

TERMS ON WHICH BRITAIN RAISES RUBBER EMBARGO

Rules Laid Down to Prevent Exports Reaching Enemies of the European Allies—U. S. Manufacturers Reported to Be Satisfied.

The terms of the arrangement effected between American rubber manufacturers and the British Government under which the latter consented to raise the embargo on rubber from British possessions which were briefly outlined by the British Embassy on January 8, are given in detail in a confidential communication sent out January 30 to the trade members of the Rubber Club of America and the Rubber Trade Association of New York by the embargo committee of these organizations.

This confidential communication was made public yesterday by the German Information Service, which daily sends out pro-German material on the war to the American press without charge. George B. Hodgman, president of the Rubber Club of America and chairman of the embargo committee, later verified the text of the communication, which includes the results of the conferences between the British officials in London and B. G. Work, president of the B. P. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, who went to London to place the American rubber manufacturers' case before the British Government.

Satisfied With Terms. "In general," the communication says, "it is unquestionably the desire of Sir Francis Hopwood, who is in charge, that everything consistent with the protection of British interests and the convenience of the American industry and as rapidly as the organization can be perfected for handling it. If any part of the plan proves too cumbersome after trial it is believed any reasonable relief can be obtained."

Mr. Hodgman said yesterday that the terms of the arrangement were fully satisfactory to the great majority of American rubber manufacturers. "The communication continues that Sir Francis Crawford, with whom Mr. Work conferred in London, has arrived in this country and will be attached to the British Embassy as commercial attaché.

It will be a part of his duties," the letter goes on, "to deal with the problems arising in connection with the embargo situation, and it is believed that he will cooperate fully with this committee."

Sir Francis Hopwood made it particularly clear to Mr. Work that the American industry could feel secure under the present plan unless numerous violations occurred. Emphatic warnings were given that in case any manufacturer, importer or dealer came under suspicion his permits would be immediately revoked. Reinstatement will be slow and difficult. The British Government will cancel first and investigate afterward.

Substance of Terms. The substance of the undertakings of the American manufacturers are given as follows:

First—Manufacturers cannot export rubber to any one who might export rubber, waste rubber or re-processed rubber except to Great Britain or a British possession. They may not sell plantation rubber even to the United States. A manufacturer may, however, sell Brazilian rubber as a customer in the United States, but for his own protection should assume himself that no exportation is intended.

All plantation rubber must be used in the factory of the manufacturer for whom it is imported.

Second—No direct shipments or partly manufactured goods may be made to a European country. The Swedish, Italian or any such orders can be filled only through an agent in London. For example, an order for automobile tires for Sweden cannot be shipped direct. You must appoint an agent in London and he must get a permit from the British Government to ship the goods from London to Sweden. This having been arranged, you can forward the goods to your London agent.

It is recognized that this mode of shipment is difficult for those who have no London agent, and the embargo committee is endeavoring to secure the acceptance of a plan which will greatly simplify such manufacturers as have no London agent the secretary is prepared to recommend terms of forwarding agents with both New York and London houses, who can attend to such business.

Third—Hear in mind that the British Consular at New York has no authority to modify these rulings. If you attempt to make a shipment direct to Sweden and have the papers ready, the British Consul may still be in violation of your obligation. Informing the Consul that you are about to violate will help you. His suggestion that you should be as informed, not that your obligations have been modified by him.

No Sales to Germany. Fourth—No goods must be sold for delivery to an enemy of Great Britain. This is plain enough. If through intent, carelessness or misfortune your goods are found in transit to Germany your permits will be cancelled. You must be sure. This does not mean, we are informed, that there must be an agreement not to export accompanied every time you sell, but every reasonable precaution must be taken. You should have definite agreements from every customer that they are to export, and we would suggest the use of a rubber stamp for all orders and invoices, stating that the goods are sold with the understanding that they are not to be exported except to Great Britain, France or Russia or to a European country by way of the United Kingdom. It is a note that the goods must be shipped to the British Consul at the port of shipment. We recommend that you state only of what the shipment consists and the port of destination. We do not understand that it is necessary to state prices or even the names of the consignees.

Further information we would also advise notifying the British Consul of shipment to Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the Hawaiian Islands.

Hardship Removed. Mr. Richard Crawford, Mr. Hodgman announced yesterday, has requested the British Consul of America, through its secretary, H. S. Vorhies, to have the terms of the prohibition of plantation rubber removed. We feel that this is a very satisfactory arrangement. Mr. Hodgman said that if there are any other hardships, if there are any, the American manufacturers will suf-

fer under this arrangement are negligible as compared with those which the trade would suffer if the embargo on plantation rubber were reestablished. Such an embargo, which Great Britain unquestionably has the right to impose, means half time in the factories of American manufacturers, with consequent financial loss to them and suffering among their employees.

Brazil cannot supply our needs alone and the present production in the Dutch East Indies is comparatively small. If American rubber manufacturers are to continue operations they must get rubber from Ceylon and the Malay States, British possessions. In order to prevent her enemies from obtaining this rubber Great Britain placed an embargo on it. This embargo has now been raised under the conditions outlined. No domination of the American industry is involved beyond strict precautions to prevent rubber from reaching Great Britain's enemies.

Feeling of Relief. The general feeling in the rubber trade is one of great relief that the vexed question of importation from the plantations in British possessions in the East has been settled. An ample supply of rubber has been assured and the price, which went up to between 87 and 91 cents a pound when the embargo was on in December, has now dropped almost to the normal price of around 60 cents a pound.

The agreement applies to the export of Brazilian rubber as well as to that of plantation rubber, since it would be practically impossible to differentiate between the two when manufactured. Brazil cannot supply more than half of the 65,000 tons demanded by American manufacturers for the coming year, and part of the Brazilian production naturally goes to various European countries.

Members of the trade expressed hope yesterday that all the manufacturers would live up to the terms of the agreement in order not further to jeopardize the industry in this country. Although the two trade associations arranged the terms of the agreement with the British authorities, the actual agreement is made in each case by the individual manufacturer. He is at liberty to refuse to bind himself to export raw rubber goods except under the terms imposed if he can obtain sufficient rubber from Brazil for his needs, but it is pointed out by the manufacturers that such an attitude on the part of any individual only hurts the trade in general, and if any considerable number of manufacturers persisted in it might result in the cancelling of the present arrangement and a return to the embargo.

Manufacturers Optimistic. The manufacturers are optimistic with regard to the immediate future of the industry. With an ample supply of raw material assured all factories can be run full time, they say, with certainty of a market for their products. The only decrease in exports will result from the stoppage of trade with Germany and Austria. To offset this the United States manufacturers now have open to them the South American markets in which Germany formerly was a big factor and from which she has been entirely eliminated by the war.

In sending out the text of the agreement yesterday the German Information Service quoted a New York rubber manufacturer as saying that he considered the assumption by Great Britain of an "espionage of trade between the United States and our dependencies" an "impertinence" and as raising the question whether "England has not inspired and carried through a pact in illegal restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law."

Other manufacturers seen yesterday characterized this as "rubbish" and expressed the opinion that the present arrangement as a temporary agreement for the period of the war was one to be regarded as eminently satisfactory under the circumstances.

NEW LAW FOR WAR VICTIMS. Bill in French Senate Would Apply to Invaded Districts. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Feb. 10.—Senator Martin has introduced a bill in the Senate to remedy the situation of women who have been violated in districts occupied by the enemy, demanding for these districts under certain conditions the suspension of penalties punishing those performing operations that would ordinarily be criminal.

AID FOR DESTITUTE SERBIANS IS ASKED

800,000 Will Starve, It Is Said, Unless Quick Relief Is Forthcoming.

NEED SEEDS AND TOOLS. An appeal has been made by Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who is in this country representing the Serbian Red Cross and other relief societies, to aid the destitute Serbian women and children whose homes have been devastated by the recent invasion of Serbian soil. In answer to this appeal a committee of influential Americans has been formed.

Eight hundred thousand Serbians will starve unless they can obtain grain for seed and tools to work with next spring, Mme. Grouitch says. Serbia is the country of which it was said not longer than three years ago, "There are no beggars there, and no rich men."

All the able bodied men of Serbia are at the front," the appeal relates. "The women and children must plant and cultivate the crops in the spring or there will be no grain on which the nation can live next winter. But now the farms are devastated, buildings and implements burned and live stock destroyed. Under these conditions a famine is inevitable. To prevent this an American committee has been formed to supply the Serbians with food and seed and so give them a chance to save themselves."

The condition of the civilian population is indicated in the following excerpt from a recent interview with the head of the Serbian Church: "To-day one-third of the population is destitute of everything. Since the beginning of the war, when their lands were turned into battlefields, they have endured terrible privations and their sufferings have been greater during the war because the first invasion took away a great proportion of the peasants who remained behind to provide food for the families of those who were fighting."

"Women, the mothers, wives and sisters, and the children of a million Serbians are suffering now because of the second invasion, and more Serbians still are driven from their homes. In six of the most fertile districts no less than 50 per cent of the children are dying from lack of nourishment and medicine, from cold and exposure.

"In the invaded villages everything has been pillaged and destroyed, and when the unfortunate refugees who are compelled to flee return to their homes they will find in the majority of cases find nothing either in the shape of houses or food."

"When we realize that Serbia has been in three wars since 1912, that in effect she has been keeping every available man on the firing line for the last three years, then her present condition is hardly surprising," says Mme. Grouitch. "Also it must be remembered that she must care for her own refugees. She has no rich neighbors like England and Holland. So far as outside help is concerned she has been left to fend for herself."

It is not so much war relief as peaceful reconstruction that the committee is working for. As Serbia is a farming country, simple and simple, the only possible reconstruction work is that looking to the revival of agriculture. The Serbian Government keep alive those of its subjects who have been brought together in the larger towns. But it is not yet able to maintain them in their farms in the devastated provinces. They can only be sent back when they can be provided with food to live on while they are planting the next crop. So ask for money to buy food for them, grain and seed for planting and simple farming tools to work with.

Corn and beans will be the most easily planted crops. The normal crop of Serbia has been about 5,000,000 bushels; the other important food crops have been wheat, barley, rye, oats and beans, in the order named.

DISCUSSES CALIFORNIA LAW.

Japanese Peace Committee Considers Immigration Question. Cable Despatch to East and West News Bureau. TOKYO, Feb. 10.—The Immigration question and California's land law were

discussed briefly at a meeting yesterday of the committee recently organized by the Japan Peace Society and the peace society of resident Americans to investigate causes of friction between America and Japan. In reply to a question Dr. Sidney La Grick said: "For the solution of the Japanese-California question it is well for both sides to consider carefully and with

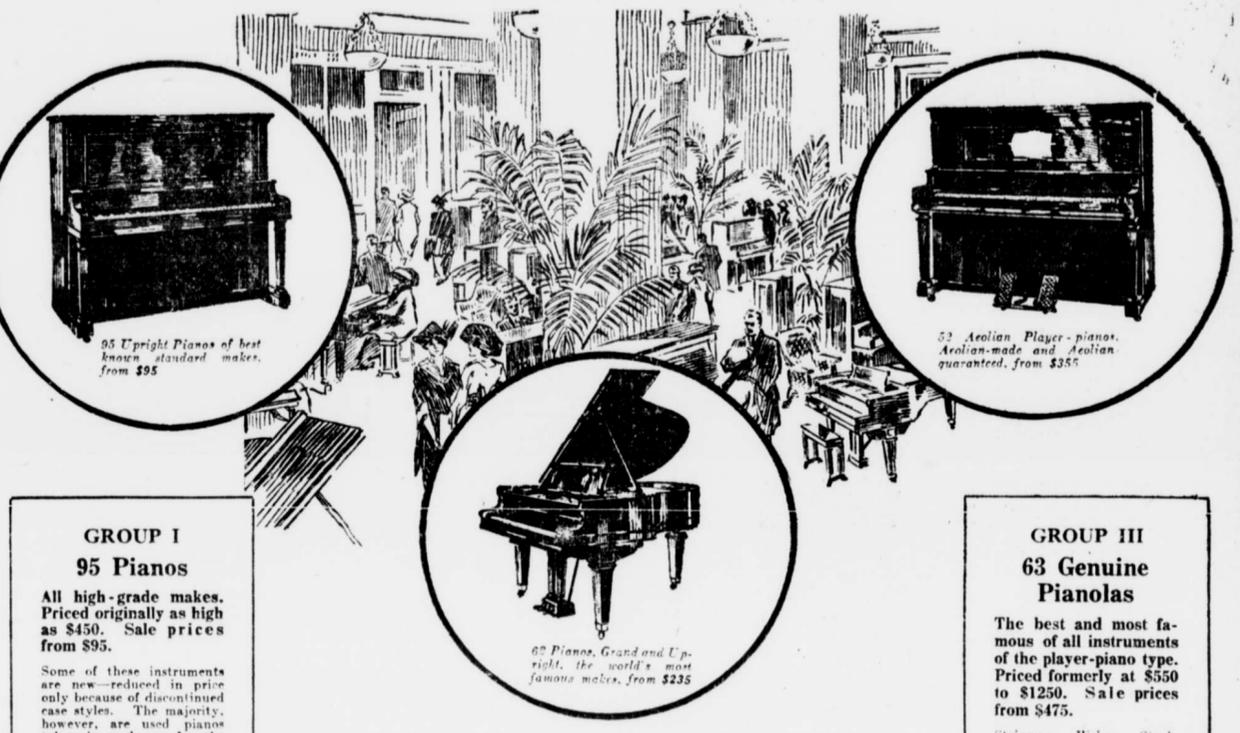
sympathy the difficulties under which the other is laboring." John Alexander, low Waddell of Kansas City and W. S. Chaplin of San Antonio, Tex., former residents of Japan, were granted on February 9 the degree of doctor of engineering by the Japanese Government, in recognition of their achievements in the field of engineering here. Such honors are rarely conferred upon foreigners.

ANNOYS GERARD IN THEATRE.

Disturber in Berlin Makes Tirade Against United States. BERLIN, via London, Feb. 10.—The party that Ambassador Gerard and a facty from the American Embassy spoke English at a theatre last night was re-

marked by a map who proceeded to utter a violent protest. The objector was told that the object of his tirade was the United States Ambassador and at once launched an attack against the United States for permitting the export of arms. Most of those in the audience sympathized with Mr. Gerard and the disturber was finally suppressed.

AEOLIAN Annual Mid-winter Sale of PIANOS and PIANOLAS Friday (Lincoln's Birthday) and Saturday (the 13th) Sale begins Friday morning at 8.30 and ends Saturday night at 9.30 OVER ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY of the famous "Aeolian Hall Quality" of Used Pianos, including Steinways, Webers, Stecks, Chickering, Knabes, Sohmers, Kranich & Bachs, Hardmans and others. OVER ONE HUNDRED genuine Pianolas in Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud and the famous Weber models. Extremely Low Prices and Small Monthly Payments



GROUP I 95 Pianos All high-grade makes. Priced originally as high as \$450. Sale prices from \$95. Some of these instruments are new—reduced in price only because of discontinued case styles. The majority, however, are used pianos taken in exchange for the Pianola. In every instance they have been thoroughly overhauled and placed in condition to play the inspection of our experts. You can buy any of these pianos with perfect assurance that it will give years of service. They are piano bargains such as you could expect to find nowhere but at Aeolian Hall. In this group are pianos of such makes as Wheelock Stuyvesant Stroud Sohmer Vose Hardman Kranich & Bach, etc. Payments as low as \$4.00 Monthly

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GROUP III 63 Genuine Pianolas The best and most famous of all instruments of the player-piano type. Priced formerly at \$550 to \$1250. Sale prices from \$475. Steinway, Weber, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant and Stroud models. Every instrument a genuine Pianola. The majority are discontinued styles—new and absolutely unused. Some are exchanged instruments re-built in our factories. These Pianolas all play full-scale 88-note music; they have all the latest improvements in action and expression controls, and every instrument is backed by an unqualified guarantee. You cannot appreciate what remarkable bargains these instruments are until you have seen them and tried them. Payments as low as \$12.00 Monthly

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MATISSE EXHIBITION Through Feb. 27th MONTROSS GALLERY 550 Fifth Ave., above 45th St. ADMISSION, 25 Cents Open Lincoln's Birthday The unseen forces behind his eyes. PHOTODUPLICATION Photographers of Men. 576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47th ST.

SAY MARTIZ IS EXECUTED.

Former Boer Officer Reported Killed by Germans for Treachery. LONDON, Feb. 10.—Newspapers in Pretoria have published reports that Lieut.-Col. Samuel G. Martiz, the Boer officer who led a revolt against Great Britain, has been executed by the Germans for treachery. There is no confirmation of the report. The stories say that Martiz, who negotiated recently with the Union of South Africa's forces for the surrender of his following, asked that his life be spared, but was informed that the Government would grant no concessions when fighting her pipes. Her grand-daughter, Mrs. Edith Wilkins, running to her rescue, fell and fractured a hip.

Fatally Burned Lighting Her Pipe.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Rose Kuehl, 93, at Lewis, was fatally burned when lighting her pipe. Her grand-daughter, Mrs. Edith Wilkins, running to her rescue, fell and fractured a hip.