十一日賣出、同日現	金應募締	切、同十	月三十日換	證券交換	申達締切	同十、月	三十日小	口(五磅	以下)申	達締切
無制限										
六〇〇、六一四、〇〇〇										
内小口申込九 月四日迄ノ分										
三〇、六一四、〇〇〇磅ヲ含 〇〇〇磅ヲ含 △尙右ノ内ニ ハ證券交換申 込額ヲ含マズ										
四三二〇〇										
一九二五年申込ノ日										
年迄据置										
一九四五迄九回ニ										
年償還										
分割拂込										
ヨリ十月二十六日										
申込ノ日										
本公債ニ										
現金募入										
又ハ所有										
者トナリ										
タルモノ										
ハ全額拂										
込濟ノ後										
其所有額										
ノ範圍内										
ニ於テ第										
一回軍事										
公債、コ										
ンソル及										
年公債										
ヲ以テ本										
公債ト交										
換ヲ許ス										

乃チ軍事公債發行額ハ第一回及第二回ヲ併ハセ合計九五〇、六一四、〇〇〇磅ナルガ尙  
 コノ外ニ本年十月佛國ト連帶ニテ米國ニ於テ募集シタル五億弗ノ共同公債アリテ募集  
 金ハ兩國政府ノ聲明スル如ク直接之ヲ軍需品代價ノ仕拂ニ使用セサルコト、ナレルモ  
 結局ハソレ丈兩國政府ノ戰時資力ヲ増加スルモノニ相違ナキヲ以テ右募集金ノ半額五  
 千萬磅ハ之ヲ兩國ノ戰費財源中ニ加算セサルヘカラス依ツテ英國ノ公債發行額ハ左ノ  
 通りトナルヘシ

内地發行軍事公債  
英佛共同公債分擔額

九五〇、六一四、〇〇〇  
 五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇  
 一、〇〇〇、六一四、〇〇〇

因ニ英佛共同公債ノ條件左ノ如シ

賣出日	十月十五日一般賣出
發行額	五〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇弗(一〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅)
利率	英佛引受各五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅
償還期限	五分、四月十五日及十月十五日ノ二回仕拂 五ヶ年即一九二〇年十月十五日、但シ一九二〇年四月十五日以前ニ 於テ所有者ノ希望ニ依リ本公債發行ノ時ヨリ十五ヶ年据置二十五ヶ 年償還ノ四分半公債ト交換スルノ特權ヲ與フ
發行價格	九八、
政府手取	九六、
拂込期日	應募者ハ十月二十九日ニ全額ヲ拂込ムカ又ハ同日五割、十二月三日 ニ殘額ヲ拂込ムコトヲ得但シ下受人ハ第一回十月十五日二割五分、 第二回十一月十五日二割五分、第三回十二月十五日五割

第五、増税

(一) 一九一四年度増税額

英國



英國

一九二四年十二月二十七日ノ財政法ニヨル増税額(但シ十二月以降四ヶ月分)左ノ如シ

税種	金額
一、所得税	一、一〇〇、〇〇〇
二、所得税附加税	一、五〇〇、〇〇〇
三、麥酒	二、〇五〇、〇〇〇
四、茶輸入税	九五〇、〇〇〇
計	一、五五〇、〇〇〇

(二) 一九一五年度増税額

一九一五年度ノ増税ニ二種アリ一ハ一九一四年十一月二十七日ノ財政法ニヨルモ  
ノ(全年分)、他ハ本年九月三十日ニ議會ノ協賛ヲ經タルモノ(半年分)是ナリ乃左  
ノ如シ

税種	一九一四年十一月二十七日 財政法 (全年分)	一九一五年九月三十日 議會協賛 (半年分)
一、所得税	三、八七五〇、〇〇〇	一、一、二七四、〇〇〇
二、所得税附加税	六、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	二、一五〇、〇〇〇

税種	一九一四年十一月二十七日 財政法 (全年分)	一九一五年九月三十日 議會協賛 (半年分)
三、戰時利益税	二〇、二五〇、〇〇〇	六、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
四、關稅及消費税	一七、〇五〇、〇〇〇	一、一、五〇〇、〇〇〇
内砂糖税		五、三六〇、〇〇〇
麥酒税	三、二〇〇、〇〇〇	二、二五〇、〇〇〇
茶税		二、五五〇、〇〇〇
烟草税		一、三、四〇〇、〇〇〇
其他		
計	六五、一〇〇、〇〇〇	三〇、九二四、〇〇〇

増税額合計

九六、〇二四、〇〇〇 磅

然ルニ本年九月マッケンナノ議會演說ニヨレハ一九一四年十一月ノ増税收入額ハ目  
下六八、五〇〇、〇〇〇 磅ヲ生スヘキ見込ナル由ナルニ付増税額合計ヲ下ノ如ク改ム  
一九一六年度増税額 九九、四二四、〇〇〇 磅

税種	一九一五年九月三十日 議會協賛 (全年分)
一、所得税	三、七、四〇〇、〇〇〇

英國



計	二、所得稅附加稅	九、六八五、〇〇〇
	三、戰時利益稅	三〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
	四、關稅及消費稅	二五、〇七〇、〇〇〇
	內 砂 糖	一一、七〇〇、〇〇〇
	茶 稅	四、五〇〇、〇〇〇
	烟 草 稅	五、一〇〇、〇〇〇
	其 他 稅	三、七七〇、〇〇〇
計		一〇二、一五五、〇〇〇

第六、其他ノ財源

- (一) 一九二四年度 減債基金繰入額 二、七五〇、〇〇〇磅
  - (二) 一九一五年度 減債基金繰入額 一、九八〇、〇〇〇磅
- 郵便料金ノ引上ニヨリ(一九一五年九月三十日) 議 會 協 賛

第七、財源調達額合計

財源種別	金額	備考

(一) 英蘭銀行借上金	一八、八九五、〇〇〇	一九一五年十月二十日現在
(二) 大藏省證券現在額	二二九、〇二五、〇〇〇	同前
(三) 國庫債券發行額	二九二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	發行額五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅 ノ手取額ヨリ一九一〇年國庫 債券一八、五〇〇、〇〇〇磅償 還額ヲ除ク
(四) 公債發行額	九八一、一一四、〇〇〇	手取額
(五) 増 稅 額	一一四、九二四、〇〇〇	一九一四及一九一五兩年度豫 算額
(六) 其他(減債基金繰入及 郵便料金引上)	四、七三〇、〇〇〇	
合 計	一、三七七、八八八、〇〇〇	

今之ヲ明年二月央迄ノ臨時事件費豫算額一、六六二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅ニ比スルニ調達  
未濟額ハ二二七、〇〇〇、〇〇〇磅ナリ



甲、臨時事件費

第一、臨時事件費豫算額

佛國ニ於テハ一九一五年度豫算ニ於テ平時及戰時費豫算ヲ區別セサルヲ以テ精確ニ臨時事件費ヲ算出スルコト不可能ナリ故ニ茲ニハ一九一四年度ノ臨時事件費ト一九一五年度ノ總豫算額ヨリ平時支出ニ屬スルモノトシテ前年度平時豫算額ヲ控除シタル殘額トノ合計ヲ以テ開戦以來ノ臨時事件費ト見做シタリ

(一) 一九一四年度臨時事件費豫算額

期	間	一般豫算	附屬豫算	計
自一九一四年八月	十二月	六,四七七,三九,〇〇九 <small>法</small>	一〇,五九四,〇〇〇 <small>法</small>	六,四六七,九三,〇〇九 <small>法</small>

(二) 一九一五年度臨時事件費豫算額

先ツ同年度ノ平時戰時費合併總豫算額ヲ示セハ左ノ如シ

期	間	一般豫算	附屬豫算	計
---	---	------	------	---

自一九一五年一月	六月	八,八二五,三六,四〇七 <small>法</small>	四,七三三,四一,三六四 <small>法</small>	九,二九八,七〇,五七一 <small>法</small>
自九七月	十二月	五,六〇五,六三,〇三三	三,三四三,四六,九四〇	五,九三九,九七七,〇七三
自十二月	計	六,二五四,六三,八七一	四,二五,三三,六五〇	六,六七九,八七一,五二一
自一九一五年一月	計	二〇,六八五,五八,四二一	一,二三三,〇三,八五四	二二,九八八,五五四,二六五

右ノ中ヨリ平時豫算額ヲ假リニ前年度ト同一ト見テ前年度ノ戰前豫算額五、一九一、六四三、〇八五法ヲ控除シタルモノ一六、七二六、九一一、一三〇法ヲ以テ一九一五年度臨時事件費トス

(三) 開戦以來本年末迄ノ臨時事件費豫算額ハ乃二三、一九四、八三四、一八九法トナル

第二、外國政府貸付額

(一) 貸付現在額

二期	日	現在額
一九一五年五月十五日		三四八、 <small>百万法</small>



〃 八月三十一日

六四八、

(二) 貸付承認額

法	律	承	認	額
一九一四年十二月二十六日附				三六〇、五 <small>百方法</small>
一九一五年四月一日附				一、三五〇、〇

第三、一日平均事件費支出額

(一) 臨時事件費(豫算額ニヨル)

開戰以來一九一五年末迄臨時事件費(十七ヶ月間)

二三、一九四、八百方法

一ヶ月平均事件費

一、三六四、四

一日平均事件費

四五、四

(二) 陸海軍費(實際支出額ニヨル、但シ開戰初月ニ於ケル動員費及軍需品徵發費ヲ除ク)

期

間

一ヶ月平均支出額

一日平均支出額

一九一四年自八  
至十二月

八八〇、百方法

二九、三百方法

一九一五年自一  
至六月

一、二〇〇、

三六、六

〃 自七  
至八月

一、三〇〇、

四三、三

〃 自九  
至十二月

一、五〇〇、

五〇、〇

總平均

一、二四二、

三八、〇

乙、財源調達額

第一、佛蘭西銀行及「アルゼリ」銀行戰費借上金

(一) 佛蘭西銀行借上金

月	日	借上金現在高
一九一四年七月二十三日		<small>百方法</small>
〃 十月一日		二、一〇〇、〇
〃 十二月十五日		三、六〇〇、〇







法律及統令	發行限度
一九一一年十二月二十九日附法律	六八〇〇 <small>百方法</small>
一九一四年八月五日附法律	一二、〇〇〇
一九一五年五月十一日附統令	一五、〇〇〇

(二) 「アルゼリー」銀行借上金

月 日	借上金現在額
一九一五年五月三十一日	二五、〇六二、五〇〇 <small>法</small>
〃 七月三十一日	五〇、一二五、〇〇〇
〃 九月三十日	七五、一八七、五〇〇

備考 「アルゼリー」銀行戰費貸上限度及銀行券發行限度ハ戰後左ノ如ク擴張セラレタリ

一、戰費貸上限度擴張表

契約日 附	確認法律	貸上限度額
一九一一年十一月三十日 藏相、總裁間契約	一九一四年八月五日ノ法律	一〇〇〇 <small>百方法</small>
一九一五年九月六日 同前	未確認	二〇〇

二、銀行券發行限度擴張表

法律	發行限度
一九一一年十二月二十九日	三〇〇、 <small>百方法</small>
一九一四年八月五日	四〇〇、

注意 爾後更ニ擴張セラレタルニ相違ナキモ金額分明セス

第二、大藏省證券及國防證券

左ハ大体ニ於テ九月十五日ノ現在ナリ



發行地	種類	賣出日	發行現在額	期限	利率	備考
内地	普通	一九二四年九月十四日	四六〇〇〇,〇〇〇	六ヶ月	一分	戰爭開始當時(一九一四年八月一日)現在額ハ四二七,〇〇〇,〇〇〇シテ本年七月三十一日現在ニ於テハ上記ノ額トナレリ
内地	大藏省	以前	法	未滿年	四分	但シ利率ニツイテ三月期限分ハ一九一四年十二月二十一日以降四分ニ改定
内地	國防	一九一四年九月十四日以降	七五三,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	三ヶ月	五分	「ロスチャイルド」家引受
倫敦	同	一九一四年十月十五日	五〇,四〇〇,〇〇〇	一ケ年	五分	「ナシヨナル、シチー、バンク」引受
紐育	同	一九一四年十月末	五、八〇〇,〇〇〇	一ケ年	六分	「英蘭銀行引受
倫敦	同	一九一五年一月九日	二五、二〇〇,〇〇〇	一ケ年	五分	
紐育	同	一九一五年四月	一五、四七五,〇〇〇	一ケ年	九分	(發行價格)
計			八三〇八,〇〇〇,〇〇〇		五分	「モルガン」、「ナシヨナル、シチー」、「フアースト、ナシヨナル」引受

備考 國防證券(大藏省證券ヲ含ム)發行限度左ノ如ク擴張セラレタリ

根據法令	發行限度
一九一四年七月十五日法律	六〇〇
〃 〃 〃 九月一日統令	九四〇
〃 〃 〃 十二月三日統令	一、四〇〇
〃 〃 〃 十二月二十六日法律	二、五〇〇
一九一五年二月十日法律	三、五〇〇
〃 〃 〃 三月二十七日法律	四、五〇〇
〃 〃 〃 五月十八日法律	六、〇〇〇
〃 〃 〃 八月七日法律	七、〇〇〇

第三、國防債券

國防債券現在額並ニ其條件左ノ如シ

月	日	現在額
一九一五年	二月二十八日	四二八



〃	一九一五年三月四日	六〇〇	
〃	三月十七日	一、〇六〇	
〃	四月三十日	一、七五〇	
〃	五月三十一日	一、九八一	
〃	六月三十日	二、三七三	
〃	七月三十一日	二、六九五	
〃	八月三十一日	二、二四一	三分半公債ヲ以テスル應募額ヲ
〃	九月十五日	二、三八六	除ク 同前

(二) 條件

發行日 一九一五年二月二十五日以降  
 發行額 無制限  
 發行價格 九六、五〇  
 利率 五分 二月及八月ニ前拂  
 償還期限 一九二五年二月十六日(十ヶ年)但一九二〇年ヨリ全部又ハ一部ヲ償還スルコトヲ得  
 特別利益 本債券ハ一九一八年一月一日前ニ發行スル凡テノ國債ニ對シ其發行價格ニ已生ノ償還利得金ヲ加算シタルモノヲ以テ乗換フルコト

第四、公債

ヲ得

(一) 内國發行分

種類 永遠公債  
 賣出及締切日 一九一五年十一月二十五日賣出同十二月十五日締切  
 利率 五分  
 發行額 無制限  
 發行價格 八十七法二十五山  
 償還期限 ナシ、但シ一九三一年一月一日以後ハ政府ニ於テ償還スルコトヲ得  
 拂込方法 申込ト同時ニ全額拂込  
 備考 未タ締切ラサルヲ以テ應募額未定

(二) 外國發行分

外國發行分トシテハ本年十月十五日英國ト連帶ニテ米國ニテ發行シタル五億弗(二、五〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇法)ノ共同公債アルノミ、其中佛國分擔額一、二五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇法ナリ尙條件等ニ付テハ英國ノ部參照  
 第五、三分半償還公債拂込金  
 發行總額八億五百萬法中開戦後ノ拂込ト見ルヘキ額



佛國

二六

尙本公債ノ大部ハ國防債券ニ乘換ヘラレタリ故ニ本公債拂込金ヲ戰費財源ト見ルトキ  
ハ他方ニ於テ國防債券中本公債ヲ以テスル應募額ヲ控除ヒサルヘカラス  
第六、財源調達額合計

財源種別	金額	備考
(一)佛蘭西兩銀行借上金 「アルゼリ」	六、九七五 <small>百万法</small>	佛蘭西銀行借上金ハ十月二十一日現在 「アルゼリ」銀行借上金ハ九月三十日現在
(二)大藏省證券及國防證券現在額	八、三〇八	九月十五日現在
(三)國防債券發行額	二、三〇二	手取額九月十五日現在但シ三分半公債ヲ以テスル應募額ヲ除ク
(四)公債發行額	一、二〇〇	手取額但シ内地發行永遠公債ヲ含マス
(五)三分半償還公債拂込金	七〇〇	
計	一九、四八五	

右ヲ以テ本年十二月迄ノ臨時事件費二三、一九五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇法ニ比スルトキハ調  
達未済額三、七二〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇法ナリトス

露國

第一、臨時事件費  
甲、臨時事件費及歳入ノ缺陷額

(一) 臨時事件費豫算額

期間	要求額
自一九一四年度末戰	三、〇二〇 <small>百万留</small>
自一九一五年七月十五日首	三、九五二
計	六、九七一

(二) 臨時事件費支出額

期間	支出額
自一九一四年度末戰	二、二八〇 <small>百万留</small>

露國

二七



自一九一五年 同 一九一六年 計	年度 月 度 末 首	三、一七六 百方留	五、四五六
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(三) 開戦以降本年度末迄ノ支出見込額

期	間	支	出	額
自開 至一九一五年 同 一九一六年 計	六月 末 戰			
				五、四五六 百方留
				四、〇六六
				九、五二二

備考一九一五年七月以降支出額ハ(四)ノ一日平均事件費支出額ヲ基礎トシテ推算セリ  
 (四) 一日平均事件費支出額  
 開戦以來本年六月末迄ノ実績ニ依レハ一日平均事件費ハ千九百萬留ナリ

第二、歳入ノ缺陷額

年	度	缺	陷	額	備	考
一九一四年度	(決算上)			六七三、六 百方留	増税ニヨリ補填セラレタル金額ヲ含マス	
一九一五年度	(現計上)			五三六、七 三三六、〇	豫算上、増税及酒精値上ノ新財源ニヨル補填額	年度初四ヶ月間ノ歳入ノ實況ヲ基礎トシタル全年度減收見込額
計				一、五四六、三		

乙、財源調達額

露國政府ハ歳入ノ缺陷補填ハ國庫剩餘金、經費節約及増税ニ依リ戰費ハ公債財源ニヨルノ方針ヲ採レリ故ニ以下歳入ノ缺陷補填財源ト戰費財源トヲ區別ス

第一、歳入ノ缺陷補填財源

- (イ) 一九一四年度分財源
  - 國庫剩餘金 五六〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇留
  - 經費節約 一六八、五〇〇、〇〇〇
- (二)(一) 内譯

露國 一九一四年度歳出施行豫算額 三、六一三、五〇〇、〇〇〇  
 二九



露國

全	修正豫算額	三、三三〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
差引	節約額	二八三、五〇〇、〇〇〇
外二	追加豫算額	一一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
再差引	純減少額	一六八、五〇〇、〇〇〇
増稅額	計	二〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
計		九二八、五〇〇、〇〇〇

備考 右財源ヲ以テ前掲同年度歳入缺陷額六七三、六〇〇、〇〇〇留ニ比スルニハ、ソノ中増稅額二億留ヲ控除スルヲ要ス何トナレハ右歳入缺陷額中ニハ増稅ニヨル補填額ヲ除キアルヲ以テナリ

(口) 一九一五年度分財源  
(一) 増稅額 五〇二、六〇〇、〇〇〇留

稅種	收入見込額
直 接 稅	八六、七〇〇、〇〇〇
間 接 稅	九四、八〇〇、〇〇〇
港 船 渠 稅	三五、六〇〇、〇〇〇
及 電 信 稅	二七、五〇〇、〇〇〇
郵 便 稅	
計	五〇二、六〇〇、〇〇〇

棉 花 稅	旅 客 稅	貨 物 稅	計
三〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	四七、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	一八一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	五〇二、六〇〇、〇〇〇

(二) 酒精値上ニヨル 計 三四、一〇〇、〇〇〇留  
五三六、七〇〇、〇〇〇

(ハ) 一九一四年及一九一五年度分財源計算  
兩年度ノ歳入缺陷額ハ前掲ノ通り一、五四六、三〇〇、〇〇〇留ナルニ對シ 調達財源額

一九一四年度分 七二八、五〇〇、〇〇〇留  
一九一五年度分 五三六、七〇〇、〇〇〇  
計 一、二六五、二〇〇、〇〇〇

第二、戰費財源  
(一) 大藏省證券 乃尙將來ノ調達所要額ハ二八一、一〇〇、〇〇〇留ナリ

開戰以來大藏省證券發行額及現在額左ノ如シ



(イ) 露國  
內國發行分

回数	勅令日附	發行額	現在額	利率	期限
第一回	一九一四年八月五日	四億留		五分	六ヶ月
第二回	〃 十月十九日	四億留		五分	六ヶ月
第三回	一九一五年一月八日	五億留		五分	六ヶ月
第四回	〃 二月十九日	五億留		五分	六ヶ月
第五回	〃 二月十九日	五億留		五分	六ヶ月
第六回	〃 四月九日	四億留		五分	六ヶ月
第七回	〃 七月一日	五億留	五億留	五分	六ヶ月
第八回	〃 七月一日	五億留	五億留	五分	六ヶ月
第九回	〃 七月二十八日	五億留	五億留	五分	六ヶ月
第十回	〃 七月二十八日	五億留	五億留	五分	六ヶ月

(ロ) 外國發行分

第十一回	〃 七月二十八日	五億留	五億留	五分	六ヶ月
第十二回	〃 九月八日	十一億留	十一億留	五分	六ヶ月
計		六十三億留	四十億留		

內外現在額合計  
露國

回数	勅令日附	發行額	利率
第一回	一九一四年十月十九日	千二百萬磅	五分
第二回	〃 一月八日	四千萬磅	五分
第三回	〃 四月二十九日	二億留	五分
第四回	〃 六月二十三日	五千萬磅	五分
第五回	〃 九月二十二日	三千萬磅	五分
計		十五億二千萬留	

五十五億二千萬留



(二) 露國 國庫債券

	第一回	第二回	第三回	計
勅令日附	一九一四年九月九日	一九一五年四月九日	一九一五年八月二十七日	
發行額	三億留	三億留	二億留	八億留
利率	四分	四分	四分	
發行價格	面	面	面	面
償還期限	四ヶ年	四ヶ年	四ヶ年	四ヶ年

(三) 公債

	第一回	第二回
勅令日附	一九一四年十月十六日	一九一五年二月十九日
發行額	五億留	五億留
利率	五分	五分
發行價格	九二	九二
受價格	九二	九二
償還期限	一九一六年十一月ヨリ	一九一六年十一月ヨリ
償還方法	每年償還基金トシテ額ノ五分ト積立ツ	每年償還基金トシテ額ノ五分ト積立ツ

	第三回	第四回	計
勅令日附	五月七日	十一月十日	
發行額	十億留	十億留	二十億留
利率	五分	五分	
發行價格	九二	不明	
受價格	九二	不明	
償還期限	一九一六年十一月ヨリ	十ヶ年	
償還方法	一九二一年七月現在額ノ五分ト積立ツ		

(四) 其他ノ財源

- (イ) 佛國政府ヨリ借入契約額
- (ロ) 佛蘭西銀行ニ於テ佛國大藏省(證券割引ノ方法ニヨル) 紐育銀行團ニテ露國手形引受額
- (ハ) 一九一五年十月二十二日附勅令ヲ以テ在外國庫金補充ノタメ外國ニテ五十五億留迄ノ借入ヲ爲スヘク之レカメ磅、法及弗單位ノ大藏省證券必要額ヲ發行スヘキ旨發表シタリ
- (五) 戰費財源調達額合計

財源種別	金額	備考
(一) 大藏省證券現在額	五、五二〇	



(二) 國庫債券發行額	八五〇	
(三) 公債發行額	二、八七〇	三十億留ノ手取額但シ第四回公債ノ手取額ハ第三回公債ト同一ト假定シ計算セリ
(四) 其他佛國政府貸付金 紐育手形引受額	三〇〇	
計	九、五四〇	

今之ヲ本年未迄ノ臨時事件費見積額九、五二二百万留ニ比スルトキハ殆ント同一額ニ達セルコトヲ知ルヘシ

獨逸

甲、臨時事件費

第一、臨時事件費豫算額

第一回	一九一四年 八月四日法律	豫算金額	五、三〇〇 <small>百万</small>
第二回	十二月三日法律		五、〇〇〇
第三回	一九一五年 三月二十二日法律		一〇、〇四二
第四回	八月二十日議會協賛		一〇、〇〇〇
計			三〇、三四二

第二、一日平均事件費

(一) 自一九一四年八月二十ヶ月間  
至一九一六年三月臨時事件費總額

獨逸

三〇、三四二百万

三七



獨逸

- 一ヶ月平均事件費
- 一日平均事件費
- 最近ノ状態

- 一ヶ月平均支出額
- 一日平均支出額

乙、財源調達額

第一、開戦當時政府保有資金

資金種別	金額	貨幣種類
「スペインダウ」ノ「ヂュリヤス」塔下ノ戰時動員費積立金	一二〇 <small>百万</small>	全部金貨
一九一三年七月三日財政改正法律ニ基ク戰時動員費積立金	一二〇	金貨八五 <small>百万</small> 銀貨三五
其他保有金銀貨	六〇	不明
計	三〇〇	

第二、帝國銀行貸上高

一九一四年中ノ狀況左ノ如シ

種別	最高存在高	現在額	備考
大藏省證券及帝國手形ノ割引	九月末 二、三〇〇 <small>百万</small>	〇	第一回軍事公債募集金ニヨリ償還
戰時關稅手形ノ割引及擔保貸付	九月十五日 三一二	〇	同前

本年ニ入りテ後ノ狀況不明ナルモ大體ニ於テ軍事公債發行前ニ於テハ著シク増加シ公債發行後拂込金ノアルニ隨ヒ漸次消滅シ行クヲ常トセリ

第三、公債

種別	發行日	發行許可額	利率	發行價格	償還期限及償還期	拂込方法	應募額	利率
國庫債券	一九一四年九月九日	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 <small>圓</small>	五 <small>パーセント</small>	九七五〇 <small>パーセント</small>	四年据置 一九一八年償還	十月五日、 十月二十六日、 十月二十五日、 三月二十五日ノ 四回	一、三三九、七七、六〇〇 <small>圓</small>	五 <small>分</small> 六四
帝國公債	〃	無制限	五 <small>パーセント</small>	九七五〇	一九二四年迄 十年間据置償還期ノ定ナシ	十月五日、 十月二十六日、 十月二十五日、 三月二十二日ノ 四回	三、二二〇、九七三、八〇〇	五 <small>分</small> 三八

獨逸



獨逸

計	回第三	回第二	
	帝國公債	帝國公債	國庫債券
	九月四日	〃 〃	一九一五年二月二十七日
	無制限	無制限	無制限
	五、九、〇〇	五、九、五〇	五、九、五〇
	一九二四年迄 九年间据置償 還期ノ定ナシ	一九二四年迄 九年间据置償 還期ノ定ナシ	六年据置 一九二一年及 一九二二年ニ 四回ニ償還
	十月十八日、 十二月二十四日、 三月二十二日、 一月二十二日、 四回	五月二十四日、 六月二十二日、 七月二十日、 八月二十日、 五回	四月十四日、 五月二十四日、 六月二十日、 七月二十日、 八月二十日、 五回
	一、一〇一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	八、二八五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	七、七五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
	五、一五	五、三	五、二九
	二五、六二一、七〇一、五〇〇		

四〇

第四、國庫剩餘金

一九一四年度國庫剩餘金

第五、占領地課徵金

獨逸軍カ佛國及白耳義ノ占領地ニ課徵シタル金額左ノ如シ

二一九、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 麻

第六、財源調達額合計

獨逸

地名	課徵金額
ブラツセル	一六〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 麻
リエー	四〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
リエー	八、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
ブリエー	三六〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
リマンチエー	五、六〇〇、〇〇〇
アラミンチエー	四〇〇、〇〇〇
ラミンチエー	八〇〇、〇〇〇
ラミンチエー	五六〇、〇〇〇
ツル	八〇〇、〇〇〇
ツル	八〇〇、〇〇〇
テトル	八〇〇、〇〇〇
アトル	四〇〇、〇〇〇
計	九七七、七六〇、〇〇〇

四一



財源種別	金額	備考
(一) 開戰當時政府保有資金	三〇〇、〇 <small>百七麻</small>	
(二) 軍事公債發行額	二五、二五三、二	手取額
(三) 一九一四年度國庫剩餘金	二一九、〇	
(四) 占領地課徵金	九七七、七	
計	二六、七四九、九	

今之ヲ明年三月迄ノ戰費豫算額  
ニ比スルトキハ將來ニ於ケル調達所要額

三〇、三四二百五麻  
三、五九二百五麻ナリトス

埃洪國

甲、臨時事件費

埃洪國ニ於ケル臨時事件費支出額ニ就テハ之ヲ知ルヘキ公ノ材料全クナシ故ニ茲ニハ「エドカー、クラモンド」ノ計算ヲ假用スルコトトセリ

第一、臨時事件費見積額

自一九一四年七月三十一日 (動員費ヲ含ム) 三、五〇〇百五麻  
至同 十一月十五日

自同 十一月十六日 七、七四〇  
至一九一五年七月三十一日 一一、二四〇

計

第二、一日平均事件費

自一九一四年七月三十一日 三四百五麻  
至同 十一月十五日

自同 十一月十六日 三〇  
至一九一五年七月三十一日

乙、財源調達額

第一、埃洪國銀行借入金

埃洪國銀行ハ開戰以來其營業狀態ヲ發表セサルヲ以テ不明ナリ

第二、大藏省證券

埃洪國







甲、臨時事件費  
第一、臨時事件費見積額

期	間	金額	備考
(一)中立時代	一九一四年度 自一九一四年八月至一九一五年六月	一、三二二、三	百五利 一九一四年度平時豫算ト戰 争開始後同年九月ノ修正豫 算トノ差額
(二)戦争参加後	一九一五年度 自一九一五年七月至同十二月	四、〇〇〇	「マギオリノ、フエラリス」 ノ豫測ニ依ル
計		五、三二二、三	

第二、一日平均事件費

- (一) 中立時代
  - 一ヶ月平均事件費 一、二〇〇、三 百五利
  - 一日平均事件費 四、〇
- (二) 戦争参加後
  - 一ヶ月平均事件費 六六六、六 百五利

一日平均事件費

一一、一一

乙、財源調達額  
第一、政府紙幣(十利及五利)及金庫券(二利及一利)

- (一) 戦時政府紙幣發行高、不明ナルモ殆ント左記ノ許可額ニ達シタルモノト想像セラ

戦時紙幣發行許可額ノ擴張左ノ如シ

勅令	發行許可額
一九一四年九月十九日附	一七五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 利
一九一五年五月二十三日附	三〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
計	四七五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

備考 右ハ一九一四年七月九日ノ法律ニヨリテ定メラレタル戦前ノ發行許可額五

二五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇利ノ外ナリ

- (二) 金庫券發行高 二利及一利金庫券ハ歐洲戦争勃發當時二利及一利銀貨ノ不足ヲ補  
フノ目的ヲ以テ發行ヲ許可セラレタルモノナルモ實際ニ於テハ其必要ナク遂ニ發  
行ヲ見ルコトナカリシト云フ因ニ其發行許可額左ノ如シ



第二、増税

一九一四年九月十九日附	勅令	發行許可額
		二五〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 <small>利</small>

税種	増收見込額
相續紙稅	
印花稅	
震災地ニ對スル特別直接稅	
免許稅	
自動車稅	
活動寫眞稅	
統計手數稅	
地租	
地產稅	
不動產稅	
永代納付稅	
約一億利	

第三、發券銀行戰費借上金

發券銀行ノ戰費貸上限度左ノ如ク擴張セラレタリ

銀行	貸上限度額		
	一九一二年 十二月二十九日法律	一九一四年 九月十九日法律	一九一五年 五月二十三日勅令
伊太利銀行	一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 <small>利</small>	二三〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 <small>利</small>	三六〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇 <small>利</small>
ナポリ銀行	三〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	六〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	九四、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
シシリ銀行	一〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	二〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	三一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
計	一五五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	三一〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇	四八五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇

實際ノ貸上額ニ就テハ一九一四年末ニ於テ當時ノ限度三億千萬利ニ達シタルコト明ナルカ其後ノ現在額不明ナリ但シ既ニ四億八千五百萬利ノ限度ニ達セルモノト見テ差支ナカルヘシ

第四、公債