

松山 伊予 津 上 次 下 高 能

三平

第一〇三號  
松平公友輔ノ起稿ニカキ付内  
ト日英同盟條約ノ略名一ノ前  
及市會等ノ台布查閱ニ由リ  
又英公使ノ内閣中ニ關シテ  
致書母重報ニ及ニテ其詳  
前ノ日記報告文中ニ在リ  
就テ所記悉ク其檢討ノ  
通ルル  
明治三十二年十二月十五日  
在英特命全權大使ニ  
勿務大臣青木桂太郎ノ  
殿

第一〇三號

青木

外

第一〇三號





1906

### 新内閣ト日英新同盟協約

千九百年ハルプア氏ガ内閣ヲ組織セシヨリ  
 本年、至リ五ヶ年ノ永キ、一旦リトモモシヤフ  
 キヤムハリン氏ガ世ニ其財政計劃ヲ発表シ  
 名閣ヲ碎レテヨリ以テ議會ニ於ケル政府ニ  
 勢カハ除々ニ減少シ自由党ハ以テ格ヲ利用シ  
 極力其勢力ヲ殖シ、遂ニ本年七月愛  
 蘭土地法案ニ於テ政府ハ約四票ノ差ヲ以テ  
 失敗スルニ至リ然レモ右自由党ノ勝利ハ  
 詭計ニ依リテ得タルモノニシテ議會ニ於ケル政府

在英...

依然多数ヲ占ムタルヲ以テ当時反對党が  
断然タル處置ヲ採ラシムルヲ迫リシニ不拘ハル  
オア氏ハ、如キ場合、内容が更迭セカリシ先  
例ヲ引照シ且、當時重大ナル外交談判、進  
行中ナルヲ理由トシテ（日英新口盟協約ヲ意味セ  
ル）其任留任シ遂ニ今日、至リ然レモ昨年以  
来行ハレタル補欠選挙、於テ僅、数回ヲ除ク  
外悉ク自由党、勝利、歸シテ以テ反對党  
ハ政府が既ニ國民、信用ヲ失ヒリモトナレ益々  
全カク岸ケテ政府、進退ヲ明シセシムル迫レ  
然レモハルヲアレ内閣ハ尚議會、多数ヲ有レ且  
憲法上解選期ハ今九百七年ナルヲ以テ縱令反  
對党が上述、如ク最後、處置ヲ促カセシニ不拘

政府ハ是レ不可キ憲法上義務ヲ有セズ然  
レモ一方ヨリ見レハ當主、於テハ法律上、改選期  
ニ達セサル前通例總選挙ヲ行フ可キ慣例  
ナルヲ以テ縱令ハ際ハルヲアレ氏ハ尚頑トシテ  
動カサルモ明年、至ラハ早晩解散ヲ行フハキ  
ハ疑ヲ容レズ故ニ氏ハ明年迄遷延、面任スベキ  
ヤ將々又本年中、辭職スベキハ、過般未ダ地  
於ケル一大問題ト為リ居リシカ去ル十二月四日  
ハルヲアレ氏ハ突然辭表ヲ捧ヒ王ニ國王、直ニ  
之ヲ承認セラレ爾日新内閣組織、大命ヲ自由  
党下院總理、カーペンター、キヤンバール、ハンナマン、下  
レ給ヘリ  
析モ自由党昨今、形勢、辭雄割據、形ヲ



ロ王に一頭地ヲ授ラ全克ヲ巧ニ指揮スル頭領  
 ヲ有セズ上院ノ總理、アトスパンサーレハ過般  
 症、罹リテ今尚病床ニアリ下院總理、サー、  
 キンバル、ハンターマンハ勢力ヲ有スル等凡全克ヲ統帥シテ  
 巧ニ之ヲ指導スル技倆ト德望ト、毛シク、  
 一ト、アスキス、ホリト、各々自己、幕下ヲ  
 有レテ南立シ又一方、於テ、アト、アスハ、  
 シテ自己ノ政見ヲ貫徹セシト主張シ自由克ノ  
 旗ヲ樹ツルモ、ハンターマント政見一致セズ而モ  
 主手心ノ主領トシテ勢力カ、  
 有様ナリシヲ以テ自由克、於テハ、  
 閣ノ辭職ヲ望ム、  
 其結果總選挙ニ於テ十分ノ勝利ヲ得

内閣

上院議長兼大審院長 サイ、ロバート、レイド  
 大蔵大臣兼総理大臣 サイ、ヘンリー、キャンベル、バニナ、  
 相衆院議長 ナー、オナ、クリウ、伯  
 内務大臣 グラッドストーン  
 外務大臣 サイ、エドワード、グレイ  
 陸軍大臣 エル、  
 印度大臣 ジョン、モレー、  
 出納尚書 アスキス  
 海軍大臣 トライド、マウス、卿  
 蘇格蘭大臣 ジョン、シンクレ、ヤ  
 商務大臣 ロイド、ジョージ  
 地方政務院長 ジョン、バー、ス  
 農務院長 カ、リントン、伯  
 文部院長 オ、ガス、チ、ン、バー、レル

セン、彼等ノ希望  
 氏、又自己、克  
 持、マ、  
 爾、未、一、週、日  
 ノ、カ、  
 日

務次官中、  
 見、  
 一、  
 日

有レテ南立シ又一方、於テハ、アースハリシ、独立  
 シテ自己ノ政見ヲ貫徹セント主張シ自由党ノ  
 旗ヲ樹ツトモ、バンヤウシト政見一致セズ而モ、  
 主手心ノ主領トシテ勢力カ海レテラス出ラ、如キ  
 有様ナリシヲ以テ自由党、於テハ、オ際直ニ内  
 閣ノ辞職ヲ望ムス、  
 其結果總選挙ニ於テ十分ノ勝利ヲ得

内閣

- 上院議長兼大審院長 サイ、ロバート、レイド
- 大蔵大臣兼総理大臣 サイ、ヘンリー、キャンベルバンナ
- 枢密院議長 ナー、オガクリウ伯
- 國璽尚書 リボン侯
- 内務大臣 グラッドストーン
- 外務大臣 サイ、エドワード、グレイ
- 殖民大臣 エルギン伯
- 陸軍大臣 ホルデン
- 印度大臣 ジョン、モレー
- 出納尚書 アスキス
- 海軍大臣 トワイドマウス卿
- 蘇格蘭大臣 ジョン、シンクレイヤ
- 商務大臣 ロイド、ジョージ
- 地方政務院長 ジョシ、バーンス
- 農務院長 カ・リンドン伯
- 文部院長 オガスチン、バーレル
- ランカスター公國尚書 サイ、ヘンリー、  
フアウラー
- 愛蘭大臣 ブライース
- 逓信大臣 シドニー、バックストン
- 外務省政務次官 リス卿 エドモンド、フィッツ、モー

ニ彼等ノ希望  
 氏ハ又自己ノ党  
 主ノ存、出テシカ  
 シ爾来一週  
 カ遂、去ルナリ日

官中ハアアアアアアア  
 ハラララララララ  
 スルツモリス、モリス



以、如、新、内、閣、の、組織、セ、ラ、レ、タ、ル、が、其、更、迭、に、伴、ひ、  
 前、由、の、外、交、方、針、に、如、何、の、変、化、ヲ、来、ス、コ、ト、カ、  
 持、ト、又、彼、等、ハ、日、英、新、同、盟、協、約、に、對、シ、テ、  
 如、何、の、意、見、ヲ、有、ス、ル、ヤ、ハ、以、際、重、要、ナ、ル、所、  
 實、事、政、ト、信、ス、今、秋、政、治、運、動、期、に、臨、ミ、  
 自、由、党、中、有、力、ノ、政、治、家、が、各、地、に、政、治、演、説、  
 ヲ、武、ル、ヤ、多、ク、行、ハ、ル、外、交、方、針、殊、に、日、英、新、  
 同、盟、協、約、に、對、シ、テ、意、見、ヲ、發、表、セ、ル、最、初、に、  
 該、同、盟、協、約、に、關、シ、テ、意、見、ヲ、發、表、セ、ル、ハ、ハ、ア、  
 ス、ウ、エ、氏、に、シ、テ、去、ル、九、月、二、日、未、本、協、約、  
 發、表、セ、ラ、レ、ル、前、(Pre-convention) に、於、テ、演、説、シ、テ、  
 曰、ク、日、英、新、同、盟、協、約、未、だ、發、表、セ、ラ、レ、ホ、ル、故、  
 吾、人、ハ、今、日、其、詳、細、ヲ、知、ル、ニ、由、ナ、レ、ト、雖、モ、其、概、

日英新同盟協約  
 對其見解

用、が、擴、張、セ、ラ、レ、タ、ル、ハ、幸、矣、ナ、ラ、ン、該、同、盟、ハ、兩、國、共、  
 通、ノ、利、益、ヲ、相、互、に、保、証、シ、文、明、ノ、進、步、ヲ、助、ム、コ、ト、  
 以、テ、目、的、ト、シ、而、モ、他、國、ノ、權、利、ヲ、侵、害、セ、カ、ル、故、  
 全、五、國、ノ、義、認、ス、ル、所、ナ、ル、ニ、シ、テ、極、東、に、於、テ、  
 其、外、交、政、略、ノ、綱、領、ト、シ、テ、認、メ、ラ、ル、ヲ、信、ス、ト、  
 新、任、外、務、大、臣、(サ、リ、エ、ド、ワ、ド、グ、レ、イ、ン) 自、由、党、中、  
 鋒、々、ト、シ、テ、物、ニ、シ、テ、外、務、大、臣、ト、シ、テ、ハ、最、モ、適、  
 任、者、ト、シ、テ、認、メ、ラ、レ、タ、ル、が、去、ル、十、月、十、三、日、(マ、ニ、  
 ク、リ、ニ) 於、テ、為、シ、タ、ル、演、説、中、日、英、新、協、約、  
 並、に、英、佛、協、約、ヲ、論、ジ、テ、曰、ク、自、由、党、ハ、新、日、  
 英、同、盟、協、約、並、に、英、佛、協、約、高、ク、其、全、文、に、於、  
 テ、モ、精、神、に、於、テ、義、認、セ、ル、自、由、党、ハ、右、兩、協、約、  
 背、馳、ス、ル、協、約、ハ、何、レ、モ、其、締、結、カ、ル、可、ク、然、



レ此等兩協約其目的一何レノヤ三全、并レテモ  
故意ヲ扶マサルカ故ニ吾人カ他ノ列國ト交誼ヲ厚  
クスルコトヲ妨ケホシムカハ明カナリト其右氏ハ去ル十月  
廿日倫敦市ノ選擧人會ニ於テ大演説ヲ試シ  
特ニ自由黨ノ外交ノ関スル方針ヲ宣言シ日英  
新同盟協約ヲ論ヒテ曰ク元來以種ノ同盟ハ  
締結ノ當時如何、有効ナルモ將來時勢ノ  
變遷ニ伴ヒ不測ノ困難ヲ引起スコトアリ故ニ之カ  
締結ニ至大ノ注意ヲ要ス可キ、勿論ナレモ本  
協約ニ付テハ以存則ヲ適用ス可キモノニアラズ率  
協約ハ今日新ニ締結セラレリトアラズシテ既  
數年前締結セラレタル同盟条約ノ更新ハ  
過不不故ニ今日ニ於テ是レヲ喋々スヘカラザルコト

ナラス曰ク英戰年ノ終局ニ際シ英皇ニシテ若  
シ存協約ノ締結ヲ拒絶セシナランニハ吾人ハ密ニ  
良友タル日奉ヲ失フコトナラズ世界ヲシテ其愚心ト  
輕薄トシテ海ニシメタル自由黨ノ内閣ニシテ若  
シ同盟協約ヲ輕視セシカバ結果亦今レ次期ノ議  
會ニ於テハ必ズ本同盟ノ熱心ヲ示スル政府ノ様ナ  
クシ可シト更ニ進テ英皇ト政州強主トノ關係ヲ  
迷ハタル上結論シテ曰ク自由黨ハ現内閣ノ外  
外交界ヲ繼續スル最モ重要ナルト認シト  
氏ノ演説ハ最モ明晰ニシテ其主意一貫シ他ノ  
自由黨主領カ往々一方ニ日奉ヲ責費シ本日盟  
ヲ承認シテ、他方ニ於テハ何トナリ多年英皇カ  
採リ美シム孤立主義ニ遠カリシヲ昂ツ如ク口頭



日英新約

直毛モ無シカハ外務大臣、任セラル、ヤ各新す只  
ヲ揃、テ其通任ナルヲ貴揚セリ  
印度大臣、シヨシモ、レ、氏ハ閣員中、日英協  
約、互利ノ意見ヲ有スルモノ、一人ナリ、氏ハ去  
十月廿三日、閣議ヲ行フ、於テ其選、氏ニ漢流シ、  
際日英新約、日英協約、互利ニ付、千七百六十三  
年、巴里条約ノ締結セラレ、ヤ、何人モ、之ヲ喜ビ  
シト事、然レモ、何人モ、得色ナカリ、千日英新約  
日英協約ニ付、テモ、亦、其、如キ觀、テ、其、英、法、  
ル、兩政、党、共、ニ、永、日、種、ノ、同、盟、ハ、經、合、政、州、ノ、強  
五、十、ナ、リ、ト、モ、之、ヲ、締、結、ス、ル、ヲ、確、ケ、タ、リ、今、日、日、本、ト  
日、英、新、約、ヲ、締、結、セ、ハ、ル、モ、其、締、結、ニ、依、リ、テ、生  
ズ、ル、利益、ハ、豫、ラ、レ、シ、ニ、ア、テ、カ、ル、シ、ヤ、ト、更、ニ、印度、ニ、

閣下述ハテ曰ク、該同盟協約ハ、印度、於ケル急  
進、華人、一、派、ノ、政、略、ヲ、抑、制、セ、ト、称、ス、者、ア、レ、モ、余  
ハ、日、英、新、約、ノ、結果、ア、テ、信、セ、ス、ト、氏、ハ、日、英、新、約、  
約、ニ、不、快、ノ、念、ヲ、抱、ク、如、シ、ト、英、氏、ハ、一、旦、締、結、セ、シ  
以、テ、ハ、英、法、ノ、歴史、ヲ、汚、サ、ル、ニ、如、ク、シ、テ、履、行、セ、ハ、レ  
可、カ、ラ、サ、ル、ヲ、述、ベ、タ、リ  
自由党上院總理、イト、ス、パン、サ、リ、カ、病、床、ニ、在、ッ、テ  
起、シ、能、ハ、サ、ル、故、下、院、總理、ム、ニ、ガ、リ、ハ、ン、リ、キ、ン、ハ、ン、  
ン、ナ、リ、コ、ン、カ、自由、党、主、領、ト、シ、テ、如、何、ス、ル、大、漢、流、  
試、ム、可、キ、ヤ、ハ、朝、地、外、シ、テ、消、望、シ、居、リ、タ、リ、氏、ハ、去、  
十月十二日、朝、會、ヲ、マ、ス、ニ、於、テ、秋、期、外、一、面、ノ、漢、流、  
為、シ、自由、党、ノ、外交、方針、ヲ、宣、言、シ、テ、曰、ク、政府、  
変更、シ、依、リ、其、外交、方針、ニ、モ、亦、変、化、ヲ、来、ス、可



然レモ該条約ノ段、締結キレシ効力ヲ生セリ故  
ニ以テ十年百如何ナル政府カ立ツモ誠意ニシテ  
履行セザルハナカラズト更、本協約ニ付テニ英  
ラ海ノ第一島ハ清金銀工ノ保全ヲ保証シラ  
目的ヲ是認シ年々兩締結國互ニシテ是ノ關係列  
島ニ於テモ是レヲ現成核即セテ述ハオニ  
印度ノ防衛、用スル条項ヲ論ハラシ余ハ帝  
主主義ヲ主張スル者ナリ帝主主義ヲ以テ論  
スレバ印度ノ領土ヲ保全スルハ吾人ノ義務ニシテ  
他ノノイハラス若シ英ノ防衛、手段ヲ要セバ巨  
額ノ印度人民ノ忠誠、依頼ス可ク吾人ノ力ニ  
據テ日本ヲシテ印度ニ境界ノ防衛ヲ其ニシ  
クニ条項ニ或ハ當地人由ラ名譽心ヲ傷ケ帝主ノ

威信ヲ落ス、危度ナキヤ余ハ本条ノ年々日本  
加必要ノ場合ハ是レヲ義務ヲ負担スル誠意  
ヲ明カニセン為メ航海上設ケタル条項ニ止マラシ  
希望スト氏ノ演説ハ曖昧ニシテ要領ヲ得カル  
所ナルモ要ハ「リンスカウ」侯ノ外交方針ヲ是認シテ  
其繼續ヲ宣言シ日英同盟協約、関レラハ政  
府ハ今少シ議ム云、汝ヲサリト印度防衛ヲ他  
國ノ力、依リテ保全セシムル事ハ互利ニシ  
アラズ  
是レヲ概括シテ論ハルニハ「リンスカウ」内閣、執政中  
最モ是レヲ國政ノ希望ニ適ヒシモノハ外交政策  
ニシテ其外交政策中、最モ重要ナルモノハ日英同盟  
ト英佛協商ト是レナリ自由党ニシテ若シ其ノ外

交方針、変化ヲ求ムル如キヲアラガ  
 國臣ノ信用也  
 三黨ヲ政府ヲ維持スル能ハルハ明カナリ故、自  
 由党主領中口英新協約、対シテ多少不快、念  
 ラ有ルモノモ、在リ、英主領未ノ孤立主義ニ違  
 カリシト印度ノ防衛ヲ他主ノ力ニ委ネリテ平ア  
 感(清州)ニテハ、議合、迄ラカリシコト非難スル  
 後、政變年、シテ吉エマ心而ヨリ本協約、五訂ニ若  
 小苦ナク少ク、アスルニ印ヲ始メ、同サノエトワドカトイ、同サノ  
 ンリ、キヤンハ、ハンナ、同兼前由答、外交方針  
 海濱セリ、同五訂ニシテ、英新同盟協約、同関シテ、  
 亦、同ランスカ、同侯ノ政策ヲ維持トシ、同リ、同カモ、同  
 自由党由閣、同然、同疑、同未、同並、同且、同英、同同盟、  
 対ニ方針ハ、同前述、同如シ、同此、同ハ、同新、同内、同各、同カ、同何

在英國下村の作筆

此因ナルメキヤハ、因ヨリ今日之ヲ論スル時、  
 三ト名ハ、同既、同表、同シ、同事、同實、同依、同持、同未、同起、同可  
 中困難ヲ、同後、同孫、同究、同ル、同ハ、同必、同要、同ナ、同レ、同代、同メ、同前、同内、同閣  
 ラシテ、同最、同ニ、同困、同難、同ナ、同地、同位、同シ、同治、同ル、同ノ、同カ、同ハ、同チ、同ヤ、同ン、同バ、同リ、同シ、同ハ  
 ノ、同材、同改、同メ、同題、同ナ、同リ、同ス、同ル、同ハ、同新、同内、同閣、同ヲ、同其、同シ、同メ、同シ、同レ、同キ、同ハ、同同  
 近、同ハ、同愛、同蘭、同自、同治、同業、同ヲ、同シ、同テ、同元、同来、同自、同由、同党、同カ、同今、同日、同昔  
 シ、同ニ、同エ、同リ、同テ、同ス、同ト、同レ、同内、同閣、同ヲ、同倒、同ス、同至、同リ、同ス、同ル、同ハ、同議、同合、同ニ、同能、同ケン  
 愛、同蘭、同自、同治、同業、同ノ、同勢、同力、同攪、同リ、同ス、同ル、同ハ、同此、同カ、同ナ、同リ、同新、同内  
 閣、同ハ、同昨、同年、同半、同々、同總、同選、同挙、同ヲ、同行、同ヒ、同リ、同キ、同ハ、同其、同レ、同キ、同ナ、同リ、同其  
 後、同系、同違、同合、同、同能、同ケ、同テ、同各、同党、同ノ、同勢、同力、同如、同何、同ナ、同リ、同変、同化、同ラ  
 未、同キ、同リ、同キ、同ヤ、同ハ、同自、同由、同党、同ノ、同為、同リ、同度、同大、同ニ、同は、同未、同キ、同リ、同キ、同ナ、同リ、同キ、同  
 此、同カ、同ナ、同リ、同而、同シ、同テ、同ニ、同愛、同蘭、同自、同治、同業、同ノ、同一、同徹、同、同主、同張、同ス、同ル、同所、同ハ、同愛



蘭ノ自治、アリテ莫キ民ノ一般、望ムホクナリ  
 ナラズ自由党中、ハート、トリス、ハリー、一派ノ他、對め、反對  
 二、所ナリ、過般ナリ、中、向、サ、ハ、リ、キ、ハ、バ、ン、ナ、リ、  
 カ、新、内、閣、ノ、執、政、方、針、ハ、何、ノ、演、説、シ、タ、マ、シ、テ、  
 蘭、自、治、案、ノ、對、シ、テ、成、ノ、意、見、ヲ、發、表、セ、シ、テ、世  
 人、ノ、注、意、ヲ、喚、起、セ、シ、曉、ノ、ロ、ス、ハ、リ、伯、ノ、地、對、的、反  
 對、ノ、演、説、ヲ、シ、タ、シ、テ、愛、蘭、自、治、案、ヲ、主、張、シ、テ、ガ、キ  
 ヤ、レ、ハ、ハ、ン、ナ、リ、ノ、旗、下、ハ、人、至、然、主、張、シ、テ、主、張、シ、  
 二、主、張、シ、テ、政、界、ノ、於、ケ、テ、一、大、奇、觀、ヲ、呈、シ、テ、南、來、サ、リ、  
 ト、ワ、リ、ト、カ、ト、イ、フ、如、キ、ハ、是、レ、ハ、調、停、ノ、演、説、ヲ、試、シ、  
 二、ハ、マ、リ、シ、テ、如、キ、立、言、直、行、ノ、士、カ、党、外、カ、リ、  
 近、來、主、張、シ、テ、主、義、ヲ、申、シ、テ、思、ハ、ル、故、ニ、表  
 示、シ、總、選、舉、ノ、作、果、自、由、党、カ、高、登、蘭、党、ノ、

在英領土有分信會

勢力、據、リ、ガ、一、ノ、カ、ラ、ホ、キ、ハ、現、内、閣、ハ、早、晚、成、ル、  
 形、ニ、於、テ、愛、蘭、自、治、案、ヲ、廢、止、シ、テ、出、シ、ホ、ク、  
 カ、ラ、ズ、カ、ク、場、合、ニ、於、テ、ハ、自、由、党、内、ハ、分、裂、ヲ、生、ズ、ル、  
 ア、ル、ヲ、ハ、リ、内、閣、ノ、地、位、ハ、大、困、難、ニ、陥、ル、場、合、ア、ラ、シ、  
 反、社、党、モ、亦、ハ、不、意、ヲ、感、シ、テ、政、府、ヲ、倒、サ、  
 ント、劃、策、シ、テ、ハ、ン、ア、ル、モ、ノ、如、シ、  
 右、報、告、申、進、ル、故、具、

明治三十八年十二月十五日

松平恒雄



27  
41

新  
大

3

明治二十九年三月二十七日

主官

山

1/18/10

公第ニ七解  
英國議會開院式ニ於ケル  
勅語送付、仲

昨十九日ヲ以テ舉行セラレタル英國  
議會開院式ニ於ケル英國白王三帝、  
勅語全文別紙、通リ茲ニ及而送  
付小旨亦查收スルニ付、右勅語中  
日英同盟、院スニ一節ニ付キ、ハ  
開會當日、上院ニ於ケル奉答文討  
議中、ランスカウシ侯、演説ニ對シ  
自由党上院首領、リボン侯、演説ニ  
對シ、満場喝采、禮ニたり、通リ演説致

在英國下才分信箋

吾曹、日英同盟條約、其締結  
セラレタル精神、於テ其儘受諾スル  
モノニシテ、該條約が吾曹ニ負バシムル一切  
ノ責務ヲ嚴格ニ且ツモ、此ニテ履行  
セントスルハ、吾曹ノ望ミタル決心ナリトス  
日本ノ如キ、戰ミシテ奮ナル國民ト盟和  
ノ國體ヲ有スルハ、吾曹ノ最モ倚ル員ス  
ル所ニシテ、該條約ノ規定ニ付テハ、我輩ハ  
固ヨリ外交方針繼續ノ政策ヲ適  
用スルニ憚ラズ  
右為念申添報告ニ及小致矣  
昭和九年二月二十四日

在英  
特命全權大使青林  
外務大臣加藤為以啟



HIS MAJESTY'S  
MOST GRACIOUS  
**S P E E C H**  
TO BOTH HOUSES OF  
**PARLIAMENT**

DELIVERED ON

*Monday, February 19, 1906.*



LONDON:  
PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,  
PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
1906.

REEL No. 1-1064

0025

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING



PRINTED BY THE KING'S PRINTERS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

HIS MAJESTY'S  
MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

THE lamented death of the King of Denmark, to whom I was united by the closest ties of family and affection, has caused me much sorrow, and I feel convinced that the sympathy of the country will be extended to Queen Alexandra, who, in consequence of her severe bereavement, is prevented from accompanying me on the important occasion of the opening of the new Parliament.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left last autumn for India, and are visiting as many portions of my vast Empire as time will admit of. The reception they have met with from all classes has been most gratifying to me, and I trust that their visit will tend to strengthen, among my subjects in India, the feeling of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to this country.

It was with real satisfaction that I received the King of the Hellenes, who is so closely related to me, as my guest during the autumn. His Majesty's visit will, I am confident, confirm the friendly ties which have so long governed the relations existing between the two countries.

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

I rejoice that the war between Russia and Japan has been brought to an end by the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations commenced last August, and due to the initiative of the President of the United States, which resulted in an honourable peace.

An Agreement has been concluded with the Government of the Emperor of Japan prolonging and extending that which was made between the two Governments in January 1902. Its text has already been made public.

The Conference summoned by the Sultan of Morocco to consider the introduction of reforms into his Kingdom has assembled at Algeciras, and Delegates from the Powers Signatories of the Madrid Convention of 1880 are engaged in deliberations, which still continue. It is earnestly to be hoped that the result of these negotiations may be conducive to the maintenance of peace among all nations.

The dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway has been peacefully accomplished, and, in accordance with the declared desire of the Norwegian people, my son-in-law and daughter, the Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, have ascended the Throne of Norway as King and Queen.

The insurrectionary movement in Crete has subsided, and the four Protecting Powers have appointed Commissioners with a view to the introduction of reforms in the island.

The condition of the Macedonian vilayets, though in some respects improved, continues to give cause for anxiety. The Sultan has agreed to the appointment of an International Financial Commission to supervise the financial administration of these provinces, and I trust that this may lead to the introduction of salutary reforms and the improvement of the condition of the population.

Papers will be laid before you respecting army administration in India.

In order to establish Responsible Government in the Transvaal Colony, I have decided to recall the Letters Patent which provided for the intermediate stage of Representative Government, and to direct that the new Constitution be drawn up with as much expedition as is consistent with due care and deliberation in all particulars. The elections to the

(43)  
first Legislative Assembly, which had been expected in July, must accordingly be postponed, but it is not anticipated that the additional delay need extend beyond a few months.

The directions which have been given that no further licences should be issued for the importation of Chinese coolies will continue in force during that period.

A Constitution granting Responsible Government will also be framed for the Orange River Colony.

It is my earnest hope that in these Colonies, as elsewhere throughout my dominions, the grant of free institutions will be followed by an increase of prosperity and of loyalty to the Empire.

The Colonial Conference, which, in existing circumstances, cannot be held this year, has been postponed until the early part of next year, with the concurrence of the Colonial Governments concerned.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I note with satisfaction that the imports and exports of the country continue to show a steady and accelerating increase, and, together with the growing activity of trade at home, indicate that the industries of my people are, in general, in a sound and progressive condition.

The additions which have been made in recent years to the national expenditure and to the capital liabilities of the State are matters to which I invite your earnest attention.

The Estimates of charge which will be laid before you will be presented in as moderate a form as time and circumstances have allowed.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

My Ministers have under consideration plans for improving and effecting economies in the system of government in Ireland and for introducing into it means for associating the people with the conduct of Irish affairs. It is my desire that the government of the country, in reliance upon the ordinary law, should be carried on, so far as existing circumstances permit, in a spirit regardful of the wishes and sentiments of the Irish people; and I trust that this may conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity and of good feeling between different classes in the community.

The social and economic conditions of the rural districts in Great Britain require careful consideration. Inquiries are proceeding as to the means by which a larger number of the population may be attracted to and retained on the soil, and they will be completed at no distant date.

A Bill will be laid before you at the earliest possible moment for amending the existing Law with regard to Education in England and Wales.

Bills will also be submitted to you for dealing with the Law regulating Trade Disputes, and for amending the Workmen's Compensation Acts; for the further Equalization of Rates in the Metropolis, and for amending the Unemployed Workmen Act.

Your attention will also be called to measures dealing with the Merchant Shipping Law, for amending and extending the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act, for amending the Labourers (Ireland) Act, for checking commercial corruption, for improving the Law regarding certain Colonial Marriages, for abolishing the property qualification required of County Justices in England, and for the prevention of plural voting in Parliamentary Elections.

Your labours upon these and upon all other matters I humbly commend to the blessing of Almighty God.



4

月 月

日 起 草  
日 發 遣



主 任

英國皇帝陛下ノ勅語

諸卿及諸員

朕カ懿親ニシテ最モ欽愛スル所ノ丁抹皇帝

陛下ノ山崩御ハ朕ヲシテ悲嘆措ク能ハサラシクナリ

白皇后アレキサンドラハ此ノ痛ムハキ喪ニテリ朕ト俱  
ニ本議會ノ重要ナル開院式ニ臨ムコトヲ得ヌ想  
フニ我國民ハ白皇后ニ對シ哀悼ノ忱ヲ表スナリ  
皇太子及妃ハ去秋ヲ以テ印度ニ至リ刻下努メテ  
此ノ廣大ナル領土ノ各處ヲ歴遊セリ其ノ貴賤上下  
ヨリ愛<sup>敬</sup>タル<sup>敬</sup>朕ヲシテ深ク満足セシメタリ此ノ  
歴遊ノ印度臣民ヲシテ益々白皇帝ニ忠ナラシムコトヲ

夕  
夕  
夕

英國ニ親ムノ情ニ深キヲ加ヘシコトハ朕ノ信ニテ  
疑ハサル所ナリ  
去秋朕カ近親希臘國白皇帝陛下ヲ國賓トシ  
テ迎ヘタルハ朕ノ洵ニ欣幸トスル所ニシテ陛下ノ來遊カ  
久シク英希兩國間ニ存スル睦誼ヲシテ益々敦厚  
ナリシコトハ朕ノ信スル所ナリ  
朕カ列國トノ關係ハ依然トシテ親密ナリ

夕  
夕  
夕

米國大統領ノ發議ニ由リ去秋八月ニ開カレシ議  
和談判ハ満足ニ其ノ局ヲ結ビテ日露干戈ヲ戢シ  
光榮アル平和ヲ見ルニ至リタルハ朕ノ喜悦ニ勝ヘザル  
所トス

日本國自王帝ノ政府ト更ニ協約ヲ締結シテ千九  
百二年ノ日英協約ヲ繼續シ且之ヲ擴張セリ

莫略哥國君主ヨリ其ノ國ニ集ル改革案ヲ

議シテ之ヲ催シタル會議ハソアルゼンタスニ開カレ

千八百八十年馬德里協商ニ調印シタル列國ノ代表者  
ハ隨テ之ニ奉列事軍議セリ切ニ切王ムラクハ該

會議ノ歸着スル所列國間ノ平和ヲ維持スルニ至ラン  
コトヲ

瑞諾二國ノ分離ハ平穩ニ行ハレ諾威國民意思ノ  
在ル所ニ從ヒ朕カ女婚丁妹<sup>國</sup>查爾斯親王ハ至テ諾

外務省

威國ノ白王帝トナリ朕カ女同親王ノ妃ニシテ  
シリ

シリ

「マセトニヤ」諸州ノ状態ハ幾公改善ニ就キタリト云  
モ尚憂懼スヘキモノ無シトセス

命セリ

「マセトニヤ」諸州ノ状態ハ幾公改善ニ就キタリト云  
モ尚憂懼スヘキモノ無シトセス

外務省

元カ白王后ト云

委員

財政ヲ監督セシムルカ爲メノ國際財務官ヲ任命スルコト

ヲ議シタルハ隨テ有益ナル改革ヲ施行シ人民ノ状態

モ改善セラルニ至ルハシ

印度ノ軍政ニ関シテハ議安ホト提シタルハシ

是長ニトシテシテハ議安ホト提シタルハシ

ケンカ爲ニ具ハタル特許状ハ今回責任政府ヲ出迎

スルヲ以テ之ヲ撤回スルハ憲法ヲ起草セシムル



二決セリ 該憲法一切ノ細目ニ就テ相商注意ヲ要スノ粗漏限リ妨ノテ速ニヲ稿ヲ脱セシムヘシ來七月開議中ヲ柳第一議會ノ選集ハ隨テ之ヲ延期セシムヘカラスト出モ  
 此ノ延期ハ數ヶ月ヲ出ルコト無カヘシ  
 清國常動者對シ更ニ入國ノ免狀ヲ  
 發スヘカラストノ命令ハ右議會開設ノ時ニ出ルマ  
 テ其ノ効力ヲ存スルモノトス

責任政府ノ設置ノ憲法ハカシニ河殖民地  
 ノ為ニモ亦起算セラルハシ  
 以上ノ兩殖民地他ニ在リテモ朕自餘カ領内列ル處ニ然リシカ如ク  
 自由制度ノ設立ハ以テ帝國ノ發展盛和ハ市テ帝  
 國ニ對スル忠義ノ念ヲ一層深カラシムルニ為ランコトハ  
 朕ノ切望不トナル所ナリ  
 本年殖民地總會議ヲ開クニトハ現状ノ許サレ所



ナリノ故ニ當該殖民地政府ノ承認ヲ得テ明年ノ初  
期ニテ延期セリ

衆議院ヲ請負

外國輸出入額ハ着々トシテ増加シテ國內貨物ノ  
發達ト共ニ工業ノ状態モ一般ニ良好ニシテ進歩セル  
コトヲ示セリ是レ朕ノ満足スル所ナリ

最近國費及國債額ノ益々多キヲ和スルニ志リタ

ルコトハ諸員ノ苦心ヲ究メ要スヘキ件ナリ

茲ニ提出セントスル所ノ豫算案ハ時間ト事情ト

ノ許ス限リ妥當ナル減入ニ成ルベキトス

諸卿及諸員ノ請負

朕ノ大臣ハ刻下愛蘭ノ政費ヲ節減シ且ノ財政  
ヲ整理シ並テ人民ヲシテ政務ニ參與セシムルノ案ヲ  
主ントセリ現状ノ許ス限リ民意民情ニ乘ラズ

普通ノ國法ニ遵由シテ愛蘭ノ國務ヲ<sup>處</sup>理セシム  
トハ朕ノ願フ所ナリ此ノ如クハ廢錢ハ以テ社會ノ  
安寧ヲ維持シ<sup>諸民ノ間ニ和氣ヲ業賤トナシ</sup>  
失ハサレシタルコトヲ得也

大不列顛農業地方ニ於ケル社會及經財上ノ狀態ハ  
特ニ注意ヲ要スヘキモノアリ今ヤ多數<sup>ノ</sup>人口ヲ<sup>本邦</sup>維持  
シ留メテ之ヲ去ラシメサルノ方法ヲ考案中ナレハ其ノ業ノ

ミツモ亦モ<sup>キ</sup>キアラサルヘシ

英國及威爾斯ノ教育ニ關スル現行法ノ修正案ハ勞  
働<sup>ノ</sup>東ニ議會ニ提出セラルヘシ

商業上ノ紛争處理法ニ關スル議案、職工賠償法  
ノ修正案、首府ノ諸稅ヲ更ニ均等ナラシムル議案<sup>源</sup>  
漁業者ニ關スル法律ノ修正案モ亦提出セラルヘシ  
海商法ニ關スル議案、蘇格蘭小作人耕地法ノ修正

且擴張スルノ議業、愛蘭職工ニ關スル法律ノ修正案、  
 商業上ノ情勢ヲ防遏スルノ議案、拉氏地ニ於ケル特殊  
 ノ結婚法ノ改正案、英國各州ノ治安法官タル者ニ要シ  
 タル財産上ノ資格ヲ廢スルノ議案、議案ノ選舉ノ際  
 二重投票ヲ預防スルノ議案、モ亦、<sup>議院</sup>議案ニ屬ス  
 スヘシ

茲ニ<sup>議院</sup>議案ノ上ニ希ノ加護ヲ仰キ以上ノ諸案ヲ議ス

此ニ方リテ<sup>御等</sup>御等ノ勞ノ空ニカラサシコトヲ祈ル

ト  
大  
會

明治二十九年三月二十七日

公文二九號

生

小  
到  
我  
手  
受  
四二四八

松平

外務大臣

松平外務大臣補、提出に係り、英國  
新議會組織、周スル報告、為  
於、別組、差出、以、百、由、查、項、也、也  
明治二十九年二月二十四日

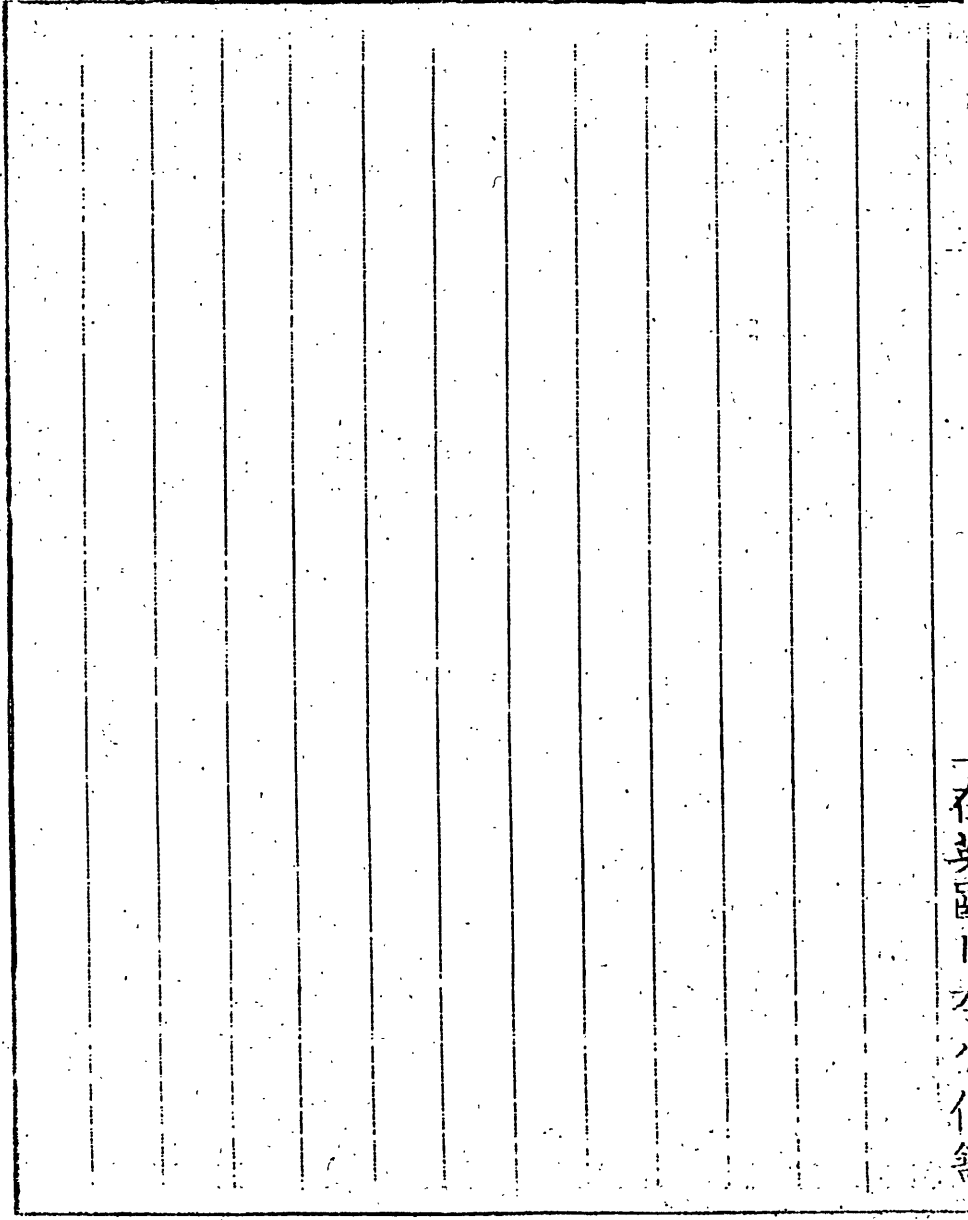
特原全權大使三青林



外務大臣加藤高以殿

印

一有参閣下才分不第



明治二十九年三月二十七日

政務

中二四九

# 美國新議會組織ニ関スル 報告

当國內閣更迭、顛末ニ関シテハ客年十  
 二月十五日附公サキ百三號信ヲ以テ市報告  
 ニ及ヒ置キタル處、其後新內閣ハ愈々議會  
 解散ニ決シ本年一月八日教令ヲ以テ議會  
 ヲ解散シ次々今月十二日ヨリ各選區ニ於テ  
 選挙ヲ開始シ本月十三日ヲ以テ悉皆之ヲ終  
 了セリ其結果尤、如シ但シ参考、為メ解散  
 當時ニ於ケル前議會ノ党派分ケヲ列記ス  
 前議會(總數六七)



在英國內政分信録

|          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| ユニオンリスト  | 三七一           |
| 自由党      | 二一七 (労働党との合算) |
| 愛蘭党      | 八二            |
| 新議会 (總数) | 六七〇           |
| 自由党      | 三七九           |
| 愛蘭党      | 八三            |
| 労働党      | 五二            |
| ユニオンリスト  | 一五七           |

(以下愛蘭党の選挙結果を示す) (以下自由党の選挙結果を示す)

總選挙の結果、右ノ如ク自由党、大勝利ニ歸セリト云々其間始前、於ケル世人ノ豫想ニ依リハ両党互角ノ勢ニシテ各所、大競争ヲ

見ル可ク殊、愛蘭自治制並ニ南亞支那地方  
勸輸入禁止問題、関スル新首相、演説が  
一孤ノ反対ヲ燃起シタル等、為ノ選挙、結  
果政府党が、迄大勝利ヲ占ムヘシトハ何人  
モ豫期セサル所ヲリシカ、選挙開始、日ヨリ同  
党ハ非常に勝利ヲ博シ其オ二日、於テハルヲ  
オア、氏か過去数年来在リ来レル東、マニケエスタ  
ア、選挙、各所、於テ、ユニオンリスト、席ヲ奪ヒ  
力ヲ逞フ各所、於テ、ユニオンリスト、席ヲ奪ヒ  
遂ニ政府党ハ五一二、大多数ヲ得ルニ至  
リ世人ハ一般、其意外ノ結果、驚キシノヒナ  
ラス政府党自身モ亦其意外ノ成功ニ驚キ  
フ、ア、リ

以ノ如ク、コニラニストカ大敗ヲ蒙ルル、至リタル原因  
 ラ考フルニ、其重要ナルモノ九、如シ  
 (一) 保護税政策ノ結果、食料品ノ價格騰貴  
 スルキ、今日ノ選挙競争ニ於ケル政府党  
 並、コニラニスト、主張ノ要矣、自由貿易主義  
 対保護税政策ト見、可ク政府党ハ、ヤニハ  
 一、コニ氏ノ政策實行セラシ、曉、当然、食料  
 品ノ價格騰貴ノ問題、麴麴、課税セラシ  
 外、ナラズ、労働者ノ困難立、至ラレト、鼓吹シ  
 極力、労働者ノ歎、心ヲ得、シ、テ、元来  
 選挙人、中、少カラカ、部分、無学ノ労働人  
 ルヲ以テ、國家將來ノ大計ヲ考、フル、ヨリ、百  
 接自己生活ノ問題ニ重キヲ置、ク、故、ニ、ヤニ

一、バーレン、コニ、カ、保護税政策、結果、労働者、  
 需用ヲ増加シ、賃銀騰貴ス、ラ、以テ、毫モ  
 労働者ノ生活、困難ヲ来サ、ル、可キ、言、ヲ、主  
 張セシ、不拘、彼等ハ、関稅改革ヲ喜ハ、不、加  
 之、英人保守ノ性質ハ、先、主ト為リ、居、レル、傳  
 来ノ自由貿易主義ヲ捨、ツル、ヲ、好、マ、ス、以テ、自  
 由党ノ運動、成功、ヲ、ト、シ、タリ  
 二、南亞ニ於ケル支那人奴隸問題、南亞、  
 於ケル、礦業、常、ク、盛、シ、レ、口、地方、巨田、源、ヲ、開、発、ス  
 ル、ニ、廉價、ナル、支那、労働、ヲ、輸入、ス、ル、ヲ、以テ、必  
 要ナル政策ト認、メ、前、内閣、於テ、其方針ヲ採  
 取、シ、以テ、未、全、口、至、ル、迄、既、レ、口、地、移住、セシ、支那  
 人ノ數ハ、數、万、ト、達、シ、尚、續々、輸入、シ、ツ、ア、ル、ヲ、以

是レが為ノ社會上多少ノ弊害ヲ生スルハ免  
 レホク然ルニ近來該地ニ於テ支那労働  
 者ノ状態ハ奴隷ニ異ナスト凡ソ既起ルヤ元來  
 存在スル國ヨリ南亞ニ於ケン實況ヲ知ル者尠  
 ク然カモ多數ノ清國労働者ガ其領土内ニ  
 移住スルヲ面々カラカ思ヒ居ル折柄ナルヲ以  
 テ政府党ハ口帳ヲ利用シ前内閣ガ英皇  
 ノ領土内ニ奴隷制度ヲ復活セシムトシトノ政  
 策ヲ盛ニシ是又ユニヲニスト失敗ノ因ヲ爲セリ  
 (三)教育問題 千九百二年並ニ千九百三年制  
 定ノ教育令ハ非英皇々教派ノ大反對ヲ  
 招キ前政府政策ノ声ヲ高メシカ政府党  
 又是ヲ利用シ該條例改革ヲ主張シテ

是等反對者ノ歡心ヲ得其結果徒來係  
 守党ノ在領土居タル選挙スニテ自由党  
 ノ為ノ奪ハレタルモノ勢カラズ  
 (四)選挙運動ノ功拙 自由党ハ数年来  
 失意ノ境過ニ在リシヲ以テ一季ニ依リ多  
 年ノ希望ヲ遂ゲト意気ハ今も選挙  
 区ニ連結ヲ通シテ運動ヲ為セシモユニヲニ  
 スト別ニ於テハハゲヤンハリン  
 税改革ヲ主張セシ不拘ハルファ一  
 派ハ  
 ンタリエーニシレ文策ヲ主張シ主第  
 ハリンシレ文ノ閣税改革ヲ非認スル  
 味ナル態度アリテ以テ党ノ楨引一  
 夫ハ吸風ノ策セル自由党ノ勢力ニ  
 對抗スル

能ハス僅ハ、チャンバレンの一派、成功シタル、ミニ  
 テハ、ハルファア、系統、議負、至、所、失敗ス、  
 至、  
 五人、心、倦厭、ユニヲミスト、内閣、永キ、百、リ、  
 以テ、人、心、多ク、倦厭、傾キ、生、シ、鬼、三、角、新  
 シキ、モノ、ニ、政務ヲ、花、シ、暫ク、其、考、ス、所、ヲ、見、シ、テ  
 ヲ、感情、ノ、発生、ハ、又、大、自由、党、ノ、成功、ヲ、助、ケ  
 タリ、  
 政府、党、カ、非、常、ノ、勝利、ヲ、得、ル、重、ク、原、因  
 ハ、大、略、前、述、ノ、如、シ、ト、多、ク、更、ニ、本、選、挙、后、各  
 党、ノ、状況、ヲ、觀、察、ス、ル、  
 ヲ、ユニヲミスト、党、ハ、前、述、ノ、如、ク、僅、ハ、百、五、十、五、人  
 ノ、議、負、ヲ、出、シ、タル、ミニ、テ、加、ニ、首、領、ハ、ル、フ、ア、氏

ノ、落、選、ハ、大、ニ、向、党、ノ、勢、力、ヲ、殺、ス、ル、是、ニ、放、ラ、倫  
 教、市、選、出、ノ、向、党、議、員、ハ、ヨ、ル、バ、シ、キ、フ、ス、氏、ハ、  
 党、ノ、利益、ヲ、計、リ、自、ラ、議、員、ノ、地、位、ヲ、保、持、シ、  
 ル、フ、ア、氏、ヲ、シ、テ、向、市、ヲ、選、出、セ、シ、ト、シ、テ、提、議、セ  
 シ、ハ、ル、フ、ア、氏、ハ、決、諾、セ、シ、テ、以、テ、議、會、開、會、后  
 早、晚、補、欠、選、挙、行、ハ、ル、ニ、從、テ、向、市、ノ、向、氏、ヲ  
 議、會、ニ、見、ル、ニ、至、ラン、然、ル、ニ、ハ、チャンバレン、氏、一、派  
 ハ、ハ、ル、フ、ア、氏、ノ、関、稅、改、革、ノ、計、ニ、ニ、態、度、鬼  
 角、腹、味、ナ、ク、ト、漸、ク、向、氏、ヲ、疑、フ、傾、ク、生、キ、シ、テ、以  
 テ、向、氏、ハ、極、力、是、レ、カ、機、調、和、ヲ、計、リ、去、月  
 十五、日、別、紙、ノ、如、キ、書、簡、ヲ、発、表、シ、関、稅、改  
 革、ノ、意、見、一、致、セ、ル、趣、ヲ、宣、言、セ、リ、向、氏、上、院  
 ノ、首、領、ハ、引、續、キ、ハ、ラン、ス、カ、ウ、ン、候、決、定、セ、ル、カ



下院、首領ニ就テハ過般種々流説行  
ハレシモノヤヤンハレシハ公然首領ト為ルノ  
意ナキヒヨラ宣言シハルヲガアレシヲ推セシラ以テ  
ハルヲガアレシヲ選出シテ引續テ下院、首領  
タルニ至ラン

愛蘭党ハ過口催フシラハ總會、於ラッレ  
フドモント成ラ首領、推挙セリ従来白党ハ  
自由党ト相提携シテ今ニ至リト案ハ自由  
党ニ回リ勝利ハ最早愛蘭党ノ勢力ヲ  
借ルハ要ナキニ至リシヲ以テ該党ハ主張ス  
愛蘭党自派別別致ハ如何ノ解決セラハキ  
ヤ明カナラス其結果愛蘭党ノ態度ハ亦  
亦化スニ至リヤ、知ルハカラヤハ今ハ於テハ

尚政府愛ト認メラル  
労働党、曰議會、於テハ労働党ト認メ可  
キ者僅ハ十數人ニ過ヤハ勢力微弱ナリシヲ  
以テまた獨立ノ一党トシテ目セラル、ニ至ラハ  
自由党内、此合セラレテ世人ノ注意ヲ惹カ  
サリシガ新議會ニ於テハ總計、**五十一**人ノ多  
數ヲ見ハニ至リ、社会問題ノ研究益々盛ナリシ  
トスルテハ重要ナル現象トシテ世人ノ注意ヲ促  
スニ至リ、愛、**五十一**人ト指カレヒ、従来労働党  
ト結スル特殊ノ團体、アル、アラハ、**労働者**シ  
代表スルハノ意味ナルヲ以テ其範圍甚カ明  
確ナラズ内廿九人ハ、**労働代表委員会** (Labour Representative Committee)







907  
A



明治三十九年七月二十七日

警務局

出

第三九九號

公第109號

政米諸王々會議員報酬ノ関スル件

当主政府ハ送致未政米諸王々於ケル  
國會議員報酬ノ関シ調査中ノ  
慶今般其調査完了レ議會文書トシ  
テ發表スルハ一而夫レ考追右文書一  
部以別封及送付小致具

明治三十九年六月二十七日

外務大臣子爵林 呈 殿

在英臨時代理大使伯耆守 呈 殿



在英臨時代理大使伯耆守 呈 殿

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REPORTS

FROM

HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

RESPECTING THE

REMUNERATION

OF

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN

FOREIGN STATES.

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*Presented to the House of Commons by Command of His Majesty, in pursuance of their  
Address dated March 6, 1906.*

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0046

LIST OF PAPERS.

|  | Page              |
|--|-------------------|
| Circular addressed to His Majesty's Representatives abroad .. .. . | March 12, 1906 1  |
| REPLIES TO PRECEDING CIRCULAR.                                     |                   |
| <b>AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—</b>  |                   |
| 1. Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                       | April 6, 1906 2   |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |
| 2. Consul-General Clarke to Sir E. Goschen .. .. .                 | March 20, 1906 2  |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |
| <b>BAVARIA—</b>  |                   |
| 3. Mr. Tower to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                            | March 20, 1906 3  |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |
| 4. Mr. Tower to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                            | April 1, 1906 4   |
| <b>BELGIUM—</b>  |                   |
| 5. Sir A. Hardinge to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                      | March 16, 1906 4  |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |
| <b>BULGARIA—</b>   |                   |
| 6. Mr. Scott to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                            | March 17, 1906 5  |
| <b>DENMARK—</b>  |                   |
| 7. Mr. Ford to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                             | March 17, 1906 6  |
| <b>FRANCE—</b>   |                   |
| 8. Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                        | April 2, 1906 6   |
| Two Inclosures.  |                   |
| <b>GERMANY—</b>  |                   |
| 9. Sir F. Lascelles to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                     | March 16, 1906 11 |
| 10. Sir F. Lascelles to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                    | April 23, 1906 12 |
| 11. Sir F. Lascelles to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                    | May 28, 1906 12   |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |
| <b>GREECE—</b>   |                   |
| 12. Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                       | March 27, 1906 14 |
| <b>HESSE-DARMSTADT—</b>  |                   |
| 13. Mr. A. Grant Duff to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                   | March 29, 1906 15 |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |
| 14. Mr. A. Grant Duff to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                   | April 25, 1906 16 |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |
| <b>ITALY—</b>  |                   |
| 15. Sir E. Egerton to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                      | March 16, 1906 17 |
| <b>NETHERLANDS—</b>  |                   |
| 16. Sir H. Howard to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                       | March 15, 1906 17 |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |
| 17. Sir H. Howard to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                       | May 29, 1906 18   |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |
| <b>NORWAY—</b>   |                   |
| 18. Sir A. Herbert to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                      | March 29, 1906 22 |
| <b>PORTUGAL—</b>   |                   |
| 19. Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                     | March 24, 1906 22 |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |
| <b>ROMANIA—</b>  |                   |
| 20. Sir C. Greene to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                       | March 30, 1906 23 |
| <b>RUSSIA—</b>   |                   |
| 21. Mr. Spring-Rice to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                     | March 26, 1906 23 |
| <b>SAXONY—</b>   |                   |
| 22. Viscount Gough to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .                      | April 20, 1906 24 |
| One Inclosure.   |                   |

[525]

B 2



|   | Page              |
|---|-------------------|
| <b>SERVIA—</b>                                  |                   |
| 23. Mr. Thesiger to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .     | March 25, 1906 25 |
| <b>SPAIN—</b>                                   |                   |
| 24. Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey .. .. . | May 5, — 25       |
| One Inclosure.                                  |                   |
| <b>SWEDEN—</b>                                  |                   |
| 25. Mr. Dering to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .       | March 19, — 26    |
| <b>SWITZERLAND—</b>                             |                   |
| 26. Sir G. Bonham to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .    | March 17, — 27    |
| <b>UNITED STATES—</b>                           |                   |
| 27. Sir M. Durand to Sir Edward Grey .. .. .    | April 10, — 28    |
| One Inclosure                                   |                   |

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated March 6, 1906 ;

“A Return showing, with respect to the United States of America and the Countries of Europe, whether Payment of Members of the Legislature obtains; the amounts or scale of such Payment; and whether it includes, or whether there is in addition thereto, any allowance for travelling expenses or the privilege of free passes on the Railways of those Countries.”

*Circular addressed to His Majesty's Representatives abroad.*

My Lord,  
Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 12, 1906.*

WITH reference to the Earl of Rosebery's Circular despatch of March 1893, I have to request you to draw up a further Return, brought up to date, for presentation to Parliament, showing, with respect to the country in which you reside, whether payment of Members of the Legislature obtains, and, if so, the amounts or scale of such payment; and whether it includes, or whether there is in addition thereto, any allowance for travelling expenses, or the privilege of free passes on the railways of that country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

*Replies to preceding Circular.*

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

No. 1.

*Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 9.)*

Sir, Vienna, April 6, 1906.  
IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Circular despatch of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Return drawn up by Lord Kilmarnock respecting the payment of the Members of the Lower House of the Austrian Legislature.

A despatch from His Majesty's Consul-General in Buda-Pesth regarding the payment of Members in Hungary is also inclosed.\*

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. E. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure in No. 1.

*Return respecting the Payment of Members of the Austrian Legislature.*

EVERY Member of the Lower House receives 10 gulden (or about 16s. 8d.) a-day during the Session. This payment begins from the day on which he notifies his arrival to the officials of the House. In the case of a Member receiving leave of absence during a Session, the payment ceases for the period of his absence; but not if he is prevented by illness from attending the House.

If the House is adjourned by the Emperor for more than fourteen days, payment of Members is discontinued for the period of the adjournment.

No Member may refuse to receive his salary.

2. Members receive an allowance for travelling expenses at the beginning and end of each Session, or of each adjournment of the House for more than fourteen days, calculated at the rate of (about) 4½d. per mile of the distance of the chief polling station of their constituencies from Vienna. Members for Vienna and its suburbs receive no travelling allowance.

No. 2.

*Consul-General Clarke to Sir E. Goschen.—(Received at Foreign Office April 9.)*

Sir, Buda-Pesth, March 20, 1906.  
I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Memorandum which I have drawn up with regard to the payment in Hungary of Members of the Lower House of Parliament.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. S. CLARKE.

Inclosure in No. 2.

*Memorandum respecting the Payment of Members of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies.*

THE Regulations as to the payment of Members of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies are laid down in Law 6 of 1893.

Every Member of the Chamber of Deputies receives an annual sum of 4,800 crowns

\* No. 2.

(200l.), and in addition thereto receives, as an equivalent for house rent, 1,600 crowns (about 66l.) per annum.

Deputies who are at the same time civil servants, and as such already enjoy an allowance for house rent, do not receive the allowance granted to Deputies.

All payments are made quarterly and in advance. In the event of the Chamber being dissolved, or of cessation of membership thereof, payments already effected cannot be reclaimed.

Although the law makes no provision for the travelling expenses of Deputies, yet the Hungarian State railways grant Members of the Lower Chamber considerable reductions in the way of season tickets.

Deputies further obtain a certificate which enables them to buy railway tickets at half-price for each journey to be made on the State railways.

Private railways also, as a rule, give Deputies certain facilities when travelling on their lines.

Buda-Pesth, March 20, 1906.

**BAVARIA.**

No. 3.

*Mr. Tower to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 23.)*

Sir, Munich, March 20, 1906.  
IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Circular of the 12th instant, I have the honour to transmit a Return showing, with respect to Bavaria, the payment of Members of the Legislature and the privilege of free passes on the Bavarian railways enjoyed by those Members.

I shall send information about Würtemberg in a separate despatch as soon as I shall have a reply from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Stuttgart.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) REGINALD TOWER.

Inclosure in No. 3.

*Memorandum respecting the Payment of Members of the Bavarian Legislature.*

MEMBERS of the Upper House ("Reichsräte") receive no payment.

Members of the Lower House ("Abgeordnete") receive 10 marks (say, 10s.) a-day for the duration of the Session, including the day before the opening and the day after the close of the same.

When a Member of the Lower House has applied for and obtained leave of absence, payment is withheld; but, when absent without leave, payment is made.

*Travelling Expenses and Free Passes.*—Members of the Upper House who reside partially or entirely outside Munich are entitled to a free pass on the Bavarian State railways, not only between the place of their residence and the capital, but in any direction. This privilege is conferred for the duration of the Session, and for eight days before the opening and for eight days after the close of the same.

50 kilog. (112 lbs. = 1 cwt.) of luggage are allowed for each Member.

Members of the Lower House are entitled, during the Session and for eight days before the opening and eight days after the close of the same, to a free pass on Bavarian State railways, not only from their place of residence to the capital, but in any direction. Whenever the journey between the place of residence and the capital cannot be effected on Bavarian State railways, Members of the Lower House are entitled to 50 pfennigs (say, 6d.) per kilometre for such journey. This privilege is, however, limited to the opening and close of the Session, and does not obtain if a free pass on other railways is provided.

50 kilog. (112 lbs. = 1 cwt.) of luggage are allowed for each Member.

Munich, March 20, 1906.

No. 4.

Mr. Tower to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 17.)

Munich, April 1, 1906.  
Sir, WITH reference to your Circular of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the Würtemberg Foreign Office have informed me that the Regulations for the payment of Members have undergone no change since 1893. The information then furnished from Stuttgart was conveyed in Mr. Helyar's despatch of the 10th April, 1893, to the Earl of Rosebery.\*

I have, &c.  
(Signed) REGINALD TOWER.

### BELGIUM.

No. 5.

Sir A. Hardinge to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 19.)

Brussels, March 16, 1906.  
Sir, I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in reply to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, a report by Mr. Crackanthorpe, Second Secretary in His Majesty's

My Lord, \* Mr. Helyar to the Earl of Rosebery. Munich, April 10, 1893.  
With reference to Mr. Drummond's despatch of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a translation of a note, dated the 29th ultimo, but which reached Munich yesterday evening, from Baron von König, Acting Würtemberg Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating the legal Regulations in force for the payment of Members of the Würtemberg Parliament, and for their free journeys by rail.  
I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. A. HELYAR.

Inclosure.

Baron von König to Mr. Drummond.

(Translation.)

Sir, In reply to your note of the 21st instant concerning the payment of Members of the Würtemberg Legislature, I have the honour to convey to you the following information:—

The Members of the Legislature receive daily pay and journey money, but the Members of the Upper House (i.e., the hereditary Members and those of the non-hereditary Members who live out of Stuttgart) only receive them on application (Law of the 20th June, 1821).

The daily pay consists of 9 m. 43 pf., which represents in current coin the value of the former ducat. Members absent, with or without leave, receive no pay, but those absent on account of illness receive pay.

The Law of the 20th March, 1886, has regulated the payment of proxies by Government officials who are at the same time to be elected Deputies, either of the Knightly Order, or of the cities, or of the districts. Such officials (in the sense of Article 1 of the Law respecting officials of the 28th June, 1876) receive only 7 marks out of the regular daily pay of 9 m. 43 pf., while the remaining 2 m. 43 pf. is reserved to meet the expenses of the proxy while acting as such.

The indemnity for travelling expenses, so far as railways extend, is twice the amount of a second-class ticket, and where only diligences exist it is the double of one seat in a diligence, and for all other districts it is 1 m. 71 pf. per "poststunde," i.e., one hour's posting as usually computed. (See the Law of the 31st July, 1849, and Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1848.) Members not residing in Stuttgart can, at their option, receive, in place of this indemnity, in districts where the State railways run, free passes between their place of residence and Stuttgart (to and fro) in any class they choose during the sittings of the Legislature to which they are elected, and of the Committees and Commissions, and also for two days before and subsequent to the Session or sittings of the Committees and Commissions. (See the decision of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the 14th January, 1876.)

The daily payment during the journey is measured by the time required to perform such journey; one full day reckoned at twenty-four hours.

The Presidents of the two Chambers receive indemnifications as Members of the Legislative Committee, which are paid during the Sessions of the Legislature. The President of the Upper House, including house-rent, receives 12,857 marks; the President of the Lower House, including house-rent, 8,571 marks; also the other Members of the Legislative Committee who have to be present in Stuttgart, each 3,085 m. 68 pf. These latter (four) Members of the Legislative Committee do not receive this indemnity during the sittings of the Legislature, but receive, on the other hand, during that period, the before-mentioned daily payment. (Law of the 20th June, 1821, paragraph 1, sections 3 and 4, and paragraph 2.)

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) v. KÖNIG.  
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

5

Legation at this Court, respecting the present law as to the payment of or allowances to Members of the Belgian Legislature.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Memorandum respecting the Payment of Members of the Legislature in Belgium.

BELGIAN legislation on this subject is governed by Article 52 of the Constitution, revised in 1893, under which Members of the House of Representatives receive an annual "indemnity" of 4,000 fr. (160*l.*), payable monthly, and, in addition, a free pass over Government and Company railways between their place of residence and that of Session.

Article 57 of the Constitution provides that Senators are to receive neither payment nor indemnity.

At the time of the revision of the Constitution in 1893, a Committee of the Lower Chamber proposed to annex to Article 57 of the Constitution a clause extending to Members of the Senate the same privileges of railway passes as were enjoyed by Members of the House of Representatives. This proposition was rejected by the Senate.

It should be observed that the privilege of free pass runs throughout the year, irrespective of the duration of the Parliamentary Session. A wide interpretation has been allowed to the word "residence."

The Belgian Courts have held this indemnity to be quite distinct from salary. With regard, however, to its liability to distraint ("saisie-arrêt") the Courts have differed. By a decision dated the 7th January, 1887, the Court of Dinant upheld its immunity from distraint; but in February 1895 the Court of Mons gave a contrary decision, based on the principle that the Courts have no authority to proclaim immunity from distraint of sums of money or effects of any kind on grounds of public utility.

Distraint on Members' indemnity must, however, be made through the Ministerial Department concerned with that item of public expenditure. But if the case be urgent, distraint may be executed through the Treasury Agent intrusted with the disbursement of the money in question.

(Signed) DAYRELL CRACKANTHORPE.

March 16, 1906.

### BULGARIA.

No. 6.

Mr. Scott to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 26.)

Sophia, March 17, 1906.  
Sir, IN reply to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to report that I am informed by the President of the Sobranié that Members of Parliament receive 20 fr. (16*s.*) a-day during the whole Session, including non-working days and the periods during which there may be a temporary adjournment, as, for instance, during the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Parliament sits from the 15th October to the 15th December, but is generally prolonged for one month.

Members receive the first-class fare to the capital at the opening of the Session and the return fare at the close.

No free passes over the railways are issued to them, although the railways are State-owned.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) ERNEST SCOTT.

[525]

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DENMARK.

No. 7.

Mr. Ford to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 21.)

Copenhagen, March 17, 1906. Sir, WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to report that every Member of the Legislature in Denmark formerly received 6 kroner (6s. 8d.) per diem during the actual Session of Parliament.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law of the 19th December, 1903, the sum is now fixed at 10 kroner (11s.) per diem, including Sundays and holidays, during the first six months, and should the Session extend over six months, at 6 kroner for every additional day.

Members are bound to accept this indemnity. They have the privilege of free passés (second-class) on the railways in Denmark, and are allowed to charge travelling expenses to and from Copenhagen on the opening in October and on the closing in April of the Rigsdag. These expenses include subsistence, carriages, &c., but no allowance is made in respect of journeys for private reasons during the Session.

I have, &c. (Signed) JOHN FORD.

FRANCE.

No. 8.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 4.)

Paris, April 2, 1906. Sir, IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Circular despatch of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose a Memorandum which has been drawn up in this Embassy describing the modifications introduced into the system of payment of Members of the French Legislature subsequent to the Memorandum inclosed in Lord Dufferin's despatch of the 21st April, 1893.

I have, &c. (Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

\* The Marquess of Dufferin to the Earl of Rosebery.

Paris, April 21, 1893. My Lord, In reply to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 15th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Memorandum, showing the payment and allowances made in France to Members of the Legislature.

I have, &c. (Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure.

Memorandum.

The indemnity allotted to Senators and Deputies amounts to 9,000 fr. (360l.) per annum, from which a sum of 5 fr. (4s.) a-month is deducted for refreshments ("pour la buvette"). The members of the two Assemblies travel gratis and first class on all State railway lines. To the other lines they pay a monthly subscription of 10 fr. (8s.), which gives them a personal right to travel first class throughout the year on every line. The Presidents of the two Chambers receive, independently of the above-mentioned indemnity, an additional sum of 72,000 fr. (2,840l.) a-year, for expenses of entertainment ("pour frais de représentation"). They are also lodged in the "Palais de la Présidence." The functions of the Vice-Presidents and of the Secretaries are purely honorary. The Questors\* ("Questeurs"), of whom there are three in each Assembly, receive, in addition to the normal indemnity, a salary of 9,000 fr. per annum, and are further supplied with a suite of rooms, together with the necessary staff of servants.

\* These functionaries perform duties which in England are delegated to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Memorandum respecting the Payment of Members of the French Legislature.

THE only modification which has been introduced into the system of payment of the Members of the French Legislature, described in the Memorandum inclosed in Lord Dufferin's despatch of the 21st April, 1893, is the creation of a pension fund for ex-Members, for the widows of Members, and for their children during minority. This fund was instituted in virtue of a Resolution passed in the Chamber of Deputies in December 1904.

A similar Résolution has been passed by the Senate. The fund is formed—

- 1. By a monthly contribution of 15 fr. deducted from the pay of each Member.
2. By gifts and legacies.

A Member becomes entitled to a pension not exceeding 2,400 fr. per annum if he has held a seat for four years and has reached the age of 55.

Should he have sat in either House for the above period of four years, but not have completed his 55th year, he can qualify for a pension, on attaining that age, by continuing to pay his monthly contribution of 15 fr. until he does so.

A pension not exceeding 1,200 fr. per annum is paid to the widow of a legislator, and a similar sum is divided annually in equal portions among his children under the age of 21 (if their mother is dead) until the youngest has reached that age. The shares of those who attain their majority are divided, on their doing so, among the minors; the shares of those children who die are distributed in like manner.

Paris, March 31, 1906.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Resolution respecting the Creation of Pension Fund for ex-Deputies, their Widows, and Orphans during minority.

LA Chambre des Députés a adopté la Résolution suivante:—

Article 1er. Il est institué une Caisse spéciale destinée à assurer les pensions aux anciens Députés, à leurs veuves, et à leurs orphelins mineurs.

Cette Caisse fonctionnera sous l'autorité des Questeurs et le contrôle de la Commission de Comptabilité, conformément aux règles établies pour la comptabilité des recettes et des dépenses de la Chambre des Députés.

Art. 2. Les ressources de la Caisse sont constituées—

- 1. Par une cotisation de 15 fr. prélevée chaque mois sur l'indemnité de tous les Députés;
2. Par les dons ou legs qui pourront intervenir et dont l'acceptation sera prononcée, sur la proposition des Questeurs, par Arrêté du Bureau de la Chambre réuni avec le Président de la Commission de Comptabilité.

En cas d'annulation des opérations électorales, les cotisations sont restituées aux ayants droit.

Art. 3. Tout Député qui aura exercé le mandat législatif pendant quatre années, soit consécutivement, soit en vertu d'élections distinctes ou séparées par des intervalles, aura droit à une pension viagère sous la seule condition d'être âgé d'au moins 55 ans révolus au jour de la cessation de son mandat.

Tout ancien Député qui, ayant exercé le mandat législatif pendant quatre années, n'aurait pas atteint l'âge prescrit à l'époque de la cessation de son mandat, pourra, s'il le demande, continuer de verser à la Caisse sa cotisation mensuelle; dans ce cas, le droit à pension lui sera ouvert dès qu'il justifiera de l'âge de 55 ans révolus. Tout ancien Député qui aura suspendu les versements pendant deux années sera déchu de ses droits.

Art. 4. Les Membres dont le mandat aurait été interrompu par un Décret de



dissolution sont considérés comme ayant siégé quatre années et toutes les dispositions de l'Article 3 leur sont applicables.

Art. 5. Le titulaire d'une pension perd ses droits aux arrérages à partir du lendemain du jour de sa réélection comme Député ou de son élection comme Sénateur. Les arrérages ne recommencent à courir qu'à dater du lendemain du jour où il cesse d'appartenir soit à la Chambre, soit au Sénat.

Art. 6. Les pensions viagères des anciens Députés ne peuvent se cumuler avec les traitements affectés aux fonctions publiques rétribuées sur les fonds de l'Etat que jusqu'au maximum de 2,400 fr. En conséquence, les arrérages des dites pensions sont, en cas de cumul, réduits ou supprimés dans cette limite.

Art. 7. La veuve d'un Député ou d'un ancien Député a droit, sur sa demande, à une pension viagère dont les arrérages commencent à courir à dater du lendemain du jour du décès. Ses droits s'éteignent lorsqu'elle contracte un nouveau mariage et à dater du jour de sa célébration devant l'officier de l'Etat civil.

Art. 8. L'orphelin ou les orphelins mineurs d'un Député ou d'un ancien Député ont droit, sur demande formée par leur représentant légal, à une pension lorsque leur mère est également décédée ou inhabile à recueillir la pension attribuée aux veuves, ou décline de ses droits.

La pension des orphelins est partagée entre eux par égales portions, et payée jusqu'à ce que le plus jeune des enfants ait atteint l'âge de 21 ans accomplis, la part de ceux qui décèderaient et celle des majeurs faisant retour aux mineurs.

Art. 9. Les droits des veuves et des orphelins sont acquis, quel que soit le temps pendant lequel le mari ou le père ait siégé et quel que fût son âge au moment du décès, sous la condition qu'à défaut de l'accomplissement du mandat de quatre années, le chef de famille ait régulièrement continué de verser sa cotisation à la Caisse, comme il est dit au 2<sup>e</sup> paragraphe de l'Article 3.

Art. 10. Aucune pension n'est inscrite tant que l'ayant droit n'a pas fait connaître qu'il y doit être procédé. Les communications à cet effet sont adressées par écrit au Président de la Chambre et vérifiées par les soins des Questeurs tant pour l'identité des personnes que pour l'accomplissement des conditions requises. L'inscription est opérée par Arrêté du Président et des Questeurs de la Chambre réunis avec le Président de la Commission de Comptabilité.

Art. 11. Toute pension dont les arrérages n'ont pas été réclamés depuis trois ans se trouve éteinte de plein droit. Il ne peut plus être procédé à sa réinscription qu'en suivant la procédure précédemment établie. En cas de réinscription, les arrérages non perçus ne peuvent faire l'objet d'aucune réclamation ni restitution; ils demeurent acquis à la Caisse.

Art. 12. Lorsque l'ancien Député titulaire d'une pension viendra à décéder sans laisser ni descendants ni ascendants directs, il ne sera dû à ses héritiers ou ayants droit aucune portion d'arrérages pour le trimestre dans lequel le décès sera intervenu. La même disposition est applicable aux pensions des veuves et des orphelins.

Art. 13. Les cotisations commenceront d'être prélevées sur l'indemnité législative à dater du 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier, 1905.

Le temps requis pour acquérir des droits à pension ne sera compté que du 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier, 1905, et il ne pourra être inscrit aucune pension qu'avec jouissance du 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier, 1909.

Art. 14. Par mesure transitoire, les membres qui cesseront d'exercer le mandat législatif au 1<sup>er</sup> Juin, 1906, pourront acquérir droit à pension, s'ils continuent leurs versements dans les conditions prévues au 2<sup>e</sup> paragraphe de l'Article 3.

Les veuves et les orphelins mineurs dont le père ou le mari viendrait à décéder du 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier, 1905, au 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier, 1909, pourront, également par mesure transitoire, faire procéder à l'inscription de leur pension dont les arrérages, fixés par le Bureau de la Chambre réuni avec le Président de la Commission de Comptabilité, commenceront à courir à dater du lendemain du jour du décès.

Il n'est, d'ailleurs, en rien dérogé à l'Article 3 de la Résolution du 21 Décembre, 1899, créant un fonds de secours pour les anciens Députés et leurs familles.

Art. 15. Il sera statué par des Arrêtés du Bureau de la Chambre réuni avec le Président de la Commission de Comptabilité :

1. Sur le taux des pensions qui seront fixées à un chiffre uniforme suivant les ressources de la Caisse et qui ne pourront dépasser : 2,400 fr. par an pour les anciens Députés, et 1,200 fr. par an pour les veuves ou orphelins, quel que soit le nombre des enfants ;

2. Sur les règles à suivre pour le versement et l'encaissement de la cotisation des anciens Députés ;

3. Sur la procédure de réduction ou de suppression d'arrérages en cas de cumul ;

4. Sur le mode de paiement des pensions, lequel aura lieu par trimestre ;

Et, généralement, sur toutes les mesures nécessaires à l'application de la présente Résolution.

Délibéré en séance publique, à Paris, le 23 Décembre, 1904.

Le Président,

(Signé) HENRI BRISSON.

(Signé)

DEVÈZE.  
ABEL-BERNARD.  
CHAMBOX.

(Translation.)

THE Chamber of Deputies has passed the following resolution :—

Article 1. A special Fund is created for the purpose of providing ex-Deputies, their widows, and their children during minority, if their mother is dead, with pensions. This Fund shall be placed under the authority of the Questors and the control of the Accounts Committee, in accordance with the rules laid down for the accounts of receipts and expenses of the Chamber of Deputies.

Art. 2. The resources of the Fund consist of :—

1. A contribution of 15 fr. deducted monthly from the salary of each Deputy ;  
2. Gifts or legacies which may accrue, and acceptance of which shall be declared, on the proposal of the Questors, by a Decree of the Bureau of the Chamber in conjunction with the President of the Accounts Committee.

In the event of the electoral proceedings being annulled, the contributions are returned to the rightful owners.

Art. 3. Every Deputy who has held his seat for four years, whether consecutively or by virtue of distinct elections or of elections separated by intervals, shall be entitled to a life pension provided that he has completed his 55th year at the time he gives up his seat.

Every ex-Deputy who has held his seat for four years but who has not reached the prescribed age at the time he gives up his seat, may, on application, continue to pay into the Fund his monthly contribution; in that case, he may claim a pension as soon as he can prove that he has completed his 55th year. Every ex-Deputy who has suspended payment for two years shall forfeit his pension rights.

Art. 4. Members who have lost their seat owing to a Decree of dissolution are considered to have held their seats for four years, and all the provisions of Article 3 are applicable to them.

Art. 5. The holder of a pension loses his claim to any payment in respect thereof from the day after his re-election as Deputy or of his election as Senator. No payment shall again become due until the day after he ceases to belong either to the Chamber or the Senate.

Art. 6. Life pensions of ex-Deputies shall not be drawn in addition to salaries attached to public appointments, and payable from State funds, except on condition that the aggregate amount does not exceed 2,400 fr. The payments due in respect of such pensions shall accordingly, in cases of cumulative emoluments, be reduced or suppressed so as to prevent any excess over the above limit.

Art. 7. The widow of a Deputy, or of an ex-Deputy, is entitled, on application, to a life pension, payments in respect of which shall accrue from the day after the decease of her husband. If she contract a fresh marriage, her pension rights lapse from the day of the celebration of the marriage before the civil Registrar.

Art. 8. The orphan or orphans of a Deputy, or of an ex-Deputy, are, during their minority, entitled to a pension, on the demand of their legal representative, if their mother be also deceased or not qualified to receive the pension set aside for the widows of Deputies, or if her rights have lapsed.

The pension of orphans is divided among them in equal portions, and paid till the youngest of the children has completed its 21st year, the portion of those who may die, and of the children who have attained their majority, being paid to the minors.

Art. 9. Widows and orphans acquire their pension rights independently of the length of time that the husband or the father has held his seat, and of his age at the time of his death, provided always that, if he have not held his seat for four years, the head of the family shall have continued to pay regularly his contribution to the fund, as laid down in paragraph 2 of Article 3.

Art. 10. No pension is registered unless and until the claimant has intimated his wish that this should be done. Communications to this effect are addressed in writing to the President of the Chamber, and are examined by the Questors both as to the identity of the persons and as to the fulfilment of the requisite conditions. The registration is effected by Decree signed by the President and the Questors of the Chamber jointly with the President of the Accounts Committee.

Art. 11. Every pension of which payment has not been claimed for three years lapses automatically. It can only be registered afresh by following the procedure laid down above. In the event of renewal of registration, any arrears which have not been drawn cannot be claimed or paid. They fall into the Fund.

Art. 12. When an ex-Deputy, who is entitled to a pension, dies without leaving either issue or relatives in a directly ascending line, the heirs or persons entitled to inherit shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the payments that may have accrued in respect of the quarter in which the decease occurred. The same provision is applicable to the pensions of widows and orphans.

Art. 13. Contributions shall begin to be deducted from the pay of a Member from the 1st January, 1905.

The time requisite to acquire pension rights shall only be counted from the 1st January, 1905, and no pension shall be registered except as payable from the 1st January, 1909.

Art. 14. As a temporary measure, Members who may cease to hold a seat on the 1st June, 1906, can acquire pension rights if they continue to pay their contribution in accordance with the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of Article 3.

Widows and orphans who are minors and whose father or husband dies between the 1st January, 1905, and the 1st January, 1909, may also, as a temporary measure, have their pension registered, the payments, as fixed by the Bureau of the Chamber jointly with the President of the Accounts Committee, shall accrue from the day following the decease.

Moreover, nothing in the present provisions shall affect the validity of Article 3 of the Resolution of the 21st December, 1899, which created a relief fund for ex-Deputies and their families.

Art. 15. Decrees made by the Bureau of the Chamber jointly with the President of the Accounts Committee shall regulate—

- (i.) The scale of pensions, which shall be fixed at a uniform rate according to the resources of the Fund, and which shall not exceed 2,400 fr. a-year for ex-Deputies, and 1,200 fr. a-year for widows or orphans, whatever the number of children may be;
- (ii.) The rules to be observed as to the payment and collection of the contribution of ex-Deputies;
- (iii.) The procedure with regard to the reduction or suppression of payments in cases of cumulative emoluments;
- (iv.) The manner of paying the pensions, which shall be done quarterly.

And generally all measures necessary for the application of the present Resolution.

Deliberated in public sitting at Paris the 23rd December, 1904.

The President,

(Signed) HENRI BRISSON.

(Signed) DEVEZE.

ABEL-BERNARD.

CHAMBON.

## GERMANY.

No. 9.

Sir F. Lascelles to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 19.)

Sir, Berlin, March 16, 1906.

WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant respecting payment of Members of the Legislature, I have the honour to report that the Memorandum forwarded by Sir Edward Malet to the Earl of Rosebery in his despatch of the 17th March, 1893,\* is still correct, with the exception of the sum given for the total

\* Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Rosebery.

Berlin, March 17, 1893.

My Lord, In reply to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 15th instant, I have the honour to inclose a short Memorandum, showing the practice in Germany and Prussia in regard to the payment of Members of the Legislature.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

### Inclosure 1.

#### Memorandum.

The Members of the Reichstag—the Imperial Legislature—receive no payment; but they have the privilege of free passes on German railways.

Article 32 of the German Constitution, which deals with this point, reads as follows:—

"Members of the Reichstag are not permitted, as such, to receive any payment or compensation for their services."

#### Prussia.

Members of the Lower House of the Prussian Legislature ("Abgeordnetenhaus") receive a maintenance allowance ("Diäten or Tagegelder") of 15s. per day during the Session. Besides this, their travelling expenses are defrayed.

These travelling expenses, including cost of luggage, are calculated as follows:—

1. For journeys which can be made by railway or steam-ship, at the rate of 18 pfennigs (1½d.) per kilometre, with an addition of 3s. for each arrival and departure.
2. For journeys which cannot be performed by rail or steam-boat, at the rate of 60 pfennigs (7½d.) per kilometre.

The total amount of maintenance allowances and travelling expenses of Members of the Prussian House of Deputies is calculated in the Budget for 1893-94 at about 40,000.

It is not open to Members of the "Abgeordnetenhaus" to refuse either of these privileges.

(See annexed Law of the 24th July, 1876.)

Members of the Upper House of the Prussian Legislature ("Herrenhaus") receive no payment, but are provided with free railway passes like the Members of the Reichstag.

Berlin, March 17, 1893.

### Inclosure 2.

Law respecting the Travelling Expenses and Maintenance Allowance of Members of the House of Deputies, July 24, 1876.

(Translation.)

We, William, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c., ordain, with the consent of both Houses of Parliament of the Monarchy, as follows:—

Only Article.—The Law of the 30th March, 1873, respecting the travelling expenses and maintenance allowance of Members of the House of Deputies shall be amended as follows:

Section 1. The travelling expenses and maintenance allowance due to Members of the House of Deputies shall be calculated according to the following scale:

1. Travelling expenses, including cost of luggage.
  - (1.) In journeys which can be made by railway or steam-ship, at the rate of 18 pfennigs per kilometre, with 3 marks for each arrival and departure.
  - (2.) In journeys which cannot be performed by rail or steam-boat, at the rate of 60 pfennigs per kilometre.
2. The maintenance allowance shall be at the rate of 15 marks per day.

Section 2. With regard to the calculation of travelling expenses, the Regulations in force respecting the travelling expenses of State officials shall apply.

Given under our hand and seal at Gastein, the 24th July, 1876.

(Signed)

PRINCE BISMARCK.  
CAMPHAUSEN.  
COUNT ZU EULENBURG.  
LEONHARDT.  
FALK.  
V. KAMEKE.  
ACHENBACH.  
FRIEDENTHAL.  
V. BULOW.  
HOFMANN.

(Signed)

WILLIAM.

amount of maintenance allowances and travelling expenses of Members of the Prussian House of Deputies, which is calculated in the Estimates since 1899 at about 55,880L., it having appeared that the Sessions now usually extend to 165 days, whereas previously they were calculated for 120 days.

I should, however, add that the question of payment of Members of the Reichstag has lately been raised. A Bill on the subject is in course of preparation, and will be introduced in the Reichstag in the course of the present Session.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

No. 10.

Sir F. Lascelles to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 30.)

Sir, Berlin, April 23, 1906.  
WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the Federal Council definitely approved on the 20th instant, a Bill, which was at once presented to the Reichstag, for the payment of a compensation to Members of the Reichstag. This Bill proposes that all Members of the Reichstag shall have (a) free passes on the German railways between Berlin and their homes for the duration of the Sessions and eight days before and after; and (b) a compensation of 3,000 marks (150L.) per annum, payable in sums of 500 marks (25L.) on the 1st January, 1st February, 1st March, and 1st April, and 1,000 marks (50L.) on the day of the adjournment or dissolution. The sum of 30 marks (1L. 10s.) will, however, be deducted for every day that a Member has absented himself from a sitting of the whole House.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

No. 11.

Sir F. Lascelles to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 5.)

Sir, Berlin, May 28, 1906.  
WITH reference to my despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the Law of the 21st instant, for the payment of a compensation to Members of the Reichstag.

During its passage through the Reichstag, the Bill was altered in the following points:—

(a.) The Members to receive free passes on all German railways during the Session and eight days before and after, instead of only between Berlin and their homes.

(b.) The 3,000 marks (150L.) compensation is to be paid in sums of 200 marks (10L.) on the 1st December, 300 marks (15L.) on the 1st January, 400 marks (20L.) on the 1st February, 500 marks (25L.) on the 1st March, 600 marks (30L.) on the 1st April, and 1,000 marks (50L.) on the day of the adjournment or dissolution.

(c.) The sum of 20 marks (1L.) instead of 30 marks (1L. 10s.), will be deducted for every day's absence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 11.

Translation of Law of May 21, 1906, regarding the Granting of a Compensation to the Members of the Reichstag.

WE, William, by God's grace German Emperor, King of Prussia, &c., Decree as follows, in the name of the Empire, with the agreement of the Federal Council and the Reichstag:—

§ 1. The Members of the Reichstag receive—

(a.) Free passes on the German railways for the duration of the Session, and for eight days before its commencement and eight days after its close, and

(b.) With the reservations in § 3, an annual compensation for expenses from the Imperial Treasury of 3,000 marks in all, payable in sums of 200 marks on the 1st December, 300 marks on the 1st January, 400 marks on the 1st February, 500 marks on the 1st March, 600 marks on the 1st April, and 1,000 marks on the day of adjournment (Article 26 of the Imperial Constitution) or dissolution of the Reichstag.

The Federal Council is empowered to establish principles for carrying out the provisions of (a).

§ 2. For every day on which a Member of the Reichstag has been absent from a sitting of the whole House, a sum of 20 marks will be deducted from the instalment next due.

§ 3. A Member of the Reichstag who is newly elected while the Reichstag is sitting, receives instead of the next instalment (§ 1 (b)) 20 marks per day for every day on which he has been present at a sitting of the whole House up to the amount of that instalment.

A Member of the Reichstag who loses or resigns his seat while the Reichstag is sitting, receives during the time since the last instalment fell due 20 marks per day for every day on which he has been present at a sitting of the whole House, provided that the total of such daily sums shall not exceed the amount of the compensation which would have been due on the next pay-day according to § 1 (b). The same applies if the Reichstag is dissolved during a Session.

§ 4. Presence at a sitting of the whole House is proved by the Member of the Reichstag inscribing himself in an attendance list during the sitting.

Any one who does not take part in a division by names counts as absent in the sense of this Law, even if he has inscribed himself in the list.

§ 5. The President of the Reichstag will make detailed regulations as to the attendance list, especially as to the place, time, and form of its provision. He will also work out and declare the amount of compensation (§ 1 (b), § 3) due to each Member of the Reichstag by the attendance lists and the division lists.

§ 6. A Member of the Reichstag may, in his capacity as Member of another political body, if both bodies are assembled at the same time, only draw compensation for those days on which a deduction is made by this Law from his compensation, or on which in cases of § 3 he receives no daily payments. He may also claim no travelling expenses in such capacity during the time in which he has a free pass on the railways.

§ 7. The Reichstag does not count as being assembled in the sense of this Law if it is adjourned according to Article 12 of the Imperial Constitution.

§ 8. Refusal to accept compensation is not admissible. The claim to compensation is not transferable.

§ 9. If in the case of the death of a Member of the Reichstag a wife is left, payment can be made to her without her having to prove her right of inheriting.

§ 10. During the time preceding the 30th November, 1906, the sum of 2,500 marks will be paid to Members on the adjournment or dissolution of the Reichstag, in place of the compensation payable under § 1 (b).

[525]

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Members of the Reichstag who are newly elected in the time between the coming into force of this Law and the adjournment or dissolution of the Reichstag, receive in place of the compensation mentioned in the above paragraph the sum of 20 marks per diem for every day on which they are present at a sitting of the whole House.

Members of the Reichstag who lose or resign their seats in the time between the coming into force of this Law and the adjournment or dissolution of the Reichstag, receive the compensation mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article with a deduction of 20 marks for every day after the loss or resignation of their seats till the adjournment or dissolution of the Reichstag.

§§ 2, 4, 5, 6, and 9 apply from the date on which this Law comes into force.

§ 11. This Law comes into force on the day of its publication.  
Given under our signature and Imperial seal.

(Signed) COUNT VON POSADOWSKY. (Signed) WILLIAM.

Neues Palais, May 21, 1906.

### GREECE.

No. 12.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 9.)

Sir, Athens, March 27, 1906.  
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, calling for a further Return showing the practice in Greece with respect to the payment of Members of the Legislature.

As reported by Mr. Egerton in his despatch of the 28th March, 1893,\* Members of the Greek Chamber receive pay at the rate of 1,800 drachmai (at par = 72l.) for each ordinary Session. In the case of an extraordinary Session, the Constitution provides that Members shall be repaid only the cost of their journey to and from the capital. In practice, however, this allowance for travelling expenses has become a remuneration given to all Members alike, including those who are actually resident at Athens. It depends for its amount upon the length of the Session and the moderation of the Members who vote it to themselves, and usually varies between 1,500 and 2,000 drachmai (60l. and 80l.), but two allowances of 1,500 drachmai each have been voted in extraordinary Sessions of unusual length.

The duration of the ordinary Session is fixed by the Constitution at not less than three nor more than six months. The tendency is to close the ordinary Session soon

\* Mr. Egerton to the Earl of Rosebery.

Athens, March 28, 1893.  
My Lord, In answer to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 15th instant, I have to state that the system of the payment of Members exists in Greece.

Article 75 of the Constitution is to the effect that Deputies who have exercised their functions will receive each ordinary Session 2,000 drachmas. In the case of an Extraordinary Session they will be, moreover, paid the cost of their journey to and from the capital.

Article 76 lays down that Deputies who receive civil or military pay will not receive more than the difference between that and the amount of the above remuneration.

Some years back, when the new drachma, nominally worth a franc, superseded the old drachma, the Deputies continued to be paid in the old drachma, of inferior value to the new.

Consequently, at present, the remuneration of the Greek Deputy amounts to 1,800 new drachmas, or francs, that is to say, 72l. per Session.

In the case of an Extraordinary Session, the remuneration depends on its length—it is usually about 40l. It is never less than 20l., or more than 72l.

The Session must be formally closed to enable a fresh convocation of Members to be considered an Extraordinary Session.

This year, for instance, the Deputies have departed, and the year's Session is probably closed; but should they be called together again, their meeting would not constitute an Extraordinary Session.

There are absolutely no facilities granted for the travelling of the Members, such as free passes on the railways or steamers.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

after the date allowed by the Constitution; and to complete the legislation of the year in an extraordinary Session carrying with it additional remuneration to Members.

At the date of Mr. Egerton's despatch there were no facilities granted for the travelling of Members, such as free passes on railways or steamers; but since then the opportunity has been taken, in approving conventions with most of the railway Companies for the extension or construction of their lines, and with the Greek navigation Companies, to insert clauses providing for the issue of free passes to Members at any time while the Chamber is in existence.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. ELLIOT.

### HESSE-DARMSTADT.

No. 13.

Mr. A. Grant Duff to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 31.)

Darmstadt, March 29, 1906.  
Sir, IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Circular of the 12th instant, I have the honour to transmit a translation of the Law in force in the Grand Duchy of Hesse in regard to payment of Members of the two Chambers of the Diet.

Members residing in the capital receive no payment.  
I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. C. GRANT DUFF.

Inclosure in No. 13.

(Translation.)

Law of October 20, 1894, amending Article 54 of the Rules of Procedure of the Diet of June 17, 1874, and amending the Law of June 11, 1875, respecting the payment of Members of the Estates.

ERNEST LOUIS, by the grace of God Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine, &c.  
We have, with the consent of our trusty Estates, enacted, and do hereby enact, as follows:—

Single Article.—Article 54 of the Law of the 17th June, 1874, and the Law of the 11th June, 1875, are abrogated, and the following provision is substituted for the same:

Those Members of the Assembly of Estates who are not entitled to a seat therein by right of birth, and whose domicile is situated at a greater distance than 2½ kilom. from the place of meeting, shall, with a view to their taking part in the Sessions of the Legislature or in the meetings and proceedings of Committees thereof, receive during their residence at the place of meeting from the Treasury

1. A daily fee of 9 marks (9s.).
2. For every night, remuneration to the extent of 3 marks (3s.).
3. Refund of actual travelling expenses.

The above shall also apply when duties are undertaken on behalf of a Chamber or a Committee elsewhere than at the place of meeting of the Legislature and outside the locality where the Deputy or Deputies so employed reside.

Our Minister of State is charged with the duty of carrying out this Law.  
Given under our hand and seal, Darmstadt, this 20th day of October, 1894.

(Signed) ERNST LUDWIG.  
FINGER.

[525]

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Mr. A. Grant Duff to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 27.)

Darmstadt, April 25, 1906.  
Sir, WITH reference to your Circular of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to forward a translation of the Law in force in the Grand Duchy of Baden in regard to the payment of Members of the Legislature, which I have received from the Government of Baden.

In transmitting to me the Law in question, Baron von Marschall, the President of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy, observes, with reference to Article 1:—

"The Members of both Chambers of the Legislature are held to be 'present' from the day of their arrival at the place of meeting to the day on which the Diet is prorogued, dissolved, or adjourned by the Sovereign, provided always that they do not receive individual leave of absence. Leave granted by the President is virtually treated as adjournment by the Sovereign. In accordance with established practice, daily fees are also granted to those Members of the Chambers who are present at meetings of the Parliamentary Committee or Commissions, or who take part in the preparation of Parliamentary Reports, at the place where the Estates meet during the prorogation of the Chamber.

In addition to the daily fee, every Member of the Chambers receives during the Session a free pass, which entitles him to travel on the State railways in any class he pleases between Karlsruhe and his home. A free pass is also issued to a Member on application if he desires to undertake a journey within the limits of the Grand Duchy during the adjournment of the Chambers, for the purpose of inspecting public establishments."

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. C. GRANT DUFF.

Inclosure in No. 14.

(Translation.)

Law respecting the Payment and Travelling Expenses of Members of the Diet.

WE, Frederick, by the grace of God Grand Duke of Baden, Duke of Zähringen, have, with the consent of our faithful Estates, resolved and ordained as follows:—

Article 1. The Members of the First and Second Chambers, with the exception of the Princes of the Grand Ducal Family and the heads of the mediatized families, shall, when they do not reside at the place where the Estates meet, receive a fee of 12 marks (12s.) or 7 florins per diem so long as they are present at the meetings of the Estates, and for the days required for travelling (to the place of assembly), as well as the refund of their actual travelling expenses.

Art. 2. Journeys due to the convocation, adjournment, prorogation, or dissolution of the Chambers shall be held to be journeys the cost of which shall be refunded, and in respect of which the daily fee shall be payable.

Art. 3. The provisions of this Law shall come into force from the opening of the Sessions of the present Chambers.

Given at Karlsruhe, the 10th February, 1874.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

By His Royal Highness' Command:

(Signed) VETTER.

(Signed) JOLLY, ELLSTÄTTER.

Sir E. Egerton to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 19.)

Rome, March 16, 1906.  
Sir, IN reply to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to state the payment of the Members of the Legislature does not obtain in this country in any shape or form, but that Senators and Members of the Chamber of Deputies enjoy the privilege of free passes on the Italian railways and on such lines of steamers as have contracts containing a stipulation to that effect.

I have, &c.  
(For the Ambassador),  
(Signed) MILNE CHEETHAM.

NETHERLANDS.

Sir H. Howard to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 16.)

The Hague, March 15, 1906.  
Sir, IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report on the system which obtains in the Netherlands with regard to the payment of the Members of the Legislature.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Report on the Payment of Members of the Legislature in the Netherlands.

THE payment, or indemnity as it is styled, of Members of the Second Chamber of the States-General in the Netherlands was fixed by the Constitutional Law of 2,000 florins (166l.) a-year. It is further enacted in Article 89 of that Law that Members who become Ministers or who have been absent during the entire Session will not receive this indemnity; but it is the almost invariable rule for Members when appointed Ministers to resign their seats in the States-General.

The rules relating to the travelling expenses and the allowance during residence ("Verblijfkosten") of Members of the First Chamber, and the travelling expenses of Members of the Second Chamber, were revised by a Law of the 4th May, 1889. According to the provisions of this Law, Members of the First Chamber receive, when summoned to attend the sittings of the First Chamber at The Hague (or wherever the sittings may be held), or to sit on Committees, the expenses of the journey to The Hague from their place of residence in the country and back, consisting of a first-class fare by public conveyance and the shortest route, with the necessary luggage, and the use of special means of transport if necessary. In order to satisfy the legal requirements, a Declaration has to be signed by the Member that the sum stated in the account agrees with the actual payments.

The allowance to Members of the First Chamber for attendance at meetings of the States-General during the Session, and of Committees during the recess, is 10 florins (16s. 8d.) a-day. This allowance is not paid to Members residing in The Hague.

Members of the Second Chamber receive, according to the above-mentioned Law of 1889, travelling expenses on the same scale as Members of the First Chamber, but only once in each Session, i.e., once a-year.

Members of either Chamber residing at The Hague do not receive travelling expenses.

Free railway passes for the Members of the States-General have always been refused as being contradictory to Article 89 of the Constitutional Law.

The Estimates for the year 1906 comprise the following sums:—

For the Second Chamber, consisting of 100 Members—

|                             | Amount. | Amount sterling. |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------------|
|                             | Fl.     | £                |
| Travelling expenses .. .. . | 1,000   | 83               |
| Salary or indemnity .. .. . | 200,000 | 16,666           |

For the First Chamber, consisting of 50 Members—

|   | Amount. | Amount sterling. |
|---|---------|------------------|
|   | Fl.     | £                |
| Allowance during residence ("Verblijfkosten") and travelling expenses .. .. . | 25,400  | 2,116            |

The small amount for travelling expenses may be accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of Members of both Chambers reside at The Hague.

*The Hague, March 15, 1906.*

No. 17.

*Sir H. Howard to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 5.)*

Sir,

*The Hague, May 29, 1906.*

WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 12th March and to my despatch of the 15th, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Memorandum on the system which prevails in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg with regard to the payment of Members of the Legislature, prepared from information which I have just received from the Minister of State.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 17.

*Memorandum respecting the Payment of Members of the Legislature in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.*

THE payment of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxemburg is provided for by Article 75 of the Constitution of the 17th October, 1868, which runs as follows:—

"A sum of 5 fr. is allowed from the State Treasury as indemnity to each Deputy for every day of attendance or when travelling. Deputies residing in the town where the Session is held (Luxemburg) shall receive no indemnity."

Article 75, paragraph 2, of the Regulations of the Chamber of Deputies provides for the execution of this Constitutional enactment as follows:—

"The Bureau (of the Chamber) shall draw up a list of the days of attendance or days spent in travelling, giving right to the indemnity provided by Article 75 of the Constitution on the basis of the daily lists of attendance, to be signed by the Deputy."

A decision taken by the Chamber at its sitting of the 10th June, 1898, interpreted the above enactment as meaning that the indemnity was to be at the rate of 5 fr. for each day's attendance and 5 fr. for each day spent in travelling, so that Deputies who do not live in the town of Luxemburg receive an indemnity of 10 fr. a-day.

*Reduced Railway Fares.*

Since 1900 Deputies have enjoyed on the railways of the Guillaume-Luxemburg system and of the Prince Henri Company a special reduced tariff, details of which, together with Regulations governing the issue to Deputies of books of tickets, are contained in the Annex to this Memorandum. On the small-section lines (Secondary, Cantonal, &c.) Deputies from the cantons through which these lines pass are allowed to travel free.



| To and from Luxemburg.   | Kilom. | Fare for forty journeys. |            |
|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------------|
|                          |        | 1st class.               | 2nd class. |
| Colmar-Berg or Bettingen | 23     | Fr. 24                   | Fr. 16     |
| Oettingen-Rümelingen     | 24     | 24                       | 16         |
| Kruchten                 | 25     | 25                       | 17         |
| Bettingen or Ettelbrück  | 27     | 26                       | 17         |
| Colmar-Berg              | 27     | 27                       | 18         |
| Wecker                   | 28     | 27                       | 18         |
| Ettelbrück               | 31     | 29                       | 19         |
| Diekirch                 | 35     | 31                       | 21         |
| Mertert                  | 36     | 31                       | 21         |
| Diekirch or Wasserbillig | 36     | 31                       | 21         |
| Michelau                 | 37     | 32                       | 21         |
| Wasserbillig             | 42     | 34                       | 22         |
| Göbelsmühle              | 46     | 35                       | 23         |
| Kautenbach               | 51     | 36                       | 24         |
| Wilwerwiltz              | 55     | 36                       | 24         |
| Drauffelt                | 61     | 36                       | 24         |
| Oerf                     | 65     | 39                       | 26         |
| Maulsmühle               | 69     | 41                       | 27         |
| Uffingen                 | 74     | 44                       | 29         |

## NORWAY.

No. 18.

Sir A. Herbert to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 2.)

Sir, *Christiania, March 29, 1906.*  
 WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to report to you that Members of the Storting are paid 12 kroner (13s.) per day as long as the Session lasts, and 10 kroner (11s. 1d.) while travelling to and from their homes.

A travelling allowance is also granted at the rate of 2½d. per kilometre for pony and cariole, 5d. per kilometre for row-boats, about 1½d. per kilometre on the train, and 5d. per sea-mile.

These rates are equivalent to about the actual cost of travelling, as on several railways there is no first-class, and therefore the train fare really represents a second-class fare.

Members of the Storting have free medical attendance when in Session, and their funeral expenses are likewise paid.

I would beg to point out that the theory of the payment of Members here is not that they should be paid for their services, but, most of the Members being without private means, the money which they receive is supposed to represent an equivalent of their bare cost of living, and is not to be considered as a "salary."

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) ARTHUR HERBERT.

## PORTUGAL.

No. 19.

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 3.)

Sir, *Lisbon, March 24, 1906.*  
 WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a Memorandum by Mr. Beaumont on the subject of the payment of Members of the Legislature in Portugal, from which it appears that Members both of the Chamber of Peers and of the Chamber of Deputies, with the exception of the seven Deputies representing Colonial constituencies, have since 1892 been unpaid.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) F. H. VILLIERS.

Inclosure in No. 19.

## Memorandum respecting the Payment of Members of the Legislature in Portugal.

SINCE 1892 Members of the Chamber of Deputies, with the exception of those representing the Colonies, are unpaid. They are, however, entitled to travel free on the State railways and on Government ships in connection with their duties.

Members of the Chamber of Peers are unpaid, and receive no travelling allowance. Previous to the Law of 1892, which was one of the measures of economy adopted in consequence of the financial crisis through which Portugal was passing, Members of the Chamber of Deputies received an allowance of 100 milreis (20l.) per month, or 3,333 reis (13s. 4d.) a-day, while the Chamber was sitting, which could, however, in no case exceed 500 milreis (100l.) in one Session, the maximum set apart in the Budget for the payment of Members in one year being fixed at 79,700 milreis (15,940l.) for Members for Portugal and the adjacent islands, and 6,000 milreis (1,200l.) for the seven Members for the Colonies. Members also received a travelling allowance for the return journey to their constituencies, calculated in Portugal at the rate of 50 reis per kilometre (about 3d. per mile). Different fixed amounts were allowed in the case of the Members for the Colonies.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies received a salary amounting to 240 milreis (48l.) a-month, or 8 milreis (1l. 12s.) a-day, while the Cortes were sitting, which could, however, not exceed 960 milreis (192l.) in one Session. This allowance was abolished at the same time as that of other Deputies.

Members for the Colonies, resident there, continue to receive the allowance of 100 milreis a-month, or 3,333 reis a-day, while the Chamber is sitting, and 50 milreis (10l.) a-month when the Chamber is not sitting.

March 22, 1906.

## ROUMANIA.

No. 20.

Sir C. Greene to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 9.)

Sir, *Bucharest, March 30, 1906.*  
 WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to report that Members of the Roumanian Legislative Chambers receive a daily payment of 20 fr. during the Session, and that they enjoy the privilege of free passes on the State railways.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) CONYNGHAM GREENE.

## RUSSIA.

No. 21.

Mr. Spring-Rice to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 2.)

Sir, *St. Petersburg, March 26, 1906.*  
 WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, according to the scheme for the composition and organization of the Imperial Douma drawn up by the Commission presided over by M. Boulygin, the Minister of the Interior, Members of the Douma are to receive a remuneration of 10 roubles (1l. 1s. 176d.) a-day during the course of the Session. They are further to receive once a-year their travelling expenses to St. Petersburg and back to their homes at the rate of 5 kopecks per verst (1·914d. per mile).

[525]



According to the Regulations for the Upper House, or Council of the Empire, the remuneration of the Members of that body is fixed at 25 roubles (2l. 12s. 9d.) per day, with travelling allowance similar to that of Members of the Douma:—

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CECIL SPRING-RICE.

### SAXONY.

No. 22.

Viscount Gough to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 23.)

Dresden, April 20, 1906.  
Sir, IN pursuance of the instructions contained in your Circular despatch of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Return showing the payments made to the Members of the Legislature in the Kingdom of Saxony, and the nature and extent of the travelling facilities which they enjoy. This Return has been compiled from information courteously placed at my disposal by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GOUGH.

Inclosure in No. 22.

Return showing Payments made to Members of the Legislature in the Kingdom of Saxony.

THE payment of Members was provided for in the Constitution of 1831, and the scale on which such payment is at present made is regulated by enactments of 1874 and 1902.

All Members of the Second Chamber and the following Members of the First Chamber, viz., the Mayors of eight cities, the twelve representatives of the landed interest who are elected for life, the ten landed proprietors nominated by the Crown for life, the five other life nominees of the Crown, and the chief ecclesiastical authority at Leipzig receive 12s. per diem, except in so far as they reside in the capital, or other place where the meeting of the Legislature is held, when the rate is reduced to 6s. per diem.

The following Members of the First Chamber do not receive payment:—

Members of the Royal Family.  
Representatives of the mediatized princely families of Schönburg and Solms-Wildenfels, and two other proprietors of mediatized estates.  
Representatives of the University of Leipzig and of other ecclesiastical and lay foundations, who are presumably reimbursed for any extraordinary outlay by the bodies which elect them.

The payment runs from the date of the proclamation to that of the prorogation or dissolution of the Diet, deductions being made, however, for all days on which a Member is away on leave or is absent for any cause beside that of illness or employment on a Committee engaged outside the town where the Diet is sitting.

In the case of those Members who are intrusted with the management of the Diet, the period of payment is prolonged until such time as all work connected with the Session is concluded; and in the case of those Members who are prevented by illness from leaving the capital at the termination of the Session, until such time as their health is sufficiently restored to allow them to proceed to their homes.

Should a Member be absent from any sitting (either of the Chamber or of a Committee) without being incapacitated by illness or employed on Committee work outside the capital, his right to the payment lapses until his appearance at the next sitting (either of the Chamber or of a Committee), or until he, in the next sitting

he attends, justifies his repeated absence on either of the above-mentioned grounds, or should no sitting take place, until he reports his presence in the capital.

*Free Passes.*—Members receive free passes on the State railways during the Session, and an allowance for the journey between their homes and the nearest railway station on their departure for and return from the capital at the opening and dissolution of the Diet, at the rate of about 9d. per mile.

Members of extra-Sessional Committees, i.e., those held when the Diet is not sitting, receive the same daily allowance and free passes as during the Session.

The President of each Chamber receives an additional fixed monthly allowance of 45l., and the Members of the Parliamentary Committee for the administration of the Public Debt likewise receive special allowances for their services.

### SERVIA.

No. 23.

Mr. Thesiger to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 30.)

Belgrade, March 25, 1906.  
Sir, WITH reference to your Circular of the 12th instant, I have the honour to report that the Deputies in the Skuptchina receive 15 dinars (12s.) a-day and a free pass on the railways of the country from or to their homes at the commencement or end of each Session.

When the Skuptchina is adjourned by order of the President of the Chamber the Deputies continue to receive their salaries but no travelling expenses, even though they should go back to their homes or constituencies. When, however, the adjournment follows on a Royal Ukase, they receive their travelling expenses, but not their salary.

In cases of leave of absence or illness, Deputies living in Belgrade receive nothing, but, in the case of those whose homes are in the interior, the salary of 15 dinars a-day continues to be paid to them.

Should a Deputy absent himself from the Sessions of the Skuptchina without a valid excuse, he loses his pay for each day's absence.

This rule does not, however, apply when a group of Deputies, acting under the orders of their club or party leader, absent themselves for the purposes of protest or obstruction. Recently the whole of the Opposition abstained from attending the Sessions as a protest against the Ministry, who refused to answer an interpellation on the question of the relations with England; but they continued, nevertheless, to draw their salaries.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WILFRED G. THESIGER.

### SPAIN.

No. 24.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received May 11.)

Madrid, May 5, 1906.  
Sir, IN reply to the Circular addressed to this Embassy under date of the 12th March, asking for information as to any provision that may exist in Spain for payment of Members of the Legislature or for providing them with allowance for travelling expenses or free passes over Spanish railways, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Memorandum on the subject, from which it appears that the only provision of this sort in Spain is that of railway passes.

I have, &c.  
(For the Ambassador),  
(Signed) FAIRFAX L. CARTWRIGHT.

Inclosure in No. 24.

*Memorandum respecting the Payment of Deputies and Senators in Spain.*

PAYMENT of Representatives has never existed in Spain in modern times. It was one of the methods used by the Crown in its successful campaign against the authority of the Cortes in the middle ages. It was the recollection of the use of the institution for this purpose that appears to have led to the decisive rejection of a proposal for payment of Deputies brought up in the debates on the abortive Constitution of 1856. The question does not appear to have been raised since.

Senators do not appear to enjoy any travelling allowance, but, by an arrangement with the railway Companies, are, together with Deputies, supplied with tickets on the kilometric system at somewhat more favourable terms than the public. Each Deputy, on election, is supplied with such a ticket good for 4,000 kilom., the cost for which is defrayed from the Vote for legislative expenditure, of which no detailed account is given in the Estimates.

Madrid, April 3, 1906.

## SWEDEN.

No. 25.

*Mr. Dering to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 24.)*

Sir, WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, inquiring as to the details in regard to the payment of the Members of the Swedish Riksdag, I have the honour to report as follows:—

Members of the First Chamber receive no payment whatever, nor have they travelling allowances or any special privileges.

Members of the Second Chamber receive 1,200 kronor (66*l.*) for each ordinary Session, which represents pay at the rate of 10 kronor (about 1*l.*) per diem. No deduction is made from this sum in the event of a short Session, nor is any further payment received should the Session be prolonged beyond the ordinary term.

For an extraordinary Session they receive 10 kronor per diem.

Members pay no income tax on the above sum, which they receive in monthly instalments.

They receive, in addition, first-class fare from their homes to the Riksdag and back once every Session, including extra Sessions, together with sleeping accommodation and an allowance for portage. There is no allowance for baggage or for food. In the Swedish sleeping cars an extra charge of 1 krona (1*s.* 1*d.*) is made for the use of sheets. Members must even pay this themselves.

No travelling expenses are allowed to the Members when on leave. They pay a fine of 10 kronor (1*l.*) for absence without leave during a Session. This is, however, rarely enforced.

The travelling expenses are chargeable whether by rail, ship, or road (the latter for certain districts in the north).

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HERBERT G. DERING.

## SWITZERLAND.

No. 26.

*Sir G. Bonham to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 19.)*

Berne, March 17, 1906.

Sir, WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to report that the practice in Switzerland with regard to the payment of Members of the Legislature has not been altered since the last Return was furnished from this Legation in March 1893.\*

Members of both Chambers receive payment for their services. Members of the National Council ("Conseil National"), 147 in number, who are elected by the constituencies (one Member for every 20,000 voters), receive 20 fr. (16*s.*) per diem for each sitting which they attend, which is paid out of the Federal Exchequer. Members of the Council of States ("Conseil des Etats"), who are forty-four in number (two being elected from each canton), also receive payment, but from the Cantonal, not the Federal, Government. There is, therefore, no record showing the amount of their remuneration at the Federal Finance Department, but the payments vary in accordance with the importance of the canton and the liberality of the cantonal authorities. For instance, the representatives from the Canton of Geneva receive 30 fr. (25*s.*) per diem. Those from small cantons, such as Uri and Unterwalden, receive 15 fr. (12*s.* 6*d.*), the average being about 20 fr. (16*s.*).

The same scale of payment (20 fr. per diem), in addition to their ordinary pay, is applicable to Members employed on Commissions, which are often held in different parts of the country and not during the Session. It is to be observed that, when employed on Commissions, Members of both Chambers receive payment from the Federal Government.

There are no free passes on railways for Members of the Legislature, but their travelling expenses are paid at the rate of 20 centimes (2*d.*) per kilometre from their homes to the capital and back once only each Session.

It may be added, as throwing further light on the subject, that the duration of the ordinary Session is four weeks, that of the extraordinary Session is uncertain, but I understand that the ordinary duration of both is from eight to ten weeks each year.

The provision made in the Estimates for the current year is, in round numbers, as follows:—

|   | Amount. | Amount sterling. |
|---|---------|------------------|
|   | Fr.     | £                |
| Payment of Members of the National Council ("Conseil National")                           | 300,000 | 12,000           |
| Ditto of Members employed on Commissions  | 20,000  | 800              |
|   | 320,000 | 12,800           |
| Payment of Members of the Council of States ("Conseil des Etats") employed on Commissions | 31,000  | 1,240            |

\* *Mr. F. R. St. John to the Earl of Rosebery.*

Berne, March 20, 1893.

My Lord,

In reply to your Lordship's Circular despatch of the 15th instant, I have the honour to state that there is no privilege of free passes on Swiss railways for Members of the Legislature. Their travelling expenses for the double journey, undertaken once only in each Session, are calculated at the rate of 20 centimes (2*d.*) per kilometre of the distance between their habitual place of residence and the capital. They receive, moreover, while the Chambers sit, the sum of 20 fr. (16*s.*) for every day on which they have answered the roll-call at the beginning of the sitting.

Members of the "States Assembly" (Senate) are thus remunerated by their respective Cantons, while the Federal Government remunerates Members of the "National Assembly" (House of Deputies).

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. R. St. John.

P.S.—A similar arrangement obtains in the case of Members attending Special or Standing Committees.  
F. R. St. J.

The ordinary payments made to the Members of the Council of States being, as before stated, paid by the Cantonal Governments, do not appear in the Federal Estimates.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

UNITED STATES

No. 27.

Sir M. Durand to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 20.)

Washington, April 10, 1906.

Sir, WITH reference to your Circular despatch of the 12th March requesting information regarding the payment of Members, I have the honour to state that I addressed an inquiry on the subject to the State Department.

I now have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note which I have received from the State Department giving information as regards this question.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. M. DURAND.

Inclôsure in No. 27.

Mr. Bacon to Sir M. Durand.

Department of State, Washington, April 9, 1906.

Excellency, I DULY transmitted to the competent authorities a copy of your note of the 24th ultimo asking, on behalf of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for information in relation to the compensation and allowances to Members of the Congress of the United States.

I now take pleasure in communicating, as the result of my inquiries, the following:—

From the very beginning of the Government under the Constitution of 1787, Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate have received compensation for their services. The Act of the 22nd September, 1789 (1 Stat. L., pp. 70, 71), provided for each Representative and Senator a compensation of "6 dollars for every day he shall attend," and also an allowance "at the commencement and end of every Session, 6 dollars for every 20 miles of the estimated distance by the most usual road from his place of residence to the seat of Congress." There was also provision for the salary of the Member when detained from the Session by illness.

By the Act of the 22nd January, 1818, (3 Stat. L., p. 404), this compensation was changed to "8 dollars for every day he has attended or shall attend the House of Representatives." Senators receive the same.

This per diem pay was continued until the Act of the 16th August, 1856 (11 Stat. L., p. 48), when the compensation was changed to 6,000 dollars for each Congress, which is the same as 3,000 dollars a-year, the term of a Congress being two years. The law of 1856 (11 Stat. L., p. 49) also provided that there should be a deduction of the proportionate amount due for each day for every day that the Member should be absent for any other reason than illness of himself or family. But this provision has been generally inoperative, although in 1894, at a time when peculiar conditions of obstruction prevailed, the deductions were actually made.

By the Act of the 28th July, 1866 (14 Stat. L., p. 323), the compensation of each Senator and Representative was fixed at 5,000 dollars a-year, "and in addition thereto mileage at the rate of 20 cents per mile; to be estimated by the nearest route usually travelled in going to and returning from each regular Session. (There is one regular Session each year.)" By the same Act the salary of the Speaker was fixed at 8,000 dollars a-year.

By the Act of the 3rd March, 1873 (17 Stat. L., p. 486), the compensation of Representatives and Senators was increased to 7,500 dollars per annum, and the salary of the Speaker to 10,000 dollars per annum, these sums to be in lieu of all pay and allowance, except actual individual travelling expenses going to and returning from the seat of government. This Law was obnoxious to the people, largely because of a provision giving certain back pay to the legislators who enacted it, and was repealed by the Act of the 20th January, 1874 (18 Stat. L., p. 4).

So the pay and mileage are now at the rates fixed by the Act of the 28th July, 1866. For an early and elaborate Report on the compensation of Members, see American State Papers (Miscellaneous), vol. ii, p. 403.

The compensation of Representatives is paid monthly, on certificate of the Clerk of the House when Congress is not in Session, and on certificate of the Speaker during the Sessions.

The Act of the 12th February, 1868 (15 Stat. L., p. 35) provides: "From and after the 3rd day of March, 1868, no Senator or Representative shall receive any newspapers except the 'Congressional Globe,' or stationery, or commutation therefor, exceeding 125 dollars for any one Session of Congress." This Statute established the present practice of appropriating 125 dollars each year for stationery for each Member, the Member to receive such portion of this sum as he may not use. The Clerk of the House of Representatives keeps a stationery office, at which Members are supplied with articles at cost. The Senate also has a stationery office.

No allowance is made to the Representative or Senator for postage (Revised Statutes, section 44); but they may send and receive free through the mails all public documents printed by order of Congress, the name of the user and designation of the office being written thereon, this privilege continuing until the 1st day of December following the expiration of the user's term of office (19 Stat. L., p. 336; 20 Stat. L., p. 10). The "Congressional Record," or any part thereof, or speeches or reports contained therein, may, under the frank of a Representative or Senator, to be written by himself, be carried free under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe (18 Stat. L., p. 343). Seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any Representative or Senator receiving seeds from the Department of Agriculture for transmission, are sent free in the mails under frank, and this privilege applies to ex-Members for a period of nine months after the expiration of their terms (18 Stat. L., p. 343). The public printer furnishes to the Department of Agriculture, for the use of Members, franks for the transmission of seeds (32 Stat. L., pp. 741-742). Representatives and Representatives-elect, and Senators and Senators-elect, may send free through the mails, under their franks, any mail matter to any Government official or to any person, correspondence not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, upon official or Departmental business (28 Stat. L., p. 622; 26 Stat. L., p. 1081; 30 Stat. L., p. 443).

The Government telegraph lines may be used by Members and officers of Congress solely on public business (18 Stat. L., p. 20). These telegraph lines are merely short lines connecting the various Government Offices in the City of Washington.

As no railways in the country (except the railways in the Panama Canal zone) are under Government control, no free passes are issued in an official way to Representatives or Senators. Any passes that they might receive would be solely in the way of compliment from the managers of the railways.

Each Representative and Senator has at his disposal a certain number of copies of the "Congressional Record," which publishes daily a *verbatim* report of the debates. Also each Senator and Representative has assigned to him, for distribution in his district, a quota of public documents, seeds (particularly of rare and valuable plants, flowers, &c.), plants, &c. "These quotas of documents are large, and even by some Members are found to be burdensome."

I have, &c.  
(Signed) ROBERT BACON,  
Acting Secretary.

Reports from His Majesty's Representatives abroad respecting the Remuneration of Members of Parliament in Foreign States.

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of His Majesty, in pursuance of their Address dated March 6, 1906.

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