



FOURTH SUPPLEMENT

TO

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TUESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1919.

Whitehall, October 17, 1919.

The following Address was presented to His Majesty on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to Sheffield on Tuesday, May 20th, 1919:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to Her Majesty the Queen.

The Loyal and Dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Sheffield.

May it please Your Majesties,

The Citizens of Sheffield offer to Your Majesties their most loyal and cordial welcome on the occasion of your Visit to this City.

We recall with pride and satisfaction the fact that this Town Hall in which we are assembled was opened by Her Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria, in May, 1897.

We have happy recollections of Your Majesties' visits to Sheffield in May, 1895, on the occasion of the opening of a New Wing of the Sheffield Royal Hospital, and in April, 1909, when the Edgar Allen Library of the University of Sheffield was opened.

We rejoice that Your Majesties are able to meet your loyal subjects here at a time when hostilities have ceased and Peace appears to be in sight. We congratulate Your Majesties that the valour and endurance of Your Majesty's Navy and Army and Air Forces, not only of this country, but also of the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire, assisted by the efforts of your People at home, have brought about the victory we so much desired.

We, Your Majesty's subjects in the City of Sheffield, have felt it a privilege to serve in making the guns and the ships and the ammunition that played so vast a part in accomplishing the overthrow of the enemy forces.

We desire humbly and gratefully to recognise the constant efforts Your Majesties have made throughout the War to hearten and guide your People, and the sympathy shown in all the sufferings through which they have passed. We recall, too, with pride the cheerful spirit with which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has shared the hardships and perils of Your Majesty's Army, and has worthily partaken in the triumphs it has won.

We rejoice that the anxious times through which we as a Nation have passed have cemented and strengthened the deep attachment to Your Majesties and the Royal Family felt by the People of this Country. The unflinching courage, the unswerving devotion to duty, and the practical sympathy Your Majesties have shown during the horrors and anxieties of War have still further endeared Your Majesties to the Nation, and we are confident that the British Throne was never more securely seated in the affections of the British People than at the present time.

We realise that the future has its anxieties and cares which must be faced. The vast upheavals and disorganisation caused by the War cannot be settled without the exercise of patience and care, and the display of the same spirit of courage and exalted motives that have carried us successfully through the War. In our own community we are endeavouring to solve the problem of securing to all classes of the people adequate housing accommodation, a question in which Your Majesties, following the illustrious example of the late King Edward, have taken a deep interest, and which calls for prompt and resolute effort. We are hoping to see the provision of satisfactory and remunerative employment for women, who in this City, as elsewhere, have done such excellent war work in so many vocations. We realise the urgency of our duty to discharged sailors and soldiers, so many of whom, alas! are permanently disabled. We desire to take the fullest advantage of the advance in our educational methods, shown by the passing of the Education Act of last year, and to ensure that our children shall have the best possible mental, moral, and physical equipment to enable them to face the duties of life when they become active citizens in Your Majesty's vast Empire. We trust that the comradeship and good fellowship which have existed among all classes of society during the War will continue, and that there may be a closer and more friendly co-operation between employers and employed, and we are grateful that the recent Industrial Conference and Report have raised hopes that such a co-operation may become a real and permanent achievement.

In these and other pressing problems which call for the best leadership and guidance we are confident in the assurance that Your Majesties will play a part no less worthy than was shown in the magnificent example Your Majesties have given during the War.

We know that Your Majesties' interest in the conditions of the working classes of this country was not limited to the period of the War, but that in the difficulties of the post-war days we shall find the same leadership and encouragement and the same solicitude for all classes of the community that the People have noted with such devotion and respect during the War.

We pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon Your Majesties and your Royal House, and that you may long live to enjoy the blessings of Peace and the loyalty and profound esteem of a contented and prosperous People.

Given under our Corporate Common Seal the 14th day of May, 1919.

WILLIAM IRONS,
Lord Mayor.
WILLIAM E. HART,
Town Clerk.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer:—

It is with the greatest possible pleasure that the Queen and I renew our acquaintance with the City of Sheffield, and We thank you for the loyal and dutiful address with which you have welcomed Us.

We come to you at the auspicious and joyful moment when the country is emerging from the long night of War, and is looking forward to the dawn of the day of Peace. While we think with deep grief of the lives so full of promise that have been lost and of those who mourn for the dead, we have the consolation of knowing that these sacrifices have not been made in vain, but have wrought the deliverance of this country and the world.

That deliverance the country owes first to the gallant readiness of its sons to lay down their lives in its service, and next to the equal readiness of all at home—men and women, old and young—to afford support and succour to the armies of the Empire. In that labour you citizens of Sheffield have played a noble part. I shall never forget the scenes which I witnessed in 1915 in your laboratories, factories and foundries. That visit showed me the great part which was played by the Sheffield output of guns, armour-plates, shells, parts of aeroplanes and ammunition in the equipment of the armies for Victory. The armies were the spearpoint with which the enemy was overthrown, but the people at home were the good haft, without which its blow could not have been successfully delivered.

Nor do I forget your share in the treatment of the wounded and sick. Many thousands of soldiers from other parts have left Sheffield with happy memories of the kindness received there. The devotion of hospital officers and attendants, from the medical superintendent to the porter at the gate, from the matron to the youngest probationer, will remain to many a precious memory. All have, indeed, earned our thanks and gratitude.

Now that hostilities have ceased, many stupendous problems arise, the final solution of which we cannot yet envisage. Our world-wide trade has to be rebuilt after the disturbances and losses of the War; our dislocated industry has to be reorganised for peace. Returning soldiers have to be absorbed. The great asset of woman's work, in industry and public life, never so fully realised as during the time of stress, has to be conserved and used to better effect than before. Houses must be built to make up the deficiency due to four years of war, and made to conform to the higher standard which advancing civilisation demands.

The settlement of these problems and the full attainment of these aims depend on the maintenance of that spirit of unity which inspired our national effort and never failed us in the hour of darkest trial. It was not merely unity between the army on the field and the workers at home; it was still wider and more pervasive. Wealth and labour fought side by side in the same trench. Bravery and devotion were exhibited by every rank. Every class and condition, every industry, has suffered its losses. I do not believe that the new friendship and mutual understanding which the close contact of war has developed will fail us in the difficulties of reconstruction. Rather I believe that the country will emerge from the War, with all its attendant suffering, self-sacrifice

and common effort, strengthened and more closely united in its aspirations towards higher ideals of civilisation and progress.

I am confident that, given the maintenance of that unity, we shall find no insoluble conflict between capital and labour, and I am pleased to learn that in Sheffield the spirit of conciliation between employers and workmen is manifesting itself in joint conferences to consider practicable improvements in wages and conditions of labour, and to adjust differences to the satisfaction of both parties.

In the vitally important question of Housing, the Queen and I take the keenest interest, and I am delighted to learn that Sheffield has not allowed the grass to grow under its feet. In common with many manufacturing towns, you have areas of houses that it is desirable to improve at the earliest possible opportunity. This can best be done by the provision of houses in adequate numbers, on sites well laid out, with ample gardens, sufficient air-space, and enough rooms to maintain in comfort the average family. I learn with pleasure that your conceptions in this matter are generous, and your Housing Scheme must be amongst the largest in the country. I learn that plans in respect of three sites have been already approved by the Local Government Board at High Wincobank, Walkley Hall, and Norwood Hall, and that you are proposing to build as soon as possible 653 houses on these sites as a first instalment of the 15,000 houses which it is your intention to provide. The Queen and I are particularly pleased to learn that fewer than ten houses are to be built to the acre; that they are to be electrically lighted, that in three of the four types there will be three bedrooms and a bathroom, and that no house will be without its bath. We shall watch with interest the progress of your scheme, which it is important should be developed with all speed consonant with good work.

Another most important question is that of Education. It has a two-fold aspect. There is, first, the importance of the scientific side in relation to the recovery and the expansion of our commercial supremacy. As to that point, I am well aware that you are wide awake. The capacities and acquirements of the teachers and students of your University and Science Schools were well used in war. They will, I am sure, be diverted, with equal effect, to the purposes of peace. The other aspect of education is the personal one—the equipment of the mind of the individual child with those resources which have their effect both outwardly and inwardly, outwardly in the gentleness and courtesy of his bearing, inwardly in the provision of a spirit which enables him to draw self-reliance from all sources of intellectual aid, from books, from nature, from the world of men.

The Queen and I thank you for your assurance of attachment and loyalty, your generous references to the work which it has been possible for Us to do, and especially what you say of Our dear Son, the Prince of Wales, who has come to manhood in this time of unparalleled stress.

I pray that your City which has served the nation so well by its efforts in the War will have no less a contribution to make in the settlement of the great questions which confront us with the advent of Peace.

The following Address was presented to His Majesty on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to Birmingham on Wednesday, May 21st, 1919:—

To Their Most Excellent Majesties The King and Queen.

The dutiful and loyal address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Birmingham in Council assembled.

May it please Your Majesties,

We, your Majesties' dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Birmingham in Council assembled humbly offer to your Majesties our glad and loyal welcome to this City.

We gratefully recognise in this visit of your Majesties, following, as it does, so closely the conclusion of the hostilities in which the British Empire and her Allies have recently been engaged, a further signal mark of your Majesties' keen solicitude in the welfare of our City, and we crave leave to express our heartfelt thanks for such an acknowledgment of your Royal favour.

We further rejoice that your visit coincides with our earnest endeavours, by the inauguration of large building schemes, to provide improved and adequate housing accommodation for the working classes in our City. The interest and personal anxiety which your Majesties and the Members of your Royal House have so constantly displayed in the task of securing a better social and domestic environment for the poorer classes and the provision of bright and healthy homes for them, have aroused our profound and humble admiration.

As the representatives of a large industrial City we are intimately concerned in the promotion of close co-operation between Employers and Employed, and we recognise with thankfulness the great interest your Majesty the King has shown in this movement. It gives us pleasure to recall that throughout the long and anxious days of the War, when the making of munitions in ever-increasing quantities was engaging the attention of almost all the factories in our City, Your Majesties' subjects in Birmingham remained steadfast and loyal to their duties. We are deeply sensible of the inspiration derived from your Majesties' efforts to secure your Country's immunity from industrial strife, and we trust that the hopes aroused by the recent Industrial Conference may find fruition in a happy, prosperous and contented people.

Amongst our Citizens is a large number of women workers who throughout the War have loyally devoted their skill and industry in varied occupations and directions to assist in the successful prosecution of the War. In this connection we embrace the opportunity of humbly expressing to your Majesties our deep appreciation of the many movements so happily inspired by your Majesty the Queen having for their objects the spiritual, moral and physical welfare of our women workers.

We are aware of the sympathetic and kindly interest manifested by your Majesties in the care and treatment of our wounded and disabled heroes, and are glad to be privileged to inform your Majesties that by the generosity of a number of our Citizens a permanent Hospital is being provided and equipped in Birmingham for the treatment of wounded and disabled Sailors and Soldiers.

We have gratefully observed the stimulus given by your Majesties to the training, education and well-being of the young people of our City and Country, and with this in view we are endeavouring by the establishment of facilities for recreation, intellectual development, trade training and continuation schools to afford our young Citizens opportunities for their advancement both physical and intellectual, which we are conscious is in accord with Your Royal desires.

With renewed assurances of our dutiful loyalty to your Majesties and your Royal House, we humbly pray that every happiness may in future attend your Majesties, and that you may be long spared to reign over this mighty Empire.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1919, and signed by order of the Council.

DAVID BROOKS,
Lord Mayor.

F. H. C. WILTSHIRE,
Acting Town Clerk.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer:—

On behalf of the Queen and for Myself, I thank you for the loyal and dutiful address with which you welcome Us to your great City.

It is with peculiar pleasure that We visit Birmingham so soon after the cessation of hostilities and at a time when, though all minds are still impressed with the losses and depredations of the War, We are cheered by the bright prospects of an early conclusion of Peace. The burden of sorrow cannot be wholly lifted from the shoulders of those who have suffered the heaviest personal bereavements, but the country can breathe more freely now that the years of War and death are ended, and can look forward with hope to a reconstruction of its national life.

It is the proud boast of the City of Birmingham that its name has a world-wide renown, and that there is no corner of the world so remote that its handiwork is not known. Birmingham has always been regarded as the head of one of the most important industrial districts of the world. It is certain, then, that the eyes of its citizens are set on what is one of the greatest difficulties now confronting Great Britain—the problem of the re-establishment of British trade supremacy. It is in relation to this problem that one of the great experiences of the War should be immeasurably helpful. No amount of sophistry will persuade Britain that war is in itself a blessing. It is an evil and a scourge, how great only those who have seen its effects at close quarters can tell. But out of its adversity certain noble qualities are developed, none of which is more remarkable than the sinking of all class differences and the realisation of a common interest and brotherhood. When men are face to face with ultimate things in conditions where nothing counts but character and ability, they develop for each other a new respect, and discover in each other unsuspected and sterling virtues.

That has been happening during the War, and I shall be sadly mistaken in my view of the

future if that spirit does not continue to stand us in good stead during the difficult years before us. It is likely to be peculiarly helpful in the industrial sphere. Men have had enough of war. They see that it means always and everywhere loss of some kind. Having regard to the intimate comradeship of the past, and to the need of it in the future, I am confident that employers and workers will settle down to grapple with the problems of Peace in this vivified spirit of common interest, good fellowship and conciliation. If this is present the future is bright. Industrial differences should be possible of adjustment, and our British overseas trade should revive and expand with speed and with certainty.

The Queen and Myself are profoundly interested in your desire to provide improved and adequate housing accommodation for the working classes of your City. I recall that Birmingham was, in the past, responsible for a great Improvement Scheme by which large areas of houses that had survived their usefulness were swept out of existence. The condemnation of insanitary houses is an important aspect of the housing problem. But at the moment the need is clearly, in all parts of the country, for more and still more houses. How great is the need here is shown by the recent calculations of your Housing and Town Planning Committee. It was estimated that in 1918 the provision had fallen short of the normal needs of increased population by nearly 12,000 houses! I am satisfied that Birmingham, with the enlightened municipal spirit that has long distinguished the City, will undertake the provision of these houses on the most generous scale and with the sternest conceptions of its duty.

May I, as One who has been always concerned for the adequate discharge of our responsibilities in this connection, express the hope that, in making your plans, you will not merely aim at getting bright and healthy homes. With this must go hand in hand the provision of ample facilities for recreation. I rejoice that in most of the new housing schemes, greens, closes and playing-grounds are an important feature. They provide air space for the city, add to the charm of the view and the planning, and they make an incalculable difference to the happiness and health of the children. May I hope also that, together with the provisions of these smaller local amenities, you will continue the work of providing the larger parks and recreation and playing-grounds, so that there may be the most ample facilities for the games and sports so necessary for children and young people? At present, as you know, boys who live in great towns often have to travel for miles to get a game of football or cricket. Their playground is too often the street, and when the street is the only playground its coarsening influence is easily seen. Furthermore, the ample provision of parks and playgrounds enables town-dwellers to maintain that daily contact with nature which is essential for a well-balanced life, and which was the heritage of all Britons till the vast growth of modern cities began.

I should like to commend your thoughtfulness in certain other directions. Your address refers to the local devotion and to the untiring labours of women throughout the War. Nothing has been more marked than the way in which British women have shown themselves able to serve in every conceivable sphere of

labour. They have undertaken the most arduous of tasks—as well as those conventionally supposed to be their lot—and we have cause to thank God for the help they have given. It has been to the Queen the most unfeigned pleasure to ally herself with the direction of certain of those bodies in which women have found an opportunity of useful service to the nation.

You refer also to the care of our wounded and disabled soldiers. Nothing could more irreparably damage the fair fame of the country than neglect of those who have grievously suffered in its cause. Their care is a sacred charge, and I rejoice at the practical action of some of your public-spirited citizens in providing for these heroes a permanent hospital.

I should like also to mention the matter of education, not because it is necessary to remind you of its importance, but in order to take the opportunity of expressing the indebtedness of the country to those who have carried on, with decreased staffs, with restricted opportunities, and in face of many difficulties, the education of the children during the War. To all teachers of the young the nation is under a great obligation. Home influences, so vital in the rearing of children, have been impaired by the War. Fathers have been absent, mothers and elder sisters have been working, and the children themselves have been plunged at an early age into unwonted independence and activity. In face of all this the teachers have discharged their duties nobly, and I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a tribute to their devotion.

The Queen and I thank you for your prayers for Our happiness and for your good wishes. In return, We wish for the City of Birmingham and for all its citizens all possible prosperity and happiness in the future.

The following Address was presented to His Majesty on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to Leicester on 10th June, 1919:—

To Their Most Excellent Majesties the King and Queen.

The loyal and dutiful address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Leicester to Their Majesties King George 5th and Queen Mary on the occasion of their visit to the Borough on the 10th June, 1919.

WE, Your Majesties' loyal subjects the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Leicester bid you a hearty and warm welcome to our ancient Borough and one time City. We are proud to feel that our town, associated as it has been for many generations with the history and development of our beloved land, should be privileged to be visited by Your Majesties at this time, so momentous in the history of our country and of the world.

We humbly congratulate Your Majesties upon the termination of hostilities, and we hope that we may speedily obtain a just and lasting Peace, assured to us by the endurance and valour of Your Majesties' Forces of this country and of Your Majesties' Dominions abroad, in the Navy, the Army and the Air.

We, Your Majesties' subjects in this town, have been privileged during the past four years of war, owing to the nature of our industries,

to contribute largely to the clothing and equipping of Your Majesties' Forces, while we are able with pride to remind Your Majesties that great numbers of our townsmen and townswomen have served with the Forces, many of whom it has pleased you to honour with distinction.

During the last few years, efforts have been made in the town, with success, whereby through the generosity of many local subscribers a Fund has been established to ameliorate the circumstances under which disabled men and women who have served during the recent war may be assisted in their reinstatement in life. We feel sure Your Majesties will be interested to know that from this source we have been enabled to provide a Home for soldiers suffering from neurasthenia, whereby attempts can be made for their relief.

Your Majesties have always shown a deep solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of your subjects, and it is felt you would learn with interest that we are at present engaged upon proposals for a more adequate and better Housing of the people. We have long recognised that the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of the Borough can be best advanced by a due and wise provision for education, and we feel sure it will afford Your Majesties pleasure to know that it has been decided to establish a University for Leicester and neighbourhood, whereby the inhabitants of the town and district may be afforded convenient facilities to obtain a liberal education. Through the munificence and public spirit of several private donors in the town, this object, we hope, will be attained in the immediate future.

Your Majesties' anxiety and sustained efforts for the well-being of Your subjects during these last trying years of war have filled our hearts and excited our grateful regard. We feel assured that the interest so deeply manifested by you will in the future more firmly cement our loyalty and love for You and Your Royal House.

We are happy to be able to say that during the period of war we have been entirely free from trade disputes, and we sincerely trust that by establishing if possible better relations between employers and employed we may preserve the present good understanding. The diversion from their employment of so many of Your Majesties' subjects has necessarily involved great disorganisation, but prudence, foresight, and mutual goodwill should conduce to establish matters on such a footing as will enable us to look forward to that prosperity for the Borough which we all hope may be enjoyed.

We humbly thank Your Majesties for this signal mark of your favour. We pray that you will long be spared in health and strength to rule over us and your Dominions. We trust that every happiness may in future attend you and Your Royal House, and that we may experience the blessings of prosperity and peace.

Signed by Order of the Council this 10th day of June, 1919.

WALTER J. LOVELL.

Mayor.

HERBERT ARTHUR PRITCHARD.

Town Clerk.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer:—

It gives very great pleasure to the Queen and myself to visit your ancient borough, and we much appreciate the warmth of your welcome and the loyal terms of your address.

Leicester, I believe, can boast a Roman foundation; but it can also boast, with just pride, that through the centuries it has grown and developed into a great town, whose name is interwoven with the web of English history.

In all our great past we have experienced no such period of strain and stress, we have faced no such grave issues, as we have experienced and faced during the last five years of war.

By the blessing of God and the united and heroic efforts of its people our Country is safe, our cause is victorious. To build upon the foundation of the past a new order for our common life must be our task for the future. May we preserve, strengthened and renewed, those ideals of liberty and freedom for which we fought.

The difficulties before us are many, but the work is worthy of all the energies of a great nation. In it every town and district, every member of the community, has a part to play and an honourable burden to bear. Only by the unselfish co-operation of all classes can we win a victory in peace as we have won a victory in war. It is the earnest desire of the Queen and myself that we may have wisdom and strength to share with our people in the work of peace, as we have shared with them in the sorrows and anxieties of the war.

The men and women of Leicester and of the great district of the Midlands have shown no lagging spirit in the help which they have freely given to bring the war to a successful end. We are deeply grateful for the good service which they have given to their country in every branch of the fighting forces; and for the zeal and efficiency with which they threw themselves into their important task of clothing and equipping our troops. It gives me special pleasure to learn that this great work has been accomplished in a spirit of mutual understanding between employers and employed, and I unite with you in the belief that the same spirit will be maintained through the period of reconstruction.

Your address shows that you remember that our obligations to the men who have fought our

battles are not ended with the war. There remains the duty of seeing that those who have fought for us are not forgotten when the danger is over, and above all of caring for the wounded and disabled, and helping them to find a place in the normal work of the community. I congratulate Leicester on the generosity which its citizens have shown in raising funds for this purpose, and I think they have done well to turn their attention in particular to those distressing nervous diseases which are unfortunately the outcome of modern warfare. I am informed that the Leicester Frith Home of Recovery was the first institution of the kind to be established outside the London district, and I rejoice to hear of its growing efficiency and usefulness.

I note also with pleasure the reference in your address to your proposals for housing, a subject which the Queen and I have much at heart. The character of English life is moulded in the home. We must therefore take care that houses are planned and built so as to make possible for all a healthy and happy family life. I learn with satisfaction that the Corporation of Leicester has already arranged to acquire land for this purpose and is preparing plans for the building of many hundreds of new houses.

We cannot hope, however, to grasp fully the opportunities before us unless we secure to the young men and young women of our towns the great benefits of a sound education. I am very glad to know that you are proposing to establish in Leicester a University which shall serve as a centre of advanced studies for the Eastern Midlands. The foundation of new Universities in the great provincial towns has been a notable feature in the educational movement of the past century; and I cordially welcome a scheme which will bring a liberal education within the reach of all who can profit by it, and will establish that contact between research and industry which experience shows to be stimulating and fruitful to both.

We thank you heartily for your good wishes and for your assurances of loyalty and affection towards ourselves and our family. We join fervently in your prayer that the blessings of peace and happiness may rest upon our people; and it is our earnest hope that the town and citizens of Leicester may enjoy a full share of these blessings and may continue to be a progressive and a united community

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