

National Debt Act, 1889, and the War Loan Acts, 1914-1919, to the amount of £45,000,000.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of £5,000 or £10,000. They will be dated at the option of the Tenderer on any business day from Monday the 27th April, 1936, to Saturday, the 2nd May, 1936, inclusive, and will be payable at three months after date.

3. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Bank of England.

4. Each Tender must be for an amount not less than £50,000, and must specify the date on which the Bills required are to be dated, and the net amount per cent. (being an even multiple of one penny) which will be given for the amount applied for. Separate Tenders must be lodged for Bills of different dates.

5. Tenders must be made through a London Banker, Discount House or Broker.

6. The persons whose Tenders are accepted will be informed of the same not later than the following day, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Bank of England by means of Cash or a Banker's Draft on the Bank of England not later than 2 o'clock (Saturday 12 o'clock) on the day on which the relative Bills are to be dated.

7. In virtue of the provisions of Section 1 (4) of the War Loan Act, 1919, Members of the House of Commons are not precluded from tendering for these Bills.

8. Tenders must be made on the printed forms which may be obtained from the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England.

9. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury reserve the right of rejecting any Tenders.

Treasury Chambers,
17th April, 1936.

Whitehall, April 7, 1936.

His Majesty The KING has been graciously pleased to award the Edward Medal to George William Beaman, Norman Baster and James Pollitt, in recognition of their gallantry in the following circumstances:—

On the evening of the 22nd August, 1935, two explosions occurred at South Kirkby Colliery, Yorkshire, in a district about 1½ miles from the shaft. It was thought that these were due to a gob fire and it was decided to seal off a part of the district by erecting stoppings.

At 3 p.m. on the 23rd August this work was in progress, and there were 21 men in the district, some near to the face and the others, of whom Beaman was one, at distances varying up to some 100 yards away. A further explosion then took place, severely injuring a number of the men. Beaman and two others, who had rescue apparatus, at once proceeded to look for and succour the injured, and with the assistance of others who followed shortly afterwards ten men were carried out of the district alive. One died almost immediately,

eight within a few days, and one recovered. During the progress of these operations, which involved repeated journeys to and from the face, some of the rescuers who were not equipped with special apparatus were considerably affected by fumes.

It was found that everyone had been accounted for except a man named Dale; and although there was an increasing risk of a further explosion owing to accumulations of gas, search for him was renewed by Baster, who was the colliery agent, with the manager and four rescue men, including a man named Ball. They located Dale but he was found to be dead. They proceeded to remove his body, but while they were doing so a further explosion occurred and all six members of the party were burned. This explosion was severe enough not only to cause injury to the rescue party, who were comparatively near the face, but to affect those nearer the shaft who were looking after the men first injured. Baster got back and did what was possible to reassure these men and then with three others (of whom Beaman was one) he went in and removed Dale's body and later went in again for a certain distance to look for Ball, one of the rescue party injured by the second explosion, who was said to be missing. Baster, who had no apparatus, was this time so much affected by fumes and fatigue that he had to retire, but Beaman and another man conducted some further search without success. It was then reported that Ball had reached the shaft.

Later in the evening, however, after the rescue parties had left the mine, it was found that Ball was after all still missing. There were reasons for fearing that a further explosion might shortly occur and that a fresh search might only swell the casualty roll; but volunteers were anxious to descend the mine and make a further attempt, and one of the rescue parties so formed entered the district and succeeded in finding Ball and bringing him safely to the surface. In this final operation, which was conducted at once with determination and prudence, J. Pollitt acted as captain of the rescue party.

Great courage and pertinacity were displayed by many others who took part in these operations and it has not been easy to discriminate between those concerned, but it is considered that Beaman rendered services of outstanding merit in the first stage, Baster in the second stage and Pollitt in the final stage of the rescue operations.

The Home Secretary gives notice that in pursuance of Section 2 (1) of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, he has made Orders authorising the employment on two day shifts of:—

(a) Women of 18 years of age and over in the cord making department at the Globe Rope Works, and in hackling and spinning of manilla and sisal fibre at the Hercules Works of Messrs. Hawkins & Tipson, Ltd., East Ferry Road, Millwall, E.14, subject to conditions as to weekly alternation of shifts,