

President Wilson Issues Export Control Proclamation

[From The Official Bulletin, Aug. 28.]

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas congress has enacted, and the President has on the fifteenth day of June, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by the congress: Provided, however, That no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another.

"Any person who shall export, ship, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director, or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

"Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the secretary of commerce, 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. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall take, or attempt to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for

not more than two years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States."

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, except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exemptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by congress, the following articles, namely, all kinds of arms, guns, ammunition and explosives, machines for their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all articles necessary or convenient for their use; all contrivances for or means of transportation on land or in the water or air, machines used in their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all instruments, articles, and animals necessary or convenient for their use; all means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines and documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt, and metal, materials, dies, plates, machinery and other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture; all kinds of fuel, foodstuffs, feed, forage, and clothing, and all articles and materials used in their manufacture; all chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs, and tanning materials; cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, sisal, and other fibers and manufactures thereof; all earthen, clay, glass, sand, and their products; hides, skins, and manufactures thereof; nonedible animal and vegetable products; machinery, tools, and apparatus; medical, surgical, laboratory, and sanitary supplies and equipment; all metals, minerals, mineral oils, ores, and all derivatives and manufactures thereof; paper pulp, books, and printed matter; rubber, gums, rosins, tars, and waxes, their products, derivatives and substitutes, and all articles containing them; wood and wood manufactures; coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices; wines, spirits, mineral waters, and beverages, shall not, on and after the 30th day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, be exported from or shipped from or taken out of the United States or its territorial possessions to Albania, Austria-Hungary, that portion of Belgium occupied by the military forces of Germany, Bulgaria, Denmark, her colonies, pos-

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS THE PROCLAMATION

The exports control proclamation of the President was accompanied by the following statement:

The purpose and effect of this proclamation is not export prohibition, but merely export control. It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foreign trade; but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the imperial German government. After these needs are met it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our resources permit. This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly.

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

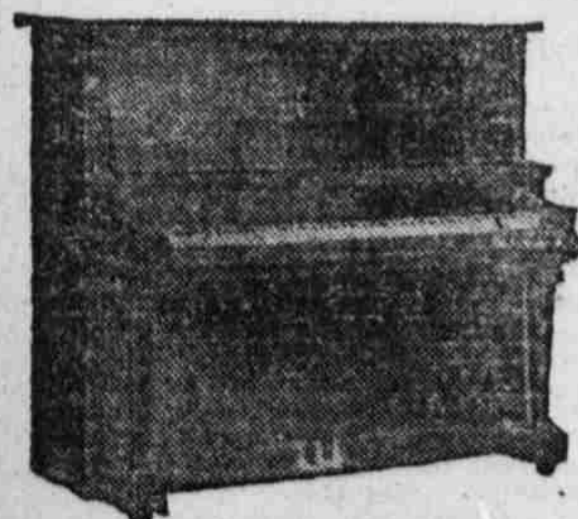
The establishment of these distinctions will simplify the administrative processes and enable us to continue our policy of minimizing the interruption of trade.

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

sessions, or protectorates; Germany, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Greece, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, The Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates, Sweden, Switzerland, or Turkey (excluding any portion of the foregoing occupied by the military forces of the United States or nations associated with the United States in the war), or any territory occupied by the military forces of Germany or her allies; and

I do hereby further proclaim to all whom it may concern that the public safety requires that, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by congress, the following articles, namely, coal; coke; fuel oils, lubricating oils, hand-lantern oil, naphtha, benzine, red oil, kerosene and gasoline; all bunkers; food grains, flour and meal therefrom, corn flour, barley, rice flour, rice, oatmeal, and rolled oats; fodder and feeds, oil-cake, oil-meal cake, malt and peanuts; all meats and fats, poultry, cottonseed oil, corn oil, copra, desiccated coconuts, butter, fresh, dried, and canned fish, edible or inedible grease of animal or vegetable origin, linseed oil, lard, tinned milk, peanut oil and butter, rapeseed oil, tallow, tallow candles, and stearic acid; sugar, glucose, sirup and molasses; pig iron, ferro-silicon, and spiegeleisen; steel ingots, billets, blooms, slabs and sheet bars; iron and steel plates, including ship, boiler, tank, and all other iron and steel plates one-eighth of an inch thick and heavier, and wider than 6 inches; iron and steel structural shapes, including beams, channels, angles, tees, and zees of all sizes; fabricated structural iron and steel, including beams, channels, angles, tees, zees, and plates, fabricated and shipped knocked down; scrap iron and scrap steel; ferromanganese; tool steel, high-speed steel and alloy steel and machine tools; steel-hardening materials; fertilizers, including cattle and sheep manure, nitrate of soda, poudrette, potato manure, potassium salts, land plaster, potash, cyanamide, phosphoric acid, phosphate rock, superphosphate, chlorate of potash, bone meal, bone flour, ground bone, dried blood, ammonia and am-

monia salts, acid phosphates, guano, humus, hardwood ashes, soot, anhydrous ammonia, aeronautical machines and instruments, their parts and accessories thereof; arms and ammunition; all explosives, nitrate of potash, rosin, saltpeter, turpentine, ether, alcohol, sulphur, sulphuric acid and its salts, acetone, nitric acid and its salts, benzol and its derivatives, phenol (carbolic acid) and its derivatives, toluol and its derivatives, mercury and its salts, glycerine, potash and its salts, all cyanides and films; carrier and other pigeons; anti-aircraft instruments, apparatus and accessories; all radio and wireless apparatus and its accessories; optical glass, optical instruments and reflectors; cotton and cotton linters; wool, wool rags, wool and khaki clippings and wool products; flax, sisal, jute, hemp and all manufactures thereof; hides, skins, leather, leather belting, sole and upper leather, leather boots and shoes, harness and saddles, and leather



Piano FREE TO THE PERSON WHO SENDS US

the neatest and most artistically correct reply to the Famous 21 Puzzle, on this paper or a similarly proportioned design on any material, WE WILL GIVE FREE A BEAUTIFUL NEW \$275 PIANO IN MAHOGANY OR OAK. Place a number in each of the empty squares, no one figure to be repeated, so that when added any way, up or down, sideways or diagonally, the total will be 21. In case of a tie, Piano will be given each winner. Remember the person who sends us the correct solution presented in the neatest and most artistic manner will be the winner. Decision of three competent judges will be final. You will be notified as to your success and given our FACTORY TO HOME Piano Player and Piano proposition. Contest closes September 31, 1917.

		11
	7	
3		

PHOENIX PIANO AND PHONOGRAPH CO.
813 Prospect Avenue

Dept 5 CLEVELAND, OHIO

REDUCE THE COST OF GASOLINE ONE THIRD TO ONE HALF

FORDS AND ALL OTHER CARS

One-third to one-half MORE MILEAGE and POWER can be secured from cheapest grade of gasoline or even half gasoline and half kerosene by using the

Newly Perfected 1917 Model

AIR-FRICTION CARBURETORS

Start your motor instantly and move off at once, even in zero weather, with no "popping", "spitting", or "missing". END your carburetor troubles.

We fit any car without changing present manifold or throttle connections. ASK your dealer. If he can't supply you, write us direct, sending his name and the name and model of your car. 30% off list price where no representative is already appointed. Ask us about our 30 day trial offer.

Dealers, garages and repair shops make greater profits and give more satisfaction supplying AIR-FRICTION CARBURETORS, and spark plugs, than on any other accessories they can handle.

THE AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.

257 Madison St., Dayton, Ohio
Manufacturers of carburetors for pleasure cars, trucks, tractors and motor boats.

Show this adv. to your dealer or repair shop

