



The Edinburgh Gazette

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1914.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November 1914.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, His Majesty has power during the continuance of the present war to issue Regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm subject to and in accordance with that Act:

And whereas by Orders in Council dated respectively the 12th of August, the 1st and 17th of September, and the 14th of October 1914, His Majesty was pleased to issue various Regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914, and by virtue of the said Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, those Orders in Council shall until altered or revoked by an Order in Council under the last-mentioned Act continue in force and have effect as if made under that Act:

And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Orders in Council and to issue such regulations as are hereinafter contained:

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

General Regulations.

1. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm;

and ordinary civil offences will be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.

The Admiralty and Army Council, and members of the Naval and Military Forces, and other persons executing the following Regulations shall, in carrying those Regulations into effect, observe these general principles.

Powers of competent Naval and Military Authorities, &c.

2. It shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him, where for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is necessary so to do—

- (a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and fences therefrom;
- (b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply;
- (c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;
- (d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed, or any property to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed;
- (e) to take possession of any arms, ammunition, explosive substances, equipment, or warlike stores (including lines, cables, and other apparatus intended to be laid or used for telegraphic or telephonic purposes);

(f) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

3. The competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him shall have right of access to any land or buildings or other property whatsoever.

4. The competent naval or military authority may by order authorise the use of land, within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the training of any part of His Majesty's naval or military forces; and may by such order confer such rights of user of the land, and provide for such temporary suspension of rights of way over roads and footpaths, as are conferred and are exercisable with respect to authorised land roads and footpaths under the Military Manœuvres Acts, 1897 and 1911, and the competent naval or military authority shall have all the powers exercisable by a Military Manœuvres Commission under those Acts.

5. The competent naval or military authority may by order if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any work of defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary in the interests of public safety or the defence of the Realm to afford military protection, stop up or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Provided that where any such road or pathway is so stopped up or diverted the competent naval or military authority shall publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public; and where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction he shall cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up.

6. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any vehicles, boats, vessels, aircraft, transport animals, live stock, foodstuffs, fuel, tools, and implements of whatever description, and all or any forms of equipment and warlike stores, within any area specified in the order, to be removed from that area within such time as may be so specified, or in the case of warlike stores incapable of removal to be destroyed; and if any person being the owner or having control thereof fail to comply with the requisition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may himself cause them to be removed or in the case of warlike stores to be destroyed.

7. The Admiralty or Army Council may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or any warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured, to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to them the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order; and the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be entitled to receive in respect thereof such price as, in default of agreement, may be decided to be reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice

of England in England, by a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or by a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Admiralty or Army Council delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

8. The Admiralty or Army Council may take possession of any such factory or workshop as aforesaid, or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval or military service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty or Army Council may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier, and, where the occupier is a company, every director of the company shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

9. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the whole or any part of the inhabitants of any area specified in the order to leave that area if the removal of such inhabitants from that area is necessary for naval or military reasons; and if any person to whom the order relates fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance therewith.

10. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor within any area specified in the order to be closed except during such hours and for such purposes as may be specified in the order, either generally or as respects the members of any of His Majesty's forces mentioned in the order; and if the holder of the licence in respect of any such premises fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

11. The Secretary of State or any person authorised by him may by order direct that all or any lights, or lights of any class or description, shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner and between such hours as the order directs, within any area specified in the order and during such period as may be so specified, and if the person having control of the light fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the Secretary of State may cause the light to be extinguished or obscured as the case may be, and for that purpose any person authorised by the Secretary of State in that behalf or any police constable may enter the premises in which the light is displayed, and do any other act which may be necessary.

Any such order as aforesaid may provide that vehicles or vehicles of any class or description shall, when travelling within the area specified in the order during the period between one

hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, carry such lamps as may be specified in the order, properly trimmed lighted and attached; and any police officer may stop and seize any vehicle which does not carry lamps in compliance with the order, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

The powers conferred by this Regulation shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the powers conferred on the competent naval or military authority by Regulation 12, and the competent naval or military authority may, notwithstanding anything in an order under this Regulation, on any occasion when he may consider lights necessary for any naval or military purpose, require any lights to be lighted or kept lighted.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.

12. The competent naval or military authority may by order direct that all or any lights, other than lights not visible from the outside of any house, shall be kept extinguished or obscured between such hours and within such area as may be specified in the order; and if any person resident within that area fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

13. The competent naval or military authority may by order require every person within any area specified in the order to remain within doors between such hours as may be specified in the order, and in such case, if any person within that area is or remains out between such hours without a permit in writing from the competent naval or military authority or some person duly authorised by him, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

14. Where a person is suspected of acting, or of having acted, or of being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and it appears to the competent naval or military authority that it is desirable that such person should be prohibited from residing in or entering any locality, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit him from residing in or entering any area or areas which may be specified in the order and upon the making of such an order the person to whom the order relates shall, if he resides in any specified area, leave that area within such time as may be specified by the order, and shall not subsequently reside in or enter any area specified in the order, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Any such order may further require the person to whom the order relates to report for approval his proposed place of residence to the competent naval or military authority and to proceed thereto and report his arrival to the police within such time as may be specified in the order, and not subsequently to change his place of residence without leave of the competent naval or military authority, and in such case if he fails to comply with the requirements of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

15. Where a competent naval or military authority makes an order for the purpose, all persons residing or owning or occupying lands, houses or other premises in such area as may

be specified in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and quantity and the place in which they are severally situate, and giving any other details which may reasonably be required.

If any person fails to comply with any such order or attempts to evade this regulation by destroying, removing, or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this regulation relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

16. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the authority or person controlling any harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, electric light or power station, or other structure, to prepare a scheme for destroying or rendering useless the equipment or facilities of the harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, station, or structure, or such part thereof as may be specified in the order; and if the authority or person fails to prepare such a scheme within such time as may be specified in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

17. The restriction on the power to make byelaws under the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903, imposed by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1892, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (1) of section fourteen, section sixteen, and subsection (1) of section seventeen of that Act, and by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1900, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (2) of section two and subsection (3) of section two of that Act, are hereby suspended, and the powers of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State to make byelaws under the said Acts shall extend to the making of byelaws with respect to land of which possession has been taken under these regulations.

Provisions respecting the Collection and Communication of Information, &c.

18. No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any other information intended to be communicated to the enemy or of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

19. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military

work, or of any dock or harbour work, or, with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing, and no person in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "harbour work" includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks, and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

20. No person without lawful authority shall injure, or tamper, or interfere with any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic or telephonic messages, or any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent or obstruct or in any manner whatsoever interfere with the sending, conveyance or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise, or be in possession of any apparatus intended for or capable of being used for tapping messages sent by wireless telegraphy or otherwise; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

21. No person shall keep or have in his possession or carry or liberate or bring into the United Kingdom any carrier or homing pigeons, unless he has obtained from the chief officer of police of the district a permit for the purpose; and if any person without lawful authority contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the chief officer of police or any officer of customs and excise may, if he considers it necessary or expedient to do so, cause any pigeons kept or brought into the United Kingdom in contravention of this regulation to be liberated, detained, or destroyed, or, in the case of pigeons brought into the United Kingdom, to be immediately returned in the ship in which they came.

Any person found in possession of or found carrying or liberating any carrier pigeons shall, if so required by any naval or military officer or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of police, produce his permit, and if he fails to do so, may be arrested.

22. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General, buy, sell, or have in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy, or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus; and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If the competent naval or military authority has reason to suspect that any person having in his possession any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy, telephony,

or other electrical or mechanical means is using or about to use the same for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the realm, he may, by order, prohibit that person from having any such apparatus in his possession, and may take such steps as are necessary for enforcing the order; and if that person subsequently has in his possession any apparatus in contravention of the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.

23. Where the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him or an aliens officer has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship, vessel, or aircraft is attempting to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any sovereign or state at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

Where the embarkation of any person has been so prevented the case shall be reported to a Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit by order prohibit that person at any time subsequently from leaving the United Kingdom so long as the order is in force; and if any person leaves the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

24. No person shall without lawful authority transmit, otherwise than through the post, or convey to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or written message from or originating with, or to or intended for—

(a) any person or body of persons, of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in any country for the time being at war with His Majesty, or acting on behalf or in the interests of any person or body of persons so resident or carrying on business; or

(b) any person or body of persons whose sovereign or state is at war with His Majesty, and who resides or carries on business in the United Kingdom;

and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this regulation if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the letter or message in question was such a letter or message as aforesaid.

This regulation is in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions contained in the enactments relating to the Post Office, and shall not prejudice any right to take proceedings under those enactments in respect of any transaction which is an offence against those enactments.

25. No person shall without lawful authority be in possession of any searchlight, semaphore,

or other apparatus intended for signalling, whether visual or otherwise, or display, erect, or use any signal, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the competent naval or military authority may require any flagstaff or other erection capable of being used as a means of signalling to be removed, and if the owner thereof fails to comply with the requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may cause the flagstaff or other erection to be removed.

26. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorised by him, display any light, or ignite or otherwise make use of any fireworks or other similar device, or any fire, in such a manner as could serve as a signal, guide, or landmark; and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

27. No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication, spread false reports or make false statements or reports, or statements likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or spread reports or make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces; and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions against Injury to Railways, Military Works, &c.

28. No person shall trespass on any railway, or loiter on under or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct or culvert, or on or in any road, path or other place, being a road path or place to which access has been forbidden by order of the competent naval or military authority; and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any person does any injury to any railway, or is upon any railway, or on under or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct or culvert, or loiters on or in any road or path or other place near a railway tunnel, bridge, viaduct or culvert, with intent to do injury thereto, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

29. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit any person from approaching within such distance as may be specified in the order of any camp, work of defence or other defended military work, or any work to which it is deemed necessary in the interest of the public safety or the defence of the Realm to afford military protection; and if any person contravenes any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions as to Arms and Explosives.

30. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the manufacture or sale of firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances, or any class thereof, within the area specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order; and if any person without a permit from the competent naval or military authority manufac-

tures, sells, or has in his possession for sale within the area so specified any arms, ammunition, or explosive substance in contravention of the order, or fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

31. No person shall bring into the United Kingdom any firearms, military arms, or ammunition or any explosive substance without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, and any police constable or officer of customs and excise, may examine, search, and investigate any ship or vessel for the purpose of the enforcement of this provision, and may seize any arms or ammunition or any explosive substance which are being or have been brought into the United Kingdom without such permit as aforesaid.

32. If any person by the discharge of firearms or otherwise endangers the safety of any member of any of His Majesty's forces he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

33. No person, without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, shall on or in the vicinity of any railway, or in or in the vicinity of any dock, harbour, or in or in the vicinity of any area which may be specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, be in possession of any explosive substance or any highly inflammable liquid, in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of his business or occupation, or of any firearms or ammunition (except such shotguns, and ammunition therefor, as are ordinarily used for sporting purposes in the United Kingdom); and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

34. Every place used for the storage of petroleum, turpentine, methylated spirit, wood naphtha, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

This requirement shall not apply to any storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit, nor to any storage place so situated that the overflow of the petroleum or liquid from the vessel or vessels in which it is contained could not in case of fire seriously endanger life or cause material damage to property.

If any person uses or permits to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation "petroleum" means petroleum as defined in section three of the Petroleum Act, 1871, having a flashpoint below 150° F. (Abel).

Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the effect of any requirements as to the storage of petroleum or other inflammable liquid lawfully imposed by any local authority, or the taking of any proceedings in respect of the violation of such requirements.

35. No person shall, in any prescribed area, have in his possession or in premises in his occupation or under his control any celluloid

or any cinematograph film exceeding the prescribed amount, unless he has obtained the prescribed permit and observes all the prescribed requirements, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Any police constable or any person authorised in writing by the Chief Officer of Police of the district, may enter, if need be by force, and search any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that celluloid or cinematograph film is kept or stored; and, if the prescribed permit has not been obtained or if any of the prescribed requirements are not complied with, may remove and destroy any such celluloid or film.

For the purpose of this Regulation "celluloid" includes the substances known as celluloid or xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product, but does not include celluloid which has been subjected to any manufacturing process: and "cinematograph film" means any film which is intended for use in cinematograph or similar apparatus and contains nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product: and "prescribed" means prescribed by order made by a Secretary of State, or, in Scotland, by the Secretary for Scotland.

Provisions as to Navigation.

36. If the master of a ship, or any other person, disobeys or neglects to observe any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto, or any signals from, or any orders, whether verbal or written, of the competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining or other officer acting under his authority, relating to such navigation or mooring, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

37. Every vessel shall comply with such regulations as to the navigation of vessels as may be issued by the Admiralty or Army Council, and shall obey any orders given, whether by way of signal or otherwise, by any officer in command of any of His Majesty's ships, or by any naval or military officer engaged in the defence of the coast.

If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.

This Regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the non-compliance with the regulations or disobedience to the orders takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

38. The Admiralty or Army Council may by order prohibit any vessel, or any vessel of any class or description specified in the order, from entering any area which they may consider it is necessary to keep clear of vessels, or vessels of that class or description, in the interests of the public safety or the defence of the realm; and if any vessel, or any vessel of that specified class or description, enters any such area, the

master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel so far as the area specified in the order extends beyond the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

39. The Admiralty or Army Council, or any pilotage authority acting under their instructions, may make orders as to the pilotage of vessels entering, leaving or making use of any port or navigating within any part of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, and any such order may provide for pilotage being compulsory for all or any class of such vessels within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the granting of special pilotage licences and the suspension of existing pilotage licences and certificates, and for the supply, employment, and payment of pilots.

Any enactment, order, charter, custom, by-law, regulation or provision in force for the time being in any area to which any such order relates shall have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Miscellaneous Offences.

40. If any person with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy, gives or sells to a member of any of His Majesty's forces any intoxicant, or gives or sells to a member of any of His Majesty's forces any intoxicant when not on duty, with intent to make him drunk or less capable of the efficient discharge of his duties, or when on sentry or other duty, either with or without any such intent, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this Regulation the expression "intoxicant" includes any intoxicating liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

41. If any unauthorised person wears any naval, military, police or other official uniform, or any uniform so nearly resembling any such uniform as aforesaid as to be calculated to deceive, or if any person without lawful authority supplies a naval or military uniform to any person not being a member of His Majesty's forces, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

42. If any person attempts to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces or among the civilian population, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

43. No person shall obstruct or otherwise interfere with or impede, or withhold any information in his possession which he may reasonably be required to furnish from, any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of the competent naval or military authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

44. If any person, verbally or in writing, in any report, return, declaration, or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf of which it is his duty to ascertain the

accuracy, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission, with intent to mislead any officer, or other person acting under the orders of any officer, in the execution of his duties, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

45. If any person forges, alters or tampers with any naval, military, or police pass, permit, or other document, or uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular naval, military, or police pass, permit, or document, or personates any person to whom such a pass, permit, or other document has been duly issued, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

46. If any person is found in possession of a false passport or, being a subject of a Sovereign or State at war with His Majesty, passes under an assumed name, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

47. It shall be the duty of every person affected by any order issued by the competent naval or military authority or other person in pursuance of these regulations to comply with that order, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

48. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures aids and abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

49. It shall be the duty of any person who knows that some other person is acting in contravention of any provisions of these regulations to inform the competent naval or military authority of the fact, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

50. If any person does any act of such a nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations, with the intention or for the purpose of assisting the enemy, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Powers of Search Arrest, &c.

51. The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised by him may, if he has reason to suspect that any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises or any things therein are being or have been constructed used or kept for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or that an offence against these regulations is being or has been committed thereon or therein, enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, or is being kept or used in contravention of these regulations (including, where a report or statement in contravention of regulation 27 has appeared in any newspapers or other printed publication, any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of the newspaper or other publication), and the competent naval

or military authority may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

52. Any officer, or any soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, and any police officer, may stop any vehicle travelling along any public highway, and, if he has reason to suspect that the vehicle is being used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, may search and seize the vehicle and seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid.

53. It shall be the duty of any person, if so required by an officer, or by a soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by a police constable, to stop and answer to the best of his ability and knowledge any questions which may be reasonably addressed to him, and if he refuses or fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The competent naval or military authority may by order require any person or persons of any class or description to furnish him, either verbally or in writing, with such information as may be specified in the order, and the order may require any person to attend at such time and such place as may be specified in the order for the purpose of furnishing such information, and if any person fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

54. Any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom shall, on being required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by an aliens officer or officer of police, make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the person making the requisition any such letters or messages; and the competent naval or military authority or person authorised by him or aliens or police officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

The competent naval or military authority or persons authorised by him or aliens or police officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature, may transmit them to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence.

Any person who knowingly makes any false declaration under this regulation, or on being required to produce any such letters or messages as aforesaid refuses or neglects to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

55. Any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority or any police constable or officer of customs and excise or aliens officer, may arrest without warrant any person whose behaviour is of such a nature as to give reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has acted or is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or upon whom may be found any article, book, letter, or other document, the possession of which gives grounds for such a suspicion, or

who is suspected of having committed an offence against these regulations.

If any person assists or connives at the escape of any person who may be in custody under this regulation, or knowingly harbours or assists any person who has so escaped, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Trial and Punishment of Offences.

56. A person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations may be tried either by a court-martial or before a court of summary jurisdiction :

Provided that in the case of any offence against these regulations declared to be a summary offence the alleged offender shall not be liable to be tried otherwise than before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations (other than offence declared by these regulations to be a summary offence) the case shall be referred to the competent naval or military authority, who shall investigate the case and determine whether it shall be tried by court-martial or summarily or shall not be proceeded with ; and if the alleged offender is in custody he shall if he is to be tried by court-martial be kept in or handed over to military custody, and if he is to be tried summarily be handed over to or kept in civil custody.

57. A person found guilty of an offence against these regulations by a court-martial shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the court finds that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy, to suffer death or any less punishment ; and the court may, in addition to any other sentence imposed, order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed be forfeited :

Provided that a sentence of detention in detention barracks shall not be awarded for an offence under these regulations, and that no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment with hard labour shall be imposed in respect of any contravention of regulations 12, 13, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28 (first paragraph), 35, 53, 60, and 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy or, in the case of regulation 27, of causing disaffection or alarm or prejudicing the recruiting, training, discipline, and administration of any force.

A court-martial having jurisdiction to try offences under these Regulations shall be a general or district court-martial convened by an officer authorised to convene such description of court-martial within the limits of whose command the offender may for the time being be ; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed as authorising a district court-martial to impose a sentence of penal servitude.

Any person tried by court-martial under these regulations shall, for the purposes of the provisions of the Army Act relating to offences, be treated as if he belonged to the unit in whose charge he may be ; but no such person shall be liable to summary punishment by a commanding officer.

58. A person convicted of an offence against these regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction shall be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term

not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine ; and the court may, in addition to any other sentence which may be imposed, order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such an offence the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or at any place in which the offender may be, and the court in Scotland shall be the sheriff court.

Section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, shall not apply to the charge of offences against these regulations.

Any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction under these regulations may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.

Supplemental.

59. The powers conferred by these regulations are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of His Majesty's naval and military forces and other persons to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and nothing in these regulations shall affect the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence or war crime otherwise than in accordance with these regulations.

60. The competent naval or military authority, or any other person by whom an order is made in pursuance of these Regulations, shall publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order, and no person shall without lawful authority deface or otherwise tamper with any notice posted up in pursuance of these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

61. Any person claiming to act under any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of these Regulations shall, if at any time he is required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by any naval or military officer, or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of customs and excise, officer of police or aliens' officer, produce the permit or permission for inspection, and if he refuses to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of any provision of these regulations may at any time be revoked.

62. The Admiralty or Army Council may appoint any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, not below the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy or field officer in the Army, to be a competent naval or military authority, and may authorise any competent naval or military authority thus appointed to delegate, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under these regulations to any officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority, and an officer so appointed, or to whom the powers of the competent naval or military authority are so delegated,

is in these Regulations referred to as a competent naval or military authority.

For the purposes of these regulations the expression "aliens officer" shall have the same meaning as in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.

63. These regulations may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these regulations in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

The said Orders in Council of the 12th of August, the 1st and 17th of September, and the 14th of October 1914, are hereby revoked :

Provided that the revocation of any such Order shall not—

- (a) affect the previous operation of any Order so revoked or anything duly done or suffered under any Order so revoked ; or
- (b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any Order so revoked ; or
- (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Order so revoked ; or
- (d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid ;

and any permission or direction given, or order, requirement, or appointment made, authority issued or other action taken under any Order so revoked shall be deemed to have been given, made, issued, or taken under the corresponding provision of this Order.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November 1914.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order) His Majesty has been pleased to impose restrictions upon aliens and to make various provisions for carrying those restrictions into effect :

And whereas the Belgian Government have represented to His Majesty's Government that it is desirable to make provision for the supervision and registration of, and collection of information in relation to, Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom :

—And whereas in order to give effect to that representation, it is desirable to extend the principal Order in the manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The Registrar General shall keep a central register of all Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom and shall enter therein all particulars with respect to Belgian refugees which are, under this Order, either furnished to him as registration

officer of the metropolitan police district or furnished to other registration officers and communicated to him by them.

2.—(1) A Belgian refugee shall, wherever resident, comply with the following requirements as to registration :—

(a) He shall, as soon as may be, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars as to the following matters :—

- Name.....
- Present address.....
- Former address in Belgium.....
- Nationality and birth-place.....
- Trade of profession.....
- Sex.....
- Age.....
- Whether married or unmarried.....
- If accompanied by any members of his family, the names, ages, and relationship of such members.....
- Whether he has served in the Belgian army.....
- Any other matters of which particulars are reasonably required by the registration officer.

(b) He shall, if he is about to change his residence, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is then resident particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be changed, and as to his intended place of residence, and on effecting any change of residence from one registration district to another he shall also forthwith report his arrival in the registration district into which he moves to the registration officer of that district.

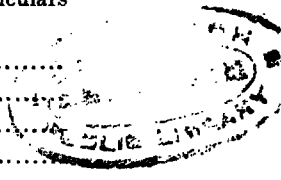
(2) Where a Belgian refugee is lodging with or living as a member of the household of any other person, it shall be the duty of that person to take steps to secure compliance with the terms of this Order in respect of that refugee.

(3) Where a Belgian refugee has furnished particulars in accordance with this Order or (before the commencement of this Order) in accordance with Article 19 of the principal Order, or has before the commencement of this Order been registered with the Registrar General, it shall not be necessary for him to furnish particulars again in pursuance of this Order, provided that he complies or has complied with paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this Article.

3. The registration officer for the registration of Belgian refugees in the metropolitan police district and in the City of London shall be the Registrar General, and elsewhere shall be the same as under the principal Order, that is to say, the chief officer of police :

Provided that the Secretary of State, or in Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, may, in special circumstances, substitute any other person or body of persons for the chief officer of police as the registration officer for Belgian refugees in any registration area.

4. A Belgian refugee shall not, after the commencement of this Order, come to reside either temporarily or permanently in any prohibited area unless provided with a permit issued by the registration officer of the district, subject to the general or special instructions of a Secretary of State.



5. For the purpose of this Order—

The expression "Belgian refugee" means a person who, being either a Belgian subject, or an alien recently residing in Belgium, has arrived in the United Kingdom since the commencement of the war;

The expression "Registrar General" means the Registrar General of births, deaths, and marriages in England.

6.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Belgian Refugees) Order, 1914.

(2) This Order shall have effect as though it was included in Part II. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

(3) This Order shall come into operation on the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November 1914.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, under Subsection (4) of Section two of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, His Majesty has power by Order in Council to provide, amongst other things, that that Act shall have effect subject to such limitations as may be contained in the Order:

And whereas in pursuance of the power referred to an Order in Council has been made, dated the 17th day of September 1914, and whereas it is desirable that the said Order in Council shall have effect in Scotland subject to the modifications hereinafter set out:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. In the application to Scotland of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Order, 1914, the expression "the recovery by civil diligence of any penalty" shall be substituted for the expression "the levying of any fine"; the expression "bail" "bond or bond of caution granted in respect of" "any person charged with or convicted of any offence" shall be substituted for the word "recognizance"; and the expression "decree of aliment" shall be substituted for the expression "order of affiliation."

2. This Order may be cited as the Courts (Emergency Powers) (Scotland) Order, 1914.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

WAR OFFICE, 26th November 1914.

His Majesty the King has approved of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the field to the under-mentioned Soldier now serving with the Expeditionary Force:—

No. 6608 Private R. J. Nevin, 8th Hussars, attached to Royal Horse Guards.

For gallantry near Zandvoorde, on 26th of October, in assisting a wounded comrade out of action under heavy shell fire.

WHITEHALL, November 25, 1914.

The KING has been pleased to give and grant unto John Patrick Donovan, Esq., His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which Decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

DOWNING STREET, November 23, 1914.

The KING has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Jacobus Kerr Darrell Hill, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown), to be a Puisne Judge of British Guiana.

DOWNING STREET, November 26, 1914.

The KING has been pleased to appoint Raoul Bax de Savignac, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Seychelles for a period of three years from the 17th September 1914.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.

In continuation of the notification on page 1272 of the Edinburgh Gazette of October 30th, 1914, information has been received that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court at Alexandria in respect of the following vessels. Appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in either ship or cargo as soon as possible.

	Prize Court.	Name of Ship.
Egypt	His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt (Alexandria).	Altair. Concadoro.

Foreign Office,
26th November 1914.

RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.

The following particulars in regard to the case of the Steamship "Rajaburi," before the Prize Court in Hong Kong, have now been received, and should be substituted for the particulars concerning this vessel announced in the Edinburgh Gazette of the 27th instant.

Prize Court.	Name of Ship.	Nationality of Ship.	Result of Proceedings.
Supreme Court of Hong Kong	Rajaburi ...	German ...	Ship ordered to be detained until further Order issued by the Court.

Colonial Office,
26th November 1914.

CURRENCY NOTES.

(4 & 5 Geo. 5, cc. 14 and 72.)

I.—ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Total Issued up to 18th November 1914, inclusive.			Notes cancelled up to 18th November 1914, inclusive.		
£1 ...	44,117,872	0 0	£1 ...	18,421,662	0 0
10/- ...	10,533,513	10 0	10/- ...	2,339,339	10 0
Issued during the week ended 25th November 1914.			Cancelled during the week ended 25th November 1914.		
£1 ...	2,549,000	0 0	£1 ...	2,306,586	0 0
10/- ...	454,800	0 0	10/- ...	453,115	10 0
			Total ...	£23,520,703	0 0
			Outstanding.		
			£1 ...	25,938,624	0 0
			10/- ...	8,195,858	10 0
TOTAL			TOTAL		
£57,655,185 10 0			£34,134,482 10 0		
			TOTAL		
			£57,655,185 10 0		

II.—BALANCE SHEET.

Notes outstanding—	Advances—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
34,134,482 10 0	Scottish and Irish Banks of Issue ...
	Other Bankers ...
	Post Office Savings Bank ...
	Trustee Savings Bank ...
	Currency Note Redemption Account—
	Gold Coin and Bullion ...
	Government Securities ...
	Balance at the Bank of England ...
£34,134,482 10 0	£34,134,482 10 0

Treasury Chambers,
26th November 1914.

JOHN BRADBURY,
Secretary to the Treasury.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
November 27, 1914.

The Civil Service Commissioners hereby give notice that an Open Competitive Examination of Candidates for entry as Boy Writers in His Majesty's Dockyards and Naval Establishments will commence in London, Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, Pembroke, Sheerness, Portland, Sheffield, Greenock, and Haulbowline, on the 9th February 1915.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission has not received, on or before the 7th January, an application, in the handwriting of the Candidate, on a prescribed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary at once.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
November 27, 1914.

The Civil Service Commissioners hereby give notice that Open Competitive Examinations for situations as Male Learner in the Department of the Postmaster-General will be held on the 28th January 1915, under the Regulations dated the 24th July 1914, and published in the London Gazette of the same date.

The Examinations will be held in the following towns and for the number of situations indicated, viz. :—

Exeter	not fewer than 1
York	1

The Examinations are intended to supply the several Post Offices with persons resident in or near the towns in which they desire to serve.

Candidates will be allowed to compete only for vacancies in the town in which they apply to be examined.

No person will be admitted to any of the above-named Examinations from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received, on or before the 7th January, an application, on the prescribed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary at once.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS,
1911 to 1913.

1 & 2 Geo. V., Cap. 55, and
3 & 4 Geo. V., Cap. 37.

Notice is hereby given that the Scottish Insurance Commissioners, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Part I. as read along with Part III. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, have made an Order, dated 26th November 1914, with respect to the Benefits of a Deposit Contributor.

This Order may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Deposit Contributors' Benefits) Order (Scotland) 1914 (No. 2).

Copies of the said Order can be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from the Superintendent, Publications Department, H.M. Stationery Office, 23 Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from Messrs. Wyman & Sons Limited,

Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; or from Messrs. E. Ponsonby Limited, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of November 1914.

JOHN JEFFREY, Secretary.

National Health Insurance Commission
(Scotland),
83 Princes Street,
Edinburgh.

COUNTY OF LANARK.
DISTRICT OF THE MIDDLE WARD.
SPECIAL DISTRICTS.

NOTIFICATION is hereby given, in terms of Section 14 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1908, that the District Committee of the District of the Middle Ward of the County of Lanark will meet in the County Council Chambers, County Buildings (Ingram Street entrance), Glasgow, on Wednesday the 23rd proximo, at 1.30 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of considering a proposal to enlarge the Larkhall Special Lighting District, so as to include an area at Machan, and to adopt within the said Special District as the same may be enlarged the provisions of Sections 99 to 105 inclusive of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, or any one or more of them.

W. E. WHYTE, District Clerk.

District Offices, Hamilton,

26th November 1914.

COUNTY OF LANARK.
DISTRICT OF THE MIDDLE WARD.
SPECIAL DISTRICTS.

NOTIFICATION is hereby given, in terms of Section 14 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1908, that the District Committee of the District of the Middle Ward of the County of Lanark will meet in the County Council Chambers, County Buildings (Ingram Street entrance), Glasgow, on Wednesday the 23rd December, at 1.40 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of considering a Requisition by not fewer than ten Parish Electors of the Parish of Cambusnethan, calling upon the said District Committee to meet and consider the propriety of forming, and thereafter to form, that part of the District known as Newmains Special Drainage District, or according to such other boundaries as may seem fit, into a Special Scavenging District for the removal of the dust, ashes, and other refuse from the streets, roads, footpaths, lands, and premises in such Special District, and the adoption for such purposes of the provisions contained in Sections 107 to 127 and 253 to 255 inclusive of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, or any one or more of them; also Section 24 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903.

W. E. WHYTE, District Clerk.

District Offices, Hamilton.

26th November 1914.

NOTICE.

A PETITION has been presented in the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire at Glasgow by James Maguire, Solicitor, 223 Hope Street, Glasgow, for decerniture as Executor-dative *quia* Creditor to the deceased MORTZ MICHAELIS, Missionary to the Jews in Glasgow, and who resided at number 108 South Portland Street there.

ALEX. MARTIN, Writer, 180 Hope Street,
Glasgow, Petitioner's Agent.

ESPLIN QUARRIES LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Company, duly convened, and held in the Imperial Hotel, Arbroath, in the County of Forfar, on the 25th

day of November 1914, the following Extraordinary Resolutions were duly passed:—

1. "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its Business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily"; and
2. "That Robert C. Thomson, Accountant, of 11 Reform Street, Dundee, be, and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

Notice is also hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above Company, in terms of Section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, will be held in the Chambers of Messrs. R. C. Thomson & Murdoch, C.A., of 11 Reform Street, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, on Monday, 14th December 1914, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

ROBERT C. THOMSON, Liquidator.

11 Reform Street, Dundee,
28th November 1914.

NIVEN, BROWN, & CO. LTD. (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company, in terms of Section 188 of the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908, will be held in the Religious Institution Rooms, 200 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday, 15th December 1914, at 2.30 p.m.

H. STAVELEY ROBERTS, 124 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Liquidator.

JAMES S. FULTON, Solicitor, 131 West Regent Street, Glasgow, Agent.

THE GLENURQUHART MOTOR CAR COMPANY LIMITED (in Liquidation).

IN terms of Sec. 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Company will be held in the Liquidator's Chambers, 4 Lombard Street, Inverness, on Wednesday the 9th December 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

Claims against the Company as at the date of Liquidation on the 25th instant should be lodged along with affidavit and vouchers with the Liquidator forthwith.

WILLIAM SMITH, C.A., Liquidator.

Inverness, 28th November 1914.

THE EMPIRE GUARANTEE AND INSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED (in Liquidation).

INTIMATION is hereby given that a Note has been presented to the Honourable Lord Cullen (Mr. Saunders, Clerk) by John Mackintosh MacLeod, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, and Joseph Patrick, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, Official Liquidators of the Empire Guarantee and Insurance Corporation Limited, incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-1898, and conducting the business of Insurance in all its branches except those of Life and Fatal Accident Insurance, now being wound up under the supervision of the Court of Session, praying his Lordship to appoint the said Note and Deliverance thereon to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book in common form, and to be advertised once in the Edinburgh Gazette and the London Gazette; to order intimation of the same to be made to each Creditor who has lodged a claim, by serving a copy of the Note and the Deliverance on such claim by Registered Post Letter accompanied by an Excerpt from the State in the form of a bound volume containing said claims and Deliverances thereon, No. 101 of Process, of the entry therein applicable to such Creditors' claim addressed to their respective addresses as appearing in the said claims and Deliverances; to ordain the said Creditors to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days after such intimation and advertisement; and on resuming consideration thereof, with or without Answers, to approve of the Deliverances of the Official Liquidators as contained in the said State of Claims and Deliverances, No. 101 of Process, or to make such alterations thereon as may be required, and to rank the said claims accordingly.

In which Note Lord Cullen on 20th November 1914 pronounced the following Interlocutor:—

"20th November 1914.—Lord Cullen—Act. Wilton.—The Lord Ordinary appoints the Note for the Liquidators, No. 103 of Process, to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book in common form, to be advertised once in the Edinburgh Gazette and the London Gazette, and to be served upon each Creditor who has lodged a claim as craved in the prayer of the Note; and allows all parties interested to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days after such intimation, advertisement, and service. "W. J. CULLEN."

Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

E. & A. DENHOLM, YOUNG, & CO., W.S.,
Agents for the Liquidators.

15 Rutland Street, Edinburgh,
26th November 1914.

THE ABERDEEN, LEITH, & MORAY FIRTH STEAM SHIPPING CO. LTD. (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 195 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above Company will be held within the Office of Messrs. Butchart & Rennet, 123½ Union Street, Aberdeen, on Monday the 4th day of January 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

Dated at Aberdeen, the 28th day of November 1914.

THOMAS JAFFREY,
ERNEST RENNET,
Liquidators.

ARRANMORE WHALING COMPANY LIMITED.

Incorporated on 13th March 1913 under the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held within the Liquidator's Office, at 18 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Monday the 4th day of January 1915, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, are to be disposed of.

JOHN B. PEDEN, C.A., Liquidator.

18 Queen Street, Edinburgh,
30th November 1914.

A PETITION having been presented to the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh, at the instance of Archibald Finnie Cuthill, Butcher and Game Dealer, &c., Nos. 60 and 62 Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh, for Summary Sequestration of the Estates of ALICE M. MICKEL, spinster, residing at No. 20 Warrender Park Terrace, Edinburgh, the Sheriff-Substitute of this date granted Warrant for citing the said Alice M. Mickel to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation if within Scotland, and on the fourteenth day next after citation if furth of Scotland, to show cause why Sequestration of her Estates should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

HERBERT MELLOR, Solicitor, Agent for
Petitioner.

98 Hanover Street, Edinburgh,
27th November 1914.

A PETITION having been presented to the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills at the instance of James M'Intosh, S.S.C., Edinburgh, Curator bonis to John Bruce Jack, residing sometime at No. 8 Weir-hill Place, Melrose, in the County of Roxburgh, there-

after at Danielton Cottage there, and now at Briarbank Cottage there, for Sequestration of the Estates of Miss RUTH TURNBULL or THOMSON, wife of the Reverend William Thomson, M.A., Minister of the United Free Church of Scotland at Auchencairn, in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, and residing with him there, his Lordship of this date granted Warrant for citing the said Mrs. Ruth Turnbull or Thomson, and the said Reverend William Thomson, her husband, as her Curator and Administrator-in-law, and for any other interest competent to him, to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation if within Scotland, and on the twenty-first day next after citation if furth of Scotland, to show cause why Sequestration should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

J. M'G. B. JACK, W.S., 4 North St.
David Street, Edinburgh, Agent.

Edinburgh, 28th November 1914.

A PETITION having been presented to the Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway at Dumfries, at the instance of R. Harrison & Son, Auctioneers, Carlisle, for Sequestration of the Estates of GEORGE GARDINER, Flesher, number 36 Queensberry Street, Dumfries, the Sheriff-Substitute of this date granted Warrant for citing the said George Gardiner to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation, to show cause why Sequestration of his Estates should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

JOHN HENDERSON, Agent for Petitioner.

123 Irish Street, Dumfries,
26th November 1914.

A PETITION having been presented to the Sheriff of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff at Aberdeen, at the instance of John & William Bisset Limited, Wholesale Grocers, Bridge Place, Aberdeen; Ainslie, Baillie, & Company Limited, Wine Merchants, 201 Leith Walk, Leith; and David Heilbron & Sons, Wine Merchants, 72 Bath Street, Glasgow, for Sequestration of the Estates of JOHN TOUGH, Grocer, 120 King Street, Aberdeen, the Sheriff-Substitute of this date granted Warrant for citing the said John Tough to appear in Court on an *inducia* of seven days from the date of citation, to show cause why Sequestration of his Estates should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

JAMES & GEORGE COLLIE, Advocates, 25
Union Street, Aberdeen, Agents.

27th November 1914.

A N Initial Writ having been presented to the Sheriff of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk at Jedburgh, at the instance of James Harvey & Company Limited, Scotch Whisky Merchants, Paisley, for Sequestration of the Estates of D. JOHN MITCHELL, Grocer and Wine Merchant, recently at 7 Bridge Street, and now at thirty-six Canongate, Jedburgh, his Lordship of this date granted Warrant for citing the said D. John Mitchell to appear in Court on an *inducia* of seven days from the date of such citation, to show cause why Sequestration should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

T. COLLEDGE HALLIBURTON, Law-Agent, 30
High Street, Jedburgh, Pursuers' Agent.

Jedburgh, 28th November 1914.

In the SUMMARY SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT CLARK, Carrier, residing at 31 Stirling Street, Airdrie.

I WILLIAM H. JARDINE, Accountant, The Cross, Coatbridge, hereby give notice that I have been duly elected and confirmed Trustee; that Henry Scott, Blacksmith, North Bridge Street, Airdrie, has been elected and confirmed a Commissioner; that the Sheriff has fixed the eleventh day of December 1914, within the Sheriff Court House, Airdrie, at eleven-fifteen o'clock forenoon, as a Diet for the public Examination of the Bankrupt; that the second Meeting of Creditors will be held within my Chambers, The Cross,

Coatbridge, on the twenty-ninth day of December 1914, at twelve o'clock noon; and that to entitle Creditors to participate in the first Dividend their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged with me on or before the seventh day of December 1914.

WILLIAM H. JARDINE, Trustee.

A S Trustee on the Sequestrated Estates of WILLIAM JOHN STEVENSON, Malavine, Stirling, I hereby intimate that a Meeting of Creditors will be held within the Office of Reid & Mair, Chartered Accountants, 40 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 9th day of December 1914, at half-past two o'clock afternoon, to consider as to the disposal of the heritable property.

A. R. H. BUCHANAN, Trustee.

40 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow,
30th November 1914.

A S Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of THOMAS SMITH & SONS, Jewellers and Goldsmiths, 47 George Street, Edinburgh, and Stephen Smith, sole Partner of said Firm, as such Partner, and as an Individual, I hereby intimate that a Meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Chambers of Messrs. Romanes & Munro, C.A., 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 16th day of December 1914, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of considering as to an application to be made for my discharge as Trustee.

CHARLES J. MUNRO, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 1st December 1914.

A S Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of WILLIAM SCOTT, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Old Town, Broxburn, I hereby intimate that a Meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Chambers of Messrs. Romanes & Munro, C.A., 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 16th day of December 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering as to an application to be made for my discharge as Trustee.

CHARLES J. MUNRO, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 1st December 1914.

SEQUESTRATION of J. COOK & COMPANY, lately carrying on business as Coal Merchants at St. Rollox, Glasgow, and James Cook and John Cook, the Individual Partners of said Firm, as such Partners, and as Individuals.

I JOHN MURRAY MACHARG, C.A., Glasgow, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estates of the said J. Cook & Company and James Cook and John Cook, hereby call a General Meeting of Creditors, to be held in my Office at 7 West George Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and resolving upon an application for the Trustee's discharge.

JOHN M. MACHARG, Trustee.

Glasgow, 28th November 1914.

SEQUESTRATION of Miss MARJORIE CAMERON, General Merchant, Kinloch-Rannoch, trading as D. CAMERON, General Merchant, Kinloch-Rannoch, and Rannoch Station Stores.

THE Trustee hereby intimates that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the Estate, brought down to 14th November 1914, has been audited by the Commissioners; further, that a third and final Dividend will be paid within his Office, Royal Bank Buildings, Perth, on and after 15th January next, to those Creditors whose claims have been lodged and admitted.

W. J. WOOD, Trustee.

Royal Bank Buildings, Perth,
30th November 1914.

In the SEQUESTRATION of JAMES BLACK, Spirit Merchant, "Aberdeen Arms," 20 West North Street, Aberdeen.

WILLIAM MONRO SELLAR, Advocate in Aberdeen, Trustee, hereby intimates that the Commissioners have postponed a Dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period for making a Dividend.

WM. M. SELLAR, Trustee.

27th November 1914.

THE Copartnership of **W. HARPER & COMPANY**, Warehousemen, 109 Causeyside Street, Paisley, of which the Subscribers were the only Partners, was DISSOLVED on 12th September 1914.

The Subscriber William Harper will continue to carry on business at the same address in his own name.

The Subscriber John Blacklaws will carry on business on his own account at 9 High Street, Paisley.

WILLIAM HARPER.

JOHN BLACKLAWS.

JOHN M'NISH, Writer, Paisley, Witness.
WM. PATERSON, Law-Clerk, Paisley, Witness.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Firm of **R. MABEN & SONS**, Coal Merchants, Hawick, was, as at 11th November 1914, DISSOLVED by the retirement of Mr. Robert Maben, Senior Partner of the Firm. The Business will in future be carried on under the same style by Walter Maben and Thomas Maben, the remaining Partners.

ROBERT MABEN.

WALTER MABEN.

THOMAS MABEN.

ADAM DARLING, Law-Clerk, Hawick, Witness.

FRANCIS B. M'CALL, Law-Apprentice, Hawick, Witness.

Hawick, 27th November 1914.

THE Firm of **HARDIE & HOGG**, carrying on business as Saddlers at East Linton and Dunbar, of whom the Subscribers were the sole Partners, has been DISSOLVED as on 21st November 1914, by mutual consent.

The Business at East Linton will continue to be carried on by the Subscriber James Hardie on his own account, while that at Dunbar will be carried on by the Subscriber John Hogg on his own account.

All parties having claims against the late Firm will please lodge same with Barlas & Barlas, Solicitors, Dunbar, within ten days.

Dated this 25th day of November 1914.

JAMES HARDIE.

Witnesses to the Signature of the said James Hardie—

ALEX. S. STEWART, Witness, Pharmaceutical Chemist, East Linton.

CHAS. JAS. FRASER, Witness, Joiner, &c., East Linton.

JOHN HOGG.

Witnesses to the Signature of the said John Hogg—

JAMES BARLAS, Solicitor, Dunbar, Witness.

JAMES DENHOLM, Law-Clerk, Dunbar, Witness.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business of Grain and Produce Merchant, carried on at Irvine by the Late **JOHN ORR**, has been sold by his Executrix, as at the date of his death (5th June 1914), to Mr. George Brown Orr, who has for the last twenty-three years been connected with the said Business.

The said George Brown Orr will carry on the said Business in his own name and for his own behoof, and he is authorised to receive payment of all debts due to the said John Orr, or to his Executrix, in connection with said Business.

JESSIE ORR,

Executrix of the late John Orr.

Witnesses to the Signature of Mrs.

Jessie Young or Orr—

ROB. BOYD, Solicitor, Irvine, Witness.

W. CUNNINGHAM WILSON, Solicitor, Irvine, Witness.

GEORGE B. ORR.

Witnesses to the Signature of the said

George Brown Orr—

DAVID GILLIES, Solicitor, Irvine, Witness.

A. R. WILSON, Solicitor, Irvine, Witness.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Robert Oakden Bate, 17 Arbon Road, Highbury, London, commercial clerk.

Isack Blunk, 261 Bethnal Green Road, Bethnal Green, and carrying on business at 106 High Street, Shore-ditch, both in London, cap manufacturers.

John Buck, 46 Chichele Road, Cricklewood, Middlesex, builder.

John Fix, 376 York Road, Islington, and 16 Princes Road, Notting Hill, both in London, master baker.

Frank Foulsham, 74 Talgarth Mansions, Baron's Court, but lately residing at 26 Manchester Street, and employed at 49 Old Bond Street, all in London, photographer.

Charles Carter Godfrey, 12 Creechurch Lane, and lately carrying on business at 62 Fore Street, both London, E.C., engraver.

George William Haarer, residing at 12 Newlands Park, Sydenham, Kent, and carrying on business at 55 High Street, Aldgate, London, E.C., meat salesman.

Albert E. Holiday, formerly residing at Woodfield, Bicester, and practising at Bicester, Oxford, but whose present residence or place of business the Petitioning Creditors are unable to ascertain, but who is domiciled in England, solicitor.

Barnet Israel, 130 Commercial Road, E., London, leather and grindery dealer.

Edward Henderson Johnstone, 104 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Arthur Lilley, residing at Stebonheath, Montalt Road, Woodford Green, Essex, and carrying on business at 50 Rushmore Road, Clapton, Middlesex, wholesale provision merchant.

J. Darlington Marsh, whose present residence or place of business the Petitioning Creditors are unable to ascertain.

Noel & Co., 17 Water Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., provision and bacon merchants.

Ernest A. Orr, St. Stephens Chambers, Telegraph Street, London, E.C.

Joseph F. Petry, 22 Kildowan Road, Goodmayes, Essex, carrying on business at 9 Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C., secretary of public companies and company promoter.

Alfred Mountain Fowler, Dunraven, Marine Road, Prestatyn, in the county of Flint, architect.

Luke Eastwood, assistant schoolmaster, and **Martha Ellen Eastwood** (his wife), trading as Eastwoods, 9 Park Street, Wombwell, Yorkshire, greengrocers and drapers.

John Atkins Elliott, the Black Horse Inn, Church Street, Braunton, Devonshire, innkeeper and blacksmith.

John Charles Hill, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, in the county of Warwick, building contractor.

Alice Lloyd, Esplanade Villa, Royal Terrace, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, lodging house keeper (wife of

- Thomas Lloyd, of the same place, commercial traveller).
- James Henry Wheatley, residing at 81 Regent Street, Nuneaton, in the county of Warwick, and James Parton, residing at Stanley Road, Nuneaton aforesaid, carrying on business in copartnership under the style or firm of Wheatley & Parton at 81 Regent Street, Nuneaton aforesaid, builders and contractors.
- H. Seale, Orchard Villa, Lewis Road, Mitcham, Surrey, builder.
- George Edward Hipkins, residing at 11 Bath Street, Dudley, and carrying on business at 48 Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, in the county of Worcester, electrical engineer.
- Harry Shorstein, 37 Topsfield Parade, Crouch End, and 4 London Road, Enfield, lately carrying on business at 9 Berwick Street, Oxford Street, London, and The Green, Edmonton, bazaar dealer.
- George Edward Cresswell, 14 Windmill Parade, lately the Plough Inn, Alfred Street, both in Gloucester, late licensed victualler.
- Arthur Edward Clarke, Beccles Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, builder.
- F. M. Anderson & Co., 40 Church Street, Greenwich, Kent, confectioners.
- George Pickup, residing at 38 Delph Lane, in the city of Leeds, and carrying on business at Saint Marks Motor Works, Cross Marks Street, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds aforesaid, motor engineer.
- Eliza Gertrude Kenyon, 63 Cambridge Road, Southport, in the county of Lancaster, widow, of no occupation.
- George William Warlow, Alverston House, Phillips Terrace, Twynnyrodyn, Merthyr Tydfil, and John Harry Warlow, Fair View Terrace, Merthyr Tydfil, trading as Watlow & Warlow at Watlow Street, Merthyr Tydfil, builders and contractors.
- Harry Marshall, formerly residing and carrying on business at 16 West Lane, Ayresome, now residing at 62 Mills Street, Newport, Middlesbrough, in the county of York, grocer and general dealer.
- Alfred Pritchard, 15 Yeo Street, Resolven, in the county of Glamorgan, collier.
- Ali Said, residing and trading at 77 and 79 East Holborn, South Shields, county of Durham, grocer and boarding-house keeper.
- Bramwell Simpson, residing at 24 Portland Street, and trading at 17 Portland Street, lately residing at 42 Lord Street, all in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, plumber and glazier.
- Mark Henry Aitken (trading under the style of Aitken & Hall), residing at 30 Peter Street, Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, formerly residing at 11 Saint John Street, Werneth, Oldham aforesaid, and lately carrying on business at the Oddfellows' Hall, Shaw, near Oldham aforesaid, in partnership with Joseph Barclay Hall, cardroom jobber, formerly picture hall proprietor.
- Charles Harry Hill, Botley Pound, Botley, in the county of Berks, builder and contractor.
- Walter Dunstan Finch, Dun Roy, South Brent, in the county of Devon, and the Art Studio, Fore Street, Kingsbridge, in the said county, art master.
- Catherine Agnes Sunderland, Bear Hill House, Hollingworth Lake, Littleborough, in the county of Lancaster, no occupation (widow).
- Albert Chiswell, residing at 28 Graham Road, Pendleton, lately residing at 20 Monton Road, Eccles, and previously at 204 Langworthy Road, Pendleton, all in Lancashire, merchant's clerk.
- Tom Birch, 5 Thornaby Place, Thornaby-on-Tees, in the county of York, plumber.
- John M'Gregor, residing at 36 Clifton Road, and carrying on business at 12a Horsemarket, both in Darlington, in the county of Durham, tailor.
- George Lewis Tucker, Old Post Office, Bishopston, near Swansea, and lately residing and carrying on business at 9 Richardson Street, Swansea aforesaid, fruiterer and gardener, lately fruiterer and general dealer.
- Nathaniel George Mash, 30 High Street, Clapham, in the county of London, and also carrying on business at 79 High Street, Notting Hill, in the said county, fruiterer and greengrocer.
- Richard Reeves Pates, 63 Eastgate Street, Winchester, Hants, corn and coal merchant.

NOTICE.

All Notices and Advertisements are inserted in the Edinburgh Gazette at the risk of the Advertiser.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ALL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE EDINBURGH GAZETTE.

For	100 words and under	...	...	...	...	£0	10	0
Above	100 and not exceeding 150	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
"	150	"	"	200	...	1	0	0
"	200	"	"	250	...	1	5	0
"	250	"	"	300	...	1	10	0
"	300	"	"	350	...	1	15	0
"	350	"	"	400	...	2	0	0
"	400	"	"	450	...	2	5	0
"	450	"	"	500	...	2	10	0
And 5s. extra for each additional 50 or part of 50 words.								
For each copy of the Gazette	9d.		
Friendly Societies' Notices, each	5s.		

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Advertisements cannot be received or withdrawn after one o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The dues paid on withdrawn Advertisements cannot be returned.

All Letters must be Post Paid.

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