

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.