

as he shall direct.

If the President shall have reasonable cause to believe that any act is about to be performed in violation of section three hereof he shall have authority to order the postponement of the performance of such act for a period not exceeding ninety days, pending investigation of the facts by him.

(b) That the President may investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, export of earmarkings of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, transfers of credit in any form (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States), and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country, whether enemy, ally of enemy or otherwise, or between residents of one or more foreign countries, by any person within the United States; and he may require any such person engaged in any such transaction to furnish, under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers, in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed.

Sec. 6. That the President is authorized to appoint, prescribe the duties of,

and fix the salary (not to exceed \$5,000 per annum) of an official to be known as the alien property custodian, who shall be empowered to receive all money and property in the United States due or belonging to an enemy, or ally of enemy, which may be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered to said custodian under the provisions of this Act; and to hold, administer, and account for the same under the general direction of the President and as provided in this Act. The alien property custodian shall give such bond or bonds, and in such form and amount, and with such security as the President shall prescribe. The President may further employ in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and fix the compensation of such clerks, attorneys, investigators, accountants, and other employees as he may find necessary for the due administration of the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That such clerks, investigators, accountants, and other employees shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission and in accordance with the civil-service law: *Provided further*, That the President shall cause a detailed report to be made to Congress on the first day of January of each year of all proceedings had under this Act during the year preceding. Such report shall contain a list of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each, and a statement of the different kinds of property taken into custody and the disposition

made thereof.

SEC. 7. (a) That every corporation incorporated within the United States, and every unincorporated association, or company, or trustee, or trustees within the United States, issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests, shall under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe and, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, and at such other times thereafter as the President may require, transmit to the alien property custodian a full list, duly sworn to, of every officer, director, or stockholder known to be, or whom the representative of such corporation, association, company, or trustee has reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy resident within the territory, or a subject or citizen residing outside of the United States, of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident within the territory, or a subject or citizen residing outside of the United States, of any ally of any nation with which the United States is at war, together with the amount of stock or shares owned by each such officer, director, or stockholder, or in which he has any interest.

The President may also require a similar list to be transmitted of all stock or shares owned on February third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, by any person now defined as an enemy or ally of enemy, or in which any such person

had any interest; and he may also require a list to be transmitted of all cases in which said corporation, association, company, or trustee has reasonable cause to believe that the stock or shares on February third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, were owned or are owned by such enemy or ally of enemy, through standing on the books in the name of another: *Provided, however,* That the name of any such officer, director, or stockholder shall be stricken permanently or temporarily from such list by the alien property custodian when he shall be satisfied that he is not such enemy or ally of enemy.

Any person in the United States who holds or has or shall hold or have custody or control of any property beneficial or otherwise, alone or jointly with others, of, for, or on behalf of an enemy or ally of enemy, or of any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy and any person in the United States who is or shall be indebted in any way to an enemy or ally of enemy, or to any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy, shall, with such exceptions and under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, and within thirty days after the passage of this Act, or within thirty days after such property shall come within his custody or control, or after such debt shall become due, report the fact to the alien-property

custodian by written statement under oath containing such particulars as said custodian shall require. The President may also require a similar report of all property so held, of, for, or on behalf of, and of all debts so owed to, any person now defined as an enemy or ally of enemy, on February third, nineteen hundred and seventeen: *Provided*, That the name of any person shall be stricken from the said report by the alien-property custodian, either temporarily or permanently, when he shall be satisfied that such person is not an enemy or ally of enemy. The President may extend the time for filing the lists of reports required by this section for an additional period not exceeding ninety days.

(b) Nothing in this Act contained shall render valid or legal, or be construed to recognize as valid or legal, any act or transaction constituting trade with, to, from, for or on account of, or on behalf of for the benefit of an enemy performed or engaged in since the beginning of the war and prior to the passage of this Act, or any such act or transaction hereafter performed or engaged in except as authorized hereunder, which would otherwise have been or be void, illegal, or invalid, at law. No conveyance, transfer, delivery, payment, or loan of money or other property, in violation of section three hereof, made after the passage of this Act, and not under licenses as herein provided shall confer or create any right or remedy in respect

thereof; and no person shall by virtue of any assignment, indorsement, or delivery to him of any debt, bill, note, or other obligation or chose in action by, from, or on behalf of, or on account of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy have any right or remedy against the debtor, obligator, or other person liable to pay, fulfill, or perform the same unless said assignment, indorsement, or delivery was made prior to the beginning of the war, or shall be made under license as herein provided, or unless, if made after the beginning of the war and prior to the date of passage of this Act, the person to whom the same was made shall prove lack of knowledge and of reasonable cause to believe on his part that the same was made by, from or on behalf of, or on account of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy; and any person who knowingly pays, discharges, or satisfies any such debt, note, bill, or other obligation or chose in action shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed to violate section three thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the carrying out, completion, or performance of any contract, agreement, or obligation originally made with or entered into by an enemy or ally of enemy where, prior to the beginning of the war and not in contemplation thereof, the interest of such enemy or ally of enemy devolved by assignment or otherwise upon a person not an enemy or ally of enemy, and no enemy or ally of enemy will be benefited by

such carrying out, completion, or performance otherwise than by release from obligation thereunder.

Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent payment of money belonging or owing to an enemy or ally of enemy to a person within the United States not an enemy or ally of enemy, for the benefit of such person or of any other person within the United States, not an enemy or ally of enemy, if the funds so paid shall have been received prior to the beginning of the war and such payments arise out of transactions entered into prior to the beginning of the war, and not in contemplation thereof: *Provided*, That such payment shall not be made without the license to the President, general or special, as provided in this Act.

Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize the prosecution of any suit or action at law or in equity in any court within the United States by an enemy or ally of enemy prior to the end of the war, except as provided in section ten hereof: *Provided, however*, That an enemy or ally of enemy licensed to do business under this Act may prosecute and maintain any such suit or action so far as the same arises solely out of the business transacted within the United States under such license and so long as such license remains in full force and effect: *And provided further*, That an enemy or ally of enemy may defend by counsel any suit in

equity or action at law which may be brought against him.

Receipt of notice from the President to the effect that he has reasonable ground to believe that any person is an enemy or ally of enemy shall be prima facie defense to any one receiving the same, in any suit or action at law or in equity brought or maintained, or to any right or set-off or recoupment asserted by, such person and based on failure to complete or perform since the beginning of the war any contract or other obligation. In any prosecution under section sixteen hereof, proof of receipt of notice from the President to the effect that he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is an enemy or ally of enemy shall be prima facie evidence that the person receiving such notice has reasonable cause to believe such other person to be an enemy or ally of enemy within the meaning of section three hereof.

(c) If the President shall so require, any money or other property owing or belonging to or held for, by, on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy not holding a license granted by the President hereunder, which the President after investigation shall determine is so owing or so belongs or is so held, shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to the alien property custodian.

(d) If not required to pay, convey, transfer, assign, or deliver under the pro-

visions of subsection (c) hereof, any person not an enemy or ally of enemy who owes to, or holds for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or of an ally of enemy not holding a license granted by the President hereunder, any money or other property, or to whom any obligation or form of liability to such enemy or ally of enemy is presented for payment, may, at his option, with the consent of the President, pay, convey, transfer, assign, or deliver to the alien property custodian said money or other property under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe.

(e) No person shall be held liable in any court for or in respect to anything done or omitted in pursuance of any order, rule, or regulation made by the President under the authority of this Act.

Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery of money or property made to the alien property custodian hereunder shall be a full acquaintance and discharge for all purposes of the obligation of the person making the same to the extent of same. The alien property custodian and such other persons as the President may appoint shall have power to execute, acknowledge, and deliver any such instrument or instruments as may be necessary or proper to evidence upon the record or otherwise such acquittance and discharge and shall, in case of payment to

the alien property custodian of any debt or obligation owed to an enemy or ally of enemy, deliver up any notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness or obligation, or any security therefor in which such enemy or ally of enemy had any right or interest that may have come into the possession of the alien property custodian, with like effect as if he or they, respectively, were duly appointed by the enemy or ally of enemy, creditor, or obligee. The President shall issue to every person so appointed a certificate of the appointment and authority of such person, and such certificate shall be received in evidence in all courts within the United States. Whenever any such certificate of authority shall be offered to any registrar, clerk, or other recording officer, Federal or otherwise, within the United States, such officer shall record the same in like manner as a power of attorney, and such record or a duly certified copy thereof shall be received in evidence in all courts of the United States or other courts within the United States.

SEC. 8. (a) That any person not an enemy or ally of enemy holding a lawful mortgage, pledge, or lien, or other right in the nature of security in property of an enemy or ally of enemy which, by law or by the terms of the instrument creating such mortgage, pledge, or lien, or right, may be disposed of on notice or presentation of demand, and any person not an enemy or ally of enemy who is a party to any

lawful contract with an enemy or ally of enemy, the terms of which provide for a termination thereof upon notice or for acceleration of maturity on presentation or demand, may continue to hold said property, and, after default, may dispose of the property in accordance with law or may terminate or mature such contract by notice or presentation or demand served or made on the alien property custodian in accordance with the law and the terms of such instrument or contract under such rules and the regulations as the President shall prescribe; and such notice and such presentation and demand shall have, in all respects, the same force and effect as if duly served or made upon the enemy or ally of enemy personally: *Provided*, That no such rule or regulation shall require that notice or presentation or demand shall be served or made in any case in which, by law or by the terms of said instrument or contract, no notice, presentation, or demand was, prior to the passage of this Act, required; and that in case where, by law or by the terms of such instrument or contract, notice is required, no longer period of notice shall be required: *Provided further*, That if, on any such disposition of property, a surplus shall remain after the satisfaction of the mortgage, pledge, lien, or other right in the nature of security, notice of that fact shall be given to the President pursuant to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and such surplus shall be held subject to his further order.

(b) That any contract entered into prior to the beginning of the war between any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States, and an enemy or ally of an enemy, the terms of which provide for the delivery, during or after any war in which a present enemy or ally of enemy nation has been or is now engaged, of anything produced, mined, or manufactured in the United States, may be abrogated by such citizen or corporation by serving thirty days' notice in writing upon the alien property custodian of his or its election to abrogate such contract.

(c) The running of any statute of limitations shall be suspended with reference to the rights or remedies on any contract or obligation entered into prior to the beginning of the war between parties neither or whom is an enemy or ally of enemy, and containing any promise to pay or liability for payment which is evidenced by drafts or other commercial paper drawn against or secured by funds or other property situated in an enemy or ally of enemy country, and no suit shall be maintained on any such contract or obligation in any court within the United States until after the end of the war, or until the said funds or property shall be released for the payment or satisfaction of such contract or obligation: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the suspension of the running

of the statute of limitations in all other cases where such suspension would occur under existing law.

SEC. 9. That any person, not an enemy, or ally of enemy, claiming any interest, right, or title in any money or other property which may have been conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid to the alien property custodian hereunder, and held by him or by the Treasurer of the United States, or to whom any debt may be owing from an enemy, or ally of enemy, whose property or any part thereof shall have been conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid to the alien property custodian hereunder, and held by him or by the Treasurer of the United States, may file with the said custodian a notice of his claim under oath and in such form and containing such particulars as the said custodian shall require; and the President, if application is made therefor by the claimant, may, with the assent of the owner of said property and of all persons claiming any right, title, or interest therein, order the payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery to said claimant of the money or other property so held by the alien property custodian or by the Treasurer of the United States or of the interest therein to which the President shall determine said claimant is entitled: *Provided*, That no such order by the President shall bar any person from the prosecution of any suit at law or in equity against the claimant to establish any right, title, or interest which he may have in such money or other property. If the President shall not so order within sixty days after the filing of such application, or if the claimant shall have filed the notice as above required and shall have made no application to the President, said claimant may, at any time before the expiration of six months after the end of the war, institute a suit in equity in the district court of the United States for the district in which such claimant resides, or, if a corporation, where it has its principal place of business (to which suit the alien property custodian or the Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be, shall be made a party defendant), to establish the interest, right, title, or debt so claimed, and if suit shall be so instituted then the money or other property of the enemy, or ally of enemy, against whom such interest, right, or title is asserted, or debt claimed, shall be retained in the custody of the alien property custodian, or in the Treasury of the United States, as provided in this Act, and until any final judgment or decree which shall be entered in favor of the claimant shall be fully satisfied by payment or conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery by the defendant or by the alien property custodian or Treasurer of the United States on order of the court, or until final judgment or decree shall be entered against the claimant, or suit otherwise terminated.

Except as herein provided, the money or other property conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid to the alien property custodian shall not be liable to lien, attachment, garnishment, trustee process, or execution, or subject to any order or decree of any court.

This section shall not apply, however, to money paid to the alien property custodian under section ten hereof.

SEC. 10. That nothing contained in this Act shall be held to make unlawful any of the following Acts:

(a) An enemy, or ally of enemy, may file and prosecute in the United States an application for letters patent, or for registration of trade-mark, print, label, or copyright, and may pay any fees therefor in accordance with and as required by the provisions of existing law and fees for attorneys or agents for filing and prosecuting such applications. Any such enemy, or ally of enemy, who is unable during war, or within six months thereafter, on account of conditions arising out of war, to file any such application, or to pay any official fee, or to take any action required by law within the period prescribed by law, may be granted an extension of nine months beyond the expiration of said period, provided the nation of which the said applicant is a citizen, subject, or corporation shall extend substantially similar privileges to

citizens and corporations of the United States.

(b) Any citizen of the United States, or any corporation organized within the United States, may, when duly authorized by the President, pay to an enemy or ally of enemy and tax, annuity, or fee which may be required by the law of such enemy or ally of enemy nation in relation to patents and trade-marks, prints, labels, and copyrights; and any such citizen or corporation may file and prosecute an application for letters patent or for registration of trade-mark, print, label, or copyright in the country of an enemy, or of an ally of enemy after first submitting such application to the President and receiving license so to file and prosecute, and to pay the fees required by law and customary agents' fees the maximum amount of which in each case shall be subject to the control of the President.

(c) Any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States desiring to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, a machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or design, or to carry on, or to use any trade-mark, print, label or cause to be carried on, a process under any patent or copyrighted matter owned or controlled by an enemy or ally of enemy at any time during the existence of a state of war may apply to the President for a license; and the President is hereby authorized to grant such a license, nonexclusive or exclusive as he



shall deem best, provided he shall be of the opinion that such grant is for the public welfare, and that the applicant is able and intends in good faith to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or design, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the process or to use the trade-mark, print, label or copyrighted matter. The President may prescribe the conditions of this license, including the fixing of prices of articles and products necessary to the health of the military and naval forces of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war, and the rules and regulations under which such license may be granted and the fee which shall be charged therefor, not exceeding \$100, and not exceeding one per centum of the fund deposited as hereinafter provided. Such license shall be a complete defense to any suit at law or in equity instituted by the enemy or all of enemy owners of the letters patent, trade-mark, print, label, or copyright, or otherwise, against the licensee for infringement or for damages, royalty, or other money award on account anything done by the licensee under such license, except as provided in subsection (f) hereof.

(d) The license shall file with the President a full statement of the extent of the use and enjoyment of the license, and of the prices received in such form and at such stated periods (at least annually) as the President may prescribe; and the licensee

shall pay at such times as may be required to the alien property custodian not to exceed five per centum of the gross sums received by the licensee from the sale of said inventions or use of the trade-mark, print, label or copyrighted matter, or, if the President shall so order, five per centum of the value of the use of such inventions, trade-marks, prints, labels or copyrighted matter to the licensee as established by the President; and sums so paid shall be deposited by said alien property custodian forthwise in the Treasury of the United States as a trust fund for the said license and for the owner of the said patent, trade-mark, print, label or copyright registration as hereinafter provided, to be paid from the Treasury upon order of the court, as provided in sub-division (f) of this section, or upon the direction of the alien property custodian.

(e) Unless surrendered or terminated as provided in this Act, any license granted hereunder shall continue during the term fixed in the license or in the absence of any such limitation during the term of the patent, trade-mark, print, label, or copyright registration under which it is granted. Upon violation by the licensee of any of the provisions of this Act, or of the conditions of the license, the President may, after due notice and hearing, cancel any license granted by him.

(f) The owner of any patent, trade-mark, print, label, or copyright under which

a license is granted hereunder may, after the end of the war and until the expiration of one year thereafter, file a bill in equity against the licensee in the district court of the United States for the district in which the said licensee resides, or, if a corporation, in which it has its principal place of business (to which suit the Treasurer of the United States shall be made a party), for recovery from the said licensee for all use and enjoyment of the said patented invention, trade-mark, print, label, or copyrighted matter: *Provided, however,* That whenever suit is brought, as above, notice shall be filed with the alien property custodian within thirty days after date of entry of suit: *Provided further,* That the licensee may make any and all defenses which would be available were no license granted. The court on due proceedings had may adjudge and decree to the said owner payment of a reasonable royalty. The amount of said judgment and decree, when final, shall be paid on order of the court to the owner of the patent from the fund deposited by the licensee, so far as such deposit will satisfy said judgment and decree; and the said payment shall be in full or partial satisfaction of said judgment and decree, as the facts may appear; and if, after payment of all such judgments and decrees, there shall remain any balance of said deposit, such balance shall be repaid to the licensee on order of the alien property custodian. If no suit is brought within one year after the end of the war, or no notice is filed as

above required, then the licensee shall not be liable to make any further deposits, and all funds deposited by him shall be repaid to him on order of the alien property custodian. Upon entry of suit and notice filed as above required, or upon repayment of funds as above provided, the liability of the licensee to make further reports to the President shall cease.

If suit is brought as above provided, the court may, at any time, terminate the license, and may, in such event, issue an injunction to restrain the licensee from infringement thereafter, or the court, in case the licensee, prior to suit, shall have made investment of capital based on possession of the license, may continue the license for such period and upon such terms and with such royalties as it shall find to be just and reasonable.

(g) Any enemy, or ally of enemy, may institute and prosecute suits in equity against any person other than a licensee under this Act to enjoin infringement of letters patent, trade-mark, print, label, and copyrights in the United States owned or controlled by said enemy or ally of enemy, in the same manner and to the extent that he would be entitled so to do if the United States was not at war: *Provided,* That no final judgment or decree shall be entered in favor of such enemy or ally of enemy by any court except after thirty days' notice to the alien property custodian.

Such notice shall be in writing and shall be served in the same manner as civil process of Federal courts.

(h) All powers of attorney heretofore or hereafter granted by an enemy or ally of enemy to any person within the United States, in so far as they may be requisite to the performance of acts authorized in subsections (a) and (g) of this section, shall be valid.

(i) Whenever the publications of an invention by the granting of a patent may, in the opinion of the President, be determined to the public safety of defense, or may assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may order that the invention be kept secret and withhold the grant of a patent until the end of the war: *Provided*, That the invention disclosed in the application for said patent may be held abandoned upon it being established before or by the Commissioner of Patents that, in violation of said order, said invention has been published or that an application for a patent therefor has been filed in any other country, by the inventor or his assigns or legal representatives, without the consent or approval of the commissioner or under a license of the President.

When an applicant whose patent is withheld as herein provided and who faithfully obeys the order of the President above referred to shall tender his invention to

the Government of the United States for its use, he shall, if he ultimately receives a patent, have the right to sue for compensation in the Court of Claims, such right to compensation to begin from the date of the use of the invention by the Government.

SEC. 11. Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety so requires and shall make proclamation thereof it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation except at such time or times, and under such regulations or orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: *Provided, however*, That no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

SEC. 12. That all moneys (including checks and drafts payable on demand) paid to or received by the alien property custodian pursuant to This Act shall be deposited forthwith in the Treasury of the United States, and may be invested and reinvested by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States bonds or United States certificates of indebtedness, under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe for such deposit, investment, and sale of securities; and as soon after the end of the war as the President shall deem practicable, such securities shall be sold and the proceeds

All other property of an enemy, or ally of enemy, conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid to the alien property custodian hereunder shall be safely held and administered by him except as hereinafter provided; and the President is authorized to designate as a depository, or depositories, of property of an enemy or ally of enemy, any bank, or banks, or trust company, or trust companies, or other suitable depository or depositories, located and doing business in the United States. The alien property custodian may deposit with such designated depository or depositories, or with the Secretary of the Treasury, any stocks, bonds, notes, time drafts, time bills of exchange, or other securities, or property (except money or checks or drafts payable on demand which are required to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury) and such depository or depositories shall be authorized and empowered to collect any dividends or interest or income that may become due and any maturing obligations held for the account of such custodian. Any moneys collected on said account shall be paid and deposited forthwith by said depository or by the alien property custodian into the Treasury of the United States as hereinbefore provided.

The President shall require all such designated depositories to execute and file bonds sufficient in his judgment to protect property on deposit, such bonds to be conditioned as he may direct.

The alien property custodian shall be vested with all of the powers of a common-law trustee in respect of all property, other than money, which shall come into his possession in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and, acting under the supervision and direction of the President, and under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, may manage such property and do any act or things in respect thereof or make any disposition thereof or of any part thereof, by sale or otherwise, and exercise any rights which may be or become appurtenant thereto or to the ownership thereof, if and when necessary to prevent waste and protect such property and to the end that interests of the United States in such property and rights or of such person as may ultimately become entitled thereto, or to the proceeds thereof, may be preserved and safeguarded. It shall be the duty of every corporation incorporated within the United States and every unincorporated association, or company, or trustee, or trustees within the United States issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests to transfer such shares or certificates upon its, his, or their books into the name of the alien property custodian upon demand, accompanied by the presentation of the certificates which represent such shares or beneficial interests. The alien property custodian shall forthwith deposit in the Treasury of the United States, as hereinbefore

provided, the proceeds of any such property or rights so sold by him.  
 Any money or property required or authorized by the provisions of this Act to be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered to the alien property custodian shall, if said custodian shall so direct by written order, be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered to the Treasurer of the United States with the same effect as if to the alien property custodian.

After the end of the war any claim of any enemy or of an ally of enemy to any money or other property received and held by the alien property custodian or deposited in the United States Treasury, shall be settled as Congress shall direct: *Provided, however,* That on order of the President as set forth in section nine hereof, or of the court, as set forth in sections nine and ten hereof, the alien property custodian or the Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be, shall forthwith convey, transfer, assign, and pay to the person to whom the President shall so order, or in whose behalf the court shall enter final judgment or decree, any property of an enemy or ally of enemy held by said custodian or by said Treasurer, so far as may be necessary to comply with said order of the President or said final judgment or decree of the court: *And provided further,* That the Treasurer of the United States, on order of the alien property custodian shall, as provided in section ten hereof,

repay to the licensee any funds deposited by said licensee.

SEC. 13. That, during the present war, in addition to the facts required by sections forty-one hundred and ninety-seven, forty-one hundred and ninety-eight, and forty-two hundred of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, to be set out in the master's and shipper's manifests before clearance will be issued to vessels bound to foreign ports, the master or person in charge of any vessel, before departure of such vessel from port, shall deliver to the collector of customs of the district wherein such vessel is located a statement duly verified by oath that the cargo is not shipped or to be delivered in violation of this Act, and the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo of such vessels shall in like manner deliver to the collector like statement under oath as to the cargo or the parts thereof laden or shipped by them, respectively, which statement shall contain also the names and addresses of the actual consignees of the cargo, or if the shipment is made to a bank or other broker, factor, or agent, the names and addresses of the persons who are the actual consignees on whose account the shipment is made. The master or person in control of the vessel shall, on reaching port of destination of any of the cargo, deliver a copy of the manifest and of the said master's, owners, shipper's, or consignor's statement to the American consular officer of the district in which the

cargo is unladen.

SEC. 14. That, during the present war, whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that the manifest or the additional statements under oath required by the preceding section are false or that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any property to or for the account or benefit of an enemy, or ally of enemy, or any property or person whose export, taking out, or transport will be in violation of law, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered subject to review by the President to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart.

The collector of customs shall, during the present war, in each case report to the President the amount of gold or silver coin or bullion or other moneys of the United States contained in any cargo intended for export. Such report shall include the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees, together with any facts known to the collector with reference to such shipment and particularly those which

may indicate that such gold or silver coin or bullion or moneys of the United States may be intended for delivery or may be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or an ally of enemy.

SEC. 15. That the sum of \$450,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated to be used in the discretion of the President for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for the payment of salaries of all persons employed under this Act, together with the necessary expenses for transportation, subsistence rental of quarters in the District of Columbia, books of reference, periodicals, stationery, typewriters and exchanges thereof, miscellaneous supplies, printing to be done at the Government Printing Office, and all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing.

SEC. 16. That whoever shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this Act or of any license, rule, or regulation issued thereunder, and whoever shall willfully violate, neglect, or refuse to comply with any order of the President issued in compliance with the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and the officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in

such violation shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both, and any property, funds, securities, papers, or other articles or documents, or any vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, concerned in such violation shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 17. That the district courts of the United States are hereby given jurisdiction to make and enter all such rules as to notice and otherwise, and all such orders and decrees, and to issue such process as may be necessary and proper in the premises to enforce the provisions of this Act, with a right of appeal from the final order or decree of such court as provided in sections one hundred and twenty-eight and two hundred and thirty-eight of the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary."

SEC. 18. That the several courts of first instance in the Philippine Islands and the district court of the Canal Zone shall have jurisdiction of offenses under this Act committed within their respective districts, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the United States of offenses under this Act committed upon the high seas and of conspiracies to commit such offenses as defined by section thirty-seven of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, and the provisions of

such section for the purpose of this Act are hereby extended to the Philippine Islands and to the Canal Zone.

SEC. 19. That ten days after the approval of this Act and until the end of the war, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association, to print, publish, or circulate, or cause to be printed, published, or circulated in any foreign language, any news item, editorial or other printed matter, respecting the Government of the United States, or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of the war, or any matter relating thereto:

*Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any print, newspaper, or publication where the publisher or distributor thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing, or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit, a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published in such print, newspaper, or publication, and has caused to be printed, in plain type in the English language, at the head of each such item, editorial, or other matter, on each copy of such print, newspaper, or publication, the words "The translation filed with the postmaster at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ (naming the post office where the translation was filed, and the date of filing thereof), as required by the Act of \_\_\_\_\_ (here giving the date of this

Act).

Any print, newspaper, or publication in any foreign language which does not conform to provisions of this section is hereby declared to be nonmailable, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association, to transport, carry, or otherwise publish or distribute the same, or to transport, carry or otherwise publish or distribute any matter which is made nonmailable by the provisions of the Act relating to espionage, approved June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen: *Provided further*, That upon evidence satisfactory to him that any print, newspaper, or publication, printed in a foreign language may be printed, published, and distributed free from the foregoing restrictions and conditions without detriment to the United States in the conduct of the present war, the President may cause to be issued to the printers or publishers of such print, newspaper, or publication, a permit to print, publish, and circulate the issues of their print, newspaper, or publication, free from such restrictions and requirements, such permits to be subject to revocation at his discretion. And the Postmaster General shall cause copies of all such permits and revocations of permits to be furnished to the postmaster of the post office serving the place from which the print, newspaper, or publication, granted the permit is to emanate. All matter printed, published and distributed under permits shall bear at

the head thereof in plain type in the English language, the words, "Published and distributed under permit authorized by the Act of \_\_\_\_\_ (here giving date of this Act), on file at the post office of \_\_\_\_\_ (giving name of office.)"

Any person who shall make an affidavit containing any false statement in connection with the translation provided for in this section shall be guilty of the crime of perjury and subject to the punishment provided therefor by section one hundred and twenty-five of the Act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," and any person, firm, corporation, or association, violating any other requirement of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or, in the discretion of the court, may be both fined and imprisoned.

Approved, October 6, 1917.

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PRESIDENT ACTS TO SUPERVISE ALL TRADING WITH FOE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Wilson issued an executive order tonight by which he put into effect practically all of the great powers vested in him by the Trading with the Enemy act, one of the most drastic pieces of legislation ever passed by Congress.

By the regulations set forth the President took over control of American commerce, both as regards exports and imports, and prescribed the conditions on which trading with enemy interests might be carried on. One provision is that no cent of the money involved shall be permitted to be contributed to the welfare of enemy countries.

Provisions of far-reaching consequence are made for the taking over, when deemed advisable, of enemy property in the United States by an Alien Property Custodian, to be named by the President. It is further provided that enemy-held patents may be used to aid in the winning of the war.

To throw every possible safeguard around information which might get to the enemy, the President created a Censorship Board, will full powers to censor cable, telegraph, radio, and mail communication of every sort passing between this country

and any foreign nation. Censorship of the foreign language press is visited in the Postmaster General.

MACHINERY REORGANIZED.

Some of the war-time machinery already in existence was reorganized by the terms of the order. The exports Administrative Board goes out of existence and is replaced by the War Trade Board, which will supervise exports and imports and consider applications for licenses to trade with enemy firms, thus making it possible to shut off coal from South American public utilities now in German hands if it is deemed expedient.

Foreign insurance companies in the United States will be subject to a licensing system which will be controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury, who also will retain control of shipments of gold, silver, bullion and currency.

Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Exports Administrative Board, will remain as Chairman of the War Trade Board, and the present personnel will not be changed.

A representative of the Treasury Department will be added. A War Trade Council will be organized to act in an advisory capacity, and will include the present members of the Exports Council and Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board.

The additional powers thus vested in the various branches of the Government's war machinery, it is believed, will make it possible for the United States to cut off absolutely the last vestige of hope of German agents to get aid to their nation. The law provides heavy penalties for the punishment of those engaged in such traffic.

Here is the President's order:

*Executive order vesting power and authority in designating officers and making rules and regulations under Trading with the Enemy Act and Title VII. of the Act, approved June 15, 1917:*

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "an act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy and for other purposes," approved Oct. 6, 1917, and by Title VII. of the act, approved June 15, 1917, entitled "an act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States and for other purposes," (hereinafter designated as the Espionage Act.) I hereby make the following orders and rules and regulations:

WAR TRADE BOARD.

1. I hereby establish a War Trade Board, to be composed of representatives, respectively, of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of Agriculture, of the Secretary of Commerce, of the Food Administrator, and of the United States Shipping Board.

2. I hereby vest in said board the power and authority to issue licenses under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse licenses, for the exportation of all articles, except coin, bullion, or currency, the exportation or taking of which out of the United States may be restricted by proclamation heretofore or hereafter issued by me under said Title VII. of the espionage act.

3. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority to issue, upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold to refuse, licenses for the importation of all articles the importation of which may be restricted by any proclamation hereafter issued by me under Section 2 of the trade with the enemy act.

4. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority not vested in other officers by subsequent provisions of this order to issue, under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse licenses to trade, either directly or indirectly, with, to, or from, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable

cause to believe that such person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade directly or indirectly for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

5. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority, under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, to issue to every enemy or ally of enemy, other than enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance companies, doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office, or otherwise, applying therefor within thirty days of October 6, 1917, licenses temporary or otherwise to continue to do business, or said board may withhold or refuse the same.

VI. And I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the executive administration of the provisions of Section 4 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy act relative to granting licenses to enemies and enemy allies to assume or use other names than those by which they were known at the beginning of the war. And I hereby authorize said board to issue licenses not inconsistent with the provisions of law or to withhold or to refuse licenses to any enemy, or ally of enemy, or partnership of with an enemy or ally of enemy is a member or was a member at the beginning of the war, to assume or use any name other than that by which such enemy or ally of enemy

or partnership was ordinarily known at the beginning of the war.

VII. I hereby revoke the executive order of Aug. 21, 1917, creating the Exports Administrative Board; all proclamations, rules, regulations, and instructions made or given by me under Title VII. of the Espionage act and now being administered by the Exports Administrative Board are hereby continued, confirmed, and made applicable to the War Trade Board, and all employees of the Exports Administrative Board are hereby transferred to and continued employes of the War Trade Board in the same capacities, and said War Trade Board is hereby authorized to exercise, without interruption, the powers heretofore exercised by said Exports Administrative Board.

8. The said War Trade Board is hereby authorized and empowered to take all such measures a may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred. And I hereby vest in the War Trade Board the power conferred upon the President by Section 5 (a) to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper for the exercise of the power conferred upon aid board.

WAR TRADE COUNCIL.

9. I hereby establish a War Trade Council to be composed of the Secretary of

State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, the Food Administrator and the Chairman of the Shipping Board, and I hereby authorize and direct the said War Trade Council thus constituted to act in an advisory capacity in such matters under said acts as may be referred to them by the President of the War Trade Board.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

10. I hereby vest in the Secretary of the Treasury the executive administration of any investigation, regulation, or prohibition of any transaction in foreign exchange, export, or earmarking of gold or silver coin, or bullion, or currency, transfers of credit in any form, (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States,) and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country or between residents of one or more foreign countries by any person within the United States, and I hereby vest in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority and power to require any person engaged in any such transaction to furnish under oath complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers in connection therewith in the custody of control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed.

11. I further hereby vest in the Secretary of the Treasury the executive administration of the provisions of Sub-section (c) of Section 3 of the Trading With the Enemy act relative to sending, or taking out of, or bringing into, or attempting to send, take out of, or bring into, the United States, any letter, writing, or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail; and of the sending, taking, or transmitting, or attempting to send, take, or transmit, out of the United States, any letter, or other writing, book, map, plan, or other paper, picture, or any telegram, cablegram, or wireless message, or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or ally of enemy. And said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to issue licenses, to send, take, or transmit out of the United States anything otherwise forbidden by said Sub-section (c), and give such consent or grant such exemption in respect thereto, as is not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same.

12. I further authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a license under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same to any "enemy" or "ally of enemy" insurance or reinsurance company doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office or other-

wise, which shall make application within thirty days or Oct. 6, 1917.

13. I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of such executive administration, to take such measures, adopt such administrative procedure, and use such agency or agencies as he may from time to time deem necessary and proper for that purpose. The proclamation of the President, dated Sept. 7, 1917, made under authority vested in him by Title 7 of said act of Congress, approved June 15, 1917, shall remain in full force and effect. The executive order, dated Sept. 7, 1917, made under the authority of said title, shall remain in full force and effect until new regulations shall have been established by the President or by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, and thereupon shall be superseded.

CENSORSHIP BOARD.

14. I hereby establish a Censorship Board, to be composed of representatives, respectively, of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the War Trade Board, and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

15. And I hereby vest in said Censorship Board the executive administration of the rules, regulations, and proclamations from time to time established by the

President under Subsection (d) of Section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy act, for the censorship of communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country from time to time specified by the President, or carried by any vessel, or other means of transportation touching at any port, place or territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country.

16. The said Censorship Board is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

17. I further hereby vest in the Federal Trade Commission the power and authority to issue licenses under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law or to withhold or refuse the same to any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States to file and prosecute applications in the country of an enemy or ally of enemy for letters patent or for registration of trademark, print, label, or copyright, and to pay the fees required by law and the customary agents' fees, the maximum amount of which in each case shall be subject to the control of such commission; or to pay to any enemy or ally of enemy any tax, annuity, or fee which may be required by the laws of such enemy or ally of enemy

nation in relation to patents, trademarks, prints, labels, and copyrights.

18. I hereby vest in the Federal Trade Commission the power and authority to issue, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 (e) of the Trading With the Enemy act, upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse, a license to any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States, to manufacture or cause to be manufactured a machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or design, or to carry on or cause to be carried on a process under any patent, or to use any trademark, print, label, or copyrighted matter owned or controlled by an enemy or ally of enemy, at any time during the present war; and also to fix the prices of articles and products manufactured under such licenses, necessary to the health of the military and the naval forces of the United States, or the successful prosecution of the war; and to prescribe the fee which may be charged for such license, not exceeding \$100, and not exceeding 1 per centure of the fund deposited by the licenses with the alien property custodian as provided by law.

19. I hereby further vest in the said Federal Trade Commission the executive administration of the provisions of Section 10 (d) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, the power and authority to prescribe the form of and time and manner of filing

statements of the extent of the use and enjoyment of the license and of the prices received and the times at which the licensee shall make payments to the alien property custodian, and the amounts of said payments, in accordance with the Trading With the Enemy Act.

20. I further hereby vest in the Federal Trade Commission the power and authority, whenever in its opinion the publication of an invention or the granting of a patent may be detrimental to the public safety or defense, or may assist the enemy, or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, to order that the invention be kept secret and the grant of letters patent withheld until the end of the war.

21. The said Federal Trade Commission is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

22. I hereby vest in the Postmaster General the exclusive administration of all the provisions, (except the penal provisions,) of Section 19 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, relating to the printing, publishing or circulation in any foreign language of any news item, editorial, or other printed matter respecting the Government of the United States or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of the war or any matter relating

thereto, and the filling with the Postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit of a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published in such print, newspaper or publication, and the issuance of permits for the printing, publication and distribution thereof free from said restriction. And the Postmaster General is authorized and empowered to issue such permits upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law and to refuse, withhold or revoke the same.

23. The sum of \$35,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby allotted out of the funds appropriated by the Trading With the Enemy act, to be expended by the Postmaster General in the administration of said Section 19 thereof.

24. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary of expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

25. I hereby vest in the Secretary of State the executive administration of the provisions of Subsection (b) of Section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy act, relative to any person transporting or attempting to transport any subject or citizen of an enemy or ally of an enemy nation, and relative to transporting or attempting to transport by any owner, master or other person in charge of a vessel of American

registry, from any place to any other place, such subject or citizen of an enemy or enemy ally.

26. And I hereby authorize and empower the Secretary of State to issue licenses for such transportation of enemies and enemy allies, or to withhold or refuse the same.

27. And the said Secretary of State is hereby authorized and empowered to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred and to grant, refuse, withhold or revoke licenses thereunder.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

28. I hereby vest in the Secretary of Commerce the power to review the refusal of any Collector of Customs, under the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Trading with the Enemy act, to clear any vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

29. I hereby vest in an alien property custodian, to be hereafter appointed, the executive administration of all the provisions of Section 7 (a), Section 7 (c), and Section 7 (d) of the Trading with Enemy act, including all power and authority to require lists and reports, and to extend the time for filling the same, conferred upon

the President by the provisions of said Section 7 (a), and including the power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of said Section 7 (c), to require the conveyance, transfer, assignment, delivery, or payment to himself, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of any money or other properties owing to or belonging to or held for, by or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of any enemy or ally of an enemy not holding a license granted under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act, which after investigation said alien property custodian shall determine is so owing, or so belongs, or is so held.

30. Any person who desires to make conveyance, transfer, payment, assignment or delivery, under the provisions of Section 7 (d) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, to the Alien Property Custodian of any money or other property owing to or held for, by or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy, not holding a license granted as provided in the Trading with the Enemy Act, or to whom any obligation or form of liability to such enemy or ally of enemy is presented for payment, shall file application with the Alien Property Custodian for consent and permit to so convey, transfer, assign, delivery or pay such money or other property to him, and said Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to exercise the power and authority conferred upon the President by the

provisions of said Section 7 (d) to consent and to issue permit upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same.

31. I further vest in the Alien Property Custodian the executive administration of all the provisions of Section 8 (a), Section 8 (b), and Section 9 of the Trading with the Enemy act, so far as said sections relate to the powers and duties of said Alien Property Custodian.

32. I vest in the Attorney General all power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of Section 9 of the Trading with the Enemy act.

33. The Alien Property Custodian, to be hereafter appointed, is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient, and not inconsistent with law, to administer the powers hereby conferred, and he shall further have the power and authority to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of said Section 7 (a), Section 7 (c), Section 7 (d), Section 8 (a), and Section 9 (b), conferred upon the President by the provisions thereof and by the provisions of Section 5 (a), said rules and regulations to be duly approved by the Attorney General.

XXXIV. The Alien Property Custodian, to be hereafter appointed, shall, under the supervision and direction of the President, and under such rules and



regulations as the President shall prescribe," have administration of all moneys, (including checks and drafts payable on demand,) and of all property, other than money, which shall come into his possession in pursuance of the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy act, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6, Section 10, and Section 12 thereof.

The White House, Oct. 12, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

EXPLANATION OF THE ORDER.

The following explanation of the scope and administrative machinery of the Trading with the Enemy act and of the President's executive order was also issued tonight:

The President on Oct. 6, 1917, approved the Trading with the Enemy act, and by an executive order signed Oct. 12, 1917, has established the administrative machinery to carry out its provisions.

This act has conferred on the President war powers of the widest extent. It has added to the power to embargo all exports, which was conferred upon the President by the Espionage act, the power to prohibit all imports into the United States except under such licenses as may be granted.

It has conferred on the President the power to prohibit or regulate all transfers of credits, money, currency, bullion, and securities between the United States and all foreign countries.

It imposes severe criminal penalties on all persons who trade or communicate directly or indirectly with an "enemy" or "ally of an enemy," or with any person acting on their behalf or for their benefit.

It creates a definition of an "enemy" and "ally of enemy," with which it is highly important that every citizen of the United States should promptly familiarize himself for his own protection and for the loyal support of the Government in its efforts to wage the war to a successful termination. The act further provides for the use in the United States of enemy-held patents which may be of assistance to us in carrying on the war.

It provides for taking over and administering the property in the United States of "enemies" and "allies of enemies." It confers upon the President complete power to censor all communications of every sort passing between this country and any foreign country.

It provides certain regulations with regard to the foreign-language press in the United States.

These are merely the broad outlines of the act, but it will readily be seen that the act confers power to deal effectively with the abnormal conditions of trade created by the war and the exigencies of the public safety.

Certain of the powers conferred by the act the President has directed to be exercised through the State Department, the Treasury Department, the Attorney General, the Post Office Department, the Commerce Department, and the Federal Trade Commission. As to many of the powers conferred upon the President by Congress in this act, no single existing department is interested, and the President has provided for their joint administration by a War Trade Board composed of representatives of the departments which are most vitally concerned. The new War Trade Board so established is composed of Mr. Vance C. McCormick, Chairman, as representative of the Secretary of State; a representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be appointed; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, as representative of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Thomas D. Jones, as representative of the Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Beaver White, as representative of the Food Administrator; Mr. Frank C. Munson, as representative of the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., is counselor to the board. The functions and organization of this board are as follows:

EXPORTS.

The War Trade Board, under the President's direction, succeeds to all the functions which have been exercised by the Exports Administrative Board, which goes out of existence. The proclamations of the President forbidding the export of various articles without a license are continued in full force and effect, but licenses will hereafter be granted by the War Trade Board, instead of by the Exports Administrative Board, and all applications for such licenses and all correspondence with regard to them should be addressed to the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board. Its headquarters will for the present continue to be 1435 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It will take over the branch offices at present established and being established in various cities in the country by the Exports Administrative Board, and these branch offices will have the same power and functions as to exports under the War Trade Board that they now have under the Exports Administrative Board. The War Trade Board will deal with exports under the powers created by Title VII. of the Espionage act, approved June 17, 1917.

IMPORTS.

The trading with the enemy Act confers upon the President the power to prohibit the importation of any article or to impose the terms and conditions upon

what may be imported. No proclamation has yet been issued by the President imposing any such prohibition or restriction, but upon the issuance of such proclamation the licensing of such importations will be done by the War Trade Board.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The Trading with the Enemy Act makes it unlawful, under severe penalties, to trade without a license with any person who, there is probable cause to believe, is an enemy or ally of enemy. The act gives an extremely broad definition of what constitutes trade. It provides that "trade" shall be deemed to mean:

- (a) To pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation.
- (b) To draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument of chose in action.
- (c) To enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement, or obligation.
- (d) To buy or sell, loan or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, assign, or otherwise dispose of or receive any form of property.
- (e) To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

The definition of "an enemy" or "an ally of an enemy" requires careful consideration. In the first place, any person, no matter of what nationality, who resides within the territory of the German Empire or the territory of any of its allies or that occupied by their military forces is expressly made an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" by the act. Even citizens of the United States who have elected to remain within such territory are "enemies" or "allies of an enemy" within the provisions of the act. Further, any person not residing in the United States, or whatever nationality and wherever he resides, who is doing business within such territory, is placed within the definition of "enemy" or "ally of enemy." So also is any corporation created by Germany or its allies. So also is any corporation created by any other nation than the United States and doing business within such territory. Further, for the purposes of his act the government of any nation with which the United States is at war or the ally of such nation and every subdivision of such government and every officer, official agent, or agency of such government is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," and the act makes no restriction as to where such officer, official, agent, or agency may be located.

It is important for the public to have clearly in mind that not only is it unlawful to trade with an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" without license, but it is

equally unlawful to trade with any person, who, there is reasonable cause to believe, is acting for or on account of or for the benefit of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," and it makes no difference what the nationality or what the residence of such person may be. On the other hand, in dealing with subjects of Germany who are resident in the United States, it is important to remember that, while other provisions of law make it possible to intern them, the mere fact of their nationality does not make them "enemies" within the meaning of this act, and so prevent persons in this country from having ordinary commercial relations with them.

The Trading With the Enemy act, however, while imposing such stringent provisions, gives power to the President to grant licenses to trade with the enemy. The exercise of this power has been delegated by the President to the War Trade Board. Applications for license to trade with an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or a person acting on behalf of or for the benefit of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" should be sent to the War Trade Board.

ENEMIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Trading With the Enemy Act provides that a person who is "an enemy" or "ally of enemy," under the definition of that Act, doing business within the

United States, may, within thirty days after its enactment, apply for a license to continue to do business in the United States. The main application of these provisions will be to German or ally of German concerns which are doing business in the United States through branch houses or agents, such as insurance or reinsurance companies. Such an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" may continue to do business within the United States until such applications are acted upon, but under the restrictions, in the case of insurance companies, of the President's proclamation of July 13, 1917.

It will be necessary under these provisions, however, for a German subject or the subject of an ally of Germany who is resident in this country to apply for a license unless for some other reason he falls within the definition of "enemy" or "ally of enemy," as explained above. If a license is granted to an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" to do business within the United States it is then lawful for anyone within the United States to trade within the United States with such "enemy" or "ally of enemy" without himself applying for a license. Such "enemy" however, even if it is granted a license to do business within the United States, is prohibited from the time the act takes effect from transmitting out of the United States any money or property, or using such money or property as a

basis for the establishment of any credit within or outside of the United States for the benefit or on behalf of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy." Applications for license by an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" in the United States to continue to do business in the United States should be sent to the War Trade Board, except in the case of "enemy" or "ally of enemy" insurance companies, in which case they should be sent to the Treasury Department.

CHANGE OF NAME.

No "enemy" or "ally of enemy" doing business in the United States, or a partnership in which an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" was a member at the beginning of the war, can make a change of name during the war without a license. The War Trade Board is empowered by the President to receive and act on applications for such licenses.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE ENEMY.

The Trading with the Enemy Act prohibits and imposes severe penalties on taking or sending any communication in any form out of the United States intended for any enemy or ally of the enemy, and also makes it unlawful to bring in or take out of the United States after form of communication except by mail. Power is given by the act, however, to relieve from these prohibitions by license, and the

Secretary of the Treasury is empowered by the President to receive applications for and grant such licenses.

WAR TRADE COUNCIL.

In addition to the War Trade Board, the President has created a War Trade Council, composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Food Administrator, and the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board. This War Trade Council will take the place of the Exports Council and will act in an advisory capacity in such matters as may be referred to it by the President or the War Trade Board.

PATENTS.

The act contains various provisions as to the application for patents by citizens of the United States in enemy and ally of enemy countries during the war, and for the use in the United States by citizens of the United States of enemy-held patents during the war, and also for the suspension of information as to certain patent applications made in the United States, secrecy as to which is necessary for military reasons. The Federal Trade Commission is empowered by the President to deal with all these matters, receiving applications and granting licenses with regard to them.

CUSTODY OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

Among the most important and far reaching of the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act are those dealing with the taking over by this Government of the custody and control of "enemy" property within the United States.

The property affected by these provisions is that which is located in the United States and belongs to any person or corporation that is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" within the definitions of the act referred to above, except those licensed to continue doing business in the United States. German subjects and the subjects of her allies resident in the United States do not, from the mere fact of their nationality, fall within these definitions. The act makes it the duty of every concern within the United States issuing shares or stock, within sixty days after the approval of the act to report to the Alien Property Custodian the names of such of its officers, Directors, and stockholders as are known to be or reasonably believed to be "enemies" or "allies of enemy" and the amount of stock or shares owned by each.

The act provides, in addition, under severe penalties, that any person in the United States holding any property for an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or for any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," must report the fact to the Alien Property Custodian within thirty days after the passage of the act. So, also any person in the United States indebted

in any way to an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or to a person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," must make a similar report.

The Alien Property Custodian may, under the provisions of the executive order, require a transfer to himself of any property held for or on behalf of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or the payment of any money owed to an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" by a person in the United States. In addition, any person in the United States so selling any property or so owing any money may transfer such property or pay such money to the Alien Property Custodian with his consent.

Property or money transferred to the Alien Property Custodian will be held until the end of the war and then dealt with as Congress shall direct. All funds or ready money may be invested in Liberty bonds and held in such form.

The President has delegated to the Attorney General the power to direct the payment of claims against enemy property in the hands of the Custodian, upon the consent of all persons interested.

The President will hereafter name an Alien Property Custodian.

CONTROL OVER FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND TRANSFERS OF GOLD.

The President by the Executive order has committed to the Secretary of the

Treasury the executive administration of the broad powers conferred by the act as to the prohibition and regulation of transfer between the United States and foreign countries of coin, currency, bullion, credits, and securities. The Secretary of the Treasury will continue, with the assistance of the Federal Reserve Banks, to pass on applications for leave to export bullion, coin, and currency. No prohibitions or regulations have as yet been made as to the transfer of credits or securities between the United States and foreign countries.

CENSORSHIP BOARD.

The President has created a Censorship Board to administer such regulations as he may prescribe as to the censorship of cable, telegraph, and mail communications between the United States and foreign countries. This board is composed of representatives respectively of the Postmaster General, of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, of the War Trade Board, and of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS.

The Trading with the Enemy act provides that every paper printed in a foreign language shall furnish translations to the Postmaster General of the matter concerning the war printed by it, unless a permit to omit doing so is granted to it. The

administration of this provision is committed to the Postmaster General, and applications for such permits should be made to him.

TRANSPORTING AN ENEMY.

The act provides that it shall be unlawful for any person without a license to transport or attempt to transport into or from the United States, or for any American vessel to transport in any part of the world any citizen of an enemy or ally of an enemy nation. The administration of this provision is visited in the State Department, and authority is given the Secretary of State to grant the necessary licenses for such transportation.

CLEARANCE PROVISIONS.

Collectors of Customs are given the right to refuse clearance vessels which are transporting cargo in violation of the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy act. Power to review such refusal of clearance by the Collector is vested in the Secretary of Commerce by the executive order of the President.

(八) 米國對敵通商禁止法ノ範圍及執行機關

(通商公報第四七〇號)  
(大正六年十月十六日附在米帝國特命全權大使佐藤愛麿報告)

對敵通商禁止法ニ基キ附與セラレタル各種權限ノ實行方ニ關シ大統領令布告セラレタル次第ハ不取敢電報(本誌四五八號電報欄參照)セシカ右大統領令布告ト同時ニ公表セラレタル説明書ニ據リ對敵通商禁止法規定ノ範圍及同法執行機關ノ組織權限等ノ大要ヲ摘譯スレハ左ノ如シ大統領ハ十月六日對敵通商禁止法ヲ裁可シ更ニ十月十二日附行政命令ヲ以テ同法執行方ニ關スル行政機關ヲ設置シタリ

對敵通商禁止法ハ戰時ニ於ケル最も廣汎ナル權限ヲ大統領ニ附與スルモノニシテ曩ニ間諜法ニ據リ輸出取締方ニ關スル權能ヲ附與セラレタル大統領ハ更ニ本法ニ據リ輸入取締方並ニ米國ト諸外國ニ於ケル貨幣、地金、有價證券乃至債權等ノ移轉ヲ禁止又ハ制限スルノ權能ヲ附加セラレタル次第ナリ

直接間接ヲ問ハス敵國人又ハ敵國同盟國人若クハ其代理人トノ商取引ヲ禁止シタル本法ハ其内容ニ於テ左ノ主ナル事項ヲ規定シタリ

- 一、敵國人及敵國同盟國人ノ意義
- 一、合衆國內ニ於ケル敵國人所有工業所有權使用方ニ關スル件
- 一、合衆國ニ在ル敵國人又ハ敵國同盟國人ノ財産沒收及管理方ニ關スル件
- 一、合衆國ト諸外國トノ間ニ於ケル通信ニ對シ檢閲ヲ實行スルノ件
- 一、外國字新聞ニ對スル取締方ノ件

對敵通商禁止ニ據リ附與セラレタル權限ノ實行機關トシテ大統領ハ左ノ官廳ヲ指定シタリ

國務省

大藏省

檢事總長

郵務省

商務省

中央產業委員會

右諸官廳ノ共同行政ヲ統一スルタメ大統領ハ戰時通商取締局(War Trade Board)ナルモノヲ設置シタリ

戰時通商取締局ハ左ノ委員ヲ以テ組織セラル

總裁 Vance O. McCormick.

(未定)

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor.

Thomas D. Jones.

Beaver White.

Frank C. Munson

Thomas D. Chadbourne, Jr.

輸出取締關係

一、戰時通商取締局ハ大統領監督ノ下ニ從來輸取出締局ニ於テ管掌シタル職權全部ヲ繼承

執行スルモノトス

北米合衆國法令



- 一、輸出取締方ニ關スル大統領布告ノ效力及效果ハ完全ニ繼續ス
- 一、輸出免許ニ關スル出願書類ハ戰時通商取締局内ノ輸出局ニ宛テ提出スルモノトス
- 一、戰時通商取締局ハ間諜法第七章ニ基ク輸出取締方ヲ處理スルモノトス

輸入取締關係

- 一、大統領ハ布告ヲ以テ物品ノ何タルヲ問ハス其輸入ヲ禁止シ又ハ輸入ニ對スル條件ヲ課スルヲ得ルモノトス
- 輸入禁止又ハ輸入條件賦課方ニ關スル大統領布告ハ未タ發表セラレサルモ右布告發表セラレタル場合ニハ其輸入ニ關スル特許ハ戰時通商取締局ニ於テ決裁スルモノトス

對敵通商取締關係

- 一、對敵通商禁止法ハ特許ヲ得スシテ敵國人又ハ同盟國人ト通商シタル者ニ對スル嚴重處罰方ヲ規定シタリ
- 同法ニ所謂「通商」ノ意義ニ關シテ之レヲ頗ル廣義ニ規定セラレタリ尙敵國人及敵國同盟國人ノ意義ニ關シ注意スヘキ要點左ノ如シ
  - (一) 國籍ノ何タルヲ問ハス獨逸帝國領土内若クハ其同盟國領土内或ハ敵國側占領地域内ニ在在スル者ハ本法ニ據リ總テ敵國人又ハ敵國同盟國人ト見做ス
  - (二) 合衆國人民ト雖自己ノ撰擇ニ依リ前記領域内ニ在留スルモノハ本法ノ規定内ニ於テハ敵國人又ハ敵國同盟國人ト見做ス
  - (三) 國籍及住所地ノ如何ヲ問ハス合衆國ニ在在セサル者ニシテ前記領域内ニ於テ商取引

チナシツ、アル者ハ敵國人又ハ敵國同盟國人ト見做ス

獨逸又ハ其同盟國法人若クハ合衆國以外ノ國ニ屬スル法人ニシテ前記領域内ニテ商取引ヲナシタルモノモ亦同シ

(四) 合衆國ト交戰關係ニアル國及其與國ノ政府、官公吏若クハ其政府代理者ハ總テ敵國人又ハ敵國同盟國人トシ右官公吏ノ所在地如何ヲ區別セス

- 一、合衆國ニ在在スル獨逸臣民ハ別ニ法律ノ定ムルトコロニヨリ之レヲ抑留スルコトヲ得ルト同時ニ單ニ獨逸國籍ヲ所有スルノ事實ノミヲ以テシテハ本法ニ於テ之レヲ敵國人トセス從テ右獨逸人トノ普通ノ商取引ハ之レヲ禁止セサルモノトス
- 一、對敵通商禁止法ハ特許ニ依リ敵國人トノ通商ヲ認メタリ
- 右特許ニ關スル大統領ノ權限ハ戰時通商取締局ヲシテ行ハシム

合衆國內ニ於ケル敵國商人關係

- 一、本法ニ據ル敵國人又ハ敵國同盟國人ニシテ合衆國內ニ在リテ商取引ニ從事スルモノハ本法施行後三十日以内ニ合衆國內ニ於ケル商業繼續方ニ關シ特許ヲ出願スヘシ
- 右規定ハ主トシテ合衆國ニ於ケル支店又ハ代理店ヲ通シテ營業ヲ行フ獨逸又ハ其與國側ノ保險會社ノ如キモノニ適用セララル、モノナリ
- 合衆國內ニ於ケル敵國人ノ營業繼續方ニ關スル特許ハ戰時通商取締局ニ出願シ保險會社ノ場合ニ於テハ大藏省ニ出願スルモノトス

名稱ノ變更

北米合衆國法令

北米合衆國法令

一、合衆國ニ於テ營業スル敵國人又ハ開戰當時敵國人ヲ社員トシタル合名會社ハ特許ヲ得スシテ現戰爭中其名稱ヲ變更スルヲ得ス

右ニ關スル特許出願ハ戰時通商取締局ニ於テ受理決裁ス

一、信書ノ外如何ナル形式ニ於テモ合衆國ト敵國又ハ敵國同盟國トノ間ノ通信ヲ禁ス但シ特許アル場合ハ此ノ限ニアラス

右特許ニ關スル出願ハ大藏長官ニ於テ之レヲ受理決裁スルモノトス

戰時通商會議

一、大統領ハ諮詢機關トシテ戰時通商會議ヲ設置シタリ

本會議ハ左ノ行政長官ヲ以テ組織ス

國務長官

大藏長官

農務長官

商務長官

食料監督官

船舶院總裁

工業所有權關係

一、對敵通商禁止法ハ左ノ事項等ニ關シ規定セリ

(一)現戰爭中敵國內ニ在ル合衆國人民ノ特許出願方

(二)敵國人ノ特許權ニ對スル合衆國人民ノ使用方

(三)軍事機密保持ノ必要上合衆國ニ於ケル或種特許權ニ關スル發表中止方

右ニ關スル處分權ハ中央產業委員會 (Federal Trade Commission) ナシテ執行セシム

敵國人ノ財産管理關係

一、本法ニ於ケル一重要ナル規定ハ合衆國ニ在ル敵國人財産ノ沒收、保管取扱方ニ關スル規定ナリ

右規定ヲ適用セラル、モノハ合衆國內ニ在リ本法規定ノ意義ニ於ケル敵國人若クハ敵國同盟國人ノ所有ニ關スル財産トス

但シ營業繼續方ヲ免許セラレタル敵國人ノ財産ハ此ノ限ニアラス

一、合衆國ニ於ケル株券又ハ社債等ヲ發行スル會社ハ本法裁可後六十日以内ニ外國人財産管理人 (Alien Property Custodian) ニ對シ敵國人又ハ敵國同盟國人タル職員理事株主ノ氏名及各人ノ株券株式ノ持分ヲ届出ツヘシ

一、何人ヲ問ハス合衆國內ニ在リテ敵國人又ハ敵國同盟國人ノ財産ヲ保管シ居ルモノハ本法通過後三十日以内ニ其趣ヲ外國人財産管理人ニ届出ツヘシ

一、外國人財産管理人ハ行政命令ノ規定ニ基キ合衆國內ニ在リテ敵國人若クハ敵國同盟國

北米合衆國法令

人ニ代リ保管シ居ルモノ、財産又ハ前記債務辨濟方ヲ移轉セシムルコトヲ得又前記財産若クハ債務ヲ有スルモノハ右管理人ノ同意ヲ得テ之レヲ同管理人ニ移轉セシムルコトヲ得

一、外國人財産管理人ニ移轉セラレタル財産金錢ハ現戰爭終結ニ至ル迄保管セラレタル上議會ノ決議ニ據リ處分セラル、モノトス

又右ノ内資金若クハ現金ヲ以テ自由公債ヲ買入レ保管スルコトヲ得

一、外國人財産管理人ノ保管スル敵國人財産ニ對スル仕拂請求ハ利害關係人ノ同意ヲ以テ檢事總長之レヲ監督ス

一、大統領ハ追テ外國人ノ財産管理人ヲ任命スルコト

外國爲替及金ノ振替ニ對スル取締關係

一、大統領ハ行政命令ヲ以テ合衆國ト諸外國トノ間ニ於ケル貨幣、地金、債券、有價證券等ノ振替ニ關スル取締方ヲ實行スル上ニ於テ廣汎ナル權限ヲ大藏長官ニ附與シタリ

一、大藏次官ハ準備銀行ノ協力ノ下ニ貨幣、地金ノ輸出許可出願ニ對シ決裁ヲ與フ

一、合衆國及諸外國間ノ債權及有價證券ノ移轉ニ關シテハ未タ禁止又ハ制限方ヲ實行セス

檢閱局

一、合衆國及諸外國間ニ於ケル電信郵便取締方ニ關スル規定ヲ施行スル爲メ檢閱局ヲ設置シタリ

一、檢閱局ハ郵政總監、陸軍長官、海軍長官、戰時通商取締局及戰時公報委員長ノ各代表

者ヲ以テ組織ス

外國字新聞取締關係

一、外國字出版物中戰爭關係記事ハ翻譯ヲ附シ郵政總監ニ提出スヘシ

右翻譯者略方ニ關スル許可ヲ得タルモノハ此限りニアラス

敵國人輸送取締關係

一、何人ヲ問ハス特許ナクシテ敵國人若クハ敵國同盟國人ヲ合衆國ヨリ輸送シ若クハ輸送ヲ計畫スルコトヲ得ス合衆國船舶ノ世界各港間同種移送ニ付キ亦同シ

右輸送特許ハ國務長官之レヲ決裁ス

出港取締關係

一、稅關吏ハ對敵通商禁止ノ規定ニ違反シ貨物ヲ輸送セントスル船舶ノ出港ヲ拒否スルコトヲ得

右ニ關スル監督權ハ大統領令ヲ以テ之レヲ商務長官ニ附與ス

(二) 米國ニ於ケル外國字印刷物取締

(通商公報第四七〇號)  
外務省 通商局

大正六年十月六日大統領ノ裁可ヲ經タル米國對敵通商禁止法中現戰役ノ繼續期間米國又ハ交戰各國ノ政策、國際關係、戰況乃至戰爭行爲等ニ關スル外國語記事ノ印刷、刊行、頒布  
北米合衆國法令

北米合衆國對敵通商禁止法第十九條

本法裁可後十日ヲ經過シタル以後現戰爭ノ終結ニ至ル迄個人、商社、法人又ハ協會ハ外國語ヲ以テ北米合衆國政府又ハ現戰爭ニ從事スル國ノ政府ノ政策、國際關係、戰爭ノ狀況又ハ行爲若クハ之レニ關スル事項ヲ記事、論說其他ノ印刷事項トシテ印刷、刊行又ハ頒布シ或ハ印刷、刊行ハ各頒布セシムルコトヲ得ス但シ本條ハ印刷物、新聞紙又ハ刊行物ノ發行人又ハ頒布人カ之レヲ郵便ニ託シ或ハ其他ノ方法ヲ以テ公衆ニ頒布セントスル際若クハ之レニ先タチ宣誓書ノ形式ヲ以テ右印刷物、新聞紙又ハ刊行物ヲ以テ頒布セントスル前記ノ事項ヲ包有スル記事全文ノ正確且ツ完全ナル翻譯ヲ其發行地ノ郵便局長ニ提出シ且ツ右印刷物、新聞紙又ハ刊行物ノ各部中ノ右記事、論說、其他ノ印刷事項ノ各冒頭ニ明瞭ナル字體ノ英字ヲ以テ "True translation filed with the post master at (翻譯ヲ提出シタル郵便局名) on (翻譯提出ノ日付) as requested by the Act of (本法ノ日付)" ト印刷セシメタルモノニハ之レヲ適用セス

外國語ヲ以テスル印刷物、新聞紙又ハ刊行物ニシテ本條ノ規定ニ適合セサルモノハ之レヲ郵便禁制品トナス個人、商社、法人又ハ協會ハ之レヲ輸送シ運送シ若クハ其他ノ方法ニヨリ刊行又ハ頒布スルコトヲ得ス千九百十七年七月十五日裁可ノ間謀取締法ノ規定ニヨリ郵便禁制品トナレル物件ヲ輸送シ運送シ若クハ其他ノ方法ニヨリ刊行又ハ頒布スルコト亦同シ但シ外國語ヲ以テスル印刷物、新聞紙又ハ刊行物ノ印刷、刊行及頒布ニシテ前記ノ制限

及要件ヲ免除スルモ現戰爭ノ遂行ニ關シ北米合衆國ノ利益ヲ害フコトナキ證據十分ナルトキハ大統領ハ右印刷物、新聞紙又ハ刊行物ノ印刷人若クハ發行人ニ對シ右制限及要件ヲ免除シテ其印刷物、新聞紙又ハ刊行物ノ印刷、刊行及頒布ヲ許可スルコトヲ得但シ右許可ハ大統領ノ裁量ニヨリ之レヲ取消スコトヲ得郵便統監ハ許可ヲ受ケタル印刷物、新聞紙若クハ刊行物ノ刊行又ハ發送地ノ郵便局長ニ右許可證及許可證取消ノ寫ヲ配布スヘシ許可ヲ受ケテ印刷、刊行及頒布スル印刷物ノ冒頭ニハ明瞭ナル字體ノ英字ヲ以テ "published and distributed under permit authorized by the Act of (本法ノ日付) on file at the post office of (郵便局名)" ナル文句ノ記載アルコトヲ要ス

本條ニ規定スル翻譯ニ關シ虛偽ノ記述アル宣誓書ヲ作成シタル者ハ偽證罪ヲ以テ論シ千九百九年五月四日ノ "The Act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States" 第二百二十五條ニヨリ之レヲ罰ス個人、商社、法人又ハ協會ニシテ本條中ノ他ノ規定ニ違反シタル者ハ五百弗ヲ超ヘサル罰金又ハ一年ヲ超ヘサル禁錮若クハ裁判所ノ裁量ニヨリ罰金及禁錮ヲ併課ス

(一) 敵通商取締ニ關シ輸出業者ヨリ提出スヘキ  
免許條件制定ノ件

(十月十六日ニューヨークタイムス)

CLOSES LOOPHOLES FOR ENEMY TRADE

八二四

WAR TRADE BOARD WILL REQUIRE IRON-CLAD PLEDGES OF ALL SEEKING SHIPPING LICENSES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The new War Trade Board lost no time today in exercising the powers, granted in the Trading with the Enemy act, to end Germany's last hope of profiting, through indirect channels, by American products or capital invested in this country.

Hereafter exporters who apply for licenses must sign an iron-clad agreement that they will not sell or deliver, directly or indirectly, or trade, or engage in the doing of any business with enemies or enemy allies or their agents, at least for the period of the war.

This agreement is to include all exporting and trading under severe restrictions which are set forth in detail. Exporters must make it possible for the United States Government to determine the final destination of every cargo and the actual use to which it is put.

It is provided that no business may be carried on through exporting or re-exporting with the Government, agent, or agency of an enemy country or its allies, and that

American products must not be permitted to contribute even in the most indirect manner to the supplies of the enemy.

At present the Government is putting its program into effect by refusing to release ships of the northern neutral nations loaded with wheat and fodder which might feed herds in Holland and other countries which supply fats to Germany. Germany is represented, in the case of Holland, at least, by an unofficial agency which has dealings with an agency representing the Dutch.

The board's announcement reads: "Shippers' agreement provided by the War Trade Board: "The War Trade Board, created by the Executive Order signed by the President on Oct. 12, 1917, has drawn up the following agreement to be signed by exporters when shipping to their own branches:

To the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.;

In consideration of the issuance to us of the license or licenses for which application is pending before the War Trade Board, permitting shipment to us or to branch houses or agencies in countries other than the United States, we do hereby represent and declare and agree as follows:

1. That none of the articles contained in any of the shipments for the

licensing of which applications are pending will be directly or indirectly re-exported, or sold, transferred, or delivered, either in their present or any other form, contrary to the engagement herein contained.

2. Neither we nor any of our branches or agencies are now engaged in exporting, re-exporting, selling, trading or doing business contrary to the terms of this engagement; and we declare that during the continuance of the present war we and none of our branches or agencies will export, re-export, sell, trade or do business, directly or indirectly, with any enemy or enemy ally as herein defined, to wit:

- (a) Persons or associations of persons residing in any country or ally of any country with which the United States is at war, including any territory occupied by the military or naval forces of such enemy or enemy ally nation.
- (b) Any such persons or associations residing outside of the United States and doing business within such enemy or ally of enemy territory.
- (c) Corporations incorporated in any country or ally of any country with which the United States is at war, including territory occupied by the military or naval forces of such enemy or enemy ally.
- (d) Corporations incorporated in any country except the United States and

doing business within such enemy or enemy ally country or territory.

(e) The Government of any nation or ally or any nation with which the United States is at war, or any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or any officer, official, agent or agency thereof.

(f) Such other persons, natives, citizens or subjects of any country or ally of any country with which the United States is at war (other than citizen of the United States,) wherever resident or doing business, as may by any Presidential proclamation be included within the term "enemy."

3. And we engage not to sell or deliver directly or indirectly, or trade, or engage in the doing of any business with enemies or enemy allies, as herein defined, or for or on account of, or on behalf of, any such enemy or enemy allies during the continuance of the present war. And this engagement and declaration includes all exporting, trading and doing business and shall not be construed as limited to the goods or articles described in the pending application for license.

4. No sales or deliveries of any of the articles constituting such shipments shall be made without having first obtained the written approval of the United States Consul at the place where such sale or delivery is to be made.

5. This is a continuing obligation upon our part and shall apply without further agreement to all future shipments.

It is understood that the War Trade Board will soon issue further orders putting into effect new powers of the Trading with the Enemy Act. It is not unlikely that the German-controlled public utilities in South America, which are now permitted to obtain coal for their maintenance under license, may come up for drastic treatment, as the Government is determined to stop the use of money made in such manner to aid Germany, if proof is obtained that such aid is given.

The first order of the War Trade Board, made public tonight, tightens the embargo upon shipments of munitions to Mexico: In the future regular applications for permits must be made for such shipments, regardless of their size. Heretofore less than \$100 worth of munitions could be sent into Mexico under a customs collector's license, granted upon a declaration by the shipper as to destination and purpose.

(三) 輸入禁止ニ關スル件

(イ) 輸入制限ニ關スル十一月二十八日附大統領令

(十一月二十九日ニニューヨーク、タイムズ)

WILSON ORDERS IMPORTS PLACED UNDER LICENSE

PROCLAMATION EXTENDING EMBARGO PROVIDES NEW AND POWERFUL WEAPON AGAINST GERMANY.

CAN BE FORCED TO CLOSE TRADE IN NON-ESSENTIALS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—By a proclamation issued tonight placing under license the import of many articles, President Wilson put into the hands of the War Trade Board a powerful weapon to be used against firms controlled by German capital.

Notable in the South American countries named in the proclamation is Venezuela, where German capital is in full command, and from which pro-German propaganda radiates in great volume. German-controlled firms in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and other countries also will be made to feel the full force of America's power to control its commercial relations.

In Venezuela German money dominates the commercial situation almost to the complete exclusion of money invested by nationals of their countries. With America placing a ban on its imports, this capital will be stagnant and powerless to develop its interests.

It is entirely probable that within a short time the terms of the import proclamation will be broadened to include many other articles, as it is the determination of the Administration, through the War Trade Board, to use its full course. There is to be no middle course where the German-controlled firms are concerned.

Stern measures were adopted at this time, it was said, largely because of the attempts by German interests in many countries to stir up discontent and foment revolution. It is probable that in countries such as Venezuela the Government will go to the extreme of bringing about an isolation of the firms, and a complete disruption of all their foreign trade.

The proclamation issued tonight takes in European, as well as South American, countries, thus making it possible for the Government to cut off commercial relations with firms in the northern neutral countries of Europe and in Spain if it seems fit. The weapon thus supplied places this nation in almost supreme control.

TEXT OF IMPORT PROCLAMATION.

The President's proclamation follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*A Proclamation.*

Whereas, Congress has enacted, and the President has on the 6th day of October,

1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety so requires and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except, at such time or times, and under such regulations or orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress. *Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.*

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that the public safety requires that the following articles, namely:

Antimony, antimony ore, or any chemical extracted therefrom; asbestos, beans of all kinds, balata, burlap, castor seed, castor oil, cotton, chrome, chrome ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; coconut oil, cobalt, cobalt ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; copra, industrial diamonds, all ferro-alloys, flax, gutta joolatong, gutta percha, gutta siak, hemp, hides and skins, jute, irridium, leather, manganese, manganese ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom;



北米合衆國法令

八三三

nica, molybdenum, molybdenum ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; naxos emery and naxos emery ore, nickel, nickel ore, matte, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; sodium, potassium, or calcium nitrates, optical glass, plam oil, platinum, plumbago, pyrites, rice, rubber, raw, reclaimed, waste or scrap; scheelite, shellac, sisal, soya bean oil, spiegeleisen, sugars, tanning materials, tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain, or granulated; tine ore and tin concentrates, or any chemical extracted therefrom; titanium, titanium ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; tobacco, tungsten, tungsten ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; vanadium, vanadium ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; wheat flour, wolframite, or wool.

Shall not, from and after the date of this proclamation, be imported into the United States or its territorial possessions from Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Germany, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Great Britain, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Japan, Liechtenstein,

Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal. The Netherlands, her colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, or Venezuela.

Except under license granted by the War Trade Board in accordance with regulations or orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as have heretofore been made or shall hereafter be prescribed in pursance of the powers conferred by said act of Oct. 6, 1917, and the Executive Order of Oct. 12, 1917.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 28th day of November, in the year of  
[Seal.] seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the  
one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President,

ROBERT LANSING,

北米合衆國法令

八三三

CAN CONTROL WORLD TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Assumption of control over imports gives the Government another powerful weapon which will be used to its fullest extent in the economic war on Germany. It adds greatly to America's commercial power, already the greatest of any nation, and puts this country in a position during the war almost to direct the trade of the world. If minded to use it in that way, the United States could let it serve as the heaviest kind of pressure on neutral traders suspected of using American goods to supply Germany. Controlling both exports and imports the Government is in a position, too, to demand of other nations the kind of supplies it needs in prosecution of the war.

One of the chief advantages of import control is that it gives the Government a larger measure of supervision over shipping. If tonnage vitally needed for war purposes is being used to transport to this country commodities regarded as nonessential the Government can decline to issue import licenses and thus divert the tonnage to essential trades.

(ロ) 右要領譯文

○米國對敵通商禁止法中輸入制限條項ノ實施(十二月三日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ去月三十日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省) 對敵通商禁止中輸入制限條項ノ實施ニ關シ二十八日大統領令發布セラレ約七十種ノ商品ニ對シ輸入ノ際免許ヲ要スルコト、爲リ即日實施セラル右品目ハ主トシテ礦物、穀類、纖維類及化學製品等ニシテ日本ノ重要輸出品中關係アルモノハ米、豆類及桐油、安質母尼等ナリ尙ホ本令發布ノ趣意トシテ新聞ニ記載セル所ニ依レハ右ハ直接ニ敵國ヲ利益スヘキ輸入ヲ取締ルヲ第一ノ目的トシ併テ船腹ノ調節ニ便スルニ在リト

○米國輸入制限品(十二月五日官報) 本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリノ本月二日著電報左ノ如シ(一昨三日本) (欄内參看) (外務省)

- 輸入ノ際特許ヲ要スル品目左ノ如シ
- 安質母尼鑛又ハ安質母尼鑛ヨリ抽出セ
- ル各種化學製品
- 「アスベスト」
- 各種豆類
- 「バラタ」
- 「パラップ」
- 粗麻布
- 北米合衆國法令
- 苧麻子、苧麻子油
- 棉花
- 「クローム」、  
「クローム」鑛又ハ「クローム」鑛ヨリ抽出セル各種鐵合金又ハ化學製品
- 椰子油

北米合衆國法令

「コバルト」、「コバルト」鑛又ハ「コバルト」鑛ヨリ抽出セル各種鐵合金又ハ化學製品

「コプラ」

工業用「ダイヤモンド」

一切ノ鐵合金

亞麻

「ガタ、シヨラトング」、「ガタ、パイチャ」、「ガタ、シアク」

大麻

獸皮

黃麻

「イリヂウム」

鞣皮

滿俺、滿俺鑛又ハ滿俺鑛ヨリ抽出セル

各種ノ鐵合金又ハ化學製品

雲母

水鉛、水鉛鑛又ハ水鉛鑛ヨリ抽出セル

各種鐵合金又ハ化學製品

「ナクソス、エメリー」及「ナクソス、エメリー」鑛

「ニッケル」、「ニッケル」鑛

「マツ」(Mate)又ハ「マツ」ヨリ抽出セル各種鐵合金又ハ化學製品

「ソヂウム」

「ポツタシウム」又ハ「カルシウム」

硝酸

光學用硝子

棕櫚油

白金

黒鉛

黃鐵鑛

米

護謨(生ノモノ、「リクレイム」シタルモノ、屑又ハ片)

灰重石

「シエラック」

「シサル」

大豆油

(不明)

「スピীগェルアイゼン」

砂糖

「タンニン」材料

錫(條、塊又ハ粒ノモノ)、粒狀錫鑛及粒

狀錫鑛ヨリ抽出セル錫「コンセント

レート」又ハ各種化學製品

(ハ) 米國輸入制限實施

(通商公報第四七九號) 外務省通商局

十一月二十八日發布ノ米國大統領令ニヨリ對敵通商禁止法中ノ輸入制限條項實施セラレ約七十種ノ物品(本誌四七五號電報欄「米國輸入制限品」參照)ハ米國輸入ノ際免許ヲ要スルコト、ナレルカ本發令ハ列記物品ノ輸入ヲ禁止制限セントスルモノニアラスシテ米國ノ必要トスル物品ノ分配及消費ヲ管理シテ買占、賣惜ミ及敵手ニ入ルコト等ヲ防止シ必要ノ方面

北米合衆國法令

ニ利用セラル、コトヲ計ル爲メ輸入國別、數量及消費先等ヲ明確ナラシメントスルモノナリ隨テ右ノ物品中實際輸入ヲ禁止セラル、モノナク只極メテ少數ノ場合ニ於テ敵國ノ利益ニ供セラル、嫌疑アルモノニ對シ例外トシテ輸入許可ヲ拒絕セラレ居ルノミナリト云フ事情此ノ如クナルヲ以テ本邦ノ當業者ハ此等商品ヲ米國ニ輸出スルモ差支ナキ趣ナリ

(ニ) 米國輸入制限令ノ布哇及フィリピン群島へ

適用方

○米國輸入制限令ノ布哇及フィリピン群島へ適用方(十二日二十五日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ本月二十二日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

米國輸入制限令ハ布哇及フィリピン群島ニモ適用セラル、處右兩地へノ輸入品ニハ Blanket License ノ下ニ自由輸入許可方布哇へハ本月五日、フィリピン群島へハ同八日孰モ當該稅關官憲へ訓令シタル旨當局者ヨリ確聞セリ

(四) 在米獨國人ノ財産管理等ニ關スル件

(イ) 獨人ノ財産二億弗ヲ押收シテ自由公債買入ニ使用スル件

(十月二十三日ニューヨーク、タイムス)

TO SEIZE GERMANY'S \$200,000,000 HERE AND PUT IT INTO OUR LIBERTY LOAN; CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY ACTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Property and money amounting to \$200,000,000, or more, belonging to German subjects or owed to them by corporations and individuals in the United States will be seized and used to buy Liberty bonds with which to finance the war against Germany. Already preparations are under way by A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Enemy Property, to employ this money against Germany. Mr. Palmer, who qualified today as custodian and opened offices at 920 F Street, will be the largest individual purchaser of Liberty bonds. All the money he obtains in his official capacity will go toward the purchase of the bonds.

Upon coming to Washington today to take up his important duties Mr. Palmer found hundreds of letters from corporations and others offering to turn over to him large amounts of money in the shape of dividends from German-owned corporations in the United States as well as amounts due in settlements of estates and bills owed German business houses by American houses.

Inasmuch as the moneys can be easily received any their status does not require any great amount of investigation by the Custodian they will be received without

delay. Mr. Palmer will completely qualify tomorrow when he will file a bond as large as that required by the Government of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$150,000.

Transcending in importance the collection of money is the confiscation by the custodian of metals and materials owned by German citizens here, among them cotton and other products that go into the making of war materials. These will exceed in value the amounts owed German citizens in cash. It is estimated unofficially that the value of cotton, copper, steel, and oil stored in the United States for German corporations will amount to \$150,000,000, although no official tabulation has been made of them yet.

As soon as Mr. Palmer can organize a force he will begin seizing materials. The first step in this direction will be formal notices to all corporations to inform the custodian of the materials held by them, as well as money owed German citizens. Under the law sixty days is allowed for making the returns. Therefore probably three months will elapse before the vast stores of German supplies in the United States are confiscated and finally employed for use by this Government.

It is expected that Mr. Palmer will soon confer with William J. Flynn, chief of the Secret Service, and that the first confiscation of materials will be that of cotton, of which there are millions of bales in the United States paid for by German money.

Inasmuch as the custodian will not be able to collect within the next few days any large part of the millions owed German citizens, it is believed that several powerful banks will buy heavily of Liberty bonds, and that the custodian will purchase these from the banks from time to time as the money comes into his possession. It is not his intention to wait until all the money is received before employing it in this way.

The alien property custodian may, under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, invest all funds or money in Liberty bonds. The money collected by him will be held until the end of the war, and then dealt with as Congress directs. One of the novel and important features of this portion of the law is the requirement that all money and quick assets paid over to the Government shall be invested in United States bonds.

The President has directed that they shall be Liberty bonds. Such a course is in line with the modern and advanced policy of dealing with private property in time of war. By this means enemy property is temporarily conscripted by the Government to finance this war, and to be paid back to the enemy or otherwise disposed of at the end of the war, as Congress shall direct.

(口) 獨國人財産管理實施ノ狀況

(十月二十四日ニホーモーン・ス・ヤ・ン)

ENEMY PROPERTY TO BE SEIZED NOW PUT AT A BILLION

STORED COMMODITIES ESTIMATED AT \$800,000,000—ALL AVAILABLE FOR  
NEXT LIBERTY LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—One billion dollars is unofficially estimated to represent the German-owned money or other property subject to confiscation by this Government under the Trading with the Enemy Act. All available, officials point out, for investment in the next Liberty Loan.

Until A. Mitchell Palmer, as Custodian of Enemy Property, has received returns from corporations and individuals, it will be impossible to determine the total value of the assets he is required to take over. Letters received by him today, however, indicate that the war chest will be enormously swelled. Agents of the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and secret service operatives have been working on the problem for months, and their investigation has uncovered immense values in cotton, steel, oil, and other materials held in storage in this country by German firms. One letter which came to Mr. Palmer today indicated the possibilities: An

almost unknown firm informed the custodian that it owed \$900,000 to a German concern which it desired to place in his custody at once. Reports from Pittsburgh were that Pittsburgh's assets, representing deposits in banks by German citizens; royalties due on German-owned patents of steel processes, and bills due to German companies, would exceed \$1,000,000. In banks in New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and other cities it is estimated that hundreds of millions due to Germans are deposited.

Experts say the value of cotton and other commodities in storage in this country will exceed the original estimates, as most of the materials have advanced from 50 to 60 per cent. since they were invoiced, and may reach \$800,000,000.

INVESTMENTS BY GERMANS.

Two of the favorite channels of German investment in the United States are railroad securities and Western land. More than 75 per cent. of the stock of a prosperous Western road was held by Germans in Germany at the outbreak of the war. Years ago, when the boom in Western farm lands was at its height, German capital was invested heavily in such property. It has been reported from time to time that the Kaiser himself held land, both in the United States and Canada, but Government agents who have been investigating Western titles have found no evidence of

the Emperor's reported holding.

Since the war started few remittances have been made to Germany. Dividends from investments held here have gone unpaid, and estates bequeathed to Germans in Germany have remained unsettled. Deposits in banks by agents of German firms have reached a large total. All such property is, of course, subject to confiscation and the proceeds will all go into United States Government bonds.

Under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Warren, Department of Justice agents and Secret Service men have honeycombed New York searching for German-owned money and property there. The work is pretty well completed. Mr. Palmer, however, believes that when he calls upon all corporations, banks and individuals to inform him of assets which should be turned over to his custody millions of dollars not now in sight then will be uncovered.

As soon as Mr. Palmer can surround himself with a capable force his work of confiscation will begin. He is eager to obtain the services of trust company officials as well as accountants familiar with credits and warehouse procedure. In addition to the experts in his office here he will have representatives in all the large cities, and he will have the co-operation of the Department of Justice, the Secret Service and the Department of Commerce. Thus an army of men under his direction will

search the country for German owned assets.

Mr. Palmer said today that corporations or individuals having business transactions with allies of Germany would have as little interference from him as possible. He relies upon the loyalty of Americans to report to him promptly as required. If they do not do so they are liable to heavy penalties.

#### THOSE AFFECTED BY THE ACT.

The property subject to confiscation is that located in the United States and belonging to any person or corporation that is an enemy or ally of the enemy, except those licensed to do business in the United States. German subjects and the subjects of Germany's allies resident in the United States do not fall within the affected classes, although the President may issue a proclamation to confiscate their property if he deems it wise.

The act makes it the duty of every concern within the United States issuing shares of stock to report to the Enemy property Custodian within sixty days the names of such of its officers, Directors, and stockholders as are known to be or reasonably believed to be, enemies or allies of enemies, and the amount of stock or shares owned by each.

A severe penalty is imposed for the failure of any person holding any property

for an enemy, or ally of enemy, to report to the Custodian within thirty days. It is also required that any person in the United States indebted in any way to an enemy, or ally of enemy, must make a similar report. The Custodian may require a transfer to himself of any property held for or on behalf of an enemy or ally of enemy.

GERMAN HOLDINGS OF COTTON.

Although the physical task of taking over property owned by Germans here will not be started for several days, it was learned yesterday that the agents of the Government were well along in the work of tabulating the articles to be seized. Chief William J. Flynn of the Secret Service returned to the city from Washington yesterday, but beyond sending out word that no seizures would be made yesterday had no statement to make.

Among cotton brokers and members of the Cotton Exchange the report that the Government was to take over 1,000,000 bales of German-owned cotton was received with incredulity. Attention was called to the fact that up to last Friday night there were 83,916 bales of cotton in storage in New York, 725,199 in all of the ports of the United States, and 614,841 bales in interior towns—a total of 1,340,040 bales. That Germany owned 1,000,000 of these bales was not believed by the trade. Nor was it

considered reasonable that Germany had been paying the high storage prices required for 1,000,000 bales of cotton since the war started. Germany bought considerable cotton at the beginning of the war, but most of this has since been sold.

(一) 對敵通商法ノ規定ハ在留敵國人財産ヲ沒收

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(十月二十六日ニニューヨーク・タイムズ)

NOT TO SEIZE FUNDS OF ALIEN RESIDENTS

PROPERTY OF GERMANS LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES IS SAFE,

PALMER EXPLAINS.

LIGHT ON ENEMY TRADE ACT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—So much confusion has arisen among business men as to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act that an official interpretation of the law, bearing directly upon the issuing of licenses, was promulgated by the Bureau of Enemy Trade today for the guidance of business.

In this connection it was explained by A. Mitchell Palmer, Enemy Property



Custodian, that the act did not in any way deal with enemy aliens in the United States. Reports from Pittsburgh today informed Mr. Palmer that many foreigners in the mills of that city, fearing that the Government would confiscate their savings, had been drawing them from the banks. The act does not authorize him to seize the property or money of enemy aliens resident in the United States. Mr. Palmer emphasized that point, hoping to prevent possible runs on small banks, issuing this statement:

“Some misapprehension seems to exist relative to the status under the Trading with the Enemy Act of citizens or subjects of Germany and its allies resident within this country. Such persons are not included within the term enemy or ally of enemy, as employed in the act. The moneys on deposit in banks in the country belonging to such persons are not liable to seizure by the Government, and will not, therefore, be taken into the possession of the Alien Property Custodian.”

THE ACT EXPLAINED.

In explanation of the decision of the law dealing with licenses for those who wish to engage in business with the enemy, the statement of the Bureau of Trade reads:

“First—A ‘trading with the enemy license’ is required when any person in the United States desires to ‘trade’ directly or indirectly with, to, or from, or for, or on

account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an ‘enemy’ or ‘ally of enemy,’ or is conducting or taking part in such trade directly or indirectly, for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an ‘enemy’ or ‘ally of enemy.’

“Second—The act defines ‘enemy’ and ‘ally of enemy’ as one person, no matter of what nationality, who resides within the territory of the German Empire or its allies or that occupied by their military forces. Even a citizen of the United States who has elected to remain within such territory is an ‘enemy’ or ‘ally of enemy’ within the provisions of the act. Further, any person residing outside of the United States, of whatever nationality and wherever he resides, who is doing business within such territory is within the statutory definition of ‘enemy’ or ‘ally of enemy.’ So, also, is any corporation created by Germany or any of its allies. So, also, is any corporation created by any other nation than the United States which is doing business within the territory of Germany or its allies or in territory occupied by the military and naval forces thereof.

“Further, for the purposes of the act, the Government of any nation with which the United States is at war, the Government of any ally of such nation, or any subdivision of any such Government, and any officer, agent, or agency of such Government

is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' and the act makes no restriction as to where the officer, agent or agency may be located.

PRESIDENT MAY EXTEND SCOPE.

"The President, if he shall find the safety of the United States, or the successful prosecution of the war shall require, may, by proclamation, include within the term 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' such other individuals or body or class of individuals, other than citizens of the United States, as may be natives, citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, or of any ally of such nation, wherever resident or wherever doing business. The President has not issued any such proclamation.

"The words 'to trade' as used in the act, are defined to mean: (a) To pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation. (b) To draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action. (c) To enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement, or obligation. (d) Buy or sell, loan or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of or receive any form of property. (e) To have any form of business of commercial communication or intercourse with.

"Third—If an application for a trading with the enemy license is made, one of the following application forms should be used:

"1. If it is desired to export an article, the exportation of which has been restricted, and the exportation in the particular case also involves trading with a person who there is reasonable cause to believe is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' or is acting in such transaction on behalf or for the benefit of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' application for license to export and trade with the enemy should be made on application form A-6.

"2. If the export of the article has not been restricted, but the exportation involves such 'trading with the enemy' application for license to 'trade with the enemy' by exportation should be made on application form ET-2.

"3. If it is desired to import merchandise, the importation of which is not restricted under Section 11 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, and the importation involves trading with a person who there is reasonable cause to believe is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' or is acting in the transaction on behalf of or for the benefit of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' an application for a license should be made on application form ET-3.

"4. If it is desired to engage in any form of financial transaction involving

trade with a person who there is reasonable cause to believe is an 'enemy' or is acting in the transaction on behalf of or for the benefit of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' application should be made on application form ET-1.

"5. An application for a general license to trade with a person who there is reasonable cause to believe is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' or acting in the transaction on behalf of or for the benefit of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' should be made on application form ET-4.

"Such a general license, if granted, will cover the series of transactions described in the application.

"6. If it is desired to obtain leave not merely to export or import goods in transactions which involve trading with the 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' but at the same time to secure permission for a particular method of making or receiving payments for the same, it will be necessary for the applicant to make use of and to forward, physically attached to each other, an application on form A-6, or ET-2, or ET-3, as the case may be, and an application on form ET-1.

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE.

"Four—Any 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' who is doing business within the United States, through branch houses or otherwise, may continue to do business

within the United States for thirty days after Oct. 6, 1917. If such 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' desires to further continue to do business in the United States, it must prior to the expiration of such thirty days, make application for license to so continue, and during pendency of that application it may continue to do business. During this time all persons in the United States may deal with such 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' in the United States without applying for license. If no license is granted it becomes unlawful for the 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' to continue to do business and for any person in the United States to have any commercial relations with him or with any person acting on his behalf or for his benefit, without a license.

"5. Citizens or subjects of enemy or ally of enemy nations resident in the United States are not 'enemies' or 'allies of enemies' merely by reason of their citizenship, and all persons in the United States may continue their commercial relations with such subjects of Germany and its allies without applying for or securing licenses, unless there are other facts than citizenship present which bring them within the definition of 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' set forth above or unless the President should exercise the power granted to him by statute to extend the definition of 'enemy' and 'ally of enemy' by proclamation to include such persons.

"This is also true of 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' subjects resident outside the

United States, who are not resident in the territory of the enemy or ally of enemy nations or doing business within such territory. The act, however, makes it unlawful not only to trade with a person with reasonable cause to believe that he is an 'enemy,' or 'ally of enemy,' but equally with any person with reasonable cause to believe that such person is conducting or taking part in such trading, directly or indirectly, for or on behalf of an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy,' and it is immaterial what the citizenship, nationality, or residence of such person may be."

(二) 敵國人財産管理官ノ權限増加等ニ關スル十月二十九日附大統領令

(十月三十一日ニキョーエーノ、タイムズ)

NAMES AND IN BUREAU FOR ALIEN PROPERTY

PALMER APPOINTS J. L. DAVIS OF St. LOUIS—PRESIDENT VESTS POWERS IN CUSTODIAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—J. Lienberger Davis of St. Louis, President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city and Vice President of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, was appointed today managing director of the Alien Property Bureau, by A.

Mitchell Palmer, custodian. It is understood that a St. Louis man and a trust official was selected for this place because of the large amount of work this bureau will have in Missouri, which is filled with Germans.

Mr. Davis is about 40 years old, a lawyer and entirely familiar with the duties which will devolve upon him. He is a graduate of Princeton University. He will organize the bureau at once, and it is estimated that within two weeks the entire force of lawyers and trust officials will be appointed.

President Wilson today issued this executive order vesting powers and authority in the Alien Property Custodian:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by 'An Act to Define, Regulate, and Punish Trading with the Enemy,' approved Oct. 6, 1917, I hereby make and establish the following order:

"1. I hereby fix the salary of the Alien Property Custodian heretofore appointed at the sum of \$5,000 per annum. I direct that said Alien Property Custodian shall give a bond in the amount of \$100,000, with security to be approved by the Attorney General, and which bond shall be conditioned to well and faithfully hold, administer, and account for all money and property in the United States due or belonging to an enemy or ally of enemy, or otherwise, which may be paid, conveyed, transferred,

assigned, or delivered to said custodian under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act.

"2. I hereby authorize and empower the Alien Property Custodian to employ and appoint in the manner provided in the Trading with the Enemy act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and to fix the compensation of such clerks, attorneys, investigators, accountants, and other employes as he may find necessary for the due administration of the powers conferred on such Alien Property Custodian by law or by any order of the President heretofore or hereafter made.

"3. I hereby vest in the Alien Property Custodian the executive administration of the provisions of Section 12 of the Trading with the Enemy act pertaining to the designation of a depository or depositaries, and requiring all such designated depositaries to execute and file bonds and prescribing in the form, amount, and security thereof. And I authorize and empower the Alien Property Custodian to designate any bank or banks, or trust company, or trust companies, or other suitable depository or depositaries located and doing business in the United States as the depository or depositaries with which said Alien Property Custodian may deposit any stocks, bonds, notes, time drafts, time bills of exchange, or other securities or property (except money or cheques, or drafts payable on demand) or an enemy or an ally of enemy, and

to prescribe the bond or bonds and the form, amount, and security thereof, which shall be given by said depository or depositaries.

"4. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby allotted out of the funds appropriated by the Trading with the Enemy act to the following named officers:

To the Alien Property Custodian.....	\$100,000
To the Federal Trade Commission .....	25,000
To the Secretary of the Treasury .....	15,000
To the War Trade Board .....	25,000

to be expended in the administration of the payers vested respectively in them by law or by any order heretofore or hereafter made by men.

"5. The powers and authority herein vested in said Alien Property Custodian are in addition to the powers and authority vested in said Alien Property Custodian by the Executive order of Oct. 12, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, Oct. 29, 1917."

(ホ) 敵國人財産管理官敵國人財産ニ關スル報告  
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(十一月二日ニニューヨーク、タイムス)

PROPERTY CUSTODIAN EXTENDS TIME LIMIT

PALMER ALLOWS UNTIL DEC. 5 TO FILE REPORTS—RALPH STONE BECOMES TRUST OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Because of the vastness of his work and the lack of a complete organization, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, issued a proclamation today extending the time in which to make reports of property and money which should come into his custody. Under the law these reports should have been in his hands thirty days after the law became operative, but the President failed to appoint the Custodian in time for him to organize and do this work.

Mr. Palmer, announcement to the public follows: "By virtue of the authority conferred by the Executive Order of the President bearing date the 12th day of October, A. D. 1917, wherein the President vested in the Alien Property Custodian the executive administration of the provisions

of Section 7 (a) of the "Trading with the Enemy act," including all power and authority to require lists and reports required to be filed by the provisions of said Section 7 (a) of said act, and to extend the time for filing the same, I do hereby extend the time for the filing of reports required by the provisions of said act to be made "by any person in the United States who holds, or has, or shall hold, or have custody or control of any property beneficial or otherwise, alone or jointly with others, of, for, or on behalf of an enemy or ally of enemy, or of any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy, and any person in the United States who is or shall be indebted in any way to an enemy or ally of enemy or to any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy," for an additional period not exceeding thirty days, said reports to be filed on or before Dec. 5, 1917.

Ralph Stone of Detroit, Mich., was appointed trust officer for the Alien Property Custodian. He will assist Mr. Davis, the Managing Director. He is President of the Detroit Trust Company, one of the largest financial institutions in Michigan.

Designation of depositaries for receipt of the property except money, checks or drafts payable on demand, will be taken up by Mr. Palmer soon. He said today

that several banking institutions in each State would be named for this purpose.

( 〽 ) 敵國人財産管理令ノ趣意ヲ説明スル件

(十一月十四日ニニューヨーク、タイムズ)

PALMER REASSURES ALIEN DEPOSITORS

BANK WITHDRAWALS CAUSE CUSTODIAN TO EXPLAIN PROVISIONS  
FOR ENEMY PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Heavy withdrawals of bank and postal savings deposits by aliens in some localities caused A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, to issue a formal statement today reiterating assurances that the Government had no intention of interfering with the money or property of Germans or citizens of countries allied with Germany living and doing lawful business in this country.

Mr. Palmer said many published statements regarding this matter had been so misleading as to give rise to fear that they may have originated in a deliberate wish to disturb and injure American business interests.

“Reports have appeared in the press,” said the statement, “with regard to the plans and purposes of the alien property custodian with respect to the property of aliens residing in the United States which have caused unnecessary and ill-founded alarm. This alarm has led in some localities to heavy withdrawals of postal savings and bank deposits.

“The statement most circulated to mislead and cause uneasiness is to the effect that the fact as to whether any one is an enemy or the ally of an enemy under the terms of the Trading with the Enemy act recently passed by Congress, is determined by nationality or citizenship. This is not the fact. The principal test of enemy character under the act of Congress is one of residence or place of business or business connections, rather than nationality or citizenship.

“A subject of Germany or of any of Germany’s allies residing in his country, even though he has made no declaration of his intention to become a citizen, is permitted to continue in trade and commerce and in the possession and control of his property while he remains in the United States and obeys its laws, and he is not regarded as an enemy or placed in that category by the Trading with the Enemy Act.

“The broad purpose of Congress as expressed in the Trading with the Enemy Act is, first, to preserve enemy-owned property situated in the United States from loss, and, secondly, to prevent every use of it which may be hostile or detrimental to the United States.

“Commerce cannot, of course, be carried on between residents of countries that are at war. In the absence of a general law for the protection of money and property in the United States belonging to those who are under legal disability, there might, without the special action of Congress, have been very considerable property loss and deterioration. The property of every person under legal disability is in every civilized country protected by the appointment of trustees or conservators, whose duty it is to administer and care for the property while the disability exists.

“This is the duty of the alien property custodian. He is charged by law with the duty of protecting the property of all owners who are under legal disability to act for themselves while a state of war continues.

“The Trading with the Enemy Act authorizes in certain cases a license to permit enemy-owned business to be carried on. Where such license is not applied for or is not granted, the alien property custodian is directed to exercise in regard to enemy-owned property the well-defined authority of a common law trustee. Thus the probable waste and loss of a great deal of valuable property and property rights which could not, while the war continues, be conserved by the enemy owner is avoided, and a trustee appointed and paid by the United States is charged with the duty of protecting and caring for such property until the end of the war. This is

his function. There is, of course, on thought of the confiscation or dissipation of the property thus held in trust.”

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日附大藏大臣命令

(十一月二十六日ニニューヨーク・タイムズ)

BOARDS TO EXECUTE ENEMY TRADE ACT

MCADOO PROVIDES FOR CONTROL OF TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING GERMAN INTERESTS.

RULES COVER TEUTONALLIES

MONEY TRANSFERS AND OPERATIONS OF ALIEN INSURANCE AMONG SUBJECTS REGULATED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Secretary McAdoo tonight promulgated a general order with the approval of President Wilson, establishing the procedure to be followed in the execution of the Trading With the Enemy Act as to foreign exchange transfers,



evidences of debt between the United States and any foreign country, the sending out of the United States to an enemy country of letters or other writings and the licensing of enemy, or ally of enemy, insurance companies.

This action is taken under the authority of the Executive Order of Oct. 12 in which the President distributed the powers to regulate those activities which were made subject to Government control as a war measure.

The new order by the Secretary of the Treasury designates the Federal Reserve Board as the agency to assume jurisdiction over foreign exchange and the export of bullion, coin or other precious metals subject to the operation of licenses to be granted for such exports by the War Trade Board. The books of account, and all business records of all persons or firms seeking to make any transfer of evidence of debt to an enemy, or an ally of enemy country, are made subject to inspection by the agents of the Federal Reserve Board.

The War Trade Board has power to administer the method of transmitting letters, or other writings, from this country to an enemy country, or an ally of an enemy country. This power is guarded against danger, in a military sense, by subordinating the acts of the War Trade Board to the supervision of the Censorship Board and the executive administration vested in the Postmaster General. The

customs divisions of the Treasury Department will have the actual work of issuing licenses relative to sending letters to an enemy country.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department will have jurisdiction of licensing enemy insurance companies to continue their business.

TEXT OF McADOO ORDER.

Secretary McAdoo's order follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by executive order of the President, dated Oct. 12, 1917, I hereby adopt the following administrative procedure deemed necessary and proper for the executive administration vested by said executive order in the Secretary of the Treasury; such administrative procedure to remain in effect unless and until modified or superseded by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury:

"1. I hereby designate the Federal Reserve Board to act as the agency of the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the investigation, regulation, or prohibition of any transaction in foreign exchange, export or earmarking of gold or silver coin, or bullion or currency, transfers of credit in any form, (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States,) and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the owner-

ship of property between the United States and any foreign country or between residents of one or more foreign countries by any person within the United States:

" Provided. That licenses from the War Trade Board shall also be required in respect of all such transactions with, or for, account of, an enemy or ally of enemy or any person acting for, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy, and I hereby designate the War Trade Board to act as the agency of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue any such licenses; and I hereby further designate the Federal Reserve Board, acting through its duly authorized agents, to act as the agency of the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the authority and power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury in Article X, in said executive order to require any person engaged in any such transaction to furnish under oath complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed.

" The executive order dated Sept. 7, 1917, made under the authority of Title VII. of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, entitled ' An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws

of the United States, and for other purposes,' shall remain in full force and effect, subject to the requirement of licenses of the War Trade Board in the cases hereinbefore specified, until new regulations shall have been established by the President or by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President, and thereupon shall be superseded.

#### LICENSING OF COMMUNICATIONS.

" 2. I hereby designate the War Trade Board to act as the agency of the Secretary of the Treasury to administer the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the sending, taking, or transmitting, or attempting to send, take, or transmit, out of the United States—and to issue licenses under such regulations as said War Trade Board may from time to time prescribe, to send, take, or transmit out of the United States—any letter or other writing, book, map, plan, or other paper, picture, or any telegram, cablegram, or wireless message, or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered directly or indirectly, to an enemy or ally of enemy; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to diminish or impair either the executive administration vested in the Censorship Board or the executive administration vested in the Postmaster General by said executive order, dated Oct. 12, 1917. All applications for such licenses shall be made to the

War Trade Board in the form prescribed by the War Trade Board. Such licenses shall state that the terms thereof are authorized and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall provide that the number of the license, under which any such communication shall be sent, shall be plainly marked upon such communication.

"3. I hereby designate the Customs Division of the Treasury Department to administer, and to issue licenses (except licenses to send, take or transmit out of the United States any letter, writing, or tangible form of communication intended for or to be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or ally of enemy,) in respect of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury under Article XI, of said executive order, relative to sending, or taking out of, or bringing into, or attempting to send, take out of, or bring into, the United States, any letter, writing, or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail.

"4. I hereby designate the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department to administer, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under Article XII. of said executive order, relative to the granting of licenses or withholding or refusing the same to an enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance concern doing business with the United States through an agency or branch office or otherwise.

"WILLIAM G. McADOO.

"Secretary of the Treasury."

"The White House,

"Approved: Nov. 23, 1917.

"WOODROW WILSON."

(キ) 敵國保險會社ノ業務ヲ停止スル件

(十一月二十七日ニホーヨーク、タムス)

ENEMY INSURANCE BUSINESS BANNED

MARINE, FIRE, AND CASUALTY COMPANIES ORDERED LIQUIDATED

BY SECRETARY McADOO.

LIFE CONTRACTS CONTINUE

CONCESSION TO POLICY HOLDERS—ORDER APPLIES TO ALLY-OF-ENEMY  
AS WELL AS GERMAN CONCERNS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Under a decision announced by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today all enemy and ally-of-enemy insurance companies, excepting

those dealing in life insurance, are prohibited from doing further business in this country. Such life insurance companies may carry out existing contracts, but not write new business. The Secretary announced that all companies coming under the prohibition would be liquidated.

The decision, made under the Trading With the Enemy Act, followed a hearing before Assistant Secretary Rowe, at which arguments against permitting the German and ally-of-enemy insurance companies to do business were submitted by the German can Defense Society, of which Richard M. Hurd is Chairman, and others. The point was made at the hearing that it was "unsafe, unsound, unpatriotic, and unnecessary" to allow enemy or ally-of-enemy concerns to operate in this country during the war.

TEXT OF THE DECISION.

Secretary McAdoo's decision follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the President under the Trading With the Enemy Act, to grant or withhold licenses to enemy or ally-of-enemy insurance companies, a hearing was called of the various parties interested, including the State Superintendents of Insurance. The hearing was largely attended, and after full discussion briefs were filed.

"Upon careful weighing of the evidence submitted. I have reached the conclu-

sion that the safety of the United States requires that enemy and ally-of-enemy marine, fire, and casualty insurance companies shall not be allowed to do business as going concerns. The consideration of safety is so important as to render it unnecessary to determine at this time whether this action is also demanded by other considerations incident to the successful prosecution of the war.

"In these circumstances I am convinced that the best interests of the country will be served by the liquidation of these companies under the direction of their American management and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

"As the liquidation of the life insurance companies involved may work an injustice to policy holders, and as the information accessible to such companies cannot benefit the enemy, because of the character of the business and its inconsiderable proportions, these companies for the present will be allowed to continue existing contracts."

FACILITIES FOR SPY WORK.

In the arguments offered before Assistant Secretary Rowe, it was stated that the German and enemy-ally insurance firms had access to the work of engineers and inspectors of the National or State Boards of Underwriters, and that they were able

to send their inspectors through properties, including munitions plants, flour mills, storage warehouses, docks, wire factories, and other industrial establishments related to the war industries of the country. Information obtainable in this way, it was suggested, might be of advantage to enemy aliens in finding the easiest way to start fires, turn off sprinkler systems, and arrange for explosions.

Another point raised was that by permitting German or allied concerns to operate, the way would be opened for the spread by German propagandists of sentiment favorable to Germany, on the theory that since Americans patronized German concerns they could be regarded as not ill-disposed toward the German nation.

Still another argument was advanced that no American ought to accept fire, marine or other insurance with a German or allied German firm while this country was at war with Germany, as to do so would merely put American money into German hands. It was pointed out that Americans, becoming awakened to the situation, already had canceled approximately two-thirds of the \$3,500,000 risks held Jan. 1, 1917, by enemy or ally-of-enemy insurance companies in the United States. The American fire insurance companies, it was stated, had canceled all their reinsurance treaties with German companies, but a few American firms still had reinsurance with Austrian or Bulgarian concerns. It was urged that to permit German ally concerns

to operate would merely mean that German reinsurance would be kept up through their agency.

## COMPANIES NONE TOO STRONG.

The condition of German and allied fire insurance firms was also urged, figures being offered to show that they had assets of only \$27,772,000 as against risks of \$2,853,370,000. Danger existed, the Secretary was urged, in event of a large conflagration, of these concerns going bankrupt and evading payment of the policies. The experience after the San Francisco fire was cited, in which some German concerns denied liability, others paid 75 per cent. of the policies, and one or two a little more. That Germany was bankrupt and would not back the German concerns was offered in argument.

The work of liquidating the German and ally concerns is to be expedited, so that all of them will be wound up within a few weeks.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 26.—Fourteen alien insurance companies doing business in Texas will be affected by the order of Secretary McAdoo. The license of the Cologne Reinsurance Company of Cologne, Germany, was revoked a few days ago by Commissioner of Insurance and Banking C. O. Austin for failure to comply with the

(五) 米國參戰前買入レタル敵國產品ノ輸送ニ關スル件  
(イ) 英國、米國ノ參戰前買入レタル敵國產品ノ  
輸送ヲ認ムル件

(十一月一日ニニューヨーク、タイムス)

GERMAN GOODS RELEASED

THOSE PAID FOR BEFORE THE WAR TO COME TO THIS COUNTRY.

Importing firms in this city received word yesterday that Great Britain had acceded to the request of the American Government and consented to the release for shipment of goods of German and Austrian origin paid for prior to this country's entrance into the war.

Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., Custom House brokers, who has been representing some of the firms in the negotiations, yesterday made this comment:

"I never had any doubt but that our ally in this great war would recognize the justice of our claims and issue shipping licenses. It will mean, too, heavy sums to our Government in duties. There are large quantities of Christmas toys in the

merchandise covered by the licenses to be issued, and I am hopeful of getting them over here in time for the holidays. Just when the bulk of the goods will reach here is a question, owing to the scarcity of available ocean tonnage."

(ロ) 米國四月七日以前ニ敵地ニ於テ買入レタル

物品ノ輸入ヲ許ス件

(十一月六日ニニューヨーク、タイムス)

IMPORTS RELEASED FOR AMERICAN FIRMS

LIST OF CONCERNS THAT WILL RECEIVE GOODS BOUGHT IN ENEMY LANDS

BEFORE APRIL 7.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—By agreement between the Governments of the United States and the Netherlands with the assent of Great Britain, large quantities of German and Austrian-made goods brought by American importers before the United States entered the war, which have been detained at Rotterdam because the British Government would not promise that they should have free passage, will be released as soon as ships are available for the purpose.

These goods are valued at \$1,725,030, and 116 American firms are directly

benefitted. The goods embrace toys, Christmas novelties, scientific instruments, and other products in the exportation of which Germany and Austria led the world before the outbreak of the war. Negotiations covering several months preceded the consent of the British Government to the exportation of the goods, to which immunity from confiscation had been refused because they were of enemy origin. In its final note to the United States Government the British Government said that it would offer no further objection to the shipment of certain lots of German and Austrian products at Rotterdam paid for by American importers prior to April 7, 1917, the day after the United States entered the war. Proof of payment was required.

A small number of cases, about which full proofs of payment were unavailable when the list was submitted to the British Embassy on Sept. 29, have been reserved for later consideration.

(四) 米國輸入品之輸入者名簿

The names of the importers, their addresses, the class, amount, and the approximate value of the goods are as follows:

Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 cases of paper eggs and ironware, valued at 160 marks.

American Bead Company, New York, 6 cases of glassware, valued at 16,880 florins.

American Import Company, San Francisco, Cal., 1 case of cotton yarns, valued at 450 florins.

Basket Importing Company, New York, 63 cases of paperware, toys, and earthenware, valued at 3,060 florins, and 346 cases of basketware, woodenwear, paperwear, &c., valued at 13,796 florins.

Gustave G. Berger, New York, 7 cases of woodenware, valued at 1,593.87 marks; 2 cases of wooden goods, valued at 668.40 marks; 1 case of china goods, valued at 179.40 marks; 6 cases of clocks, valued at 1,648.20 marks; 4 cases of china, valued at 887.40 marks; 11 cases of china, valued at 1,863.50 marks; 2 cases of woodenware, valued at 129.77 marks; 1 case wooden goods, valued at 244.60 marks, and 4 cases of earthenware, valued at 400.50 kronen.

Richard Best, New York, 35 cases of stationery, valued at 18,722.65 marks.  
Birn & Wachenheim, New York, four packages of paper, gelatine, valued at

440 florins.

L. D. Block & Co., New York, 2 cases of chinaware, valued at 94 florins.

B. Blumenthal & Co., New York, thirty-one cases of buttons, valued at 23,684-

Hugo Bondy, New York, twenty-two cases of gloves, valued at 101,000 florins.  
George Borgfeldt & Co., New York, large number of packages of toys, crockery, cottonware, &c., valued at 1,211,455 marks.

George H. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 106 cases porcelain, valued at 8,900 florins.  
C. Bruno and Son, Inc., New York, 131 cases of accordions and harmonicas, valued at 45,000 marks; two cases of violin accessories, valued at 1,568.65 marks; eleven cases of accordions, valued at 4,788.30 marks; twenty-one cases of brass band instruments, valued at 9,971 marks.

Buegeleisen & Jacobson, New York, twenty-nine cases of musical instruments and parts, valued at 8,727.75 kronen, and thirty-five cases of musical instruments and parts, valued at 51,572.05 marks.

Richard C. Burns, New York, four cases of gloves, valued at 8,590 florins.

Butler Brothers, New York, 109 cases of toys and crockery, valued at 10,900 florins.

H. B. Claffin Corporation, New York, 27 cases needles, pins, and ribbons, valued at 13,000 florins.

Dieckerhoff & Co., New York, 6 cases of buttons and leatherware, valued at

276,171 marks, and 254 cases of cotton goods hardware, celluloid ware, glass beads, cotton yarn, kid curlers, and buttons, valued at 9,164 kronen.

M. Doob & Co., New York, 6 cases of cotton laces, valued at 22,980.95 marks, and 82 cases of cotton and linens, laces, cotton and silk laces, valued at 139,442 marks.

Ebeling & Reuss, New York, 24 cases of porcelain, valued at 2,914.20 marks.

## MARSHALL FIELD CONSIGNMENT.

Marshall Field & Co., New York, 1,378 packages of linenware, toys, glassware, ironware, paperware, buttons, porcelain, cotton goods, steelware, ribbons, leather goods, tinware, gloves, stockings, perfumery, soap, mercery, carpets, stationery, silverware, knives, basketware, needles, strawboard, bronzeware, metalware, wall paper, and fancy goods, value to be ascertained.

Carl Fischer New York, 39 cases of musical instruments valued at 24,646.14 marks; 1 case of paperware, valued at 882.90 marks, and 1 case of music ware, valued at 342 marks.

Flexity Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 20 cases of paper, valued at 1,992.25 marks.  
W. E. Flory & Co., New York, 9 cases of glass beads, valued at 6,826.16 kronen, and 2 cases of scissors, valued at 555.50 marks.



S. Gabriel & Sons, New York, 8 cases of chromos, valued at 5,022 florins.  
 Rudolf Gaertner, New York, 58 packages of porcelain and toys, valued at 6,360 florins.

Gimbel Brothers, New York, 34 cases of toys, valued at 5,022 florins.  
 Henry Glass & Co., New York, 3 cases of linens, valued at 2,872 florins.

Otto Goetz, New York, 463 cases of crockery and 154 cases of hollow glass, valued at 101,544.48 marks and 36,822.54 kronen.

Graham & Zenger, New York, 211 cases of hollow glass and 173 cases of porcelain, valued at 110,350 florins.

William R. Gratz Import Company, New York, 7 cases of violins, valued at 2,311 marks; 2 cases of musical instruments, valued at 1,880 marks, and 2 cases of accordions, valued at 682.70 marks.

Wolf Gruenbaum, New York, 100 cases of wine, valued at 2,400 florins.

Adolph Hartung & Co., Philadelphia, 14 cases of paper, valued at 10,133.50 florins.

A. S. Herman, New York, 143 cases of woodenware and cigarette paper, valued at 56,950 florins; 9 cases of ironware, brushes, and linenware, valued at 4,250 florins, and 198 cases of linenware, cotton goods, brushes, gloves, knives, clocks, and iron-

ware, valued at 115,020 florins.

Hollander & Sons, New York, 2 cases of artificial flowers, valued at 500 florins.

Cornelius Kahlen, New York, 16 cases of parchment paper, valued at 5,307.50 marks.

S. Katz & Co., New York, 7 cases of glass buttons, valued at 1,310 florins.

Kaufmann Brothers & Bondy, New York, 2 cases of pipes, valued at 1,532.55 kronen; 2 cases of woodware, valued at 965 kronen, and 3 cases of tobacco pipes, valued at 1,191.44 kronen.

Kenfel & Esser Company, New York, 20 cases of drawing paper and stationery, valued at 3,300 florins, and 318 packages of instruments, drawing paper, steelware, mercury, colors, machinery parts, books, and measuring rods and rules, valued at 43,300 florins.

The Kinney & Levan Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 124 packages of porcelain, valued at 19,496 florins.

The Kny-Scheerer Company, New York, 12 cases of bone apparatus, tinware, porcelain, ironware, and glassware valued at 1,800 florins.

F. A. Koch & Co., New York, 7 cases of ironware valued at 5,420 florins.

The William Koch Importing Company, Baltimore, 95 cases of toys valued at

-5,278.67 marks.

S. S. Kresge Company, Detroit, Mich., 1,300 packages of harmonicas, porcelain, woodware, glass pearls, toys, knives, paperware, brushes, steelware, earthenware, mercury, tinware, pins, slate pencils, and metal ware valued at 123,552 florins.

J. & D. Lehmann Company, New York, 87 cases of cotton goods and gloves valued at 250,829.68 marks.

Lehman, Morss & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 cases of gloves valued at 1,010 florins.

Lewis & Locke, New York, goods, nature not stated, valued at 164,757.60 marks.

Los Angeles Notion Company, Los Angeles, Cal., 1 case of stockings valued at 360 florins.

Schofield & Walters, New York, two cases of linen valued at 1,305.70 marks.

Schussel & Manly, New York, three cases of umbrella handles valued at 3,403 kronen.

F. A. O. Schwartz, New York, nineteen cases of toys valued at 3,003 florins.

Scientific Materials Company, Pittsburgh, Penn., three cases of pipentten, filter-ware, and glassware, valued at 3,073.85 marks, and three cases valued at 349.63 marks.

C. Silverman, New York, fifty-four cases of porcelain valued at 7,000 florins, and 823 cases of toys and crockery, &c., valued at 47,172 florins.

M. Silvermann & Co., Philadelphia, fourteen cases of toys, gloves, and paper-ware, valued at 2,000 florins.

Steinberger & Kalisher, New York, 109 cases of leather gloves, valued at 265,500 florins.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y., thirty-eight cases of toys, crockery glassware, linen, and laces, valued at 3,649 florins.

Strauss Brothers & Co., New York, 32 cases of harmonicas and musicware, valued at 9,400 marks and 7 cases of needles, valued at 5,350 marks.

L. Strauss & Sons, New York, 2,571 packages of porcelain, crockery, earthenware, glassware, metalware, toys, and ironware, valued at 226,129.91 marks, 197,914.67 kronen, and 12,155.75 florins.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, linenware, valued at 52,990.47 marks.

Strobel, Wilken & Co., New York, 45 packages of toys, dolls, and porcelain, valued at 76,780 marks.

Sullivan & Co., Philadelphia, four packages of cotton goods, valued at 2,000 florins.

C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 case of barometers, valued at 57.40 marks.

S. Thanhauser, Philadelphia, 170 cases of toys and glassware, valued at 23,529.22 marks.

B. Tombay, New York, 170 cases of porcelain valued at 18,175.78 marks.  
Prescott Townsend, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 motor cycle valued at 800 florins.  
Bernhard Ulmann Co., Inc., New York, 15 cases of needles and linen ware and cotton goods and needles valued at 23,195.50 marks.

A. & H. Veith, New York, 227 cases of posaments, glass pearls, glassware, and glass buttons, valued at 61,100 florins.

J. Ernest Wagner, Philadelphia, 60 cases of linens valued at 114,204.63 marks.  
F. Weber & Co., Philadelphia, 5 cases of glass pearls valued at 54.50 kronen.

Jules Wellens Sons, Ltd., Philadelphia, 8 cases of linen ware valued at 6,469 marks.

Charles H. Werner & Sons Co., Detroit, Mich., 2 cases of earthenware valued at 70 florins.

David White, Milwaukee, Wis., 14 cases of toy weather houses valued at 1,200 florins.

Julius Wile & Co., New York, two cases of wines valued at 306 florins.

Alexis Witte Cutlery Company, New York, four cases of steelware valued at 41,217.08 marks.

Max Wochoer & Son Company, Cincinnati, one case of glassware valued at 15.50 marks.

Wolf & Co., Philadelphia, five cases of chromos valued a 1,000 florins.

TOYS FOR NEW YORK.

Louis Wolf & Co., New York, 477 cases of toys, chinaware, &c., value at 683,038.31 marks.

Rudolph Wurlitzer, Cincinnati, sixteen cases of musical instruments, music-goods, musicware, and violin bow valued at 9,999.25 marks.

Dohrman, Commercial Company, San Francisco, 111 cases of porcelain, valued at 7,982 florins.

T. J. Foley, Philadelphia, 118 cases of tinware valued at 20,415.90 marks.

L. Mendleson & Co., New York, forty-six cases of glassware, glass buttons, cotton goods, and ironware, valued at 35,823.30 marks and 3,385.35 kronen.

T. Buethner & Co., Chicago, five cases of notions, (crochet and embroidery cottons,) two cases of dry goods, (linen towels and toweling,) two cases of notions

and one case of notions, (embroidery scissors,) valued at 2,100 florins.

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, two cases of linenware, valued at 7,605.60 marks, and forty-five cases of toys and crockery, valued at 5,648.33 marks.

Kellogg Switchboard Supply Company, Chicago, two cases of telephone parts, valued at 2,880 florins.

Kuerl Clock Company, Chicago, 127 cases of clocks and seven cases of cuckoo clocks, valued at 93,342.82 marks, and five cases of weatherhouses, twelve cases of clocks, and two cases of watches, valued at 2,401 florins.

William Lewis & Son, Chicago, two cases of musicware, valued at 895 florins.

Lyon & Healy, Chicago, 152 cases of musical instruments valued 67,448.37 marks.

Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, 20 cases of chemicals valued at 70 florins, and 1 case of newspapers valued at 160 florins.

Louis Merkel, Chicago, 2 cases of mosaic panels valued at 3,200 florins.

John D. Tash & Son, Chicago, 1 case of paprika valued at 100 florins.

Tonk Brothers Company, Chicago, 21 cases of string instruments, [musicware, and accordeons valued at 4,786.45 marks.

F. Witt & Co., Chicago, 10 cases of gramophone records valued at 1,590 florins.

N. Wormser, Chicago, 2 cases of postcards valued at 621 marks.

Pitkin & Brooks, Chicago, obtained a permit for the movement of goods of so-called enemy origin, the nature of which was not stated.

Henry Heil Chemical Co., St. Louis, 86 cases of glassware, filter paper, chemical apparatus and chemical instruments valued at 12,401.10 marks from Germany, and 12,442.23 kronen from Austria.

Francis T. Simmons & Co., Inc., Chicago, 5 cases of gloves valued at 8,025 florins.

第十 米國戰時施設統一進捗ニ關スル新機關設定ニ關スル件

(十一月二十八日ニホーヨークタイムズ)

NEW WAR COUNCIL TO UNIFY OUR WORK

CLOSER CO-ORDINATION ON FOOD, FUEL, FINANCE, AND SHIPPING PROVIDED  
IN WASHINGTON.

SIX OF CABINET INCLUDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President Wilson's advocacy of an Inter-Allied War Council to develop greater unity of action and co-ordination of the war energies of the United States in association with the Entente Powers has been followed by steps to unify the American end of the war machinery.

The Council of National Defense today announced a new and large "co-ordinating body," which will include six members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Baker, Daniels, Lane, Houston, Redfield, and W. B. Wilson. Finance, shipping, food, and fuel, which are vital factors in the war proposition, are not fully represented in the Council of National Defense. These four lines of attack upon the war problems have been incorporated into the new body. The Defense Council issued the following explanatory statement:

"At a special meeting of the Council of National Defense this morning, action was taken to bring about a closer co-ordination of the war-making activities of the Government. It was determined to hold a joint weekly conference of the Council of National Defense, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield, and Chairman Willard, of the War Industries Board of the council. Director Gifford of the council will be present at these meetings as heretofore with the council.

"Since the Council of National Defense, composed of Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of the Interior Lane, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and Secretary of Labor Wilson, represents the military aims of the Government, as well as those Federal executive departments dealing most directly with the vital resources of the nation, this larger co-ordinating body will work toward unification of the machinery necessary in the prosecution of the war."

A preliminary conference of the new "council" was held today. It is understood that President Wilson will attend some of the sessions. A Cabinet member of the Council of National Defense said tonight that the creation of the new body was considered in Administration circles as a step of the highest importance. It was expected to bring about not only unification and co-ordination, but prevent duplication and produce better team work all along the line. It was pointed out, for example, that as national coal administrator, Dr. Garfield might think that coal should be supplied to certain industries on the theory that they were essential, when members of the War Trade Board might think other industries more essential.

The Food Administration announced tonight that it had completed the co-ordination of purchases for the army, navy and allied and neutral countries in food staples,

embracing grains, flour, meat products and canned goods. The purchases have been put under control of a division of co-ordination of purchases.

"The necessity for such an organization," says the administration announcement "grows out of the Governmental consolidation all over the world of buying of certain commodities into such large orders as to extend beyond the ability of any one manufacturer to supply, and the failure to co-ordinate which may effect price level and supplies to the civil population.

"The army and navy supplies of such commodities are handled by an Inter-Department Committee representing the Army, Navy, Food Administration and Federal Trade Commission. The allied supplies are handled by the various allied purchasing agencies co-ordinating through the food administration, which in this case act under a delegation of powers, set up by contracts between the United States Treasury and the various allies. The co-ordination of neutral buying is obtained through the conditions laid down in export licenses by the War Trade Board."

### 第十一 海軍ニ於テ陸軍輸送船ノ乗員ヲ供給スル件

(十月二十五日ニフォーモータ・タイムズ)

NAVY TAKES OVER ALL THE ARMY'S TRANSPORTS AND WILL

### MAN THEM WITH FIGHTING CREWS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Bluejackets will man and naval officers will command army transports hereafter. Officials believe this will insure more efficient operation of the ships, particularly in the war zone, where the strain on a crew is greatest, and so lessen the risk of destruction by submarines.

The decision to have the navy operate the transports, announced today, is believed to have been hastened by the sinking of the transport *Antilles*, which was manned by civilians. The highly trained and disciplined naval officers are regarded as far more effective than a constantly changing civilian personnel. This is regarded as particularly true of the fireroom force, upon which a ship's speed largely depends.

The manning of the transports will make necessary a larger increase in the naval personnel, and the General Board is understood to have recommended that Congress be asked in December to authorize an additional 80,000 men, 30,000 for the permanent naval forces and 50,000 for the period of the war.

With the transports turned over to the navy, it was decided to have the Shipping Board operate all cargo vessels, including those carrying supplies for the armed forces abroad. Thus was settled a question between the Navy and the Shipping Board which

began with the decision to build and commander merchant ships.

In anticipation of today's agreement, the navy has been training men especially for the transport service, and a large force is understood to be available now. Others will be trained as rapidly as possible, so that not only all existing transports can be manned but also the new ones now building. These latter have been especially designed and will be much faster than the standard cargo vessels. They are built for a speed of at least 18 knots.

The high speed will furnish one protection against submarines, but still another will be supplied in the ships themselves. They will be so constructed as to be safe against one torpedo, and it is believed that two probably would not sink them.

The manning of the transports by bluejackets will release many men for the cargo vessels operated by the Shipping Board. The crews for these ships present an even greater problem than does the personnel for the navy ships, but the Shipping Board is training large forces at several schools along the coast and expects to be able to properly man the cargo carriers as fast as they are built.

## 第十二 陸兵及海兵生命保險ノ件

### (一) 陸兵及海兵生命保險契約ノ條件制定ノ件

(十月十五日ロニホーモータ・タイムズ)

#### WAR LIFE INSURANCE UP TO THE AGE OF 65

SAMPLE OF CONTRACT CARRYING RISKS ON SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MADE PUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The conditions under which the contracts for the insurance of soldiers and sailors engaged in the war will be issued, in accordance with the War Insurance act, were explained in an official announcement issued by the Treasury Department tonight.

The contract of insurance, a specimen of which was made public by William C. De Lancy, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department. The bureau which will administer the new law, will be largely dependent for its success upon funds which bond sales of the second Liberty Loan are expected to furnish. The new law, under which the contract has been prepared is applicable to the entire naval and military establishment of the United States, including the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, naval reserves, National Guard volunteers, nurses, and any other branches serving with the army and navy. Provision is made for family allowances, for reeducation of wounded and crippled, for compensation, without

cost, in case of death or injury and for the additional protection of insurance at very small cost.

TERMS OF SPECIMEN CONTRACT.

The specimen contract made public is based on the age of 25 years, and is for \$5,000. The premium for such a contract will be \$3.30 a month. The insurance will be payable in installments of \$28.75 a month in case of death or total disability. The public is cautioned to differentiate between the premiums and the installments, in which the insurance is payable.

The table given for a \$5,000 policy begins with a monthly premium of \$3.15 at the age of 15 years, 16 years, and 17 years; increases to \$3.20 per month for the ages of 18, 19, and 20, to \$3.25 per month for the ages of 21, 22, and 23; to \$3.30 per month for the ages of 24 and 25, to \$3.35 per month for the ages of 26 and 27, to \$3.40 for the age of 28, to \$3.45 per month for the ages of 29 and 30, to \$3.50 for the age 31, with progressive increases for ages above those given. The minimum amount of insurance is \$1,000, and the maximum is \$10,000.

The insurance issued for any of the following aggregate amounts upon any one life will be converted into monthly installments of \$5.75 a month for \$1,000, \$8.63 a month for \$1,500, \$11.50 a month for \$2,000, \$14.38 a month for \$2,500, \$17.25 a

month for \$3,000, \$20.13 a month for \$3,500, \$3 a month for \$4,000, \$25.38 a month for \$4,500, \$28.75 a month for \$5,000, \$31.03 a month for \$5,500, \$34.50 a month for \$6,000, \$37.38 a month for \$6,500, \$40.25 a month for \$7,000, \$43.13 a month for \$7,500, \$46 a month for \$8,000, \$48.88 a month for \$8,500, \$51.75 a month for \$9,000, \$54.63 a month for \$9,500, and \$57.50 a month for \$10,000.

These installments will be payable during the total or permanent disability of the insured, or if death occur without such disability, for 240 months, or if death occur following such disability for a sufficient number of months to make 240 in all, including months of disability already paid for. The insurance will be issued at monthly rates for the age nearest the birthday of the insured when the insurance goes into effect, increasing annually on the anniversary of the policy to the rate for an age one year higher.

RATES FOR A \$10,000 POLICY.

The monthly rates for each age from 15 to 65 for a \$10,000 policy will be: 15, 16, and 17 years, \$6.30; 18, 19, and 20 years, \$6.40; 21, 22, and 23 years, \$6.50; 24 and 25 years, \$6.60; 26 and 27 years, \$6.70; 28 years, \$6.80; 29 and 30 years, \$6.90; 31 years, \$7; 32 years, \$7.10; 33 years, \$7.20; 34 years, \$7.30½; 35 years, \$7.40; 36 years, \$7.50; 37 years, \$7.60; 38 years, \$7.70; 39 years, \$7.90; 40 years, \$8.10; 41



years, \$8.20; 42 years, \$8.40; 43 years, \$8.70; 44 years, \$8.90; 45 years, \$9.20; 46 years, \$9.50; 47 years, \$9.90; 48 years, \$10.30; 49 years, \$10.80; 50 years, \$11.40; 55 years, \$15.30; 56 years, \$16.40; 57 years, \$17.60; 57 years, \$19; 59 years, \$20.50; 60 years, \$22.10; 61 years, 24; 62 years, 26; 63 years, 28.20; 64 years, \$30.70, and 65 years, \$33.50.

For a policy of \$1,000 the rates range from 63 cents a month for a soldier of 15 \$3.35 a month for a person of 65 years; for a policy of \$1,500 the monthly payments range from 95 cents at 15 to \$5.03 at 65; for a policy of \$2,000 the monthly payments range from \$1.26 at 15 to \$6.70 at 65, and the payments rise in steady progression until the maximum monthly payment of \$33.50 is required from a person of 65 years on a \$10,000 policy.

The insurance may be continued at these increasing term rates during the war and for not longer than five years after the war, and they may be continued without medical examination if the policy be converted into a form selected before the expiration of such five years by the insured from the forms of insurance which will be provided by the bureau, provided that premiums are paid therefor at net rates computed by the bureau according to the American experience table of mortality, and interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per annum.

(二) 陸兵海兵ニ對スル戰時保險金額二百億弗ニ上ル件  
(十一月一日ニホーモーク、タイムス)

WAR INSURANCE MAY REACH 20 BILLIONS

ACTUARY EXPECTS SOLDIER AND SAILOR POLICIES ALMOST TO EQUAL TOTAL OF CIVIL RISKS.

Measured by the readiness with which soldiers and sailors are taking advantage of its provisions, the war insurance law will be a great success in protecting the families of men who go to war, according to James D. Craig, President of the Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society of America, who in his annual address at the national convention of the society at the Hotel Astor yesterday said the total of insurance under the act would be far more than the first estimates of either insurance men or Treasury officials.

Mr. Craig, who is an actuary of the Metropolitan Life, was one of the committee of five insurance experts who aided the Government in drafting the war insurance measure. He estimated that \$20,000,000,000 of insurance probably would be taken out if the war lasts two years from last April. To give an idea of what this

means, he cited the fact that the total of life insurance now in force in this country is something like \$25,000,000,000.

Mr. Craig said the cost of the Government insurance would probably be far more than the estimates made for it, and as evidence said that the sinking of the Antilles with the loss of seventy men would cost several hundred thousand dollars under the insurance act. The measure names \$10,000 as the maximum for a soldier, and Mr. Craig said that it had been estimated in Washington that most of the soldiers would take about \$2,500 insurance. Then he added:

"In The New York Times of Oct. 24, 1917, the statement was made that twenty-seven applications had been received from members of a single company for \$10,000 each, while in The Economic World of Oct. 20, we read: 'The officers and men gathered at Camp Mile, N. Y., for example, are said to have applied for insurance virtually without a single exception, and, but for a trivial number of cases, for but maximum amount allowed, \$10,000.'

"In the Bulletin of the War Study Society of Aug. 1, 1916, it is stated that France had had \$85,000 men killed and 2,115,000 wounded in the war, of whom 634,000 are invalids, and it might be well to reflect upon the ultimate case to this Government if the war lasts long enough to cause any such losses."

Mr. Craig said the undertaking was "the largest insurance proposition ever considered." He said that while the appropriation for the first year was \$176,250,000, for the second year it would probably be \$380,000,000, this being exclusive of the \$10 a year per \$1,000 premium paid by the men insured.

"On the basis of a million men the first year, each insured for the maximum sum of \$10,000 at a premium approximating \$80, the aggregate premium would be \$80,000,000," he said. "A few years ago, before we were educated to talk in hundreds of millions and even billions, such figures would have staggered us."

He pointed to the interesting feature that under the bill the widow of a Major would receive exactly the same insurance payments as the widow of a private. Then he reviewed the features of the policy which includes both casualty and life insurance, and defended the insurance companies against the charge that they were antagonistic to the measure.

Mr. Craig criticised the measure in that it vested in the hands of the Director and the Secretary of the Treasury complete power over the whole system, comparing that with the many limits placed upon insurance companies.

"When it is considered," he said, "that an army of 2,000,000 men, insured for \$10,000 each, makes an aggregate insurance of \$20,000,000,000, and that this is three-

fourths as much as the total insurance now in force in the entire United States in all life insurance companies combined, the power vested in one or two individuals is apparent."

He also predicted that in some details, such as the allowance of \$100 a month flat for "total disability" and "helplessness" would be subject to modification in the light of experience in the administration of the measure.

"One thing stands out prominently," he said. "The importance and the indispensability of insurance have been officially recognized by the United States Government. The support of families and life insurance have been placed on the same basis as equipment, clothing, and food. It is permissible to conscript the man's resources and to take him away from home and family, but his insurability must not be destroyed. Surely we can feel proud of our business and its efficiency when, in these strenuous days of war the governing officials feel constrained to consider it just as essential as the more spectacular necessities of arms and ammunition."

He concluded by urging all of the actuaries to be at all times ready to give the Government all of their services for the success of war insurance for soldiers and sailors.

Joseph H. Woodward, Vice President of the society, who is actuary for the

New York State Industrial Commission, was also a member of the committee of five insurance men who aided for Treasury Department in preparing for war insurance.

### 第十三 雜件

#### (一) 紐育絹業協會ノ時局ニ對スル決議

○紐育絹業協會ノ時局ニ對スル決議(十二月二十六日官報) 本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリノ一昨二十四日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

紐育絹業協會ハ十二月十二日ノ役員會ニ於テ時局ハ勞働、資本、石炭及其他物資ノ儉約ヲ必要トスルヲ以テ右方針ニ依リ前記資源ヲ最少ニ消費シテ社會ニ最大ノ必要アル種類ノ織物製造ニノミ其機械ヲ用フル様操業センコトヲ會員ニ勸告スル旨ノ決議ヲ爲セリ而シテ右決議ハ此際政府ニ於テ絹織物ノ生産或ハ生絲ノ輸入ヲ制限スル等ノコトアリテハ甚タ不都合ナル旨ヲ説明シタル長文ノ理由書ト共ニ印刷サレ會員其他ニ交付サレタリ右理由書ニハ絹ハ當國ニテ既ニ日用品ト爲リテ贅澤品ト目スヘカラサルコト、軍用器及木綿織物ニ廣ク代用サレ居ルコト、毛織物ノ「ストック」ハ頗ル少量ナルカ故極力之カ節約ヲ計ラサルヘカラサルコト、棉花亦軍用トシテ有益々増大シツ、アルカ故是等ノ代用品トシテ成ルヘク多ク絹ヲ用フヘキコト、絹業工業ハ今ヤ國內産業ノ最モ重要ナルモノ一ニシテ之カ破壊ハ回復容易ナラサルコト、其經濟、財政上ニ及ホス影響大ナルコト

北米合衆國法令

九〇二

絹物製造ニ從事スル十萬ニ餘ル勞働者ノ始末ニ困ルコト、生絲ハ運搬容積大ナラサルコト、生糸ハ日本ノ主ナル輸出品ナルニ付日米國交ニ惡影響ヲ及ホスコト等ヲ擧ケ居レリ

(二) 戰時ニ於ケル米國各種製造會社ノ勃興

「第四報」

(通商公報第四七一號)  
大正六年十月三日附在シカゴ  
帝國領事來栖三郎報告

歐洲開戰以來米國ニ於テ勃興セル各種製造會社ノ資本ハ本年三月末調ニテ既ニ十二億弗以上ナリシカ更ニ本年四月ヨリ八月ニ亘ル五ヶ月中ニ新設セル石油及瓦斯會社、造船會社、染料及化學工藝品製造會社、武器製造會社ノ資本金額ヲ見ルニ實ニ七億弗以上ニ達セリ勿論各會社共悉ク事業ヲ開始セルニ非スシテ單ニ權利株ノ募集ニ止マルモノアルヘキモ兎ニ角當國企業熱ノ推移スル所其那邊ニ底止スルヤヲ知ラサラシム

今此等ノ事業ニ對スル開戰以來ノ投資額内譯ヲ示セハ左ノ如シ(單位千弗)

石油瓦斯會社	1,133,101.7
造船會社	354,164.0
染料化學及工藝品製造會社	310,670.0
武器製造會社	101,350.0

計.....1,910,186.7

尙千九百十七年三月末ト同八月末トニ於ケル各會社ノ總資本金比較(本誌第四二〇號本欄參照)左ノ如シ(單位千弗)

種別	一九一七年 八月末調	一九一七年 三月末調	增加額
石油及瓦斯會社	1,133,101.7	777,911	355,190.7
造船會社	354,164.0	147,217	206,947.0
染料及化學工藝品製造會社	310,670.0	184,131	126,539.0
武器製造會社	101,350.0	14,852	86,498.0
計	1,910,186.7	1,101,877	708,309.7

更ニ其各新設會社ニ付テ左ニ述フヘシ  
石油及瓦斯會社 米國ニ於ケル石油及瓦斯會社ノ新設増加ハ主トシテ内外ニ於ケル斯品ノ需要盛ナルト米國ニ於ケル其生産力偉大ナルコト、相俟テ原因ヲ作セルモノナリ即チ近時米國當業者ノ豫想スル所ニ據レハ本年「ガソリン」ノ生産高ハ約二十五億「ガロン」ニ達スヘク國內ノ自動車及其他ノ「エンジン」ニ消費スル分量チ二十億「ガロン」ト見積リ殘五億「ガロン」ヲ以テ聯合軍側ノ需要ニ備フヘキ豫定ナリトコトナルカ其計算ハ極メテ理由アルコト、思料セラル即チ今米國內ノ自動車數ヲ見ルニ本年一月一日調ニ於テ三百五十萬臺ナルヲ以テ一臺一ケ年ノ使用「ガソリン」チ五百「ガロン」トスレハ總量十七億五千萬「ガロン」ニ達スヘク其他ノ「エンジン」ニ使用スヘキ分量チ二億五千萬「ガロン」ト計上スルコ

北米合衆國法令

九〇三

北米合衆國法令

九〇四

ト亦當然ナリ若シ夫レ聯合軍側ニ對スル輸出ニ至リテハ露國、羅馬尼、ガリシヤ方面ヨリ  
 スル供給殆ト杜絶ノ姿ニアルヲ以テ昨年七月一日ヨリ本年五月末日ニ了ル十一月ニ既ニ  
 米國ヨリ二億二百萬「ガロン」以上ヲ輸出シ今後益々其數量ヲ増加スヘキコト明ラカナリ  
 米國竝ニ世界ニ於ケル需要ノ狀況以上ノ如クナル時ニ當リ横溢セル資本ヲ有スル米國ニ於  
 テ此種會社ノ勃興スル敢テ怪ムコトヲ須ヒサルナリ  
 今其毎年ノ投資額及新設會社ヲ舉ケレハ左ノ如シ

石油及瓦斯事業投資額表 (單位千弗)

年次	投資額	年次	投資額
一九一四年(自八月至十二月)	八、三三〇	一九一七年(自一月至八月)	五、四七五
一九一五年	八〇、三三〇		
一九一六年	四九、七四〇		一、三三〇

千九百十七年四月ヨリ八月ニ至ル新設會社表 (資本金百萬弗以上ノモノ)

會社名	設立地	資本金
セントラル、オイル、トランスポート、エシオン	テラウエヤ	五、〇〇〇
ド、デヴエロプメント會社	同	一、〇〇〇
ダ、ボネー、ランバ、エンド、オイル會社	同	一、〇〇〇
クレイト、ウエスターン、オイル、エンド、ケミカル會社	同	二、〇〇〇
ゼ、ケー、カウンティン、ファイニンガ會社	同	一、二五〇

ゼ、ケー、カウンティン、オイル、エンド、ギアス、プロダクシヨン會社	テラウエヤ	一、〇〇〇
ドナウ、オイル、エンド、レファイニンガ會社	同	二、〇〇〇
カンサスシチー、プロダクセス、オイル、エンド、レファイニンガ會社	同	一、〇〇〇
ブルイテンシヤル、オイル、コムパニー、オブ、テキサス會社	同	一、〇〇〇
トランカ、オイル、エンド、レファイニンガ會社	同	一、〇〇〇
クラウン、オイル會社	同	三、〇〇〇
アメリカン、カナデアン、オイル、エンド、ギアス會社	同	一、〇〇〇
ギアソリン、オイル、レファイニンガ會社	同	二、五〇〇
ゴーシエン、ワイオミング、ペトロリアム會社	ワイオミング	一、〇〇〇
セ、ペンリー、クレイ、オイル會社	テラウエヤ	二、〇〇〇
インターステッド、オイル、エンド、レファイニンガ會社	同	三、〇〇〇
ケンタッキ、オイル、エンド、レファイニンガ會社	同	一、〇〇〇
ロスト、シチー、オイル、エンド、ギアス會社	同	一、五〇〇
ミッドランド、オイル、ギアス、エンド、レファイニンガ會社	イリノイ	一、〇〇〇
モース會社	テラウエヤ	二、〇〇〇
モリソン、オイル會社	ワイオミング	二、〇〇〇
ノース、アメリカン、オイル會社	テラウエヤ	一、二五〇
オイル、エンド、ギアス、ユニテリテース會社	同	二、五〇〇

北米合衆國法令

九〇五



北米合衆國法令

コステン會社	同	テラウエヤー	三二、〇〇〇
グロップ、オイル會社	同	同	三、〇〇〇
ハイモ、クリップ、オイル會社	同	同	三、〇〇〇
ハーヴェン、マイヤー、シーマンズ、オイル會社	同	同	一〇、〇〇〇
ハイ、クラヴィター、オイル會社	同	同	三、〇〇〇
インデペンデント、アメリカン、オイル	同	同	一五、〇〇〇
サルフアー會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
インターナショナル、サイザル、エンド、ペトロリアム會社	同	同	四、〇〇〇
カイキー、オイル會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
レオナード、ペトロリアム會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
メリー、オイル、エンド、レファイニング會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
モントル、オイル、エンド、レファイニング會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
オクラホマ、コンソリデーテッド、プロデュースング、	同	同	五、〇〇〇
エンド、レファイニング會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
ペン、ヨーク、ギアス、エンド、オイル會社	同	同	三、〇〇〇
クイン、オイル會社	同	同	五、〇〇〇
スタンダード、アスハルト、エンド、レファイニング會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
ステーツ、オイル會社	同	同	三、〇〇〇
エーナイテッド、オイル、エンド、フィール會社	同	同	一、五〇〇
エートナ、レファイニング會社	同	同	一、五〇〇

アライス、オイル、エンド、ギアス會社	同	テラウエヤー	一、〇〇〇
バファロー、オイル、レファイニング會社	同	同	一五、〇〇〇
ベル、カロンク、オイル會社	同	同	二五、〇〇〇
カメロン、レファイニング會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
コロンビヤン、ペトロリアム會社	同	同	五、〇〇〇
グレートロック、ビッグ、マッデト、オイル會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
ケンタッキー、エスチル、オイル會社	同	同	三、〇〇〇
リンコーン、オイル、エンド、ギアス會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
ラーカッド、プロデュース會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
マイダス、オイル會社	同	同	二、五〇〇
マーヒー、ワイオミング、オイル會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
マゼスチック、オイル會社	同	同	三、〇〇〇
ミッド、ステーツ、オイル、エンド、ギアス會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
ニユー、ヨーク、チャイノ、ヴァレ、オイル、シンダケート	同	同	二、〇〇〇
ペン、カンサス、オイル會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
サンミース、オイル會社	同	同	五、〇〇〇
ソマーセット、オイル會社	同	同	二、〇〇〇
セタ、オイル會社	同	同	二、〇〇〇

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トラヴァイス、オイル會社	九一〇	テラウエヤー	一五、〇〇〇
テル、オイル、エンド、ギアス會社	同	同	一、五〇〇
ユイナイテッド、ペーシン、プロデュースング、エンド、	同	同	三、〇〇〇
レフアイニンク會社	同	同	一、〇〇〇
ユイナイテッド、ステーツ、ペトロリアム、	同	同	一、〇〇〇
コムパニー、オブ、キューバ	同	同	一、五〇〇
グイグトル、オイル會社	同	同	二、〇〇〇
ウエスタイン、アルコール、レフアイニンク會社	同	同	二、〇〇〇

造船會社 十月二十六日米國船舶局ノ發表セル統計ニ據レハ大西洋方面ニ於テ各種ノ輸送ニ從事スル船舶ハ其總噸數二千五百五十萬噸ニシテ其内英國船ハ約五割三分ヲ占メ米國船ハ僅ニ八分以内ニシテ其總噸數ハ二百萬噸ニ過キス而シテ此以外ニ尙外國貿易ニ使用シ得ヘキ船舶ノ總噸數八十七萬三千五百九十九噸及開戦ト同時ニ獨、墺兩國船ノ沒收セルモノ其總噸數七十萬二千八百八十五噸ヲ加フル時ハ三百五十七萬千六百四十四噸ニシテ其總噸數ハ五百七十五隻ナリ然ルニ同局ハ昨年秋季ヲ以テ之レヲ増加シテ千六百一十一隻、總噸數九百十九萬五千六百四十四噸ニ達セシムヘキ計畫ナリト云フ今其内譯ヲ示セハ左ノ如シ

大洋ニ使用シヘキ船舶表	隻數	總噸數
本來ノ米國船	四六	二、八七、三五九
獨、墺兩國船ノ沒收セルモノ	二七	七〇〇、二八五
建造中ノ鋼鐵船	四〇〇	二、五〇〇、〇〇〇

其他

計	三、一四、〇〇〇
其他	九、一五、六四四

米國ノ造船方針以上ノ如クナルニ加ヘ之レカ材料トシテ鋼鐵及木材豊富ナルト同時ニ資本ノ海外投資モ意ノ如クナラス却テ國內ニ其事業ヲ求メントスルノ狀況ナルヲ以テ本年三月末ニ於テ新設會社ノ資本一億四千九百九十九萬七千弗ノモノ僅ニ五ヶ月後ノ八月末調ニ據レハ既ニ其約ニ倍半ノ高額ニ達シツ、アリ今歐洲開戦以來ノ毎年ノ本業投資額及本年四月ヨリ八月マテノ新設會社ヲ擧ケレハ左ノ如シ

造船業投資額表 (單位千弗)

年次	資本金額	年次	資本金額
一九一四年 (自八月至十二月)	一、八四四	一九一七年 (自一月至八月)	二、五二二
一九一五年	七、六六二	計	三、五四二、六四
一九一六年	九、四四六		

千九百十七年四月ヨリ八月ニ至ル新設會社表 (資本金百萬弗以上ノモノ)

會社名	設立地	資本金
ダツケット、ステームシップ會社	紐育	一、〇〇〇
フレンチ、オヴァーシーズ會社	同	一、〇〇〇
ユイナイテッド、ステーツ、マリタイム會社	テラウエヤー	二、五〇〇
ハイジ、ナヴィゲーション會社	同	一、〇〇〇
北米合衆國法令		九一一



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ナショナル、シッピング会社	デラウェア	一、〇〇〇
アングル、アメリカン、シッピング会社	同	一、〇〇〇
ニュー、ロンドン、シッピング会社	同	一、〇〇〇
ドナー、シッピング会社	同	一、〇〇〇
シンクレヤー、ナヴィゲーション会社	同	五、〇〇〇
ローヤル、アロト、ステームシップ会社	同	一、〇〇〇
メキシカン、ガルフ、ステームシップ会社	同	二、〇〇〇
フェアラル、シッピング会社	同	五、〇〇〇
ホルデイン、エヴァンス、ステームシップ会社	同	一、〇〇〇
インペリアル、シッピング会社	同	二、〇〇〇
インターナショナル、シッピング会社	同	一、〇〇〇
マリオン、エンジニヤリング会社	同	一、〇〇〇
マリオン、セーフティ、アップライヤンス会社	同	一、〇〇〇
セ、マリーチヤント、サブマリナーン会社	メーン	一、〇〇〇
ニュー、ジャージー、シッピング会社	デラウェア	一、〇〇〇
ニュー、ヨーク、ドライ、ドック、エンド、シッピング	同	一、〇〇〇
ストラクシオン会社	同	一、〇〇〇
サットン、シッピング会社	同	一、〇〇〇
タスカン、ステームシップ会社	同	一、〇〇〇
アメリカン、イタリヤン、ステームシップ会社	同	三、〇〇〇

ゼ、フェルナンデナ、シッピング会社	デラウェア	一、〇〇〇
ドライ、ドック会社	同	一、〇〇〇
グレート、イースター、シッピング会社	同	三、〇〇〇
エンド、ドライ、ドック会社	同	一、五〇〇
ケル、ステームシップ会社	同	一、五〇〇
カンサス、ユター、コンソリデテッド、オイル会社	同	三、〇〇〇
リバー、シッピング会社	同	二、五〇〇
マリーチヤント、シッピング会社	同	二、〇〇〇
ニューバー、シッピング会社	同	三、〇〇〇
ホエニック、シッピング会社	同	二、〇〇〇
シープリー、エンジン、エンド、シッピング会社	同	一、〇〇〇
トランスアトランチック、シッピング会社	同	二、五〇〇
エンド、ランパー会社	同	一、〇〇〇
アンプロ、シッピング会社	同	一、〇〇〇
バーバー、ステームシップ会社	紐育	一、〇〇〇
フェアラル、シッピング会社	ニュー、ジャージー	三、〇〇〇
ホーリーウッド、シッピング会社	カリフォルニア	一、五〇〇
ライノド、ナヴィゲーション会社	紐育	一、〇〇〇
カイルド、ドミニカン、シッピング会社	ヴァージニア	一、〇〇〇
エーヤクラフト、マニファクチャリング会社	デラウェア	一、八〇〇
パイン会社	同	一、八〇〇

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パシフィック、トランスポート會社	デラウエヤー	九一四
ユーナイテッド、ステーツ、ナヴィゲーション會社	同	一、〇〇〇
アメリカン、イタリヤン、コムマーシャル會社	同	一、〇〇〇
シチー、オブ、ヒアル會社	同	二、〇〇〇
モホーラ、ナヴィゲーション會社	同	一、〇〇〇
パシフィック、コースト、シップビルディング會社	同	三、〇〇〇
ユー、エス、エンド、キューバン、アライド、	カリフォルニヤ	五、〇〇〇
ウオクス、エンジニヤリング會社	デラウエヤー	五、〇〇〇

染料及化學工藝品製造會社 米國ノ染料及化學工藝品製造業ヲ觀ルニ歐洲開戦以前既ニ其發達ノ見ルヘキモノアリシモ尙米國內地ノ需要ニ對シ外國品八割、内地製二割ノ比ヲ以テ供給シツ、アリ而シテ米國製品ノ外國輸出貿易ノ狀況ヲ觀ルニ千九百十四年度(自千九百十三年七月一日至千九百十四年六月三十日)ニハ二千七百萬弗以上ノ輸出アリシカ開戦後ノ千九百十六年度ニハ一億二千四百萬弗以上ニ達シ更ニ千九百十七年度ニハ一億八千七百萬弗ヲ超ユルニ至リ以テ米國輸出貨物ノ主要ノ地位ヲ占ムルニ至レリ而シテ之レト同時ニ原料品ノ輸入貿易亦極メテ旺盛ニシテ千九百十五年度ニハ約七千九百萬弗ナリシモ翌年度ニハ一億九百萬弗以上ニ及ヒ本年度ニ至リテハ一億二千四百萬弗ヲ出ツルニ至レリ而シテ又酸類ノ約五千四百萬弗、ハ千九百十七年度ニ於ケル價格ニシテ以下之レト同シ)染料ノ約千百萬弗、曹達ノ約千八百萬弗ハ化學品ノ主ナル輸出貨物ニシテ染料ノ如キモ漸次獨逸品

ニ代ルヘキモノヲ製造シツ、アリ改ニ從來染料ニ對スル高率關稅賦課ニ反對シ來リタル當國織物業者中ニハ却テ政府力其幼稚ナル米國ノ化學工藝品事業保護ノ爲メニ染料ニ對スル重稅ヲ課スルノ至當ナルコトヲ主張スルモノアルニ至レリ今開戦後ノ毎年ノ投資額及新設會社ヲ左ニ掲クヘシ

染料及化學工藝品製造業投資額表 (單位千弗)

年次	資本金額	年次	資本金額
一九一五年	五、五五	一九一七年(自一月)	六五、八六一
一九一六年	九、二四	計	二三〇、六七〇

千九百十七年四月ヨリ七月ニ至ル新設會社表 (資本金百萬弗以上ノモノ)

會社名	設立地	資本金
フレンチ、メヂシヤル會社	紐育	一、〇〇〇
オゾーナル、ケミカル會社	デラウエヤー	一、〇〇〇
ユーナイテッド、ケミカル、エンド、オルガニツク、	同	二、二七〇
プロダクツ會社	同	二、〇〇〇
イースターン、アニリン、エンド、ケミカル會社	同	一〇、〇〇〇
ゼ、インターナショナル、アツシエーテッド、	紐育	二、五〇〇
フアーマシスツ會社	同	一、〇〇〇
ケロック、プロダクツ會社	デラウエヤー	一、〇〇〇
アドヴァンス、ケミカル會社	同	一、〇〇〇
グレート、ウユスト、ボッタシ會社	同	一、〇〇〇

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九一六

年次	資本金額	年次	資本金額
一九一五年	八三、三五	一九一七年	六、七九
一九一六年	五、二二	計	110,115

武器製造業投資額表 (單位千弗)

武器製造會社 本年三月末調ニ據レハ新設武器製造會社ノ資本金額ハ約一億四千萬弗ナリシカ八月末調ニ於テハ更ニ約六千三百萬弗ノ増加ヲ見ルニ至レリ而シテ其重ナル會社ハ飛行機及飛行船ノ製造ニ關スルモノニシテ是レ米國カ歐洲大戰ニ參加シタル以來直接其必要ニ迫リ來リタルト同時ニ米國郵便事務局ハ議會ニ對シテ飛行機ヲ郵便物ノ遞送ニ使用スルノ議ヲ提出シ其經費十萬弗ノ講求ヲ爲スニ至リ世論亦之レヲ迎ヘツ、アリ

今左ニ開戦以來ノ毎年ノ投資額及新設會社ヲ示スヘシ

千九百十七年四月ヨリ八月ニ至ル新設會社表 (資本金百萬弗以上ノモノ)

セントラル、シップビルデング、エンド、エーロ會社	アラウエヤー	一、五〇〇
ユーナイテッド、エーロプレーンズ會社	同	一、〇〇〇
エー、エフ、バール、エーリアル、ナヴィゲーション會社	同	一、〇〇〇
ユーナイテッド、ステーツ、エーヤクラフト會社	同	五、〇〇〇
アメリカン、ユーボート、エンド、アトムス會社	同	三、〇〇〇
エーロクロイザー、コーボレーション、オプアメリカ	同	一、〇〇〇
エー、エス、エーロプレーン、コーオボレーション	同	一、〇〇〇
オプ、アメリカ	同	五、〇〇〇
エーリアル、ロータリーエンジン會社	同	一、〇〇〇
ミルス、エーロプレーン會社	同	一、〇〇〇
ウオールド、エーロプレーン會社	紐育	一、〇〇〇
アメリカン、シエル會社	アラウエヤー	三、〇〇〇
カーチス、エンジュニヤリング會社	同	一、〇〇〇
グラルト、ハヘモンド、マニファクチュアヤリング會社	同	二、五〇〇
インターナショナル、ステール、エンド、オールドナンス會社	同	三、〇〇〇
リバーテ、エーヤクラフト會社	同	一、五〇〇
エー、エス、エーヤプレーン、エンド、エンジン會社	同	一、五〇〇

(三) 米國ニ於ケル東洋貿易獎勵

(通商公報第四七五號)

(大正六年十月十日附在米桑港帝國總領事埴原正直報告)

十月九日當地發行「クロニクル」紙ニ今回桑港商業會議所外國貿易部ハ「米國東洋貿易獎勵ノ急務」ト題シ普ク印刷物ヲ頒布シテ曰ク世界大戰終熄ノ後ニハ必ズ世界的大商戰到來スヘク此商戰ニ對シ今日ヨリ準備ヲナス國民ハ能ク之レカ勝者タルヘシ日本ハ明カニ戰後ニ於ケル世界商業ノ大半ヲ支配セントノ希望ヲ有セリ日本ハ最初ヨリ世界大戰ニ加入シ而シテ今日迄ニ僅ニ九隻ノ商船(此噸數三萬千九百四噸)ヲ失ヒタルニモ拘ハラズ米國ハ參戰僅ニ數月ヲ出テスシテ二十隻ノ商船(此總噸數五萬九千二百五十六噸)ヲ失ヘリ日本ハ務メテ船腹ヲ保存シ又米國ヨリ供給スル材料ヲ以テ盛ニ新船ヲ建造シツ、アリ米國ハ戰爭以來現ニ我方國ニ於テ建造中ナル商船全體ノ價格以上ノ金額ヲ船賃トシテ日本ノ船主ニ仕拂ヒタリ戰爭以後米國ニハ幾多ノ工場設立セラレタルカ若シ米國カ此際速ニ新市場ヲ開拓シ舊市場ヲ培養スルニ非サレハ此等新興工場ノ生産品ニ對シ其販路ヲ求ムルコト能ハサルニ至ルヘシ幸ニ米國ハマニラヲ根據地トシ廣ク東洋ノ市場ヲ相手トスル上ニ於テ英、佛、獨ノ諸輸出國ヨリ遙ニ便宜ノ地位ニ立テリマニラヲ中心トシテ三千哩ノ半徑ヲ以テ圓形ヲ畫ケハ世界人口ノ八割ヲ占ムル各國ヲ悉ク此圓形内ニ包容シ得ヘク而シテ桑港ハマニラヲ去ル九千哩ノ距離ニ在リリバプール、香港間及香港マニラ間ノ距離ヲ比較スレハ其差實ニ三

千四百三十哩ニシテ半航海ニテ十二日往復ニテ二十四日ノ相違アリ即チ桑港、マニラ間ノ航海ハ一年約六回ナルニリバプール香港間ノ航海ハ僅ニ一年四回ニ止ル  
 千九百十四年中日本ノ支那、佛領印度支那、印度、蘭領東印度及暹羅諸國ニ對スル輸出品ハ此等諸國輸入品全體ノ八分一厘即チ九千七百六十三萬七千五百八十九弗ヲ占ムルニモ拘ハラズ米國ノ輸出品ハ此等諸國輸入品全體ノ三分九厘即チ四千九百九十萬六千弗ヲ計上スルニ過キス又同年中日本ノ海外輸出總額二億九千五百十萬四千六百六十一弗ニシテ米國ハ二十一億千三百六十二萬四千五百弗ナレハ米國ノ此等諸國ニ對スル輸出品ハ總輸出高ノ二分三厘ナルニ日本ノ其ハ總輸出高ノ三割三分一厘ニ當ル  
 夫レバルボアノ太平洋發見ヲシテ無意味ニ終ラシメントスレハ則チ止ム然ラサレハ之レヲ利用シテ我生産品ニ對シ此際東洋方面ニ廣大ナル市場ヲ發見スルコト必要ナルヘク若シ之レヲ等閑ニ附スルニ於テハ英、佛、伊、獨、澳、日本及其他交戰各國將來平和ヲ締結シ轉シテ商戰ニ移リ互ニ鎬ヲ削ルノ時ニ當リ我方國ハ産業上ノ恐慌ヲ起シ多數ノ勞働者ハ其職ヲ得サルニ至ルシ



獨逸國法令

### 獨逸國法令

#### 第一 封鎖區域變更ニ關スル件

##### (一) 十一月二十二日附封鎖區域擴張宣言譯文

○獨逸封鎖區域變更(十二月十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ獨逸政府ノ依頼ニ基キ在本邦瑞西國公使ヨリ去月二十四日附ヲ以テ左ノ通外務大臣ニ通牒アリ尙ホ公使ヨリ本月三日附ヲ以テ奧地利洪牙利國政府亦獨逸國政府ノ該措置ニ參加シタル旨追報アリタリ

封鎖區域ニ關スル千九百十七年一月三十一日附獨逸宣言ノ追加トシテ千九百十七年十一月二十二日以降右宣言ノ規定ヲ補足スル爲封鎖區域ヲ左記範圍ニ擴張ス

#### 第一

(一) 英國ノ周圍ニ於ケル封鎖區域

英國及佛國ヲ包圍スル封鎖區域ノ境界線ハ和蘭、白耳義國境ノ海岸點ニ起リ

北緯	五十一度三十五分	東經	二度五十七分
北緯	五十二度二分	東經	三度五十二分
北緯	五十二度二十八分	東經	四度二十二分
北緯	五十二度四十分	東經	四度二十五分
北緯	五十二度四十分	東經	三度四十分

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北緯 五十四度四十五分 東經 三度四十分  
 北緯 五十五度十分 東經 四度零分  
 北緯 五十六度零分 東經 四度零分  
 北緯 五十六度零分 東經 四度零分  
 北緯 五十六度零分 東經 四度五十分

ノ諸點ヲ通過シ此點ヨリウチレ燈臺ヲ去ル十海里ノ點ニ至ル迄ハ東經四度五十分ノ線ニ沿ヒ夫ヨリウチレ燈臺ノ西方十海里ノ半弧線ヲ經テ該燈臺ヨリ北緯六十二度零分、東經零度零分ノ點マテ引キタル直線ト交叉スル點ニ至リ其點ヨリ更ニ北緯六十二度零分、東經零度零分、北緯六十二度零分、西經五度零分ノ諸點ヲ經テフエーリユー群島ノ南端ヨリ南方三海里ノ點ニ至リ又此ノ點ヨリ

北緯 六十二度零分 西經 十度零分  
 北緯 六十一度零分 西經 十五度零分  
 北緯 五十七度零分 西經 三十度零分  
 北緯 四十七度零分 西經 三十度零分  
 北緯 四十三度零分 西經 十五度零分

ニ至リ夫ヨリ北緯四十三度ノ平行線ニ沿ヒテ西班牙海岸ヨリ二十海里ノ點ニ達シ其所ヨリ西班牙北海岸ヨリ二十海里隔リタル線ニ沿ヒテ西班牙、佛蘭西ノ國境ニ至ルモノトス  
 (二) アゾールス群島ニ於ケル敵前進根據地周圍ノ新封鎖區域本境界線ハ北緯三十九度零分西經十七度零分ニ起リ

北緯 四十四度零分 西經 二十七度四十五分  
 北緯 四十四度零分 西經 三十四度零分  
 北緯 四十二度三十分 西經 三十七度零分  
 北緯 三十七度零分 西經 三十七度零分  
 北緯 三十度零分 西經 二十六度零分

(三) 地中海封鎖區域  
 地中海ニ於ケル今日マテ自由ニ通航セシメタル水道ハ今後之ヲ封鎖區域内ニ包含セシム

第二

今日迄封鎖區域ニ屬シタル左記海上區域内ニ於テ封鎖ニ關スル軍事上ノ措置ヲ適用セサルコトハ千九百十八年一月一日以後之ヲ保障ス  
 一、北緯 五十二度四十分 東經 四度零分  
 北緯 五十二度四十分 東經 三度四十分  
 北緯 五十四度四十五分 東經 三度四十分  
 北緯 五十五度十分 東經 四度零分

ナル諸點ノ間ニ在ル區域  
 二、和蘭、白耳義國境ノ海岸點北緯五十一度三十五分、東經二度五十七分ノ點竝該點ト北緯五十二度二分、東經三度五十二分ノ點トヲ接續スル直線カ今日迄封鎖區域タリシ和蘭

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海岸前面ノ區域ノ東方境界線ト相交又スル點トノ間ニ在ル區域

九二四

第三

中立國船舶或ハ白耳義人救濟委員ニ屬スル本宣言公布ノ際アゾールス群島新封鎖區域内ノ諸港及希臘諸港内ニ在ルモノハ十一月二十九日マテニ其ノ地ヲ去リ且自由地帯ニ達スル最短航路ヲ取ルトキハ封鎖區域ニ關スル軍事上ノ措置ヲ受クルコトナクシテ前記諸港ヲ出帆スルコトヲ得中立國船舶及白耳義人救濟委員ニ屬スル船舶ニシテ封鎖區域ノ變更ヲ知ラス又ハ知ルコト能ハスシテ新封鎖域内ニ到達シタル場合ニ於テハ之ニ對シテ充分ノ期間封鎖區域ニ關スル軍事上ノ措置ヲ適用セサル様取計ヘリ  
本宣言ハ一切ノ可能ナル方法ニ依リ之ヲ中立國航海ニ通告シ其航路ヲ變更セシメラレンコトヲ希望ス

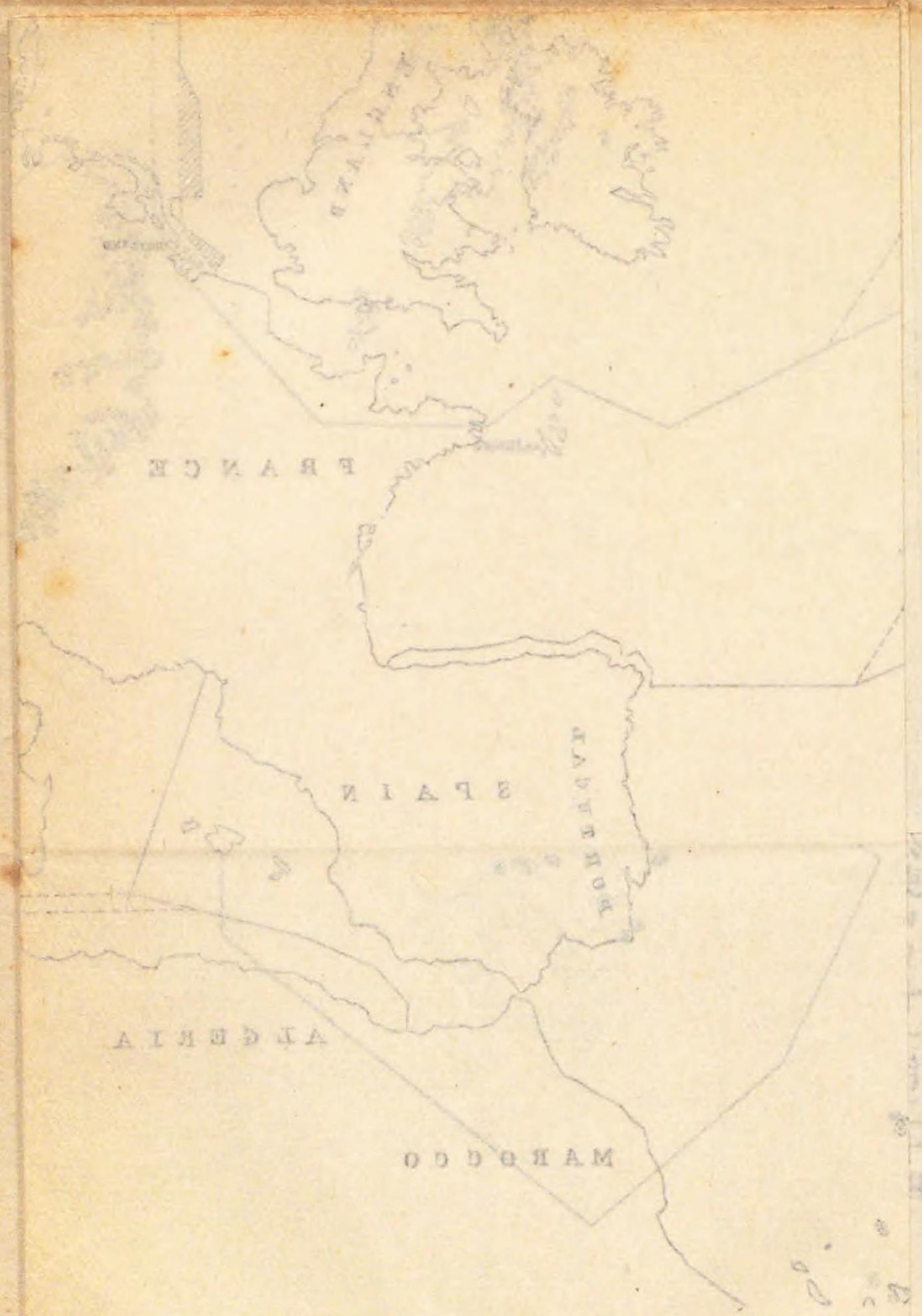
千九百十七年十一月二十二日

伯林ニ於テ

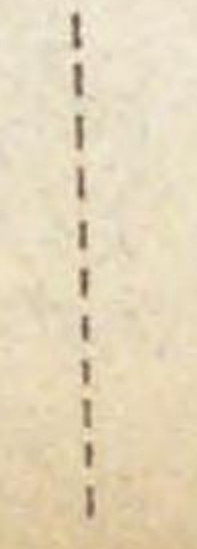
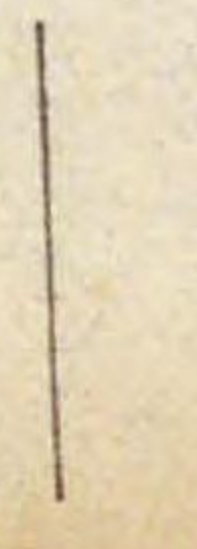
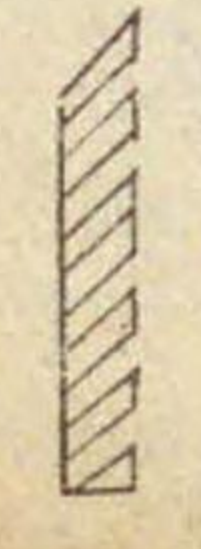
編者曰ク後ニ送附シ來リタル獨逸原文ニ依レハ上記譯文及佛文中ニハ「(一)アゾールス群島ニ於ケル敵前進根據地周圍ノ新封鎖」中「北緯三十度零分、西經二十六度零分」ノ次ニ左ノ一行ヲ脱セリ

北緯 三十四度零分

西經 二十度零分







封鎖区域ニ關スル軍事上ノ措置ヲ適用セザルコトハ  
 十九百十八年一月一日以降保障スト宣言セル限界

大正六年十一月二十日ヨリ實施セル封鎖区域限界

旧封鎖区域限界





大正六年一月一日に於て  
陸軍省所屬の陸軍省大體部  
海軍省大體部  
大正六年一月一日に於て  
陸軍省所屬の陸軍省大體部  
海軍省大體部

西海軍省所屬



(二) 右ニ關シ在本邦瑞西國公使ヨリ十一月二十四  
日附ヲ以テ通牒シ來レル佛譯文

Tokyo, le 24 Novembre 1917.

Monsieur le Vicomte,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de Votre Excellence que je viens de recevoir le télégramme suivant de mon Gouvernement :

Berne : 21.11.17.

Notre Gouvernement allemand vous prie de communiquer à votre Gouvernement japonais la note suivante.

Supplément à déclaration allemande du 31 Janvier 1917 concernant la zone bloquée.

I. A partir du 22 Novembre 1917 zone bloquée sera étendue dans limites suivantes pour compléter disposition de déclaration 31 Janvier.

(1). Zone bloquée autour de l'Angleterre.

La limite de zone bloquée entourant Angleterre et France passe à partir du point extrême de frontière territoriale Hollando-Belge par les points 51 degrés 35 minutes Nord, 2 degrés 57 minutes Est, 52 degrés 2 minutes Nord, 3 degrés 52 minutes Est, 52 degrés 28 minutes Nord, 4 degrés 22

minutes Est, 52 degrés 40 minutes Nord, 4 degrés 25 minutes Est, 52 degrés 40 minutes Nord, 3 degrés 40 minutes Est, 54 degrés 45 minutes Nord, 3 degrés 40 minutes Est, 55 degrés 10 minutes Nord, 4 degrés zéro minutes Est, 56 degrés zéro minutes Nord, 4 degrés 50 minutes Est, à partir de la elle suit méridien 4 degrés 50 minutes Est, jusqu'au point qui se trouve à 10 milles marine du phare d'Utsire et ensuite s'étend en demi cercle à 10 milles à l'Ouest dudit phare jusqu'au point où elle croise la ligne droite allant du phare d'Utsire au point 62 degrés zéro minute Nord, zéro degré zéro minute Est, et de ce point par les points 62 degrés zéro minute Nord, zéro degré zéro minute Est, de longitude et 62 degrés zéro minute Nord, 5 degrés zéro minute Ouest jusqu'à un point situé à 3 milles marins au Sud de pointe Sud des îles Faroer, de la par 62 degrés zéro minute Nord, 10 degrés zéro minute Ouest à 61 degrés zéro minute Nord, 15 degrés zéro minute Ouest et 57 degrés zéro minute Nord, 30 degrés zéro minute Ouest, 47 degrés zéro minute Nord, 30 degrés zéro minute Ouest, 43 degrés zéro minute Nord, 15 degrés zéro minute Ouest, puis en suivant le parallèle de latitude 43 degrés Nord jusqu'à un point situé à 20 milles marins de la côte Espagnole et suit alors une ligne distante de 20 milles

de côte septentrionale Espagnole jusqu'à frontière Franco-Espagnole.

(2). Nouvelle zone bloquée autour du point d'appui Ennemi des acores.

La limite suite les points suivants de 39 degrés zéro minute Nord, 17 degrés zéro minute Ouest, à 44 degrés zéro minute Nord, 27 degrés 45 minutes Ouest et 44 degrés zéro minute Nord, 34 degrés zéro minute Ouest, 42 degrés 30 minutes Nord, 37 degrés zéro minute Ouest, 37 degrés zéro minute Nord, 37 degrés zéro minute Ouest, 30 degrés zéro minute Nord, 26 degrés zéro minute Ouest, pour revenir au point de départ.

(3). Zone bloquée dans Méditerranée.

Le canal laissé libre jusqu'à présent dans Méditerranée sera compris dans zone bloquée.

II. Des sûretés contre le application des mesures militaires ordonnées pour zone bloquée dans les zones marines désignées plus bas et appartenant jusqu'à présent à zone bloquée ne peuvent être garanties qu'à partir du premier Janvier 1918.

(1). Zone se trouvant entre les points 52 degrés 40 minutes Nord, 4 degrés zéro minute Est, 52 degrés 40 minutes Nord, 3 degrés 40 minutes Est, 54 degrés 45 minutes Nord, 3 degrés 40 minutes Est et 55 degrés 10 minutes Nord, 4

degrés zéro minute Est.

(2). Zone se trouvant entre le point extrême de frontière territoriale Hollando-Belge point 51 degés 35 minutes Nord, 2 degrés 57 minutes Est et le point d'intersection de ligne droite reliant le point qui vient d'être mentionné et le point 52 degrés 2 minute Nord, 3 degrés 52 minutes Est avec la ligne formée par la limite orientale de la zone jusqu'à présent bloquée qui se trouve devant la côte Hollandaise.

III. Des bateaux neutres ou appartenant à commission de secours aux Belges qui au moment de publication de cette déclaration se trouvent dans des ports compris dans nouvelle zone bloquée des Acores et dans ports Grèce peuvent encore quitter ces regions sans se voir appliquer les mesures militaires ordonnées pour zone bloquée s'ils peuvent partir jusqu'au 29 Novembre et s'ils peuvent le plus court chemin pour arriver dans regions libres.

Il a été pourvu à ce que mesures militaires ordonnées pour zone bloquée ne soient pas appliquées aux bateaux neutres et appartenant à commission de secours aux Belges pendant un délai amplement suffisant s'ils parviennent dans zone nouvellement bloquée sans avoir eu ou pu avoir connaissance de la présente extension du blocus.

Il est vivement conseillé d'avertir par tous moyens disponibles la navigation neutre et détourner.

Berlin 22 Novembre 1917.

Fin de déclaration numero soixante.

Departement Politique Suisse.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Vicomte, les assurances de ma plus haute considération.

Le Ministre de Suisse:

(Signed) F. DE SAIRS.

Tokyo, le 3 Décembre 1917.

Monsieur le Vicomte,

Pour faire suite à ma Note du 24 du mois dernier, j'ai l'honneur d'informer Votre Excellence que je viens de recevoir de mon Gouvernement le télégramme de la teneur suivante: "Par Note vingthuit Novembre, remise notre ministre. Vienne, Autriche-Hongrie accède dispositions allemandes sur extension Blocus maritime."

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Vicomte, les nouvelles assurances de ma plus haute

獨逸國法令

九二九

considération.

(Signed)

F. DE SALIS.

(三) 右ニ關スル原文

ERGÄNZUNG ZUR DEUTSCHEN SPERRGEBIETSERKLÄRUNG  
VOM 31. JANUAR 1917.

I. In Ergänzung der Sperrgebietserklärung vom 31. Januar 1917 wird vom 22. November 1917 ab das Sperrgebiet innerhalb der nachstehend angegebenen Grenzen erweitert.

1/. Sperrgebiete um England: Die Grenze des Sperrgebiets um England und Frankreich verläuft vom Endpunkte der belgisch-hollaendischen Landgrenze ueber den Punkt

Nach	51°	35'	N	2°	57'	0
„	52°	2'	N	3°	52'	0
„	52°	28'	N	4°	22'	0
„	52°	40'	N	4°	25'	0
„	52°	40'	N	3°	40'	0
„	54°	45'	N	3°	40'	0

nach ..... 55° 10' N 4° 0' 0

„ ..... 56° 0' N 4° 0' 0

„ ..... 56° 0' N 4° 50' 0

weiter von dort auf dem Laengengrade 4° 50' 0 entlang bis zu einem Punkte in 10 sm Abstand von Utsire Leuchtturm ab, dann auf einem Kreise in 10 sm Abstand westlich um dem genannten Leuchtturm herum bis zum Schnittpunkte der Verbindungslinie Utsire Leuchtturm mit dem Punkte

von diesem Schnittpunkt ueber die Punkte	62°	0'	N	0°	0'	0 Laenge
und .....	62°	0'	N	5°	0'	W
zu einem Punkt 3 sm suedlich der Suedspitze der Faroer, von dort ueber	62°	0'	N	10°	0'	W
nach .....	61°	0'	N	15°	0'	W
„ .....	57°	0'	N	30°	0'	W
„ .....	47°	0'	N	30°	0'	W
„ .....	43°	0'	N	15°	0'	W

dann auf dem Breitengrade 43° N entlang bis zu einem Punkt in 20 sm Abstand

von der spanischen Kueste und in 20 sm Abstand entlang der spanischen Nordkueste bis zur franzoesisch-spanischen Grenze.

2/. *Neues Sperrgebiet um den feindlichen Stuetzpunkt auf den Azoren:*

Die Grenze verlaeuft ueber folgende Punkte:

Von	39°	0'	N	17°	0'	W
nach	44°	0'	N	27°	45'	W
"	44°	0'	N	34°	0'	W
"	42°	30'	N	37°	0'	W
"	37°	0'	N	37°	0'	W
"	30°	0'	N	26°	0'	W
"	34°	0'	N	20°	0'	W

nach dem Anfangspunkt zurueck.

3/. *Sperrgebiet im Mittelmeer:* Der im Mittelmeer bisher freigelassene Kanal wird in das Sperrgebiet eingeschlossen.

II. Sicherheit gegen Anwendung des fuer das Sperrgebiet angeordneten militaerischen Verfahrens in den nachfolgend naeher bezeichneten bisher zum Sperrgebiet gehoerenden Gebietsteilen kann erst vom 1, Januar 1918 ab gewaehrleistet werden:

1/. Gebiet zwischen:

Punkt	52°	40'	N	4°	0'	0
"	52°	40'	N	3°	40'	0
"	54°	45'	N	3°	40'	0 und
"	55°	10'	N	4°	0'	0

2/. Gebiet zwischen: dem Endpunkt der belgisch-hollaendischen Landgrenze, dem Schnittpunkt der Verbindungslinie zwischen dem zuletzt genannten Punkte und dem

Punkt	52°	2'	N	3°	52'	0
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mit der bisher gueltigen oestlichen Sperrgebietsgrenze vor der hollaendischen Kueste.

III. Neutrale Schiffe und Schiffe der belgischen Unterstuetzungskommission, die zur Zeit der Veroeffentlichung dieser Erklaerung in Haefen innerhalb des neuen Sperrgebietsteiles um die Azoren und in griechischen Haefen liegen, koennen diese Gebiete noch verlassen, ohne dass das fuer das Sperrgebiet angeordnete militaerische Verfahren Anwendung findet, wenn sie bis 29. November aus laufen und den kuerzesten Weg in freies Gebiet nehmen.

Es ist Vorsorge getroffen, dass gegen neutrale Schiffe und Schiffe der belgischen Unterstuetzungskommission innerhalb voellig ausreichender Schonfristen das fuer das

Spergebiet angeordnete militaerische Verfahren keine Anwendung findet, wenn sie in die neuerklaerten Spergebietstelle geraten, ohne dass sie Kenntniss der vorliegenden Erweiterungen haben oder haben erhalten koennen.

Es wird dringend geraten, die neutrale Schifffahrt mit allen verfügbaren Mitteln zu warnen und umzuleiten.

Berlin, den 22, November 1917.

## 第二 獨逸宰相ノ佛國ノ征服意圖摘發ニ關スル事項

(外事彙報大正六年第十號)

### (一) 佛國ノ征服意圖ニ關スル獨逸宰相ノ陳述

(一九一七年八月一日「ル・タン」所載)

獨逸宰相ミハエリスハ七月二十八日夜諸新聞代表員ヲ召集シ次ノ陳述ヲ爲シタリ  
『余カ諸君ヲ招請シタルハ余カ新ニ現職ニ就ケル時ニ當リ新聞紙カ國際政策上重要ナルコトヲ承認スル所以ヲ述ヘント熱望スルノミナラス又如何ニ新聞紙ノ協力ヲ仰カントスル希望ヲ有スルカヲ述ヘント欲スルニ出ツ

今夜ノ招待ハ直裁簡明ナル一ノ目的ヲ有ス「クインス、ホール」ニ於ケルロイド、ジョーシノ演説及下院ニ於ケル近時ノ討論ハ大不列顛ハ妥協ヲ以テ平和ヲ樹立スルコトヲ希望セスシテ單ニ獨逸ノ敵國ノ專斷的暴虐ニ對シ獨逸力絶對的ニ服従スルカ如キ狀態ヲ招徠スル戰爭

ノ終局ヲ結ハント希望スルコトノ争ヒ難キ意嚮ヲ證明シタルコト再三ニアラス加之英國内閣員サー、エドワード、カーゾンハ近時ダブリンニ於テ獨逸ノ軍隊カライン河ノ後方ニ退却セル後ニアラサレハ獨逸トノ平和商議ヲ開始スル能ハサルコトヲ宣言シタルノ事實ハ上記ノ意見ヲ證明スル他ノ一例ヲ供與スルモノナリ一議員ノ質問ニ對シキング氏及ボナー、ロ一氏ハ答辯ヲ與ヘ此宣言ニ變更ヲ與ヘタリ曰ク「若シ獨逸ニシテ平和ヲ希望スルニ於テハ先ツ占領地ヲ撤退スルノ意アルコトヲ宣言スルヲ要スルコト之英國政府ノ見解ナリ」ト然ルニ單ニ吾人ハ敵國政府カサー、エドワード、カーゾンニ依リテ爲サレタル無遠慮ナル宣言モ遙ニ及ハサル舉措ニ出テタルコトノ争フヘカラサル證據ヲ有ス英國及露國ニ依リテ承認セラレタル佛國ノ征服計畫ニ關スル詳報カ此數週間内ニ既ニ中立國諸新聞ニ普ク掲載セラレタルコトハ諸氏ノ能ク知ルトコロナリ其ハ最初六月十九日ベルナー、ターグワッハトニ依リテ公表セラレタルカ現在ニ至ル迄モ未タ取消サレタルヲ知ラス我敵ノ貪慾ノ證據書類ハ其後吾人ノ掌中ニ歸シタルコト及吾人ハ斯クシテ諸國間ノ慘憺タル虐殺ノ繼續スル眞ノ理由ヲ知ルトハ全世界ニトリテ最も重要ノコトタルヘシ余ハ六月一日及二日ノ佛國下院ニ於ケル秘密討議ヲ親聽セル者ノ報告ヲ語ラント欲ス

該會議ニハ恰モベトログラードヨリ歸還シタル議員ムーテ氏、カーシン氏出席シタルカ其會議中ブリアン及リボー氏ハ露國革命ヲ去ル僅以前ニ佛蘭西カ「ツアー」ノ政府即チロイド、ジョーシ氏カ最近ノ演説ニ於テ「腐朽シタル餘命幾何モナキ專制」ト定義ヲ下シタル政府ト大征服計畫ニ關スル協約ヲ締結シ之ニ署名シタルコトヲ自白スルノ止ムヲ得サルニ至



リシ事實ヲ否定スルコトヲ得ルカ余ハ其ノ佛蘭西政府ニ詰問セント欲ス  
在ベトログラード佛國大使バレオローグ氏カ巴里ニ送リタル要求ニ對スル回答ニ於テドク  
一メルグ氏カ「ツアー」ニ交渉セル結果作成シタル協約ニ露國ト共ニ署名スルノ命名ヲ受領  
シタルコトカ眞實ナルカヲ余ハ尙訊問ス

佛蘭西共和國大統領ハ遣羅佛國軍事特使長ベルテロー將軍ノ切望ニ基キバレオローグ氏ニ  
此委任ヲ爲セリ而シテブリアン氏カ後ニ此措置ニ承認ヲ與ヘタリトノ説ハ眞ナリヤ否ヤ  
上述ノ協約ハ前ノ征服戰爭ヲ以テ設定セラレタル線ニ依リ千八百七十年ノ國境ヲ修正シタ  
ル國境線ヲ佛蘭西ニ確認セリ即チ佛蘭西ハアルサス、ローレンノ外ニザール河ノ流域ヲ有  
シ且ライン左岸ニ於テ領土ノ大變更ヲ受クヘキ筈ナリ

テレスチエンコ氏カ其ノ地位(外務大臣ノ)ニ就ケル時ニ露國政府ハ此協定及佛蘭西ノ他ノ  
征服目的即チシリアマモ包有セントスル目的ニ對シ抗議ヲ提出セリテレスチエンコ氏ハ宣  
言セリ新生セル露國ハ若シ佛蘭西ノ此戰爭目的ヲ知ルナラハ最早戰爭ニ與ラサルヘシト  
ト一マ氏露國行ノ主要目的ハテレスチエンコ氏ノ此抗議ヲ説得スル爲ニハアラサリシカ  
佛蘭西政府ハ其ヲ全然否定スル能ハサルヘシ且又ブリアン氏カ下院ノ祕密會議ニ於テ激シ  
ク攻撃セラレタルコトリボー氏ハ初ニハ全然否定セルカ終リニ至リルノ一デル氏ノ要求ニ  
基キ露國トノ祕密條約ヲ告白スルニ至レルコト、ブリアン氏ハ其後ノ討論ニ於テ假面ヲ脱  
シ革命ノ露國ハ「ツアー」ノ締結セル約束ヲ履行セサルヘカラサルコト及佛蘭西ハ露國下層  
階級ノ意見ニハ介意セルヘキヲ宣言セルコトヲ自白スルハ己ムヲ得サルコトナルヘシ

ムーテ氏ノ自認ニ依レハアルサス、ローレンカ平和締結ノ唯一ノ障礙ヲ成スヲ知ルカニ關  
シ露國ニ於テ質問ヲ受ケ氏ハ斯カル假定的質問ニ回答スル能ハサルコトヲ宣言セリ之亦特  
筆ニ値ス

特使カーシン氏ノ希望ハ露國民ノ精神狀態ヲ明瞭ニ説明スルモノナリカーシン氏ハ露國代  
表者カ佛蘭西特使ト交談中ニコンスタンチノープルハ露國人ノ住地ニアラサルヲ以テ毫モ  
其ノ併合ヲ希望セサルヲ宣言セルコトヲ公言セリ其意見ハ露國陸軍委員ノ賛成ヲ經タルモ  
ノタルナリ露國民ノ頗ル明瞭ナル領土擴張政策反對ノ證據ヲ考料スルコトナクリボー氏ハ  
議會ノ祕密會議ニ於ケル討論中ニ佛蘭西ノ征服計畫ヲ變更スルヲ拒絕セリ大ナル領土的利  
益カ伊太利ニモ亦約束セラレタルヘシトノ推測ハ殊ニ其事實ニ基クナリ

萊因左岸ニ關スル回復的征服ノ性質ヲ露示セサランカ爲ニリボー氏ハ遂ニ詭辯ヲ弄シ緩衝  
國創設ノ必要ヲ説キタリ然レトモ反對者ハ其係蹄ヲ避ケ右黨ノ喧騒ナル妨害中ニ絶叫シテ  
曰ク其ハ耻ツヘキナリト

リボー氏カ「ガニユール」氏ノ平和説ニ答ヘ「露國將軍ノ意見ニ依レハ露國軍隊ハ其時ノ  
如ク準備ノ整ヒタルコトハ嘗テ之アラサリキ」ト述ヘタルハ特筆スルヲ要ス此ニ於テリボ  
一氏ハ多クノ祕密ヲ藏スルコト即チ佛蘭西ノ罪惡的支配欲ノ爲ニ露國民ヲシテ戰ハシメン  
トスル熱心ナル希望ヲ藏スルコト明白ナリ彼ノ希望ハ一部分實現セラレタリ然レトモリボ  
一氏ノ希望シタル意味ニ於テハ未タシ畢竟露國ノ攻勢ノ不成功ニ終ルヘキヲ豫見シ乍ラ露  
國ニ壓迫ヲ加ヘテ攻勢ヲ執ラシメタル如キヲ以テリボー氏ヲ非難シ人道ヲ無視シタルモノ

ト做スナ得ス其ハ長ク待望セラレタル米國ノ戰爭參加ニ至ル迄期間ヲ延長スル目的ニ過キサリキ

敵國新聞ハ帝國ニ於ケル余ノ最初ノ演說ヲ解釋シ余カ獨逸ノ併合計畫問題ニ關シテ不當ニ變更ヲ加ヘテ保留ヲ試ミ議會多數者ノ決議ヲ採用シタルニ過キスト做サント努ム余ハ公衆ヲ誤解ニ陥ル、此態度ニ對シテ抗議セサルヘカラス此詐謀ノ目的ハ何等ノ疑ヲモ許サス余ノ宣言ハ敵モ亦其ノ一切征服計畫ヲ拋棄スルコトノ保留ノ下ニ爲サレタルコトハ勿論ナリ然ルニ余カ諸氏ニ開示シタルトコロニ依リ斯クノ如キハ吾人ノ敵ノ意嚮ニ非サルコトヲ知ル

佛國政府ハ一般ノ解スル所ニ依レハ六月一日及二日ニ於テ議會ヲ召集シ秘密會議ヲ開催シタルハ故アリト謂フヘシ今日知ラル、所ノ出來事ハ戰爭ノ繼續ニ對シ責任ヲ有スルモノハ吾人ニアラスシテ敵國ナルコトヲ明證ス即チ征服精神ニ燃ユル者ハ吾人ニアラスシテ吾人ノ敵ナルコトヲ證明ス

吾人ノ防禦戰爭ノ正當ナルコトノ信念ハ益々吾人ヲシテ堡壘ヲ高カラシムヘク又吾人ノ決心ヲシテ愈々鞏固ナラシムヘシ

因ニミハエリスハベルテロー將軍トフィリップ、ベルテロートノ間並ニテレスチエンコ氏トミリウコフトノ間ニ混同ヲ爲セルヲ注意セヨ 後記二人ハアルベール、トーマ氏カペトログラードニ到着セル時ニ外務大臣タリシナリ

(二) 獨逸宰相ノ陳述ニ對スル佛國首相リボー氏ノ宣言

(一九一七年八月一日「ル・タン」所載)

七月三十一日佛國首相リボー氏ハ議會ニ於テ次ノ陳述ヲ爲セリ

獨逸宰相ハ佛國政府カ過クル六月一日ノ秘密委員會ニ於テ露國革命ノ以前ニ締結セラレタル秘密條約即露國皇帝カライン左岸ノ獨逸領土ニ對スル吾人ノ要求ヲ支持スルコトヲ約シタル條約ヲ下院ニ公表セサリシカチ宣言スルノ要求ヲ公ニ佛國政府ニ敢テセリ

宰相ノ陳述中殊ニブリアン首相チ度外視シテ條約ニ署名スルノ命令ヲ與ヘタリト做シ共和國大統領ニ對シテ歸シタル責任ニ關スルモノニ於テ大ナル誤謬アリ又眞ノ虛言アリ議會ハ事件ノ如何ニ起セルカチ知ルゾ「ツアー」氏ハ「ツアー」ト會談ノ結果、強力ニ依リテ吾人ヨリ奪ハレタルアルサス、ローレンノ恢復ヲ援助シ且ライン左岸ノ土地ヲ佛蘭西ニ併合スルコトニアラスシテ此等ノ土地ノ要求ニ從ヒライン以外ヨリノ攻撃ニ對シテ白耳義ヲ永久中立國ト爲セルカ如ク吾人ノ保護スル自治國ヲ作り以テ新ナル攻撃ニ對スル保證ヲ求ムルノ自由ヲ吾人ニ供與スヘシト「ツアー」ノ約束ノ公認ヲ得ルノ限權ヲブリアン氏ニ要求シ之ヲ得タリ吾人ハ千八百七十一年ニ於ケルピスマルクノ所爲ヲ摸倣セントハ思ハサリキ其故ニ吾人ハ一九一七年二月ペトログラードニ於テ交換セラレタル文書ヲ明知シ且「エムス」電報ヲ以テ最モ著明ナル先縱者ノ爲シタルカ如クニ恣ニ其意味ヲ虛構スルヲ敢テセル宰相ノ主張ヲ否定スルノ權利ヲ有ス

露國政府カ此等ノ文書ヲ公表スルニ一致スル場合ニハ吾人ハ其ノ反對ヲ爲サ、ルヘシ

然レトモ宰相ハ三月二十一日ニ余カ爲シタル宣言即チ強力ニ依ル征服及併合ノ政策ヲ佛蘭西ノ名ニ於テ否定セル宣言ニ就キテハ言議ヲ爲スコトヲ避ク余ハ五月二十二日下院ニ於テ「吾人ハ戰爭目的ニ就キ露國ト協議スルノ意アリ又吾人ハ獨逸國民ニ對シ生活ノ權利及平和的發達ノ權利ヲ拒否セサルモノナルカ若シモ彼等ハ吾人カ國民ノ權利ヲ基礎トスル平和ヲ欲スルコトヲ知ルナラハ平和締結ハ非常ニ促進セラルヘシ」ト述ヘタルカ彼ハ吾人ノ試ミタル此言明チ故意ニ忘却セリ

終リニ彼ハ六月一日ヨリ五日ニ至ル祕密委員會ノ結果全會一致ヲ以テ決シタル議事日程ヲ沈黙ニ附セリ議事日程ノ支持ニ關シ余ハ次ノ如ク言ヘリ

「吾人ハ征服政策ヲ採ル者ニアラス其ハ佛蘭西ノ政策ニ非ス其ハ吾人ニ苦痛ト有害ナル打撃トヲ與ヘタル政策タリシモノナリ吾人ハ四十五年以前同政策ノ壓迫ヲ蒙リテ呻吟セリ吾人カ今日採ラント欲スル復讐ハ其壓迫ニ對スル復讐ニ非ス其ハ佛國ノモノタル正義ト自由ト平等トノ觀念ヲ國民ノ權利中ニ導クニ至ル復仇ナリ

吾人ハ發明家カ隱蔽シ祕密ニスル手段ニ依リテ欺惑セラレサルヲ要ス吾人ハ彼等ノ計畫ヲ知ル彼等ハ世界ノ民主々義者ヲ蠱惑セント欲スヘシ彼等ハ吾人カ征服ヲ求ムル者ナルコトヲ信セシメント欲スヘシ

否吾人ハ正義ト權利トヲ求ム吾人ハ常ニ絶ヘス佛蘭西ヲ瞻仰シテ止マサル州ヲ奪回セント欲ス其等ノ州ハ彼等ノ意思ニ依リテ佛蘭西ヲ渴仰シタリシナリ如何トナレハ彼等ハ佛蘭西ニ自己ヲ委託セルカ故ナリ千七百九十年大革命ノ當時此等ノ州ハ Federation ノ祭日ニ於

テ佛蘭西ニ附屬スルニ至レルモノナリ

其等ノ州カ佛蘭西ニ附屬セル以來其等ハ佛蘭西ノ一部ナリキ而シテ吾人カ其等ヲ奪取セラレタル時ニ吾人ハ尊貴ナル佛蘭西國ニ何等カノ缺陷ヲ生シタルコトヲ感シタリ

其等ノ州ハ佛蘭西ニ回復セラル、ヲ要ス如何トナレハ其等ハ佛蘭西ニ附屬スルカ故ナリ又其等ノ州ハ吾人カ爲シタル如ク説得ニ依ルニアラスシテ暴力ニ依リ又吾人カ拒否スル戰爭ノ無情ナル權利ニ依リテ其等ヲ奪取セル者ニ附屬セサルカ故ナリ吾人ハ強力ノ併合ヲ欲セス吾人ハ單ニ吾人ニ屬スルモノ、回復ヲ欲スルノミレ

而シテ日程ノ條項ハ次ノ如クナリキ  
アルサス、ローレンハ佛蘭西ヨリ奪取セラレタルニモ拘ラス千八百七十一年ニ於テ其ノ代表者カ國民議會ニ承諾セシメタル一致ノ抗議ニ署名シタルヲ以テ議會ハ帝國主義ナル獨逸ノ攻撃ニ依リテ歐洲ニ惹起セラレタル戰爭ニ期待スルニ占領地ヲ解放スルコトアルサス、ローレンチ母國ニ恢復スルコト及正當ナル損害賠償ヲサシムルコトヲ以テスルコトヲ宣言ス

外國人民征服ノ考チ有セサルハ固ヨリ佛蘭西ハ共和國軍及與國軍ノ努力ニ依リ普國ノ軍國主義ヲ倒シ今後準備セラルヘキ萬國協會ノ組織ヲ以テ平和ノ永續的保證ヲ得大小諸國ノ間ニ獨立ノ保證ヲ得シムヘシ

吾人ハ併合ヲ欲スルコトヲ現下世界ニ言フチ敢テスル者アリトスレハ其ハ世人殊ニ民主的ナル露國民衆ヲ構陷セシムル目的ヲ有スル頗ル拙劣ナル詐欺ナリ彼等ハ佛蘭西民主々義ノ

眞ノ感情ニ就キ誤解ヲ生セシメ徒ラニ露國ヲ其ノ與國ヨリ分離セシメント欲スルナリ  
宰相ノ欲スル所如何彼ハ獨逸ノ戰爭目的其ノ平和條件ヲ定ムル爲ニ感スル所ノ困難ヲ隱蔽  
スルコトヲ求ム

彼ハ殊ニ獨逸皇帝及其内閣員ノ良心ヲ惱マス恐ルヘキ責任ニ對スル注意ヲ轉換スルコトヲ  
求ム宰相カ其運動ヲ試ミタルハ七月五日ポツダムニ於テ開カレタル會議ニ於テ爲サレタル  
決議ノ公表ノ翌日ナリポツダムニ於テハ戰爭ノ出發點タラサルヘカラサル對塞最後通牒ノ  
總テノ結果ヲ熟考セリキ斯カル責任ヲ有スルニ拘ラス吾人ニ吾人ノ意嚮ノ説明ヲ要求スル  
ハ厚顔ナリト云フヘシ

尙又吾人カ説述スルハ獨逸ニ對スルニアラスシテ佛蘭西人ノ靈魂ニハ正義ノ原則人民ノ權  
利ニ對スル尊敬ノ深キ熱情アルコトヲ知ル所ノ國民ニ對スルナリ三年以來吾人カ困苦シツ  
、アル戰爭ノ傍觀者タルト交戰者タルトヲ問ハサルナリ而シテ余ハ吾人ノ敵ニ知ラル、ノ  
危險ヲ冒シテ眞ノ寛大ノ精神ヨリ其ヲ言フコトヲ得」

リポー氏ノ宣言ハ幾度モ喝采セラレタリ何等ノ討論ヲモ見サリキ

(三) 佛國ノ征服意圖ニ關スル獨逸宰相ノ陳述ニ對  
スル獨逸新聞ノ評論

(大正六年八月一日附報告)

獨逸新聞ハ殆ント宰相ミハエリスノ七月二十八日ノ摘發ヲ外交上ノ大成功ト看做シ賞讃シ

ツ、アリ尤モ全獨主義新聞ノ批評ハ敵側ノ野心斯クノ如シ獨逸ハ飽ク迄モ奮闘スヘキノミ  
曩日ノ三黨ノ妥協的平和希望決議ノ如キハ此際ニ高閣ニ束ネサルヘカラストノ平和傾向打  
破ノ意味ヲモ含有シ居ル様子ナリ唯一二ノ新聞例ヘハ「ベルリナー、ターゲアラット」ノ  
如キハ宰相ハ右摘發ヲ爲シテ敵國ノ立場ヲ失ハシメントスルト同時ニ議會ノ可決セル妥協  
的平和ヲ薄弱ナラシメサルヤヲ疑懼シ幾分不興ノ色ヲ示シ且留保ヲ爲シ居レリ主要ナル諸  
新聞所説ノ大綱ヲ左ニ摘録センニ

(一) 「ドイッチェ、ツァイトウング」ハ曰ク敵ハ併合計畫ヲ包藏スルコト此ノ如シ獨逸ハ  
將來ノ爲メ顯著ナル實體的保障ヲ得サルヘカラス妥協相互的平和ニ關スル考量ハ目下ノ所  
總テ兒戲ニ類スル嘲笑ノ種子タルニ過キスト  
(二) 「デーグッリヘ、ルンドシヤウ」ハ曰ク宰相ノ言明ニ照スニ獨逸ノ地位ハ今ヤ更新シ  
タリ議會ノ多數者ハ須ラク危險ナル妄想ヲ放擲シ以テ大砲ニ發言權ヲ與ヘ置カサルヘカラ  
スト

(三) 「クロイツ、ツァイトウング」及「ベルリナー、ノイエステ、ナハリヒテン」ハ宰相  
ノ素破拔キハ露國民ニ大影響ヲ與ヘ露國內部ノ危機ニ急激ナル展開ヲ生スルニ至ランコト  
ヲ希望スト論セリ

(四) 「ポスト」ハ曰ク露佛祕密條約ハ獨逸帝國ノ政治組織ヲ根本ヨリ破壊センコトヲ目的  
トス近頃英國議會ニ於ケル地理學ノ日課モ亦同様ノ貴重ナル徵證ナリカーゾン卿カライン  
河左岸ニハ本來ノ獨逸國存在スルコトハ承知ナリト答ヘタルヲ指スモノト思考ス」思フニ