



SUPPLEMENT

TO

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WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1914.

By THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

VARYING THE PROCLAMATIONS IN RESPECT OF THE POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS, DATED RESPECTIVELY THE 2ND AUGUST, 6TH AUGUST, 12TH AUGUST, AND 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1914.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS under the Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, We have power by Proclamation to authorise the postponement of the payment of any bill of exchange or of any negotiable instrument or any other payment in pursuance of any contract to such extent and for such time and subject to such conditions or other provisions as may be specified in the Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of that power We have issued Proclamations in relation to the postponement of payments due before We were in a state of war or due in respect of contracts made before that time, dated the sixth day of August, the twelfth day of August, and the third day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen (which are respectively referred

to in this Proclamation as the first, second, and third General Proclamation), and on the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, We also issued a Proclamation which is confirmed by the said Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, and is deemed to have been issued under that Act and is referred to in this Proclamation as the Bills (Re-acceptance) Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS under the Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, We have power to vary, extend or revoke any Proclamation under that Act by a subsequent Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS it is desirable in the best interests of Our Realm at the present juncture that all persons who can discharge their liabilities should do so without delay, but it is at the same time expedient for the benefit of persons who cannot so discharge their liabilities that a further limited and final extension of the postponement of payments authorised by the said Proclamations should be made:

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim direct and ordain as follows:—

1. The first General Proclamation as ex-

tended by paragraph (b) of the second General Proclamation shall, subject to the limitations of this Proclamation, apply to payments which become due and payable on or after the fourth day of October and before the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen (whether they so become due and payable by virtue of the said Proclamations or the third General Proclamation or otherwise), in like manner as it applies to payments which became due and payable after the date of the first General Proclamation and before the beginning of the fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Provided that, if the payment is one the date whereof has been postponed by virtue of any of the said General Proclamations, and is one which carries interest either by virtue of the terms of the contract or instrument under which it is due and payable or by virtue of the said General Proclamations, then the person from whom the payment is due shall not be entitled to claim the benefit of this Article unless, within three days after the date to which the payment has been postponed by virtue of the said General Proclamations, all interest thereon up to that date is paid.

This Article shall not apply to—

(a) Any payment in respect of rent;

(b) Any payment due and payable to or by a retail trader in respect of his business as such trader.

2. The Bills (Re-acceptance) Proclamation shall continue to apply to bills of exchange (other than cheques and bills on demand) accepted before the beginning of the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the date of the original maturity whereof is after the third day of October.

If on the presentation for payment of any such bill the bill is not paid and is not re-accepted under the said Proclamation, then, unless on such presentation the acceptor has expressly refused re-acceptance thereof, the bill shall for all purposes, including the liability of any drawer and indorser or any other party thereto, be deemed to be due and payable on a date one calendar month after the date of its original maturity instead of on the date of its original maturity, and to be a bill for the original amount thereof increased by the amount of interest thereon, calculated from the date of the original maturity to the date of payment at the Bank of England rate current on the date of its original maturity, and paragraph (a) of the second General Proclamation shall not apply to any such bill.

3. If on the presentation for payment of a bill of exchange, the date of maturity of which has before the fourth day of October, nineteen hundred and fourteen, become postponed either by virtue of the Bills (Re-acceptance) Proclamation or paragraph (a) of the second General Proclamation (whether or not the date of maturity has been further postponed by virtue of the third General Proclamation), the bill is not paid, then the date of maturity shall be deemed to be further postponed for fourteen days from the date of such presentation for payment, and the original amount of the bill shall be deemed to be further increased by the amount of interest on the original amount of the bill for fourteen days, calculated at the

Bank of England rate current on the date of such presentation for payment.

4. Save as otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this Proclamation shall affect the application of the General Proclamations to payments to which those Proclamations apply, and nothing in this Proclamation shall prevent payments to which this Proclamation applies being made before the expiration of the period for which they are postponed thereunder.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

EXTENDING THE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1914, RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS the State of War between Us and the German Empire and the State of War between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary referred to by Us in Our Proclamation of the ninth day of September, 1914, still continue to exist:

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to extend the prohibitions contained in Our said Proclamation:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. From and after the date of this Proclamation—

(1) The importation of such sugar as is hereinafter mentioned is prohibited.

(2) The following prohibition shall have effect (save so far as licences may be issued as hereinafter provided) in addition to the prohibitions contained in Our said Proclamation, and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident carrying on business or being in Our Dominions—

(a) Not directly or indirectly to import or cause or procure to be imported or to be concerned with the importation into any part of Our Dominions or into any other country or place whatever through or from any port in Europe of raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country or refined sugar (wherever made or produced) made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country.

(b) Not directly or indirectly to deal in any sugar as aforesaid.

2. And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licence be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the ninth day of September, 1914.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 30th day of *September*, 1914.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Lord Islington.
Lord Emmott.
Sir William Carington.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, has been pleased to order that the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, shall, under the provisions of The Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914, extend to the Isle of Man:

And whereas, by the said Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, power is conferred upon His Majesty in time of War or imminent national danger or great emergency by Order in Council to impose restrictions on aliens and to make such provisions as may be necessary or expedient for carrying such restrictions into effect:

And whereas a state of War at present exists between Great Britain and Germany and also between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary:

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. All aliens resident in the Isle of Man shall be registered in manner hereinafter provided.

2.—(1) For the purposes of this Order, the Chief Officer of Police of the said Island shall be the Registration Officer.

(2) The Registration Officer shall keep a Register wherein shall be entered particulars of all aliens resident in the said Island, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

(3) Every alien shall, as soon as may be, furnish to the Registration Officer particulars as to the matters set out in the Schedule to this Order.

(4) Every alien shall furnish to the Registration Officer any additional information which may be reasonably required for the purpose of

registering an alien or maintaining the correctness of the particulars entered on the Register.

3. An alien enemy shall not travel more than five miles from his registered place of residence unless furnished with a licence from the Registration Officer, which licence shall not cover a period exceeding twenty-four hours from the date of its issue and shall be returned to the Registration Officer at the end of the period for which it was issued.

4.—(1) An alien enemy shall not, except with the written permission of the Registration Officer, be in possession of—

(a) any firearms or other weapons, ammunition or explosives, or material intended to be used for the manufacture of explosives;

(b) any petroleum spirit, naphtha, benzol, petroleum, or other inflammable liquid in quantities exceeding three gallons;

(c) any apparatus or contrivance intended for, or capable of being used for, a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise;

(d) any carrier or homing pigeons;

(e) any motor car, motor cycle, motor boat, yacht, or aircraft;

(f) any cipher code or other means of conducting secret correspondence;

(g) any telephone installation;

(h) any camera or other photographic apparatus;

(i) any military or naval map, chart or handbook.

(2) If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting any contravention of the foregoing provision, he may grant a search warrant authorizing any constable named therein to enter at any time any premises or place named in the warrant, if necessary by force, and to search the premises or place and every person found therein, and to seize any article which is being kept in the premises or place in contravention of this Article.

Where it appears to a superintendent or inspector of police, or any police officer of higher rank, that the case is one of great emergency, and that in the interests of the State immediate action is necessary, he may, by a written order under his hand, give to any constable the like authority as may be given by the warrant of a justice under this Article.

5.—(1) The circulation among alien enemies of any newspaper wholly or mainly in the language of a State, or any part of a State, at war with His Majesty, is prohibited, unless the permission in writing of a Secretary of State has been first obtained, and such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State are complied with.

(2) In this Article the expression "newspaper" includes periodical.

6. If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provisions of this Order, he is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and the court before which he is convicted may, either in addition to or in lieu of any such punishment,

require that person to enter into recognizances with or without sureties to comply with the provisions of this Order or such provisions thereof as the court may direct.

If any person fails to comply with an order of the court requiring him to enter into recognizances the court may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

7. If any person furnishes or causes to be furnished to a Registration Officer any false particulars, or, with a view to obtaining any permit or permission under this Order, makes or causes to be made any false statement or false representation, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order.

8. If any person aids or abets any person in any contravention of this Order, or knowingly harbours any person whom he knows or has reasonable ground for supposing to have acted in contravention of this Order, he shall be deemed himself to have acted in contravention of this Order.

9. Any person who acts in contravention of this Order, or is reasonably suspected of having so acted, or being about so to act, may be taken into custody without warrant by any constable.

10.—(1) A Secretary of State may, if he thinks it necessary in the interests of public safety, direct that any of the provisions of this Order as to alien enemies shall in particular cases be applicable to other aliens, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

(2) A Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, direct that any powers or duties assigned under this Order to the Registration Officer shall be discharged by other persons deputed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

11. For the purposes of this Order the expression "alien enemy" means an alien whose Sovereign or State is at War with His Majesty.

12. In the application of this Order the expression "court" means any court of summary jurisdiction and "justice of the peace" shall include a High Bailiff.

13. This Order may be cited as the "Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Order, 1914."

Almeric FitzRoy.

SCHEDULE.

MATTERS IN RESPECT OF WHICH PARTICULARS ARE TO BE FURNISHED.

- Name
- Nationality and birthplace
- Occupation
- Sex
- Age
- Personal description, and, if so required, a photograph of the alien
- Distinctive mark (if any)
- Finger prints, if so required
- Place of residence (including nature of tenure or occupancy)
- Place of business (if any)
- Date of commencement of residence

Whether the alien has been or is in the service of any foreign government, and if so, for how long and in what capacity

NOTE.—If the alien has a household, he must furnish the particulars aforesaid not only as respects himself, but also as respects every alien who is living as a member of his household.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 30th day of *September*, 1914.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this country on the one hand and the German Empire and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary on the other hand, so that His Majesty's fleets and ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the German Empire or to the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or the citizens and subjects of either country or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories or dominions of the said Empire or of the said Dual Monarchy, and bring the same to judgment within any such Courts as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof.

AND WHEREAS by Section 1 of the Prize Courts (Egypt, Zanzibar, and Cyprus) Act, 1914, it is enacted that:—

"If His Majesty is pleased to confer jurisdiction in matters of prize on any of the following courts, that is to say:—

"(a) His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Egypt;

"(b) His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar;

"(c) The Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus; the Court shall, in respect of the present war, have, under the Naval Prize Courts Acts, 1864 to 1914, the jurisdiction thereby conferred on a Vice-Admiralty Prize Court, and those Acts and any Order in Council made thereunder shall apply accordingly, subject to such modifications (if any) as to His Majesty in Council may appear expedient or necessary."

AND WHEREAS His Majesty is of opinion that jurisdiction in matters of prize should be conferred on all of the said courts:

HIS MAJESTY is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a Commission in the form of the draft annexed hereto shall issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom authorizing the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and the Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels and goods that are or shall be taken, and all other matters of prize falling within the jurisdiction of Prize Courts, and to hear and determine the same and, according to the

course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to the German Empire or to the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or the citizens or subjects of either country, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Empire or of the said Dual Monarchy.

Almeric FitzRoy.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to Our right trusty and well-beloved Right Honourable Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, M.P., Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O., Rear-Admiral Frederick Charles Tudor Tudor, C.B., Captain Cecil Foley Lambert, R.N., The Right Honourable George Lambert, M.P., and the Right Honourable Sir Francis John Stephens Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and to Our Commissioners for executing that Office for the time being, Greeting:

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country on the one hand and the German Empire and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary on the other hand so that His Majesty's fleets and ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the German Empire or to the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or the citizens and subjects of either country or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories or dominions of the said Empire or of the said Dual Monarchy and bring the same to judgment within any such Courts as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof.

And whereas by section 1 of the Prize Courts (Egypt, Zanzibar, and Cyprus) Act, 1914, it is enacted that:—

“If His Majesty is pleased to confer jurisdiction in matters of prize on any of the following Courts, that is to say:—

“(a) His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Egypt;

“(b) His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar;

“(c) The Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus;

the Court shall, in respect of the present war, have, under the Naval Prize Courts Acts, 1864 to 1914, the jurisdiction thereby conferred on a Vice-Admiralty Prize Court, and those Acts and any Order in Council made thereunder shall apply accordingly, subject to such modifications (if any) as to His Majesty in Council may appear expedient or necessary.”

AND WHEREAS We are of opinion that jurisdiction in matters of prize should be conferred on all of the said Courts.

THESE ARE THEREFORE to authorize and We do hereby authorize and enjoin you Our said Commissioners now and for the time being or any two or more of you by Warrant to will and require His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and the Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and the judges of these Courts; and the said Courts and the judges thereof are hereby authorized and required, to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels and goods held, seized, and taken and which hereafter shall be seized and taken, and all other matters of prize falling within the jurisdiction of Prize Courts and to hear and determine the same and, according to the course of Admiralty, and the Law of Nations and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to the German Empire or to the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or to the citizens or subjects of either country or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories or dominions of the said Empire or of the said Dual Monarchy.

In witness whereof We have caused the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to be put and affixed to these Presents.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our reign.

