

Cane knives.  
 Carbons, electric light.  
 Carborundum.  
 Casings, oil well.  
 Castor oil.  
 Cattle manure.  
 Cellulose.  
 Cereals (oatmeal, rolled oats).  
 Channels, all sizes:  
 Iron.  
 Steel.  
 Cheese.  
 Chromium (for steel alloy).  
 Chlorate of potash.  
 Clothing, leather.  
 Coal.  
 Coconuts.  
 Cod liver oil.

Coke.  
 Condensed milk.  
 Condensers.  
 Coin.  
 Silver.  
 Gold.  
 Copper and articles made entirely there-  
 of.  
 Copper bars.  
 Copper ingots.  
 Copper plates.  
 Copper rods.  
 Copper scrap.  
 Copper sheets.  
 Copper sulphats.  
 Copper tubes.  
 Copper wire.  
 Cotton.

Cotton linters.  
 Copra.  
 Corn flour.  
 Corn oil.  
 Corrugated copper gaskets.  
 Corundum wheels and stones.  
 Cottonseed meal.  
 Cottonseed oil.  
 Crisco.  
 Crutches.  
 Cyanamide.  
 Cyonides.  
 Diamonds, industrial.  
 Dinitrophenol.  
 Diphenylamine.  
 Dried blood.  
 Dry paste flour.  
 Drilling implements and machinery

with accessories for oil wells.  
 Drill presses.  
 Drills (carbon and high speed).  
 Dextrin.  
 Electrical equipment.  
 Electric generators.  
 Emery and emery cloth.  
 Emery wheels.  
 Engines (except locomotives).  
 Ether.  
 Exhaust pipes.  
 Explosives.  
 Fan belts (if leather).  
 Ferrochrome.  
 Ferrocyanide potash.  
 Ferromanganese.  
 Ferrosilicon.  
 Fertilizers, including cattle and sheep



Nitrate of soda.  
 Poudretts.  
 Potato manure.  
 Potassium salts.  
 Land plaster.  
 Potash.  
 Cyanamide.  
 Phosphoric acid.  
 Phosphate rock.  
 Superphosphate.  
 Chlorate of potash.  
 Bone meal.  
 Bone flour.  
 Ground bone.  
 Dried blood.  
 Ammonia and ammonia salts.  
 Acid phosphates.

Guano.  
 Humus.  
 Hardwood ashes.  
 Fertilizers, including  
 Soot.  
 Anhydrous ammonia.  
 Films: Moving pictures.  
 Scrap.  
 Firebox, boiler.  
 Fish.  
 Flake graphite.  
 Flax.  
 Food grains.  
 Fodder and feeds.  
 Fuel oil.  
 Gasolins.  
 Gauges for steam boilers.

Glass reflectors.  
 Glycerin.  
 Glucose.  
 Graphite.  
 Grease of animal or vegetable origin.  
 Grinders, power driven.  
 Grindstones, power driven.  
 Ground bone.  
 Guano.  
 Hand-lantern oil.  
 Hardwood ashes.  
 Harness.  
 Hemp.  
 Hides.  
 High-speed steel.  
 Humus.  
 Hulle, fodder.  
 Hydroquinons.

Iron boiler tubes.  
 Iron scrap.  
 Iron, all sizes.  
 Beams.  
 Channels.  
 Angles.  
 Tees and zeos.  
 Instruments:  
 Aeronautical.  
 Antiair craft.  
 Optical.  
 Electrical.  
 Iron, fabricated, structural, including  
 beams, channels, angles, tees and  
 zeos, and plates, fabricated and  
 shipped knocked down.  
 Iron plates, including ship, boiler, tank,  
 and all other iron plates, one-eighth



Hay of an inch thick and heavier and  
 Hay wider than 6 inches and circles over  
 Hay 6 inches in diameter.  
 Ingots, steel.  
 Jute.  
 Kerosene.  
 Khaki clippings.  
 Knife grinding machinery, driven.  
 Land plaster.  
 Lard.  
 Lathes.  
 Lath tools.  
 Lead gears.  
 Leather, for binding of books.  
 Leather, sole.  
 Leather, upper.  
 Lenses, optical.  
 Linseed oil.

Linseed grain.  
 Lubricants.  
 Logwood extract.  
 Machines.  
 Aeronautical (and instruments),  
 their parts, and accessories.  
 thereof.  
 Engines (except locomotives).  
 Condensers.  
 Metal working.  
 Wood working.  
 Oil well drilling.  
 Pumps.  
 Machines.  
 Continued.  
 Turbines.  
 Machetes.  
 Machine tools.

Manganese (for alloy steel).  
 Magnifiers, optical.  
 Mahogany wood.  
 Malt.  
 Manila rope.  
 Mahoney cattle.  
 Mahoney sheep.  
 Meat juice.  
 Meats and fats, including-  
 C-Poultry.  
 Cottonseed, oil.  
 Corn oil.  
 Copra.  
 Desiccated coconuts.  
 Butter.  
 Fish, fresh, dried, and canned.  
 Edible or inedible grease of  
 Meats, and fats, including-

Continued.  
 Animal or  
 Vegetable origin.  
 Linseed oil.  
 Lard.  
 Tinned milk.  
 Peanut oil.  
 Peanut butter.  
 Rapeseed oil.  
 Tallow.  
 Tallow candles and stearic acid.  
 Pig tails.  
 Mercury and its salts.  
 Metals.  
 Artificial friction.  
 Babbit.  
 Metal working machine.  
 Microscopes.



Milk, tinned and powdered, not fresh,  
 Milling cutters,  
 Mineral oil,  
 Mirror iron,  
 Molasses,  
 Motors,  
 Steam,  
 Motors:  
 Continued,  
 Gas,  
 Electric,  
 Naphtha,  
 Naphthalene balls,  
 Neatsfoot oil,  
 News paper,  
 Nickel,  
 Nitrate silver,  
 Nitric acid and its salts:

Nitrate of potash,  
 Nitrate of soda,  
 Oak, wood,  
 Oakum,  
 Oatmeal,  
 Oil cake,  
 Oil meal cake,  
 Oil well casing,  
 Oil-well-drilling implements and machinery,  
 Optical glass,  
 Optical instruments,  
 Optical reflectors,  
 Oils, including:  
 Fuel,  
 Lubricating,  
 Lantern,  
 Naphtha:

Benzine,  
 Oils, including:  
 Continued,  
 Red,  
 Kerosene,  
 Gasoline,  
 Rapeseed,  
 Cotton Cylinder,  
 Oleo,  
 Paper:  
 Newsprint,  
 Book,  
 Paraffin,  
 Peanuts,  
 Peanut butter,  
 Peanut oil,  
 Petrolatum,  
 Phenol (carbolic acid) and its deriv-

atives,  
 Phosphoric acid,  
 Phosphate rock,  
 Phosphorized 5 per cent. tin,  
 Pigeons, carrier and others,  
 Pig iron,  
 Pilchards, canned,  
 Pillar presses, power-driven,  
 Planers,  
 Platinum,  
 Plumbago,  
 Potash,  
 Potash alum lumps,  
 Potash and its salts,  
 Potassium bromide crystals,  
 Potassium chlorate,  
 Potassium salts,  
 Potato manure,



Potential transformer.  
 Poultry.  
 Prawn.  
 Print paper.  
 Profilers.  
 Prussiate soda.  
 Propeller shaft.  
 Pumps, steam and electric-driven.  
 Primers.  
 Potassium citrate.  
 Poudretts.  
 Quicksilver.  
 Quinine sulphate.  
 Radio apparatus, all.  
 Rapeseed oil.  
 Reamers.  
 Reflector, searchlight.  
 Rice.

Rice flour.  
 Rolled oats.  
 Rope, manila.  
 Rosin.  
 Rosin oil.  
 Saddles.  
 Sago flour.  
 Saltpeter.  
 Sannp (indian corn).  
 Sawmill machinery.  
 Scammony resin.  
 Scrap (iron and steel).  
 Searchlights.  
 Sensitized potash.  
 Sheet bars, steel.  
 Slabs, steel.  
 Sheep manure.  
 Shoes, leather.

Sirup.  
 Silver nitrates.  
 Skins.  
 Soap.  
 Soap powder, Pearline.  
 Sodium.  
 Sodium bisulphate.  
 Sodium phosphate.  
 Sodium sulphide.  
 Solder.  
 Soot.  
 Spectular iron.  
 Speiter.  
 Spiegel.  
 Spruce wood.  
 Steam boilers.  
 Steel boiler tubes.  
 Stearic acid, stearic acid candles.

Stearine candles.  
 Steel, all sizes.  
 Beams.  
 Channels.  
 Angles.  
 Tees and zees.  
 Steel, fabricated, structural, including  
 beams, channels, angles, tees and  
 zees, and plates, fabricated and  
 shipped knocked down.  
 Steel plates, including ship, boiler, tank,  
 and all other steel plates  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an  
 inch thick and heavier and wider  
 than 6 inches and circles over 6  
 inches in diameter.  
 Steel hardening materials.  
 Steel ingots.



Billets.  
 Blooms.  
 Slabs, bars.  
 Sheet bars.  
 Steel scrap.  
 Steel :  
 Tool, *rough*.  
 High-speed.  
 Steel alloys.  
 Sugar.  
 Sulphate copper.  
 Sulphate of soda.  
 Sulphur.  
 Sulphate of alumina.  
 Sulphide of antimony (Stibnite).  
 Sulphuric acid and its salts.  
 Superphosphate.  
 Superheaters.

Tachometer.  
 Tallow, candles.  
 Tallow candles.  
 Tannals.  
 Taps and dies.  
 Tees :  
 Iron.  
 Steel.  
 Telephone apparatus.  
 Tin.  
 Tin, all articles containing.  
 Tin cans, except when used as contain-  
 ers.  
 Tin foil.  
 Tin plate.  
 Tinuol and its derivatives.  
 Tools, machine.  
 Toll steel.

Tungsten.  
 Turbines.  
 Turpentine.  
 Turpentine, crude.  
 Turret holders.  
 Twins, binder.  
 Twist drills.  
 Type, printing.  
 Tubes :  
 Boiler.  
 Iron.  
 Steel.  
 Copper.  
 Vanadium.  
 Vaseline.  
 Vitrol blue.  
 Walnut wood.  
 Welting.

White enamel book paper.  
 White lead.  
 Wireless apparatus.  
 Wood :  
 Ash.  
 Spruce.  
 Walnut.  
 Mahogany.  
 Oak.  
 Birch.  
 Wood pulp.  
 Woodworking machinery, power driven.  
 Wool.  
 Wool clippinge.  
 Wool products.  
 Wool rags.  
 X ray apparatus.  
 Zees :



Iron.	Steel.
Aluminum	Aluminum
Asbestos	Asbestos
Barium	Barium
Bismuth	Bismuth
Calcium	Calcium
Chromium	Chromium
Cobalt	Cobalt
Copper	Copper
Fluorine	Fluorine
Gold	Gold
Graphite	Graphite
Lead	Lead
Mercury	Mercury
Nickel	Nickel
Potassium	Potassium
Platinum	Platinum
Silver	Silver
Sulfur	Sulfur
Tin	Tin
Zinc	Zinc

( ) 敵國及其接壤中立國以外之國ニ對スル非輸出禁止品ニ關スル輸出取締委員會ノ十月二日附告示

(十月三日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

LISTS LICENSE BAN ON MANY ARTICLES

Exports Board Cuts Red Tape on Trade Men Countries

Other Than Teutons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Exports Administrative Board issued today a long list of American commodities which it has been decided may for the present be exported to other nations, with the exception of Germany her allies, and the neutral countries continuous to Germany, without obtaining a license. There are about 600 articles in the list.

The decision does not affect wheat and other vital cereals, the more important shipbuilding steel, meats, sugar, raw cotton, concentrated fodder, coal, fuel oils, and other product looked upon as essential to this nation's welfare. Neither does it disturb the complete embargo declared against Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the nations which have come directly under the accusation of helping to feed Germany.

Steel and iron plates, demanded in great quantities her for shipbuilding, will be retained except under severe restriction. The only plates which may be exported without license are these less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness. A certain portion of steel bars will be withdrawn from the list of articles which demand export licenses, but not the steel essential to America's part of the war program.

The task of granting licenses for all of America's exports has been one of tremendous scope, and the list issued today was prepared with a view of leaving to the Exports Administrative Board only the problem of restricting, to a certain point, the materials over which control was believed to be absolutely essential. The board, under the terms of the President's proclamations, retains the power to take from the "free" list any article at any time.



## The Official Statement.

The official statement follows: "The Exports Administrative Board has determined that under the President's proclamation of Aug. 27, 1917, the following articles do not require an export license at present except when shipped to, Albania, Austria-Hungary, that portion of Belgium occupied by the military forces of Germany, Bulgaria, Denmark, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Germany, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Greece, Lichtenstein, Luxemburg, the Kingdom, of the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Sweden, Switzerland, or Turkey, (excluding any portion of the foregoing occupied by the military forces of the United States or the nations associated with the United States in the war,) or any territory occupied by the military forces of Germany or her allies.

"The board has further determined that if any of the articles are subsequently classified as requiring a license, nevertheless they will in general be allowed to proceed without license when covered by ocean bill of lading or by railroad bill of lading marked for 'export' dated on or before the date classified. There may, of course, be some special instances where for certain reasons the embargo will have to be effective immediately, regardless of when the goods were shipped, but these cases will be rare, and special attention will be called to them at the time publicity is given to the fact that they have been classified as requiring a license. All future classification lists will give the date of classification, and will be given publicity, so as to minimize any question in the minds of shippers or carriers as to what articles do and what articles do not require a license.

"Following is the list of those articles which do not require licenses:

Acetic acid, acticle anhydride, acetate of cobalt, acetate of lead, acetate of lime, acetate of soda, antipyrine, acetylene burners, acid, (tartaric,) (hydrofluoric,) adding machines, addressograph machinery, advertising matter, agriculture tools, air compressor and parts, all aniline sulphur colors, all aniline direct colors, aloin, (drugs,) almond oil, alum, aluminium paint ammonia valves and pipe fittings, amorphous, phosphorus, anise seed, antimony (black,) antiphlogistine, arabicum paste powder, absorbent cotton, ammonia condensers, asphalt, arsenic, arsenic hide poison, asbestos paper, asbestos pulp attenuators, augers, automobiles and parts, auto mirrors, auto lamps, autoped, axes, axles, (wagon.)

Baking powder, balata sheets (used for insulating), baling press (steel), bacillus



bulgarnus; ball bearings, balsam tolu, barbed wire, bars iron or steel (except tool steel, high speed steel or alloy steel), baskets, benzidine, benzaldehyde, benzidine base, benzidine sulphate, benzo violet, benzoic acid, benzyl alcohol, bathroom specialties, bauxite ore, bottillon cubes, beaver board, burnt sugar coloring, beehive material, beans, beer, beverage mixers, bicycle supplies, bismarck brown, bismuth subgallic, black tire tape, blades (backsaw), blowers and parts, bichromate of soda, boilers (range) for household purposes only, bolts, bolt clippers, books, borax, borie acid, braces, brake shoes, brake lining, brick, bromide soda, bronzes (articles made of), broom root and broom corn, brushes, builders' hardware, bull rings.

Calcil chlor, calipers, calcium carbide, calcium chloride, cameras and kodaks, camphor, candy, camed chairs, canned fruits, vegetables, paints, capsules, carbon (black), carbon paper, carbonate of magnesia, carpenters tools, car seals, carriage hardware, casings sausage and hog, Congo red, celluloid, calcutograph, celluloid collars and combs, cereals (except oat meal and rolled oats), carbonic gas, chair seats, channel pins, calcined magnesia (furnace cement); charcoal, cinchona bark, chip board, clips (paper), choppers (food), chrome alum, chronometers, chucks, churns, cocoa beans, cigar boards, collodion, cinnamon, copper paint, citric acid, clocks,

cotton yarn, cobblers' tools, creoline, cocoa, creosote, cocoa powder, cocoa-cola, coffee, coffee substitutes, coffin trimmings, compressers, conduit material, cork tipping bobbins, corks, corn (canned) corn shellers, cotton waste, counter sinks, crackers (soda), crane chain, crayon (marking), cream of tartar, crusher repairs, currycombs, cutlery, cyclometers.

Dental supplies, die plates, delta turpurine, dolls, drugs (most synthetic, in moderate quantities), dredging buckets (iron), dried fruits, driving chain, dry color carbon black.

Elevator repair parts, elevator machinery, enamel (enameline, gold, sappolin, toasters,) envelopes, eosine, epsom salts.

Fan belts except leather, ferris alum, fibrelloid, fibre brushes, fibre tubing, files (except abrasive files), filing cabinets, (metal,) fire clay, flavoring extracts, fleshing cylinder and blades, formaldehyde, flour mill and parts, food choppers, forges and accessories, formalin, formalyltool, fruits (canned, dried,) fullers earth, furniture (office.)

Galvanized wire, galvanized tiller rope, gas machine and fixtures, gentian, gas pipe, grate bars, gum clenni, gas tubes, gauze (hospital,) geratine capsules, German



silver, gilsonite (unahite,) glass (fruit jars, common, shades, plate,) glacial acetic acid, glauber salts, glue, gocarths, gold enamel graders (road,) grain separators, graphophones, grass catchers, grass seed, grate, bars (locomotive,) grindstones (if not driven by power,) gum acacia, gum arabic, gum cloth tape, gum olibanum, gum opium, gum tragacanth, hair goods (not wool.)

Hammers and hatchets, hand power crane, harvester parts, hay presses, hinges, hoes, hog casings, honey, hoops (steel,) hose (water, rubber, duck, clamps,) heilthropin crystals, hydrogen peroxide, hernabaloids, hydrometers, hydrated lime, hydrofluoric acid, hygrometers, hyposulphite, of soda, hypophosphites (fellows.)

Injectors, inks (printing,) ivory, instant postum, iodine, irrigators (white enamel,) iron band, iron bars, iron casting, indanthrone blue, iron hose fittings, iron flat, iron glycerophosphate powder, iron oil separator, iron pipe fittings, iron pipe, iron plates of sheets under  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick, iron rivets, iron valves, iron wire.

Jacks, jewelry, jewelry samples, journal bearings, and journal boxes.

Ketchup, keys, kodaks, cameras.

Lamps and chimneys, lawn mowers, leatherboard (composed of leather scraps, paper, &c.) lactic acid, leather (imitation,) lime mixing tanks, lithium benzoate,

linotype machines and parts, leather trunks, purses and jewelry cases, linoleum, linseed oil dryer, lithographic stone, lithographic supplies, locks, logwood extract, lobelia herb, locomotive grate bars.

Macaroni, magnesia, machinery (cigarette, knitting, perforating except for metal, mining, wool, cleaning, refrigerating, enameling, braiding for electrical wire, match making, shoe, winding, paper making, paper box, stump pulling, pharmaceutical, printing, concrete, paper wrapping, washing, sugar, stenciling, filters, and parts, duplicating, cotton gin, tobacco, molding,) mangle roller blocks, malleable iron steam pipe fittings, methyl salicylate, marble base, matches, matlocks (picks,) mentholatum, menthol salve, metal fasteners, metal picture frames, metal valves, magenta crystals, methyl violet, methylene blue, mills (grist,) mineral water, mirroroid screen, monastile sand, motor cycle, muriatic acid, mustard.

Nails, nail wire, nalthar tablets, needles and awis, newspapers (old,) nicotine sulphate, nigroscene crystals, nutmegs.

Ochre, office furniture, oil burners, oil of anise, oilcloth, oil of cloves, oil heaters, oil stones, Old Dutch cleanser, oiliver, organs, exalic acid, oxide of iron paint.

Padlocks, peas, paints, paper, (paper caps, toy, mimeograph, cartridge, tissue,



waxed, pepperies, perforating, drawing, blotting, writing, wrapping, friction, glazed, wall, cover,) paper cutting machine, paraffin, paris green, phenacetine, pearl buttons, phenylendiamine, para-phenyldiamine, metaphenylene-diamine, phenolphthalein, pencils, (lead,) phosphorus, pens, (fountain and parts,) pyrogalic acid phosphate, (sodium,) photo chemicals, photo mounts, photo paper, pianos, pickles, pillow blocks, piments, pinchers, pine tar, pips joint compound, pipe, (galvanized,) pepper, pipes, (briar,) pitch, (brewers,) plated ware, plating outfit, pliers, plows, powder, (tooth, talcum,) powder rhubarb, precision tools, (hand,) printing machinery, printing presses, priming cocks for spark plugs, pulley blocks, pulleys, (steel,) pump jacks, pyrometer, perforating paper.

Radiators, rall, (steel,) railroad oars, railroad picks, range boilers, ratchets, (auto accessories,) razor blades, razor stroppers, refrigerators, rennets, resoraine, rifles, (small air rifles only,) rivets, (iron,) roofing cement, roofing, galv, iron including sheets less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick,) roofing paper, foots and barks, resettes, (electrical,) rubber, rubber cement, rulers.

Salad dressing, (bottled,) salicylic acid, saccharine salol, sal soda, salt (table,) sanitary aprons, sal ammoniac, sapoline, enamel, soda, salicylate, sauce, (bottled,)

sodium hypsulphite, sawings, banks, (small steel,) scythe stones, saw blades, scouring powder, screws, screw caps, screw drivers, senega root, service tables, sewing machines, shading mediums, shears (hand,) sheets, (iron or steel under  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick,) shellac, shoe bottons, shoe lining, (if not leather,) shoes, (horse,) shoe polish, shovels, slicate of soda, silica dish, silex, silverware, silverplated ware, slates, slate pencils, steel machines, soapstone slabs, soap tree bark, soda ash, soda, fountain fixtures, sodium fluorids, speedometers, spark plugs, splice bars, spokes, sprayers, sprockets, staples, starch, (corn or corn flour,) steam traps, steam locomotives, sterilizers, stitching machine wire, stocks and dies, stone filters, strap iron, surgical instruments, syringes, stoves, steel balls, steel bars, (except tool steel, high speed steel, or alloy steel,) steel belt laces, steel, (cold rolled,) steel cabinets, steel forgings, steel grease cups, steel hanger frames and bearings, steel hoists, steel molding, swansdown, swings, steel padlocks, steel pipe, steel plates or sheets under  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick steel pulleys, steel rails, steel sasn, steel shaft, steel spring cotters, steel tires for locomotives, steel wire, wire, steel wire cloth, steel wheel push cars, strontium bromide, strontium carbonate, sulphate of quinine.

Tannic acid, taps and dies (if for hand use,) tapioca, tar and tar oil, tartaric



acid, tea, tennis rackets, thermometers, tire rims, toasters, tobacco, toilet preparations, tools (carpenters, shoemakers, steam fitters,) tooth powder, toys, track bolts, tractors farming, trailers (motor,) trucks, turfed seats, turnbuckles (except for aircraft,) twine (cotton,) type cases (printers,) typewriters, typewriter parts.

Umbrella ribs and tubes, ultramarine blue.

Vacuum bottles, vacuum, cleaners valves, valve gauges gate valves, valve wheels, vanillin vegetable extract vegetables (canned,) veneer board, vises, vulcanizers and parts.

Wagon trailers, wahoo bark root, water meter, water heaters.

waterproofing (if not wool,) water gates, waterproofing solution, wax, (also floor wax,) wheel barrows, wheel hubs, wheels (car,) wire (fencing, plain, cloth, galvanized, netting,) wire stitchers, with hazel bark, window (hollands,) wood type, wrenches.

Yeast, yellow phosphorus.

Zinc white in oil, zinc oxide, X-ray apparatus, xylidine.

(ト) 九月二十七日附保有指定品追加

○米國保有指定品追加(十月二日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ去月

三十日著電報左ノ如シ 去月二十日日本欄内參看(外務省)

米國輸出取締局ハ九月十七日附ヲ以テ公表シタル保有指定品品目表中ニ更ニ左記ノ物品ヲ追加スル旨九月二十七日附ヲ以テ發表セリ

石油井ノ圍壁器 四十二吋及四十二吋以上ノ削筒機械 三十吋以上ノ旋盤 幅三十六吋以上ノ金工用平削機 苛性曹達 穀物及馬糧(小麥、玉蜀黍、米、大麥、燕麥、稈麥等ヲ含ム) 油糟 油糟粉 動物性脂肪 植物性油 石鹼 尙ホ穀物及馬糧以下ハ輸出許可ニ付特ニ食糧監督官ノ同意ヲ要ス

(チ) 十月二十一日附保有指定品追加

○米國保有指定品追加(十月二十五日官報) 本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリノ本月二十三日著電報左ノ如シ 本月二日日本欄内參看(外務省)

米國戰時通商取締局ハ十月二十一日保有指定品品目中ニ左記品目ヲ追加セリ

無晶形燐

「マビト、メタル」及其他ノ「アンチ、フリク

シヨン、メタル」

重「クローム」酸加里

北米合衆國法令

蒼鉛鹽

鑽孔機(水平ノモノ)

各種垂直鑽孔機械



青銅製品及銅ノ絶縁電線

苛性加里

桐油

「クローム」銅

「クローム」鍍

「コバルト」鍍

銅鍍

坩堝

金剛石(工業用)

鑽孔機(鋭感ナル環動鑽孔機械ヲ除ク)

「フエロクローム」

「フエロウアナデューム」

「フエロコバルト」

「フエロモリアデン」

「フエロニツケル」

「フエロタンガステン」

亞麻ヲ含ム各種製品(合衆國ニ於テ製造シタルモノ)

「フランネル、レイジング」

「ウール、グラインダー」

黒鉛電極

獸毛

「ハードウエア」(銅チ一割以上含ム仕上

品)

「ハイドロフロリツク、アシッド」

黃麻及黃麻製品

旋盤(二十四吋以上ノモノ)

「リネン」

滿俺鍍

「オイリンガマシン」(「ハンド、ミラー」ヲ除ク)

水銀

水鉛

硫水鉛鍍

「ナクソス」(P)

白銅及合金白銅

白銅鍍

黒鉛(輸入黒鉛及同製品)

平削機(三十吋以上ノモノ)

豌豆(種子ヲ含ム)

鹽化「アンモニア」

灰重石

磷酸「ナトリウム」

鐵

錫及錫ヲ含ム各種金屬ノ合金

鹽化錫

錫鍍

鋳力罐及鋳力箱(食物容器ニ充テラル、モ

(備考) 本電品目ノ原語ハ通商公報第四六四號ニ就キ承知セラレタリ

ヲナ除ク)

錫箔

「タンガステン」鍍

「タイプ、メタル」

「ヴァナデューム」

重石鍍

羊毛(生毛及洗毛)

羊毛製品(軍用ニ適スルモノ)

羊毛及梳毛絲「トップ、ノイル」

(一語不明)

黃磷

○米國製貨品品目表

北米合衆國法令



○米國保有指定品追加

(通商公報第四六四號)

(大正六年十月二十三日著在紐  
育帝國總領事矢田長之助電報)

(大正六年十月二十五日官報ニ譯文掲載)

米國戰通商取締局ハ十月二十一日保有指定品目表(本誌第四五七號本欄參照)中ニ左記品目  
ヲ追加セリ

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Amorphous phosphorus.                             | Caustic potash.  |
| Babbitt metal and other anti-friction metal.      | China wood oil.  |
| Bichromate of potash.                             | Chrome steel.  |
| Bismuth salts.                                    | Chrymium ore (any metal ferroalloy or chemical extracted therefrom). |
| Horizontal boring machines.                       | Cobalt ore (do).   |
| All sizes of vertical boring mills.               | Copper ore (do).   |
| Brass.  | Crucible.  |
| Articles of bronze and copper of insulated cable. | Diamond (industrial).  |
|   | Drill press except sensitive radial drill-                           |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Jute machinery.  | Jute and products.  |
| Ferrochrome.   | Lathes (24 inches swing and larger).  |
| Ferrocobalt.   | Linen.  |
| Ferromolybdenum.   | Manganese ore (any metal ferroalloy or chemical extracted therefrom).                     |
| Ferronickel.   | Milling machines (plain and universal except hand millers)                                |
| Ferrotungsten.   | Mercury.  |
| All manufactured articles containing flax which are manufactured in the United States. | Molybdenum.   |
| Flannelette raisings.  | Molybdenite.  |
| Wool grinders (internal plain and universal).  | Naxos (?).  |
| Graphite electrodes.   | Emery.  |
| Animal hair.   | Nickel and nickel alloys.   |
| Hardware (finished articles containing more than 10 per cent. of copper).              | Nickel ore (more than 5 per cent. any metal ferroalloy or chemicals extracted therefrom). |
| Hydrofluoric acid.   | Plumbago (graphite imported and articles manufactured therefrom).                         |



Plainers (30 inches and larger).  
 Peas (including seed).  
 Sal-ammehiac.  
 Scheelite.  
 Sodium phosphate.  
 Solder.  
 Tin and any metallic alloy containing tin.  
 Chloride of tin.  
 Tin ore.  
 Tin canisters and tin boxes (except when used as food containers).

Tin foil.  
 Tungsten ore (any metal ferroalloy or chemical extracted therefrom).  
 Type metal.  
 Vanadium.  
 Wolframite.  
 Wool (raw and scoured).  
 Wool products suitable for military purposes.  
 Wool and worsted yarns, tops, noils, and waste (?).  
 Yellow phosphorus.

(リ) 米國輸出禁止品特許申請書ニ裏書ヲ要スル品目

○米國輸出禁止品特許申請書ニ裏書ヲ要スル品目(十月十九日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ本月十五日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)  
 米國輸出禁止品ノ輸出特許申請書ニ仕向國政府代表者ノ裏書ヲ要スル品目ハ目下ノ處左

- 一、銑鐵
- 二、「フエロマンガニース」
- 三、「フエロシリコン」
- 四、「スビーゲルアイゼン」
- 五、鋼ノ「インゴット」「ブルーム」「ピレット」「スラップ」及「シート、バー」
- 六、鐵板及鋼板(厚サ一時ノ八分ノ一以上幅六吋以上ノ船用汽罐用「タンク」用及其他一切ノモノニシテ平面ノモノ及製作シタルモノヲ含ム)

七、鐵屑  
 八、鋼屑  
 九、「ポイラーチューブ」  
 右申請ニハ申請書書式Aノ三ヲ用フ  
 尙ホ右品目中ノ「ポイラー、チューブ」ニ關シテハ未タ公表セラレタル規定ナキモ輸出特許局ニテハ實際ノ取扱上書式Aノ三ヲ以テ申請セシメ從テ仕向國政府代表者ノ裏書ヲ要求シ居レリ



(ヌ) 錫力ノ米國輸出特許方

○錫力ノ米國輸出特許方(十月二十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ本月二十一日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

Tin Plate ハ規則上從來ノ(A-3)書式ヲ以テ輸出特許ヲ申請シ得タルモノナル處同品輸出申請數量ノ莫大ナルト當國生産額ノ十分ナラサルトニ鑑ミ戰時通商取締局ニ於テハ既ニ公布シタル規則ニ拘ハラズ昨今實際ノ取扱上申請者ヲシテ(A-3)書式ヲ用ヒシメ從テ仕向國政府ノ裏書ヲ要スルコト、シ同品ニ關シテハ成ルヘク代用品ヲ使用セシムル方針ヲ採リ居リ其輸出ヲ特許スルト否トニ關スル決定モ主トシテ右ノ點ヲ標準トシ更ニ軍用其他戰爭ニ直接貢獻スルト否トニ依リテ許否ヲ決スヘシトノコトナリ

(ル) 米國輸出禁止品ノ特許方

○米國輸出禁止品ノ特許方(十月二十六日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ昨二十五日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

米國輸出禁止品ノ特許方ニ關シ十月二十三日當館員ノ當局者ニ開質シタル所ニ依レハ(一)曹達灰(二)苛性曹達(三)各種加里鹽類(四)各種「アンモニウム」鹽類ハ米國內ニ極テ少量ナルニ依リ最近實際ノ取扱上總テ之ヲ保有品トスルコトニ決シ直接軍用ノ外一切輸

出ヲ特許セス申請書式ハ(A-3)ヲ用ヒシムルコト、シタリ

尙ホ右ノ外(A-3)書式ヲ要スル保有品一切ニ關シテハ總テ再輸出ヲ爲サ、ルコトヲ條件トシテ輸出ヲ特許スル方針ナリト云フ又石炭酸ニ付テハ目下ノ處同盟國向輸出ハ何等ノ制限ナク申請書式(A-3)(數語不明)特許ヲ得ツ、アリ近キ將來ニ於テ之ヲ保有品トスルカ如キコトナカルヘシトノコトナリ

(二) 貨幣金銀塊及紙幣ノ輸出禁止ニ關スル件

(イ) 敵國ニ金輸送ヲ停止スルコトニ關スル警告

(九月三日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

WARNED TO PREVENT GOLD EXPORTS TO FOE

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD URGES BANKS TO SCRUTINIZE CERTAIN CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Bank accounts of enemy aliens and international banking transactions involving the possible exportation of gold are under careful scrutiny by the Federal Reserve Board, which is co-operating with the State Depart-



ment in preventing any part of the gold accumulation of the United States from reaching the enemy through neutral countries.

"The board has suggested that each banker doing business in this country," says the board's bulletin, made public today, "should scrutinize with particular care such accounts as might be held by his bank for any resident alien enemy, and in event any suspicious transactions occur in connection with such accounts, that they be reported immediately to the board for transmission to the proper department."

"The transactions which are interesting to the State Department may be divided into three classes:

1. Foreign exchange transactions between banks in this country and banks in neutral countries in Europe.
2. Ordinary banking transactions, such as the obtaining of credits by alien enemies resident in the United States.
3. Banking transactions between this country and Mexico or Central American and South American countries.

"The States Department is especially interested in preventing all transfers of

money by cable, draft or shipments of currency or otherwise for the account of alien enemies.

Gold exports this year have been heavier than at any time since the war started. Notwithstanding the heavy exports the gold supply of the country has increased approximately \$245,000,000 since Jan. 1, the present stock being in excess of \$2,000,000,000, one one-third of the world's supply.

(ロ) 九月十日ヨリ貨幣金銀塊及紙幣ノ輸出ヲ  
禁止スルコトニ關スル九月七日附大統領  
令ノ件

(九月八日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

PRESIDENT STOPS OUTFLOW OF GOLD

ORDERS A LIMITED EMBARGO ON COIN, BULLION, AND  
CURRENCY, EFFECTIVE SEPT. 10.



Government Moved to Act by Reason of Heavy Exports to  
Japan, Spain, and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. — President Wilson tonight placed an embargo, effective Sept. 10, on the exportation of coin, bullion, and currency. At the same time he authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to license such exportation where, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, they were not harmful to the public interest.

The effect of the embargo, which applies to all nations, will be to place absolute control over gold exports in the hands of Secretary McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board. Officials believe the measure will go far toward conserving the huge store of gold accumulated in the country since the beginning of the war, a store which recently has been drawn upon rather heavily by Japan, Mexico, and Spain.

Strict adherence to the embargo is regarded as unlikely and undesirable. Curtailment, however, of the free movement of gold to the Orient appears probable. For some time Treasury and Reserve Board officials have viewed with concern the tendency of gold to flow away from the United States, a movement which started with the financing of the Allies. Recently the Federal Reserve Board requested

the bankers of the country to aid, so far as possible, in checking the growing exports.

The President's proclamation amends and supplements his general export embargo proclamation of Aug. 27. Appended to it is an executive order providing that applications for the exportation of coin, bullion or currency shall be made to Federal Reserve Banks and passed upon finally by the Federal Reserve Board.

The trend of gold has been distinctly away from the United States recently. Within the five weeks' period ending Aug. 17 exports totaled \$73,000,000, or more than four times the total of imports. The movement has been too recent, however, to affect substantially the great volume of gold in this country. The stock is \$3,000,000,000, of which approximately 40 per cent. has been imported since January, 1915.

Imports of gold during the current year have totaled more than \$538,000,000. Exports were recently estimated to have approximated \$300,000,000, or more than twice as much as the volume exported altogether in 1916. Much of this gold has gone to Japan, which has a balance of trade against the United States, and recently exportations to Spain have assumed large proportions.



○米國貨幣、金銀塊及通貨輸出禁止(九月十一日官報) 本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリノ一昨九日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

大統領ハ九月十日以後特許ヲ得タル場合ノ外貨幣、金銀塊及通貨ノ總テノ外國ヘノ輸出ヲ禁止スル旨九月七日附テ以テ命令ヲ發セリ右輸出特許ハ「フェデラル、レザ―ブ、ポ―ルド」ノ意見ニ依リ大藏長官ニ於テ管理スヘシ近來日本、墨西其及西班牙ニ向ケ正貨ノ輸出ノ激増セル事實ハ今回ノ禁輸斷行ニ重要ナル關係アリト觀察ス新聞ノ所報ニ依レハ八月十七日ニ終ル五週間ニ金ノ輸出七千三百萬弗ニシテ同期間金輸入額ノ四分ニ當ル現今米國ニ在ル金ノ在高三十億弗ニテ其四割ハ一九一五年一月以降ノ輸入ニ係ルモノナリ尙ホ本年年始ヨリノ金ノ輸入五三、八〇〇萬弗餘輸出三億弗ナルモ此輸出額ハ昨年中ノ輸出總額ノ二倍以上ニ當ル

○米國ノ貨幣、金銀塊及通貨輸出ニ關スル規則(九月十二日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ本月九日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

貨幣、金銀塊及通貨輸出ニ關スル規則左ノ通大統領令ヲ以テ制定セラレ九月十日ヨリ實施セラレ

一、合衆國又ハ其領地ヨリ外國ヘ貨幣、金銀塊又ハ通貨ヲ輸出セントスル個人、商社又ハ會社ハ先ツ其取引ノ性質、額、直接間接ノ當事者及當該官憲ニ於テ特許申請ニ係ル輸

出カ公共ノ利益ト適合スルヤ否ヤヲ決定スルニ助ト爲ルヘキ其他ノ報道ヲ宣誓ノ上詳記シタル願書三通ヲ其所在地地方ノ聯邦準備銀行ニ差出スヘシ

二、聯邦準備銀行ハ本規則ニ依リ差出サレタル願書ノ寫一通ヲ保管シ正副三通ヲ在華盛頓聯邦準備局ニ回送スルト共ニ其適當ト信スル報道又ハ提議竝ニ意見ニ依ル輸出許否方ニ關シ正式ノ勸獎ヲ爲スヘシ

三、聯邦準備局ハ聯邦準備銀行ヨリ斯ル願書及勸獎ヲ受ケタルトキハ其事情ニ於テ適當ト思考シ且ツ本件輸出カ公共ノ利益ニ適合ストノ意見ナル場合ニハ大藏大臣ノ裁決ニ從ヒ其輸出ヲ許可シ然ラサル場合ニハ之ヲ拒否スルコトヲ得

(ハ) 金輸出特許手續ニ關スル大藏省令

(九月十二日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

RULES FOR SHIPMENT OF GOLD ANNOUNCED

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S ORDER CLOSELY FOLLOWS  
PRESIDENT'S EMBARGO ORDER.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York made public yesterday the Treasury Department's regulations issued in pursuance of President Wilson's gold export



embargo proclamation. The text follows very closely the wording of the Executive order. In addition, the bank let it be known that it had on hand tentative application blanks that exporters of coin bullion, and currency were required to fill out in triplicate. The applications must be sent to the Federal Reserve Bank, which makes its recommendations and forwards the same to the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, if the board approves of the prospective shipment it so advises the Secretary of the Treasury, who will issue the license.

The New York bank has already received a great many inquiries and applications, but the time has been too short for it to take any action with respect to the requests for permits. All of the prospective shipments are said to be relatively small, and the destinations mentioned in the applications are Spain, Japan, India, and Canada. These include both gold and silver exports.

The application blank calls for the following information: 1. Description of shipment, (i.e. gold coin, silver bullion, &c.); 2. value; 3. date and place of shipment; 4. destination; 5. proposed route; 6. consignor; 7. consignee; 8. name and address of person, firm, or corporation or government for whose account shipment has been ordered; 9. name and address of person, firm or corporation or government to whose account shipment will be charged; 10. name and addresses of all other

persons interested in the transaction, directly or indirectly; 11. nature of transaction which resulted in the order for shipment; 12. if shipment is made for applicant's own account, states whether the purpose is to furnish customers with exchange, name and addresses to be given, and 13. additional information indicating that the exportation "will be compatible with the public interest." The application must be sworn to before a notary. Following is the text of the Treasury regulations:

1. Any individual, firm or corporation desiring to export from the United States or any of its territorial possessions to any foreign country named in the proclamation dated Sept. 7, 1917, any coin, bullion, or currency, shall first file an application in triplicate with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which such individual, firm or corporation is located, such application or state under oath and in detail the nature of the transaction, the amount involved, the parties directly and indirectly interested and such other information as may be of assistance to the proper authorities in determining whether the exportation for which a license is desired will be compatible with the public interest.

2. Each Federal Reserve Bank shall keep a record copy of each application filed with it under the provisions of the regulation and shall forward the original



application and a duplicate to the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, together with such information or suggestions as it may believe proper in the circumstances, and shall, in addition, make a formal recommendation as to whether or not in its opinion the exportation should be permitted.

3. The Federal Reserve Board, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized and empowered upon receipt of such application and the recommendation of the Federal Reserve Bank to make such ruling as it may deem proper in the circumstances and if, in its opinion, the exportation in question be compatible with the public interest, to permit said exportation to be made, otherwise to refuse it.

The President's proclamation on the embargo of gold exports was made public last Saturday.

(ニ) 金銀ノ輸出ヲ許可スル範圍ニ關スル件

(九月二十日 ニューヨークタイムズ)

RESERVE BOARD FOR LIMITED GOLD EXPORTS

DISPOSED TO ISSUE PERMITS ONLY IN CASES WHERE

METAL IS NEEDED TO PAY FOR MERCHANDISE.

Since the issuance of President Wilson's proclamation prohibiting the exportation of coin, bullion, and currency without a license from the Treasury Department there has been considerable uncertainty with respect to the policy the Federal Reserve Board in Washington would adopt in determining what shipments, in their opinion, are "compatible with the public interest," and applications for which should be granted. Although the board has not made any public announcement on the subject, it was learned yesterday that the board was disposed to approve only those applications for permits which showed plainly that the exportation of gold coin or bullion was required in payment of specific purchases of merchandise.

It is understood that the board will not, for the present at least, approve any applications which show that the prospective exporter plant to ship gold out of the country for the purpose of a foreign exchange transaction. When the President issued his so-called gold embargo proclamation the question was raised whether the Government would sanction the shipment of gold for the purpose of setting artificial trade balances that had been created, or might be created, as a result of the shifting of sterling, franc, and ruble credits to this market. On account of the depreciation



in British, French, and Russian exchanges, some of the neutral countries and Japan have been selling foreign bills in New York, and have indirectly converted their sterling, franc, and ruble credits into American currency, and have managed to export gold from the United States. Bankers have felt that gold exports arising from such transactions should not be allowed, and they are generally pleased with the attitude adopted by the board.

The application forms which must be filled out by prospective shippers in triplicate, and filed with the Federal Reserve Bank, require that the object of the shipments be plainly indicated. These applications are considered by the Reserve Bank, which forwards its recommendation to the Federal Reserve Board, which finally passes on them, and requests the Treasury Department to issue the licenses in meritorious cases.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank has received in the last ten days a great many applications, but thus far only about six licenses have been granted. These have applied to coin, bullion, and currency shipments to South America, Japan, Spain, Canada, and India. Among the shippers receiving permits are the Bankers Trust Company and the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, the latter forwarding \$1,000,000 of gold to one of its South American branches. There was withdrawn

from the Sub-Treasury yesterday gold coin to the amount of \$250,000, but the destination was not made public.

The Reserve Bank announced that the Treasury Department had issued a ruling to the effect that shipments of Canadian silver coin and paper currency might be made to Canada without license, the exporter being required only to advise the bank of his shipments.

### (ホ) 米國金銀輸出許可施行手續

○米國金銀輸出許可施行手續(九月二十九日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ一昨二十七日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

金銀輸出許可ニ關シ今回中央準備局ハ大藏長官カ二十一日承認ヲ與ヘタル施行手續ヲ發表セリ其要點左ノ如シ

- 一、金輸出ニ對スル規定
- 二、中央準備局ハ輸出特許申請ニ係ル金ノ積出カ合衆國內ニ於テ消費ノ目的ヲ以テ輸入セル商品ト直接且ツ明確ナル關係ヲ有シ居ルコトヲ證明セラル、ニアラサレハ其輸出特許ヲ許與セサルヲ以テ一般方針ト爲ス但シ右ノ特許ハ斯種商品ニ對スル代金支拂ノタメニスル金ノ輸出カ公共ノ利益ト適合スル場合ニ限り之ヲ許與スルモノトス



尙ホ同局ニ於テ輸出許否ヲ決定スルマテニハ毎申請ニ關聯スル事情ニ就テ考量ヲ加  
 フルモノトス  
 二、加拿陀ニ向ケ加拿陀銀貨ノ輸出ハ地方準備局限ニテ許可スルコトヲ得  
 三、銀貨銀塊ノ輸出ハ中央準備局ノ推獎ニ依リ代理許可スヘシ  
 四、米國紙幣ノ輸出モ同様ナリ

- 五、旅客カ携帶出國シ得ヘキ限度ハ紙幣五千弗金銀貨及金銀塊二百弗
- 六、敵國ノ勘定又ハ利益ノタメニ輸送セラル、疑アルモノハ許可セス
- 七、本規定ハ豫告ナクシテ變更セラル、コトアルヘシ本規則ニ依リ得タル許可ハ先例ト

FIXES GOLD LIMIT FOR TRAVELLERS  
 (九月二十六日 ニューヨーク(ハランド))

GOVERNMENT SAYS PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE MAY TAKE  
 ONLY \$200 IN COIN EACH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—Regulations governing the exportation of gold, silver  
 and currency, announced to-day by the Federal Reserve Board, indicate that the

government will restrict such exports to the maximum degree, except where they  
 cannot be avoided in setting trade balances.

The Board announced as its general policy that it would not authorize the  
 exportation of gold unless it could be shown that the gold was pay for a correspond-  
 ing importation of merchandise for consumption in this country.

"In any case," the announcement says, "authorization will be granted only  
 where the exportation of gold in payment for such merchandise is found to be com-  
 patible with the public interests."

The amount of gold which persons leaving the country may take with them  
 was fixed at \$200 for each adult. Five thousand dollars in addition may be taken  
 out in currency and \$200 in silver or silver certificates without license. The  
 Board's announcement, after treating the general policy, continues:—

"Instruction have been issued by the Treasury Department to collectors of cus-  
 toms to permit travellers leaving the country to carry on their person or in their  
 baggage:—

- "United States notes, national bank notes and Federal Reserve notes not to  
 exceed \$5,000 for each adult.
- "American silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins and silver certificates not to



exceed \$200 for each adult.

“Gold coin or gold certificates not to exceed \$200 for each adult.”

( 〽 ) 西班牙ニ對スル金輸止禁止ノ件

(九月二十五日 ニューヨークタイムス)

PROHIBIT EXPORTS OF GOLD TO SPAIN

SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 2 TOTAL \$88,000,000 AND ARE  
ADVERSE TO TRADE BALANCE.

NO BAN ON “EAR-MARKING”

Bank Here Puts Two Millions in the Yellow Metal  
in Vaults for Foreign Client.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Treasury officials carrying out the Government's policy governing the conservation of gold have virtually decided upon a policy prohibiting the export of gold to Spain. No gold has been licensed for export to Spain since the President's proclamation became effective, except several small shipments already loaded aboard steamers.

Exportation of gold to Spain had been growing steadily up to the time of the President's proclamation. Between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1 of this year, the volume approximated \$88,000,000, the largest recorded in any similar period of time. It was adverse to the trade balance, which was in favor of the United States on Sept. 1 the extent of \$50,000,000.

The Guaranty Trust Company withdrew \$2,000,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The metal will be deposited in the bank's vaults, where it will be held subject to orders from its client, who in this case happens to be a foreign state bank. In other words, the gold will be “ear-marked,” and will no longer be part of the gold reserve of the country or of the trust company. The gold, being the property of some foreign bank of issue, will be considered by that foreign bank as part of its reserve, and it will be utilized as the basis for issue of its currency.

Officials of the trust company declined to divulge the identity of its client. For some time the Sub-Treasury has reported withdrawals of gold without disclosing the destination, and it is assumed that banks and trust companies, other than the Guaranty, have taken out gold to fulfill orders from their foreign clients who requested that their credits be converted into gold and that the metal be held for



their account. In banking circles it is assumed that the renewal of the practice of earmarking gold is the result of the President's proclamation, under which no coin, bullion or currency may be exported without a Treasury license approved by the Federal Reserve Board. The practice of banks of issue keeping part of their gold reserve, in foreign countries is not new. The Bank of France has part of its metallic reserve outside of Paris and several years ago the First National Bank of New York held \$10,000,000 in gold for the Bank of France account. The twelve Federal Reserve Bank have \$52,500,000 in gold with foreign agencies. By having their New York correspondents convert credit balances into gold and keeping the gold here, the foreign state banks of issue relieve themselves of the cost of transportation and insurance incident to actual exports from the United States. And more particularly, their New York correspondents are not required to go through the formalities of applying for licenses, and running the risk of having their applications rejected.

The President's proclamation and the Treasury regulations governing gold exports are silent on the subject of the withdrawal of gold in cases where the metal remains in this country. As far as the general monetary position of this country is

concerned the effect of "earmarking" gold is the same as if the gold were actually exported, for the setting aside of the metal reduces both the total amount in circulation and the potential expansive power of our currency.

(ト) 世界ノ金産額ト米國ノ金流入額

(通商公報第四六二號)

(大正六年九月二十日附在シ  
カゴ帝國領事來栖三郎報告)

戦亂ト世界金額「エンジニヤリング、エンド、マイニング、ジャーナル」ノ報スル所ニ據レハ  
千九百十六年ニ於ケル世界ノ金産額ハ約四億六千七百四十三萬五千弗ニ達シ之レヲ千九百  
十五年ノ産額ト比較スレハ一割七分ノ減少ナルモ之ヲ千九百十四年ノ産額ニ對比スル時ハ  
二割二分ノ増加ヲ示セリ

今左ニ世界ニ於ケル最近三年間ノ金産額ヲ示サン

北米合衆國○世界金産額國別三年比較表 (單位千弗)

國家名稱	一九一四年	一九一五年	一九一六年
阿弗利加	100,521	115,000	120,000
トラススヴァール	173,176	186,105	192,138
田一アヂヤ	177,755	187,892	187,957
北米合衆國法令			11111



北米合衆國法令

二二四

西部阿弗利加	八、〇七一	七、八六一
マダガスカル	一、九八〇	一、九〇五
計	二〇〇、九七二	二二〇、八六一
北米及中米	九四、五三一	九二、三二五
北米合衆國	一八、一八五	一四、一五〇
墨西哥	一五、九二五	一八、九七七
加奈陀	三、五〇〇	三、五〇五
中米	三、二四一	三、八五七
計	三、二四一	三、八五七
歐羅巴	三四、四五八	三四、七五〇
露國(西伯利共)	一、四五〇	一、〇二五
佛蘭西	二、三五〇	一、六七五
其他歐洲諸國	三、八五八	三、七五〇
計	二、三三七	二、一八四
亞細亞	四、六九〇	四、八二五
印度	七、四七六	七、八五〇
英領及蘭領東印度		八〇、九七
日本		

支那及其他亞細亞諸國

計	三、六二五	三、七五〇
南米	二八、二一八	二七、八三四
濠洲	一三、五三五	一三、九七五
總計	四六、四九二	四六、七五三

前表ニ據リテ之レヲ觀ルニ這回ノ戰亂ハ世界ノ金探掘ニ對シテ未タ著ルシキ影響ヲ及ボサ  
、リシコトハ後ニ揭グル世界金産額最近十年間比較表ニ據ルモ明ラカナルカ如シト雖昨年  
ハ勞力及資本ニ不足ヲ告ケタル結果新鑛山ノ開掘不能ナリシ地方多カリシノミナラス既掘  
鑛山ニ於ケル探掘モ亦十分ナラサリシモノ、如シ即チトランスヴァールニ於ケル約六百萬  
弗ノ增收アリシノミニテ米國及濠洲ニ於ケル昨年ノ産額ハ之レヲ一昨年ニ比スレハ約千五  
百七十萬弗ノ減收ナリ尤モ米國ニ於ケル減收ノ原因ハ其資本ニ不足ヲ告ケタルカ爲メニ非  
サルモ同國ノ企業家カ其資本ヲ利益アル軍事關係品ノ製造業ニ振り向ケタルト同時ニ其勞  
力ヲモ此方面ニ需要シタルカ故ナルヘシ而シテ殊ニ本年ニ入りテ米國自ラ交戰國トナリタ  
ル結果勞力ヲ兵力ト自國ノ軍器製造及軍事上ノ直接補助ニ引上ケツ、アルヲ以テ直接戰爭  
ノ必要品ニ非サル金ノ探掘ハ自然不活動トナルナキヲ保セス

年次	產額	年次	產額
一九〇七年	四二、二五四	一九一二年	四七、三三九
北米合衆國法令			二二五



北米合衆國衆令

二二六

一九〇八年	四四三、四四四	一九一三年	四六三、六六九
一九〇九年	四五九、九七七	一九一四年	四五九、四九三
一九一〇年	四四四、二二三	一九一五年	四七八、五四七
一九一一年	四五九、三七七	一九一六年	四六七、四三五

米國ノ金塊流入高、歐洲戰亂開始以來米國ニ流入セル金塊ハ千九百十六年末ニ於テ十億弗以上ニシテ其流出額ハ僅ニ約二億六千六百三十九萬八千弗ナルヲ以テ差引純流入額ハ實ニ八億千八百八十萬八千弗ニ達シ始ト千九百十五、十六兩年ニ産セル世界ノ金(米國ノ産額ヲ除ク、前表參照)ヲ全部ヲ獲得セルモノト觀ルコトヲ得故ニ其自國生産額ニ於テハ減少ヲ來セルモ國內ニ於ケル金ノ現在高ハ著ルシキ額ニ達セルモノト觀ルコトヲ得ヘシ今左ニ千九百十四年八月ヨリ千九百十六年十二月末日マテノ流出入額ヲ示サン (單位千弗)

流入額	三三、二五三	一九一五年	四五一、九五四
流出額	一〇四、九七二	一九一六年	六〇〇、〇〇〇
差引殘	(-) 八、七二〇		三二、四三六
			(+) 四二〇、五三六
			(+) 四八〇、〇〇〇

(三) 棉花ノ輸出取締ニ關スル件

○米國ニ於ケル棉花ノ輸出取締實施期日(九月十一日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命

全權大使ヨリノ一昨九日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

棉花(ロー、コットン)ノ輸出取締期ハ同品積荷ノ混雜遲延ヲ避ケンカタメ日、英、伊、佛、其殖民地、屬地及保護領行ノ分及直接露國行ノ分ニ對シテハ十月一日マテ特許ナクシテ輸出シ得ルコト但シ十一月一日附又ハ其後ノ日附ノ鐵道若クハ船舶積荷證券ヲ有スル分ハ特許ヲ要スルコトニ決定シタル趣九月六日公表セラレタリ尙ホ現今ノ情況ニテハ十月以後ト雖モ前記聯合諸國行ノモノニ對シテハ格別ノ困難ナク特許ヲ發給セラルヘキ模様ナリ

○米國棉花輸出許可期間延長(十月一日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ去月二十九日著電報左ノ如シ 去月十一日日本欄内參看(外務省)

米國棉花ハ十月一日マテ特許ナクシテ輸出シ得ルコト、爲リ居タル處今回右期間ハ十月三十一日マテ延長セラレタリ

○米國棉花輸出許可無期延期(十月十五日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ本月十二日著電報左ノ如シ 本月一日日本欄内參看(外務省)

米國棉花輸出許可期間ハ無期延期ノ旨發表セラレ右ハ棉花ノ在荷潤澤ナルタメナリト



(四) 敵國ニ對スル物資供給停止手段ニ關スル件

(イ) 大統領獨國ニ對スル供給ヲ停止スル爲北

歐中立諸國ヘノ輸出ヲ禁止スル件

(八月二十八日 ニューヨーク(タイムズ))

PRESIDENT MOVES TO STOP EXPORTS

AID TO TEUTONS

FORBIDS BY PROCLAMATION SHIPMENTS TO EUROPEAN

NEUTRALS WITHOUT LICENSES.

WASHINGTON. Aug. 27.—President Wilson tonight issued a proclamation which settled all question as to the attitude of the United States in regard to exports to the neutral nations of Europe. These countries are hereafter to get no supplies which "either directly or indirectly" may be made the "occasion of benefit to the enemy."

Sweeping in its terms, the proclamation places under control of the Export Council all articles of commerce, so far as the neutrals of Europe are concerned, and

the President, in a supplemental statement, pointed out that it is obviously necessary to exercise a closer supervision of trade with these Governments than with others. The proclamation becomes effective Aug. 30.

Coin, bullion, currency, and evidences of debt are included in the restricted list affecting the European neutrals and enemy countries, although it is specified that they would not be put under the licensing system except on order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is taken to indicate that the Government is prepared, if it feels such a course justified, to prevent American money going to neutrals upon whom Germany, offering coal and other essential supplies in return, makes demands for gold.

Enemy countries and European neutrals adjacent to Germany and its allies are treated in a separate section of the proclamation. Another section directs that certain commodities be added to the list of articles already under export control to all countries of the world, including the allies of America. The most notable of these were cotton, sugar, and lumber.

The fact that the President treats the position of the European neutrals, such as the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland, in a separate section, and cuts off from them, except under special license, practically every com-



modity from the United States, is regarded here as most significant, pointing to a policy of strict rationing on a basis that will leave for Germany no hope of help from those quarters.

It was pointed out tonight also that before issuing his proclamation the President obtained information from representatives of the neutral nations involved, most of which have sent missions to the United States to plead their cause. In a sense, the proclamation is the answer, and advocates of strict rationing hail it as a victory for their ideas.

Purpose of Step Made Plain.

The President, upon issuing the proclamation, made this supplemental statement: The purpose and effect of this proclamation, is not export prohibition but merely export control. It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foreign trade; but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the Imperial German Government.

After these needs are met, it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our resources permit. This task will be discharged

without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly.

The two lists have been prepared in the interests of facility and expediency. The first list, applicable to the enemy and his allies and to the neutral countries of Europe, brings under control practically all articles of commerce, while the second list, applicable to all the other countries of the world, makes only a few additions to the list of commodities controlled by the proclamation of July 9, 1917. It is obvious that a closer supervision and control of exports is necessary with respect to those European neutrals within the sphere of hostilities than is required for those countries further removed.

The establishment of these distinctions will simplify the administrative processes and enable us to continue our policy of minimizing the interruption of trade.

No licenses will be necessary for the exportation of coin, bullion, currency, and evidences of indebtedness until required by regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion.



The Administrative Board of the Exports Council will supervise the work of control under today's decree. It has been stated that Vance McCormick, the Chairman, and practically all its members favored severe restriction on the neutral nations of Europe.

Procedure is Seeking Licenses.

Accompanying the President's proclamation and supplemental Statement tonight was this statement concerning the procedure in applying for licenses:

"Beginning with Monday, Aug. 27, applications for exports licenses should be made to the Exports Administrative Board, 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C. or to the branch office at 11 Broadway, New York, or they may be filed at any of the branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Department of Commerce, at Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle, where blank application forms may be obtained. Licenses will be issued at the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in all cases possible, but in certain cases it will be necessary for applications to be forwarded to the offices of the Exports Administrative Board in Washington.

"Licenses will ordinarily be good for sixty days, unless revoked prior thereto, and at the expiration of that time must be renewed to be valid. In sending ap-

plications to Washington, they should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Export Licenses, 1435 K Street, N. W.

"In case of necessity exporters may telegraph their applications to Washington, but in this event they must be careful to see that all the information required by the proper form is contained in the telegram. In order to avoid unnecessary delays exporters should endeavor to arrange to send in their applications at least two weeks in advance of the proposed date of shipment. All regulations issued by the Exports Administrative Board will be published in the Official Bulletin published daily by the Committee on Public Information and in Commerce Reports, issued daily by the Department of Commerce, and it is suggested that shippers avail themselves of these publications to keep themselves posted on any changes which may be made from time to time.

"Hereafter specific licenses will be required for all raw materials entering into the manufacture of explosives, and shippers are requested to use Form A3 for this purpose, so that the Administrative Board may be assured that the goods if exported will be used strictly for war purposes or purposes which will directly contribute to the war."



(ロ) 戦時中蘭國ヨリ物資ヲ獨國ニ輸入セル  
實際ニ關スル聯合國官邊ノ調査

(八月三十日 ニューヨークタイムス)

DUTCH FED 1,200,000 GERMANS DURING 1916.

STATISTICS FURNISHED BY AN ENTENTE GOVERNMENT SHOW IN  
DETAIL THE TRADE IN PROVISIONS DURING THE WAR.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from the Intelligence Bureau of Diplomatic Information of one of the Allied Governments a document dated Aug. 20, 1917, which, while answering the denial of the Dutch press that Holland is feeding Germany's armies, states, among other things, that in 1916 the excess of Dutch food imports over home consumption was sufficient to provision 1,200,000 soldiers for one year.

The document is given below, including tables on the exports and imports of Holland:

Some Statistical Facts on the Provisioning of Germany by Holland.

The Dutch press has attempted to demonstrate that the exports of Holland have

rather diminished since the war began. Illustrative of this point of view is the argument of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant in its publication of July 5, 1917. In order to prove that the average exports of cattle have diminished since the war began, the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant takes the average from 1907 to 1913—76, 186 head of horned cattle. It shows that this number surpasses by far the exports of 1915, 25, 687 head, and those of 1916, 35, 247, and goes on to speak about beef, mutton, pork, &c. The answer to this argument:

A—CATTLE.

It is possible to make a twofold reply to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant:  
1. Why take the average of the seven years preceding the war and not the last three years?

Especially, why refrain from taking into account the year 1914? (1911-1913) this average is very much smaller, since it is of 59,936 head instead of 76,186. Besides, the export of 1914 was considerable—124,480 head.

In taking into account 1914 and in making an average of the three years, 1914-1916, we obtain the number 61,805 a higher figure than the average of 1911-1913.



2. The Dutch press does not take into account the distribution of the cattle on the hoof imported before the war.

In 1913, Belgium took 50,013 head, Germany 5,649.

The comparison of these two figures shows that since the war Germany receives almost the total of imported cattle.

B.—BEEF AND MUTTON.

The averages before and during the war are very nearly equal: 15,850 and 16,930;

All the same, the difference noticed in the direction of export shows the advantage that Germany has gained from Dutch exports since the war.

Before the war Germany received a third of these meats. In 1915 she received three-fourths and in 1915 over four-fifths.

C.—PORK.

The distribution of exports between England and Germany invites one to demonstrate the importance of the German imports during the period 1915-1916.

The article of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant only mentions the figures of the period from November, 1915, to April, 1916: 10,910 tons going to England and 9,021 tons going to Germany, showing a proportion between the two countries of 45 to 55.

For the period, November, 1916, to April, 1917, the proportion was 437 to 1, in favor of Germany, who received 27,551 tons, against 63 tons received by England.

The Dutch press also forgets to say that before the war England was the best customer of Holland.

In 1913 England received 25,000 tons, against 10,000 tons only, received by Germany. The average of the seven years (1907-1913) being, for Germany, only 6,000 tons.

D.—TOTAL EXPORTATION OF MEAT DURING THE PERIOD 1907-1913.

Germany received an average of 3,000 tons, England 42,500.

England took over five times as much meat as Germany.

The present agreement, which fixes at 50 per cent, the proportion of each of the countries, does not naturally take into account the situation before the war. (Agreement concluded between the Bureau of Agricultural Exports and the British Government.)

E.—CHEESES.

The following table needs no comment.

	1913	1916

(In Million Kilograms.)



England .....	19	8
Belgium.....	16	13
Germany .....	15	76

The new arrangement gives 66 per cent. of the exports to the Germans in place of 30 per cent. before the war.

The Eieuwe Rotterdamse Courant speaks of the considerable percentage which England is said to take in cheeses, butters, vegetables, and fruits. (25 per cent, except for the cheeses; 33 per cent.)

We must bear in mind that during the years 1915-1916 Germany took 90 per cent. of the Dutch exports.

G.—FODDER.

The following table shows what have been the gross and net imports of the principal fodder before and during the war—oil cakes, Indian corn, hay, and molasses:—

	Imported for	Exported for	Net
	Consumption. Distribution. Import.		
	Tons. per Month. Tons. per Month. Tons.		
1911.....	960,796	302,841	657,955
1912.....	1,324,595	517,697	806,898
1913.....	1,366,692	409,783	956,909
1915.....	1,380,144	41,409	1,338,735
1916.....	709,624	.....	709,624
Average—807,254.			

The average net import before the war can therefore be estimated at 807,254 tons: the net import in 1915 went beyond 60 per cent.

The average of 1915-1916 is 1,024,179, which is more than 200,000 over the average of 1911-1916.

H.—STATISTICS OF THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1917.

The statistics of first three months of 1917 are certainly the most significant figures that we can give in order to show all the advantage which Germany gains from Dutch exportation.

We present a table indicating:

- First, the commodities for which the balance is in favor of Germany;
- Second, those for which it is in favor of Holland.

It follows from this table that for the first three months of 1917 Holland has received from Germany a value of 24,603,000 florins, (\$9,841,200.) and has sent her



*double that amount.*

These facts show that while the Dutch papers represent Holland as having necessarily been obliged to submit to the law of the enemy, she could still have exerted on Germany a much stronger pressure, thanks to the high figure of the value of her exports to Germany.

We shall notice that the figures of the Dutch exports, compared with her imports, reveal that the values of food products exported to Germany from Holland are all higher than the values of the raw material for manufacture which Holland receives from Germany.

The following table indicates, first, the commodities whose balance is in favor of Germany; second, those for which it is in favor of Holland:

	Imports. (Net.)	Value.
Articles.	Quantity.	(Florins.)
Coal.....	367,384,729	6,850,976
Iron and steel .....	11,361,355	3,641,965
Machines .....	6,468,617	3,518,213
Papers .....	4,074,351	2,324,672

Chemical .....	3,832,822	1,121,560
Dress goods .....	128,526	430,417
Glass .....	3,797,596	871,038
Gents' furnishings .....	409,509	769,968
Wood .....	13,297,520	888,524
Pottery and porcelain .....	4,404,603	732,158
Made articles .....	76,870	699,970
Cement and paste .....	22,969,718	645,250
Planos .....	604,986	600,015
Zinc .....	356,931	244,217
Sugar .....	468,727	234,475
Bicycles .....	198,361	225,696
Salt .....	11,512,906	128,684
Flaxseed .....	70,126	42,485
Silverware .....	433	39,066
Bark .....	250,341	37,428
Copper and alloys .....	12,125	30,290
Blackstons.....	69,863	8,084



Wire-ropes .....	1,340	7,839
Beer .....	33,871	2,830
Sulphur .....	22,123	7,435
Drugs .....	22,123	30,815
Total .....	20,150	47,462
Exports (Net) .....	24,603,000	152,984
Articles .....	Quantity.	(Florins.)
Cheese .....	6,216,811	13,058,368
Tobacco .....	6,048,744	9,086,485
Meats .....	4,692,554	8,237,086
Eggs .....	3,443,956	4,602,943
Butter .....	1,847,269	4,147,938
Potato Hour .....	5,616,072	2,706,541
Fish .....	4,405,117	2,261,598
Margarine .....	1,104,407	1,596,245
Flax .....	1,011,000	1,181,000
Coffee .....	388,492	794,101

Quinine .....	471,662	565,876
Fish oil .....	70,717	132,725
Wine .....	152,207	81,821
Hides .....	61,732	67,791
Tar .....	195,689	28,125
Wax .....	1,892	11,605
Spirits .....	4,390	1,506
Potatoes .....	14,700	1,120
Total .....	48,563,766	

I.—HOLLAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROVISIONING OF GERMANY.

The contribution of Holland to provisioning Germany corresponds to a daily average of 2,341 tons, which is equivalent to a ration of 39 grams a head and a day for each inhabitant of the empire.

What do the food products represent in calories furnished Germany by Holland? The following table shows it for 1916:

Exports (in Tons) of Holland to Germany in 1916.	Alth-	Carbon
Exports .....	2180	191,264
Imports .....	2180	191,264



Articles.	Quantity.	men.	Fats.	Hydtes
Potatoes .....	122,009	2,440	1,244	24,402
Potato Flour .....	57,660	5,180	519	51,894
Butter .....	31,443	220	26,416	188
Eggs.....	30,364	4,250	3,340	...
Rice .....	4,043	236	17	2,628
Cheese .....	76,286	22,866	15,257	1,907
Margarine .....	2,896	20	2,432	17
Raw sugar .....	12,128	...	...	12,128
Fish .....	121,204	24,240	18,180	...
Meat .....	59,788	11,957	5,979	...
Fruits .....	55,297	1,105	276	2,764
Peas and beans .....	64,000	17,280	1,210	32,000
Total .....	918,355	89,769	73,870	127,928

Food values in milliards (billions) of calories: Albumen, 359; Fats, 664; Carbon hydrates, 511. Grand total, 1,534.

The result is that Holland, by exporting to Germany 918,355 tons of various products, have furnished the enemy with 89,769 tons of albumen, 73,870 tons of fats, and 127,928 tons of carbon hydrate, which contain a food-value of 1,534 milliards (billions) of calories.

For, taking it for granted that a soldier at the front daily expends 3,5000 calories (that is 1,260,000 calories a soldier per annum), we reach the result that, in 1916, Holland provisioned 1,200,000 soldiers.

What was the food value of the products which Holland, in her turn, imported from abroad in 1916? We see, speaking only of the principal imports, that Holland imported last year 21,473 tons of cacao, 769,201 tons of wheat or rye, 52,151 tons of wheat or rye flour, 65,433 tons of rice, 9,993 tons of dried fruits and Corinth raisins, or a total of 918,251 tons. Now these 918,251 tons are equal in food value to much, over 2,816 milliards (billions) calories.

The following table sums up these calculations:

Articles.	Quantity.	Albumen.	Fats.	Hydtes.	Carbon
DUTCH IMPORTS (IN TONS) OF CERTAIN FOOD PRODUCTS IN 1916.					
Cacao .....	21,473	4,294	6,642	6,642	...
Cereals, (wheat and rye) .....	769,201	6,920	7,692	480,750	...



Rice .....	65,433	3,777	272	42,531
Flour, (wheat and rye) .....	52,151	5,215	521	39,113
Dried fruits and corinthians .....	9,993	2,598	600	6,599
Total .....	918,251	92,804	15,727	575,635

Food values in millions of calories: Albumen, 371; fats, 142; carbon hydrates, 2,306; Grand total, 2,816.

It follows that the amount of calories imported by Holland represent more than twice what Holland could claim in the extreme as necessary for her needs in order to adjust her exports.

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PLANS NEW CHECK ON AID TO GERMANY.

UNITED STATES WILL NOW CUT OFF ALL TEUTON IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The United States Government is prepared to exert every influence to stop exports from South America to neutral nations of Europe which might supply fats, munitions, and other commodities to Germany. Success in carrying out such a plan would mean the isolation of Germany, and it is felt in some quarters that no more effective weapon could be wielded to bring about a speedy end of the war.

The Central Powers, according to advices reaching here, have been doing everything in their power to build up influence in certain South American countries and incite the people against the United States. This activity has reached a point where the United States Government feels that it must take a strong stand.

The plan which the Government has in contemplation is in line with the embargo placed on the shipment of American goods to neutrals of Europe by the proclamations issued by the President. South American countries, which have been infested by German agents, have made large demands upon the coal supply and other products of the United States.

Some officials of the Government are now opposed to granting licenses for bunker coal to take cargo ships to South America when it is suspected that these shipments are helping to defeat the purpose of the President's embargo.



The proclamations already issued give the Exports Council and its Administrative Board full control over trade between the United States and South America. By restricting bunker coal the Government can make it impossible for ships which obtain coal here to make the trip to South America, and thence to northern neutral countries. That is one possible weapon, and it is understood that it will be the first used unless reports that German interests in some South American countries are supplying Germany with gold and supplies are proved untrue.

Even more drastic steps may be taken, despite the diplomatic questions involved, if this first weapon does not prove effective. A second step would be to bar America's coal supply to public utilities and factories in South America controlled by German interests. These utilities and factories in Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, represent a capital of nearly \$500,000,000 on which high interest is being paid.

These concerns, as German agents, it is alleged, have by transmission of gold through northern neutrals of Europe and by means of the credit system supplied material aid to Germany. They are now absolutely dependent for a coal supply upon the United States.

Among the cities in which German interests have control of practically all of the public utilities, such as electric railways and electric lighting and power are Montevideo, Uruguay; Buenos Aires, Resario and Mendoza, Argentina, and Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile. Most of the factories in Argentina and Southern Brazil also are under German control. All require American coal to continue operations and make the profits, which, according to reports, they have been turning over to Berlin.

It also has been reported that funds for an extensive German propaganda have been obtained only because American coal helped the German interests to continue their activities. German agents, paid by these concerns, it has been running loose in South American countries and have reached out even into Mexico.

It is reported that the recent exporé by Secretary Lansing was designed in part to bring matters to crisis and put the United States Government in a position where it could rightfully take the position that this country must no longer aid Germany through imports from South America or permit American commodities indirectly to raise funds with which intrigue was financed.

Reports have been received recently that merchants and financiers, even in South American countries which had strained relations with Germany, are not



attempting to restrict exports to neutral countries of Europe that might eventually get into Germany, and are doing their utmost to establish credit for the Central Powers through gold made in profitable South American industries.

For instance, it has been stated that Argentina and Uruguay have great quantities of fodder, which the United States is exerting all its efforts to keep out of neutral nations of Europe, because they feed cattle which made shipments of fats into Germany possible. German agents in these South American countries are using every effort to get this fodder shipped to these neutrals.

Argentina also has in prospect a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, foodstuff which the United States has refused to the northern neutrals of Europe because of the fear that Germany might profit. And some sections of Argentina are full of German agents who want to get its wheat on the seas in the hope of passing the British blockade.

In the efforts to shut off Germany from South American trade the United States Government will work in co-operation with Great Britain, which is at present hampered by agreements which have been made with some of the neutral nations.

The Trading With the Enemy Act will be used to its full to prevent any trading with enemy firms in any country that might benefit Germany. A careful

scrutiny will be made to determine to whom shipments to South American countries go. In the past, because of the rush for licenses, there has been ineffective supervision at times, but hereafter every cargo of American goods will be held up until its destination is known.

Evidence to support charges, which have led to a decision for a policy of severe restriction, has not been wanting. Newspapers in July published this statement:

"The Department of State has lately received a report from a consular officer in South America telling of an anti-American campaign carried on by Germans, official and unofficial. The object, or course, is to discredit the United States and to minimize American participation in the war. In one country leaflets and newspapers containing vicious attacks on the United States have been circulated by German consular officials.

Evidence is also at hand indicating that certain German mercantile firms and possibly neutral firms with German affiliations are engaging in similar works of vilification.

It has been suggested that in the recently enacted law concerning control of exports the United States Government now has a weapon of retaliation for those who, if they are trading with this country, connect themselves with activities



inimical to the interests of the United States and beneficial to the enemy."

A dispatch from Buenos Aires carried by The Associated Press earlier in the year carried this report:

"The German Minister has assured the Argentin Government that certain German financiers, in association with the Reichsbank, are ready to undertake the financing of public works in Argentina. This assurance is interpreted here as a move to impress the Government with the economic resources of Germany. The Buenos Aires Herald says that the Germans are using every means to create difference between Argentina and both the Entente and the United States. The paper says the republic will not compromise its neutrality."

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(九月三十日 ニューヨークタイムズ)

DUTCH MUST BREAK GERMAN COMPACT TO GET OUR GOODS

UNITED STATES REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE HOLLAND'S PLEDGE TO  
SHARE FOOD WITH ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The United States Government has refused to recognize as equitable an agreement entered into between Holland and Germany fixing the percentage of exports from the Netherlands which shall go to the Central Powers and to the nations aligned against the Germans in the world war.

It can be stated authoritatively that no American commodities, including foods, cattle fodder, and dairy products will be permitted to enter Holland, or for that matter any of the northern neutral nations of Europe, while fats are being shipped into Germany on the present basis.

An authentic translation of the negotiations which were made the basis of the German-Dutch agreement, and which has come into the hands of Government officials, is presented here for the first time. With few alterations, it is stated, the term as outlined are now recognized by the two Government involved through semi-official agencies.

The United States, it is understood, has taken the position that Holland cannot



expect it to aid in feeding Dutch cattle to produce fats for Germany. While Holland clings to such an agreement, in order to obtain coal and other commodities from Germany, she must depend upon her own resources to keep up her end of the bargain.

The negotiations show that Germany, in the direct need for fats to feed her armies, demanded that Holland give her by far the greater proportion of certain essential exports. Here are a few of the demands:

At least 75 per cent. of the total exports of butter.

At least 66-2-3 per cent. of the total exports of export cheese.

At least as much pig meat and sausage as was exported to other countries, including exports for the relief of sufferers in Belgium.

At least the same amount of live cattle or meats as was exported to other countries.

At least 75 per cent. of the total export of vegetables.

At least 75 per cent. of the total exports of fruit and marmalade.

At least 75 per cent. of the total exports of fresh and preserved chickens' and ducks' eggs.

At least half the total exports of flax and herring.

This compact has been generally accepted as an illuminating example of the situation which existed while Germany, practically cut off from the world except for the aid that the European neutrals might give, was negotiating not only with Holland, but with the other neutrals, for the kinds of foods—principally fats—which were as vital to the maintenance of her armies as guns, ammunition and high explosives.

FED WHOLE WESTERN ARMY.

It has been stated that enough fats were being shipped into Germany by the northern neutrals to supply the entire army in the western front, and that the quantities were not, as some of the neutral diplomats have protested, "a mere drop in the bucket." The United States Government has made as careful a survey as possible up to this time and has come to the conclusion that fats were being exported into Germany by neutrals in alarmingly large shipments, to which America could not contribute, even indirectly. A further survey is contemplated and exports of this Government have been sent abroad in large numbers for that purpose. Statistics obtained by the Government concerning American exports to the neutral nations of Europe before and during the period of the war have proved of the most intense interest.

What exports to all the neutrals before the war averaged 18, 469, 820 bushels.



For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the exports totaled 35, 724, 104 bushels. Of the latter quantity the northern neutrals of Europe took 28,826,000 bushels. Holland before the war, on a three year average, took 12,722,654 bushels. In 1915 that country took 31,551,992 bushels and in the fiscal year 1917, 19,127,675 bushels.

Exports of cheese from American to European neutrals attracted further interest. The average yearly imports by European neutrals from this country before the war were 1,909 pounds. In the fiscal year 1917 these countries took 168, 978 pounds of American cheese.

Before the war the European neutrals took a yearly average of 3,063 pounds of condensed milk. In the fiscal year 1917 they took 13,453,492 pounds. Butter exports from the United States to the neutral nations of Europe jumped from 1,699 pounds a year before the war to 295, 975 pounds a year.

It is contended that much of this foodstuff has gone to Germany. Large quantities of it, at any rate, have been imported by neutrals known as great dairy producing countries.

Ships owned by the Dutch and other northern neutral interests, loaded with wheat and cattle fodder, have been tugging at their anchors in New York Harbor and

other ports anxious to add at least a part of their cargoes to the upkeep of cattle, but since July 15, when President Wilson's embargo proclamation went into effect, clearance has been refused to them. It is stated now that this policy will be tenaciously adhered to.

It is understood that the representatives of Holland—there is a special commission here now—practically have abandoned any effort to obtain cattle fodder, and are now seeking only wheat for human consumption.

Holland, it is said, is far overstocked with cattle, so far as its own needs are concerned, and the United States would much prefer to see the cattle slaughtered and the meat sent into Germany than to aid in feeding them to provide fats to be exported under the agreement now in force.

Representatives of Holland say they cannot obtain coal from Germany and will freeze unless the Garman terms are met: that factories will be idle and thousands out of work: that Holland cannot exist as a nation and retain neutrality unless the American embargo is lifted. The latter point is an important one, because it is generally conceded that large quantities of fats cannot be sent into Germany under the present arrangements unless the countries involved in such deals obtain heavy imports which must come principally from the United States. So much of South



American has been alienated from Germany that little help can be expected from that quarter. A disruption of the agreement between Holland and Germany undoubtedly would mean a cutting down of large exports to Great Britain, but that nation, which has known of the dealings between Germany and European neutrals is prepared to accept that consequence. Holland and other neutrals must seek a different basis of reckoning with Germany if the American embargo is to be lifted to any serious extent, no matter what the consequences may be.

TEXT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Following is a translation of the agreement entered into by the Landbouw Export Bureau and the German commercial agency at the Hague. The agreement, it is understood, was concluded in the early Summer of 1916 along the lines of the terms given below. They are as follows:

"A summary of negotiations carried on by the Landbouw Exports Bureau of The Hague (the Dutch agency which will in the following statement be referred to as the L. E. B.) and the commission known as the Deutsche Handelstelle im Haag (which will in the following statement be referred to as the D. H. H.)

"At the negotiations the L. D. B. were represented by Messrs. Dr. Linthorst,

Monan, and Broeksma, whereas the D. H. H. were represented by Messrs. D. Ruge, Schlubach, Rabbowahn, and Niepage, and also as advisers Messrs. Goldschmidt and Wenle, as well as Dr. Behrens for Belgium and the other occupied territories."

The following conclusions are based upon the negotiations and include the arrangements which were reached and which, but perhaps for minor details, are in force at the present day, if the United States would provide fodder and foodstuffs by lifting its embargo. Here is the account of the proceedings:

"The subject of the negotiations is the fixing of the export and delivery of Dutch produce. In general an agreement on the following principal lines was arrived at:

1. The following arrangement is purely preliminary and has only been made to provide for the time during which the negotiations for a final agreement will be carried on which negotiations will commence immediately.

2. The destination to which the articles provided for export to Germany in this agreement will be entirely in the hands of the D. H. H. which, however, will, whenever compatible with the terms of existing regulations, meet all the wishes expressed by the L. E. B.

3. With reservation as to the general rule under (4) the following has been



decided : 25 PER CENT. OF HOLLAND'S MILK.

“(a) **MILK.**—The L. E. B. undertake that Germany will receive at least 25 per cent. of the total export of milk from Holland since Nov. 1, 1916. In order to fix the total export the unit of one kilogram of fresh milk has been decided upon, and accordingly the following equivalents, corresponding with the manufactured articles, will be taken into account : One kilogram of condensed milk equals three kilograms fresh milk ; one kilogram skimmed milk powder equals nine kilograms fresh milk ; one kilogram of full cream milk powder equals twelve kilograms fresh milk.

“The L. E. B. leave the effecting of purchases within the limit of the agreed share of the exports to the D. H. H. or their nominees, and undertake that they will cause provision for licenses for such purchases to be made.

“As far as the D. H. H. or their nominees are not in a position to effect purchases, the L. E. B. undertake to deliver and secure the export, in which case an arrangement will have to be made between the L. E. B. and the D. H. H. on what conditions and in what shape (fresh, condensed, in powder, or otherwise manufactured) the delivery of the rest shall take place, in case such an agreement is not

arrived at the L. E. B. will regulate the export of the remainder in the same proportion of the different kinds of milk as has been the case in the former period of 1916 as far as this is possible when taking into account and maintaining the quantities already bought.

“For the month of December, 1916, Germany's share of 25 per cent. will be represented by about 75,000 cases of condensed milk (each case containing forty-eight packages of a gross weight of 450 grams.)

“The price for fresh, unskimmed milk shall not exceed 14 cents for one kilogram ; the price for sweetened full cream condensed milk shall not exceed florins 26 per case of forty-eight packages of 450 grams gross weight each, which shall include sugar, tin, packing, export license and other charges, as long as the price of sugar does not exceed florins 85 per 100 kilograms, and of tin, (Alutol tin,) does not exceed florins 85 per 100 sheets of 67/53 centimeters, and both of these articles are obtainable. The price for skimmed condensed milk shall under the same conditions as above not exceed florins 32. The price for full cream milk powder, including packing and license, shall not exceed florins 160 and for skimmed milk powder florins 107½ per 100 kilograms. Terms of delivery shall be the usual ones and prices will be inclusive of packing license, cost of license and all other charges.



On demand of the D. H. H. licenses for existing contracts will be provided first of all.

“(b) BUTTER.—The L. E. B. undertake that Germany will receive at least 75 per cent. of the total exports of butter since the 1st November, 1916. As far as in the period from the 1st November till the 31st December, 1916, the weekly exports to Germany have exceeded 250 tons, it is prepared to forego part of its share up to a total quantity of 250 tons, made up out of such quantities as shall have been exported over and above the weekly 250 tons, on the presumption that this quantity will be for the purpose of redeeming a deficiency in exports in another direction.

“The price of the finess Frisian dairy butter will be florins 300 per 100 kilograms during December, 1916, which price will include packing, export license, and all charges to f. o. b. or f. o. r. (see appendix.)

“(c) CHEESE.—The L. E. B. undertake that Germany will receive at least two-thirds of the total export of all kinds of export cheese from the 1st November, 1916. The D. H. H., however, agree to the L. E. B. exporting 1,700 tons between the 1st November, 1916, and the 31st December, 1916, and in January and February, 1917, 350 tons each month, in order to make up a deficiency, and carry out an obligation to exported deficiencies. The L. E. B. retaining its share of two-thirds of these ex-

ported deficiencies. The L. E. B. guarantee that all quantities of cheese which on the 1st November, 1916, were ready for export in the possession of exporters and producers shall immediately by export after the signing of this agreement.

“The L. E. B. will supply a statement showing what stocks were in the country on Nov. 1, 1916, Delivery will take place under the following conditions: It was agreed that Germany for such quantities as it would receive out of the stock in the country on Nov. 1, 1916, would pay a price, in the usual proportions to the different qualities, based on a price of florins 90 per fifty kilograms (weight at dispatch,) of best full cream farmers' Gouda cheese of 45 per cent. fatty substance; whereas, the basis for further quantities to be delivered and for the period up to Feb. 1, 1917, would be a price of florins 83 per fifty kilograms as above. For purposes of calculation it was agreed that the German share of the old stock was to be accepted as 60 per cent. of such stock existent on Nov. 1, 1916, according to the above statement, and would be paid for on the basis of florins 90.

HALF OF PORK EXPORTED.

“(d) PIG MEAT AND SAUSAGE.—The L. E. B. undertake that from Nov. 1, 1916, at least the same total weight of pork, bacon, sausages, or offal as is exported to other countries, (including exports to the Commission for Relief in Belgium,) shall



be exported to Germany. As to the German share of the separate kinds, (pork, bacon, sausage, offal, &c.,) the following was agreed to:

“The L. E. B. leave the effecting of purchases within the limits of the agreed share of the exports to the D. H. H. or their nominees, and undertake that they will cause provision for licenses for such purposes to be made.

“As far as the D. H. H. or their nominees are not in a position to effect purchases, the L. E. B. undertake to deliver and secure the export, in which case an arrangement will have to be made between the L. E. B. and the D. H. H. on what conditions and in what shape (fresh pork, sausages, offal, &c.) the delivery of the rest shall take place. In case such an arrangement is not arrived at, the L. E. B. will regulate the export of the remainder in the same proportion as the different kinds of pig meat as has been the case up to now during 1916 as far as this is possible when taking into account and maintaining the quantities already bought.

“For the purposes of calculation of the quantities promised to Germany the export of four hundredweight of bacon will be considered equal to five hundredweight of fresh pork or sausage.

“(e) CATTLE AND BEEF.—The L. E. B. undertake that from the 1st of November, 1916, at least the same total weight of live cattle, (cows, calves, sheep, lamb, poultry

and game,) or in the shape of meat and other parts of same as is exported to other countries, (including exports to the Commission for the Relief in Belgium,) shall be exported to Germany in live cattle, beef, poultry, or game. The live weight of the cattle shall be in the case of young cattle at least 100 kilograms of slaughtered meat per head. In the case of dry cows a slaughter weight of at least 250 kilograms, and in the case of milch cows at least a weight of 350 kilograms per head.

“The L. E. B. leave the effecting of these purchases within the limits or the agreed share of the exports to the D. H. H. or their nominees, and undertake that they will cause provision for license for such purchase to be made. As for as the D. H. H. or their nominees are not in a position to effect such purchase, the L. E. B. undertake to deliver and secure the export, in which case an arrangement will have to be made between the L. E. B. and the D. H. H. on what conditions and in what shape (live, slaughtered, preserved, &c.) the delivery of the rest shall take place. In case such an arrangement is not arrived at, the L. E. B. will regulate the export in the same proportion as has been the case up till now, during 1916, as far as it is possible when taking into account and maintaining the quantities already bought.

“The D. H. H. however, agree to the L. E. B. exporting 1,400 tons of the above-mentioned kinds of animal and meat between Nov. 1, 1916, and Dec. 31, 1916, in



order to make up a deficiency, and to carry out an obligation to export in another direction, and further agrees that this part of the export shall not be taken into consideration in calculating the quantities to be exported to Germany according to Paragraph 1 of this clause.

AGREEMENT ON VEGETABLES.

“(f) VEGETABLES.—The L. E. B. undertake that Germany shall receive at least 75 per cent. of the total exports of vegetables from Holland. The L. E. B. reserve their right to arrange with the D. H. H. whether and how far the remaining 25 per cent. shall be exported to other countries, and whether this 25 per cent. shall be made up out of a larger percentage of one kind up to 60 per cent. of the total of this kind, (for example, onions.) The L. E. B. leave the effecting of purchases within the limits of the agreed share of the export to the D. H. H. or their nominees, and undertake that they will cause provision for export licenses for such purchases to be made. As far as the D. H. H. or their nominees are not in a position to effect purchases, the L. E. B. undertake to deliver and secure the export, in which case the L. E. B. and the D. H. H. will make an agreement on what conditions and in what shape (fresh, dried, preserved, &c.) the delivery of the rest shall take place. In case such an arrangement is not arrived at, the L. E. B. will regulate the export

in the same proportion as has been the case up till now during 1916, as far as is possible when taking into account and maintaining the quantities already bought.

“(g) FRUIT AND MARMALADE.—The L. E. B. undertake that Germany will receive at least 75 per cent. of the total exports of fruit and marmalade, (net weight,) and further guarantee that this share of the exports will compromise all goods manufactured with German sugar.

“(h) POTATOES.—It is agreed that there will be no export of potatoes from Holland unless an agreement has been arrived at previously with the D. H. H.

“(i) POTATO PRODUCTS.—(Potato flour, pudding powder, sago, dextrine, glucose, &c.)

TIED UP OR BAGGED

“There will be no export of potato products to other countries than Germany as long as no arrangement for the export of this article to Germany has been concluded. In any case, the German share will have to represent half the total export.

“The proportion of glucose in marmalade for export to Germany shall not exceed 3 per cent. of the weight of the marmalade, and shall therefore not be considered a larger share of the exports of potato products.

“(j) EGGS.—The L. E. B. undertake that at least 75 per cent. of the total



exports of fresh and preserved chickens' and ducks' eggs shall go to Germany. Delivery will take place on terms at present customary to the egg trade; in case an agreement is not arrived at on the subject of the price, same will be that fixed by the Dutch Government for home consumption as a retail maximum price plus 25 per cent.

“(k) PEAS AND BEANS.—It is agreed that there will be no export of peas, beans, or other pulse, raw preserved or otherwise manufactured, out of Holland unless a previous arrangement with the D. H. H. has been arrived.

TIED UP ON SUGAR.

“(1) SUGAR.—There will be no export from Holland of sugar or sugar beet in any form whatsoever unless a previous arrangement has been arrived at with the D. H. H.

“Exception.—As far as Germany has exported German sugar or is exporting to Holland in order to manufacture foodstuffs for Germany with same, the L. E. B. guarantee the export of such articles prepared with German sugar, in which case, however, such articles would, of course, form part of the German share.

“(m) FLAX.—The export of flax to Germany will take place immediately on the terms already agreed upon, and must comprise at least half the total export of flax

from Holland, in which case the proportion of clean flax to half-scuted flax will be the basis: the export of 10 kilograms of unscuted or half-scuted being equal to 3 kilograms of clean flax.

“4. Unless otherwise provided for, exports will always take place in equal quantities spread over the fixed export periods.

“5. It is agreed that in case Dutch parties make a division in the export of foodstuffs, fodder, or other agricultural products not specifically dealt with under Clause 2, the German share will not be fixed lower compared to other countries than was the case from 1911 to 1913 on an average, and in no case at less than 50 per cent. of the total export.

“6. The L. E. B. will do all in its power to promote production as far as it is possible by the importation of fertilizers, feeding stuffs, and other raw materials, and as far as it is compatible with the necessary of Dutch home consumption. The L. E. B. and D. H. H. will remain in constant communication in order to promote their mutual interests in the exports.

“7. Exports to the Dutch colonies will not be reckoned in the total exports under Clause 3.



## A SHARE FOR AUSTRIA.

“Germany undertakes to provide its allies with part of the share of the export under this agreement. Exports for the account of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium will be considered as exports to England.

“In fixing the German share under clauses 3, (A,) (O,) (E,) (F,) (G,) (I,) and (J,) the term total exports only comprises exports to belligerent countries, their colonies, dependencies, occupied territories and their allies.

“The D. H. H. is aware that of the articles mentioned in this agreement, certain quantities are exported to neutral nations, but that the L. E. B. has undertaken that this export will take place in comparison with the export to Germany in about the same proportion as was the average for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, and that further, all neutral countries will be treated on equal terms. Goods not reaching their destination but arriving in any countries other than their intended destination, or which from their original destination are exported to a country other than their original destination, will be considered as exported to the latter.

“8. At the end of each license period, which in the case of butter and eggs will not be longer than one month, and in the case of other articles to be exported not longer than two months, the proportion of the exports which have taken place will

be fixed. In case of deficiencies in the charges of the exports to any country these will be made up within one month of the end of such license period in which such deficiency occurred; or, to be warehoused for account, and at the disposal of the country concerned. In case in this manner no satisfactory result is arrived at, an agreement will be concluded after mutual discussion. The L. E. B. will send all parties with which it is in communication statistical information at the conclusion of each export license period, which information will always be handed to both parties simultaneously.

“The L. E. B. undertake to furnish the D. H. H. at any time with an exact statement as to deficiencies which may occur in the exports to other countries.

“9. In case the D. H. H. intend to take only part or none of their share of one or more articles of this agreement, they will inform the L. E. B. of such intention. During the period to which this statement refers, Germany has no right to the making up of a deficiency in case of the share or part of same not taken by it has been exported to another country.

“10. This arrangement can be terminated by both the L. E. B. and the D. H. H. on Dec. 31, 1916, or on the first day of any subsequent month. It will only remain in force after such termination in affairs which has not been concluded at the time of such termination. At any rate, it will terminate when the final agree-



ment comes into force. Notice of termination must be given to the other party ten days before the end of the month.

"11. This arrangement has been concluded assuming and under the assurance that an agreement will be arrived at with Germany regarding the export of salt, coal, wood, and cement, and with regard to export of wood from Austria in transit through Germany to Holland, and on the understanding that the export of herd book cattle and foals were regulated within three days.

AGREEMENT ONLY PRELIMINARY.

"In connection with the above agreement and for its better comprehension the further points as follows were agreed upon :

"1. This agreement, which both parties emphatically recognize as being only a preliminary one, will never prejudice the interests of either party in concluding the final agreement. It in no manner recognizes any negotiations which the L. E. B. may have carried on with other countries and does not contain any particulars as to the position Germany may take up on the subject of export from Holland to other countries. It has been distinctly noted that the L. E. B. has expressed its desire to include the possibility of exporting foodstuffs to Belgium, to the commission for Relief of Belgium the more as this export is of the utmost importance to

Germany itself, seeing exports to Germany are thereby increased especially in cases where, according to the agreement, such exports to Germany are dependent on the total exports from Holland, and in some cases on those to other countries.

"2. Purchases which have been affected by N. V. Algemeene Import and Export, The Hague: the Osterreichische Zentral Einkaufsgesellschaft A. G., and the Ungarische Kriegsprudkten Aktiengesellschaft, are recognized by the D. H. H. and will have to be provided with export licenses as far as no withdrawal of same has been provided for in accordance with the arrangement. It will be left to the D. H. H. whether they will recognize purchases made by other persons and companies and whether they will allow same to form part of their share of the exports.

"3. Considering the necessary of correctly estimating to what extent the export of agricultural produce to a country has taken place, exports of produce for manufacturing purposes will have to be taken into consideration.

"4. The L. E. B. recognizes that Germany has certain rights to 1,000 tons of oilcakes, for which by the export of a certain quantity of basic slag the full value in exchange has taken place. Germany will, however, if delivery of the first 500 tons is only effected before Jan. 31, 1917, waive its claim to the future 500 tons.

"5. All prices for the articles mentioned in this agreement include costs of



Licenses and other similar export taxes, so that any increase in these charges will be for the account of sellers.

“6. These statistic which the L. E. B. will have to furnish, according to the terms of this agreement, will show the actual exports to each country separately and will be divided as to quality, amount and weight, and they at the same time will show what quantities of component parts in manufactured form (for example, glucose in marmalade, sugar in condensed milk, &c.) have been taken into consideration.

“6. On the occasion of the final agreement for the division of exports from Holland to Germany being concluded, the export of cement and chalk (for sugar factories,) iron and best seed, will simultaneously be discussed and settled. It has already been agreed that the export of chalk and best seed will depend entirely upon the satisfactory export of sugar to Germany.

(ホ) 米國産食料品ノ中立國ヲ經由シテ  
獨國ニ送ラル、コトヲ妨止スル件

(十一月一日 ニチローモーク・タイムス)

WILL USE EMBARGO TO STOP SMUGGLING

WASHINGTON DETERMINED THAT NO AMERICAN FOOD SHALL

REACH GERMANY THROUGH NEUTRALS.

TEUTONS INCREASE RATION

Food Administration's Figures Show That Our Dairy

Products Have Been Going to the Foe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Reports that Germany, by combining foods obtained from recently conquered portions of Russia and from Rumania, will exports from northern neutral countries, hopes to increase rations slightly in an effort to improve the morale of her people, has stiffened the determination of officials here to enforce the embargo rigidly.

Publication in THE TIMES of the agreement which Germany forced upon Holland concerning the exports of fats which Germany should obtain in return for coal and other commodities was followed today by reports that the Government would demand that every effort be made to end “smuggling,” a practice which, it is



said, has been going on in some of the northern neutral countries on a large scale. Neutral diplomats, it is understood, deny that any appreciable amount of food gets into Germany in such a manner, in addition to that supplied through ordinary channels of trade. There are officials of the United States, however, who hold another view.

The Food Administration made public today a statement giving in some detail the great increase in daily products imported by the European neutrals since the outbreak of the war. This official document carries this significant statement :

Exports of daily products to the neutral countries showed an enormous percentage growth. A large proportion of these exports unquestionably reached Germany.

In condensed milk the pre-war average to the European neutrals was but 3,063 pounds, while in 1917 this had increased to 15,134,084 pounds, an increase of 494,093 per cent. The pre-war average of export of cheese to the European neutral was but 1,909 pounds, which in 1917 increased to 165,281 pounds or 8,558 per cent. increase.

It is worthy of particular note that of the increase of 15,137,147 pounds of condensed milk exported to the European neutrals, Holland, a dairy country,

took 12,850,724 pounds, or 84.9 per cent.

ISSUES STERN WARNING.

The statement was in the nature of a warning that the United States must conserve its dairy products as well as cut off supplies which might reach Germany. It contains also an official statement that this Government is determined that Holland shall not aid Germany.

"The embargo," it reads in this connection, "is keeping fodder from Holland a dairy country, to a degree that will probably lead to a considerable sacrifice of the herds."

In an agreement for a continuance of the embargo and a careful supervision of dairy products to any of the European countries, Allies or neutrals, the statement says in part :

The export figures are emphasized by the decreased imports in these same products. In the pre-war years this country imported an average of 49,450,000 pounds more cheese than we exported, while in 1917 the conditions were reversed and we exported 51,605,000 pounds more than we imported, which would indicate a total net decrease in the consumption of cheese in this country of 101,055,000 pounds for the last year, if production had not increased. The imports of butter decreased



from 3,343,319 pounds as the average for the pre-war period to 513,573 pounds for 1917.

The number of dairy cows in this country per hundred population has varied but little in the last six years, being 22.3 in 1911 and 22.1 in 1917. This industry is one that cannot be suddenly increased, because it requires two years to raise a producing dairy cow and five years to bring her to a maximum production. With normal conditions the country could have gone on supplying the demands upon it for dairy products about as usual. The average per capital production of butter fat in this country is estimated at 32.96 pounds for the three pre-war years, 32.8 pounds for 1915, 33.57 pounds for 1916, and 34.03 pounds for 1917.

The dairy problem of the United States will not cease with the coming of peace. The dairy cattle of Europe are rapidly diminishing, for Europe is driven to kill cattle to supply the immediate necessities for beef. The herds of England, France, and Germany are being deliberately sacrificed to the demands of war. The embargo is keeping fodder from Holland, a dairy country, to a degree that will probably lead to a considerable sacrifice of the herds. The world decrease, in cattle since the beginning of the war already totals 28,080,000 head. It, therefore, becomes essential for the future welfare of our country that our own dairy cattle be increased, not

only that we may meet our present day problems, but that we may be in readiness to meet the enormous demands that are inevitable at the conclusion of the war.

#### WILL NOT FIND GERMANY.

The same terms concerning dealings with Germany, now accepted generally as a permanent policy of the United States during the war, are to be put into effect with all of the northern neutrals, and Holland is no exception. It is the firm determination of officials here, it is said, that Germany shall not be permitted to better her condition so far as foods are concerned, because of recent conquests, if the United States can do anything to prevent it.

Agents of the United States in the northern neutrals are expected to obtain full data concerning exports carried on with official sanction, and, as far as possible, the extent of smuggling, before any agreement will be entered into by the United States with the neutrals of Europe.

### ( ) 輸出禁止ノ範圍ニ關スル輸出特許局長ノ説明

十月三日 ニューヨーク、タイムス



NEW EXPORT RULES GIVEN TO SHIPPERS

DIRECTOR RICHARDS OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF LICENSES EXPLAINS

(5) 第五條 FOREIGN TRADE MEASURES

2,000 Representative Bankers, Railroad and Steamship Men Attend

Meeting and Get Information.

Nearly 2,000 representative bankers, shippers, railroad and steamship men gathered yesterday in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor to listen to an address by C. A. Richards, Director or the Federal Bureau of Export Licenses, who came to New York upon invitation of the Merchants Association to explain to merchants interested in foreign trade the procedure to be followed in procuring licenses. At the close of the address, the meeting resolved itself into a forum in which business men on the floor and in the galleries opened a rapid fire of questions designed to meet individual export licenses requirements.

So many were the queries propounded for the Government's representative to answer that at the expiration of two hours S. Christy Mead, Secretary of the Merchants Association, who presided, announced that further questioning of Mr. Richards would have to be deferred.

Mr. Richards emphasized that it was the intention of the Exports Administrative Council and the Licensing Board to be as liberal as possible in the granting of licenses. At the same time he reminded his hearers that the licensing regulation was a war measure and must be regarded in that spirit by loyal American exporters. The Director was unable to give assurances that delays in granting permits would not occur, and as an explanation told of the various departments of the Government at Washington which had to be consulted before the board was in a position to act upon a given application.

Mr. Richards set at rest rumors existing in local exporting circles that shipments of steel plates, upon which an embargo was placed, would be allowed to be sent to Japan. Licenses for steel plates and other material required for foreign shipbuilding, the Director said, would be granted only in exceptional cases. The same thing applied to tin. So-called British letters of assurance, the speaker said, would soon be a thing of the past. His statement that the powers of New York Exports Licensing Bureau, which had been somewhat limited, would be enlarged from time to time evoked applause.

"You gentlemen," said Mr. Richards, "must keep in mind the fact that this entire business is a war measure. It is a war measure which has to consider three



things in particular—conservation, consignor, and consignee. As an example of the first, I might instance the case of steel plates. Every one knows that through sinkings by submarines the tonnage of the world is short, and this country may need all the plates that can be rolled to enable the shipyards to produce steamers faster than the submarines can sink them, and to provide necessary transportation for our troops and for supplies to maintain them abroad. It is obvious, therefore, that licenses for shipments of plates would only be granted under very exceptional circumstances, if at all."

With reference to the treatment to be accorded the plate during the period of the war Mr. Richards said:

"Tin plate, for example, which is on the conservation list, is being very carefully watched—first, because it is difficult to procure tin abroad; secondly, because we must conserve the tin plate manufactured in this country, to be sure that it is used for purposes which will directly or indirectly contribute to the success of the war. Applications for tin plate are therefore submitted to the special scrutiny not only of our own expert but to the Tin Plate Conservation Committee, which consists of representatives of various Government departments which are particularly interested in this product. Exporters would do wisely not to make sales for goods

on the conservation list unless they first receive a license."

#### THE QUESTION OF COAL AND FODDER.

Mr. Richards next discussed the extent to which the American Government should permit fodder, sulphuric acid and other articles to be exported when they were to be put to uses which only indirectly contributed to the success of the war. It was a problem, he said, for the Exports Administrative Council to decide. He cited another example. If the board should decide that this Government did not wish fodder to go to a European neutral to feed cattle likely to be used by the enemy, to what extent should it grant bunker coal to a vessel flying the flag of its country which came here to take a cargo of general merchandise to South America, with the intention on arrival there of taking the same goods which she could not obtain here back to her own country?

"Every one knows we need all the coal we can produce," the Director said, "and we all know that no one desires to injure our trade with South America, but shall we permit neutral nations of Europe to have the privilege of buying the coal which we need so much here, in order to circumvent our refusals for fodder; even when by refusing these bunker licenses we may indirectly work a hardship on American trade?"



Mr. Richards discussed the rules to govern shipments of lumber, and called attention to the ruling whereby small quantities of food grains, flour, butter, and sugar destined for Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico may be licensed by the indorsement of the Collector of Customs at the point of exit on the shipper's export declaration. If these concessions are abused, the Director warned, they will be withdrawn.

On the question of British letters of assurance, Mr. Richards said it was merely a waste of time for shippers to apply to the British Government for such letters. Possession of a British letter of assurance was not to be taken "as any indication that a license may be granted." Mr. Richards emphasized that, in order to facilitate the movement of troops, their supplies, and equipment to France, it was necessary for all exporters to do everything in their power to prevent any congestion on the railroads by deferring shipments to seaboard until they had first obtained their export licenses, and then by endeavoring to have ocean freighting arrangements made before the shipment leaves the interior, so as to secure prompt exportation of the goods upon their arrival at seaboard.

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(十月三日 ニューヨークタイムズ)

BRITAIN DECLARES ABSOLUTE EMBARGO ON THE NORTHERN NEUTRALS  
TO STOP SENDING OF SUPPLIES INTO GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Gazette prints a proclamation prohibiting the exportation to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands of all articles, except printed matter of all descriptions and personal effects accompanied by their owners,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Connected action on the part of the allied countries to isolate Germany from the rest of the world and end all possibility of neutral nations of Europe supplying her with food and ammunition, no matter what the consequence may be, is seen here in the proclamation published in London placing an absolute embargo on the exportation of commodities to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands, known as the northern neutral group.



The United States took the lead in this movement on July 15, when, by Presidential proclamation, it declared an absolute embargo on the exportation of all products to these countries. Since that time not so much as an ounce of food or fodder, or the smallest quantity of any wartime material has gone to the northern neutrals of Europe.

So far as the United States was concerned the British blockade was unnecessary, and the embargo also was a much more effective weapon.

It is considered likely here that France, Italy and the other countries aligned against Germany in the war will follow the lead taken by America and Great Britain, and that a combination thus will be formed which will absolutely prevent materials entering northern neutral territory from these sources unless it is established beyond a doubt that Germany is not profiting.

The situation created by embargo regulations in connection with these neutrals has been rapidly developing to a point where some hold the opinion that certain nations now neutral will find it difficult to remain "on the fence."

It is certain, for one thing, that the United States will not aid in the support of Holland while any such agreement with Germany as that presented in full in The New York Times on Sunday remains in effect, and neither will the United

States send its supplies to Sweden while the Swedes, or at least the pro-German ruling classes there, are pouring foods and materials necessary for the manufacture of ammunition and high explosives into the territory of the Central Powers.

That such a traffic has been going on, it is reported here, has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of officials in charge of the export of American goods. They are in a mood to enforce to the limit the restrictions made possible by President Wilson's proclamation.

Action along the lines taken by the United States, by Great Britain and other Allies has not been unexpected here, in view of the revelations concerning the foodstuff and other essentials into Germany by way of the neutrals since the United States clamped down the lid. The evidence was quick in coming in, and was heralded by vociferous protests from neutral nations of Europe. Officials here were satisfied that there was "fire" where so much smoke appeared, and went about their investigations with thoroughness.

An official here who is conversant with the situation in Europe stated that the war would end in sixty days to six months if Sweden's trade with Germany in materials needed for ammunition and explosives was cut off. Germany has made demands upon Sweden as she did upon Holland for these materials in return for



other commodities. Up to the time the American embargo was declared at least this traffic was going forward on a scale that was alarming.

The fate of the northern neutral nations of Europe, if other countries allied with the United States join with America and England in declaring a complete embargo, is a moot question here. Obviously they cannot keep up their traffic with Germany on the present scale without outside aid in the shape of foods.

With the Allied nations in an "embargo combination," South America will be practically the only field left open to the neutral nations of Europe, and Germany's actions in many directions have left those countries in no spirit to send their commodities to nations which may aid Germany if other more friendly markets can be found.

It is also more than probable that the British blockade will be tightened in the general plan of things to end this traffic, if it is not done so voluntarily by the South American countries. Certainly no ships of the Allies, once the embargo is in full force, will be used in this trade.

The United States has endeavored to show the South American countries the extent to which Germany has gone in its "ruthless" warfare. It is understood also that this country, through its embargo powers, is prepared to refuse aid to

German capital in South America which is accused of aiding Germany with its earnings by remittance of gold and by paying for the spreading of pro-German propaganda.

Much of the German capital is invested in public utilities of South America which must depend upon American coal. There are some here who are willing to go to the extent to force the South American Governments to take over these interests in order to obtain the American fuels needed.

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協議スル件

(十月四日 ニューヨーク・タイムス)

ALL THE ALLIES EXPECTED TO JOIN EMBARGO MOVE

WASHINGTON PRESSED BRITAIN TO TAKE THE STEP AND IS  
NEGOTIATING WITH OTHERS.

Will Use Pressure in South America and Elsewhere to Stop  
Aid to Germans.



WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Officials here see in the action taken by Great Britain in announcing a complete embargo on shipments to the northern neutral of Europe one of the most important developments since the United States entered the world war and shut the doors of its commerce to the Central Powers and to nations like Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, which have been accused of helping to feed and arm the Germans.

It is understood here that the United States had urged upon Great Britain for some time the necessity for taking this step and that negotiations have been carried on by this Government with France, Italy, and other countries in the alliance against Germany to induce them to take a similar course.

Great Britain, according to the understanding in official circles, has consented to abrogate all of its trade agreements with the northern neutrals' thus probably forfeiting the share of their products which it has heretofore obtained. This share, in almost every instance was far below the quantity received from the same neutral countries by Germany, while Germany has to depend almost entirely upon these neutrals for essentials. Great Britain and the other allies of the United States will be able to obtain them from other fields.

The United States Government has agreed to bend every effort to aid its allies in obtaining those supplies which may be cut off by the abrogation of the agreements with the neutrals of Europe. Shipping will be directed and the commerce of the United States regulated with this point in view.

#### TIME TO PRESENT UNITED FRONT.

By such concerted action a clean slate will be presented in so far as trade agreements between any of the countries allied against Germany and the northern neutral nation of Europe are concerned. Further negotiations with these neutrals will be carried on only upon the theory that the underlying principle will be the starving of Germany into submission.

This weapon, which many officials here are convinced is one of the most powerful in the hands of the United States, will be exercised to the full to isolate Germany. No new policies for the shipment of supplies to the northern neutrals of Europe will be approved, it is understood, without the agreement of all of the allied nations.

It is realized that an embargo on the drastic lines now adopted by the United States and Great Britain will involve many international questions of great scope. As a basis of its action the United States Government, it is understood, has arrived at the conclusion that, as a belligerent nation, called upon to conserve its food and



other commodities, it cannot be expected to release any of its products if Germany gains by that process.

This abrogation of trade agreements by Great Britain and the embargo measures adopted come practically as a death blow to certain hopes of neutral nations. The action taken has ended their last chance, that, because of those agreements, they might obtain a portion of essential materials sent by this country to England and the other allies.

#### PRESSURE ON SOUTH AMERICA.

Coupled with the action of Great Britain comes the information that the United States has practically decided upon a drastic course in connection with exports from South America to the northern neutrals, which will effectively close that door of trade. In this connection, it is understood tonight, that should any of the South American countries attempt to get their wheat or other materials to Germany or the northern neutrals, American coal, absolutely essential to the life of South America, will be refused, both in the shape of bunker coal to operate ships and coal needed for the operation of public utilities and manufactories.

Under such a ruling pro-German interests in South America or any interests which seek to take advantage of high prices that neutral nations might be willing

to pay for the crops which are shortly to be available would find themselves in an impossible position. They would also find American and allied interests prepared to bargain for the wheat and supplies to relieve the shortage which those countries find confronting them.

The position now taken in regard to all of these phases of the embargo situation has been the subject of careful consideration and investigation. Surveys have been made and tables prepared which show the full extent of the traffic between Germany and the neutrals. Various trade agreements have been inspected with the result that high officials became convinced that Germany was profiting in the trade with neutrals to an extent that could not be countenanced. It was determined that it was far better for Great Britain and the other allies such as France and Italy to break trade agreements and suffer the consequences of interrupted trade with the neutral nations than for these agreements to continue on the present basis.

#### WILSON POSITION FIRMLY UPHOLD.

These problems have been the subject of international parley based on the refusal of the United States to permit any of its fodder, foods, and other materials to reach the Northern neutrals either directly or as a result of trade agreements made by Great Britain or any of the other allied nation. The official in charge of



the embargo situation here were firm in the position that President Wilson's statement, made when he issued the first embargo proclamation, that none of America's products should contribute either directly or indirectly to the cause of Germany should be carried out in fact as well as in theory.

Conditions in Sweden and Holland have been the subject of the closest investigation. Reports obtained. It is said, have shown that these countries, partly in order to meet the demands of Germany, which had coal and other materials they needed, and partly to enrich certain interests by reason of the high prices obtained, had drained their own resources to a dangerous extent. Where some of the Northern neutrals might have hoarded up much needed fats, food, and fodder, they have given them to Germany, it is reported, in huge shipments. It has also been said that coal shipments to Sweden and Holland in many instances have been permitted by Germany only on the agreement that these shipments should be used in the operation of mines and manufactures, the output of which Germany should, obtain, Germany, it is said, proved a stern master in carrying on such negotiations.

While such conditions existed the United States, it is understood, would not consent to a single shipment leaving American ports which might contribute to German welfare. Referring to the position which has been taken in regard to the

embargo measures, a high official is quote as saying:

"The United States is going as far as it can to prevent any supplies purchased in America from reaching this country's enemy. It would be absurd for the United States to expend billions of dollars and thousands of lives and then to permit our commodities to be used by the people who are doing the killing."

As a result of the investigations made, it is understood, large interests in Sweden, and many of those in positions of the greatest influence, are frankly card indexed as pre-German, willing to make heavy shipments of engines, ammunition, ores, foods, and other vital commodities to Germany and receiving in return huge profits. Such a course has left large numbers of the population facing a critical situation concerning the food supply, while certain classes were getting rich on the trade.

At least one official who has watched this traffic going on, not without emotion, has held to the position that the United States should, if a rationing system were finally adopted to aid those actually suffering for want of food, refuse at the same time to supply this scanty ration to feed men operating mines and manufactories which supplied Germany with ores, explosives, and ammunition. These miners and



factory workers, in order to keep the industries going under a full head of steam, need food supplies in greater quantity than the other portion of the population. It is extremely doubtful that the United States will listen to a future policy that will in any way contribute to their upkeep.

It is pretty generally admitted that these countries cannot continue the traffic with Germany on the present scale if the United States, Great Britain and the other allies enforce rigid embargo policies, and it is now reasonably definite that such a course will be followed. Interesting information in this connection came into the hands of officials today showing that Holland would be unable to keep the pace-out of her own crops. A cablegram from the American Legation at The Hague read :

"Taking figure 100 as excellent, and 67 as average crop, Minister of Agriculture on September 15 rates this year's wheat harvest 57 ; rye, 65 ; barley, 65 ; oats, 56 ; meadow grass, 70."

Holland, it was said, would be obliged to consume practically all of these harvests for the upkeep of her own population.

**BRITAIN CLEARS THE WAY.**

The action of Great Britain has made possible a concerted drive to starve Ger-

many, which obviously could not be arranged on a satisfactory basis while Britain recognized trade compacts with northern neutrals of Europe which this country refused to accept as equitable.

British diplomats here were reticent about discussing the embargo, but it was intimated that the move was simply putting into effect in Great Britain the policy which has already been adopted in the United States. Great Britain will continue to use the licensing system for exports in certain directions, as it is employed here, but it is understood that the British policy will be practically the same as that adopted by the United States where neutral countries contiguous to Germany are concerned.

**By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.--The view is taken here that the neutrals cannot exist without British and American supplies. Within the next two or three months all of them are expected to declare flat embargoes in the export of their commodities to all countries. This will hit England as well as Germany, but the British, who can draw on the United States, are in a position to do without neutral goods, while Germany, cut off from the rest of the world, cannot exist, officials here say, if



neutral shipments cease.

(リ) 米國中立諸國ニ對スル輸出禁止ヲ  
勵行スル件

(十月五日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

AMERICA TIGHTENS NEUTRAL EMBARGO

PUTS BAN ON BUNKER COAL TO PREVENT SOUTH AMERICAN  
FOOD REACHING THEM.

NEW ORDER, WHICH ALLIES WILL JOIN IN ENFORCING, COMPLETES  
THE CHAIN AROUND GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A final step to make complete the embargo which will prevent Germany, or northern neutrals of Europe, from obtaining products of the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any of the South American nation that might aid the enemy taken was today by the Exports Administrative Board, by placing a ban upon bunker coal.

In an official statement it was asserted that the United States had failed to

obtain the definite information it had saked of northern neutrals concerning their actual needs for home consumption, and the states of the traffic in which they had engaged with the Central Powers. It was stated further that the Administration had adopted as definite the policy that it would in no way contribute to trade with these neutrals which "will undoubtedly accrue to the benefit of the enemy."

This policy, is in line with the steps which have been taken by the Government to obtain an embargo combination against Germany and the northern neutral nations which have been feeding and arming her in which all of the countries allied against Germany will be involved, and will work in concert. It will end the practice which has been engaged in extensively by some neutral shipping interests, of obtaining here the coal necessary to the transportation to Europe of cargoes of foodstuffs, fodder, and other commodities which were refused to them by the United States.

The step was taken with the approval of all the Allies, who will co-operate by enforcing similar regulations. It follows closely Great Britain's declaration of a complete embargo against the Northern European neutrals, which was designed to strengthen the embargo already put into force by the United States.

Latin-American countries are the only nations left in the world in which Ger-



many has a chance to obtain foodstuffs and other necessities through the border countries. With this source cut off allied statement feel that the ring around Germany is drawn so tightly the economic pressure, reinforcing the Allies' ever-growing military superiority, will make the German people see their cause is hopeless.

*The following paper with THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.*  
Here is the official statement :

The Exports Administrative Board, in formulating their policy with regard to granting bunkers to neutral vessels, are actuated solely by the desire to prevent commodities from going to border neutrals for export to Germany. At the present time the Exports Administrative Board will not permit commodities, that may benefit the enemy directly or indirectly, to be exported from this country to the border neutrals, because the board has not yet been able to elicit the information which will enable them to determine whether such commodities will so benefit the enemy; and in accordance with this policy the board feel that consistency demands that they should not grant bunker licenses for a vessel which is bound for a border neutral and carries a cargo which may benefit the enemy, notwithstanding such cargo has originated in another country. In other words, although the board has no means, and does not purpose, to prevent trade between other neutrals and the

border neutrals, they are, nevertheless, in a position to state that if vessels wish to use the coal of the United States they should not be permitted to apply our coal to the prosecution of a voyage which will result in supplying of assisting to supply the enemy with foodstuffs or feedstuffs or any other commodities.

Numerous cases have been presented to the board where vessels have touched at a United States port en route to a border neutral and carrying cargo which did not originate in the United States, but which is destined for a border neutral and will undoubtedly accrue to the benefit of the enemy.

This causes a serious embarrassment, and to avoid such embarrassment the board has adopted a policy calculated to prevent such causes arising in the future. This policy consists in stipulating that a vessel en route to non-European neutrals which touches at a United States port for bunker coal shall not be permitted to have bunker coal for the voyage unless she will agree to return to the United States with a cargo which would be approved by the board, or which is destined for a country other than a border neutral. The board is anxious to assist neutral vessels in continuing their service to South American and other non-European ports; but pending the receipt of the complete information which has been solicited from the border neutrals with respect to their resources and requirements, the board feels



that they can properly pursue no other policy than the one outlined above.

The oilfields of Mexico and the wheat crops of South American countries are by this order cut off absolutely from Germany and the European neutrals unless the shippers who would aid them can obtain coal necessary for the operation of merchant vessels from some source other than the United States. The action will serve to the up in American and other ports practically all of the neutral shipping unless the Governments involved agree to terms which the United States sets down, which will provide either for carrying only cargoes of which the Administrative Board approves or putting their vessels into trade channels which do not reach neutral Europe.

By taking this attitude the United States does not declare illegal the trade between Mexico, South American countries, and the European neutrals, but simply refuses to be a party thereto by supplying coal to the vessels engaged in it, a right which this Government as a belligerent reserves where it appears that the enemy is benefitting.

The terms of the announcement come as confirmation of the statements which have been published in The Times that the United States has been far from

satisfied with the trade agreements entered into by Germany and the neutral nations contiguous to her, and is unwilling to permit them to remain in effect if any action on the part of this country can prevent it.

*Journal of the Secretary of the Navy* No HOPE FOR DUTCH SHIPS.

As far as could be learned tonight there has been no change in connection with negotiations for the employment of the Dutch and other neutral ships loaded with grain and fodder which are now being held up in New York Harbor and other ports, but the United States is determined that none of them shall be permitted to sail under the present conditions. The Dutch, it is said, are unwilling to send the shipments to the Allies or to unload the vessels and place them in the coastwise trade, fearing the attitude which Germany might assume if aid were thus given to Germany's enemies.

The United States has not yet come to the point where it is willing to exercise the power of commander and take over the neutral tonnage. Unless some agreement is reached, however, it is entirely probable that all of the valuable cargoes will be ruined.

Chevalier van Rappard, who represents Holland here, was called into consultation late today by the State Department following the issuance of the bunker coal



order, but no information could be obtained concerning what took place at the interview. It is known, however, that every effort is being made here to have the Dutch Government take some voluntary step which will make possible the use of the ships.

The Shipping Board is anxious to obtain ships to move 300,000 bales or more of wool from Australia which it is understood the English Government has consented to release for Government purposes here. Other commodities for the manufacture of explosives and the crops of some of the South American countries are available also if the ships can be obtained.

The Shipping Board hereafter will take part in the deliberations of the Exports Administrative Board, and Frank C. Munson, President of the Munson Steamship Lines, was designated today as the Shipping Board's representative by Chairman Edward N. Hurley. Since April 23 Mr. Munson has been a member of the Committee on Shipping of the Council of National Defense, to which he was appointed by the Secretary of War.

NEUTRALS GIVE NO ASSURANCE.

The new embargo move caused a sensation among the neutral diplomats today and resulted in several hasty conferences. Following these diplomatic talks the

Exports Administrative Board, some time after the issuance of its order regarding bunker coal, made public a statement to the effect that no final decision had been reached. The statement contained the assertion that no decision had been formally reached because facts "repeatedly requested" of the neutrals had not been forthcoming. It read:

"The attention of the Exports Administrative Board has been called to a statement in the press in regard to the intentions of this Government in connection with the so-called world-wide embargo against neutrals. There is no basis whatever for any statement which implies that any final decision has been reached by the Exports Administrative Board. The matter is still under discussion with the neutrals and with the foreign Governments associated with us in the war. No final policy has as yet been decided upon by this Government because the board has not been able to obtain information from the Governments of the northern neutrals, repeatedly requested, as to the resources and requirements of the northern neutrals and other information necessary for intelligent action."

輸出禁止令  
 (一) 米國輸出禁止令  
 (二) 煤油輸出禁止令  
 (三) 鐵礦石輸出禁止令  
 (四) 錫輸出禁止令  
 (五) 煤輸出禁止令



(五) 加拿陀ニ對スル輸出禁止ノ件

(イ) 米國加拿陀ニ對スル小麥、小麥粉、バター、砂糖ノ  
輸出ヲ禁止シ及石炭ノ輸出ヲ禁止セントスル件

(九月十五日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

GARFIELD TO CHECK EXPORTS TO CANADA

NEW REGULING FOR SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS

MADE AFTER CONSULTING CANADIAN CONTROLLER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Exports Administrative Board, co-operating with the Canadian Food Controller, announced today that at the request of the United States Food Administrator all exports of wheat flour, butter, and sugar to Canada and Newfoundland will require an individual license for each shipment instead of being allowed to proceed as heretofore under the special license issued through the customs service, which permitted these articles to go to Canada in unlimited quantities.

The purpose of the order, it was explained, is to provide means of closer co-operation between the American and Canadian food administrators and to put the United States in position to conserve its supplies if shortages appear likely. For

the present, it is understood, there is no intention to restrict food shipments to Canada to any marked extent. It may be necessary later on, however, to regulate exports somewhat.

Shipments now in transit are excepted in the order, which also makes provision for small shipments by producers and dealers living close to the border. Any exporters who attempt to take advantage of the small-lot exceptions by shipping in broken lots will have their goods held.

Shipments of food in the amounts that may go to Canada without license will be permitted to go forward to Mexico under the same terms, the Exports Board announced tonight. Complaints have come to the Board that weekly market purchases have been held up on the Mexican border by zealous collectors when no export license could be shown by the purchaser.

Continued export of coal to Canada in large amounts through great lakes ports, at the expenses of the Northwestern States, will be checked immediately by fuel administration. Dr. H. A. Garfield, the fuel administrator, today requested the Exports Administrative Board to permit no more coal to be shipped from the country except under license restrictions, and asked that no licenses be granted unless they are approved by the fuel administration.



Coal has been moving toward lake ports in large quantities for some weeks under an order issued by Robert S. Lovett, the Government's director of priority of transportation, directing that fuel shipments be given preference over other freight. The purpose of the order was to supply the Northwest with an abundance of coal before the Winter season closes shipping on the lakes.

Complaints coming to Dr. Garfield that much of the coal going to the lakes was not reaching the Northwestern States prompted an investigation which revealed that a great part of it was reaching Canada. In the period between Aug. 24 and Sept. 8, it was found out of a total of 1,755,812 tons of coal that reached lake ports, 530,673, tons went into Canada. This is far in excess of the proportion of Canadian shipments by lake boats in normal times.

The coal situation in the United States may force a curtailment of exports to other countries besides Canada. At present the Government is considering seriously cutting off coal that is going to German-owned public utility concerns in South America. If shipments to these concerns are stopped, it is declared, the South American Governments will be forced to take over the utilities, which would put an end in large measure to the expenditure of their profits for propaganda.

(口) 加拿陀ニ對スル石炭輸出禁止ニ關スル

燃料取締委員長ノ告示

(十月二日 ニューヨークタイムス)

GARFIELD STOPS COAL FOR CANADA

ISSUES AN ORDER TO DIVERT SHIPMENTS FROM THE GREAT  
LAKES TO THE NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—To save the coal situation in the Northwest, Fuel Administrator Garfield issued an order tonight stopping for the time being the shipment of coal into Canada from the lake ports. The purpose of the order is to divert this coal to the Northwest, where there is great and immediate need of it. About 180,000 tons of coal are shipped from lake ports daily, of which only about 53,000 tons have been reaching the Northwest. A total of 150,000 tons a day must be shipped until the close of navigation to meet the needs of this region. The order follows:

Washington, Oct. 1, 1917.

Order of the United States Fuel Administrator relative to the shipment, distribu-



tion, and apportionment of coal reshipped by water at Lake Erie ports.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that the quantity of coal moving by lake shipment from Lake Erie ports to American lake ports, on Lakes Superior and Michigan, is inadequate for the supply of the portion of the United States supplied from said ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan, as compared with the quantity of coal so moving to Canadian lake ports and to American lake ports, located on lakes other than Lakes Superior and Michigan, and that the supply of coal at present available for shipment by rail, and of railroad freight cars for the carriage thereof, to such portions of the United States supplied from said lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan, are insufficient to make up the deficiency in the supply of coal moving by lake.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and in furtherance of the purpose of said order and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved Aug. 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that until further order of the Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification hereafter by him:

1. All producers of coal having contracts for delivery of coal by shipment to

Lake Erie ports for trans-shipment and water carriage from such ports shall continue such shipments to at least the same extent and with the same frequency as at present or heretofore since Sept. 1, 1917; and that

2. All dock companies, jobbers, and other agencies receiving such coal at said Lake Erie ports shall forward the same by the earliest available carriers by water to American lake ports on Lake Superior or Lake Michigan for delivery to, and use by, dealers and consumers usually supplied from such lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports; and that

3. All dock companies, jobbers, consignees, and other agencies receiving such coal at any such ports on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, shipped to such ports from Lake Erie ports, and all jobbers, consignees, and other agencies receiving any such coal through reshipment or reconsignment from such lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan, are hereby prohibited from consigning, reshipping, or reconsigning, or reshipping, any such coal to any points either in Canada or the United States, other than points in the Northwest, which have heretofore usually been supplied with coal from such American lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan.



United States Fuel Administrator.

The plans for the regulation and control of the coal situation will be disclosed to the State Fuel Administrators at a conference to be held tomorrow morning in the office of Dr. Garfield. After Dr. Garfield's address there will be a discussion on matters of State organizations. Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator, also will address the meeting.

Dr. Garfield stated emphatically tonight that no ruling whatever had been made in any way altering the President's proclamation regarding jobbers' commissions.

### 第十物價調節ニ關スル件

#### (一) 軍需品價格調整ニ關スル米國大統領布達

(通商公報第四四八號)

(大正六年七月十五日附在米帝國特命全權大使佐藤愛磨報告)

七月十一日ウイルソン大統領ハ軍需品ノ價格調整ニ關シ鑛山業者並ニ製造業者ニ對シテ大樣左ノ如キ布達ヲ發シタリ

「政府ハ今ヤ軍事上必要ナル諸種ノ材料ニ關シ其買上價格ヲ決定セントシツ、アル所其價

格タルヤ素ヨリ國民全體トシテ成ルヘク有利ニシテ且ツ正當ナル決定ヲスヘキモ此正當ナル語ハ語ルニ易ク決スルニ難キモノナルカ故ニ予ハ政府ト鑛山業者並ニ製造業者トノ則ルヘキ主義原則ト現今ノ情勢トニ關シ自己ノ見解ヲ述ヘントス」ト前置シタル後「右正當ナル價格トハ當該事業ヲシテ其能率ヲ十分ニ發揮セシムルニ足ルモノナラサルヘカラス即チ事業家ニ活資ヲ與ヘ良好ナル賃銀ノ仕拂ニ堪ヘシメ更ニ進ンテ該事業時々ノ發展ヲ可能ナラシムルカ如キモノナラサルヘカラス而シテ此事ニ關シテハ單ニ愛國心ノミニ訴フルハ不可ナリ愛國心ト利益トノ觀念ハ此際別個ノ考察スルヲ要シ利益ハ全然之レヲ事業上ノ問題トシテ討議スヘキモノトス」然シナカラ國民ハ巨額ノ戰費ヲ支出スルカ爲ニ莫大ノ租稅ヲ負擔セサルヘカラス而モ「租稅ハ國民各自ノ負擔ナルカ故ニ一仙タリトモ不當ノ支出ヲ許サス」ト述ヘ更ニ米國船主ニ對シ「過當ノ運賃ヲ敗戰ヲ誘致スヘク又戰爭ヲ不能ナラシムヘシ」ト警告シタル後「物價ナルモノ政府ノ購買タルト否トニヨリテ差異アルヘキモノニアラス」ト喝破シ最後ニ各人ノ大義務心ヲ喚起シ「自己一人ノコトノミヲ考フル者ハ到底名譽ヲ贏チ得ス」ト結ヒタリ將又大統領力此ノ布達ヲ發スルニ至リタルハ主トシテ現下ノ問題タル鐵材ノ價格ヲ調整セントスルニアルヤ明ラカニシテ政府ノ決定セントセル價格ト製鐵業者ノ欲スル價格トノ間ニ少ナカラサル懸隔アルニ由ルモノナリ但シ新聞ノ報道ニ據レハ本件ニ關シ數日前ギリ以下ノ重要ノ製鐵業者當市ニ來集シ八月十一日以來政府當局者ト接觸擬議シタル結果政府ノ鐵材購買價格ニ關シ兩者ノ折合著キタルモノ、如ク政府ハ不日其價格ヲ決定スヘシトノ



(二) 戰時食料品取締ニ關スル件

(イ) 米國食料取締法要領譯文

(通商公報第四六二號)

(大正六年九月四日附在紐育)  
帝國總領事矢田長之助報告

米國參戰ノ目的カ軍國主義ニ對スル衆民主義ノ擁護ニ存シ此目的遂行ノ爲ニハ全力ヲ注キテ協商諸國ト協力一致セサルヘカラストハ合衆國官民カ一貫スル主張タリ而シテ協商側ニ對スル協力援助カ財政的援助、經濟的援助及兵力の援助ノ三ニ存スルコト論ヲ俟タス。是ヲ財政的援助ニ付テ觀ルニ英國ニ對シ十一億五千萬弗、佛國ニ對シ六億三千万弗、露國ニ對シ二億七千万弗、伊國ニ對シ二億弗、白國ニ對シ五千三百四十萬弗、塞國ニ對シ三百萬弗、合計二十二億六千六百四十萬弗ノ貸付ヲ了シ今復更ニ四十億弗貸付案議會ニ提出セラレントス兵力的援助中兵器彈藥ニ關シテハ協商諸國ニ於テ之レカ製造所ノ増設ヲ見タル結果米國ヨリスル輸出額ハ同國參戰前ニ比スルトキハ次第ニ減退セルモ尙少ナシトセス人員供給問題ニ付テハ救護隊ノ組織増派アリ撰擇徵兵令ノ施行アリ而シテ一部ノ士卒ハ既ニ佛國ニ在リ驅逐艦ノ潜水艇戰ニ參加セルアリ經濟的援助中船舶ニ關シテハ「エマーシエン」(Emergency Fleet Corporation)ヲ設ケ七億五千萬弗

ノ經費ヲ以テ船舶ノ徵發及建造ニ努力シツ、アルカ今更ニ二千二百七十隻、七百九十六萬八千噸ノ船舶ヲ建造セントシ之カ費用トシテ十億弗ヲ議會ニ要求セントノ案船舶院(Shipping Board)ヨリ大藏卿ニ提出セラレタリ(本志第四四九號電報欄參照)更ニ食料品及戰爭ノ目的ニ使用セラルヘキ材料ニ關シテハ七月九日附大統領布告同月二十三日及八月二十七日附命令ヲ以テ之レカ輸出ヲ制限シ中立國ヲ通シテ中歐諸強ニ向フ物資ヲ供給ナシクト同時ニ内國ニ於ケル此等物資ノ保存並ニ協商側ニ對スル供給ヲ十分ナラシメント圖リタルカ協商側ニ對スル物資ノ供給ヲ十分ナラシメンニハ内國ニ於ケル其生産分配ヲ助長調節シ消費ヲ節減セサルヘカラス茲ニ於テ本年八月一日附テ以テ食料取締法ノ公布ヲ見ルニ至レリ

食料取締法案ハレヴァーナ長トスル委員會ニ於テ起草セラレ下院ヲ經テ上院ニ回附セラレタルカ同院ニ於テ修正ヲ見タル結果之レヲ兩院協議會ノ討議ニ附シ更ニ兩院ヲ通過シテ八月十日大統領ノ調印ヲ終ヘ同日ヨリ施行セラレタルモノナリ本法ハ上院修正案ヨリ寧ろ原案ニ近ク唯之レヨリ一層精密ニ且ツ容易ニ施行セラル、様修正セラレタリ上院修正案ノ焦點ハ食料取締權ヲ一人ニ委スルヲ止メテ之レヲ三人ヨリ成ル委員ニ託シ其中一人ハ必ス農業ニ從事スル者タラサルヘカラスト云フニ在リキ然レトモ緊急ノ場合ニ際シ數人ニテ事務ヲ處理スルノ難キハ既ニ船舶院ノ長タルデンマン(Dearman)及「エマーシエン」ノ「フット、ゴッホレーシ」ノ長タル「ゴットラフ」(Goetzlaff)間ノ軋轢ニ於テ示サレタルヲ以テ大統領ハ極力斡旋シ其結果右ハ原案ノ儘之レヲ一人ニ委スルコトトシ大統領ニ其任命權



ナ與ヘタリ右ニヨリハーバート、フーバー (Herbert Hoover) 取締官長ニ任命セラレタリ  
 上院議員ウキークノ主張ニヨル監視委員設置案モ亦協議會ニ於テ除去セラレ上院ニ於ケル  
 修正ノ結果タル幾多禁止規定ハ「大統領ニ於テ必要ト認メタル場合ニ於テハ」トノ句ヲ留  
 保シテ一部採用セラレタリ許可附與ノ權モ許可ヲ受クルヲ得ヘキ者ヲ詳細ニ明記シタル上  
 院ノ修正案ヲ却ケ大統領ヲシテ食料ノ產出分配又ハ運送ニ從事スル總テノ者ニ對シ之レヲ  
 與ヘ得ルモノトシ以テ本制度ノ擴張ヲ見タリ  
 食料取締法ノ要旨左ノ如シ

○食料取締法

第一條 戰爭ノ成功的遂行及陸海軍ノ持續ニ對シ食料品、糧食、燃料油及天然瓦斯ヲ包含ス  
 ル燃料、肥料及肥料成分及今後本法ニ於テ「必需品」ト呼フ前顯食料、糧食及燃料ノ產出  
 ニ直接必要ナル機械器具ニ付テ機宜ノ供給及公正ナル分配ヲ確保シ其運送ヲ容易ナラシ  
 メ全國ニ亘リ又ハ地方的ニ右供給分配運送ニ支障アル供給不足、獨占、蓄積、小細工、利己  
 的支配及有害ナル投機ヲ防遏シ戰爭繼續中右「必需品」ニ對スル政府ノ取締ヲ開始シ維持  
 スルハ必要缺クヘカラサルモノナリ是レ本法制定ノ理由ニシテ斯ノ如キ目的ノ爲ニ本法  
 ニ規定スル機關ハ設置セラレタルナリ而シテ大統領ハ本法規定ヲ有效ニ運用スルカ爲メ  
 必要ナル命令ヲ發スルノ權ヲ附與セラレ  
 第二條 大統領ハ本法規定施行上好意的ニ勞務ヲ供セントスル者ニ對シ承諾ヲ與ヘ其效用  
 ナ増加スルカ爲ニ之レト連絡ヲ保ツノ權ヲ有ス

第三條 斯ノ如キ有志者ハ己カ金錢上關係セル商社トノ契約締結ニ參與スルヲ得ス若シ之  
 レニ反シタルトキハ一萬弗以下ノ罰金若クハ五年以下ノ懲役又ハ之レヲ併科ス

第四條 物價ヲ騰貴セシムル目的ヲ以テ「必需品」ノ供給ヲ杜絶シ又ハ是レヲ制限セントシ  
 差別的又ハ不正ナル術策ヲ施シ運輸ノ遲滯、生産又ハ分配ノ制限及豫防シ得ヘキ浪費ヲ  
 爲シ若クハ爲サントシ又ハ之レヲ謀リ若クハ謀ラントスル者ハ本法違反者トス

第五條 大統領ハ必要ト認メタル場合ニハ「必需品」ノ輸入、製造、貯藏、採掘又ハ分配ニ  
 從事スルカ爲ニ許可ヲ與ヘ許可ナクシテ之レニ從事スルヲ禁スルコトヲ得

大統領ハ又既ニ許可ヲ受ケタル者カ不正、不當、差別的若クハ不公平ナル費用、利得手  
 數料又ハ術策ニ付不正ナル行爲アリト認メタルトキハ右許可ヲ撤回スルコトヲ得許可ヲ  
 撤回セラレタル後ニ於テ尙業務ヲ繼續スル者ハ五千弗以下ノ罰金若クハ二年以下ノ懲役

又ハ之レヲ併科ス但シ農業又ハ園藝ヲ營ム個人若クハ團體、運送業者及小賣商人ハ右許  
 可ニ關スル規定ノ適用ヲ受クルコトナシ而シテ茲ニ小賣商人トハ年十萬弗以下ノ取引ヲ  
 爲ス者ヲ云フ

第六條 自己用若クハ商業上ノ必要ヲ超エ「必需品」ヲ故意ニ貯藏スルニ對シテハ五千弗以  
 下ノ罰金若クハ二年以下ノ懲役又ハ之レヲ併用ス但シ右ハ農業又ハ園藝ニ從事スル個人  
 若クハ團體及供給十分ナルトキヨリ其不足ナル時ニ至ル迄之レヲ貯藏スル者ニ對シテ適  
 用ナシ

第七條 裁判所ハ本法ニ違反シテ貯藏セラレタリト認ムル貨物ニ對シ訴訟ヲ提起シ右貯藏



ノ事實證明セラレタルトキハ之レヲ沒收スルノ權ヲ有ス  
第八條 物價騰貴ノ目的ヲ以テ故意ニ「必需品」ノ供給ヲ絶ツ者ニ對シテハ五千弗以下ノ罰  
金若クハ二年以下ノ懲役又ハ之レヲ併科ス

第九條 物價騰貴ノ目的ヲ以テ「必需品」ノ生産分配ヲ妨ケ其分配ヲ制限シ其生産又ハ製造  
ヲ妨ケ制限シ又ハ減少シタルノ事實確證セラレタルモノニ對シテハ一萬弗以下ノ罰金若  
クハ二年以下ノ懲役又ハ之レヲ併科ス

第十條 大統領ハ食料品、糧食、燃料及其他陸海軍ノ維持又ハ國防ニ關係アル他ノ公用ニ  
必要ナル貨物ヲ徵收スルノ權ヲ有シ相當ノ賠償額ヲ定メテ之レヲ仕拂フコトヲ得若シ賠  
償額ニ付争ヲ生シタルトキハ政府ハ自ラ定メタル價格以テ七分五厘ヲ拂フテ之レヲ徵收ス  
ルコトヲ得被徵收者ニシテ右價格ニ満足セサルトキハ其請求殘額ニ付地方裁判所ニ訴訟  
ヲ提起スルコトヲ得右ノ場合ニ於テ當該裁判所ハ其相當殘額請求ノ當否及之レカ額ヲ決  
定スルノ權ヲ有ス

第十一條 大統領ハ時々小麥、穀粉類、碾割穀類、豆類及馬鈴薯ヲ相當ノ價格ヲ以テ購入  
シ之レヲ貯藏スルノ權ヲ有ス若シ本令ニ依リ此等ノ食糧ニ對シ最低價格ヲ定メラレタル  
トキニ於テハ右ヨリ廉價ニ之レヲ購入スルヲ得ス而シテ必要ノ場合ニ於テハ購入シタル  
此等食料ヲ賣却スルノ權ヲ有ス

第十二條 大統領ハ陸海軍ノ維持又ハ國防ニ關係アル他ノ公用ノ爲ニ「必需品」ノ適當ナル  
供給ヲ確保スルノ必要アリト認メタルトキハ何時ニシモ「必需品」ノ製造産出、準備又ハ  
採鑛冶金セラレツ、アルカ若クハセラレ得ヘキ工場、罐詰所、石油輸送管鑛山及其他ノ  
工場讓渡ヲ要求シ之レヲ政府用ノ爲ニ繼承スルコトヲ得

第十三條 大統領ハ「必需品」ニ關シ其物價不當ナル騰貴、下落若クハ調節其有害ナル投機  
又ハ其相場ニ關スル不正ナル術策若クハ不當ニシテ誤解ヲ招クニ足ル相場（本條ニ於テ  
ハ以下之レヲ「不正ナル行爲」ト呼ブ）ヲ豫防センカ爲メ斯ノ如キ「不正ナル行爲」ヲ防遏  
シ矯正シ又ハ除去センカ爲ニ必要缺クヘカラスト認メタルトキハ何時ニテモ取引所及之  
レニ類似スル設備ニ於ケル立合取引ニ關シ規定ヲ設ケ又ハ之レカ全部若クハ一部ヲ禁止  
スルノ權ヲ有ス本條執行上大統領ハ關係當事者ヲ召喚シ記録書類、計算書類ヲ檢閲スル  
コトヲ得右立合取引ニ關スル規定若クハ取引ノ禁止ニ違反シ又ハ之レヲ幫助スル者ハ一  
萬弗以下ノ罰金若クハ四年以下ノ懲役又ハ之レヲ併科ス

第十四條 大統領ハ合衆國穀物標準法ニ規定セラレタル總テノ小麥ノ種類ニ對シ各其最高  
價格ヲ定メ主要ナル第一市場ニ於テハ北部地方ニ於ケル春蒔第一號、小麥一「ブッシュエ  
ル」ニ付二弗ノ割合ヲ以テ之カ價格ヲ定ム而シテ保證セラレタル右價格ハ千九百十九年  
五月一日ニ至ル迄有效トス大統領ハ其保證シタル小麥ヲ購入賣却シ關稅ヲ調節シテ輸入  
小麥トノ競争ニ對シ政府ノ保證價格ヲ保護スルノ權ヲ有ス

第十五條 本案ノ通過シタル日ヨリ三十日以後ニ於テハ飲料用蒸溜酒釀造ノ爲ニ食料品、  
果物、食料原料品ハ糧食ヲ使用スルヲ得ス但シ大統領カ命令ヲ以テ定ムル右以外ノ目的  
及「スピートリケン」ヲ強ムル目的ノ爲ニ使用スルヲ妨ケス本案公布後ニ於テハ蒸溜酒ヲ  
北米合衆國法令



輸入スルヲ得ス大統領ハ己カ必要ヲ認メタル場合ニ於テハ酒類ノアルコト量ヲ減セシムルコトヲ得本條ニ違反シタル者ニ對シテハ五千弗以下ノ罰金若クハ二年以下ノ懲役又ハ之レヲ併科ス

第十六條 大統領ハ本法裁可ノ日ニ貯藏セラレツ、アルカ若クハ保税倉庫ニ在ル如何ナル蒸溜酒ヲモ再蒸溜ノ爲ニ徵用スルノ權ヲ有ス但シ右再蒸溜ハ軍需品其他軍事及病院用品製造ニ關スル政府ノ需要ヲ充スカ爲ニ必要ナル場合及本條ニ列記セラレタル目的ニ向ヒ將來蒸溜酒ヲ醸造スルニ付食料又ハ糧食ノ原料ニ使用スル必要ヲ省キ得ヘキ場合ニ限ル大統領ハ徵收シタル蒸溜酒ニ對シ相當ノ賠償ヲ爲スコトヲ要ス

第十七條 本法及之レニ基ク命令ニ依リ職務ヲ執行スルノ權限アル者ニ害ヲ加ヘ反抗シ又ハ其ノ職務執行ヲ妨害シ之レニ干渉シタルコト確證セラレタル者ニ對シテハ千弗以下ノ罰金若クハ一年以下ノ懲役又ハ之レヲ併科ス

第十八條 本法ニ依リ設ケラレタル官廳ニ對シテハ二百五十萬弗ノ維持費ヲ給ス

第十九條 本法施行ニ關シテハ一億五千萬弗ノ費用ヲ給ス

第二十條 本法ニ基キ大統領ノ備入レタル者ニシテハ撰擇徵兵令ノ適用ヲ免除スルコトナシ

第二十一條 大統領ハ本法ニ依テ爲シタル取引報告ヲ毎年一月一日議會ニ提出セサルハカラス

第二十二條及第二十三條 省略

第二十四條 本法ハ米獨間戰爭狀態終止カ大統領ニ依リ宣言セラレタル時以後其效力ヲ喪フ但シ戰時中本法ニ依リテ爲シタル取引ノ效力及本法違反行爲ノ效力ヲ失セス

第二十五條 大統領ハ戰爭ヲ有利ニ遂行スルカ爲メ必要ト認メタルトキハ何時ニテモ又何處ニ於テモ產出者又ハ販賣者ニ依リ賣却セラルヘキ石炭又ハ「コークス」ノ價格ヲ定メ内國販賣者及内國又ハ外國ニ在ル消費者間ニ於ケル其產出、販賣、荷積、分配又ハ貯藏ノ方法ニ關シ規定ヲ設ケルノ權ヲ有ス而シテ大統領ハ右權限ヲ合衆國貿易委員代表者ヲ通シテ戰時中又ハ己カ必要ト認メタル期間行フコトヲ得

若モ大統領ニ於テ前顯生産者又ハ販賣者ニシテ前記價格又ハ規定ヲ遵守セサル場合、大統領ノ前述規定及監督ニヨリテ有利ニ事業ヲ經營スル能ハサル場合及事業經營カ公益ニ反スル場合ニ於テハ工場、事業及事業經營上生産者又ハ販賣者ニ屬スル右附屬物ヲ徵收シ戰時中又ハ大統領カ必要ト認メタル期間其命令ヲ以テ定ムル代理人及方法ニヨリ事業ヲ經營シ又ハ經營セシムルコトヲ得

右徵收ノ場合ニ於テ大統領ハ被徵收者ニ對シ相當ノ賠償額ヲ仕拂ハサルヘカラス  
大統領ハ又己カ國防ヲ更ニ嚴ニスルモノト認メタル場合及戰爭ヲ有效ニ遂行スル上ニ於テ必要ト認メタル場合ニハ特別ノ地域、特別ノ炭田又ハ全米ニ於ケル石炭若クハ「コーク」產出者ニ對シ大統領ニヨリ任命セラレタル其代理人ヲ通シ合衆國政府及同國ニ在ル個人及商社ニノミ產出物ヲ賣却セシムルコトヲ要求スルノ權ヲ有ス代理人ハ右ノ如クシテ購入シタル石炭及「コーク」販賣及之レカ價格ニ關シ規定ヲ設ケ國內ニ在ル販賣者及國內若



クハ外國ニ在ル消費石間ニ於ケル生産荷積、分配又ハ貯藏ニ關シ規定ヲ設ケ其運出者又ハ法津上仕拂ヲ受クヘキ地位ニ在ル者ニ對シ既定ノ購入價格ヲ仕拂ハサルヘカラス石炭及「コーク」產出者ハ右代理人ヨリ產出物ヲ政府カ前記ノ如キ方法ヲ以テ買取ルヘキ通知ヲ受ケタル日ヨリ十五日以内ニ於テ自己ノ計算ヲ以テ產出物ノ荷積ヲ中止 既ニ荷積ヲ了シタル分ヲ明示シテ未タ果サ、ル全部若クハ一部ノ註文ヲ代理人ニ讓渡サ、ルヘカラス而シテ右讓渡後ニ於ケル總テノ荷積ハ代理人ノ指圖ヲ俟テ之レヲ爲シ以後ハ右代理人ヲ通シテ米國政府及同國內ニ於ケル個人竝ニ商社ニ對シテノミ之レヲ賣却スルコトヲ得又右代理人ノミ前記產出者ノ石炭及「コーク」ヲ需要ノ存スル期間購入スルノ權ヲ有ス右ノ如キ方法ヲ以テ購入セサルヘキ產出物ノ價格ハ生産費ニ公正ナル利益ヲ加ヘタルモノナラサルヘカラス而シテ右生産費及公正ナル利益ハ前記代理人（合衆國貿易委員代表者）之レヲ定ム右ノ如クシテ合衆國政府及同國內ノ個人及商社ニ賣却セラルヘキ產出物ハ前記代理人カ公正ニシテ且少實行シ得ヘキモノト認メタル品質別ニ依ル均一價格ヲ以テセサルヘカラス

代理人カ右貨物ニ關スル調査ヲ終ヘタル後若シ大統領カ前記產出物賣却ニ際シ其價格ヲ定ムルノ必要アリト認メタルトキハ代理人ハ「コーク」ノ產出者及販賣者ノ爲ニ其最高價格ヲ定メサルヘカラス而シテ右最高價格ハ代理人ニ於テ之レニ代ルヘキ規定ヲ發スルマテハ總テノ產出者及販賣者之レヲ遵守セサルヘカス  
代理人カ產出者ニ對シテ定ムル最高價格ハ作業費、維持費及消耗費共包含シ右生産費ニ

相當ナル利益ヲ加ヘタルモノナラサルヘカラス而シテ販賣者ニ對スル最高價格ハ產出者ニ對スル最高價格ニ取引上ノ相當ナル利益ヲ加ヘタルモノナラサルヘカラス

右最高價格ニ關スル規定ハ前記代理人カ之レヲ定メテ發表スル以前ニ於テ一定ノ價格ヲ以テ締結セル契約ノ效力ヲ害セス本條ニ規定セル價格ニシテ一旦定メラレ發表セラレタル後ニ於テ之レヲ知リテ右規定價格以上ノ價格ヲ要求シ其仕拂ヲ受ケタル者及本條ニ從ヒ規定ノ既ニ制定發表セラレタルヲ知リテ之レニ違反シ又ハ之レヲ遵守セサル者ニ對シテハ五千弗以下ノ罰金若クハ二年以下ノ懲役又ハ之レヲ併科ス  
右處罰ハ各取引毎ニ之レヲ科スルモノトス

本條ハ合衆國政府カ自己ノ爲メ若クハ獨逸ト交戰狀態ニ在ル國ノ政府ノ爲ニ合意ニ基ク一定ノ價格又ハ適法ニ定メタル價格若クハ條件ヲ以テ陸海軍ノ維持又ハ之レニ裝置ヲ供センカ爲メ本條列記ノ貨物ヲ購入シ又ハ讓受クルノ權ヲ害セス

第二十六條 食料、糧食又ハ其他ノ生活必需品ニ關シ個人ノ資格、會社ノ一員、代理人若クハ其使用人、合衆國及其ノ屬領地ニ在テ外國ニ在ル者ト商業ヲ營ム者若クハ其使用人又ハ合衆國若クハ其屬領地ニ在テ兩者間若クハ屬領地相互間ノ商業ヲ營ム者若クハ其市用人ニシテ前記貨物ノ公衆ニ對スル供給ヲ制限シ又ハ一時的暫時的若クハ永久的ニ其相場ヲ左右スルノ目的ヲ以テ之レヲ貯藏シ、購入シ、維持シ、破壞シ又ハ浪費シタルノ事實確證セラレタル者ハ重刑ニ處シ之レニ對シ五千弗以下ノ罰金若クハ二年以下ノ懲役又ハ之



レヲ併科ス但シ本法ニ貯藏維持ト云フハ農業若クハ園藝ニ從事スル者又ハ其他ノ者カ自  
ラ耕作スル農場、庭園若クハ其他ノ土地ヨリスル產出物ノ貯藏、維持ヲ包含セス又農業  
若クハ園藝ニ從事スル者又ハ之レニ類似ノ組合ハ本條ノ適用ヲ受ケス又右産業ニ從事ス  
ル者カ前記產出物ヲ相當ノ期間自己ノ事業ノ需要ニ相當スル要求額ニ超過セサルカ又ハ  
過剩ニ產出セラレタル前記產出物ヲ生産不足又ハ絶無ノ折ニ供給スルカ爲ニスル相當額  
ノ貯藏維持ヲ包含セス

第二十七條 大統領ハ千九百十七年及千九百十八年間に於ケル農産物ノ產出ヲ増加スルニ  
必要ニシテ且ツ利用シ得ヘシト認メタル「ナイトレート」、オプ、ソーダ」ヲ貯藏シ購入シ  
若クハ其購入ヲ助ケ之レヲ賣却スルコトヲ得本條施行費用ハ千萬弗以内トス大統領ハ自  
ラ最上ト認メタル細則ヲ定メ政府代表者ヲ使用スルコトヲ得

(法文翻譯了)

食料取締官ニ任命セラレタル「ハーバート」、フーバー」ハ本法定公布ノ理由ヲ説明シテ左ノ  
如ク述ヘタリ

食料取締官ノ希望ハ(一)有害ナル機械強請及浪費ヲ防遏シ生活必需品ノ價額ヲ安定ニスル  
様重要ナル食料品ノ交易ヲ誘導シ(二)世界ニ於ケル物資不足ニ鑑ミ自國民ニ對シ十分ノ供  
給ヲ維持シ協商諸國ト協力シテ物價騰貴ヲ防遏スル爲ニ米國ヨリスル輸出ヲ取締リ(三)協  
商諸國ニ對スル輸出ヲシテ本年ノ冬期中其軍隊ニ適當ノ供給ヲ爲シ其國民ヲ養フニ足ル様  
増加セシムルノ目的ヲ以テ吾人權限ニ於ケル總テノ方法ニヨリ食料ヲ節約スルノ三點ニ存

ス吾人ハ近日中ニ先ツ小麥並ニ穀物類監督ノ方法ヲ公表セントス

吾人ハ吾人ト戰ヘル軍隊及國民ヲ養フノ重大ナル任務ヲ有ス戰爭及直接戰爭ノ爲ニ勞務ヲ  
供スヘク拔カレタル者四千萬人、右ノ外夫又ハ兄弟ニ代ツテ勞働スヘク拔カレタル女子數  
百萬人「潜水艇」ノ横行、此等ノ原因ハ合シテ協商諸國ニ於ケル秋ノ收穫ヲ平時ヨリ五億  
「ブッシェル」減少セシメントス食料ノ大部ヲ常ニ他國ヨリノ輸入ニ俟ツ西歐協商諸國ハ潛  
水艇ニヨル船舶ノ破壊及戰線ノ平時市場ニ接近スルヲ妨ケ居ルヲ以テ彼等ハ吾カ市場ヲ單  
ニ最近ノモノトシテノミナラス彼等ノ必需品ニ對スル缺乏ヲ救済シ得ル唯一ノ市場トシテ  
依頼シツ、アルナリ是ヲ以テ吾人ハ戰爭突發以前ノ一年間ハ八千萬「ブッシェル」ノ小麥ヲ  
輸出シツ、アリタルカ本年ハ何等カノ方法ヲ以テ此切迫セル收穫期迄ニ二億二千五百萬  
「ブッシェル」ヲ輸出セサルヘカラス之レト雖彼等ノ需要ノ一部ヲ充タシ得ルニ過キス何ト  
ナレハ彼等ハ二億二千五百萬「ブッシェル」ノ供給ヲ受ケタルモ麵粉ノ消費ヲ今ヨリ二割五  
分減セサルヘカラス而カモ其麵粉タルヤ大部他ノ穀類ヨリ成レル所謂戰爭麵粉ナリ  
既ニ戰線ニ在ル數百萬ノ人々ニ對スル戰爭ノ壓力及平時ハ少食ニ甘ンセシ人々ノ過激ナル  
勞働ニ因リ惹起セラレタル獸肉類及動物ヨリスル產出物ニ對スル需要ノ増加ハ此等貨物ニ  
關スル世界ノ不足、不適當ナル供給ト相俟テ協商諸國ヲシテ三千三百萬頭以上ノ家畜ヲ撲  
殺セサルヘカラサルニ至ラシメタリ茲ヲ以テ吾人ハ獸肉類及獸類ヨリスル產出物ノ供給ヲ  
増加スルノミナラス戰爭進行ニ伴ヒ興ルヘキ更ニ多大ノ需要ニ備ヘサルヘカラス  
更ニ砂糖ニ付テ之レヲ觀ルニ佛國及伊國ハ戰前ニ於テハ之レヲ自國ニ於テ產出シ得タルモ



英國ハ之レカ供給ノ大部ヲ獨逸ニ仰キ居タルナリ然ルニ佛國ノ生産能力ハ其ノ國民ノ需要ノ三分一ヲ充タスニ足ラス且ツ伊國及英國亦之レヲ他國ヨリスル輸入ニ俟タサルヘカラサルヲ以テ彼等ハ皆之レヲ西印度ノ供給ニ依頼シツ、アリ即チ我國內ニ於ケル供給ヲ不足ナラシメツ、アリ

今ヤ船腹不足ノ結果協商諸國ニ給シ得ルモノハ唯小麦、穀物類、牛肉、豚肉、獸類ヨリスル産出物及砂糖ノ如キ重要ナル食物ニ限定セラレタリ幸ナル哉吾人ハ果物、魚肉、玉蜀黍其他ノ穀類ヲ多量ニ産出シ得ルヲ以テ吾人ノ第一ニ果スヘキ責務ハ此等ノ代用食物ヲ消費シ以テ前記小麦、獸肉ノ如キ重要ナル食物ヲ協商戰士ニ供スルニアリ吾人ノ盡スヘキ第二ノ責務ハ能フ限り浪費ヲ避クルニアリ我カ國民ノ七割ハ節約者ニシテ單ニ其健康ヲ保持スルニ足ル食物ヲ探レルモ此等ノ人亦前記代用食物ヲ喫スルノ餘地アルモノニシテ更ニ殘三割ノ人ニ向ツテ消費ヲ節減シ簡易ナル生活ヲ要求スルハ必シモ酷ニ非ス右代用食料ニ對スル吾人ノ要求ハ至難ニ非ス節減ハ今日ニ於テ一ノ愛國ニ過キサルナリ些少ノ浪費下雖飢餓ヲ助クルモノナルヲ忘ルヘカラス既ニ協商諸國ノ極度ニマテ浪費ヲ節減シツ、アルモ現ニ戰爭ニ從事シツ、アル者ノ消費ヲ節減スルハ不可能ト云ハサルヘカラス

協商諸國ノ此極端ナル節減ハ其老人、女子及小兒ニ困苦ヲ與フルモノニシテ從テ吾人ノ協商諸國ニ對スル供給不足ハ此種國民ニノミ影響ヲ及ホスモノナリ何トナレハ此等ノ人々ハ己カ飢餓ノ結果死ニ瀕スルマテ戰線ニアル者及兵器彈藥ノ製造ニ從事セル者ヲ援助セント主張スルヲ以テナリ今次ノ戰爭ノ目的ハ衆民主義ノ主張及確保ニ在リ此點ニ於テ米國ト協

商諸國トハ其目的ナ一ニス之レヲ以テ協商諸國ハ又實ニ吾人ノ爲ニ戰ヒツ、アルナリサレハ米國民ハ努力ト節約ヲ以テ協力協商諸國ヲ助ケ各人カ食糧取締院ノ一員タルノ覺悟ヲ以テ行動セサルヘカラス是亦貴キ愛國心ノ發露ニ外ナラスト

食料取締法ハ食糧檢分法ト共ニ食糧燃料ニ關スル一規定ヲ爲シ「エスピオネージ、アクト」ト相俟ツテ米國戰時經濟政策ノ中樞ヲ爲スモノナリ其規定スル範圍ノ廣汎ナル如何ニ米國カ戰爭遂行ニ全力ヲ傾注セルカヲ知ルニ足ルヘク食料取締法並ニ「エスピオネージ、アクト」カ大統領ニ附與シタル權限ノ大ナル近世政治史ニ殆ト例ヲ見サル所ニシテ米國カ如何ニ戰備ニ付キ敏速果斷ノ行動ヲ期待シツ、アルカヲ視ノニ足ルヘシ

政府ハ既ニ食料取締法ニ基キ命令ヲ以テ石炭ノ販賣價格竝ニ小麦相場ヲ定メタルハ曩ニ電報シタル處ナリ（本誌第四四六號、第四四七號、第四四九號電報欄參照）

(ロ) 麥粉節約ニ關スル食料取締委員長ノ警告

(八月十九日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

MUST SAVE IN FLOUR A POUND EACH WEEK

HOOVER URGES REDUCTION OF AMERICAN PER CAPITA

WHEAT CONSUMPTION BY A FIFTH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—As a warning that the wheat supply must be carefully



conserved to meet conditions at home and in Europe, and that the powers of the food control legislation would be used to the full in that direction. Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, today gave out a detailed statement of crop conditions.

The assertion is made that the American people must follow the example or the populations of the allied countries and substitute a percentage of other cereals in the making of bread if anything like the quantity of wheat essential to the allied countries is to be exported. A saving of one pound in five each week by each person is the mark set.

To emphasize the need of conservation in this country the statement was made that Belgium had been compelled to reduce the consumption of cereals by nearly 50 per cent., bringing the food supply there "so low that the population are incapable of labor."

"The United States and Canada have a wheat deficit for this year of over 400,000,000 bushels in the amount required from North America for the allied nations and neutrals of Europe, on a basis of normal wheat consumption there, as shown by figures for a three-year pre-war period," the statement reads.

"The normal requirements of France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Belgium for the pre-war period averaged 381,000,000 bushels of wheat, and of the other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. To this should be added the estimated deficiency due to war in their grain production for this year of 525,662,000 bushels, of which 196,905,000 are wheat, making it necessary for these countries to import in the next twelve months a total of 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals, if normal consumption requirements are to be met.

#### SURPLUS OF CEREALS IN 1917.

"The estimated wheat surplus for 1917 of the United States is 88,000,000 bushels, to which should be added the probable surplus of 120,000,000 bushels for Canada. Of other cereals the United States will have an estimated surplus this year in excess of 829,000,000 bushels, and Canada a surplus of 119,000,000 bushels, or a total of about 950,000,000 bushels.

"Therefore, on the normal basis of consumption, the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels, against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels, or 269,000,000 bushels in excess of the supply. From our United States supply we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies, and also an amount to better protect our stocks next year than this last. There is, therefore, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels in the amount necessary for normal consumption and necessary reserves.



“While this situation is one of great difficulty and concern, it must be met, and met by elimination of waste, and reduction in wheat consumption and proper substitution on the part of the allied people and ourselves—in one word, by an effective administration of the available supply.

“In the other cereals, used in Europe mostly for animal feed, the import necessities of the Allies on a normal consumption basis are about 674,000,000 bushels, against a North American surplus of 950,000,000. The necessary reserve for neutrals and increased ‘carry over’ will absorb all the margin. However, upon the basis of our present crop prospects we should be able to supply their requirements in cereals other than wheat.”

Statistics are given in detail to support these conclusions, among the interesting facts brought out being that the probable 1917 surplus of corn in the United States will be 470,000,000 bushels, and the surplus of oats 304,000,000 bushels. The statement adds:

ISOLATED FROM OTHER SUPPLIES.

“The Allies are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Rumanian supplies are in the hands of the

Central Empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and, therefore, requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous, because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries, and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next Spring.

“The Allies are unable to use other cereals alone for bread. They can use them only as added to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, where people normally consume much corn, our allies have few corn mills, and cornmeal is not a durable commodity and, therefore, cannot be shipped in great quantities. Moreover, for generations they have bought bread from bakeries; they have no equipment, nor do they know how to bake in the household.

“Every American knows that it is not feasible to distribute cornbread from bakeries, and it is therefore necessary for us to furnish our allies with sufficient wheat to enable them to have a wheat basis for the loaf. However they can use and must use other cereals for mixture in their war bread, and by this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accomplished. On the other hand, a



deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000 or nearly triple. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly a person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds a week to four pounds a week a person. It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies.

(ハ) 小麥相場制定ノ件

○米國小麥相場制定(九月四日官報) 本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリノ本月一日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

大統領ハ「フード、コントロール、アクト」ニ依リ任命シタル委員會ノ決議ニ基キ八月三十日命令ヲ以テ一九一七年度收穫小麥ノ相場ヲ左ノ通定メタリ

小麥ノ種類	一物ノ相場	二・二六	二・二八	二・三〇	二・三二
第一「ダーク、ハード、ウインター」	「イエロー、ハード、ウインター」	「アンバー、ダラム」	「ダラム、バーシック」	「レッド、デカム」	「レッド、ワラ」
第二「ダーク、ハード、ウインター」	「ソフト、レッド、ウインター」	「ソフト、ホワイト」	「ホワイト、クラブ」	「ハード、ホワイト、バーシック」	
第三「ハード、ウインター、バーシック」	「ダーク、ノーザン、スプリング」				

「レッド、ウインター、バーシック」 二・三〇 「レッド、スプリング」 二・二八 「ソフト、ホワイト」 二・二八

以上各種ノ二等品ハ三仙、三等品ハ六仙、四等品ハ十仙安ノコト又右相場ハシカゴ、ガルバストン、ニールリール、ス渡ノモノニシテカンサス、シチー及オマハニ於テハ右ヨリモ五仙安、「ダラス」(?)及ミネアポリスニ於テハ三仙安、セントルイスニ於テハ二仙安、紐育ニ於テハ十仙高、バルチモア、費府ニ於テハ九仙高、バッファロニ於テハ五仙高ニシテ小麥ノ基礎的標準品(Basic grades)ハ第一「ハード、ウインター」、「レッド、ウインター」及「ノーザン、スプリング」ト定メタリト右相場ヲ定ムルタメ任命セラレタル委員ハ十四名ニシテ生産者消費者労働者側各方面ノ利益ヲ代表セルモノヲ網羅シ初ハ餘程意見ノ相違アリタルカ妥協ノ上右相場ニテ折合ヒタリ「フード、アドニミストレート」ハ右一定相場ノ制定ヨリ投機者ノ買占及市價ノ甚シキ變動ヲ防遏シ内國ノ需供及聯合國ニ對スル供給ヲ調節セントスルモノナリ 尙ホ政府ハ近キ内精製砂糖ノ相場ヲモ定ムル筈ナリト云フ



(二) 小麥ノ價格制定ニ關スル公表

(八月三十一日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

FIXES WHEAT PRICE AT \$2.20 A BUSHEL NEXT JULY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The basis price of the 1917 wheat crop was fixed at \$2.20 a bushel tonight by President Wilson, upon the recommendation of the commission headed by D. H. A. Garfield. The price is based on Chicago delivery. This is the figure at which the Food Administration will buy supplies of what is known as No. 1 Northern Spring wheat for the United States and its allies.

It is expected that the wheat producers will fall into line without further dispute and make the price universal. The Food Administration, however, has power to enforce the basic price if there are any recalcitrants. This probably will be done through a system of licenses which may extend all the way to the retailers, should occasion arise for such a drastic procedure. Millers and wholesalers will be brought under this licensing system at once, it is stated, and the power also will be exercised to prevent hoarding or cornering the market.

A schedule of prices of all grades and kinds of wheat, reduced to the \$2.20 basis for No. 1 Northern Spring wheat, was submitted to the President by the Food

Administration and was made public tonight. It provides that for an additional 10 cents a bushel for wheat to the wholesaler in New York City as opposed to the \$2.20 price in Chicago. This would bring the price of basic wheat in New York City to \$2.30.

A reduction of 5 cents a bushel is provided for in this schedule for No. 2 grade, out of which a large part of the flour is milled. A flour expert tonight estimated that, deducting about \$1.60 for by-products obtained, flour should be produced in the neighborhood of \$9 a barrel under the prices fixed, and that unless wholesalers and retailers were permitted to "run wild" there should be a considerable reduction to the public from the present range.

In his statement accompanying the price-fixing report, President Wilson sounded a warning that the Food Administration would adhere rigidly to the price determined upon by the Garfield Committee, and intimated that the powers of the Food Control bill would be exerted to the full if any evidence was obtained that producer, miller, wholesaler, or consumer was attempting to take advantage of the consuming public.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

The text of the President's statement follows:



The White House.

Washington, Aug. 30, 1917.

Section 11 of the food act provides, among other things, for the purchase and sale of wheat and flour by the Government, and appropriates money for the purpose. The purchase of wheat and flour for our Allies, and to a considerable degree for neutral countries also, has been placed under the control of the Food Administration. I have appointed a committee to determine a fair price to be paid in Government purchases. The price now recommended by that committee - \$2.20 per bushel at Chicago for the basic grade—will be readily adhered to by the Food Administration.

It is the hope and expectation of the Food Administration and my own also, that this step will at once stabilize and keep within moderate bounds the price of wheat for all transactions throughout the present crop year, and in consequence the prices of flour and bread also. The food act has given large powers for the control of storage and exchange operations, and these powers will be fully exercised. An inevitable consequence will be that financial dealings cannot follow their usual course. Whatever the advantages and disadvantages of the ordinary machinery of trade, it cannot function well under such disturbed and abnormal conditions as

now exist. In its place the Food Administration now fixes for its purchases a fair price, as recommended unanimously by a committee representative of all interests and sections, and believes that thereby it will eliminate speculation, make possible the conduct of every operation in the full light of day, maintain the publicly stated price for all, and through economies made possible by stabilization and control, better the position of consumers also.

Mr. Hoover, at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determine the Government's fair price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price.

WOODROW WILSON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The report of the committee is as follows:

United States Food Administration.

Washington, Aug. 30, 1917.

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned committee has been asked by you to recommend the price which the Government should pay for the 1917 crop of wheat.

In its deliberations the committee has kept constantly in mind the three fol-



Following factors :

- 1.—The fact that the United States is at war.
- 2.—The need of encouraging the producer.
- 3.—The necessary of reducing the cost of living to the consumer.

The normal laws of supply and demand have been violently interfered with and Congress has undertaken to offset this disturbance by conferring extraordinary powers upon the President to stabilize prices. Each of the foregoing factors grows out of condition which have received the careful attention of the committee. Chief among them are : That the wheat yield in a great and important section of the country has this year been below the normal ; that over against this situation is the crying need among the whole body of the population especially the wage earners, that the rising tide of costs shall be stayed and reduced as rapidly as possible consistent with the welfare of the producer ; that the Government is at the present time engaged in the great task of reducing and stabilizing costs of other staple commodities ; that the wheat of the world is abundant for its needs, even disregarding the stores in Russia, but because of lack of shipping and war conditions the burden of supplying wheat to the Allies and to neutral nations rests for the time being on the United States and Canada.

Your committee has also considered the fact that the Government price for the 1917 wheat crop is, in effect, a continuity guaranty until the minimum price guaranteed by Congress for the crop of 1918 goes into effect, (July 1, 1918.) It has considered the relation of the 1918 minimum price guaranty to the price here recommended. It has also considered the effect which an early termination of the war would have upon the wheat markets of the world.

In reaching its conclusion the committee has been guided by the principles you have announced, that a fair price should be based upon the cost of production for the entire country, plus a reasonable profit. We have relied upon the cost estimates for the crop of 1917 furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, checked by the results of our independent investigations and the evidence submitted to the Committee by producers and their representatives.

The committee has considered the regulations recently established by the United States Food Administration (Grain Corporation for the different grades of the wheat, through which all transactions in wheat are to be standardized and speculation to be entirely eliminated. Also that profits to the grain dealers, miller, and flour dealers, have been regulated and reduced by the Grain Corporation, effecting a material reduction in the cost of flour.



In consideration of the foregoing facts and circumstances, this committee respectfully recommends that the price on No. 1 Northern Spring wheat, or its equivalent, at Chicago be \$2.20 per bushel.

Respectfully submitted.

H. A. GARFIELD.

Chairman.

THEO. N. VAIL,

J. W. SULLIVAN,

E. F. LADD,

F. W. JAUSSIG,

EUGENE E. PUNK,

H. J. WALTERS,

O. S. BARRETT,

J. W. SHOKTHILL,

L. J. TABER,

W. N. DOAK.

THE AGREEMENT UNANIMOUS.

The Wheat Price Committee reached an agreement late this afternoon after

several days of voting. At one time today it looked as if it would be unable to come to a conclusion, but just before 6 o'clock a compromise was reached, and the last vote was unanimous.

Representatives of the producers began by voting for a price of \$2.50 and labor's representatives for \$1.84. The two extremes eventually narrowed down until the votes were only a few cents apart and most of the day's voting showed only a slight difference. Both factions appeared uncompromising at the start.

The price fixed tonight is 20 cents higher than that named for the 1918 crop by Congress in the Food Control bill. The \$2 price set by Congress was taken into consideration by the committee in considering a fair valuation for this year's crop.

All the members agreed in their discussion that the price fixed would permit of four-ounce loaf of bread for 5 cents, allowing a fair profit both to the flour manufacturer and the baker.

The price differential worked out by the food administration tonight are: Nos. 1 dark hard Winter, \$2.24; hard Winter basis, \$2.20; red Winter basis, \$2.20; yellow hard Winter, \$2.16; soft red Winter, \$2.18; dark Northern Spring, \$2.24; red Spring, \$2.18; humpback, \$2.10; amber durum, \$2.24; durum basic, \$2.20; red durum, \$2.13; red walla, \$2.13; hard white basic, \$2.20; soft white, \$2.18; white



club, \$2.16. No. 2 of each grade is 3 cents less, No. 3 6 cents less, No. 4 10 cents less.

Relative market basis: Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, bask: Kansas City and Omaha 5 cents less than basic; Duluth and Minneapolis, 3 cents less; St. Louis 2 cents less; New York 10 cents more than basic; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 9 cents more; Buffalo 5 cents more.

At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon the committee members and Herbert Hoover left the Food Administration Building and went to the White House, carrying their reports. They had a short conference with President, and then stated that no announcement would be made tonight, aside from what the President might see fit to present to the public.

PUBLIC TO BENEFIT AT ONCE.

The licensing machinery, under the provision of the Food Control Bill will go into effect on Saturday, and Mr. Hoover, it is understood, is prepared to start the work on the stroke of the clock. He is determined that the public shall benefit by the price fixing as well as the Government and its allies, and will keep the closest supervision over all branches of the industry.

The powers of the Food Administration as they affect wheat will be administered by the recently incorporated \$50,000,000 grain corporation which has the legal

right to purchase the entire wheat output or any part of it and resell it if the situation confronted seems to demand that action.

Members of the Food Administration and Price Fixing Committee were of the opinion tonight that the price would be accepted with little complaint, although words of protest from some of the districts, such as North Dakota, may not be unexpected. It was the North Dakota branch of the industry which made the fight for a price of \$3, hoping that a figure would be named at least, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2.50.

(ホ) 政府小麦ノ買収ニ著手スル件

(九月五日 ニューヨークタイムズ)

GOVERNMENT STARTS PURCHASE OF WHEAT

UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION YESTERDAY TOOK

CONTROL OF THE MARKET.

\$2.20 CHICAGO THE BASIS

The Government, through the \$50,000,000 United States Grain Corporation



of the National Food Administration, entered the wheat market yesterday, and the theory of Government control had its first actual tryout. Government agents at the central zone offices throughout the country went into the market at the opening of the business day and took possession of the wheat in elevators and terminals, buying at the basic price of \$2.20 a bushel. Chicago, as fixed by the board of which Dr. H. A. Garfield is the head. From now on every bushel of wheat in the country will flow through the Grain Corporation from the elevators and terminals to the mills, whether the grain is destined for the consumers in the United States, the Allies, or for export to neutral nations.

The Government is buying only on warehouse receipts, and no contract will be made for future delivery. The men who went into the market yesterday found everything ready for their coming, and, it is said, there was no friction nor the slipping of a single cog when the machinery of the Federal control started. The wheat is being sold at an advance of 1 per cent., and this will, it is expected, cover the cost of handling. Not a single fraction of a cent will find its way into the profit side of the books of the Food Administration.

TO WORK OUT DETAILS.

Some minor details still remain to be worked out, but they are not of sufficient moment to interfere with the operation of the system. These have to do with the methods of procedure, as, for instance, the corporation is not yet decided to charge the 1 per cent. for handling as a matter of price on each transaction or to simply add the 1 per cent. to the monthly statement to customers.

Reports from each zone centre had not reached Julius H. Barnes, President of the Grain Corporation, at the close of the business day, but before the head offices, at 42 Broadway, were closed sufficient reports had come in to justify the statement that things were going well. This favorable condition was stated in a brief telegram received from an agent in a zone in which many large purchases at elevators were made by the millers. The agent wired that the available stock had been absorbed by the mills and that grain was moving well and conditions were favorable.

In the original territorial division the Grain Corporation agencies at Duluth and at Buffalo were simply designated as forwarding points through which the movement of wheat to the Great Lakes and to the Atlantic seaboard was directed. It was announced yesterday that in addition to being a forwarding point Buffalo would be the central agency for Michigan and New York. The locations of the central agencies have already been printed, but yesterday the corporation gave out



this list showing the territory covered by each agency :

- New York—Head office of the Grain Corporation ; Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts. New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont.
- Baltimore—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia.
- Chicago—Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin.
- Galveston—Arizona, Texas.
- Minneapolis—Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota.
- Kansas City—Colorado, Kansas, Utah.
- New Orleans—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi.
- Omaha—Nebraska, Wyoming.
- Philadelphia—Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania.
- Portland (Ore.)—Idaho, Oregon, Washington.
- St. Louis—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee.
- San Francisco—California, Nevada, New Mexico.
- Duluth—Forwarding agency to the Great Lakes.
- Buffalo—Michigan, New York.

A retail baker in this city was recently quoted as having said that the farmers

would hold out for a higher price for their wheat. As Government control does not begin until the wheat reaches the elevators or terminals, there is nothing to prevent the producer from holding out his individual harvest. But this will be neither feasible nor profitable. It was pointed out by an official connected with the corporation that in the first place an individual holding would not affect the supply and in the second place that, as Congress fixed next year's prices on the basis of \$2 wheat, there would be no chance of risking the loss by deterioration to meet a condition that would exclude greater profit.

CAN KEEP ONLY THIRTY DAY'S STOCK.

The control of the Food Administration over prices begins in the elevators and ends with the sale of flour at a 25-cent-a-barrel profit by the millers. If bread prices are not lowered and the bakers seek to keep the increased profit that will obtain between the lowered milling prices and the present high retail prices, then the Food Administration will step in, but until that condition arises the corporation will not interfere.

The food law allows millers to keep only a thirty-day stock on hand, a measure to prevent hoarding, and the corporation has not made public an agreement that may have been reached as to the proportionate allotment to the various mills.



These allotments are being carefully worked out between Mr. Barnes and James Bell, Chairman of the Central Millers' Committee.

The arrangement between the corporation and the mills of the United States will begin on Sept. 10 but it was in order to furnish a stable basis to the thousands of country elevators and other buyers who are in doubt as to the value of their purchases when delivered at the terminals that the corporation began yesterday the making of purchases by the various zone agencies. Until the allotment agreement begins on the 10th, the mills will be kept supplied so that milling may be kept normal and without interruption.

It is planned that the Grain Corporation will be the buying agency for the Allies, and as far as possible wheat destined for the Entente will be milled before shipment. This is done as more convenient for those concerned and as a help to American industry. Under the present plan wheat shipments for export to neutral nations will be made under the authority of the Federal Exports Licensing Board and the Grain Corporation will simply purchase and forward to designated seaboard points wheat for neutral as the Exports Board directs.

( ) 食料取締委員長砂糖糖業管理ニ著手スル件

(八月二十一日 ニューヨーク、タイムス)

SUGAR CONTROL PLANNED BY HOOVER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Members of a committee named by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange met here today with Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, and, it is reported, found that he had very decided opinions about prices for producer and consumer, and the subject of control.

Mr. Hoover didn't say much, but he made it evident that he believed the sugar market should be stabilized, and that he was in favor of drastic control along the lines adopted in connection with wheat if the situation warranted. He heard what the committee had to say, and then arranged for further negotiations.

It can be said that in the eyes of the food administration the sugar situation presents a problem of no little importance, and there is a strong feeling that conditions which have been permitted to exist up to this time were unwarranted even by the unusual war time conditions. The food administration, it was reported today, plans to take over supervision of the sugar situation as soon as the measures for the control of wheat are well under way.



The committee came here because Mr. Hoover, believing that the sharp advance in prices was unjustified, had asked the Exchanges to stop dealing in futures. Those on the committee were Henry Schaefer, William Bayne, Jr., I. S. Bache, E. L. Luder, and Manuel E. Riordan.

While this conference was going on the members of the commission, headed by President H. A. Garfield of Williams College, who were selected to determine a fair basic price to be paid in the Government purchases of wheat under the system of control inaugurated, held a preliminary meeting at the food administration building. The committee had been informed that the price must be fixed not later than Sept. 1, when the Government plan of taking over the wheat supply of the country became effective. A scale of prices from producer to consumer will ultimately have to be fixed, and Hoover is getting his organization into shape rapidly, realizing that the task set for this department alone after Sept. 1 is a huge one.

The problem of supplying the Allies with meat has devolved mainly on the United States and daily the burden is growing more onerous, according to a statement issued by the Food Administration today. War time demands have been so great that Europe has been making alarming inroads on its herds with a conse-

quent reduction in its domestic supply.

Since the war started there has been a total decrease of 115,005,000 in the world's supply of meat producing animals. Cattle increased 7,090,000 in the United States, while the total world decrease was 28,080,000. Sheep decreased 3,000,000 in this country, while the world supply was diminished by 54,500,000. Hogs increased 6,265,000 in Admerica, but the general supply decreased 32,425,00.

During the year ending June 30, 1916, America exported 1,339,193,000 pounds of meat as compared with a three-year ante-bellum average of 493,848,000 pounds. These exports went chiefly to the Allies, whose capital stock of animals decreased 33,000,000 head.

"The problem facing America is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the Allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its significance. As the war goes on, there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of the world's food animals. Among our western allies the demand outruns further every day the decreasing production, and as shipping becomes further shortened by submarine destruction, further destruction of the herds must ensue."

The Food Administration points out that the only immediate solution of the problem lies in reduction of consumption and elimination of waste.



A telegram received by the Coffee and Sugar Exchange yesterday from the committee appointed last week to confer with Food Administrator Hoover regarding the country's sugar supply announced that the committee had pledged the sugar industry to supply the requirements of the army and navy for the years 1917 and 1918, an estimated amount of 100,000 tons of sugar per annum, at a price to be fixed by the Food Administrator.

(ト) 砂糖ノ價格低下ニ關シ食料取締委員長  
及製造業者間ノ規定ノ件

(八月二十七日 ニホーモーン、タノマス)

PRODUCERS CUT PRICE OF SUGAR

CONSUMERS TO SAVE 1½ CENTS A POUND AS RESULT OF  
AGREEMENT WITH HOOVER.

TOTAL \$30,000,000 TO JAN. 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, has reached an agreement with the best sugar producers which, he asserts, will mean a reduc-

tion of approximately 1½ cents a pound in the price of sugar to the consumer, a saving of about \$30,000,000 between now and the first of next year. Mr. Hoover predicts a further drop in sugar price when the Cuban supply is available.

The agreement was reached at conferences here attended by representatives of 80 per cent. of the domestic beet sugar industry, which followed Mr. Hoover's request that the exchanges end all deals in sugar futures. The producers were told by Mr. Hoover that prices must be lowered, even if the full powers of the food control legislation had to be employed.

The price fixed to the trade for the present \$7.25 per 100 pounds, free on board, seaport refining points later Mr. Hoover will announce a definite figure at which wholesale sugar should be delivered. The machinery of the Food Administration, it was stated, would be used to end speculative profits between producer and retailer.

MR. HOOVER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

This statement was issued today by the Food Administration: "The beet sugar producers of the country have patriotically agreed with the Food Administration to limit the price of their sugar to a basis which should result in a reduction of about 1½ cents a pound from the present price, effecting a saving



of \$30,000,000 to the consuming public between now and the first of next year.

"Owing to the holders of the remainder of the Cuban crop asking exorbitant prices for their sugar, the price has advanced during the last few weeks by over 1½ cents per pound. The new Cuban crop will not be available until the latter part of December, and if this high price is to continue until that time, the American public will have paid about \$30,000,000 more for their sugar than would otherwise have been the case. The beet sugar production of about 800,000 tons begins to come into the market during the month of September, and should furnish the bulk of supplies between then and the first of next year, when the Cuban crop will be available.

"In response to a request from the Food Administration representatives of 80 per cent. of the domestic beet sugar industry of the United States have been in conference with the Food Administration in Washington during the last week. As a result of this conference these beet sugar producers reached the agreement to limit their price to a basis that will make possible the \$30,000,000 saving to the public.

"The representatives of the beet sugar producers who were in Washington during the last week have pledged themselves to secure the active co-operation of

the other 20 per cent. of the beet industry, and have every reason to believe that the action of the industry will be unanimous.

"This patriotic action of the domestic beet sugar industry in acting as a control over the price demanded for imported sugar will not only make the saving mentioned above between now and the end of the year, but will contribute largely to establish a lower price for imported sugar throughout next year.

WHOLESALE GROCERS IN LINE, TOO.

"In order that sugar may reach the dealer without intermediate speculative profits between the producer and the retailer, the wholesale grocers of America have voluntarily agreed with the Food Administration to limit distribution charges in such a manner as to eliminate the possibility of speculative or exorbitant profits, and the Food Administration will be able at a later date to announce the price at which wholesale sugar should be delivered to the large consuming centres of the country. It will then be for the consumers themselves to see that they receive just treatment from the retail dealer.

"It will be of interest to the trade to know that the price agreed upon means \$7.25 cane sugar basis, free on board, seaport refining points, such as New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Boston, and San Francisco.



"It is the intention of the Food Administration to adopt certain measures which will effectually assure that this price shall not be exceeded during the coming year even upon imported sugar, and it is hoped that as soon as the Cuban crop is available the price will be less than \$7.25.

"It is desirable for the public to bear in mind, the Food Administration points out, that in order for the Allies to be supplied with sugar from the West Indies, in place of their usual source of supply, which is now cut off, the public must reduce its consumption of sugar by every means possible. That there is room for reduction in consumption without hardship must be evident when we consider that the average American consumption is about eighty-five pounds per person per annum, whereas the new sugar regulations in England limit the consumption to twenty-one pounds per person per annum.

"This year the beet sugar crop will not be moving freely in the country before the first of October, and therefore there will be a few weeks' delay before the reduced price becomes effective. This affords an opportunity for distributors and retailers to dispose of sugar purchased by them at a higher cost level."

Plans to increase production are under way and it is believed that much will be accomplished in that direction. It is felt the agreement reached as to price will

serve to stabilize the market and place the sugar industry on a basis which will stimulate it while providing absolutely against a jump in prices to the public even under the most trying conditions.

It is the intention of the Food Administration to give the present plan a thorough try-out, and, if conditions are met, to avoid the use of more drastic powers, although a licensing system may be adopted to control absolutely the profit which is made between producer and consumer.

(チ) 砂糖節約ニ關スル食料取締委員長ノ提言

(九月四日 ニューヨーク・タイムズ)

FOOD BUREAU APPEALS FOR SAVING OF SUGAR

NOT ENOUGH SHIPS TO MOVE THE CROP, AND ALLIES NEED

PART OF AMERICAN SUPPLY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Reduced consumption of sugar was asked of the American people today by the food administration in order that a threatened shortage in the allied countries may be averted. Lack of ships to move the Cuban and Hawaiian crops promptly, it is urged, makes it necessary that this country shall



share its supply with Europe.

"The conservation asked of the American people," the administration's statement says, "does not necessarily demand great sacrifices. It needs only the elimination of waste and the careful use of sugar to enable America to make up the difference required by the needs of the Allies."

"It is not actually a lack of sugar that emphasizes the need for its conservation in the United States so much as it is inability to get the sugar to the places where it is needed. The world's shortage is comparatively small and is confined to Europe. With the stocks on hand in this country and in Cuba and those now coming from Hawaii, it would appear that with proper management, and with speculation and hoarding eliminated there need be no scarcity even in the immediate future while awaiting the new crop."

"The lack of adequate shipping facilities to reach the sources of supply and the imperative demand to supply the needs of our allies constitute the sugar problem of the United States."

The world's sugar supply is estimated this year at 18,659,792 tons, against an average production of 18,712,997. American consumption for the first half of the present year was slightly larger than last year, which the food administration

attributes to hoarding in the household. The Cuban crop this year was up to normal, as were the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Japanese yields. These supplies can be moved but slowly because of the absence of ships. Both the American cane and beet crops will be larger than normal.

(リ) 砂糖業ヲ政府ノ管理下ニ置クノ件

(九月六日 ニニューヨーク・タイムズ)

PUT SUGAR INDUSTRY UNDER GOVERNMENT

PRINCIPAL REFINERS AGREE TO IMFOET THROUGH COMMITTEE TO

BE NAMED BY HOOVER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Steps to place the sugar industry under complete governmental control were taken today when the principal refiners operating in this country agreed to import all raw sugar through the agency of a National Sugar Committee to be named by Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator.

The Food Administration, with the consent of the producers, has fixed the price of beet sugar, for the present, at least, at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. Later there may be readjustment. The two agreements, however, made it possible for the Food



Administration, through the proposed committee, to dominate the Situation and stabilize the world market.

Here is a formal statement issued today by the Food Administration :  
 The sugar refiners of the United States in a conference with the United States Food Administration today agreed to import all foreign sugar through a committee to be named by the Food Administrator. The agreement will hold for the period of the war.

Representatives of practically all refiners operating in the United States were present at the conference at which the policies of the Food Administration for the control of the sugar situation in the United States during the war were outlined. There was an enthusiastic response from the refiners to the request made by the Food Administration for co-operation in carrying out the plans proposed. The refiners expressed their hearty willingness to follow the plans of the national body as a patriotic duty.

The representatives of the refiners promptly ratified the plan to import all foreign sugar through the committee to be appointed by the Food Administrator. This sugar will be distributed proportionately to all refiners operating in the country.

It is anticipated that all the allied countries will purchase their supplies through this same agency, which will virtually place the control of the sugar situation in the hands of this National Sugar Committee.

The refiners' margin was not settled upon, as it was decided to postpone discussion of this question until after bills now in Congress affecting sugar have been disposed of.

The next sugar conference called by the Food Administration will be with the producers of raw sugar in Cuba, and it is confidently hoped that a voluntary agreement can be reached for fixing a price for Cuban sugar for next year that will be satisfactory to the Cuban planters and the Food Administration.

This arrangement," Mr. Hoover said, "will assure to the American consumer a fair and just price during the period of the war."

- (ヌ) 砂糖ノ價格調節ノ爲十月一日以後砂糖製造業者輸入業者ハ總テ食料取締委員長ノ特許ヲ要スヘキコトニ關スル件

(九月十二日 ニューヨークタイムズ)



HOOVER TO LICENSE SUGAR INDUSTRY

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR TAKES STEP TO END SPECULATION  
AND STABILISE THE MARKET.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—All manufacturers, refiners, and importers of sugar must obtain licenses from the Food Administration in order to do business after Oct. 1, according to an official announcement made tonight by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator. The action was taken after Mr. Hoover had conferred with experts in the trade and gone over various phases of the retail grocery business with John H. Schaefer, President of the National Association of Retail Grocers, and other large retail dealers.

Mr. Hoover announced that both the sugar men and the retail dealers had agreed to co-operate in an effort to bring relief for the consumer at this time. A committee of the retail grocers was named, he said, to discuss ways and means to accomplish this. One suggestion made, and which is receiving serious consideration by the Food Administration, was that licenses be issued to all retail grocers doing a business of \$100,000 or more a year.

Under such an arrangement, even though it must be worked out on a voluntary

basis, it was believed that close supervision of prices and business could be had which would result in stabilization of price for many commodities at a level which all retailers would have to meet. In connection with the sugar industry, this announcement was made.

The critical situation in the sugar markets, anticipated during the Fall months, makes prompt action necessary, and the proclamation of the President will require the licensing by Oct. 1 of all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business either of importing sugar, or manufacturing sugar from sugar cane or beets, or of refining sugar or of manufacturing sugar syrups or molasses.

The issuance of licenses, the promulgation of rules and regulations for the government of licenses, and general control of the sugar industry will rest with the Food Administration and has been already generally discussed and approved by the leading men in the industry. General licensing of the industry will serve as a step toward the regulation of prices by the prevention of speculation and the securing of equitable distribution. The sugar problem being one of distribution as much as of supply, the solution is to be brought about by voluntary agreement with the trades, the essential principles of which have



been already settled." "Accordingly with the purpose of stabilizing the price of sugar, the determination to place the sugar industry under license with as little delay as practicable was not caused by protests from sugar producers and refiners which threatened to disrupt the voluntary agreements which have been made. The plan was decided upon, it was said, in order to place the industry on a stable basis and, so far as possible, control prices to the public.

(ル) 砂糖ノ價格及配給ノ調節ニ關シ聯合國  
國際委員會制定ノ件

(九月三十日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

JOINT BOARD NAMED TO CONTROL SUGAR

BRITISH COMMITTEE, ACTING FOR ALLIES, WILL CO-OPERATE  
WITH AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Plans for international control of sugar prices and distribution were announced tonight by the Food Administration. The aim is to stabilize the trade through an international sugar committee, which will arrange

for refiners' purchases in the West Indies and in the American insular possessions.

"This co-operative buying between the refiners and those purchasing raw supplies for England, France, Italy, and Canada, with the resultant elimination of competitive buying," said the announcement, "is expected to save consumers many millions of dollars, and to prevent the rapid fluctuations in prices that we have seen since the out-break of the European war."

The members of the committee have been named as follows: Sir Joseph White-Todd and John V. Drake of England, representing the European allies, and George M. Rolph of San Francisco. Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, and William A. Jamison of Arbuckle Brothers, representing the United States.

The first move toward stabilizing prices will be to open negotiations with the Cuban Government for an agreement fixing the price to be paid to Cuban sugar producers. Already American refiners and all beet and Hawaiian cane sugar producers of this country have agreed on maximum prices and margins of profit which will hold prices down here.

The margin of profit for the jobber and the broker will be regulated, it is announced, like that of the refiner, but the control ends here. And no measures can



be taken by the Food Administration directly to control retail prices. The Food Administration's hope is to keep down retail prices by publicity.

(オ) 米國東部ニ於ケル砂糖在荷減少ニ對スル救濟策

○米國東部ニ於ケル砂糖在荷減少ニ對スル救濟策(十月二十七日官報) 本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事大田長之助ヨリノ昨二十六日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

米國東部ニ於ケル砂糖在荷非常ニ減少シタルメ先般來之カ救濟策ニ付官民關係者協議中ナリシカ遂ニ十月二十三日紐育ニ於ケル會議ニ於テ左ノ事項ヲ取極メタリ

一製糖工場ハ紐育ニ於ケル其得意先本年前半期ノ需要額ヲ取調ヘ之ヲ基礎トシテ今後毎月ノ賣渡高ヲ定ムコト同工場ハ東部市場ニ Louisiana Best Sugar へ供給ヲ得ルニ努力スヘキコト

一卸賣商モ前同様ノ基礎ニ由リ小賣商ニ販賣ヲ爲スコト

一 小賣商ハ得意先家族ノ數ニ依リ一口ニ封乃至五封ヲ限トシテ賣捌キ之ニテ十日乃至二週間ヲ維持セシムルコト

一 食料管理局ト當業者トノ間ニ協定サレタル製糖相場左ノ如シ

工場賣出相場百封八弗三十五仙 (Bulk or unalated) 卸賣相場八弗六十仙 小賣相場一封十仙乃至十一仙

關係業者ハ右方針ニ依リ營業スヘキヲ申合セ違犯者ハ食料管理局ニ告發スヘキ旨發表シタリ

(ワ) 九月八日以後「ウヰスキー」製造禁止ノ件

(九月八日 ニューヨークタイムス)

MAKING OF WHISKY MUST STOP TONIGHT

40,000,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN A YEAR WILL BE SAVED FOR

FOOD PURPOSES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Manufacture of whisky will cease throughout the nation at 11 o'clock tomorrow night, when the prohibitive clause of the Food Control act becomes effective.

Millions of bushels of grain which would otherwise be ground up for whisky will thus be released for food. How many millions no one knows, for the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purpose is so closely blended with the production of alcohol for industrial and medicinal purposes that there is no way of determining the exact amount.

Of the 100,000,000 bushels of grain, or thereabouts, which goes into the distill-



eries each year, about 40 per cent., experts estimate, comes out in the form of whisky and other distilled beverage drinks. The remainder, made into alcohol of exactly the same characteristics as that used for whisky, eventually finds its way into perfumes, toilet waters, bay rum, medicines, and to industries where denatured alcohol is used in ever increasing quantities.

Approximately 116,000,000 gallons of whisky is produced each year by American distilleries. Production of alcohol by the same distilleries for commercial and medicinal uses, other than beverages, approximates 146,000,000 gallons. The manufacture of alcohol for the latter purposes will continue as usual, probably in greater volume, and few of the larger distilleries, if any, will have to shut down.

The distilleries which will be forced out of business are nearly all small plants, operated by from one man to half a dozen men, situated in California, Ohio, and New Jersey, and producing brandy from grapes, apples, and peaches. These produce approximately 2,000,000 gallons a year.

Stopping whisky manufacture, instead of curtailing the Government's revenues, will increase them for the next two years, officials believe. Coupled with the operation of the pending Revenue bill, the withdrawal of whisky from the stock already accumulated will probably treble the revenues within the next twelve months, as

the present law imposes a tax of \$1.10 and the Revenue bill contemplates a tax of \$3.20 a gallon. A stock of approximately 230,000,000 gallons has accumulated in the bonded warehouses and on the shelves of wholesale and retail liquor dealers. Approximately 190,000,000 gallons are in warehouses, and upon that quantity the Government will collect taxes as it is withdrawn.

(カ) 米國生活須需品ニ關スル營業免許出願方

○米國生活須需品ニ關スル營業免許出願方(十月十五日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ本月十二日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

大統領ハ食糧取締法ニ規定セル權限ニ基キ十月十日附ヲ以テ穀類野菜油類肉類魚禽類等生活須需品約二十種ノ輸入製造貯藏配分等ニ關スル營業者ハ所定ノ形式ニ據リ來ル十一月一日マテニ右營業免許ヲ食糧監督官ニ出願スヘキ旨ヲ公布セリ

(三) 石炭價格制定ニ關スル件

(イ) 米國石炭價格制定ニ付テ

(通商公報第四五六號)

(大正六年八月十七日附布紐育)  
(帝國總領事矢田長之助報告)



米國政府ハ戰時諸物價ノ異常ニ高騰シ之レカ爲メ政府ノ戰時施設ニ障碍ヲ來スコトヲ防キ兼テ國內經濟及産業ノ調節ヲ圖ルノ意ノリ議會ハ曩ニ此趣旨ヲ是認シ政府ノ提案ニ基キ食糧法案ヲ通過シ大統領ハ食糧管理局ノ長官ニ H. C. Hoover ナ任命シ之レニ廣汎ナル權限ヲ附與シ長官ハ日下各般ノ豫備的調査及施設ニ忙殺セラレ居ルカ之レト關聯シ石炭ノ價格近時著ルシク高騰シ炭礦會社及卸賣仲買商人ノ利益莫大ナルニ伴レ各炭坑ニ於テ坑夫ハ益々賃金ノ値上ヲ要求シ聞カレスンハ同盟罷工ヲ爲サントノ形勢各地方ヲ通シテ現出シ此儘ニ放置スルニ於テハ石炭市場ニハ今冬期恐シキ恐慌ヲ來スノ虞アルニ鑑ミ政府ハ此程來石炭ノ市價ヲ強制的ニ制定セントノ企ヲ以テ調査ヲ進行シツ、アリ而シテ石炭ノ價格ヲ制定スルノ權限ハ前記食糧法ノ一項ニヨリテ大統領ニ附與セラレアルヲ以テ炭坑主及其利害關係者ハ危殆ヲ懷キ昨日大統領ニ直接陳情セリ其要旨ハ若シ政府ニ於テ十分慎重ノ態度ヲ執ラス法律ノ附與セル權限ヲ楯トシ一掃的ニ炭價ヲ制定スルトキハ炭價ハ不自然ナル低落ヲ來シ之レカ爲メ坑夫ノ賃銀ニ影響ヲ來スノミナラス產額ヲ減少スルニ至ル恐レアルカ故ニ強制的ニ價格ヲ一定スルコトナク寧ロ曩ニ政府當局者ト數種ノ主ナル炭礦會社トノ間ニ協定ヲ遂ケタルノ例ニ倣ヒ政府及一般炭坑經營者トノ間ニ審議和協ノ上ニテ任意的ナル協定ヲ遂クルヲ以テ最モ穩健ナル方法ナリトナスニアリ大統領ノ考案ナリト信セラル、方法ハ政府ハ先ツ全國產出ノ一切ノ石炭ヲ コンマンデア 徵用シ之レカ分配ヲ支配シ且ツ各地方別ニ依ル最高價格ノ限度ヲ制定セントスルニアル如ク而シテ其限度ハ各地方ニ於ケル生產費ニ一定率ノ純利益ヲ加ヘタルモノヲ基準トシテ定メラルヘシ今米國ニ於ケル石炭生產州ハ二十六

州ニシテ其内六州ノ生產額ハ米國有煙炭全產額ノ約八割五分ヲ占ムルヲ以テ全國ヲ假リニ七乃至十二管區ニ別チ各管區ニ於ケル平均生產費ヲ算當シ之レニ一定率ノ純利益ヲ加ヘタルモノヲ基準トシテ炭價ノ最高限度ヲ定ムルトキハ各管區ニ於ケル炭價ニハ相互ノ間ニ多少ノ高低アルヘキモ消費者ニ對シテハ最モ公平ナル措置タルノミナラス買占若クハ投機ニ依ル不當ノ利益竝ニ石炭市場ノ不定攪亂ヲ防クノ効著ルシキモノアルヘシ以上ハ未タ政府及當業者間ニ於テ研究中ニ屬シ居ルモノナレトモ炭價ノ制定其分配ノ支配方法ニ付テハ政府ハ近々ノ内決定發表スヘシト信セラル(編者誌 本誌第四四六號及四四七號電報欄參照)

### (ロ) 政府石炭業管理ニ著手スル件

(八月二十一日 ニューヨークタイムス)

#### LOVETT APPOINTED COAL TRAFFIC HEAD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The first definite step to set in motion the machinery by which the Government will gain complete control of the coal industry of the nation, was taken today by President Wilson when Robert S. Lovett was designated as Federal Agent under the Priority Shipments act, and directed forty-six railroads to give bituminous coal shipments from the mines for the Northwest via the Great Lakes precedence over other business.



Among the railroads placed under this order, which is drastic and mandatory, are the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio and other great systems which carry coal from most of the large bituminous fields. The President acted because of information that coal was not being shipped to the lake ports, for reshipment by water to the Northwestern State, in quantities deemed necessary to meet the demands made by the unusual war-time conditions.

Copies of the order were sent tonight by registered mail to all of the companies involved. The rules set forth will go into effect immediately.

The dispatch of the orders comes in a sense as a warning not only to the railroads, but to all branches of the coal industry as well that the President believes that a grave emergency exists and is in a mood to exercise the drastic powers conferred upon him to the full when he believes the situation justifies such action.

Judge Lovett is a member of the War Industries Board, and has charge of questions of priority for that organization also.

PRICE FIXING IS NEXT MOVE.

The next step—price fixing—may come tomorrow, as the President had another long conference late this afternoon with the Federal Trade Commission. No official announcement has been made to indicate whether the President will decide to

commandeer mines and operate them or simply purchase output and pool and resell it. Power to do either is given him in the Food Control bill, and it is certain that for the present at least he will adopt the latter course.

In that event a separate organization, headed by a Coal Controller, charged with the duty of purchasing from the operators at a price to be fixed on the finding of their production cost investigation by the Federal Trade Commission, will be appointed to purchase from the operators and provide for distribution. There has been a report that Judge Lovett might be placed in charge of this work as well as the questions of priority included in today's order, but no confirmation could be obtained.

Both tasks, under present conditions, assume stupendous proportions, and are closely associated. If another man than Judge Lovett is named as the organization head, because of the mass of the work involved, the two will undertake the closest co-operation.

It was said today that Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, could not attempt the task because of the work already placed upon his shoulders in the effort to regulate foodstuffs. There is little chance that the Federal Trade Commission or any member will act in this capacity.