

date on which it was given, but every such direction shall be renewable from week to week.

And the Right Honourable Alfred Lyttelton one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. W. FitzRoy.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 24th day of *October*, 1904.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Windsor.

Mr. Secretary Brodrick.

Mr. A. Graham Murray.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision in places where by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty has jurisdiction for the regulation of the conduct of persons subject to His Majesty's jurisdiction during the existence of hostilities between foreign States with which His Majesty is at peace:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers on this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Foreign Jurisdiction Neutrality Order in Council, 1904."

2.—(1.) This Order extends to all persons and to all property subject to the following Orders in Council:—"The Muscat Order in Council, 1867," "The Morocco Order in Council, 1889," "The Persia (Inland) Order in Council, 1889," "The Persian Coasts and Islands Order in Council, 1889," "The Zanzibar Order in Council, 1897," "The Ottoman Order in Council, 1899," "The Siam Order in Council, 1903," "The China and Corea Order in Council, 1904," or any Orders in Council substituted therefor.

(2.) This Order shall be exhibited forthwith in the public office of the highest of His Majesty's Courts established by each of the said Orders in Council, and shall come into force within the limits of every such Order thereupon.

3.—(1.) In this Order, words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

(2.) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3.) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

4. If any person subject to this Order, without the licence of His Majesty, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any foreign State at peace with His Majesty, and in this Order referred to as a

friendly State, or induces any other person to accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign State as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted, and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

5. If any person subject to this Order, without the licence of His Majesty, quits, or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting, the jurisdiction of the Court, with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, or induces any other person to quit, or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting, any place within His Majesty's jurisdiction with the like intent, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted, and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

6. If any person subject to this Order induces any other person to quit the jurisdiction of the Court, or to embark on any ship within the jurisdiction of the Court, under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

7. If the master or owner of any ship subject to this Order, without the licence of His Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within the jurisdiction of the Court any of the following persons, in this Order referred to as illegally-enlisted persons; that is to say—

(1.) Any person who has accepted or agreed to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State, in contravention of Article 4 of this Order.

(2.) Any person who is about to quit the jurisdiction of the Court, in contravention of Article 5 of this Order.

(3.) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State:

Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and the following consequences shall ensue; that is to say—

(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour: and

(2.) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of