

事項一三 雜 件

- 一 埃洪国軍艦「カイゼリン、エリザベット」号一件
- 二 独国駆逐艇「エス」九十号捕獲一件
- 三 日本軍艦葫蘆島寄港一件
- 四 独国ノ西比利亜鉄道破壊陰謀一件
- 五 独国軍艦「ガイエル」一件

一 埃洪国軍艦「カイゼリン、エリザベット」号一件

六九八 八月二十四日 加藤外務大臣 会談
在本邦埃洪国大使

埃洪国大使ヨリ埃洪国軍艦ノ保護ニ付日本政府
ノ配慮方依頼ノ件

大正三年八月二十四日埃洪国大使来訪大臣ハ先方ノ来意ヲ聴ク前先ツ在埃洪国大使ヨリ電報(在伊大使来電第六三号)ヲ以テ転達方申越シタル埃洪国政府ヨリ在本邦埃洪国大使宛訓令写ヲ手交シ勿論右ハ自分ニ於テ取次クニ過キスト述ヘラレタルニ埃洪国大使ハ一読ノ上実ハ久シキ間本国政府トノ往復絶エ困却シ居ル所ナリトテ右伝達ヲ謝シ何レ此電報ニ基キ公文ヲ以テ御照会ニ及フヘキカ如此御取計ハ出来得ヘキ

自分及館員一同退去スル方可然ト思ヒ之ヲ通告ノ為ニ来リタル次第ナレトモ不取敢此電訓ニ基ク御照会ヲ致スノシトテ退去ニ付テハ何等断絶タルコトヲ述ヘスシテ退出セリ

註 在伊国林大使来電第六三号ハ次掲六九九文書ト同趣旨ニ付省略

六九九 八月二十四日 在本邦埃洪国大使ヨリ
加藤外務大臣宛

青島ニ於ケル埃洪国巡洋艦カイゼリン、エリザベット号ノ上海ヘノ航行ニ付日本官憲ノ保障方
依頼ノ件

No. 653.

Tokio, le 24 Août 1914.

Vu la possibilité qu'une guerre éclate entre le Japon et l'Allemagne, mon Gouvernement vient de me charger d'obtenir aussitôt le consentement du Gouvernement Impérial japonais à ce que le Vaisseau de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique "Kaiserin Elisabeth" puisse arriver, sous la garantie des Autorités Impériales japonaises et sans aucune entrave, au port neutre de Shanghai et

ヤト述ヘタルニ付大臣ハ自分ハ只今モ申ス如ク全然取次者ノ地位ニ在ル者ナレハ公文御照会ニ接シ次第海軍当局トモ打合ノ上御確答ニ及フヘキカ自分限りノ考トシテハ日本ノ関スル限り別段差支ナカルヘント思考スルモ何分日本ハ英国ト行動ヲ共ニスルコトナレハ現ニ貴国ト交戦状態ニ在ル英国海軍ノ行動ニ迄関スルコトヲ帝国政府ニ於テ保障スヘキ限りニモ非ス尤モ時宜ニ依リ英国政府ト打合ヲナスコトモ不能ニハ非サルヘント述ヘラレタルニ埃洪国大使ハ何分十分ノ御配慮ヲ願ヒタシ実ハ本日來訪シタルハ愈日本ニ於テ英国ト協力セラルル上ハ一方ニ自国軍艦ノ攻メラルルヲ見テ他方ニ自分共カ東京ニ留マルコトハ面白カラサルニ付

de rester dans ce port, à l'état désarmé, pendant la durée du conflit japonais-allemand.

J'ai par conséquent l'honneur de prier Votre Excellence de bien vouloir obtenir que le Gouvernement Impérial adhère à cette demande du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal et de bien vouloir, dans ce cas, faire les démarches nécessaires pour assurer le passage libre de dit Croiseur de Tsingtao à Shanghai.

Veuillez agréer, etc., etc.

(Signé)

六〇〇 八月二十六日 在本邦埃洪国大使ヨリ
松井外務次官宛

埃洪国ガ日本ニ宣戦シタル旨ノ新聞記事否定方
ニ関スル件

Wednesday, August 26, 1914.

I see several papers give a telegram from San Francisco to the effect that Austria-Hungary has declared war on Japan! As my endeavours to contradict the news seem to have failed, I should be very much obliged to the Imperial Foreign Office

for kindly letting the press know how absurd the news is.

Many thanks beforehand.

Yours sincerely,

七〇一 八月二十六日 加藤外務大臣ヨリ
在本邦境洪国大使宛

青島碇泊中ノ境洪国軍艦カイゼリン、エリザ
ベット号ニ関スル件

公信政送第六二号

以書翰致啓上候陳者今回日独開戦ニ付目下青島碇泊中ノ貴
国軍艦カイゼリン、エリザベット号カ帝国官憲ノ保護ノ下
ニ何等ノ障害ヲ受ケスシテ上海ニ赴キ同地ニ於テ武装ヲ解
除シタル上日独交戦中ハ同地ニ碇泊スル為貴国政府ノ訓令
ニ依リ帝国政府ノ許諾ヲ求メラルル旨本月二十四日附貴翰
ヲ以テ御来示ノ趣致敬承候

右貴国政府ノ御請求ハ帝国政府ニ於テ篤ト考量ヲ加ヘタル
上追テ何分ノ儀可申進右一応回答旁本大臣ハ玆ニ重ネテ閣
下ニ向テ表敬意候 敬具

l'honneur de remercier Votre Excellence de l'im-
mable accueil qu'Elle a bien voulu faire à ma démarche
du 24 août et, No: 653, au sujet du désarmement du
Croiseur en question.

Veuillez agréer, etc., etc.
(Signé)

七〇二 八月三十日 在中国日置公使ヨリ
加藤外務大臣宛

境国兵膠州湾引揚ニ嚴重監視方曹外交次長言明
ノ件

貴電第三八九号ニ関シ八月三十日曹外交次長来訪ノ序ニ申
入レタルニ曹ハ曩ニ境国兵膠州湾ヲ引揚クルコトナリ
タル際在北京境国公使ヨリ途中故障ノ生セサル様取計ハレ
タキ旨外交部ヘ申出アリタルニ付外交部ハ一旦引揚ケタル
境国兵ハ再ヒ膠州湾ヘ帰還スルコトヲ許ササル旨ヲ答ヘタル
ニ境国公使ハ右ニ関シテハ勿論ノコトナリト言明セル次
第モアルコトナレハ懸念ニ及ハストハ信スルモ尚為念直諫
官憲ヘ命シ嚴重監視セシムルコトトスヘシト云ヘリ

七〇二 八月二十六日 在本邦境洪国大使ヨリ
加藤外務大臣宛

境洪国軍艦エリザベット号乗組員ノ天津向ケ出
発ニ付通報ノ件

Tokio, le 26 août, 1914.

No. 656.

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de la note de
Votre Excellence en date d'aujourd'hui, cotée 62,
par laquelle Elle a bien voulu me faire savoir que le
Gouvernement Impérial soumettrait à mûre réflexion la prière que j'avais adressée à Votre Excellence
d'obtenir le consentement du Gouvernement Im-
périal à ce que le navire de guerre austro-hongrois
"Kaiserin Elisabeth" qui se trouvait à Tsingtao pût
arriver à Shanghai, sous garantie des Autorités
Impériales japonaises et sans aucune entrave, et y
rester à l'état désarmé, pendant la durée des hostili-
tés entre le Japon et l'Allemagne.

Or, je viens de recevoir un télégramme du Mini-
stre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Pékin d'après lequel le
dit Croiseur a désarmé et son équipage a quitté
Tsingtao sans armes pour Tientsin.

La question étant par conséquent résolue, j'ai

七〇四 八月三十日 在天津松平総領事ヨリ
加藤外務大臣宛

境国水兵ノ動靜ニ関スル情報報告ノ件

第一三二号

過日青島ヨリ当地ニ来リタル境国水兵ノ行動ニ関シテ特ニ
注意シ居リタル所八月二十九日彼等ノ内約五十人平服ニテ
午前五時及午前十時当地発汽車ニテ濟南ニ向ヒタル旨支那
警察側ヨリ情報ニ接シタル上右ハ再ヒ青島ニ赴クヤノ懸念
アリタルニ付直ニ森岡ニ打電シ事実ヲ確メ電報スヘキ旨申
送リタル所八月三十日森岡ヨリ左ノ通電報アリ

八月二十九日午後八時天津ヨリ境国水兵ラシキモノ私服
ニテ来濟シ山東鉄道ハ特ニ臨時列車ヲ發シ直ニ之ヲ青
島ニ送ル旨貴電接受前ニ情報ニ接シ居レリ右視察ノ為直
ニ停車場ニ駆ケ付ケタルモ既ニ発車後ナリシヲ以テ小官
ハ之ヲ羅交渉員ニ訊シタルニ彼等ハ過日武装ヲ撤シ今後
戦闘ニ参加セストノ下ニ当地ヲ通過シタル「エリザベ
ス」ノ水兵ナルヤモ知レス果シテ然ラハ彼等ハ支那官憲
ヲ瞞著シテ故意ニ支那ノ中立ヲ破壊スルモノナルニ付直
ニ瀋陽竝ニ高密ニ電報ヲ發シ不取敢彼等ヲ取押方注意シ
タルニ羅ハ之ヲ快諾シ兎モ角發電拘留セシメ処分方北京

へ電訓スヘシト云ヘリ尚貴電ニ依リ更ニ注意スヘク支那側モ小官ノ注意スル迄氣付居ラサリシ
八月三十日「チャイナ、タイムス」主筆「ベート」カ本官ニ語ル所ニ依レハ八月二十七日ワイア五十ペール当地ヨリ汽車ニテ青島ニ送ラレタル旨確報ニ接シタル由尚右ハ八月三十一日発刊ノ同紙上ニ支那ノ中立違反トシテ攻撃スル積ナル旨申居レリ
在支公使へ転電セリ

七〇五 八月三十一日 加藤外務大臣ヨリ
在天津松平総領事宛(電報)

第四二号 埃国水兵ノ行動ハ其事実ノミ突止方訓令ノ件

貴電第一三二号ニ関シエリザベス乗組員ハ此際膠州灣へ帰還セシメサル様八月三十日在支公使ヨリ支那当局へ申入レタルニ曹汝霖ハ曩ニ埃国兵膠州灣引揚ノ際在支埃国公使ヨリ途中故障ナキ様取計方外交部へ申出タルニ付外交部ハ一旦引揚タル埃国兵ハ再ヒ膠州灣へ帰還ヲ許ササル旨答ヘタルニ埃国公使ハ右ハ勿論ナリト言明セルニ付懸念ニ及ハス

対スルト同一ノ恩恵期間ヲ以テセムト欲シ本年八月勅令第百六十三号準用ノ勅令案ヲ起草シ本大臣ニ於テモ之ニ同意セルカ該勅令案ハ実施セラルルニ至ラス然ルニ其後埃国軍艦「カイゼリン、エリザベット」及其乗組員ハ独逸兵ト共ニ青島ノ防禦ニ任シ帝國軍ニ抗敵セルヲ以テ帝國ト埃洪国トノ間ニハ既ニ事実上戦争状態存在シ居ルモノト思考セラルルニ就テハ之カ成立ノ時期ヲ決定スルハ暫ク置キ此事実上ノ状態ヲ認メテ両国間ノ通商条約ハ既ニ消滅ニ帰シタルモノト看做シ其他此状態ヲ基礎トシテ日埃国際関係ヲ万事処理スルヲ至当ト認ム
右至急閣議決定ヲ請フ

(附 記 一)

日埃兩國ノ現在関係

第一、日埃兩國ハ戦争状態ニ在ラスト主張シ得ヘキ論拠ハ大凡左ノ如シ

(一) 埃国政府ヨリ在維納佐藤大使ニ為シタル通牒及加藤外務大臣ヨリ同大使ニ与ヘタル訓令並本邦駐劄埃国大使カ帝國政府ニ為シタル通牒及之ニ対スル加藤大臣ノ回答(別紙第一号乃至第四号)ニハ孰レモ日埃兩國ノ

ト信スルモ為念直隸官憲ニ命シ嚴重監視セシムヘシト答ヘタル趣ナルカ貴官ハ此際妨害ヲ試ムルコトヲ見合サレ我方行動自由ノ余地ヲ存シ置ク為篤ト事實丈ヲ突止メ置カルルコトニ致度シ

貴電末段軍需品輸送ニ付テモ同様心得ラレ度シ
右北京へ転電アレ

七〇六 十二月一日 加藤外務大臣ヨリ
大隈總理大臣宛

日本ト埃洪国トノ関係ニ付閣議決定方請議ノ件

附 記 一 日埃兩國ノ現在関係ニ関スル調書

二 大正四年十二月三日付石井外務大臣ヨリ在米國珍田大使宛政送第八二号
日埃開戦ニ関スル米國ノ中立宣言ニ付取調ノ件

三 大正四年十二月三十一日付在米國珍田大使ヨリ石井外務大臣宛公第三九二号
同右件

政送第二六七号

帝國ト埃洪国トノ外交關係断絶シタル當時八代海軍大臣ハ埃洪国ヲ交戦国ト看做シ同國商船ニ与フルニ独逸國商船ニ

外交關係ヲ断絶セシムル以外ニ兩國ヲ戦争状態ニ置カムトスルノ意思ヲ表示スヘキ文字存在スルコトナク又九月五日加藤大臣カ臨時議會ニ於テ為シタル演説モ(別紙第五号)兩國交戦状態ノ存在ヲ予想スルコトナシ

(二) 日埃兩國国交断絶當時八代海軍大臣ハ埃国ヲ交戦国ト看做シ同國商船ニ与フルニ独逸國商船ニ対スルト同一ノ恩恵期間ヲ以テセント欲シ大正三年八月勅令第百六十三号準用ノ勅令案ヲ起草シ外務大臣及内務大臣ノ同意ヲ經タルモ内閣ハ日埃兩國間ニハ未タ戦争状態成立シ居ラストノ意見ニテ該勅令案ハ公布セラルルニ至ラサリキ

(三) 憲法第十三条天皇ハ戦ヲ宣シ云々ノ規定ハ仮令正式ノ宣戰詔勅ヲ發布セサル場合ニモ何等カノ形式ニ依リテ帝國カ一國ト戦争状態ニ在リトスル天皇ノ意思ヲ國民ニ知ラシムルノ手段ヲ執ルヲ必要トスルノ趣意ナルヘク而シテ現在ニ至ル迄斯ノ如キ手段ハ未タ嘗テ執ラレサルヲ以テ國民ハ帝國カ埃国ト戦争状態ニ在リト思考シ居ラス埃国軍艦及水兵カ青島ノ防禦ニ参加シタルハ其任意ニ出テタル義勇団ノ行為ト看做スヘク埃国政

府ノ戰意ハ之ニ依リテ決定セラルヘキモノニ非ス
第二、日墺兩國ハ戰爭狀態ニ在リト主張シ得ヘキ論拠ハ大凡左ノ如シ

(一) 佐藤大使宛墺國政府通牒及加藤大臣宛在本邦墺國大使通牒カ「墺國政府ハ其同盟國タル独逸ニ對シ日本國政府ノ執リタル態度ニ鑑ミ」日墺兩國ノ外交關係ヲ斷絶スト記載シタルハ一國カ他國ニ對シテ或種ノ要求ヲ貫徹スルカ為メニ威嚇手段トシテ其代表者ニ引揚ヲ命スルト其理由ヲ異ニスルヲ明示シタルモノニシテ帝國ハ墺國ノ同盟國タル独逸ト交戰狀態ニ入りタルカ故ニ墺國ハ同盟ノ誼トシテ之ヲ傍觀スルヲ得スト云ヒタルニ均シク一種ノ宣戰通告ト見ルヲ得ヘシ在本邦墺國大使ノ通牒カ公使引揚ノ普通ノ例ニ依ラス領事館ヲモ總ヘテ同時ニ撤退スル旨ヲ附記シ又帝國政府力在墺各名譽領事ヲ解任スヘキ旨ヲ佐藤大使ニ訓令シタルハ即チ之カ為メナリ況ンヤ墺國政府力佐藤大使ニ通牒ヲ送りタル日、独逸政府ノ御用通信社タル「ウォルフ」ハ別紙第六号ノ記事ヲ維納ニ通信セルニ徵スルニ墺國政府ノ意思ハ右ノ通牒ニ依リテ帝國ト戰爭狀態ニ入ルニ在リタルモノニシテ米國政府カ八月二十七日日墺戰爭

トナキニ付帝國ハ唯墺國ノ挑発ニ答ヘ墺國ノ解釈スルカ如ク外交斷絶ノ意義ヲ解釈シ事實上交戰關係ニ入りタルノミ恰モ白耳義カ墺國ノ挑戰ニ応ジツ其意思ヲ表明スルヲ避ケテ事實上交戰關係ニ入りタルニ同シ
(別紙第九号参照)

(二) 墺國軍艦「カイゼリン、エリザベット」ハ膠州灣ニ於テ武裝ヲ解キ其乗組員ハ天津ニ向ヒテ青島ヲ去レリ然ルニ後ニ至リテ其武裝ヲ復シ乗組員ノ一部ハ再ヒ青島ニ引返シ独逸兵ト共ニ其防禦ニ任シタリ乗組員ノ此帰還ヲ其自由意思ニ出テタルモノトスルハ故意ニ事實ヲ強ユルモノニシテ彼等ハ命令ニ從ヒテ青島ヲ退去シ又命令ニ基キテ此地ニ帰還シタルモノナレハ彼等ハ墺國ノ軍隊トシテ本國政府ノ訓令ニ依リ行動シ居ルモノニシテ彼等カ青島ノ防禦ニ参加シ帝國軍ニ敵對セル以上少クモ日墺兩國ハ戰爭狀態ニ在ルモノト云ハサル可ラス若シ此事實ヲ無視シ飽迄日墺兩國ハ単ニ国交ヲ斷絶シタルニ過キスト解釈スルニ於テハ兩國ノ通商條約ハ其儘存続スヘク該條約ハ稅率ノ協定ナキカ故ニ之ヲ廢棄スルノ利益甚タ多カラサルカ如キモ若シ帝國カ條約ノ消滅ヲ利用シテ独逸人ノ享有スル永代借地權

ニ關シテ局外中立ヲ宣言セルハ(別紙第七号)此解釈ト一致スルモノナリ

(二) 大正三年八月二十九日内務省訓令第十四号(別紙第八号)カ帝國ニ在留スル墺國臣民ノ取扱ニ付同月二十三日同省訓令第十一号ヲ準用シタルハ国交斷絶ヲ以テ戰爭開始ト看做シタル結果タラスンハアラス若シ然ラスシテ日墺兩國ハ単ニ外交關係ノミヲ斷絶シタルモノト解釈センカ通商條約ハ依然トシテ存続スヘク仮リニ其効力ニ影響アリトスルモ帝國ト墺國トノ關係ハ其他ノ無條約國ニ對スル關係以上ニ亘ラサルヘキニ付前記訓令ノ意義ハ之ヲ了解スルコト能ハサルニ至ラン故ニ該訓令ニ日墺兩國間ノ「国交斷絶シタルニ付」ト云フハ間接ニ戰爭狀態ノ存在ヲ表示シタルモノニシテ帝國政府ハ之ニ依リテ其意思ヲ國民ニ周知セシメタルモノナリ、帝國ト墺國トノ通商ハ其關係極メテ薄ク兩國在留民ノ數亦タ多カラス墺國ノ商船ハ歐洲大戰爭ノ開始後極東航路ヲ停止シ其軍艦ハ老齡ナル「カイゼリン、エリザベット」膠州灣内ニ遁入シ居ルニ過キサルカ故ニ墺國ヨリ公然帝國ニ對シテ宣戰ヲ布告スルニ非サレハ帝國力進ンテ宣戰ヲ為スノ實益毫モ存在スルコ

ト処分セントスル場合ニ墺國人ニ對シテ之ヲ為スコト能ハサルノ結果トナリ甚タ妥當ナラサルト同時ニ帝國軍艦カ墺國商船ニ遭遇スルモ之ヲ敵船トシテ取扱フコト能ハス墺國人ノ貨物ハ中立貨物ト看做ササル可ラサルカ如キ結果ヲ生シ頗ル面白カラス斯ノ如キハ畢竟兩國關係ノ根本觀念其當ヲ得サルニ基クモノナリ

第三、結 論

日墺兩國国交斷絶ノ當時帝國政府力之ヲ以テ戰爭狀態ニ入りタルモノト了解シ居ラサリシハ事實ニシテ今尚ホ解釈一定シ居ラサルカ如シ然レトモ兩國ノ關係ヲ單ニ国交斷絶ニ過キサルモノト看做スニ依リテ生スル不都合ハ前節末段ニ記載スル通ナルカ故ニ帝國ハ墺國ト戰爭狀態ニ在リトノ主義ヲ採ルヲ得策トスヘク其時期ニ至リテハ国交斷絶ト同時トナスヲ最モ妥當トスルモ斯ノ如キハ政府自ラ自己ヲ欺クノ嫌アリテ面白カラス故ニ政府ハ左ノ趣旨ヲ以テスル外務大臣ノ議會演說ニ依リテ日墺兩國戰爭狀態ノ存在ヲ弁明スルノ外ナカルヘント思考セラル
墺洪國カ東洋ニ於テ有スル利害ノ關係ハ極メテ渺ナキカ故ニ帝國ハ同國ニ對シテ成ルヘク平和關係ヲ持續スルヲ欲シ墺洪國亦帝國トノ葛藤ヲ避クルノ意ヲ有シタ

ルモノノ如ク日独両国戦争状態ニ入ルヤ八月二十四日在本邦塙国大使ハ本大臣ニ対シ日塙間ニ交戦ヲ余儀ナクスルコトアルヘキ其ノ東洋ニ於ケル唯一ノ軍艦「カイゼリン、エリザベット」ヲ上海ニ赴カシメ同地ニ於テ其武装ヲ解除セシムルコトシタキニ付帝国政府ニ於テ之ニ同意シ斡旋アリタキ旨ヲ申入レタル顛末ハ既ニ臨時議會ニ於テ述ヘタル如クナルカ同月二十六日塙国大使ハ該軍艦カ既ニ武装ヲ解除シ其乗組員ハ武装セシテ青島ヲ退去シ天津ニ向ヒタル旨本大臣ニ通知シタル様ノ次第ニ付其翌二十七日塙国大使ヨリ引揚ノ通知ニ接シタル当時ニ在リテ帝国政府ハ此外交關係ノ断絶ヲ以テ交戦關係ノ開始ヲ意味スルモノト了解セサリシノミナラス又斯ノ如ク了解スルヲ欲セサリシカ天津ニ退去シタル塙国水兵ノ一部ハ其後再び青島ニ帰還シ独逸兵ト共ニ其防禦ニ任シ「カイゼリン、エリザベット」ハ帝国軍ニ対シテ砲火ヲ開キタルニ付帝国ハ其意ニ反シテ塙洪国ト交戦セサル可ラサルニ至リタリ右ノ声明終リタルトキハ帝国政府ハ其全文ヲ帝国ニ駐劄スル各中立国ノ代表者ニ送付シ中立国ヲシテ其利益ノ為メニ日塙両国間ニ存在スル戦争状態ノ不知ヲ主張スルヲ

別紙第二号

在伊 林 大 使

加 藤 大 臣

佐藤大使ヘ左ノ通転電アレ

八月二十七日在本邦塙国大使ハ塙国ノ同盟国タル独逸国ニ対スル帝国ノ行動ニ顧ミ本国政府ノ訓令ニ基キ旅券ヲ請求スル旨ヲ申出タリ就テハ貴官ハ直ニ旅券ノ交付ヲ塙国政府ニ要求シ館員一同ヲ率ヒ羅馬ニ引揚ケ命ヲ待タルヘク(中略)維納、「トリエスト」、「ブダペスト」駐在各帝国名誉領事ニ対シ解任ノ旨並御委任状ヲ返納シ(中略)スヘキ旨通知セラルヘシ

別紙第三号

(在本邦塙洪国大使ヨリ加藤外務大臣宛通牒)

No. 651.

Tokio, le 27 Août 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

En considération de l'action entreprise par le Japon contre l'Allemagne, alliée de l'Autriche-Hongrie, je viens d'être chargé par mon Gouvernement de quitter le Japon avec le personnel de l'Ambassade Impériale et Royale et des Consulats austro-hongrois établis dans l'Empire.

得サラシムルヲ期スヘシ(別紙第十号開戦ニ関スル海牙条約第二条参照)

別紙第一号

(塙洪国政府ヨリ佐藤大使宛通牒)

Vienne, le 25 août 1914.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

En présence de l'attitude que le Gouvernement Impérial Japonais a prise vis-à-vis de l'Empire d'Allemagne, allié de l'Autriche-Hongrie, le Gouvernement I. et R. se voit obligé de rompre les relations diplomatiques avec le Japon.

L'Ambassadeur I. et R. à Tokio a été chargé télégraphiquement de notifier ce qui précède au Gouvernement Impérial et de quitter le Japon.

Dans ces circonstances, j'ai le regret de voir aussi prendre fin les relations que j'ai eu l'honneur d'entretenir avec Votre Excellence et je mets sous ce pli à Sa disposition le passeport pour le retour au Japon de Votre Excellence et du personnel de l'Ambassade Impériale.

Veuillez agréer etc., etc.

(Signé) Berchtold

J'ai par conséquent l'honneur de prier Votre Excellence de bien vouloir m'envoyer mes passeports.

Veuillez agréer etc., etc.

(Signé) Bon de Müller.

別紙第四号 八月二十七日

在本邦

塙国大使

加 藤 大 臣

以書翰致啓上候陳者本日附貴翰第六五一号ヲ以テ御請求相成候旅行券一通玆ニ差進候間御査収相成度候本大臣ハ玆ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

別紙第五号

大正三年九月五日加藤外務大臣議會演説ノ一節

塙洪国ニ対シテハ同国ハ東洋ニ於テ其利害關係極メテ渺ナク今回ノ戦乱カ其ノ基ヲ塙洪国对塞爾比亞ノ葛藤ニ発スト雖モ帝国ノ立場ハ自ラ別個ノモノナルニ拠リ帝国ハ塙洪国ニ対シ可成平和關係ヲ持續スルコトヲ欲シ而シテ同国ニ於テモ努メテ帝国トノ葛藤ヲ避クル意ヲ有シタルカ如ク現ニ日独交戦状態ニ入ルヤ同国政府ハ帝国政府ニ対シ日塙間交戦ヲ余儀ナクスルコトアルヘキ其ノ東洋ニ於ケル唯一ノ軍

艦「カイゼリン」、エリザベット」号ヲ上海ニ赴カシメ同地ニ於テ其武装ヲ解除セシムルコトシタキニ付帝國政府ニ於テ之ニ同意シ斡旋アリタキ旨ヲ申入レ来リタリ然ルニ塙洪国ハ已ニ英國ト交戦状態ニ在ルモノナルヲ以テ右ノ申出ニ対シテハ英國ト協議ノ上決定スルヲ要スルニ付政府ハ英國ニ交渉シ同国ニ於テモ右ニ大体異議ナキ旨ヲ答ヘタルヲ以テ塙洪国大使ニ対シ其次第ヲ本大臣ヨリ通告セムトシマサニ其手續ヲ取ラムトシタル時ニアタリ突然八月二十七日ヲ以テ同大使ハ本大臣ニ対シ帝國カ独逸ニ対スル行動ニ鑑ミ塙洪国政府ハ同大使ニ日本ヲ退去スヘキ旨本國政府ヨリ訓令シ来リタル趣ヲ申越シタルニ付帝國政府ハ同日直ニ旅券ヲ交付シ同時ニ在塙帝國大使ニモ任國ヲ引揚クンキ旨ヲ電訓シ玆ニ日塙間ノ外交關係ハ斷絶ヲ見ルニ至レリ

以上ハ今回ノ日独開戦竝日塙外交關係斷絶ニ至リタル經過ノ大要ナリ

別紙第六号

八月二十五日伯林「ウォルン」通信

塙國皇帝ノ勅命ニ依リ在青島塙國軍艦「カイゼリン」、エリ

ザベット」艦長及在東京塙洪国大使ニ対シ同艦ハ独逸軍艦ト共ニ戦フヘキ旨ノ命令發セラレタルコトヲ八月二十四日在伯林塙國大使ヨリ独逸政府ニ通告セリト云フ

別紙第七号

(日塙戦争ニ関シ八月二十七日米國大統領ノ為

シタル局外中立宣言)

(NEUTRALITY—JAPAN AND AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.)

By the President of the United States of America,
A Proclamation.

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Japan and Austria-Hungary; And whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

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

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

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

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

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United

States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.
2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to

be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit

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

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

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

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

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

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing

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

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

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

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

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

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private

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

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

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thiry-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
W. J. Bryan
Secretary of State.

別紙第八号

内務省訓令第十一号

台湾總督府 庁府県

今回独逸帝国ニ対シ戦ヲ宣スルニ至リタルハ素ヨリ深ク遺憾トスルトコロニシテ其ノ臣民ニ対シテハ秋毫モ敵意ヲ有スルコトナシ故ニ現ニ帝国内ニ在ル者ハ安ンシテ居留スルコトヲ得ヘク其ノ帝國ヲ退去セムトスル者ハ毫モ之ヲ妨ケス新ニ渡来スル者亦敢テ拒マス彼等ニ対シテハ平穩且適法

大臣三年八月二十三日

内務大臣伯爵 大隈重信

内務省訓令第十四号

台湾總督府 庁府県

今回帝國ト壤地利洪牙利帝國トノ間国交断絶シタルニ付キテハ同国臣民ノ処遇並保護ニ関シテハ本年八月内務省訓令第十号及第十一号ノ趣旨ニ準拠スヘシ

大正三年八月二十九日

内務大臣伯爵 大隈重信

別紙第九号

(在本邦白国公使館一等書記官ヨリ加藤外務大臣宛書翰)

Tokio, le 30 Août 1914.

Monsieur le Baron,

Par un télégramme en date du 28 de ce mois, S.E. Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères à Anvers m'informe que l'Autriche-Hongrie a déclaré la guerre à la Belgique.

D'ordre de mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de porter ce qui précède à la connaissance de Votre Excellence.

ノ業務ニ従事スル限り法令ノ定ムル所ニ從ヒテ身体生命名誉及財産ヲ保護シ且帝國裁判所ノ救済ヲ受クルコトヲ得シムヘシ然レトモ取締上必要ナル行政処分又ハ軍事上ノ目的ニ出ツル陸海軍官憲ノ処分ヲ為スニ就テハ帝國政府ハ何等ノ拘束ヲ受クルコトナク其ノ身体生命名誉及財産ニ対スル保障ト雖モ之カ為ニ其ノ幾分ヲ縮少スルヲ妨ケス其ノ必要アルニ當リテハ或ハ退去ヲ命シ或ハ渡来ヲ拒ミ或ハ退去ヲ禁シ或ハ移転旅行ヲ禁止若ハ制限スルコトアルハ固ヨリ言ヲ俟タス若シ夫レ彼等ニシテ其ノ本国ノ為ニ軍事上ノ利便ヲ計リ又ハ帝國及同盟国ノ軍事上ノ利益ヲ害シ其ノ他帝國ノ安寧秩序ヲ紊ルカ如キ苟モ帝國及同盟国ノ利益ト相容レサル行動ヲ為ス者アラハ法令ノ定ムルトコロニ依リテ処分スルノ外直ニ之ヲ国外ニ退去セシムヘシ之ヲ要スルニ独逸帝國臣民ニ対シテハ年来ノ交誼ニ顧ミ帝國及同盟国ノ利益ト牴触セサル限り帝国内ニ於テ可成丈完全ノ保護ヲ享ケシムコトヲ欲ス局ニ當ル者宜シク意ヲ致シテ彼等ヲ処遇シ併テ帝國臣民ヲシテ亦能ク此ノ趣旨ヲ体シ彼等ニ対スルニ寛宏ヲ旨トシ苟モ詭激ノ言行ニ出ツルカ如キコトナカラシムル様注意スヘシ

Je saisis cette occasion etc., etc.

(Signé) L. de Warzée d'Hernalle.

別紙第十号

(開戦ニ関スル海牙条約)

第二条 戦争状態ハ遲滞ナク中立国ニ通告スヘク通告受領ノ後ニ非サレハ該国ニ対シ其ノ効果ヲ生セサルモノトス該通告ハ電報ヲ以テ之ヲ為スコトヲ得但シ中立国カ實際戦争状態ヲ知リタルコト確實ナルトキハ該中立国ハ通告ノ欠缺ヲ主張スルコトヲ得ス

(附記二)

大正四年十二月三日石井外務大臣ヨリ在米国珍田大使宛政送第八二号

日埃開戦ニ関スル米國ノ中立宣言ニ付取調ノ件

政送第八二号

客年九月一日附貴信公第一七八号ヲ以テ日埃開戦ニ関スル米國中立宣言御送附相成候処右米國ノ中立宣言ハ埃國ヨリ日埃開戦ヲ米國ニ通知シタル結果之ヲ公布スルニ至リシモノナルヤ若シ然リトセハ可成右埃國ノ通知ノ内容全文又右全文ヲ得ルコト不可能ナレハ埃國カ帝國ト戦争状態ニ入り

タリト認ムル期日並ニ其通知ノ日附等詳細御取調ノ上至急御回報相煩度此段申進候也

(附 記三)

大正四年十二月三十一日在米國珍田大使ヨリ石井外務大臣宛公第三九二号

日 埃開戦ニ関スル米國ノ中立宣言ニ付キ取調回
報ノ件

公第三九二号

日埃開戦ニ関スル米國ノ中立宣言ニ付キ取調方本月三日附政送第八二号ヲ以テ御申越相成敬承仍テ本使ハ本月三十日「ランシンン」國務長官ニ会见ノ際右ニ関シ何分ノ義報知ヲ得度旨依頼致置候処早速別紙等ノ通り當時ノ事情ヲ記セル回答書ヲ差越候ニ付委細ハ右ニテ御承知相成度此段回答申進候 敬具

(別 紙)

Department of State,
Washington.

December 30, 1915.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Referring to our conversation of this morning

Government was justified, upon the receipt of the information above set forth, in assuming that a state of war existed between Japan and Austria-Hungary and in issuing a proclamation of neutrality for the guidance of American citizens.

If, however, the diplomatic relations of the two countries are regarded by each as temporarily suspended, the Department will be glad to take steps to have the proclamation of August 27th, 1914, withdrawn.

I am, my dear Mr. Ambassador,

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Robert Lansing.

His Excellency
Viscount Suteimi Chinda,
Japanese Ambassador.

一、独逸驅逐艇「エス」九十号捕獲一件

ヤ〇ハ 十月二十日 在芝罘松本領事代理ヨリ
加藤外務大臣宛(電報)

独逸驅逐艇ヲ捕獲セル旨通報ノ件

一三 雜 件 (一) ヤ〇ハ セ〇八

in which you made inquiry as to the basis upon which the President issued his Proclamation of Neutrality of August 27, 1914, in which it is recited that "a state of war unhappily exists between Japan and Austria-Hungary", I have had the records of the Department examined and find that on August 26, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador telegraphed the Department that he had just been informed by his Government that the Emperor had ordered the commander of the Austrian cruiser ELIZABETH at Tsingtau to "take up fight together with German navy". The Ambassador added that the diplomatic relations between his country and Japan were broken off.

On August 27th, the American Ambassador at Tokyo telegraphed the Department that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador had informed him that relations between his Government and Japan had been severed and he had received his passports.

In view of the fact that Austria was an ally of Germany, with which country Japan was at war, and of the further fact that Austria was the first country to open hostilities, it seems to me the

第五六号

独逸驅逐艇「エス」九十号青島ヲ距ル西南五十哩石血所ニテ我軍艦ノタメニ捕獲セラレタリ

ヤ〇ハ 十月二十二日 加藤外務大臣ヨリ
在芝罘松本領事代理宛(電報)

独逸驅逐艦ニ対スル中国側ノ処置ニ関スル情報
報告ノ件

第五九号

十月二十日独逸驅逐艦石血所ニ到着シ艦長以下六拾名船ヲ捨テ上陸シ上海ニ赴カントス如何ナル措置ヲ執ルヘキヤトノ電報日照県知事ヨリ当地道尹ニ達シタルガ道尹ハ右ニ関シ何レ中央政府ノ命令ヲ待テ更ニ何分ノ義申進スル迄軍艦及乗組員ハ齊シク武装ヲ解除セシメ再ヒ戦役ニ参加セサル旨誓約書ヲ徴シ保護ヲ加ヘ滞在セシメ任意ニ逃走シ得サル様監視スヘキ旨回訓シタリト諜報者ヨリ内報ニ接セリ