

freely imported and re-exported abroad; in the latter case subject always to the existing regulations governing the exportation and transit of goods included in the lists of absolute and conditional contraband.

c. As regards non-requisitioned goods of German ownership, the Customs may, subject to the observance of the formalities and precautions indicated under (e) allow unlimited re-exportation abroad, or importation into the Kingdom, of such of these goods as may be shown by production of reliable documents to have been acquired and paid for by subjects of allied States before February 10, 1916.

As regards goods of German ownership claimed by subjects of neutral States, the Customs authorities may only allow the re-exportation of such of these goods as may be shown by production of reliable documents to have been acquired and paid for before March 1, 1915, and subject to the proviso that for such of these goods as are included in our lists of absolute and conditional contraband it is necessary to have the further assurance on the part of the Governments of the countries to which they are destined that they will not be re-exported in any way or form.

d. For goods of German ownership which have not been acquired and paid for by Italians or by subjects of allied States prior to February 10, 1916, or by subjects of neutral States prior to March 1, 1915, no permission can be granted for importation or re-exportation abroad (*i.e.*, to allied or neutral countries) unless the price which the acts of sale show the goods to have fetched, and which the Customs authorities must themselves examine and verify, is first deposited at the Customs. The sum paid will be deposited by the Customs authorities with the Caisse de Deposits and Loans till the end of the war.

Re-exportation to neutral countries of goods from requisitioned German steamers must moreover be subordinated to the observance of the rules and precautions which in general govern exportation and transit of goods to the countries themselves.

e. The Customs authorities will in no circumstances permit the release of the goods in question for importation into the Kingdom or re-exportation abroad, unless the original bills of lading, duly endorsed, and the proper orders of release, signed by the legal representatives of the shipping companies concerned, or, in their absence, by persons whom the Swiss Consul shall have indicated as authorised to execute the operations of liquidating the goods on behalf of the above-mentioned companies have been first presented, and the *nulla osta* of the naval and military authorities in so far as the requisitioning of the goods is concerned has been obtained.

Moreover, before consigning the goods the Customs authorities must satisfy themselves that any expenses incurred by the naval authorities in connection with the goods have been refunded to them.

If in verifying the cases it is found that goods are other than those indicated in the *nulla osta* of the naval and military authorities, the Customs authorities will not allow the operations to proceed unless a fresh *nulla osta* of the above-mentioned authorities is produced.

f. As regards unclaimed goods, the Customs authorities, within a fixed time limit to be fixed by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and

Marine, shall arrange, in agreement with the Captains of the Ports, for their sale as abandoned goods by public auction, all private negotiations being excluded in every case.

The net proceeds of such sale shall be deposited with the Caisse de Deposits and Loans, in the manner prescribed under c.

Perishable goods or goods which constitute a danger to public health or the safety of the ports may be sold at any moment, whoever the owners may be, after their condition and value have been established, and the net proceeds will be deposited in the manner and under the conditions above laid down.

g. The duty fixed in the existing general tariff will be levied on German goods which are allowed to be imported.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs will notify the Swiss Legation, as protecting German interests in Italy, of the discharge of cargoes from each of the requisitioned vessels. Thirty days from the day of such discharge will be granted as period within which goods which cannot be requisitioned may be withdrawn. This time-limit may be lengthened, or also reduced, if the exigencies of the port concerned, of commerce, or of public welfare, demand.

Foreign Office,
May 11, 1916.

VESSELS DETAINED OR CAPTURED AT SEA BY HIS MAJESTY'S ARMED FORCES.

(In continuation of previous notification published in the London Gazette of April 21, 1916.)

<i>List of Vessels.</i>		
Name and Tonnage.	Nationality.	Where Detained.
Oregon (SV) 343	United States	Esquimalt
Telde 2073	German	Gibraltar
Tromp 2751	Norwegian	Kirkwall

SHIPS WHOSE CARGOES, OR PART OF THEM, HAVE BEEN DETAINED.

(In continuation of previous notification published in the London Gazette of May 5, 1916.)

<i>List of Vessels.</i>		
Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo Detained at
Domald	Swedish	Port Talbot
Gelria	Netherland	London
L. P. Holmblad	Danish	North Shields
Orion	Netherland	London
Pacific	Swedish	Kirkwall
Pennsylvania	Danish	Newcastle
Texas	Danish	Kirkwall

Foreign Office,
May 12, 1916.

Whitehall, May 11, 1916.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Commission under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect:—

GEORGE, R.I.

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, to

Our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst,