



SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO

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WEDNESDAY, 28 JULY, 1915.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas by section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval

stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces:

And whereas by Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description:

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,"

it is enacted that Section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description:

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas a Proclamation dated the 3rd February, 1915, and various Orders dated respectively the 2nd and the 18th March, the 15th, the 21st and the 26th April, the 6th and the 20th May, the 2nd and the 24th June, and the 8th and the 19th July, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked:

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

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, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked:

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

(A) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations:—

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, and balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, including:—non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turnbuckles; steel stampings; aeroplane engines and parts;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war;

Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof;

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum;

Carbons, suitable for searchlights;

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof;

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;

Celluloid;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely:—

Aceto-celluloses;

Acetone;

Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin);

Alcohol, methylic;

Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;

Amyl acetate;

Anthracene oil and green oil;

Antipyrine (phenazone);

Anti-tetanus serum;

Belladonna, its alkaloids and preparations, including belladonna plaster;

Benzol;

Caffeine and its salts;

Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates;

Cantharides and its preparations;

Carbolic acid;

Carbon disulphide;

Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid;

Chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates, all metallic;

Coal tar distillation products, being the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol;

Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt;

Collodion;

Cresol, and all preparations of cresol (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol);

Cyanamide;

Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;

Dimethylaniline;

Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products;

Emetin and its salts;

Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot;

Eucaïne hydrochlor;

Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);

Gentian and its preparations;

Glycerine, crude and refined;

Henbane and its preparations;

Hydroquinone;

Indigo, natural;

Ipecacuanha root;

Manganese, peroxide of;

Methylaniline;

Neo-salvarsan;

Nitric acid;

Nitrotoluol;

Novocain;

Opium and its preparations and alkaloids;

Paraffin, liquid medicinal;

Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene;

Paraldehyde;

"Peptone Witte";

Phenacetin;

Picric acid and its components;

Potash, caustic;

Potassium cyanide;

Potassium permanganate;

Protargol, not including silver proteinate;

Pyridine;

Saccharin (including "saxin");

Salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, sodium salicylate, and theobromine-sodium salicylate;

Salol;

Salvarsan;

Santonin and its preparations;

Sulphonal;

Sulphur, and spent oxide of sulphur;  
 Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;  
 Sulphuric acid;  
 Tanning, extracts for use in, the following:—  
     Chestnut extract;  
     Oakwood extract;  
 Thorium, oxide and salts of;  
 Thymol and its preparations;  
 Toluol and mixtures containing toluol;  
 Trephenyl phosphate;  
 Trional;  
 Valonia;

Coal tar, crude;  
 Compasses, other than ships' compasses;  
 Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft;  
 Cotton waste of all descriptions;  
 Explosives of all kinds;  
 Field glasses and telescopes;  
 Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts;  
 Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;  
 Flax, raw;  
 Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

    Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;  
     Brewers' and distillers' grains;  
     Brewers' dried yeast;  
     Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—  
        Coconut and poonac cake;  
        Compound cakes and meal;  
        Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal;  
        Gluten meal or gluten feed;  
        Linseed cake and meal;  
        Maize germ meal;  
        Maize meal and flour;

    Hay;  
     Lentils;  
     Maize;  
     Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;  
     Offals of corn and grain, including:—  
        Bran and pollard;  
        Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;  
        Rice meal (or bran) and dust;  
        Sharps and middlings;  
     Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;  
     Straw;

Glass for optical instruments;  
 Gold beaters' skin;  
 Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—  
     Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;  
     Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine;  
     Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine;  
     Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand or machine;  
     Steel bills, for use by hand or machine;  
     Heel tips;  
     Heel tip nails;  
     Hobnails of all descriptions;  
     Protector studs;  
     Screwing wire;

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery;

Heliographs;  
 Hemp, other than Manila hemp;  
 Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins;  
 Hosiery needles;  
 Iron pyrites;  
 Jute piece goods, and bags and sacks made of jute;  
 Jute yarns;  
 Khaki woollen cloth;  
 Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing;  
 Magnetos;  
 Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;  
 Oats;  
 Periscopes;  
 Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;  
 Range finders and parts thereof;  
 Sheepgut;  
 Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;  
 Silk noils;  
 Silk, Shantung, in the piece;  
 Spirits, methylated;  
 Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;  
 Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof;  
 Tarpaulins and waggon covers;  
 Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;  
 Wood, namely:—

    Ash;  
     Ash three-ply wood;  
     Spruce;  
     Walnut wood;

Zinc (including zinc ashes, zinc rods, zinc sheets, spelter, and spelter dross).

(B) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

    Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;  
     Alunite;  
     Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, containing wool;  
     Bone ash;  
     Boots, heavy, for men;  
     Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, wooden huts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs;  
     Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;  
     Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, namely:—

        Acetanilide;  
         Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids;  
         Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;  
         Ammonia, liquefied;  
         Ammonia liquor;  
         Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;  
         Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;  
         Bromine and alkaline bromides;  
         Calcium carbide;  
         Carbon tetrachloride;  
         Chloride of tin;

- Chlorine (including liquefied chlorine);  
Coca and its preparations and alkaloids;  
Copper iodide;  
Copper, suboxide of;  
Copper sulphate;  
Cresol (saponified);  
Formic aldehyde;  
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations;  
Hydrobromic acid;  
Hydrochloric acid;  
Magnesium chloride and sulphate;  
Mercury, salts and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury);  
Oxalic acid;  
Oxides and salts (other than chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates) of the following metals:—  
Aluminium;  
Cobalt;  
Nickel;  
Tungsten;  
Phosphorus and its compounds;  
Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate, and permanganate);  
Prussiate of soda;  
Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate);  
Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates;  
Urea and its compounds;  
Zinc chloride and sulphate;
- Coal sacks;  
Deer skins, dressed and undressed;  
Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein;  
Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony, and copper;  
Ferro alloys, including:—  
Ferro-chrome;  
Ferro-manganese;  
Ferro-molybdenum;  
Ferro-nickel;  
Ferro-titanium;  
Ferro-tungsten;  
Ferro-vanadium;  
Spiegeleisen;  
Ferro-silicon;  
Forges, portable;  
Goat skins, dressed and undressed;  
Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating;  
Guanos;  
Hemp, the following manufactures of:—  
Cloth;  
Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine;  
Horse shoes;  
Jute, raw and carded;  
Lubricants;  
Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;  
Metals and ores, namely:—  
Aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium;  
Antimony and alloys of antimony, including anti-friction metal;  
Bauxite;  
Chrome ore;  
Cobalt;
- Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods, and plates, and also wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil;  
Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead);  
Lead ore;  
Manganese and manganese ore;  
Mercury;  
Molybdenum and molybdenite;  
Nickel and nickel ore;  
Scheelite;  
Selenium;  
Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;  
Tin and tin ore;  
Tungsten;  
Vanadium;  
Wolframite;  
Wulfenite;  
Zinc ore;
- Mica (including mica splittings) and micanite;  
Mineral jellies;  
Mines and parts thereof;  
Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil);  
Oil fuel, shale;  
Oils and fats, all animal and vegetable, including fatty acids, but not including essential oils;  
Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures or compounds of any of the foregoing;  
Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, namely:—  
Castor beans;  
Coconuts;  
Copra;  
Cotton seed;  
Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides);  
Hempseed;  
Linseed;  
Palm nuts and palm kernels;  
Poppy seeds;  
Rape or colza seed;  
Sesame seed;  
Soya beans;  
Sunflower seed;  
Paraffin wax, wax candles, and waxed paper;  
Petroleum; fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil);  
Petroleum, gas oil;  
Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);  
Phosphate rock, viz.:—  
Apatites;  
Phosphates of lime and alumina;  
Pigskins, dressed or undressed;  
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—  
Animals, living, for food;  
Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;

Butter;  
 Cheese;  
 Eggs in shells;  
 Lard and imitation lard;  
 Malt;  
 Margarine;  
 Milk, condensed, sweetened or not;  
 Oatmeal and rolled oats;  
 Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles;  
 Sugar, refined and candy;  
 Sugar, unrefined;  
 Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;  
 Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, and also including balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;  
 Search-lights;  
 Sheepskins, tanned;  
 Sheepskins, whether woolled or not;  
 Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code, and component parts of such lamps;  
 Submarine sound signalling apparatus;  
 Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth);  
 Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) except chestnut extract, oakwood extract, and valonia;  
 Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable;  
 Torpedo nets;  
 Torpedo tubes;  
 Torpedoes and parts thereof;  
 Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;  
 Turpentine (oil and spirit);  
 Uniform clothing and military equipment;  
 Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts;  
 Waggon, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their component parts;  
 Wax, mineral and vegetable, except Car-nauba wax;  
 Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire netting);  
 Wire, steel, of all kinds;  
 Wood tar, and wood tar oil;  
 Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs');  
 Wool tops;  
 Wool noils;  
 Wool waste;  
 Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;  
 Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;  
 Woollen and worsted yarns;  
 Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

(C) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black

Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Anchors and chain cables;  
 Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;  
 Asbestos;  
 Bags and sacks of all kinds (except bags and sacks made of jute and paper bags);  
 Bicycles, and their component parts;  
 Binder twine;  
 Bladders, casings, and sausage skins;  
 Camphor;  
 Carnauba wax;  
 Chemicals, drugs, &c.:—

Arsenic and its compounds;  
 Bichromate of soda;  
 Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);  
 Iodine and its preparations and compounds;  
 Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;  
 Tin, compounds of, other than chloride of tin and tin ore;

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;  
 Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles;  
 Cotton, raw;  
 Cotton yarn and thread;  
 Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes;  
 Flaxen canvas, namely:—

Hammock canvas;  
 Kitbag canvas;  
 Merchant Navy canvas;  
 Royal Navy canvas;  
 Tent canvas;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Buckwheat;  
 Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—

Biscuit meal;  
 Calf meal;  
 Fish meal and concentrated fish;  
 Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;  
 Hempseed cake and meal;  
 Husk meal;  
 Locust bean meal;  
 Meat meal;  
 Palmnut cake and meal;  
 Poppseed cake and meal;  
 Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;  
 Sesame seed cake and meal;  
 Soya bean cake and meal;  
 Sunflower seed cake and meal;

Chick peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol;  
 Dari;  
 Millet;  
 Molasses for cattle feeding;

Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels;  
 Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc;  
 Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair;  
 Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land

or sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, viz. :—

Cordite presses;  
Dies for cartridge cases;  
Gauges for shells or cartridges;  
Incorporators;  
Lapping machines;  
Rifling machines;  
Wire-winding machines;

Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whather of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helves and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels; and machinery for trenching and ditching;  
Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye;

Lignum vitæ;  
Linen close canvas;  
Linen duck cloth;  
Machinery, metal-working;  
Mahogany;  
Mess tins, and water bottles for military use;  
Metals and ores, namely :—

Copper ore;  
Iron ore;  
Iron, haematite pig;

Monazite sand;  
Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;  
Packings, engine and boiler (including slag-wool);  
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—

Cassava powder and tapioca;  
Cocoa powder;  
Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine;  
Mandioca or tapioca flour;  
Onions;  
Potatoes;  
Rice and rice flour;  
Rye, rye flour and meal;  
Sago and sago meal and flour;  
Soups, compressed and dessicated;  
Tinned and potted meats and extract of meat;

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;  
Rattans;  
Seeds, clover and grass;  
Shipbuilding materials, namely :—

Boiler tubes;  
Condenser tubes;  
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;  
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;  
Marine engines, and parts thereof;  
Ships' auxiliary machinery;

Sounding machines and gear;  
Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for;  
Terneplates;  
Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

(D) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad

other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries:—

Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this twenty-eighth day of *July*, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF UNSET DIAMONDS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And Whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of unset diamonds should be prohibited except as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the fourth day of August, 1915, subject as hereinafter provided, all unset diamonds shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom:

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to unset diamonds imported under the licence of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the *Diamonds (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915.*

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this twenty-eighth day of *July*, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 28th day of *July*, 1915.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the *Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914*) under the *Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914*, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm:

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:

And whereas the said Regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March, the thirteenth day of April, the twenty-ninth day of April, the second day of June, the tenth day of June, and the sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen:

And whereas by the Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915, for the purpose of giving the Ministry of Munitions concurrent powers under certain regulations contained in the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, it was provided that such of those Regulations as were mentioned in the Schedule to that Order should be read as if in addition to the Government Department or authority specified therein the Minister of Munitions were also specified:

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner herein-after appearing:

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order; and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:—

1. After Regulation 8B the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

“8c. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions to authorise or require any contractor holding a contract with the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions or any sub-contractor, to use any registered design for the purposes of such contract, and thereupon the contractor or sub-contractor shall be entitled for the purposes aforesaid to use the registered design and to apply the same to any article in any class of goods in which the design is registered without the consent of the registered proprietor, and the consideration to be paid for the use of the registered design shall, in default of agreement between the proprietor of the design and the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions, as the case may be, be determined, at the option of the Treasury, either in the manner in which other claims for compensation under these regulations are determined, or in the manner in which the consideration for the use of a patent is determined under section twenty-nine of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907.”

2. After Regulation 18 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“18A. Where a person without lawful authority or excuse has been in communication with or has attempted to communicate with a spy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the person with whom he so communicated or attempted to communicate was a spy.

For the purposes of this regulation—

(a) a person shall, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to be in communication with a spy if the name or address or any other information regarding a spy is found in his possession, or is supplied by him to any other person, in such circumstances as to give reasonable ground for suspecting that he is in communication with the spy;

(b) the expression “spy” includes any person who has committed or attempted to commit an offence under Regulation 18 and who is reasonably suspected of having done so with the intention of assisting the enemy, and any person out of the United Kingdom who is or is reasonably suspected of being a person to whom information has been communicated or attempted to be communicated in contravention of that Regulation;

(c) any address whether within or without the United Kingdom reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for the enemy shall be deemed to be the address of a spy, and communications addressed to that address to be communications with a spy.”

3. In Regulation 39A, after the words “belonging to or chartered or requisitioned by the Admiralty” there shall be inserted the words “or any ship or vessel chartered, hired or requisitioned by the Army Council,” and for the word “ship” whenever it occurs there shall be substituted the words “ship or vessel.”

4. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 41:—

“41. If,

(a) any unauthorised person uses or wears any naval, military, police, or other official uniform, decoration, medal, or any badge supplied or authorised by the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions or by the police or other official authority, or any uniform, decoration, medal, or badge, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; or

(b) any person falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge as aforesaid; or

(c) any person without lawful authority or excuse supplies any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge, as aforesaid to any person not authorised to use or wear the same;

such person shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.”

5. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 45:—

“45. If any person—

(a) forges, alters, or tampers with any naval, military, police, or official pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document, or any passport, or without lawful authority uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport; or

(b) personates, or falsely represents himself to be or not to be, a person to whom such a pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport has been duly issued; or

(c) destroys, makes away with, by wilful neglect loses, or allows any other person to have possession of, any pass, permit, certificate, licence, or passport, issued for his use alone; or

(d) without lawful authority applies to any vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or other article, any lights, letters, colours, or other marks, for the time being used to indicate that the vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or article, to which they are applied are used for naval

or military purposes, or any lights, letters, colours, or marks, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; or removes, defaces, alters or adds to any such lights, letters, colours, or marks which have been lawfully so applied; or

(e) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any war material any mark for the time being duly authorised to be used to indicate that the material to which it is applied is of a particular quality or quantity, or has been tested or submitted or selected for test by or on behalf of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, or any mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or removes, defaces, alters, or adds to any such mark which has been lawfully so applied; or

(f) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any paper any die, seal, or other mark for the time being used to indicate that the paper to which it is applied is used for naval or military purposes, or any die, seal, or mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or uses any paper to which any such die, seal, or other mark has been lawfully so applied; he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

6. After Regulation 51 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"51A. If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information in writing upon oath laid before him by a competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him, or by an officer of police of a rank not below that of inspector, that any document containing any information, report or statement, the publication whereof would be an offence against Regulation 18 or Regulation 27, is about to be issued for publication or dispersion from, or that copies thereof are upon, any premises, or that preparations are being made on any such premises for the publication of any such information, report, or statement, the justice may issue a warrant authorising a constable to enter, at any time, and if need be by force, and search the premises and to seize any such document, and any written or printed copies thereof, and any type or other appliance which has been or is being used or is intended to be used or is in a condition adapted for use in the production of such copies and bring them before a court of summary jurisdiction.

The court before which they are brought may issue a summons calling upon the owner to show cause why the articles so seized should not be destroyed, and if he does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the court that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as in this regulation herein-before mentioned, the court may order them to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be restored after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner.

For the purposes of this regulation a summons shall be deemed to be duly served if addressed to the owner of the articles without further name or description, and left at or sent by registered post to the premises on which the articles were seized.

If any person feels aggrieved by an order made in pursuance of this regulation he may appeal to quarter sessions, or in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, or in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.

If in the course of any proceedings under this regulation application is made by or on behalf of the informant that in the public interest all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland 'the sheriff' shall be substituted for 'a justice of the peace' and 'the justice': 'order' shall be substituted for 'summons,' and any such order may be applied for at the instance of the procurator fiscal, who shall arrange for the service thereof."

7. In Regulation 58A after the words "paragraphs (6) to (10)" there shall be inserted "and (13)."

8. After Regulation 58B the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"58C. Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by a competent naval or military authority and to be signed by such an authority shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such an order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown."

9. For the purpose of giving effect to the Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915, so far as it relates to the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following amendments of those Regulations shall be made:—

In Regulations 7, 8, and 8A, and in the regulation which by the said Order in Council of the 23rd March, 1915, was directed to be inserted after Regulation 2, and which shall be numbered 2A, after the words "or Army Council" and in Regulation 10 after the words "competent naval or military authority," wherever those words respectively occur, there shall be inserted the words "or the Minister of Munitions"; and at the end of Regulation 56 there shall be inserted the following new paragraph:—

"(14) So far as respects offences under these Regulations in which the Minister of Munitions has concurrent powers, this Regulation shall be read as if in addition to the competent naval or military authority the Minister of Munitions were also specified."

10. Whereby this or any other Order in Council for the time being in force, whether made before or after the making of this Order, any regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, or to be substituted for any other regulations or words in those regulations, then copies of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such direction takes effect may be printed with the regulations or words added or omitted or substituted for other regulations or words as such direction requires, and with the regulations and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction; and the said Defence of the



Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, shall be construed as if they had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been made with such addition, omission or substitution.

A reference in any Order in Council or other document to the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, or any of them shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to those Regulations as amended by any Order in Council for the time being in force.

*Almeric FitzRoy.*

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 28th day of *July*, 1915.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915, His Majesty has power by Order in Council to define any area wherein it appears to His Majesty on the grounds specified in the said Act to be expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the present War that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor should be controlled by the State, and to apply to such area so defined the Regulations issued by His Majesty in pursuance of the said Act under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914:

And whereas His Majesty in Council in pursuance of the said first-mentioned Act has issued the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915, under the said last-mentioned Act:

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that it is expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the present War that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in the respective areas defined and specified in the Schedule hereto should be controlled by the State on the ground that War material is being made, loaded, unloaded and dealt with therein, and that men belonging to His Majesty's Naval and Military forces are assembled therein:

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

The Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915, and any Regulations amending the same shall be, and are, hereby applied to the respective areas defined and specified in the Schedule hereto.

*Almeric FitzRoy.*

SCHEDULE.

I. Scotland, East Central Area, being the area comprised in the County of the City of Edinburgh, the Counties of Midlothian, West Lothian, East Lothian, Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross, including all Burghs within the geographical limits thereof, the River and the

Firth of Forth from Stirling to a line drawn from Fife Ness to the Isle of May and thence to Vault Ness.

II. Scotland, West Central Area, being the area comprised in the County of the City of Glasgow, the Counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling, including all Burghs within the geographical limits thereof, the Harbour of Glasgow, and the Firth of Clyde and other arms of the sea down to a line drawn from the Mull of Kintyre to the Heads of Ayr.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 28th day of *July*, 1915.

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 it is expedient to amend the Principal Order in 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:—

*Provisions with Respect to Landing of Alien Seamen.*

1.—(1) An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any port to which this article is applied by order of the Secretary of State, shall not land at that port unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality or identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where an alien is under the provisions of this article prohibited from landing at any port, an aliens officer at that port may nevertheless grant him temporary permission to land for such purposes and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may from time to time prescribe, either generally or as respects any particular port or vessel.

(3) This article shall have effect as if it were contained in Part I of the Principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

*Registration of Alien Seamen.*

2.—(1) Where a vessel remains for twenty-four hours or more at any port to which this article is applied by order of the Secretary of State, an alien, being the master or a member of the crew of the vessel, shall for the purposes

of article nineteen of the Principal Order be deemed to be residing in the area in which the port is situate, and shall accordingly comply with the requirements of that article as to registration; and where the alien is a member of the crew, the master of the vessel shall, as soon as may be, give notice of his presence on board the vessel to the registration officer.

(2) This article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II. of the Principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

*Order to be additional to other Restrictions on Aliens.*

3. The provisions of this Order shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions imposing duties or restrictions on aliens or conferring powers on aliens officers.

*Short Title.*

4. This Order may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Seamen) Order, 1915.

*Almeric FitzRoy.*