

英吉利國法令

石炭酸

二硫化炭素

「クロラール」及其製劑(「クロール

アミッド」ヲ含ム)

鹽素酸鹽、過鹽素酸鹽及硝酸鹽素

酸(各金屬性)

「コールタール」ヲ蒸餾シテ得ヘキ

「ベンゼン」ヨリ「クレゾール」ニ

至ル各種ノ抽出物

「コールタール」ヨリ得タル染料

(「アニリン」油及「アニリン」鹽

ヲ含ム)

「コロダイオン」

「クレゾール」及其各種製劑(「クレ

ゾール」酸ヲ含ム)及「ニトロク

レゾール」(鹼化「クレゾール」ヲ

除ク)

「サイアナマイド」

一七〇

「ヂエチール」、「ハルピツール」酸

(「ヴェロナール」)及「ヴェロナ

ール」、「ナトリウム」

「ヂメチルアニリン」

「コールタール」ヨリ得タル染料及

染色材料

「エメチン」及其鹽類

「ライ」麥ノ麥角(但シ麥角ヨリ得

タル液體越幾斯其他藥用品ヲ含

マス)

鹽酸「オイカイン」

「フリーゼル」油(「アミル、アルコー

ル」)

「ゲンチャナ」根及其製劑

粗製及精製「グリセリン」

「ヘンバーン」及其製劑

「ヒドロ、キニーネ」

天然藍靛

「プロタゴール」(「プロテイン」化銀

ヲ含マス)

「ピリダイン」

「サツカリン」(「サキシシ」ヲ含ム)

「サリチル」酸及「サリチル」酸「メ

チル」、「サリチル」酸曹達、「デオ

プロミン、サリチル」酸曹達

「サロール」

「サルバルサン」

「サントニーネ」及其製劑

「スルフオナール」

硫黃及過酸化硫黃

硫酸

「トリウム」酸化物及其鹽

「チモール」及其製劑

「トルオール」及「トルオール」混合

物
燐化「トレンフェニール」

吐根

過酸化滿俺

「メチール、アニリン」

新「サルバル」酸

硝酸

硝酸「トルオール」

「ノゾオカイン」

阿片及其製劑及「アルカロイド」

藥用液體「パラフィン」

「パラフォルム、アルデヒド」及「ト

リオキシ、メチーレン」

「パールアルデヒド」

「ウイッテ氏」ペプトーン」

「フェナセチン」

「ピクリック」酸及其化合物

苛性加里

青化加里

過滿俺酸加里

英吉利國法令

一七一

英吉利國法令

「トリオナール」
「パロニア」

一化學藥、藥劑、醫療並ニ製藥上ノ調合物即チ

「アセトアニリド」

「アコナイト」及其製劑並ニ有機鹽基

「アムモニア」及其鹽(單化又ハ複

化タルヲ問ハス但シ硝酸「アム

モニア」、過鹽化「アムモニア」及

「スルフォン」酸「アンモニア」ヲ

含マス)

溶解セル「アムモニア」

「アムモニア」液

硫化「アンチモニー」及「アンチモ

ニー」酸化物

安息酸及安息酸鹽

臭素及臭化「アルカリ」

鹽化鹽及硝酸鹽ヲ除ク)

「アルミニウム」

「コバルト」

「ニッケル」

「タンガステン」

磷化物及其化合物

加里鹽類(鹽化加里、「シアン」化加

里、硝酸加里(硝石)、過鹽化加里

及過滿俺加里ヲ除ク)

青酸曹達

次硫酸「ナトリウム」

酒石酸、酒石英及酒石酸加里

尿素及其化合物

鹽化亞鉛及硫化亞鉛

一石炭(無煙炭及蒸氣、瓦斯、家内用炭

及其他各種ノ石炭ヲ包含ス)及「コー

ク」

一石炭袋

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炭化石灰

四鹽化炭素

鹽化錫

鹽素(溶解シタル鹽素ヲ含ム)

「コカ」及其製劑並ニ有機鹽基

沃化銅

次酸化銅

硫化銅

「クレゾール」、鹼化シタル)

「フォルミック、アルデヒド」

「ウロトロピン」及其製劑

臭化水素酸

鹽化水素酸

鹽化「マグネシウム」及硫化「マグ

ネシウム」

水銀鹽及其製劑(硝酸水銀ヲ除ク)

萘酸

左記金屬ノ酸化物及鹽(鹽化鹽、過

一「コールドタール」(粗製)

一航海用以外ノ羅針儀

一航空機用ニ適スル綿布

一各種ノ綿屑

一鹿皮(仕上ヲ經タルト否トヲ問ハス)

一工業用ノ目的ニ適スル粗製金剛石

一鋼鐵線條製造用ノ寶石入引拔板及之

ニ使用スルタメ嵌シタル金剛石

一鉛、「アンチモニー」及銅ヨリ成ル印

刷用電氣器

一鐵ノ合金(「クロム」鐵、滿俺鐵、「モ

リブデン」鐵、「ニッケル」鐵、「チタニ

ウム」鐵、「タンガステン」鐵、「ベナデ

イウム」鐵、「スビーゲル、アイゼン」

ヲ含ム)

一硅酸鐵

一雙眼鏡及望遠鏡

一各種ノ施條銃砲及其組成品

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- 一 航空機用ニ適スル亞麻布
- 一 原料亞麻
- 一 運搬シ得ヘキ鍛冶器
- 一 光學機械用硝子
- 一 山羊皮(仕上ケタルト否トヲ問ハス)
- 一 牛ノ大腸皮
- 一 黑鉛(鑄造所用黑鉛及潤滑用黑鉛ヲ含ム)
- 一 長靴及短靴ノ製造ニ用フヘキ左記ノ靴匠用物品
- 一 手又ハ機械ニテ用フル眞鍮製目釘
- 一 同「カッタラン」鉄
- 一 同靴踵附著用針
- 一 靴踵ニ附着スル尖鐵及之ニ用フル釘
- 一 各種「ホップネール」
- 一 手又ハ機械ニテ用フル靴底防磨用金屬片、鐵製、靴目釘ヲ含ム)

一七四

防磨用鉄

- 一 「スクルーイングワイヤ」
- 一 手又ハ機械ニテ用フル鋼鐵製鈎刀
- 一 海鳥糞
- 一 軍用ニ適スル鞍具、馬具(之ニ用フル金具ヲ含ム)
- 一 光線信號器
- 一 「マニラ」麻以外ノ麻
- 一 麻布及麻製繩索(但シ「マニラ」麻製繩索及絲竝ニ刈禾機用絲ヲ含マス)
- 一 牛、水牛及馬ノ皮及犢ノ皮
- 一 蹄鐵
- 一 靴下編針
- 一 黃鐵礦
- 一 黃麻織物及黃麻製袋囊
- 一 原料黃麻及梳リタル黃麻
- 一 黃麻絲
- 一 「カーキ」色羅紗

一 馬具、鞍具、軍用靴或ハ軍裝ニ用フヘキ革

一 潤滑油

一 磁氣器

一 交戰國領土内又ハ軍事行動中ノ各地ノ地圖ニシテ四哩一吋ノ割又ハ其レ以上ノモノ及大小ヲ間ハス寫眞其他ノ方法ニ依リ前記地圖ヲ描寫シタルモノ

一金屬及金屬鑛即チ

「アルミニウム」、「アルミニウム」

製品及其合金

「アンチモニー」及其合金(摩擦防

止用金屬ヲ含ム)

鐵礬土

「クローム」鑛

「コバルト」

各種ノ工作セサル銅及一部工作シ

英吉利國法令

タル銅、銅ノ合金(眞鍮「ガンメ

タル」、「ネヴァアルプラス」、「デル

タメタル」含磷銅、含磷青銅及含

鐵銅ノ如キ)銅及眞鍮ノ環、塊、

棒、錠、條、薄板及板竝ニ工作シ

タル銅即チ銅及眞鍮管板、分厚

ノ管、「コンデンサープレート」、

銅線、眞鍮線、青銅線、穿孔セル

眞鍮内張及銅箔

鉛塊、鉛板、鉛管(含鐵鉛ヲ含ム)

鉛鑛

滿俺及滿俺鑛

水銀

「モリブデナム」及「モリブデナイ

ト」

「ニッケル」及「ニッケル」鑛

重石

「セレニウム」

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「タンガステン」又ハ「モリブテナム」又ハ此兩者ヲ含ム鋼鐵及同上鋼鐵ヨリ製シタル工匠具及其他ノ諸物品

錫及錫鑛

「タンガステン」

「バナヂウム」

「ウオルフラム」

「ウルフェナイト」

亞鉛鑛

一 雲母(雲母ノ裂片ヲ含ム)及雲母鑛

一 「ミネラル、ジエリース」

一 沈設水雷及其部分

一 鑄鑛爐用油(「クレオソート」及「クレオソート」油ヲ除ク)

一 燃料頁岩油

一 動物性及植物性各種油及脂肪(脂肪酸ヲ含ムモ精油ヲ含マズ)

一七六

一 鯨油(鯨脂、鯨油、鯨腦油)、海豹油、鱈油、各種魚油及上記諸品ノ混合物

一 「パラフィン」蠟、蠟製蠟燭及蠟紙

一 「ペリスコープ」

一 石油(燃料)(「テレピン」代用品及「パラフィン」油ヲ含ム)

一 石油(瓦斯油)

一 揮發油及發動機油(「シエル、スピリット」ヲ含ム)

一 磷酸岩即チ

一 磷灰石

一 磷酸石灰及磷酸礬土

一 磷酸鑛物(加工セル)

一 亞磷酸鹽

一 亞磷酸及磷酸化合物

一 磷

一 豚皮(仕上ヲ經タルト生皮トテ間ハス)

一 各種ノ投射物及其組成品

一 測距器及其組成品

一 鋼索及錨鎖

一 護謨(粗製品)、屑及漉返シ、護謨ヲ含ム液體、護謨ヲ含ム膠質物又ハ其他ノ護謨ヲ含有スル製劑竝ニ「バラタ」

「ガタパーチャ」及其他各種ノ護謨

「ホルネオ」、「ガユール」、「ジエルト

ン」、「パレンバン」、「ボンチアナック」

及彈性護謨ヲ含有スル其他ノ物質ヲ

含ム)及全部又ハ一部護謨ヨリ成ル

製品其他自動車、自動車用「タイヤ」

及特ニ「タイヤ」ノ製造修繕用ニ適ス

ル物品、材料

一 探射燈

一 綿羊ノ腸管

一 鞣シタル羊皮

一 羊皮(羊毛ノ附着セルト否トテ間ハ

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ス)

一 「モース」式其他ノ符號ニ依リ信號シ

得ル各種ノ信號燈及其組成品

一 彈藥筒製造用ニ使用セラルヘキ絹

布、絹真田、絹絲

一 絹ノ梳屑

一 山東絹紬

一 變性酒精

一 酒精(強度四十三度ヲ下ラサルモノ)

一 水中音響信號機

一 外科用繃帶類(「バタークロス」ヲ含

ム)

一 刀劍、銃劍其他ノ武器(火器以外ノ)

及其部分

一 各種ノ鞣皮材料(鞣皮用越幾斯ヲ含

ム)

一 防水布及荷車覆

一 電話機及其部分、戰地用電信電話線

- 一 水雷防禦網
- 一 水雷發射管
- 一 魚形水雷及其組成部分
- 一 電燈用「タンガステン」纖維
- 一 「テレビン」油及「テレビン」揮發油
- 一 軍服並ニ軍用器具
- 一 各種ノ船艇及浮動船渠及其組成部分
- 一 一噸以上ヲ運搬シ得ヘキ四輪車及其部分品
- 一 礦物性及植物性蠟（「カーナウバ」蠟ヲ除ク）
- 一 有棘針金、電鍍線及其架設又ハ切斷ニ使用スル器具（電鍍線網ヲ含マス）
- 一 各種ノ鋼鐵線
- 一 木材即チ秦皮材、秦皮厚板、檜材、胡

- 桃材
- 一 木製「タール」及木製「タール」油
 - 一 羊毛（綿羊及小羊）
 - 一 羊毛梳屑
 - 一 羊毛「トップ」
 - 一 羊毛屑
 - 一 羊毛地及毛絲地ニシテ軍服用ニ適スルモノ（婦人用服地及縞物ヲ含マス）
 - 一 紡毛絲及梳毛絲
 - 一 毛織襯衣、毛莫大小、短衣、羊毛手袋、羊毛靴下其他一切ノ男子用毛製肌衣
 - 一 肥料以外ノ用ニ供シ得ヘキ屑毛及屑絨（解キ離シタルモノ及然ラサルモノヲ含ム）
 - 一 亞鉛（亞鉛灰、亞鉛棒、亞鉛板、亞鉛及亞鉛屑ヲ含ム）

（丙）左記物品ハ向後一箇年間佛、露（バルチック）海ニ在ル諸港ヲ除キ、伊、西及葡領以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出ヲ禁止ス

- 一 錨及錨鎖
- 一 甲鐵板、甲鐵塊及類似ノ防禦材料
- 一 石絨
- 一 各種ノ袋囊（黃麻及紙製ノモノヲ含マス）
- 一 自轉車及其部分品
- 一 苜禾機用束タバ不絲
- 一 膀胱、各種ノ包被及腸詰用皮
- 一 樟腦
- 一 「カーナウバ」蠟
- 一 木炭及泥炭
- 一 化學藥、藥劑等
- 一 砒素及其化合物
- 一 重「クロム」酸曹達
- 一 蒼鉛及其鹽（硝酸蒼鉛ヲ除ク）
- 一 沃度及其調劑並ニ化合物
- 一 番木鱉及其「アルカリ」並ニ製劑
- 一 錫及其化合物（鹽化錫及錫礦ヲ除

- ク
- 一 「クロノメーター」及各種航海用具
 - 一 航海用羅針儀、其部分品並ニ船中羅針箱ノ如キ其器具
 - 一 綿花
 - 一 綿絲及綿縫絲
 - 一 狩獵用ノ無施條銃砲
 - 一 亞麻製帆布即チ
 - 一 吊床用帆布
 - 一 「キットバック」帆布
 - 一 商船用帆布
 - 一 海軍用帆布
 - 一 天幕用帆布
 - 一 獸類用ニ用ヒ得ヘキ飼料品及食品
 - 一 豆（隱元豆、緬甸豆及ラングーン豆ヲ含ム）
 - 一 釀造者及蒸餾者用穀類
 - 一 釀造者用乾燥麴

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蕎麥

左記ノ粕及碎粕

「ビスケット」碎粉

攪肉粉

「コ、ナット」及「ブリーチック」碎

粕

混合セル粕及碎粕

棉實粕（穀ヲ去リタルト否ト

ナ問ハス）及棉實碎粕

魚肉粉及凝結セル魚肉

膠質粉及膠質食料

落花生豆粕及碎粕

麻實粕及碎粕

穀皮粉

亞麻仁粕及碎粕

「ローカスト」豆ノ碎粕

玉蜀黍幼芽粉

玉蜀黍粕及碎粕

肉類ノ粉

椰子實粕及碎粕

罌粟粕及粉

菜種粕及粉

胡麻粕及粉

大豆粕及碎粉

向日葵粕及粉

山黎豆、鳩豆、「グラム」豆又ハ「ド

ール」豆

「ダリ」

秣草（新鮮ナル）

乾草

扁豆

「ハフチハマメ」實

玉蜀黍

麥芽滓、麥芽粉、麥芽莖、麥芽ノ蘖

又ハ麥芽ノ「コーミンク」

稷

火藥調合器

包被機械

旋條機械

針金ヲ卷ク機械

一 塹壕掘鑿具即チ各種鶴嘴、鍬、「シヨベ

ル」及其柄竝ニ塹壕用機械

一 各種ノ「ラック」（「シエラック」、「ガム

ラック」、「シードラック」、「スチックラ

ック」其他形狀ノ異ナル「ラック」ヲ含

ム但シ「ラック」染料ヲ含マス）

一 「リグナム、ヴァイテ」

一 「リネン」帆布

一 「リネン、ブック」

一 金屬加工機械

一 「マホガニー」

一 肉類即チ生又ハ冷蔵セル牛肉及羊肉

一 軍隊用錫製食器及軍用水筒

一 金屬及金屬鑛即チ

家畜飼料用糖蜜

穀類ノ屑（麩及粗粉、各種ノ磨穀物

屑及篩屑、米碎粉（又ハ麩）及米

屑、粗ナル小麥碎粉ヲ含ム）

各種ノ特許ヲ有スル畜類飼料

藁

一 砥石、「カーボランダム」車輪及磨用

車輪

一 護膜、樹脂、香液及各種ノ樹脂質物

（彈性護膜ヲ含ムモノヲ除ク）

一 各種獸毛、獸毛ノ「トップ」、梳屑及絲

一 軍需品ノ製造又ハ武器及海陸ノ戰爭

ニ供スヘキ材料ノ製造又ハ修繕ニノ

ミ使用セラレヘキ器具機械即チ左記

ノ無煙爆發物及彈藥製造用ノ機械

無煙爆發物壓搾器

彈藥筒鑄型

砲彈彈藥筒用度器

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銅鑛

赤鐵鑛ノ銑鐵

鐵鑛

一「モナザイト」砂

一各種ノ自動車(自動自轉車ヲ含ム)及其部分品並ニ附屬品

一燕麥

一油質堅果、種子及產物即チ

蓖麻子

「コ、ナット」

「コブラ」

棉實

落花生豆

麻種子

亞麻仁

椰子實及核

罌粟

菜種

胡麻子

大豆

向日葵種子

一機關及汽罐包裝料(屠羊毛ヲ含ム)

一人ノ食用ニ供シ得ヘキ食糧品即チ

食用獸類

「ベーコン、ハム」及豚肉

大麥、大麥碎粕及鳩麥及「ホップ」麥

「バタ」

「カサアバ」粉及「タピオカ」

「チース」

「コ、ア」粉

各種ノ粗製「コ、ア」及其調合物

(「コ、ア」皮、「コ、ア」殼及「チョコレート」ヲ含ム)

咖啡

卵(殼附)

乾製又ハ鹽漬鱈(樽入又ハ函入)

(乾鹽鱈及鹽水保存ノ鱈ヲ含ム)

豚脂及模倣豚脂

酵母

「マンデオカ」又ハ「タピオカ」粉

「マルガリン」

煉乳(砂糖ノ有無ヲ問ハス)

「オートミール」及捏伸シタル「オートミール」

玉葱

豌豆

(罐詰及罐詰豌豆及「ボール」

函又ハ類似ノ容器ニ包裝シタル

豌豆ヲ含マス)

馬鈴薯

米及米粉

「ライ」麥、「ライ」麥粉及其碎粕

「セーゴ」及「セーゴ」碎粕及粉

「スーゴ」(壓縮シ及乾燥セル)

精糖及冰糖

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粗糖

罐詰又ハ電詰肉類及肉越幾斯

生蔬菜(豌豆ヲ除ク)

一固定並ニ運轉鐵道材料

一籐

一「クローバー」其他牧草ノ種子

一造船材料即チ

汽罐用管

「コンデンサーチューブ」

船體及船舶機械ニ使用スヘキ鐵材

及鋼材鐵板鋼板其他船舶各部分

ニ使用セラルヘキ材料

船舶用機關及其部分品

船舶補助機械

一測深器及附屬品

一電信、無線電信及電話材料

一「ターンプレート」

一錫板(食糧品填充裝用錫函及錫罐ヲ含

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- △
- (丁) 左記物品ハ向後一箇年間西班牙向輸出ヲ禁止ス
 - 一 各種油質堅果、種子、核及產物
 - 一 各種植物油
- (戊) 各種物品ハ向後一箇年間當殖民地ヨリ勃爾加里向輸出ヲ禁止ス

○香港輸出禁止品目表中修正(十月十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ同地駐在總領事今井忍郎ヨリ本月二日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(昨十三日本欄内參看)(外務省)

九月二十日附ヲ以テ報告シタル同十七日發布ノ香港輸出禁止品目表中左記ノ通一部修正ノ旨本月一日ノ官報ヲ以テ報告セラレタリ

- (一) 左記物品ハ本年九月十七日ヨリ向フ一箇年間英本國英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出ヲ禁止ス
 - 一 苛性曹達
 - 一 「ナトリウム」
- (二) 左記物品ハ本年九月十七日ヨリ向フ一箇年間佛、露(バルチック)海ニ在ル諸港ヲ除キ、伊、西及葡領以外ノ歐洲地中海及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出ヲ禁止ス
 - 一 醋酸
 - 一 「アンチモニー」化合物但シ「アンチモニー」ノ硫化物及酸化物ヲ除ク(此等ハ既ニ英本國英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出ヲ禁止セラル)
 - 一 銅化合物但シ硝酸銅、沃化銅、硫化銅及次酸化銅ヲ除ク(此等ハ既ニ英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出ヲ禁止セラル)

國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出ヲ禁止セラル

一 「ナトリウム、シアン」化合物

一 「ナトリウム」硫化物

(三) 左記物品ハ本年九月十七日ヨリ向フ一箇年間英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出ヲ禁止ス

一 ヘシアン州產布及袋

○香港輸出禁止品目表中修正(十一月十九日官報) 本件ニ關シ同地駐在總領事今井忍郎ヨリ本月一日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(去月十三日本欄内參看)(外務省)

本年九月二十日附ヲ以テ報告シタル當地輸出禁止品目表中左ノ通修正ノ旨十月二十九日ノ官報ヲ以テ報告セラレタリ

- (一) 英本國、英領及英國保護領以外各地向輸出禁止品中「水銀鹽及其製劑(硝酸水銀ヲ除ク)」「チン」ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「水銀及其化合物及製劑(硝酸水銀ヲ除ク)」「チ追加ス
- (二) (丙)ノ冒頭ヲ左ノ通訂正ス
 - 左記物品ハ佛、露(バルチック)海ニ在ル諸港ヲ經由スルモノヲ除ク)、伊、西及葡國以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ在ル諸外國向輸出ヲ禁止ス
- (三) (丙)ノ項中「獸類用ニ用ヒ得ヘキ飼料品及食料品」ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「獸類用飼料ニ製造シ得ヘキ各種食料品(左記ノ物品ヲモ包含ス)」「チ追加ス
- (四) (丙)ノ項中「人ノ食用ニ供シ得ヘキ食糧品」ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「人ノ食糧ニ製

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一八六

造シ得ヘキ各種食料品(左記ノ物品ヲモ包含ス)ヲ追加ス

- (五) 「人ノ食糧ニ製造シ得ヘキ各種食料品」ノ品目中「セーゴ」及「セーゴ」碎粕及粉ノ次ニ「食鹽」ヲ追加ス

(六) (戊)ヲ廢止ス

(註) 勃牙利向輸出ハ總テ敵國トノ商業禁止法ニ依リ不法トス

○香港輸出禁止品目表中修正(十二月十日官報) 本件ニ關シ同地駐在總領事今井忍郎ヨリ去月二十二日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(本年十月十三日日本欄内參看)(外務省)

曩ニ報告セシ本年九月十七日附香港輸出禁止品目表ハ今回更ニ左ノ通一部修正ノ旨本月十九日ノ官報ヲ以テ布告セラレタリ

- 一 英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出禁止品中「戰爭用ニ適スル駄用、乗用及輓用動物」ノ項ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「戰爭用ニ適スル又ハ戰爭用ニ供シ得ヘキ駄用、乗用及輓用動物」ヲ挿入ス
- 二 同上中「工業用ニ適スル粗製金剛石」ノ項ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「工業用ニ適スル粗製金剛石(伯刺西爾炭素ヲ含ム)」ヲ挿入ス
- 三 同上中ニ左記ノ項ヲ追加ス
鐵礦(Cumberland haematite)
- 四 同上中「骨灰」ノ項ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「肥料用骨、溶解セル骨、骨粉、骨ノ碎粉及骨

灰」ヲ挿入ス

五 同上中ニ左記ノ項ヲ追加ス

硫化鹽

「フラスチック」樹(割屑及抽出物)及蘇方樹(割屑及抽出物)、(「ヘメチン」結晶物及其他ノ蘇方樹ヨリ製出セル調劑ヲ含ム)

鯨肉碎粉

六 佛、露(バルチック海諸港經由ヲ除ク)、伊、西及葡領以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出禁止品中「玉蜀黍、幼芽粉」ノ項ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「玉蜀黍、幼芽及幼芽粉」ヲ挿入ス

七 從來英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出禁止品タリシ「アルミニウム」鹽(「アルナイト」及硝酸「アルミニウム」ヲ除ク)ヲ爾今佛、露(バルチック海諸港經由ヲ除キ)、伊、西及葡領以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出禁止品トス

八 佛、露(バルチック海諸港經由ヲ除キ)、伊、西及葡領以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出禁止品中「鐵礦」ノ項ヲ削除シ之ニ加フルニ左記ノ項ヲ挿入ス

鐵礦(鐵礦 Cumberland haematite)ヲ除ク右ハ英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出ヲ禁止セラル

九 同上中ニ左ノ諸項ヲ追加ス

硫化「カルシウム」

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磁器用粘土(磁器用石及陶土ヲ含ム)

炭素瓦斯

「カボク」麻ノ纖維

十 「人ノ食糧ニ製造シ得ヘキ各種食料品(左記ノ物品ヲモ含ム)」ノ項ノ細目中ニ左記物

品ヲ追加ス

大豆粉及碎粉

各種ノ「ビスケット」、麵麩及碎粕

大麥粉

大麥搗屑

Hominy

扁豆粉及碎粉

「マカロー」(Spaghetti 及 vermicelli)

各種ノ肉類(家禽及野禽ヲ除ク)

豌豆粉及碎粉

一部又ハ全部穀物ヨリ取レル既製食品

「セモリナ」

十一 同項ノ細目中「煉乳(砂糖ノ有無ヲ問ハス)」ヲ削除シ之ニ加フルニ「煉乳又ハ貯藏

牛乳(砂糖ノ有無ヲ問ハス)」ヲ挿入ス

十二 英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出禁止品中「アンチピリン」(「フェナゾ

ーン」)ノ目ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「アンチピリン」(「フェナゾーン」)及其抽出物ヲ挿入ス

十三 同上中「黃麻織物及黃麻製袋囊」ノ項ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「黃麻段物、黃麻織物及

黃麻製袋囊」ヲ挿入ス

十四 同上中「雲母(雲母ノ裂片ヲ含ム)及雲母鑛」ノ項ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「雲母(雲母

ノ裂片及雲母製燈筒ヲ含ム)及雲母鑛」ヲ挿入ス

十五 「菱苦土鑛及瓦狀菱苦土鑛」ヲ英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出禁止品

トス

十六 左記物品ハ英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出ヲ禁止ス

「クローミウム」化合物、「(酸化)クローミウム」、鹽化「クローミウム」及硝酸「クローミ

ウム」(此等ハ既ニ英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出禁止品トス)及重「クロ

ーム」酸曹達(本品ハ既ニ佛、露(バルチック海諸港經由ヲ除ク)、伊、西及葡領以外ノ歐

洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出禁止品トス)ヲ除ク)

燃料油

十七 左記物品ハ佛、露(バルチック海諸港經由ヲ除ク)、伊、西及葡領以外ノ歐洲、地中海

及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出ヲ禁止ス

化學藥、藥劑云々ノ項中

蟻酸

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炭酸「ナトリウム」(曹達灰、固形曹達及重炭酸曹達ヲ含ム)
胡椒

各種ノ厚板(素皮厚板ヲ除ク、右ハ既ニ英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出
禁止品トス)

○香港輸出禁止品目表中修正(十二月二十五日官報) 本件ニ關シ同地駐在總領事今井忍郎
ヨリ本月十三日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(本年十月十三日日本欄内參看)(外務省)
本年九月十七日附香港輸出禁止品目表ハ既ニ三回ノ修正ヲ見タルカ今回更ニ左記ノ通一
部修正ノ旨本月十日官報ヲ以テ布告セラレタリ

(一) 英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出禁止品中「有色毛布ニシテ重量三封半
ヲ超エ羊毛ヲ含ムモノ」ノ項ヲ削除シ「各種ノ毛布」ノ項ヲ佛、露(波爾的海諸港經由ヲ
除キ)、伊、西及葡國以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出禁止品中ニ挿入
ス

(二) 同上中「軍用ニ用ヒ得ヘキ鞍具馬具(之ニ用フル金具ヲ含ム)」ノ項ヲ削除シ之ニ代
フルニ「鞍具、馬具(之ニ用フル金具ヲ含ム)」ノ項ヲ挿入ス

(三) 同上中「山羊皮(仕上ケタルト否トチ問ハス)」、「鞣シタル羊皮」及「羊皮(羊毛ノ附
著セルト否トチ問ハス)」ノ三項ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「羊毛ノ附著セル羊皮」及「羊皮
及山羊皮(仕上ケタルト否トチ問ハス、但シ特ニ佛、露(波爾的海諸港經由ヲ除キ)、伊、

西及葡國以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港ニ向ケ輸出ヲ禁止セラレタル物
品ハ此限ニアラス)」ノ二項ヲ挿入ス

(四) 同上中「鹿皮(仕上ケタルト否トチ問ハス)」及「豚皮(仕上ケタルト否トチ問ハス)」
ノ二項ヲ削除シ「鹿皮(仕上ケサルモノ又ハ仕上ケタルモノ)」ノ項ヲ佛、露(波爾的海諸
港經由ヲ除キ)、伊、西及葡國以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出禁止品
中ニ挿入ス

(五) 佛、露(波爾的海諸港經由ヲ除ク)、伊、西及葡國以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル
外國諸港向輸出禁止品中「アルミニウム鹽」「アルナイト」及「硝酸化物ヲ除ク)」ノ項ヲ
削除シ之ニ代フルニ「アルミニウム鹽」「アルナイト」、「アムモニア」礬土及硝酸「アル
ミニウム」ヲ除ク、此等ノ諸品ハ既ニ英本國、英領及英國保護領以外各地向輸出禁止品
トス)」ノ項ヲ挿入ス

(六) 英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出禁止品中「航空機用ニ適スル綿布」ノ
項ヲ挿入ス

注意 次項(七)參照

(七) 佛、露(波爾的海諸港經由ヲ除ク)、伊、西及葡國以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル
外國諸港向輸出禁止品中「綿絲及綿縫絲」ノ項ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ「各種ノ棉花製作
品(棉「レース」及屑棉ヲ除ク)」ヲ挿入ス

注意 各種ノ屑棉ハ英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出ヲ禁セラル

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(八) 同上中「砥石、カーボランダム」車輪及磨用車輪ノ項ヲ削除シ之ニ代フルニ左ノ二項ヲ挿入ス

砥石

鑽鐵、金剛砂(天然又ハ人造ノ「アラシダム」ノ如キ)、「カーボランダム」及「クリストロン」並ニ其製品(車輪、圓盤、紙、布、石及粉ヲ含ム)

(九) 目下英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出禁止品タル左記物品ヲ佛、露(波爾的海諸港經由ヲ除キ)、伊、西及葡國以外ノ歐洲、地中海及黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出禁止品トス

「クロノメーター」及各種航海用具

航海用羅針儀、其部分品並ニ船中羅針箱ノ如キ其器具

各種獸毛、獸毛ノ「トップ」、梳屑及絲

(一〇) 左記物品ハ英本國、英領及英國保護領以外ノ各地向輸出ヲ禁止ス

醋酸「エーテル」

絶縁銅線、電燈線、電燈太線、電流太線

「エーテル」

金貨及地金

調革、水力革、唧筒用革及「ピッキングバンド」

「フォスゲン」(鹽化「カーボニル」)

「ブラチナ」

「ステアリンピッチ」及脂肪油及脂肪酸ヨリ取レル其他ノ「ピッチ」

(一一) 左記物品ハ佛、露(波爾的海諸港經由ヲ除キ)、伊、西及葡國以外ノ歐洲、地中海及

黑海ニ於ケル外國諸港向輸出ヲ禁止ス

砒素礦

黑色金屬厚板及厚サ八分ノ一吋以下ノ黑色金屬薄板

製本用革

硼砂、硼酸及其他ノ硼素化合物

羚羊皮、磨キ仔山羊皮、「モロッコ」革、「ベルシヤ」革、軟羊革及海豹革

乾燥セル「コ、ナット」

毛皮(仕上ケタルモノ又ハ仕上ケサルモノ)及其製品

織物機械ニ適スル革「ピッキングバンド」ヲ除ク

「ラミー」

(三) 英領北ボルネオノ輸出禁止品

○英領北ボルネオ輸出禁止品(十月十二日官報) 本件ニ關シ新嘉坡駐在領事藤井實ヨリ去月十三日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

英吉利國法令

英領北ボルネオ政廳ハ八月二十七日附官報ヲ以テ「ガムビア」及「タンニン」ノ輸出禁止ニ關シ左ノ通發表セリ

一、「ガムビア」ハ英國港或ハ英領地以外へ輸出スルコトヲ禁ス

二、「タンニン」ノ材料及抽出物（「カッチ」ヲ含ム）ハ左ノ條件ニ適合セサル限之カ輸出ヲ禁止ス

(a) 英國各港又ハ英領地（無制限）

(b) 當領内ノ常荷送人ハ稅關長ノ認許ヲ經テ佛蘭西、露西亞（浦潮斯德經由）、日本ノ各地ニ於ケル常取引人ニ對シ荷送船積スルコトヲ得但シ常荷送人ハ領事若クハ相當官憲ノ面前ニテ「タンニン」ノ材料及抽出物ノ對英交戰國ニ於テ費消スルモノニアラサルコトヲ表明スヘシ若シ要求セラレタルトキハ荷送狀若クハ他ノ信憑スヘキ證書類ヲ提出スヘシ

日本ニ於ケル此種常取引人ニ關シテハ若シ製造家ナル場合ニハ其貨物カ日本ニ於テ單ニ自己ノ製造ノ目的ノタメニ使用セラル、モノナルコト若シ販賣者ナル場合ニハ當該貨物カ前記ノ保證ヲ爲ス製造家ニノミ賣却セラルヘキモノナルコトヲ保證スヘシ

(四) 濠洲ノ輸出禁止品

○濠洲聯邦政府「バター」輸出禁止（十二月八日官報） 本件ニ關シシドニ駐在總領事清水

精三郎ヨリ一昨六日發テ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ（外務省）

濠洲聯邦政府ハ十二月一日以後政府ノ許可ヲ得タル場合ノ外「バター」ノ輸出ヲ禁スル旨公布セリ

(五) 英領印度ノ輸出禁止品

○英領印度輸出禁止品（十月二十二日官報） 本件ニ關シ孟買駐在領事矢田部保吉ヨリ去月

二十日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ（去月二十日日本欄内參看）（外務省）

曩ニ歐洲及地中海、黑海諸港へ輸出ヲ禁止セラレタル Monazite sand ハ今後英國以外ノ諸國へ輸出スルコトヲ禁スル旨本月十八日附布告ヲ以テ發表セリ

○印度政府米輸出禁止先變更（十月二十二日官報） 本件ニ關シ孟買駐在領事矢田部保吉ヨリ去月十三日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ（外務省）

米ノ輸出ハ從來數次ノ布告ニ依リ地中海及紅海ニ於ケル中立諸港、丁抹、諾威、瑞典及和蘭並ニ其殖民地ニ對シ禁止セラレタリシカ印度政府ハ本月十一日附布告ヲ以テ從來ノ諸布告ヲ廢スルト共ニ改メテ左ノ通定メタリ

左ノ諸國へ米ヲ輸出スルコトヲ禁ス但シ政府ノ輸出シ又ハ政府所要ノタメ輸出スルモノ及船舶航海中ノ所要ニ係ルモノハ此限ニ在ラス

一、英國、佛國、伊國、露國（バルチック海沿岸諸港ヲ除ク）、葡國及埃及ヲ除ク以外ノ

歐洲諸國及地中海並ニ黒海沿岸諸國
二、和蘭及其殖民地

○英領印度輸出禁止品追加(十月三十日官報) 本件ニ關シ孟買駐在領事矢田部保吉ヨリ去月二十八日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

新ニ發布セラレタル輸出禁止品ニ關スル印度政府布告要領左ノ如シ

一、石炭及骸炭 十月一日以後英國、英領地及英保護領以外ニ輸出ヲ禁ス但シ政府ノ所要ニ係ルモノ、印度諸港ヘ向ケラル、モノ及船舶航海中ノ消費ニ充テラル、モノハ此限ニアラス

(備考) 布告中 Welsh coal ナ除外シアルモ右ハ客年十月十七日附布告ヲ以テ既ニ輸出禁止ト爲リ居レルモノナリ

二、「ヘンブ」及亞麻 英國及英領地以外ヘ輸出ヲ禁ス

三、雲母 英國以外ヘ輸出ヲ禁ス但シ政府ノ所要ニ係ルモノ及印度諸港ヘ向ケラル、モノハ此限ニアラス

(備考) 本品ハ本年七月十日附布告ヲ以テ英國及英領地外ヘ輸出ヲ禁止セラレタリシカ今回禁止區域ヲ英領地ニマテ擴張シタルモノナリ

○英領印度輸出入禁止品(十一月十一日官報) 本件ニ關シカルカッタ駐在總領事信夫淳平

ヨリ本月五日發ヲ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ(外務省)

印度政府、Silk rollsノ英本國以外ヘノ輸出ヲ又特許アルニアラサレハ Tungsten wolf-ramiteノ輸出ヲ又 Unset diamondノ英本國以外ヨリノ輸入(若干ノ例外アリ)ヲ孰モ禁止セリ

○英領印度輸出禁止品(十一月十三日官報) 本件ニ關シ孟買駐在領事矢田部保吉ヨリ本年九月三十日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

本月二十七日官報號外ヲ以テ左ノ通輸出禁止品布告セラレ

黃麻及黃麻製品 (All jute goods) 英國以外ノ諸國ヘ輸出スルコトヲ禁ス

(備考) 本品ハ客年十月歐洲諸國ヘノ輸出禁止セラレ次テ製品中 Hessian cloth &

bag ナ英國以外ヘ輸出スルコトヲ禁止スル旨本月二日布告セラレシカ今回禁止範圍

ナ前記ノ通擴張シタルモノナリ

○英領印度輸出禁止品(十一月十八日官報) 本件ニ關シ孟買駐在領事矢田部保吉ヨリ去月六日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

本月二日附ヲ以テ左ノ通輸出禁止品發表セラレ

各種製革料 (All kinds of tanning materials) 英國、佛國、露國(バルチック海沿岸

諸港ヲ除ク)及英領地以外ヘ輸出ヲ禁ス

英吉利國法令

○印度輸出禁止品追加(十二月二十日官報) 本件ニ關シ孟買駐在領事矢田部保吉ヨリ去月十二日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)
 本月六日附ヲ以テ左記ノ通印度輸出禁止品追加發表セラレ
 一 椰子纖維、苧麻及「ケーボック」(各種木綿ヲ含ム)並ニ其製絲
 右英國、佛國、伊國、露國(バルチック海諸港ヲ除ク)、西國及葡國以外ノ歐洲諸國並ニ地中海、黑海沿岸諸國ヘ輸出スルコトヲ禁ス

○印度政府皮革輸出特許(十二月二十四日官報) 本件ニ關シカルカッタ 駐在總領事信夫淳平ヨリ本月二十一日發ヲ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ(本年七月十四、二十一兩日本欄内參看)(外務省)
 印度政府ハ皮革輸出禁止ヲ其後伊佛露三國ニ限リ解除セシカ明年一月以降一枚ノ目方八封以下ノ乾燥鹽積若クハ附砒シタル生牛皮(raw cowhides dyed salted or arsenicated)ハ英國本國英屬領及保護領地以外ニ其輸出ヲ禁止スルコト、セリ

(六) 加拿陀ノ輸出禁止品

○加拿陀輸出禁止品目改定(十月二十三日官報) 本件ニ關シオタワ駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリ去月二十一日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(本年六月十六日本欄内參看)(外務省)

加拿陀戰時輸出禁止品目改定ニ關シ曩ニ本年四月二十九日附ヲ以テ報告セシカ今般更ニ左ノ通改定セラレタリ
 (一) 小麥粉、小麥、大麥、ライ麥、其他ノ穀類(燕麥ヲ除ク)
 右ハ從來(イ)種禁止品トシテ英國、英領各地及保護國、佛國、露國、日本及北米合衆國以外ヘノ輸出ヲ禁止セラレタリシカ今回之ヲ改メテ(ハ)種禁止品トシ佛、露(バルト海諸港ヲ除ク)、伊、白、西ノ諸國以外歐洲並ニ地中海及黑海沿岸ノ外國諸港ヘノ輸出ヲ禁止スルコト、セリ
 (二) 牛皮、水牛皮、馬皮、仔牛皮、山羊皮(加拿陀産ノモノヲ除ク)
 從來(イ)種禁止品ナリシカ今回之ヲ(ロ)種禁止品トシ英國、英領各地及保護國以外ヘノ輸出ヲ禁止セリ

(七) 輸出禁止品ノ輸出特許ニ關スル手續

(第五輯第一三六頁以下參照)

○英領印度輸出制限規定適用範圍擴張(十一月十八日官報) 本件ニ關シ孟買駐在領事矢田部保吉ヨリ去月六日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(本年八月十一日本欄内參看)(外務省)
 歐洲諸國ヘ輸出ノ貨物ニ付キテハ最終到達地申告書ヲ提出スルニアラサレハ之カ輸出ヲ許可セサルノ件ニ付キテハ本年七月五日附ヲ以テ報告セシカ本月二日附布告ヲ以テ暹羅、支那、波斯及摩洛哥ニ對スル輸出貨物ニ付キテモ亦同様ノ制限ヲ適用シ即チ前記本

年七月五日附報告ノ通最終到達地申告書ノ提出ヲ要スルコト、爲レリ

第八 對敵通商禁止ニ關スル件

- (一) 敵國通商禁止ニ關スル法律
- (イ) 千九百十四年九月十八日附法律

AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION WITH RESPECT TO PENALTIES FOR TRADING WITH THE ENEMY, AND OTHER PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

(18th September, 1914)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I.—(1) Any person who during the present war trades or has, since the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen, traded with the enemy within the meaning of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall—

(a) on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding

twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine; or

(b) on conviction on indictment, be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven or less than three years or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both such penal servitude or imprisonment and fine;

and the court may in any case order that any goods or money, in respect of which the offence has been committed, be forfeited.

(2) For the purposes of this Act a person shall be deemed to have traded with the enemy if he has entered into any transaction or done any act which was, at the time of such transaction or act, prohibited by or under any proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, or which at common law or by statute constitutes an offence of trading with the enemy:

Provided that any transaction or act permitted by or under any such proclamation shall not be deemed to be trading with the enemy.

(3) Where a company has entered into a transaction or has done any act which is an offence under this section, every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the transaction or act shall also be

deemed guilty of the offence.

(4) A prosecution for an offence under this section shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General :

Provided that the person charged with such an offence may be arrested and a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and such person may be remanded in custody or on bail notwithstanding that the consent of the Attorney-General to the institution of the prosecution for the offence has not been obtained, but no further or other proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.

(5) Where an act constitutes an offence both under this Act and under any other Act, or both under this Act and at common law, the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either this Act or such other Act, or under this Act or at common law, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

2.—(1) If a justice of the peace is satisfied, on information on oath laid on behalf of a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Act has been or is about to be committed by any person, firm, or company, he may issue a warrant authorising

any person appointed by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade and named in the warrant to inspect all books or documents belonging to or under the control of that person, firm, or company, and to require any person able to give any information with respect to the business or trade of that person, firm, or company to give that information, and if accompanied by a constable to enter and search any premises used in connection with the business or trade, and to seize any such books or documents as aforesaid :

Provided that when it appears to a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade that the case is one of great emergency and that in the interests of the State immediate action is necessary, a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade may, by written order, give to a person appointed by him or them the like authority as may be given by a warrant of a justice under this subsection.

(2) Where it appears to the Board of Trade—

- (a) in the case of a firm, that one of the partners in the firm was immediately before or at any time since the commencement of the present war a subject of, or resident or carrying on business in, a state for the time being at war with His Majesty ; or
- (b) in the case of a company, that one-third or more of the issued share

capital or of the directorate of the company immediately before or at any time since the commencement of the present war was held by or on behalf of or consisted of persons who were subjects of, or resident or carrying on business in, a state for the time being at war with His Majesty; or

(c) in the case of a person, firm or company, that the person was or is, or the firm or company were or are, acting as agent for any person, firm, or company trading or carrying on business in a state for the time being at war with His Majesty;

the Board of Trade may, if they think it expedient for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the person, firm or company are not trading with the enemy, by written order, give to a person appointed by them, without any warrant from a justice, authority to inspect all books and documents belonging to or under the control of the person, firm or company, and to require any person able to give information with respect to the business or trade of that person, firm or company, to give that information.

For the purposes of this subsection, any person authorised in that behalf by the Board of Trade may inspect the register of members of a company at any time,

and any shares in a company for which share warrants to bearer have been issued shall not be reckoned as part of the issued share capital of the company.

(3) If any person having the custody of any book or document which a person is authorised to inspect under this section refuses or wilfully neglects to produce it for inspection, or if any person who is able to give any information which may be required to be given under this section refuses or wilfully neglects when required to give that information, that person shall on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

3. Where it appears to the Board of Trade in reference to any firm or company—

(a) that an offence under this Act has been or is likely to be committed in connection with the trade or business thereof; or

(b) that the control or management thereof has been or is likely to be so affected by the state of war as to prejudice the effective continuance of its trade or business and that it is in the public interest that the trade or business should continue to be carried on;

the Board of Trade may apply to the High Court for the appointment of a controller of the firm or company, and the High Court shall have power to appoint such a controller, for such time and subject to such conditions and with such powers as the court thinks fit, and the powers so conferred shall be either those of a receiver and manager or those powers subject to such modifications, restrictions or extensions as the court thinks fit (including, if the court considers it necessary or expedient for enabling the controller to borrow money, power, after a special application to the court for that purpose, to create charges on the property of the firm or company in priority to existing charges).

The court shall have power to direct how and by whom the costs of any proceedings under this section, and the remuneration, charges and expenses of the controller, shall be borne, and shall have power, if it thinks fit, to charge such costs, charges, and expenses on the property of the firm or company in such order of priority, in relation to any existing charges thereon, as it thinks fit.

4.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914.

(2) In this Act the expression "Attorney-General" means the Attorney or Solicitor General for England, and as respects Scotland means the Lord Advocate, and as respects Ireland means the Attorney or Solicitor General for Ireland.

(3) In the application of this Act to Scotland the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for a Secretary of State, and the Court of Session shall be substituted for the High Court; the court exercising summary jurisdiction shall be the sheriff court; references to a justice of the peace shall include references to the sheriff and to a burgh magistrate; and references to a receiver and manager shall be construed as references to a judicial factor.

(4) In the application of this Act to Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant shall be substituted for a Secretary of State.

(5) Anything authorised under this Act to be done by the Board of Trade may be done by the President or a Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Board, or any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board.

(口) 千九百十四年十一月二十七日附改正法律

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, AND FOR PURPOSES
CONNECTED THEREWITH.

(27th November 1914.)

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for preventing the payment

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of money to persons and bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in any country with which His Majesty is for the time being at war (which persons and bodies of persons are hereinafter referred to as "enemies"), in contravention of the law relating to trading with the enemy, and for preserving, with a view to arrangements to be made at the conclusion of peace, such money and certain other property belonging to enemies; and to make other provisions for preventing trading with the enemy:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows;—

1.—(1) The Board of Trade shall appoint a person to act as Custodian of enemy property (hereinafter referred to as "the Custodian") for England and Wales, for Scotland, and for Ireland respectively, for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving, and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of this Act, and if any question arises as to which Custodian any money is to be paid to under this Act, the question shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

(2) The Public Trustee shall be appointed to be the Custodian for England

and Wales, and shall, in relation to all property held by him in his capacity of Custodian, have the like status, and his accounts shall be subject to the like audit, as if the same were held by him in his capacity of Public Trustee, and the Public Trustee Act, 1906, shall apply accordingly.

(3) The Custodian for Scotland and Ireland respectively shall have such powers and duties with respect to the property aforesaid as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Board of Trade with the approval of the Treasury.

(4) The Custodian may place on deposit with any bank, or invest in any securities, approved by the Treasury, any moneys paid to him under this Act, or received by him from property vested in him under this Act, and any interest or dividends received on account of such deposits or investments shall be dealt with in such manner as the Treasury may direct:

Provided that the Custodian for any part of the United Kingdom shall, if so directed by the Treasury, transfer any money held by him under this Act to the Custodian of another part thereof.

2.—(1) Any sum which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid to or for the benefit of an enemy, by way of dividends, interest or share of profits, shall be paid by the person, firm or company by whom it would

have been payable to the Custodian to hold subject to the provisions of this Act and any Order in Council made thereunder, and the payment shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Board of Trade may prescribe, or as the Custodian, if so authorised by the Board of Trade may require.

Any payment required to be made under this subsection to the Custodian shall be made—

(a) within fourteen days after the passing of this Act, if the sum, had a state of war not existed, would have been paid before the passing of this Act; and

(b) in any other case within fourteen days after it would have been paid.

(2) Where before the passing of this Act any such sum has been paid into any account with a bank, or has been paid to any other person in trust for an enemy, the person, firm or company by whom the payment was made shall, within fourteen days after the passing of this Act, by notice in writing, require the bank or person to pay the sum over to the Custodian to hold as aforesaid, and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars as aforesaid. The bank or other person shall, within one week after the receipt of the notice, comply with the requirement and shall be exempt from all liability for having done so.

(3) If any person fails to make or require the making of any payment or to furnish the prescribed particulars within the time mentioned in this section, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues, and every director, manager, secretary or officer of a company, or any other person who is knowingly a party to the default shall, on the like conviction, be liable to the like penalty.

(4) If, in the case of any person, firm or company whose books and documents are liable to inspection under subsection (2) of section two of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), any question arises as to the amount which would have been so payable and paid as aforesaid, the question shall be determined by the person who may have been or who may be appointed to inspect the books and documents of the person, firm or company, or, on appeal, by the Board of Trade, and if, in the course of determining the question, it appears to the inspector or the Board of Trade that the person, firm or company has not distributed as dividends, interest or profits the whole of the amount pro-

perly available for that purpose, the inspector or Board may ascertain what amount was so available and require the whole of such amount to be so distributed, and, in the case of a company, if such dividends have not been declared, the inspector or the Board may himself or themselves declare the appropriate dividends, and every such declaration shall be as effective as a declaration to the like effect duly made in accordance with the constitution of the company:

Provided that where a controller has been appointed under section three of the principal Act this subsection shall apply as if for references to the inspector there were substituted references to the controller.

(5) For the purposes of this Act the expression "dividends, interest or share of profits" means any dividends, bonus or interest in respect of any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations of any company, any interest in respect of any loan to a firm or person carrying on business for the purposes of that business, and any profits or share of profits of such a business, and, where a person is carrying on any business on behalf of an enemy, any sum which, had a state of war not existed, would have been transmissible by a person to the enemy by way of profits from that business shall be deemed to be a sum which would have been payable and paid to that enemy.

3.—(1) Any person who holds or manages for or on behalf of an enemy any property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, real or personal) shall, within one month after the passing of this Act or if the property comes into his possession or under his control after the passing of this Act, then within one month after the time when it comes into his possession or under his control, by notice in writing communicate the fact to the Custodian, and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars in relation thereto as the Custodian may require, and if any person fails to do so he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such a fine and imprisonment, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues.

(2) Every company incorporated in the United Kingdom and every company which, though not incorporated in the United Kingdom, has a share transfer or share registration office in the United Kingdom shall, within one month after the passing of this Act, by notice in writing communicate to the Custodian full particulars of all shares, stocks, debentures, and debenture stock and other obligations

of the company which are held by or for the benefit of an enemy; and every partner of every firm, one or more partners of which on the commencement of the war became enemies or to which money had been lent for the purpose of the business of the firm by a person who so became an enemy, shall, within one month after the commencement of this Act, by notice in writing communicate to the Custodian full particulars as to any share of profits and interest due to such enemies or enemy, and, if any company or partner fails to comply with the provisions of this subsection, the company shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds, for every day during which the default continues, and the partner and every director, manager, secretary or officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall on the like conviction be liable to the like fine, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

4.—(1) The High Court or a judge thereof may, on the application of any person who appears to the court to be a creditor of an enemy or entitled to recover damages against an enemy, or to be interested in any property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, real

or personal, belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of an enemy, or on the application of the Custodian or any Government Department, by order vest in the Custodian any such real or personal property as aforesaid, if the court or the judge is satisfied that such vesting is expedient for the purposes of this Act, and may by the order confer on the Custodian such powers of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with the property as to the court or judge may seem proper.

(2) The court or judge before making any order under this section may direct that such notices (if any), whether by way of advertising or otherwise, shall be given as the court or judge may think fit.

(3) A vesting order under this section as respects property of any description shall be of the like purport and effect as a vesting order as respects property of the same description made under the Trustee Act, 1893.

5.—(1) The Custodian shall, except so far as the Board of Trade or the High Court or a judge thereof may otherwise direct, and subject to the provisions of the next succeeding subsection, hold any money paid to and any property vested in him under this Act until the termination of the present war, and shall thereafter deal with the same in such manner as His Majesty may by Order in Council direct.

(2) The property held by the Custodian under this Act shall not be liable to

be attached or otherwise taken in execution, but the Custodian may, if so authorised by an order of the High Court or a judge by whose order any property belonging to an enemy was vested in the Custodian under this Act, or of any court in which judgment has been recovered against an enemy, pay out of the property paid to him in respect of that enemy the whole or any part of any debts due by that enemy and specified in the order:

Provided that before paying any such debt the Custodian shall take into consideration the sufficiency of the property paid to or vested in him in respect of the enemy in question to satisfy that debt and any other claims against that enemy of which notice verified by statutory declaration may have been served upon him.

(3) The receipt of the Custodian or any person duly authorised to sign receipts on his behalf for any sum paid to him under this Act shall be a good discharge to the person paying the same as against the person or body of persons in respect of whom the sum was paid to the Custodian.

(4) The Custodian shall keep a register of all property held by him under this Act which register shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times free of charge.

(5) In England and Ireland the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chancellor for

Ireland may by rules, and in Scotland the Court of Session may by act of sederunt, make provision for the practice and procedure to be adopted for the purposes of this and the last preceding section.

6.—(1) No person shall by virtue of any assignment of any debt or other chose in action, or delivery of any coupon or other security transferable by delivery, or transfer of any other obligation, made or to be made in his favour by or on behalf of an enemy, whether for valuable consideration or otherwise, have any rights or remedies against the person liable to pay, discharge or satisfy the debt, chose in action, security or obligation, unless he proves that the assignment, delivery, or transfer was made by leave of the Board of Trade or was made before the commencement of the present war, and any person who knowingly pays, discharges or satisfies any debt, or chose in action, to which this subsection applies, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the person to whom the assignment, delivery or transfer was made, or some person deriving title under him, proves that the transfer, delivery or assignment or some subsequent transfer, delivery or assignment, was made before the nineteenth day of November, nineteen

hundred and fourteen, in good faith and for valuable consideration nor shall this subsection apply to any bill of exchange or promissory note.

(2) No person shall by virtue of any transfer of a bill of exchange or promissory note made or to be made in his favour by or on behalf of an enemy, whether for valuable consideration or otherwise, have any rights or remedies against any party to the instrument unless he proves that the transfer was made before the commencement of the present war, and any party to the instrument who knowingly discharges the instrument shall be deemed to be guilty of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the transferee, or some subsequent holder of the instrument, proves that the transfer, or some subsequent transfer, of the instrument was made before the nineteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, in good faith and for valuable consideration.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as validating any assignment, delivery or transfer which would be invalid apart from this section or as applying to securities within the meaning of section eight of this Act.

7. Where during the continuance of the present war any coupon or other security transferable by delivery is presented for payment to any company, municipal

authority, or other body or person, and the company, body or person has reason to suspect that it is so presented on behalf or for the benefit of an enemy, or that since the commencement of the present war it has been held by or for the benefit of an enemy, the company, body or person may pay the sum due in respect thereof into the High Court, and the same shall, subject to rules of court, be dealt with according to the orders of the court, and such a payment shall for all purposes be a good discharge to the company, body or person.

8.—(1) No transfer made after the passing of this Act by or on behalf of an enemy of any securities shall confer on the transferee any rights or remedies in respect thereof and no company or municipal authority or other body by whom the securities were issued or are managed shall, except as hereinafter appears, take any cognizance of or otherwise act upon any notice of such a transfer:

(2) No entry shall hereafter, during the continuance of the present war, be made in any register or branch register or other book kept in the United Kingdom of any transfer of any securities therein registered, inscribed or standing in the name of an enemy, except by leave of a court of competent jurisdiction or of the Board of Trade.

(3) No share warrants payable to bearer shall be issued during the continuance

of the present war in respect of any shares or stock registered in the name of any enemy.

(4) If any company or any body contravenes the provisions of this section the company or body shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and every director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company or body who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable on the like conviction to a like fine or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

(5) For the purposes of this section the expression "securities" means any annuities, stock, shares, debentures, or debenture stock issued by or on behalf of the Government or by any municipal or other authority, or by any company or by any other body which are registered or inscribed in any register, branch register, or other book kept in the United Kingdom.

9.—(1) During the continuance of the present war a certificate of incorporation of a company shall not be given by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies until there has been filed with him either—

(a) a statutory declaration by a solicitor of the Supreme Court, or, in Scotland, by an enrolled law agent, engaged in the formation of the

company, that the company is not formed for the purpose or with the intention of acquiring the whole or any part of the undertaking of a person, firm or company the books and documents of which are liable to inspection under subsection (2) of section two of the principal Act; or

(b) a licence from the Board of Trade authorising the acquisition by the company of such an undertaking.

(2) Where such a statutory declaration has been filed it shall not be lawful for the company, during the continuance of the present war, without the licence of the Board of Trade, to acquire the whole or any part of any such undertaking, and if it does so the company shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall on the like conviction be liable to the like fine or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

10.—(1) Section one of the principal Act shall apply to a person who during the present war attempts, or directly or indirectly offers or proposes or agrees, or

has since the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen attempted or directly or indirectly offered or proposed or agreed, to trade with the enemy within the meaning of that Act in like manner as it applies to a person who so trade or has so traded.

(2) If any person without lawful authority in anywise aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, to enter into, negotiate, or complete any transaction or do any act which, if effected or done in the United Kingdom by such other person, would constitute an offence of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act, he shall be deemed to be guilty of such an offence.

(3) If any person without lawful authority deals, or attempts, or offers, proposes or agrees, whether directly or indirectly, to deal with any money or security for money or other property which is in his hands or over which he has any claim or control for the purpose of enabling an enemy to obtain money or credit thereon or thereby shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act.

11.—(1) In addition to the grounds on which an application can be made to the court by the Board of Trade to appoint a controller under section three of the

principal Act, such an application may be made in any case in which the Board think it is expedient in the public interest that a controller should be appointed owing to circumstances or considerations arising out of the present war, and that section shall be construed accordingly.

(2) Section three of the principal Act, as amended by this section, shall extend so as to enable a controller to be appointed of a business carried on by a person in like manner as it applies to the appointment of a controller of a business carried on by a firm.

12.—(1) Where, on the report of an inspector appointed to inspect the books and documents of a person, firm, or company under section two of the principal Act, it appears to the Board of Trade that it is expedient that the business should be subject to frequent inspection or constant supervision, the Board of Trade may appoint that inspector or some other person to supervise the business with such powers as the Board of Trade may determine, and any remuneration payable and expenses incurred, whether for the original inspection or the subsequent supervision to such amount as may be fixed by the Board of Trade, shall be paid by the said person, firm, or company.

(2) Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section two of the principal Act shall

have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if for the word "trading," there were substituted the word "resident."

13.—Where a person has given any information to a person appointed to inspect the books and documents of a person, firm, or company under section two of the principal Act, the information so given may be used in evidence against him in any proceedings relating to offences of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act, notwithstanding that he only gave the information on being required so to do by the inspector, in pursuance of his powers under the said section.

14.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act.

(2) No person or body of persons shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as an enemy who would not be so treated for the purpose of any proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, and the expression "commencement of the present war" shall mean as respects any enemy the date on which war was declared by His Majesty on the country in which that enemy resides or carries on business.

(3) In the application of this Act to Scotland "real property" shall mean

"heritable property"; "personal property" shall mean "moveable property"; "chose in action" shall mean "right of action"; "attached or otherwise taken in execution" shall mean "arrested in execution or in security, or otherwise affected by diligence"; "assignment" shall mean "assignment"; "judgment has been recovered" shall mean "decree has been obtained"; a reference to a vesting order made under the Trustee Act, 1893, shall be construed as a reference to a warrant to complete a title granted under section twelve of the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1867, and any money paid into the Court of Session in terms of this Act shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed by Act of sederunt.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the power of His Majesty by proclamation to prohibit any transaction which is not prohibited by this Act, or by licence to permit any transaction which is so prohibited.

(一) 千九百十五年七月二十九日附改正法律

CHAPTER 79.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, 1914.

(29th July, 1915.)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) Section two of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), which relates to the payment to the custodian of dividends, interest, and profits payable to or for the benefit of enemies, shall extend to sums which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid in the United Kingdom to enemies—

(a) in respect of interest on securities issued by or on behalf of the Government or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign Government, or by or on behalf of any corporation or any municipal or other authority whether within or without the United Kingdom; and

(b) by way of payment off of any securities which have become repayable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise, being such securities as aforesaid or securities issued by any company; and in the case of such sums as aforesaid (other than sums in respect of the

payment off of securities issued by a company) the duty of making payments to the custodian and of requiring payments to be made to him and of furnishing him with particulars shall rest with the person, firm or company through whom the payments in the United Kingdom are made, and the said section shall apply accordingly, and as if for references therein to the date of the passing of the principal Act there were substituted references to the date of the passing of this Act.

(2) Where the custodian is satisfied from returns made to him under Section three of the principal Act that any such securities as aforesaid (including securities issued by a company) are held by any person on behalf of an enemy, the custodian may give notice thereof to the person, firm or company by or through whom any dividends, interest or bonus in respect of the securities of any sums by way of payment off of the securities are payable, and upon the receipt of such notice any dividends, interest or bonus payable in respect of, and any sums by way of payment off of, the securities to which the notice relates shall be paid to the custodian in like manner as if the securities were held by an enemy.

(3) For the purposes of this section "securities" includes stock, shares, annuities, bonds, debentures or debenture stock or other obligations.

2.—(1) Subsection (1) of section three of the principal Act, which requires returns to be made to the custodian of property held or managed for or on behalf of enemies, shall apply to balances and deposits standing to the credit of enemies at any bank, and to debts to the amount of fifty pounds or upwards, which are due, or which, had a state of war not existed, would have been due, to enemies, as if such bank or debtor were a person who held property on behalf of an enemy, and as if for references to the passing of the principal Act there were substituted references to the passing of this Act.

(2) The duty of making returns under the said subsection as so amended shall extend to companies as if the expression "person" included company, and if any company fails to comply with the provisions of that subsection as so amended every director, manager, secretary, or officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such a fine and imprisonment, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues.

(3) The custodian shall keep a register of all property returns whereof have

been made to him under section three of the principal Act as amended by this section, and such register may be inspected by any person who appears to the custodian to be interested as a creditor or otherwise.

3. Sections six, seven, and eight of the principal Act shall apply as if the expression "enemy," where used in those sections, included any person or body of persons who is an enemy, or treated as an enemy, under any proclamations relating to trading with the enemy for the time being in force:

Provided that the said sections six and eight shall apply as respects persons who were not enemies, nor treated as enemies, under the proclamations in force on the nineteenth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen, with the substitution of references to the nineteenth day of July nineteen hundred and fifteen for references to the said nineteenth day of November, and of references to the date of the passing of this Act for references to the date of the passing of the principal Act, and except in cases where a licence has been duly granted exempting any particular transaction from the provisions of any of the said sections.

4. No action shall be brought or other proceedings commenced by a company the books and documents of which are liable to inspection under subsection (2) of section two of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, unless notice in

writing has previously been given by the company to the custodian of their intention.

5. This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act; and the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, and this Act shall be cited together as the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915.

(一) 對敵通商禁止ニ關スル九月十四日附敕諭

(敵地又ハ敵占領地ニ於テ營業スル會社組合ノ
解釋ニ關スル件)

(九月十四日ロンドン・ヤウナント)

By THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas doubts have arisen as respects the position under the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy of incorporated

companies or bodies of persons which, though not incorporated in any enemy country or in territory in hostile occupation, carry on business in any such country or territory:

And whereas it is expedient that the position of those companies or bodies for the purposes of those Proclamations should be defined:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

For the purposes of the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy, the expression "enemy," notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamations, is hereby declared to include, and to have included, any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in an enemy country or in any territory for the time being in hostile occupation.

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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(三) 和蘭國ニ對スル物品輸出取締ニ關スル件

(イ) 六月二十五日附敕諭

(六月二十五日ロンドン・ガゼット)

By THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF ALL ARTICLES TO THE NETHERLANDS

DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas by section 1 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 or military or naval stores being used against Our 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 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, it is enacted that the above-recited section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description:

And whereas by section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915, it is enacted that the power of His Majesty under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, by Proclamation to prohibit the exportation of articles to any country or place named in the Proclamation, shall, during the continuance of the present war, include the power to prohibit the exportation of any article to any such country or place unless consigned to such person or persons as may be authorised by or under the Proclamation to receive such article:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to declare, and it is hereby declared, that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons

referred to in the third column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Country.	Articles.	Authorised Persons.
The Netherlands.	All articles.	The Netherlands Oversea Trust (or, in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorised by licence to be exported, the person named in the licence as consignee).

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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(ロ) 十月七日附改正敕諭

(十月十七日ロハシノキキル)

At the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 7th day of *October*, 1915.
By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on Him by section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915, His Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation dated the twenty-fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen, declaring that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule to that Proclamation is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule:

And, whereas by section two of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation dated the twenty-fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen, should be amended by the substitution for the Schedule to that Proclamation of the following Schedule:—

Country.	Articles.	Authorised persons.
The Netherlands ...	<p>All articles except:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Printed matter of all descriptions. 2. Empty receptacles returned to the Netherlands. 3. Worn clothing and other personal effects. 4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food. 	<p>The Government of the Netherlands or any Department thereof (provided that the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); any British Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands or any Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands of an allied or neutral country (provided that in the case of consignments to Diplomatic or Consular Officers of neutral countries the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); the Netherlands Oversea Trust or (in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorised by licence to be exported), the person named in the licence as consignee.</p>

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into

consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(ハ) 右改正敕諭要領譯文

○英國政府ノ蘭國ニ對スル貨物輸出特許(十一月二十六日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ去月十三日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

英國ヨリ和蘭ヘノ貨物輸出許可ニ關シ十月七日附樞密院令ヲ以テ左ノ通改正セラレタリ
 和蘭ヘノ貨物輸出ハ(一)和蘭國政府(二)和蘭駐在英國外交官及領事官(三)和蘭駐在同盟國若クハ中立國外交官及領事官(四)和蘭海外「トラスト」(五)輸出特許證ニ記載セル荷受人ニ宛テタルモノノ外之ヲ禁止ス但シ(イ)印刷物(ロ)和蘭ヘ返送セララルル容器(ハ)既ニ著用セラレタル衣類其他ノ手荷物(ニ)食用ニ供セラレサル獸類ハ此限ニアラス

英吉利國法令

二三八

(四) 金剛石輸入禁止ニ關スル布告

(七月二十八日ロンドン・ガゼット)

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 pro-

vided, 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 Six year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(五) 支那暹羅ニ對スル一切ノ物品輸出禁止ニ
關スル件

(イ) 右ニ關スル九月二十四日附勅諭

(九月二十四日ロンドン・ガゼット)

By THE KING.

英吉利國法令

二三九

A PROCLAMATION
RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF ALL ARTICLES TO CHINA AND SIAM DURING
THE PRESENT WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas by section 1 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 or military or naval stores being used against Our 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 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, it is enacted that the above-recited section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description:

And whereas by section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915, it is enacted that the power of His Majesty under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, by Proclamation to prohibit the exportation of articles to any country or place named in the Proclamation, shall, during the continuance of the present war, include the power to prohibit the exportation of any article to any such country or place unless consigned to such person or persons as may be authorised by or under the Proclamation to receive such article:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to declare and it is hereby declared, that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto is prohibited to the countries named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule.

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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE.

Countries.	Articles.	Authorised Persons.
China ... Siam ...	All articles ...	Such persons or bodies of persons as may be notified from time to time by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs or of the Board of Trade to be published in the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Gazettes.

(ロ) 前記敕諭ノ規定ニ依リ支那暹羅ニ輸出スル物品ヲ仕送ルヲ得ヘキ人名表

(十一月六日ロンドン、ガゼット)

(同人名表ハ前記敕諭發布ト共ニ公示セラレシカ其後數回改正ヲ經タリ茲ニ掲クルモノハ最近ノ修正ニ係ル分ナリ)

Foreign Office,

October 22, 1915.

C H I N A .

The following is a complete list, revised up to date, of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned, under the terms of the Proclamation of the 24th September, 1915:—

This list is to be regarded as superseding all previous lists.

His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, Military, and Naval Officers.	Ah Kow (Ah Kau), P. & Sons, Amoy.
British Missionary Bodies, and Missionary	Algar & Co. Limited.
Bodies of Neutral and Allied Countries.	Allen, Edgar, & Co. Limited.
Abbass, S. H.	Allen & Hanburys Limited.
Abdoolally, Ebrahim, & Co., Shanghai.	Alma Estates Limited.
Abe Yoko.	American Drug Store.
Abe & Co., Mukden.	American Machinery and Export Com- pany.
Abraham, D. E. J.	American Presbyterian Mission Press.
Adair, T.	American Trading Company.
Ah Ho & Co., Amoy.	Amburst Rubber Estates Limited.

Amoy Tinning Company.
 Anderson, A. L., & Co.
 Anderson & Co., Robert.
 Anderson Meyer, & Co.
 Andrew, J. H., & Co. Limited.
 Anglo-Chinese Dispensary, Shanghai,
 Hankow.
 Anglo-Chinese Eastern Trading Company
 Limited.
 Anglo-Chinese Indenting Company.
 Anglo-Dutch Plantation Limited.
 Anglo-Java Estates.
 Aquarius Company.
 Arcade Amusement Company.
 Ardath Tobacco.
 Arnaud Coste & Dent.
 Arnhold, H. E.
 Arthur & Co. Limited.

Ban Lam Drug Stores.
 Banque belge pour l'Etranger.
 Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
 Banque industrielle de Chine.
 Bamsuiken, Shanghai.
 Barkley Company.
 Barlow & Co.
 Barrett, E. G.
 Barry & Co., B. M.
 Bathgate & Co.
 Batu Anam Rubber Company.
 Beck, I.
 Beck, M. G.
 Belgian Brick Factory, Tien-tsin.
 Belgian Trading Company.
 Bell, D. W.
 Bell, H. F. L.
 Ben Albert & Co.

Arts & Crafts Limited.
 Ashton & Co. Limited (Enticknap, P.).
 Asiatic Petroleum Company.
 Astor House Hotel Company.
 Atkinson & Dallas Limited.
 Au Petit Louvre (Maison Parisienne).
 Audinet, Lacroix, & Co.
 Audinet, Lacroix, Pasquier, et Cie.
 Australian Dairy Farm.
 Australian Produce Company.
 Ayer Tawah Company Limited, Shanghai.
 Azaidian.
 Babcock & Wilcox Limited.
 Pakels & Co.
 Baldwin, C. C.
 Banham, F. C.
 Banker & Co.

Benjamin and Potts.
 Beque, Henri.
 Bielfeld, Alex., & Co.
 Bissett, J. P., & Co.
 Black, J. F.
 Blake & Sons, F. A.
 Blanche, Charles.
 Bo Won, Canton.
 Bona, F.
 Bouchard.
 Bourgery, C.
 Bown & Co. (Bown & Hay).
 Boyd & Co.
 Boyer, Mazet & Co.
 Boyes, Basset, & Co.
 Bradford Dyers' Association.
 Bradley & Co. Limited.
 Brand Brothers & Co.

Brand, H. S., & Co.
 Brandt, A. L.
 Brandt & Co.
 Brandt & Rogers.
 Brangwyn & Hobson, Drs.
 Brewer & Co. Limited.
 Bridges, H.
 British-American Tobacco Company.
 British and Asiatic Company.
 British and Chinese Corporation.
 British Cigarette Company Limited.
 British Dominions General Insurance Company.
 British and Foreign Bible Society.
 British Insulated and Helsby Company.
 British Manufacturers' Agency (Wong Chuen Yung).
 Brockett & Co.

Calder, Marshall, & Co.
 Calico Printers' Association.
 Camera Craft Company.
 Campbell, Alex., & Co.
 Canadian Commissioner.
 Canadian Methodist Mission Press.
 Canadian Pacific.
 Canton Insurance Company.
 Carr, Ramsay, T., & Co.
 Castellano.
 Cathay Trust.
 Catoire Veuvre, A., et Fils.
 Catameo.
 Cawasjee Palanjee, Shanghai.
 Cement Tile Works Limited.
 Central Agency Limited.
 Central China Dispensary.
 Central China Import Company.

Brockett, E., & Co.
 Brook, E., & Co.
 Brossay, René.
 Brunner, Mond, & Co. Limited.
 Brush Electrical Engineering Company.
 Bryant & Ryde.
 Bulin & Co., Hankow.
 Burin Yoko.
 Burkhardt, L. R.
 Burkill, A. R., & Sons.
 Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co.
 Burtenshaw & Co.
 Butler, A.
 Butterfield & Swire.
 Cabeldu, A., & Co.
 Caissial.
 Caldbeck, MacGregor.

Central China Post.
 Central China Printing Company, Hankow.
 Central Garage Limited.
 Central Stores Limited.
 Central Trading Company.
 Cercle sportif français.
 Chang Dah Yuen.
 Chang, T. S.
 Chapeaux.
 Charrey.
 Charrey et Conversy.
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
 Chauvin, Mine.
 Chefoo Hainet Manufactory.
 Chemor United Rubber Company Limited.

- Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate Company.
- Cheng Rubber Estate.
- Chic Parisien.
- Chin Ho Hsiang.
- China Agents Company.
- China American Lumber Company.
- China American Trading Company.
- China Commercial Steam Navigation Company.
- China Engineering Company.
- China Fire Insurance Company.
- China Flour Mill Company Limited.
- China Import & Export Lumber Company Limited.
- China Inland Mission.
- China & Japan Trading Company.
- China Land & Building Company Limited.
- China Land & Finance Company Limited.
- China Merchants Pongee Association.
- China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.
- China Mutual Life Insurance Company Limited.
- China Mutual Steam Navigation Company.
- China National Life Assurance.
- China Navigation Company.
- China Silk Agency Company Limited.
- China Strawbraid Export Company.
- China Sugar Refining Company.
- China Times Limited.
- China Traders Insurance Company.
- China Trading Company.

- Chinese American Company.
- Chinese Electric Light & Power Company.
- Chinese Optical Company.
- Chinese Railways (all).
- Ching Cheng Yung, Tien-tsin.
- Ching Chong Hung & Co., Shanghai, Chefoo.
- Ching Fong, Shanghai.
- Ching Ho Hsiang, Peking.
- Ching Kee, Amoy.
- Chinson Chao (Peking Motor Company, Peking).
- Chuan-Chang.
- Chun Shing.
- Chun Sing, Shanghai.
- Chung Fah & Co., Chefoo.
- Chung Heva Book Company, Shanghai.
- Chung Tung Lithographic Works.
- Church Missionary Mission.
- Coghlan, H. H.
- Cohen, Andre.
- Collins & Co.
- Comfort.
- Commercial Press Limited.
- Commercial Union Assurance Company.
- Compagnie d'Éclairage et de Tramways of Tien-tsin.
- Compagnie française des Tramways de l'Éclairage électrique et des Eaux de Shanghai.
- Compagnie Générale de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine.
- Compagnie des Messageries maritimes.
- Comptoir commercial anversois.
- Connell Brothers.

Consolidated Rubber Estates Limited.
 Cook & Anderson.
 Cook, Thomas & Sons.
 Cornabe, Eckford, & Co.
 Cosmopolitan Dock.
 Cossanteli & Co.
 Cox, W. Wakeford.
 Cozzi, E. Hankow.
 Crédit foncier d'Extrême-Orient.
 Crofts & Co., George.
 Cros, Paul.
 Crossfield & Sons Limited.
 Crystal Limited.
 Culpeck, E. A.
 Curtis Brothers.
 Curtis Sons & Co.
 Dah Daw, Hankow.

Denniston & Sullivan.
 Dent, A., & Co.
 Dent, Herbert.
 Dieden & Co.
 Dixon, H. C., & Co.
 Dodwell & Co. Limited.
 Dollar Robert Company.
 Dombey & Son.
 Dominion Express Company.
 Donnelly & Whyte.
 Dowdall, W. M.
 Drakeford & Co.
 Duncan & Co.
 Dunlop Rubber Company.
 Dunn, Walter.
 Duplessis.
 Dutch Colonial Trading Company.
 Dutton, W., & Co.

Dah Lung & Co.
 Dah Sung & Co.
 Dah Sung Cotton Mill, Shanghai.
 Dai Nippon Brewery Company.
 Daishin & Co., Shanghai.
 Dallas Livery Stable Company.
 Danese, E., Hankow.
 D'Arc, G. L.
 Dastoor, F. R., & Co.
 David & Co.
 David, S. J., & Co.
 Davies & Brooke.
 Davis, R. S., & Co.
 Davis, W. Trenchard.
 Deacon & Co.
 Deane, T. P.
 Debenham & Co.
 Denham & Rose.

Dyce & Co.
 Dzing Nye Hsing, Hankow.
 Eagle & Globe Steel Company.
 East Asiatic Company.
 Eastern & Australian Steamship Company.
 Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.
 Eastern Trading Company.
 Echo de Tien-tsin.
 Edgar Brothers & Co.
 Ekman Foreign Agencies.
 Energie électrique.
 Enterprize Tobacco Company Limited.
 Enticknap, P. (Ashton & Co. Limited).
 Equitable Life Assurance Society.
 Erasmie Company.
 Establishments de Tongkou.
 Etablissements Fei Yen, Ateliers de Con-

structions Mécaniques.

Evans, A. M. A.

Evans, Edward, & Sons Limited.

Evans, Pugh, & Co.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company.

Ewo Yuen Press Packing Company.

Excess Insurance Company Limited.

Ezra, E. I., Shanghai.

Ezra, Edward, & Co., Shanghai.

Ezra & Co., Fred, Shanghai.

Ezra, N. E. B., & Co.

Ezra, Y., & Co.

Fa Hsiang, Tien-tsin.

Fairchild, F. A.

Fukui & Co., Shanghai.

Far Eastern Geographical Establishment.

Fuchs, H., & Co. (Rintai Stores).

Fujita & Co., Mukden.

Fukien Drug Company.

Fung Tang, Shanghai.

Furukawa & Co., Shanghai.

Futcher, J. W.

Gabhai, M. N., & Co.

Gadai Yoko.

Gaillard.

Gallusser & Co.

Grande, Price, & Co.

Garner, Quelch, & Co.

Gates, F.

Geddes & Co.

General Accident, Fire, & Life Assurance Company.

General Electric Company.

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Farley, W. A.

Farmer, F. D., & Co.

Fearon, Daniel, & Co.

Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Fengtien District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue.

Ferretti.

Findlay, Richardson, & Co.

Firth, W., & Sons.

Fobes & Co.

Foo Tai Company, Hankow.

Forbes & Co., William.

Foster, McClellan, & Co.

Frankau & Co. Limited, A.

Frazar & Co.

French Bakery.

Fu Shing Tai, Tien-tsin.

General Electric Company of China Limited.

General Electric Company of New York.

Gerasime Touliatos.

Gerin, Drevard, & Co.

Gibb, Livingston, & Co.

Gibbons, J., & Co.

Gillard & Co.

Gillespie & Co.

Gilman & Co.

Ging Chong Hung & Co.

Gitins & Co.

Glaxo.

Glen Line Steamers.

Goldenberg, H., & Co.

Gordes.

Gordon & Co.

Government Universities in China.

Goyet, Shanghai.
 Grand Hôtel des Wagons-Lits.
 Grant, Archibald.
 Great China Dispensary.
 Great Eastern Dispensary.
 Great Northern Telegraph Company.
 Greer, H. & W., Limited.
 Greig, M. W., & Co.
 Grenard, Bettines & Co.
 Griffith, T. E., Limited.
 Griffiths' Butchery.
 Grimes, A. C.
 Grimshaw, R.
 Grosjean & Co.
 Grundy, R.
 Guarantee Trust.
 Gula Kalumpang Rubber Estates Limited.

Hall & Holtz Limited.
 Han Yeh Ping Iron & Coal Company.
 Handa Menko, Shanghai.
 Hankow Dispensary Limited.
 Hankow Light & Power Company.
 Hankow Printing Office.
 Hankow Waterworks.
 Haroon, S. A.
 Hardy, Walter.
 Harper, Ralph, & Co.
 Harvey's Billposting Agency.
 Harvie, Cook, & Co.
 Harvie, J. A.
 Hatch, Carter, & Co.
 Hattori Yoko.
 Heath & Co. Limited.
 Heath, P., and Co.
 Heffer, F. C., & Co.

Heiman, S. S.
 Heisch, P. F.
 Hemmeringer Frères.
 Hemmings & Berkley.
 Heng, Chang, Ter, Messrs., Newchang.
 Hérou, Charles, & Co.
 Hetherington, J., & Jons.
 Hewitt, W., & Co.
 Hipwell, P.
 Hirao & Co., Antung.
 Hirsbrunner & Co.
 Holgate, L. G.
 Holland-China Trading Company.
 Holliday, C., & Co.
 Holt's Wharf.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company.
 Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.
 Hopkins, Dunn, & Co.

Horrobin, S. L.
 Horse Bazaar and Motor Company.
 Hôtel de France.
 Hôtel de la Paix.
 Hôtel de Pékin.
 Houvenier-Mason, Scheidler, & Co.
 Howarth, Richard, & Co.
 Hubbard, E. W.
 Humphrey, W. G.
 Hung, Dah, & Co., Shanghai.
 Hunt, Newchang.
 Hupei Government Cotton Mill.
 Hutchison, Herbert, & Co.
 Hutchison, J. D.
 Ilbert & Co.
 Imperial Hotel Limited.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

Indra Line of Steamers.
 Innis & Riddle.
 Inshallah Dairy Farm and Stock Com-
 pany.
 International Bank.
 International Bicycle Company.
 International Book and Stationery Store.
 International Cotton Manufacture Com-
 pany.
 International Dispensary.
 International Dock.
 International Estate and Finance.
 International Export Company.
 International Saving Society.
 Italian-Chinese Import and Export Com-
 pany.
 Ito, G., Shanghai.
 Itoh, C., & Co., Shanghai.

Kalee Hotel Limited.
 Kalgan Dairy Farm.
 Kameya & Co., Antung.
 Kapayang Rubber Estate Company
 Limited.
 Karatzas Bros.
 Kashimura Company, Tientsin.
 Kato & Co.
 Kay, W., & Co.
 Kaye, C. B., & Co.
 Kelly & Walsh Limited.
 Kemp, Thomas, & Co.
 Kempton.
 Kermani, R. S., Shanghai.
 Keylock, Pratt, and Hobbs.
 Keystone Tobacco Company Limited.
 Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.
 Klemantaski, Bates, & Co.

Ivy Dairy.
 Jacks, William, & Co.
 Jai Tai Chang, Shanghai.
 Japanese Red Cross Hospital, Mukden.
 Japanese Post and Telegraphs in Man-
 churia.
 Jaques, A. H., & Co.
 Jardine, Matheson, & Co.
 Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee
 Estate.
 Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
 Joseph Bros.
 Juvet, Leo, Tientsin.
 Kailan Mining Administration.
 Kakiage Yoko.
 Kale, E.

Kodera, Messrs., & Co.
 Kochien Transport and Towboat Com-
 pany Limited.
 Kong Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving
 Company.
 Konshyn, N. N., Limited, Shanghai.
 Koosnetzoff, A., & Co., Shanghai.
 Krowoek Java Plantations Limited.
 Kua, Seng, Watt, & Co., Amoy.
 Kwong Fat Yuen.
 La Belle Jardinière (E. A. Culpeck).
 Lalceca & Co.
 Land Investment Company Limited.
 Lane, Crawford, & Co. Limited.
 Langkat Company, Shanghai.
 Lao Sen Kee, Hankow.
 Laon Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and

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Weaving Company.
Large, F., & Co.
Laurent, Marius.
Lavers & Clark.
Law, H. D., & Co.
Le Lion.
Leeds, E. S.
Legation of Allied Powers, Peking.
Legation Pharmacy.
Lekhomall Pinyamall.
Lennuyon.
Lester, Johnson, & Morriss.
Lever Brothers, Limited.
Ley, C.
Leyte, F.
Liao Conservancy Authority.
Liddell Bros. Company.
Liddell K., & Co.

Macheth, Pawsay, & Co.
Macedonald, Ronald.
Macedonald, Thomas, & Co.
Macey & Co.
Mackay, A. H., & Co.
Mackenzie & Co. Limited.
Mackie, A., & Co.
Maclay & Co.
Maclavish & Lehmann.
Macy, G. H., & Co.
Madier.
Magasin français d'Alimentation.
Magasins généraux.
Magill & Co.
Maison Parisienne (Au Petit Louvre).
Maitland & Co.
Maitland & Fearon.
Major Brothers Limited.

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二五八

Lih Teh Oil Mill Company Limited.
Lion, Lucien.
Little, William, & Co.
Litvinoff & Co.
Liverman, G. S., & Co. Limited.
Liverpool Salvage Association.
Llewellyn & Co. Limited.
Lloyds.
London Mission.
London Salvage Association.
Lopato, A., & Sons.
Loup and Young.
Louvain.
Lowe, F. H.
Loxley, W. R., & Co.
Luen Steamship Company Limited.
Ma Fel & Co., Shanghai.

Malthoid Roofing Manufacturers.
Manchurian Company Limited.
Manini, E., Hankow.
Manners, John.
Mappin & Webb.
Maritime Custom Houses. (Throughout
China.)
Marthoul Frères.
Martin, W., & Co.
Matheson, G., & Co.
Mayrokephalos & Co., Hankow.
McBain, G.
McMullan & Co.
Meiji Trading Company, Shanghai.
Menga, C., Tien-tsin.
Mercantile Bank.
Methodist Publishing House.
Meurer Frères.

二五九

Middleton & Co.
 Miffet, A.
 Ming Chong Cycle Company.
 Ministries and Departments of the Chinese Governments.
 Mitsubishi & Co., Shanghai.
 Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, Hankow, Canton.
 Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Hankow.
 Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.
 Molchanoff Pechatnoff & Co., Hankow.
 Moller & Co.
 Monbaron, Charles.
 Moore, L., & Co.
 Moorhead & Halse.
 Morgan Crucible Company Limited.
 Moser, J. H.
 Moutrie, S., and Co.

Moyroux, V.
 Municipal Council, Shanghai.
 Municipalities of British Allied and Neutral Concessions and of the International Concession at Shanghai.
 Murray, Noel, & Co.
 Mustard & Co.
 Nagai Banko, Shanghai.
 Nagano Yoko.
 Naishi Company.
 Nakvasin, D. J., & Co., Hankow.
 Nanri Yoko.
 Nanyang Dispensary.
 National Cash Register Company.
 National Union Society of Bedford.
 Naylor, J., & Co.
 Neill, James, & Co.

Nemazee, H. M., & Co., Shanghai.
 Neotia & Co.
 Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company.
 Netherlands Harbour Works Company.
 Neutral Legations, Peking.
 New Amoy Dock Company.
 New Chinese Antimony Company.
 New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works Limited.
 New Zealand Insurance Company.
 Newchang Wharf and Godown Company.
 Nicholas & Co.
 Nicholas Tsu Engineering Works.
 Nikka Yoko.
 Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha, Hankow.
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hankow.
 Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Hankow.

Nisshin Yabuko, Shanghai.
 Nisshin Yoko.
 Noel Murray & Co. Limited.
 Norbury & Co.
 Norbury, Eric.
 Norbury, Natzio, & Co. Limited.
 North British Mercantile Insurance Company.
 North China Daily News and Herald Limited.
 North China Engineering Company.
 North China Insurance Company Limited.
 North China Printing and Publishing Company.
 North China Produce Company.
 Northern Assurance Company.
 Nozawa Gummi, Shanghai.

Nutter, Walter, & Co. *英商*
 Ocean Accident and Guarantee Com-
 pany. *英商*
 Ocean Marine Insurance Company.
 Ocean Steamship Company Limited.
 Office of Works, His Majesty's.
 Okura & Co. Limited, Shanghai.
 Old Dock.
 Old Ningpo Wharf.
 Olivier & Co.
 Olivier Export and Import Company.
 Olsen & Co.
 Ong Mah Chao & Co., Messrs. Amoy.
 Onomura & Co., Shanghai.
 Opium Bonded Godown.
 Orient Trading Company.
 Oriental Advertising Company.

Oriental Dispensary.
 Oriental Export Company.
 Oriental Optical Company.
 Osaka Kobaashi Shien, Shanghai.
 Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Canton.
 Oxygen and Drum Company.
 Pabaney, E.
 Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
 Paizis & Co.
 Palace Hotel.
 Palmer & Turner.
 Panoff, J. K., & Co.
 Paradisis & Co.
 Parker, J. H. P., & Co.
 Parker, Reilly, & Co.
 Parker & Smith.
 Parsee Trading Company.

Patel, A. C., & Co.
 Patell & Co.
 Pathé Phonocine Machine.
 Paturel, Shanghai.
 Paulsen & Bayes-Davey.
 Pearce & Garriock.
 Pearson, S., & Son.
 Peiyang Tannery.
 Peking Daily News.
 Peking Dispensary.
 Peking Gazette.
 Peking Motor Company (Chinson Chao).
 Peking Pavilion.
 Peking Syndicate.
 Pennell, E., & Co.
 Pernata Rubber Estate Limited.
 Perrin, Cooper & Co.
 Persian Commercial Company.

Phoenix Assurance Company.
 Pica & Co. (Pharmacy Central).
 Pickwick, F. H.
 Pike, A. T. J.
 Pileher, H. W.
 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
 Pootung Wharves.
 Popoff Frères, C. & S.
 Pottinger & Paton.
 Presse Orientale, La.
 Prices China Limited.
 Probst, Hanbury, & Co.
 Produce Export Company Limited.
 Protopapos & Co.
 Provincial Governments and their Depart-
 ments throughout China.
 Puthod.

Queen's Hotel, Tien-tsin.
Racine, Ackermann, & Co.
Railton & Co.
Ranello, F.
Ramos Amusement Company.
Ramsay & Co. Limited.
Reid, Eyrans, & Co.
Reiss & Co.
Rembrandt Photo Company.
Remington Typewriter Company.
Repah Rubber and Tapico Estates.
Representation for British Manufacturers Limited.
Reuter Telegram Company.
Reyraud, Eugene, & Co.
Rigge, H. E.
Robinson Piano Company.

Rodsil & Co.
Rondon & Co.
Roneo Limited.
Rose, Downs, & Thompson Limited.
Rose, Hewett, & Co.
Ross, Alex, & Co.
Rouse, E. H.
Rousseau, E.
Roxburgh, R., Limited.
Royal Insurance Company.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
Rutherford, N. H.
Saey Tai, Shanghai.
Sam, Joe, & Co.
Samuel & Co. Limited.
Sanderson & Co.

Sarrin Tobacco Company.
Sassoon, D., & Co. Limited.
Sassoon, E. D., & Co.
Sauvayre, Shanghai.
Schiller & Co.
Scotson, T.
Scott & Bowne Limited.
Scott, Harding, & Co.
Scottish Union & National Insurance Company.
Seishin & Co., Mukden.
Semagaga Rubber Company Limited.
Semambu Rubber Estates Limited.
Senawang Rubber Estates.
Sennet Frères.
Sennett, Frères.
Seo & Co., Mukden.
Seth A. Seth.

Shahnmoon, S. E., Shanghai.
Shahnmoon, E. E., Shanghai.
Shang, Tai Ye, & Co., Tien-tsin.
Shanghai Building Company.
Shanghai Dispensary.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company.
Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company Limited.
Shanghai Electrical Construction Company.
Shanghai Gas Company.
Shanghai General Hospital.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar.
Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Company.
Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates Limited.
Shanghai Land Investment Company.

- Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates Limited.
- Shanghai Mercury Limited.
- Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company Limited.
- Shanghai Optical Company.
- Shanghai Paper Mill.
- Shanghai Stores Company.
- Shanghai and Sumatra Tobacco Company Limited.
- Shanghai Tannery Company Limited.
- Shanghai Times.
- Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company.
- Shanghai Waterworks Company Limited.
- Shantung Silk and Lace Company.
- Shaw, G. L.
- Shaw, G. L., Brothers.
- Shawhsing, G. N., Company, Newchang.
- Shewan, Tomes, & Co.
- Shimri Yoko.
- Shroff, P. B.
- Shun, Kee, & Co.
- Shung, Chang, & Co., Chefoo.
- Sing Tai, Chefoo.
- Singer Sewing Machine Company.
- Sinjentong, Amoy.
- Sinsetong, Amoy.
- Siu-se-Tong, Amoy.
- Sligh, J.
- Slowe, C. R., & Co.
- Smith, L. H., & Co.
- Société d'Exportation et d'Importation Coloniales, Tien-tsin.
- Société forestière de Haïlin et de Manchurie, Ia.
- Société franco-chinoise de Crédit.
- Société franco-chinoise de Batterie et

- Cabotage en Chine.
- Société indo-chinoise.
- Soeka Warna Tea Estate.
- Solina, R. V.
- Somekh, B. A., Shanghai.
- Somekh, S. S., Shanghai.
- South British Insurance Company.
- South Manchurian Railway Company.
- Sowa, Shanghai.
- Soychee Cotton Spinning Company.
- Sparke, C. E.
- Speyer, C.
- Spunt and Rosenfeld.
- Standard Bank of South Africa.
- Standard Life Assurance Company.
- Standard Oil Company.
- Stearne, J. C.
- Subira, J. M.
- Sullivan, J., & Co.
- Sulzer, Rudolph, & Co.
- Sun Insurance Office.
- Sun Life Assurance of Canada.
- Suzuki & Co., Shanghai.
- Syndicat industriel et commercial.
- Sze Hung Company.
- Tabaqueria Filipina.
- Tackey, W. M., & Co.
- Taiping Rubber Estates.
- Tait & Co.
- Takata & Co., Shanghai.
- Taku Tug and Lighter Company Limited.
- Talati Brothers.
- Talati & Co., Tien-tsin.
- Tallieu, L., & Co.

Talow Dispensary.
 Tannerie franco-chinoise.
 Tata, Sons, & Co., Shanghai.
 Taylor & Co.
 Teerathdas, N., Shanghai.
 Teh Kee Dispensary, Hankow.
 Theodore & Rawlins.
 Thomas, Adams, & Wood.
 Thomas, F., & Co.
 Thomson, G. Irwin.
 Thoresen, O.
 Thunder, C.
 Thurrier & Kohr, Hankow.
 Tibbey, H. M.
 Tien-tsin Bicycle Company, Amoy.
 Tien-tsin Dispensary.
 Tien-tsin Gas and Electric Light Com-
 pany.

Tien-tsin Ironworks Limited.
 Tien-tsin Native City Waterworks Limi-
 ted.
 Tien-tsin Press Limited.
 Tien-tsin Tobacco Company.
 Tien-tsin Waterworks Company.
 Tilley & Limby.
 Times Dharwar.
 Tiram Estates Limited.
 Toa & Co.
 Toa Koshi, Shanghai.
 Toa Tobacco Company, Newchwang.
 Tom, S., Chefoo.
 Toshado Shiten, Shanghai.
 Travers Smith.
 Truman, R. N.
 Tsung Tssoon Sing, Amoy.
 Tsurutani.

Tung, Ho, & Co., Newchwang.
 Tung, Tai, & Co.
 Tung Tai Heng, Chefoo.
 Tung Yu Brothers, Shanghai.
 Tunkadoo Dock.
 Tunkadoo Wharves.
 Turner, E. W.
 Twigg, P. O. B.
 Twyford, J., & Co.

Uhlmann & Co.
 Underwood Typewriter Company.
 Union Assurance Company, Limited.
 Union Commercial Company Limited.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton.
 Union Marine Insurance Company.
 United States Steel Products.

Vacuum Oil Company.
 Van Ess, A. & Co.
 Verouhart.
 Vicajee, F., & Co.
 Vicajee, H., & Co.
 Vickers, Limited.
 Villa, A. P., & Brothers.
 Vvard & Co.

Wah Ming Optical Company.
 Walker, Livingstone.
 Wallem & Co.
 Wannieck Limited.
 Waste Silk Boiling Company.
 Watson, A. S., & Co. Limited.
 Watt, J. A. D.
 Watta & Co.
 Wattie, J. A. & Co. Limited.

- Weeks & Co. Limited.
 - Weihaiwei Land and Building Company.
 - Westminster Tobacco Company.
 - Westphal, King, & Ramsay Limited.
 - Wheelock & Co.
 - Wheen, Edward, & Sons.
 - Whitall & Co. Limited.
 - White, Brothers.
 - White, David.
 - Whiteway, Laidlaw, & Co.
 - Whiffeld & Co., Messrs.
 - Whitlam, R. P.
 - Whitney, J. C., & Co.
 - Whitworth, Herbert Limited.
 - Wijk & Co.
 - Wilkinson, Heywood, & Clark.
 - Williams Brothers Medicine Company.
 - Williams, K. J.
-
- Wilson & Co.
 - Wisner & Co.
 - Wissotsky & Co.
 - Wong Chuen Yung (British Manufacturers' Agency), Shanghai.
 - Wong Zung Chong, Shanghai.
 - Woo Chong.
 - Woollen, Vosy, & Co.
 - Worthington Pump Company Limited.
 - Wu Lien Teh, Harbin.
 - Yamamoto & Co., Tien-tsin.
 - Yang-tsze Engineering Works.
 - Yang-tsze Insurance Company.
 - Yang-tsze Land and Finance Company.
 - Yang-tsze Poo Cotton Mill.
 - Yap Eck Liok, Amoy.
 - Yates, T. M.

- Yeo, Swee, Swan, & Co., Amoy.
- Yishin & Co., Mukden.
- Yokohama Specie Bank.
- Yorkshire Insurance Company.
- Yoshida & Co., Shanghai.
- Yu Feng Kung Ssu, Chefoo.

- Yu Tai.
- Yuasa, T., Hankow.
- Yuen Tah & Co., Tien-tsin.
- Zundel Emile Manufacturing Company.

SIAM.

Foreign Office,
October 26, 1915.

The following is a complete list, revised up to date, of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Siam may be consigned, under the terms of the Proclamation of the 24th September, 1915:—
This list is to be regarded as superseding all previous lists.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, Military, and Naval Officers. | Abdool, Rahmin H., Bangkok. |
| British Missionary Bodies and Missionary Bodies of Neutral and Allied Countries. | Adam, A. H. M., & Co. |
| | Adamsen Dah Fook, C. C. G., Bangkok. |
| | Alibhai Chinwala, Bangkok. |

American Presbyterian Mission Press.
 Angullia, A., & Sons, Bangkok.
 Apothecaries Hall.
 Arracan Company Limited, Bangkok.
 Asiatic Petroleum Company Limited.
 Assumption Printing Press, Bangkok.
 Baboojee, A. K., Bangkok.
 Badman, H. A., & Co.
 Ban Hin Guan, Puket.
 Bangkok Dock Company Limited.
 Bangkok Manufacturing Co. Limited.
 Bangkok Times Press Limited.
 Bangkok United Club.
 Bangnon Syndicate, Renong.
 Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
 Barrow, Brown, & Co.
 Béranger, Malcolm (Maison Béranger).

Berli, A., & Co., Bangkok.
 Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation Limited, Bangkok.
 Boon Long, Bangkok.
 Borgeresen, H. B.
 Borneo Company Limited.
 British-American Tobacco Co. Limited.
 British Club.
 British Dispensary.
 Buan Soon Lee & Co., Bangkok.
 Budroodin, F. H., Bangkok.
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
 China-Siam Daily News.
 Couper-Johnston, D., & Co.
 Deebok Dredging, Renong.

Diana, A., & Co., Bangkok.
 Dickson, John, & Co.
 Diethelm & Co.
 Dunlop, John M.
 Dustakeer & Co., Bangkok.
 East Asiatic Company Limited.
 Eastern Smelting Company, Puket.
 Edgar Brothers.
 Educational Supply Association.
 Excelsior Ice Factory.
 Fraser & Neave Limited.
 French Dispensary.
 Gilitwalla, E. E., Bangkok.
 Goriawalla, A. H. A., Bangkok.
 Goriawalla, F. A., Bangkok.

Groundwater, C. L., & Co.
 Gulanhusan Abdoolkader (Gulam Husain Abdul Kader) (Kader, G. A.), Bangkok.
 Habibar, Rehman, Bangkok.
 Halim & Co., B. A.
 Hansen, Dr. C. (Lotus Dispensary).
 Harp Heng, Long, & Co.
 Harp Vour, Long, & Co.
 Hock Chuan & Co., Bangkok.
 Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
 Hoosain, A. G., Bangkok.
 Hoosain, E. A., Bangkok.
 Hoosain, Akbar, & Sons, Bangkok.
 Hotchund, Vichindas, & Co., Bangkok.
 Husseinally, A. K., Wasee, & Co.

英吉利國法令

Ikezaki, K., & Co., Bangkok.
International Store.
Jawarad Dispensary.
Joohoalee, Bangkok.
Kader, G. A. (Gulamhusan Abdoolkader).
Kaj, Cotermall, & Co., Bangkok.
Katib, E. M.
Karoo Dee Book, Renong.
Katz Brothers Limited.
Kerr & Co.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Bangkok.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co., Bangkok.
Kluzer, G., & Co., Bangkok.
Kong Hiap Hin, Puket.
Kwong Ngee Hoa & Co., Bangkok.

Meklong Rialway Company.
Menam Motor-boat Company Limited.
Ministries and Departments of the Royal
Siamese Government.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Limited, Bangkok.
Mizokami, M., Bangkok.
Mogul, M. A.
Mohamed Meah & Co., Bangkok.
Monod, C. E., Co., Bangkok.
Moosbhoy, M., Bangkok.
Motiwalla, F. A., Bangkok.
Nai Lert, Bangkok.
Nana, E. A., Bangkok.
Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk
Company.
Nooraddin Dawoodhoy, Bangkok.

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Legations of Allied Powers.
Legations of Neutral Powers.
Leonowens, Louis T., Limited, Bangkok
and Lampang.
Lotus Dispensary (Dr. Hansen).
Luang Brohma Yodkee, Mrs. (Pradist
Sookonta), Bangkok.
Mabeth, J. J.
Maideen, A.
Maison Béranger (Béranger, Malcolm).
Malaya Tin Corporation, Renong.
Malbary, H. A.
Mansoor Sahib, S. S., Bangkok.
Marican, M. T. S.
Marican, S. S.
Maskati, A. T. E.
Maung Hpo Min, Lampang.

Oriental Bakery, Bangkok.
Oriental Store, Bangkok.
Oyama, K., & Co., Bangkok.
Paknan Railway Company.
Pappayanopoulos, C., Bangkok.
Pereira & Co., E. M.
Piroshajee, J. A. (Raja).
Piroshaw, F. Manna, Bangkok.
Pisal Banniti, Bangkok.
Pollard, T. H.
Pradist Sookonta (Mrs. Luang Brohma
Yodkee), Bangkok.
Puket Dispensary, Puket.
Raja (Paroshajee, J. A.).
Ramechant, Mme., Puket and Trang.
Ratanamala Company, Bangkok.
Ratrut Basin Tin Dredging Co., Renong.

- Royal Bangkok Sports Club.
- Sae Thien & Co., Bangkok.
- Salehchai, A. R., & Co., Bangkok.
- Sampson, John, & Son.
- Saratally, G. A., Bangkok.
- Saw Hood Beng, Sengora.
- See Kak Dispensary, Bangkok.
- Siam Cement Company Limited, Bangkok.
- Siam Commercial Bank.
- Siam Electricity Company Limited.
- Siam Forest Company Limited.
- Siam Free Press Company Limited.
- Siam Import Company Limited.
- Siam Industries Syndicate.
- Siam Motor Works Limited.
- Siam Observer Press.
- Siam Perfumery Store.
- Siam Stamp Company.
- Siamese Tin Syndicate.
- Siamese Tobacco Company.
- Siamwalla, D. H. A., Bangkok.
- Siamwalla, F. A., Bangkok.
- Sin Kheng Seang, Puket.
- Sin Sin Ha, Bangkok.
- Singer Sewing Machine.
- Smith Premier Typewriter Company.
- Société Anonyme Belge.
- Sophon Printing Office.
- Sriracha Company Limited, Bangkok.
- Standard Oil Company.
- Stars, A., Mme.
- Steel Brothers & Co. Limited.
- Stephens, Paul & Co.
- Straits Trading Company, Puket
- Sui Kee, Puket.
- Swanson, J. H.

- Swee Hin, Puket.
- Swee Ho, Bangkok.
- Syme & Co.
- Tachin Railway Company.
- Tay, K. C., Dr., Bangkok.
- Thonakitch Raxa, Bangkok.
- Tissemann, S., & Co.
- Tongkah Compound, Puket.
- Tongkah Harbour Tin Dredging Company, Puket.
- Towfigue, M., Bangkok.
- Tung Who & Co.
- United Engineers Limited.
- Vacuum Oil Company.
- Wasianull, Assomull & Co., Bangkok.
- Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co. Limited.
- Wing Yuen & Co. Limited.
- Yamaguchi G., & Co. Bangkok.
- Yong Lee Seng & Co., Bangkok.

(六) 上海英人株式取引所ノ對敵國人取引禁止ト
其反對意見

(大正四年十一月十五日附在上海帝國總領事有吉明報告)

上海株式取引所ニ於テハ過般對敵國人取引禁止ニ關シ左ノ告示ヲ發シタルカ該取引所員
英吉利國法令

中立國人側ニ於テ大部異論起リ種々論議アルモノノ如シ

告示

上海株式取引所ハ香港政廳ノ命令及英國法令ニ準據シ組織セラレシモノナルヲ以テ當取引所役員ハ敵國人取引ニ關スル英國法令ヲ援助センカ爲メ其力ノ及フ限り總テノ手段ヲ執ルヘキコトヲ各員ニ注意ス

取引所員中立國人ハ英國ノ敵國人タル顧客及外部ノ仲買人ト取引ヲ行フコトアルヘシ然レトモ役員側ニ於テハ目下ノ處スル違法行爲アル所員ト了知シナカラ之ト取引ヲ爲ス英國人所員ハ英國法規ニ照シ之ヲ處斷スヘシ

英國人所員保護ノ爲メ役員ハ常ニ特許ナキ敵國人ト取引スル疑アル此等中立國人所員ノ氏名ヲ探知センコトヲ欲ス

即チ役員ハ英國人所員ニシテ若シ前記ノ方法ニヨリ了知シナカラ對敵國人取引禁止ニ關スル法規ニ違反セルコトヲ發見シタルトキハ彼等ハ即時ニ營業ヲ停止セラレ此等ニ關スル事件ハ英國檢事ニ引渡スヘキコトヲ茲ニ英國人所員ニ告グ

理事 長 エス、クロツスレー

右告示ノ發表セララルルヤ直ニ之レニ對スル反對意見書ヲ提出セルハゴールデイアス、ニールセン氏ニシテ同氏ハ取引所中立國人所員(米人ニ、丁抹人ニ)中ノ一人ナリ而シテ其反對意見書ニ曰ク「從來獨逸、奧地利、土耳其及勃牙利人ト取引シ來レル吾人中立國人ハ尙引續キ此等諸國人ト取引ヲ繼續セント欲スルモノニシテ英國以外ノ他交戰國人トノ取引ヲ拒

絶シ獨リ英國人トノミ取引ヲ爲スカ如キハ吾人中立國人ニ取りテハ頗ル不合理不穩當ノ事ニ屬ス而シテ當取引所役員及英國官憲ハ又吾人ニ對シ自國ノ法ヲ適用シ得サルモノナルカ故ニ若シ役員側ニ於テ飽迄其主張ヲ貫徹セント欲セハ單ニ我等中立國人所員ヲ除名スルノ一途アルノミ」云々

(七) 香港ニ於ケル敵國臣民トノ商業禁止法改訂

(大正四年九月十七日附在香港帝國總領事令并忍郎報告)

當地「敵國臣民トノ商業禁止法」ハ其後一部改訂ヲ經タルカ今回更ニ第二回改訂法九月十日附ヲ以テ發布セラレタリ右ハ從來「敵國人資産清算法」ニヨリ任命セラレシ清算人ニ代フルニ敵國人資産管理官ヲ任命シ其管理ニ關スル手續ヲ規定セシモノニシテ其管理官ニハ香港政廳財務局長ヲ任命スル旨九月十五日ノ官報號外ヲ以テ布告セリ蓋シ從來政廳カ敵國商業ニ關シ執リシ方針ハ清算人ニヨリテ獨逸人ノ商業方針ヲ祕密ニ取調フルニ在リシモ今ヤ略其目的ヲ達セシヲ以テ殘ル處ノ財産ノ保護ニ關シテハ官吏ヲシテ之レヲ處理セシムルヲ適當ト認メ右ノ通り改正ヲ企テシモノト察セララル右改訂法ノ摘譯左ノ如シ

第二回改訂敵國臣民トノ商業禁止法

第三條 (一)總督ハ敵國人財産ノ管理官ヲ任命シ其財産ヲ收受、保有、保管及處理セシム
(二)管理官ハ總督ノ定ムル規定ニ從ヒ右財産ニ關スル職權ヲ有ス(三)管理官ハ本法ニ從ヒ受領スル金錢又ハ受托スル財産ヨリ生スル金錢ヲ總督ノ認可セシ銀行ニ寄托シ又ハ有

價證券ニ放資スルコトヲ得而シテ其利息又ハ配當ハ總督ノ指示ニ遵ヒ處理スヘシ

第四條 若シ戰爭狀態存在セサルニ於テハ配當、利息又ハ利益金トシテ敵國人ニ又ハ敵國

人ノ爲メニ仕拂ハル可キ金員ハ當該仕拂者ヨリ管理官ニ仕拂ヒ其ノ保管ニ歸セシムヘシ

第五條 敵國人ノ爲メニ動産、不動産(之レヨリ生スル權利ヲ含ム)ヲ現ニ保有又ハ管理ス

ル者ハ本法通過後一ヶ月以内ニ又本法通過後斯ル財産ニ對シ占有又ハ支配ヲ爲セシ者ハ

其時ヨリ一ヶ月以内ニ書面ヲ以テ其實ヲ管理官ニ通告スヘシ

第六條 高等法院又ハ其判事ハ本法施行上便宜ト認ムルトキハ敵國人ノ債權者若ハ敵國人

ニ對スル損害要償權者若ハ敵國人財産ニ利害關係ヲ有スル者ノ請求又ハ英國官廳ノ請求

ニ依リ管理官ニ右財産ノ寄託ヲ命スルコトヲ得ヘク尙賣却、管理其他財産處分ニ關シ適

當ト認ムル權限ヲ管理官ニ付與スルコトヲ得

第七條 總督、高等法院又ハ其判事ヨリ別段ノ指示ナキトキハ管理官ハ本法ニ從ヒ受領ス

ル金錢又ハ受托スル財産ヲ戰爭ノ終局ニ至ル迄保管シ戰後總督ノ指示スル方法ニ依リ之

レヲ處分スヘシ

第八條 戰爭繼續中會社、其他ノ團體、又ハ個人カ利札若ハ其他ノ有價證券ノ仕拂ヲ請求

セラレシ場合ニ於テ若シ其仕拂力敵國人ノ利益トナルヘキ疑アルトキハ該會社、其他ノ

團體又ハ個人ハ右ニ對シ仕拂フヘキ金額ヲ高等法院ニ拂込ムコトヲ得右拂込ハ正當ノ辨

濟タル効力ヲ有ス

第九條 戰爭繼續中會社登錄官ヨリ新會社設立ノ證明書ヲ受クルニハ該會社ハ其事業力敵

國人ノ利益ニ關係ナキコト會社ノ設立ニ關係セシ高等法院ノ辯護士カ宣言セシ宣誓書又

ハ敵國人ニ關係アル營業ノ讓受ニ關係スル總督ノ許可書ヲ提出スルコトヲ要ス

第十條 輸出入監督官ハ香港殖民地ニ輸入セラレシ商品ノ原産地カ敵國領土ナリト認ムル

時ハ之レヲ押收シ且ツ沒收スルコトヲ得

第十一條 輸出入監督官ハ現在香港殖民地内ニ在ル商品ニシテ直接又ハ間接ニ敵國人ニ供

給セラレ又ハ敵國人ヨリ取得シ又ハ敵國人ニ轉送ノ爲メ第三者ニ供給セラレ又ハセラレ

ントスルノ疑アリト認ムル場合ニハ之レヲ押收シ且沒收スルコトヲ得

備考 本條ハ主トシテ支那、暹羅、波斯及モロッコニ在ル獨逸人ノ貨物捕獲ニ關ス

第十二條 本法、主法及第一回改訂法ニ據ル民事又ハ刑事事件發生セシ場合ニ於テハ管理

官ノ發給ニ係リ英國稅關又ハ英國領事官ノ調印ヲ受クヘキ證明書ヲ以テ第一ノ證據トス

備考 第十條乃至第十二條ハ原産地證明改訂法ヲ廢棄シ體裁上本法ニ一括規定セシモ

ノトス

(八) 敵國人商社及仲介者發受貨物ノ香港積替禁止

○敵國人商社及仲介者發受貨物ノ香港積替禁止(十月二十五日官報) 本件ニ關シ同地駐在

總領事今井忍郎ヨリ本月十五日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

今般左記ノ通去ル十四日附官報號外ヲ以テ布告セラレタリ

布告第四六〇號

英吉利國法令

支那、暹羅、波斯、摩洛哥、日本又ハ蘭領東印度ニ於ケル敵國人商社又ハ其仲介者ヨリ積出シ若クハ之ニ宛テ輸送セラレル貨物ニ對シ當殖民地ニ於テ積替ノ便宜ヲ許與セサルコトヲ一般ニ布告ス

千九百十五年十月十四日

民政長官 クロイド、セバーン

(九) 海峽殖民地輸出入業者ニ對スル注意事項

○海峽殖民地輸出入業者ニ對スル注意事項(十月十八日官報) 本件ニ關シ新嘉坡駐在領事藤井實ヨリ去月十五日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

當地政廳ハ本月四日附官報ヲ以テ輸出入業者ニ對スル注意事項ヲ公布セルカ從來當地官憲ハ當港ニ於ケル總テノ貨物積換ニ對シ一旦當地ヘ輸入シ更ニ再輸出スルモノト解釋シ居ルヲ以テ右注意事項ノ概要ヲ左ニ報告ス

一、英領地ニ於ケル凡テノ營業者若クハ居住者ハ

(イ)直接間接ニ敵國又ハ敵人ヨリ總テノ貨物若クハ商品ヲ購入シ又ハ之レニ供給セサルコト

(ロ)一切ノ商品若クハ貨物ニ關シ其對手者ノ何人タルヲ問ハス直接間接ニ敵國若クハ敵人ニ轉送スルタメ又ハ之ヨリ轉送ヲ受クル目的ヲ以テ若クハ斯ル方法ニテ之カ供給ヲ受ケ又ハ供給セサルコト

(ハ)敵國若クハ敵人ヨリ來リ又ハ之ニ仕向ケラレタル貨物若クハ商品ニ關シ直接間

接ニ商取引又ハ運送ヲ爲ササルコト

茲ニ敵人ト云フハ其國籍ノ如何ヲ問ハス敵國ニ於テ居住若クハ營業スル人或ハ其團體ヲ指スモノナリ但シ敵國ニ居住若クハ營業セサル敵國人ハ之ヲ含マズ

二、前記規定ノ違反ヲ防クノ必要アルニ依リ輸入業者ハ英國領事官ニ依リテ發セラレタル原產地證明書ヲ提出スヘク輸出業者ハ其貨物ノ最終仕向地ノ申告書ヲ提出スヘシ

三、露西亞及佛蘭西以外ノ歐洲或ハ地中海ニ於ケル外國ヘ仕向ケラレタル輸出貨物ニ關スル最終仕向地ノ申告ハ貨物ノ價格ニ關係ナク總テノ輸出ニ關シテ輸出入登記官ニ追テ通告アルマテ當分之ヲ提出スルヲ要ス

四、左記ニ關シテハ原產地證明書ヲ免除ス

(イ)善意ノ輸入者

(ロ)當地渡來者ニ附隨スル家具、食器、各種木材(支柱ヲ含ム)、板紙、機械的水製「パルプ」、截花、亞麻及亞麻仁、鐵鑛、花崗石、花崗石鋪石、各種鋪石、邊石、石盤石、肝油、大理石、雪花、石膏、濃黃土、ニタール、カルシウムカーバイド」及「カルシウム、シナマイド」

(ハ)諸威、瑞典、丁抹、和蘭、瑞西及伊太利以外ノ地ヨリノ總テノ輸入

(ニ)通シ船荷證券若クハ通シ小包郵便ニ依リテ中立國經由同盟國ヨリ輸入スル貨物

(ホ)許可ヲ得テ輸入スル敵國原產貨物

英吉利國法令

五、前項ノ規定ニ該當セサル貨物ニ關シ關稅委員ハ前記諸地方ヨリ輸入スル一切ノ貨物、器具及商品ニシテ原產地證明書ヲ添附セサルモノヲ必要ナル證明書ノ提出セラレルマテ抑留スヘシ但シ此場合ニ於テ關稅委員ハ其判斷ニ依リ若シ該貨物カ敵領地ヨリ出テシモノナルコトヲ疑フヘキ理由ナキトキハ規定ノ期間内ニ必要ノ證明書ヲ提出セシムルタメ該貨物價格ノ三倍ニ相當スル金額ノ擔保ヲ爲サシメタル上之カ引取ヲ許可スルコトヲ得

六、最終仕向地ノ申告ハ輸出者本人若クハ責任アル其代理者之ヲ爲スヘシ

第九 外國人取締ニ關スル件

(一) 一般外國人ノ取締

(イ) 戰時事變ニ於ケル外國人取締ニ關スル

千九百十四年八月五日附法律

(本法律ハ第一輯以下ニ集録シタル外國人取締ニ關スル法令ノ根本法ナリ)

An Act to enable His Majesty in time of war or imminent national danger or great emergency by Order in Council to impose Restrictions on Aliens and make such provisions as appear necessary or expedient for carrying such

restrictions into effect.

(5th August, 1914.)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lord Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) His Majesty may at any time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen, by Order in Council impose restrictions on aliens, and provision may be made by the Order—

- (a) for prohibiting aliens from landing in the United Kingdom, either generally or at certain places, and for imposing restrictions or conditions on aliens landing or arriving at any port in the United Kingdom; and
- (b) for prohibiting aliens from embarking in the United Kingdom, either generally or at certain places, and for imposing restrictions and conditions on aliens embarking or about to embark in the United Kingdom; and
- (c) for the deportation of aliens from the United Kingdom; and

- (d) for requiring aliens to reside and remain within certain places or districts; and
- (e) for prohibiting aliens from residing or remaining in any areas specified in the Order; and
- (f) for requiring aliens residing in the United Kingdom to comply with such provisions as to registration, change of abode, travelling, or otherwise as may be made by the Order; and
- (g) for the appointment of officers to carry the Order into effect, and for conferring on such officers and on the Secretary of State such powers as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Order; and
- (h) for imposing penalties on persons who aid or abet any contravention of the Order, and for imposing such obligations and restrictions on masters of ships or any other persons specified in the Order as appear necessary or expedient for giving full effect to the Order; and
- (i) for conferring upon such persons as may be specified in the Order such powers with respect to arrest, detention, search of premises or persons, and otherwise, as may be specified in the Order, and for

any other ancillary matters for which it appears expedient to provide with a view to giving full effect to the Order; and

(k) for any other matters which appear necessary or expedient with a view to the safety of the realm.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provisions of any such Order, he shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and the court before which he is convicted may, either in addition to, or in lieu of, any such punishment, require that person to enter into recognizances with or without sureties to comply with the provisions of the Order in Council or such provisions thereof as the court may direct.

If any person fails to comply with an order of the court requiring him to enter into recognizances the court, or any court of summary jurisdiction sitting for the same place, may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

(3) Any provision of any Order in Council made under this section with respect to aliens may relate either to aliens in general or to any class or descrip-

tion of aliens.

(4) If any question arises on any proceedings under any such Order, or with reference to anything done or proposed to be done under any such Order, whether any person is an alien or not, or is an alien of a particular class or not, the onus of proving that that person is not an alien or, as the case may be, is not an alien of that class, shall lie upon that person.

(5) His Majesty may by Order in Council revoke, alter, or add to any Order in Council made under this section as occasion requires.

(6) Any powers given under this section, or under any Order in Council made under this section, shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers with respect to the expulsion of aliens, or the prohibition of aliens from entering the United Kingdom or any other powers of His Majesty.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914.

(2) In the application of this Act to Scotland the expressions “the court” and “any court of summary jurisdiction” mean the sheriff; and the expressions “enter into recognizances with or without sureties” and “enter into recognizances” mean “find caution.”

(ロ) 千九百十五年七月二十八日附外國人取締ニ

關スル改正樞密院令

(外國人タル船員ノ上陸、同船員ノ登録ニ關ス)

(七月二十八日ロンドン、ガゼット)

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 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, 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

英吉利國法令

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.

(ハ) 右樞密院令施行ニ關スル内務大臣令

(八月三十一日ロンドン・ガゼット)

ALIENS RESTRICTION (SEAMEN) ORDER, 1915.

Whereas the Aliens Restriction (Seamen) Order, 1915, provided that Article 1 (Provisions with respect to landing of alien seamen) and Article 2 (Registration of alien seaman) thereof shall respectively apply to such ports as the Secretary of State may order:

Now I hereby order that Articles 1 and 2 shall apply to the ports of Aberdeen, Amble, Belfast, Blyth, Boston, Bristol (including Avonmouth and Portishead), Brixham, Cardiff (including Barry Dock and Penarth), Cork (including Queenstown), Dartmouth, Dublin, Dundee, Fleetwood, Greenock, Hull, Inverness, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Liverpool, Llanelly, Londonderry, Lowestoft, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), North Shields, Plymouth, Poole, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Seaham, Southampton, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Swansea, West Hartlepool (including Hartlepool), Weymouth, Wick and Yarmouth.

And that Article 1 shall apply to the ports of Falmouth, Glasgow, Goole and Manchester.

This Order shall have effect as from September 15th, 1915.

JOHN SIMON,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

28th August, 1915.

(二) 右樞密院令要領譯文

○英國上陸外國人海員制限令(十月十九日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ左ノ如ク報告アリ(去月七日日本欄内參看)(外務省)

外國人タル船長又ハ船員カ特定ノ英國諸港ヘ上陸スル際ハ旅券ヲ携帯スヘキ旨又其身分等届出義務ニ關シ併セテ規定セル七月二十八日附樞密院令摘譯左ノ如シ

(一) 主務大臣ノ命令ニ依リ本規定ノ適用ヲ受クル港ヘ到着スル船舶ノ船長又ハ船員タル外國人ハ少クトモ二年以前ニ本國政府ニ依リ又ハ本國政府ノタメニ發給セラレタル旅券又ハ同人ノ國籍又ハ其本人タルコトヲ満足ニ證スヘキ他ノ書類ヲ携帯スルニアラサレハ其港ヘ上陸スルコトヲ得ス而シテ該旅券又ハ書類ニハ本人寫眞ノ貼附シアルコトヲ要ス

(二) 前記ノ諸港ニ在ル外國人取締官ハ本規定ニ依リ上陸ヲ禁止セラレル外國人ニ對シ主務大臣カ隨時規定スル目的及條件ノ範圍内ニ於テ一般的ニ又ハ特殊ノ港又ハ船舶ニ限リ其上陸ヲ一時許可スルコトヲ得

(三) 主務大臣ノ命令ニ依リ本規定ノ適用ヲ受クル港ニ二十四時間以上碇泊スル船舶ノ船長又ハ船員タル外國人ハ外國人制限令第十九條ノ規定ニ關シ同港ノ存在スル區域ニ住

居スルモノト看做シ登記ニ關スル同條項ノ規定ニ遵フコトヲ要ス而シテ右外國人カ船員ナル場合ニハ船長ハ成ルヘク速ニ同外國人カ船ニ居ルコトヲ登記吏ニ届出ツヘシ

(以上本年七月三十一日附報告)

外國人海員制限令ニ關シテハ本年七月三十一日附ヲ以テ報告セシカ此程内務大臣ノ命令ヲ以テ當該樞密院令ノ適用ヲ受クヘキ港名左記ノ加ク指定セラレ且ツ同命令ハ九月十五日ヨリ實施セララルヘキ旨發表セラレタリ

左ノ諸港ニハ上陸ニ關スル規定及登記ニ關スル規定ヲ適用ス

Aberdeen, Amble, Belfast, Blyth, Boston, Bristol (including Avonmouth and Portishead), Brixham, Cardiff (including Barry Dock and Penarth), Cork (including Queenstown), Dartmouth, Dublin, Dundee, Fleetwood, Greenock, Hull, Inverness, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Liverpool, Llanelly, Londonderry, Lowestoft, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), North Shields, Plymouth, Poole, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Seaham, Southampton, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Swansea, West Hartlepool (including Hartlepool), Weymouth, Wick and Yarmouth.
左ノ諸港ニハ上陸ニ關スル規定ノミヲ適用ス
Falmouth, Glasgow, Goole and Manchester. (以上去月三日附報告)

(ホ) 英國ヨリ蘭國其他ヘノ旅行者注意

○英國ヨリ蘭國其他ヘノ旅行者注意(十月十六日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ去月六日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

英國ヨリ和蘭、諾威、瑞典、丁抹ヘ赴ク者(英國官吏又ハ外國大使館員若クハ外國大使館ノ使者ヲ除ク)ハ英國内務省ヨリ許可證ヲ受クヘキ旨此程規定セラレタルニ付英國ヨリ諾威、瑞典、露西亞、西伯利經由歸朝ノ本邦人モ亦前記ノ手續ヲ履ムコトヲ要ス

(ヘ) 埃及上陸者旅券ニ關スル件

外務省告示第四十二號(十一月三日官報)

本年^三外務省告示第五號ニ關シ埃及ニ上陸スルモノハ尙ホ其ノ旅券ニ英國領事ノ查證ヲ受クルヲ要スル旨在本邦英國大使ヨリ本月一日附ヲ以テ通告アリタリ

大正四年十一月三日

外務大臣 男爵石井菊次郎

(二) 敵國人ノ取締

(イ) 英國内ニ在ル敵國臣民ノ抑留其他ニ關シ

十月十四日下院ニ於ケル内務大臣ノ説明

(十月十五日ロンドン、タイムス)

ALIEN ENEMIES.

Sir J. Simon, replying to Mr. R. McNeill, said:—Three thousand alien enemies have been interned and 2,600 (including children) have been repatriated since August 1, making the total now interned 32,400, and the total repatriated since May 14, 8,900. In addition, orders have been made under Regulation 14 B in about 60 cases. The number of exemptions from internment granted is 7,233, of whom 2,800 are Germans. The number of females (together with some males not of military age) who have been or will be exempted from repatriation is about 16,000.

(ロ) 英國内ニ在ル敵國人ノ抑留其他ニ關シ十月二十八日下院ニ於ケル内務大臣ノ説明

(十月二十九日ロンドン、タイムズ)

ENEMY ALIENS AT LARGE.

Sir J. Simon, in answer to Mr. Joynton-Hicks (Brentford, U.) said:—A final census of alien enemies at large in different parts of the country has not yet been

taken, as the process of repatriation is not yet complete; but figures in my possession show that there are 471 male alien enemies (of whom 364 are not of military age) residing by special permission in the prohibited areas on the east and south coasts of Great Britain, for which statistics have previously been given.

The number of Germans and Austrians now at large in the Metropolitan and City Police areas is 9,355 males and 8,207 females (excluding British-born wives of alien enemies). Of the males, 3,748 are of military age. Most of them are Austrians, and all have been exempted from internment on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee; the other males and the females have been exempted from repatriation or are awaiting the decision of their cases.

Mr. R. McNeill (Kent, St. Augustine's, U.) asked on what grounds exemption from internment was given to male enemy aliens of military age.

Sir J. Simon.—The ground is not the same in every case. If the hon. member will communicate with me I shall be happy to show him a specimen case.

CIVILIANS INTERNED.

Sir J. Simon, in reply to Mr. Joynton-Hicks, said:—On May 13 last, when the new policy was announced by the Prime Minister, there were 19,569 alien enemies other than combatants interned. The total now in internment camps is 32,488, so

that the net increase is 12,919. During this period the total number of releases has been 580, including boys, old men, and invalids released and repatriated in exchange for British civilian prisoners.

第十 英國内ニ於ケル軍需品食料品其他ノ取締
(一) 軍需省法

CHAPTER 51.

AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESENT WAR, A MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR, AND FOR PURPOSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

(9th June, 1915.)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) For the purpose of supplying munitions for the present war, it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint a Minister of Munitions who shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.

(2) The Minister of Munitions may appoint such secretaries, officers, and servants as the Minister may determine.

2.—(1) The Minister of Munitions shall have such administrative powers and duties in relation to the supply of munitions for the present war as may be conferred on him by His Majesty in Council, and His Majesty may also, if he considers it expedient that, in connection with the supply of munitions, any powers or duties of a Government Department or authority, whether conferred by statute or otherwise, should be transferred to, or exercised or performed by currently by, the Minister of Munitions, by Order in Council make the necessary provision for the purpose, and any Order made in pursuance of this section may include any supplemental provisions which appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the Order.

(2) Any Order in Council made under this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council.

3.—(1) There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament to the Minister of Munitions an annual salary not exceeding five thousand pounds, and to the secretaries, officers, and servants of the Ministry such salaries or remuneration as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(2) The expenses of the Ministry of Munitions to such amount as may be

sanctioned by the Treasury shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

4.—(1) The Minister of Munitions may adopt an official seal and describe himself generally by the style and title of the Minister of Munitions, and the seal of the Minister shall be officially and judicially noticed and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Minister or of a secretary or some person authorised by the Minister to act in that behalf.

(2) Every document purporting to be an Order or other instrument issued by the Minister of Munitions and to be sealed with the seal of the Minister authenticated in manner provided by this section or to be signed by the Minister or any person authorised as aforesaid shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such Order or instrument without further proof, unless the contrary is shown.

(3) A certificate signed by the Minister of Munitions that any Order or other instrument purporting to be made or issued by him is so made or issued shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.

(4) Where in connection with the undertaking of any duties or powers by the Minister of Munitions it appears to the Minister of Munitions and the department or authority concerned that in any notice, order, contract, or other document

the name of the Minister of Munitions should be substituted for the name of any officer of any such department or authority, the Minister of Munitions may order that the substitution shall take effect, subject to any limitations contained in the order, and, where such an order is made, the notice, order, contract, or document shall have effect in accordance with the order.

5.—(1) The office of Minister of Munitions or of Secretary in the Ministry of Munitions shall not render the holder thereof incapable of being elected to or sitting or voting as a member of the Commons House of Parliament, but not more than two such Secretaries shall sit as members of that House at the same time.

(2) The Minister of Munitions shall take the oath of allegiance and official oath and shall be deemed to be included in the First Part of the Schedule to the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868.

6. The Office of Minister of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions shall cease to exist on the termination of a period of twelve months after the conclusion of the present war or such earlier date as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council, and then any appointments made under the powers conferred by this Act shall be determined, and any powers or duties which have been transferred

to the Minister of Munitions under this Act shall, without prejudice to any action taken in pursuance of those powers or duties, revert to the Department or Authority from which they were transferred

7.—(1) In this Act the expression “munitions of war” and the expression “munitions” mean anything required to be provided for war purposes, and include arms, ammunition, warlike stores or material, and anything required for equipment or transport purposes or for or in connection with the production of munitions.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915.

(11) 軍需官令

(大正十五年六月十六日)

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 16th day of *June*, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas under the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915, it is lawful for His Majesty to appoint a Minister of Munitions, and the Minister of Munitions is to

have such administrative powers and duties in relation to the supply of munitions for the present war as may be conferred on him by His Majesty in Council, and His Majesty may also, if he considers it expedient that, in connection with the supply of munitions, any powers or duties of a Government Department or Authority, whether conferred by statute or otherwise, should be transferred to, or exercised or performed concurrently by, the Minister of Munitions, by Order in Council make the necessary provision for the purpose, and any Order made in pursuance of these powers may include any supplemental provisions which appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the Order:

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

1. It shall be the duty of the Minister of Munitions to examine into and organise the sources of supply and the labour available for the supply of any kind of munitions of war, the supply of which is in whole or in part undertaken by him, and by that means, as far as possible, to ensure such supply of munitions for the present war as may be required by the Army Council or the Admiralty or may otherwise be found necessary.
2. There shall be transferred to the Minister of Munitions as from a date to

be agreed upon in each case between the Minister of Munitions and the Department or Authority concerned—

(a) from the Army Council the functions of the Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance in relation to contracts, the supply of explosives, and the inspection of munitions subject, however, in each case to any exceptions and limitations which may be agreed upon between the Army Council and the Minister;

(b) such functions—

(i) in relation to work carried on at the Woolwich Arsenal, the Enfield Small Arms Factory, and the Waltham Powder Factory, as may be agreed upon between the Minister of Munitions and the Army Council; and

(ii) in relation to work carried on at any other Government establishment used for the purpose of the manufacture or supply of munitions of war, as may be agreed upon between the Minister of Munitions and the Department or Authority having the control of that establishment;

(c) any other work of the Secretary of State for War, or the Army Council, or of the Admiralty, or any other Government Department or Authority, the transfer of which appears expedient to the Minister of Munitions and to the

Department or Authority concerned.

3. For the purpose of giving the Minister of Munitions concurrent powers under the enactments and regulations mentioned in the Schedule to this Order, and in connection therewith, those enactments and regulations shall be read as if, in addition to the Government Department or Authority specified therein, the Minister of Munitions were also specified.

4. The Minister of Munitions shall, in addition to any special powers given to him by this Order, have power, for the purpose of his duties under this Order, to make such contracts and institute such inquiries on behalf of His Majesty and do all such other things as he may consider necessary or expedient for the effective performance of his duties.

5. This Order may be cited as the Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS AND REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH MINISTER OF MUNITIONS
IS TO HAVE CONCURRENT POWERS.

Description of Enactment or Regulation.	Subject-matter of Enactment or Regulation.	Present Authority.
Section 1 (1) and section 1 (3) of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.	Power to make regulations as to defence of the Realm.	Admiralty and Army Council.
Section 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.	Interference with contracts.	Admiralty and Army Council.
The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (28th November)—		
Regulation 7 (as amended by the amending Order in Council of 23rd March 1915).	Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, &c.	Admiralty and Army Council.

Regulation 8 (as substituted by amending Order in Council of 23rd March, 1915).	Power to take possession of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, &c.	Admiralty and Army Council.
Regulation 8A (as added by the amending Order in Council of the 23rd March, 1915).	Power to regulate work at factories with a view to the manufacture of arms, ammunition, &c.	Admiralty and Army Council.
Regulation 10.	Power to close licensed premises.	Competent naval or military authority.
Regulation 56 (so far as respects offences under any regulations under which the Minister of Munitions has concurrent powers).	Trial of Offences.	Competent naval or military authority.
Regulation 1 of the Order in Council amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (23rd March 1915).	Power to take unoccupied premises for the housing of workmen.	Admiralty and Army Council.

(三) 軍需品法第一章第三條ノ規定ヲ南ウエールス
石炭業者間ノ紛争ニ適用スルコトニ關スル
七月十三日附布告

(第五輯第一六六頁以下参照)

(七月十三日ロンドン・ガゼット)

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION

UNDER THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915.

GEORGE, R.I.

Whereas in Section 3 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, it is enacted:—

“The differences to which this Part of this Act applies are differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on the manufacture or repair of arms, ammunition, ships, vehicles, aircraft, or any other articles required for use in war, or of the metals, machines, or tools required for that manufacture or repair (in this Act referred to as munitions work); and also any differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on any other work of

any description, if this Part of this Act is applied to such a difference by His Majesty by Proclamation on the ground that in the opinion of His Majesty the existence or continuance of the difference is directly or indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport, or supply of Munitions of War.

“This Part of this Act may be so applied to such a difference at any time, whether a lock-out or strike is in existence in connection with the difference to which it is applied or not:

“Provided that if in the case of any industry the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that effective means exist to secure the settlement without stoppage of any difference arising on work other than on munitions work, no Proclamation shall be made under this Section with respect to any such difference.”

And whereas a difference within the meaning of this Section exists between employers and persons employed in the Coal Mining Industry of South Wales as to rates of wages, hours of work or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment in connection with the terms of a proposed agreement between the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association and the South Wales Miners' Federation, for the settlement of differences of the nature aforesaid:

And whereas the Minister of Munitions is not satisfied that effective means

exist to secure the settlement of the said difference without stoppage, being a difference arising on work other than munitions work:

And whereas in Our opinion the existence or continuance of the said difference is directly and indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport, and supply of Munitions of War:—

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, are pleased to proclaim, direct and ordain, that Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, shall apply to the said difference.

Given at our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this thirteenth 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.

(四) 英國ノ物價騰貴

(大正四年十月十四日附在倫敦帝國總領事代理領事山崎馨一報告)

英國ノ物價ハ開戦以來漸次騰貴シ本年四月、五月ノ交一旦其極ニ達セシモ其反動トシテ以後多少ノ下落ヲ見タリ然ルニ九月ニ入り再ヒ騰貴シ開戦以來最高ノ數字ヲ示スニ至レリ九月

末ニ於ケル物價ハ開戦前即チ昨年七月ニ比シ平均約三割乃至三割五分ノ騰貴ナリ今千九百一年ヨリ千九百五年ニ間ル五年間ノ平均物價ヲ標準(一〇〇)トシ最近ニ於ケル物價(重要商品卸賣平均値段)騰貴ノ割合ヲ表示セハ次ノ如シ(當地經濟雜誌所載數字ニヨル)

最近三年間各月物價高低表

月	一九一三年	一九一四年	一九一五年
一月	一一三・〇	一一九・〇	一三六・五
二月	一一三・〇	一一八・九	一四二・三
三月	一一三・〇	一一八・〇	一五〇・二
四月	一一三・〇	一一七・五	一五一・二
五月	一一三・〇	一一八・〇	一五一・二
六月	一一三・〇	一一五・九	一四七・七
七月	一一三・〇	一一六・六	一四九・一
八月	一一三・三	一一二・六	一四九・八
九月	一一三・三	一一六・四	一五一・六
十月	一一三・三	一一四・二	—
十一月	一一九・二	一二五・五	—
十二月	一一九・二	一二七・三	—

最近物價騰貴ノ重ナル原因左ノ如シ

英吉利國法令

英吉利國法令

- (一) 政府カ軍事用トシテ莫大ノ買入ヲナスコト
 - (二) 外國品供給ノ杜絶又ハ減少
 - (三) 海陸運輸機關ノ緊縮
 - (四) 英國ニ於ケル軍需品製造増加ニ伴フ一般物資ノ減少
 - (五) 外國爲替關係ノ不利
- 右ハ重ナル原因ニシテ戰爭永續スルニ於テハ物價ハ引續キ騰貴ノ趨勢ヲ維持セントスル状態ナリ

尤モ各商品ニ就テ云ヘハ中ニハ近頃却テ下落シタルモノナキニ非サレトモ重ナル商品ノ市價ハ孰レモ騰貴セリ今重ナル商品ノ九月ニ於ケル卸賣値段ヲ掲ケ之レヲ昨年及一昨年九月ノ値段ト比較對照スレハ左ノ如シ

九月末重要商品市價前年及前々年同期比較表

單位	九月末 日市價			本年九月 前年九月ト比較 (+増) (-減)	
	一九三三年	一九三四年	一九三五年		
クリーヅラ	一噸	二・一五〇	二・一五〇	(+)	
鋼軌條	同	六・一二六	六・一五〇	(+)	
石炭(ヨークシャ)	同	—	—	—	
銅(標準銅)	同	七二・〇七六	五二・一〇〇	七三・〇〇〇	(+)
錫(標準錫)	同	一九〇・〇〇〇	一三二・〇五〇	一五〇・〇〇〇	(+)
鉛(英國産)	同	二〇・一〇〇	一九・〇〇〇	二五・一〇〇	(+)
小麥	一「クォーター」	一一・一六	一一・七六	一二・三三	(+)
大麥	同	一一・〇一	一一・〇九三	一二・〇〇四	(+)
燕麥	同	一七・九	一〇・三三	一〇・六五	(+)
牛肉(下等)	八封度	三・〇	三・八	四・四	(+)
同(上等)	同	五・四	五・八	七・四	(+)
羊肉(上等)	同	六・二	七・二	七・八	(+)
砂糖(西印度)	一本	一一・二	—	—	—
咖啡(サント)	同	二・一〇二	三・〇二〇	二・〇四〇	(-)
茶(普通)	一封度	五	六	八	(+)
米	一本	八・〇	一一・〇	一四・四	(+)
棉花(亞米利加)	一封度	七・八九	五・五九	六・八五	(+)
棉絲	同	一・〇	八	一・〇	(+)
羊毛(新南ウエ)	同	一・二	一・三	一・三	(+)
木蠟	一本	一・一五〇	一・〇九〇	一・一四九	(+)
麻(マニラ産)	一噸	三四・〇〇〇	二七・〇〇〇	四一・〇〇〇	(+)
生絲(廣東)	一封度	一一・二六	〇・一三〇	〇・一一九	(+)

英吉利國法令

英吉利國法令

シユート	一噸	三五・〇五 ^{志片}	三五・〇五 ^{志片}	三五・一〇 ^{志片}	三一四
亞麻	同	三四・〇〇・〇	—	—	(一) 九・一五 ^{志片}
石油	「ガロン」	—	—	—	—
護謨	一封度	三・七 ^{五/八}	—	—	—
備考	本ハ「ハンドレットウエート」ナリ	—	二・九 ^{一/二}	二・四 ^{一/二}	四 ^{三/六}

(五) 英船ニ對スル外國港間航行特許及英船
徵發ノ件

○英國船舶ニ關スル件(十一月十九日官報) 本件ニ就キ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ左ノ如ク電報アリ(外務省)

十二月一日以後外國諸港間ニ貨物ノ運送ヲ爲ス英國船舶ハ商務大臣ノ任命シタル委員會ノ特許ヲ得ルコトヲ要スル旨又商務大臣ハ食料品其他ノ必要品輸送ノタメ必要ニ應シ英國船舶ヲ徵發スルノ權能ヲ付與セラレタル旨發表セラレタリ右ハ英國ヘノ食料品ノ輸入英國品ノ輸出等ノタメ將來船舶ノ不足ヲ告グルニ至ラサラシムルタメノ準備的措置ト見ルヲ得ヘシ

右ニ關スル米國新聞ノ所報

(十一月二十四日ニニューヨーク、ハラルド)

ALL BRITISH VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE
MUST BE LICENSED.

LATEST PROJECT TO CONTROL MERCHANT MARINE INCLUDES ONE COMMITTEE TO
GIVE PERMITS AND ANOTHER TO REQUISITION SHIPS, IN WHICH
NEUTRAL CHARTERERS SEE AIM TO GAIN SUPREMACY
OVER COMMERCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

London, November 13.—Shipping circles are experiencing the keenest anxiety over the failure of the government to agree on a scheme for better control of the British mercantile marine. Within the last three weeks the government has announced and subsequently cancelled three projects for exercising some measure of State control over shipping, and the fourth project, which was to have been issued in the form of an Order in Council, has not yet appeared in full detail.

With the outbreak of the war the government, through the Admiralty, began

to requisition merchant ships, but in spite of the repeated requests of the ship owners for the formation of a committee of their members to insure some system of uniformity in requisitioning ships nothing of the sort was done, with the result that the authorities were soon flooded with complaints that many companies had so many of their ships taken that their activities were crippled, while rivals kept control of their normal tonnage.

With the scarcity of tonnage rates began to climb until the effects on England's vital problem of imports became too serious to be ignored further.

The first step taken by the government to assert control, except the conventional requisitioning of ships for Admiralty purposes, consisted in the issue of a blacklist of neutral shipping suspected of employing German capital or of being engaged in unneutral services.

BLACKLISTED VESSELS CHARTERED.

This blacklist did not prevent chartering of boats on it, and was succeeded by an Order in Council, which provided for seizure and condemnation of any neutral ship even partly owned by German capital.

Apparently the government was finally moved to take drastic action by the immense earnings of shipping companies. A project was communicated to owners

whereby the government proposed nothing less than the requisition of the entire British mercantile marine. This project contemplated regulating the trades in which British ships could engage, thereby giving better control of imports and exports, and frankly proposed using it to increase the government revenues. This was to be done by giving to the owners what would be a high rate in normal times and charging the charterers the existing rate, the difference to find its way into the national exchequers. This project never got beyond the shipping men, who smothered it under an avalanche of protest.

The third project exempted wheat ships from America from seizure until they had made another voyage after unloading their cargoes here, and provided a system for licensing British bottoms trading between foreign ports. Hardly was the ink dry on the circulars announcing this project before another order was issued cancelling its provisions.

TWO COMMITTEES NAMED.

The shipowners besought the government to accept some expert advice before proceeding further. The result was the formation of two committees. The failure to publish complete details of the project is considered significant by shipowners, who fear the government may change its scheme for the fourth time.

The first of these bodies, called the Ship Licensing Committee, will issue licenses for trading between foreign ports. The second is a Requisitioning Committee, which will anticipate the urgent requirements of the country and if necessary exercise a pre-emption on ships.

Several charterers here whose interests lie with neutral or other foreign shipping profess to see in the licensing scheme an insidious attempt to safeguard British shipping against the growing mercantile marines of other countries, which, although not yet rated strong enough to wrest trade from the bottoms flying the Union Jack, may be able to do so soon after race is declared. They assert that by threatening, under the license scheme, to withdraw certain ships upon which traders depend for their goods the shippers could be forced to sign ironclad contracts to use nothing but British bottoms over a long period of years.

In support of this theory they say that in certain trades between the United States and South America the withdrawal of the British Bottoms would bring ruin on the shippers, for at the present moment it would be impossible to obtain ships flying other flags to take their places. If this theory is correct it can be readily appreciated that the licensing scheme places a powerful trade weapon in the hands of the British government, which will not only enable it to control its own exports

but will give it a tremendous influence over the sea borne trade of other countries.

(六) 南米航行英國汽船ノ船艙徵發ニ關スル件

(十月十四日ロンドン・ガゼット)

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 14th day of *October*, 1915.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Desart.

Viscount Knollys.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen.

Whereas a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid He should cause the whole of the insulated spaces in the British steamships named in the Schedule hereto, being British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Argentine Republic, or the Republic of

Uruguay, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom, and the Continent of Europe, and being steamships owned by the two Companies also named in the Schedule hereto, to be requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid, and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the whole of the insulated spaces in the aforesaid British steamships shall be, and are hereby, until further ordered, requisitioned by and on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of such produce from any port or ports in the Argentine Republic, or in the Republic of Uruguay.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorize and direct any one of His Principal Secretaries of State, or the President of the Board of Trade, to give effect to this Order in the following way, that is to say:—By causing to be served Notice of Requisition on the Owner and Charterer (if any) of any such steamship.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of Notice of Requisition on either of the aforesaid Companies, being the Owner of any such steamship, shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served by being addressed to such Company and left at the registered or other address of such Company, and that service of Notice of Requisition on the Charterer (if any) of any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if effected as regards such Charterer being a Company in manner similar to that prescribed for service on an Owner being a Company, and if effected as regards such Charterer being an individual, by being addressed to such individual and left at his last known place of business or abode.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any Notice of Requisition which a Secretary of State or the President of the Board of Trade may respectively cause to be served hereunder may be signed by any person from time to time authorized for such purpose either generally or specially by any such Secretary of State or President of the Board of Trade as the case may be.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

THE SCHEDULE,
NAMES OF OWNERS.

The Nelson Line (Liverpool), Limited.

英吉利國法令

The Nelson Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Names of Ships:

“ Highland Brigade.”	“ Highland Pride.”
“ Highland Corrie.”	“ Highland Rover.”
“ Highland Enterprise ”	“ Highland Scot.”
“ Highland Glen.”	“ Highland Warrior.”
“ Highland Laddie.”	“ Highland Harris.”
“ Highland Laird.”	“ Highland Heather.”
“ Highland Loch.”	“ Highland Watch.”
“ Highland Piper.”	

第十一 王國國防法ニ關スル件

(一) 千九百十四年王國國防法

千九百十五年三月十六日同上第一修正法
 同 年三月十六日同上第二修正法
 同 年五月十九日同上第三修正法

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACTS.

(1) THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1914
 (5 GEO. 5, c. 8).

An Act to consolidate and amend the Defence of the Realm Acts.

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to make regulations as to the defence of the realm.

1.—(1) His Majesty in Council has power during the continuance of the present war to issue regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, and as to the powers and duties for that purpose of the Admiralty and Army Council and of the members of His Majesty's forces and other persons acting in his behalf; and may by such regulations authorise the trial by courts-martial, or in the case of minor offences by courts of summary jurisdiction, and punishment of persons committing offences against the regulations and in particular against any of the provisions of such regulations designed—

- (a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information for that purpose or any purpose calculated to jeopardise the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces or the forces of his allies or to assist the enemy ; or
- (b) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and the safety of any means of communication and of railways, ports, and harbours ; or
- (c) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers ; or
- (d) to secure the navigation of vessels in accordance with directions given by or under the authority of the Admiralty ; or
- (e) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered.
- (2) Any such regulations may provide for the suspension of any restrictions on the acquisition or user of land, or the exercise of the power of making byelaws, or any other power under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875, or the Military Lands Acts, 1891 to 1903, and any such regulations or any orders made thereunder affecting the

pilotage of vessels may supersede any enactment, order, charter, byelaw, regulation or provision as to pilotage.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Council—

(a) to require that there shall be placed at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured ;

(b) to take possession of and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval or military service any such factory or workshop or any plant thereof ; and regulations under this Act may be made accordingly.

(4) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by court-martial and the punishment thereof, the person may be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person subject to military law and had on active service committed an offence under section five of the Army Act :

Provided that where it is proved that the offence is committed with the intention of assisting the enemy a person convicted of such an offence by a court-martial shall be liable to suffer death.

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regula-

tions by a court of summary jurisdiction and the punishment thereof, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in which the offender may be, and the maximum penalty which may be inflicted shall be imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of six months or a fine of one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine; section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, shall not apply to charges of offences against the regulations, but any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts; and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.

(6) The regulations may authorise a court-martial or court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment, to order the forfeiture of any goods in respect of which an offence against the regulations has been committed.

Short title and

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

(2) The Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914, are hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect any Orders

in Council made thereunder, and all such Orders in Council shall, until altered or revoked by an Order in Council under this Act, continue in force and have effect as if made under this Act.

(2) THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915

(5 Geo. 5, c. 34).

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

[16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Right of British
subject charged
with offence to
be tried by civil
court.

1.—(1) Any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, which is triable by court martial may, instead of being tried by a court martial, be tried by a civil court with a jury, and when so tried the offence shall be deemed to be a felony punishable with the like punishment as might have been inflicted if the offence had been tried by court martial.

(2) Where a person, being a British subject but not being a person subject to

the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, is alleged to be guilty of an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, he shall be entitled, within six clear days from the time when the general nature of the charge is communicated to him, to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court martial, and where such a claim is made in manner provided by regulations under the last-mentioned Act the offence shall not be tried by court martial:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the offence is tried before a court of summary jurisdiction:

Provided also that before the trial of any person to whom this section applies, and as soon as practicable after arrest, the general nature of the charge shall be communicated to him in writing and notice in writing shall at the same time be given, in a form provided by regulations under the said Act, of his rights under this section.

(3) In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of the trial of a person for a felony under this section, application is made by the prosecution, in the interests of national safety, that 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, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.

(4) The Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859, as amended by any subsequent enactment shall apply to a felony under this section as if it were included among the offences mentioned in section one of that Act, but a felony under this section shall not be triable by a court of quarter sessions.

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for a felony under this section the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

(6) An indictment under this section shall not be deemed void or defective by reason that the facts or matters alleged in the indictment for the felony amount in law to treason; and if the facts or matters proved at the trial of any person indicted for any felony under this section amount in law to treason, the person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such felony; but no person tried for such felony shall be afterwards prosecuted for treason upon the same facts.

(7) In the event of invasion or other special military emergency arising out

of the present war, His Majesty may by Proclamation forthwith suspend the operation of this section, either generally or as respects any area specified in the Proclamation, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings under this section which may be then pending in any civil court.

(8) The expression "British subject" in this section includes a woman who has married an alien but who before the marriage was a British subject.

(9) In the application of this section to Scotland "a civil court with a jury" means the High Court of Justiciary, and subsection (4) shall not apply.

(10) This section shall apply in the case of offences committed and persons arrested before as well as after the passing of this Act.

Witnesses.

2. In Ireland a person charged with an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, before a court martial shall not, nor shall the wife or husband, as the case may be, of a person so charged, be a competent witness, whether the person so charged severally or jointly with any other person.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915.

(3) THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) NO. 2, ACT, 1915
(5 Geo. 5. c. 37).

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

[16th March, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Powers for expediting production of war material.

1.—(1) Subsection (3) of section one of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (which gives power to the possession and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval and military services certain factories or workshops or the plant thereof), shall apply to any factory or workshop of whatever sort, or the plant thereof; and that subsection shall be read as if the following paragraphs were added after paragraph (b):—

"(a) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council, given with the object of making the factory or workshop, or the plant or labour therein, as useful as possible for the production of war material; and

"(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or work-

shop, or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops; and
“(e) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.”

(2) It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty or the Army Council under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, or this Act, or any regulations made thereunder, that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

(3) In this section the expression “war material” includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

Short title. **2.** This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.

(4) THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) (No. 3) ACT, 1915
(5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 42).

An Act to extend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

[19th May, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) Where it appears to His Majesty that it is expedient for State control of liquor trade in certain areas.

the purpose of the successful prosecution of the present war that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in any area should be controlled by the State, on the ground that war material is being made or loaded or unloaded or dealt with in transit in the area or that men belonging to His Majesty's naval or military forces are assembled in the area, His Majesty has power, by Order in Council, to define the area and to apply to the area the regulations issued in pursuance of this Act under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the regulations so applied shall, subject to any provisions of the Order or any amending Order, take effect in that area during the continuance of the present war and such period not exceeding twelve months thereafter as may be declared by Order in

Council to be necessary in view of conditions connected with the termination of the present war.

(2) His Majesty in Council has power to issue regulations under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, to take effect in any area to which they are applied under this Act—

(a) for giving the prescribed Government authority, to the exclusion of any other person, the power of selling or supplying or controlling the sale or supply of, intoxicating liquor in the area, subject to any exceptions contained in the regulations; and

(b) for giving the prescribed Government authority power to acquire, compulsorily or by agreement, and either for the period during which the regulations take effect, or permanently, any licensed or other premises or business in the area, or any interest therein, so far as it appears necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of giving proper effect to the control of the liquor supply in the area; and

(c) for enabling the prescribed Government authority, without any licence, to establish and maintain refreshment rooms for the supply of refreshments (including, if thought fit, the supply of intoxicating liquor) to the gen-

eral public or to any particular class of persons or to persons employed in any particular industry in the area; and

(d) for making any modification or adjustment of the relations between persons interested in licensed premises in the area which appears necessary or expedient in consequence of the regulations; and

(e) generally, for giving effect to the transfer of the control of the liquor traffic in the area to the prescribed Government authority, and for modifying, so far as it appears necessary or expedient, the provisions of the Acts relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor in their application to the area.

(3) Any regulations made before the passing of this Act under the powers conferred by any Act dealing with the Defence of the Realm as respects the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquor are hereby declared to have been duly made in accordance with those powers.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915.

(二) 王國國防條例

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同	千九百十五年三月二十三日附改正
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同	同 年四月二十九日附改正
同	同 年六月二日附改正
同	同 年六月十日附改正
同	同 年七月六日附改正
同	同 年七月二十八日附改正

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS
CONSOLIDATED.

[This is a copy of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by the Orders in Council of March 23rd, April 13th and 29th, June 2nd and 10th, and July 6th and 28th, 1915, printed in accordance with Article

10 (set out in footnote (a) hereto) of the Order in Council of July 28th, 1915. The passages containing alterations made, and new matter added by the March, April, June, and July Orders, are denoted by thick black lines and against each passage so altered a reference to the date of the Order in Council making the alteration is inserted.]

General Regulations.

Directions as to non-interference with persons and property.

1. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and ordinary civil offences will be

(a) Article 10 of the Order in Council of July 28th, 1915, is as follows:—

10. Where by 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.

dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.

The Admiralty and Army Council, and members of the Naval and Military Forces, and other persons executing the following Regulations shall, in carrying those Regulations into effect, observe these general principles.

Powers of competent naval and military authorities, &c.

Power to take possession of land, &c.

2. It shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him, where for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is necessary so to do—

- (a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and fences therefrom;
- (b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply;
- (c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;
- (d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed, or any property to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed;

(e) to take possession of any arms, ammunition, explosive substances, equipment, or warlike stores (including lines, cables, and other apparatus intended to be laid or used for telegraphic or telephonic purposes);

(f) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Housing of munition workmen.
March 23, 1915.
July 28, 1915.

2A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.

Access to land, &c.
3. The competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him shall have right of access to any land or buildings or other property whatsoever.

Power to use land for training.
4. The competent naval or military authority may by order authorise the use of land, within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the training of any part of His Majesty's naval or military forces; and may by such order confer such rights of user of the land, and provide for such temporary suspension of rights of way over roads and footpaths, as are conferred and are exercisable with respect to authorised land roads and footpaths under the

Military Manœuvres Acts, 1897 and 1911, and the competent naval or military authority shall have all the powers exercisable by a Military Manœuvres Commission under those Acts.

Stopping up of roads.

5. The competent naval or military authority may by order if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any work of

defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary in the interests of public safety or the defence of the Realm to afford military protection, stop up or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Provided that where any such road or pathway is so stopped up or diverted the competent naval or military authority shall publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public, and where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction he shall cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up.

Power to require removal of vehicles, &c.

6. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any vehicles, boats, vessels, aircraft, transport animals, live stock, foodstuffs, fuel, tools, and implements of whatever descrip-

tion, and all or any forms of equipment and warlike stores, within any area specified in the order to be removed from that area within such time as may be so specified, or in the case of warlike stores incapable of removal to be destroyed, and if any person being the owner or having control thereof fail to comply with the requisition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may himself cause them to be removed or in the case of warlike stores to be destroyed.

Power to exempt any factory from Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, where national interests so require.

June 10, 1915.

6A. The power of the Secretary of State under section one hundred and fifty of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, by order to the extent and during the period named by him, to exempt from that Act, in case of any public emergency, any factory or workshop belonging to the Crown or any factory or workshop in respect of work which is being done on behalf of the Crown, shall extend to any factory or workshop in which the Secretary of State is satisfied that by reason of the loss of men through enlistment or transference to Government service, or of other circumstances arising out of the present war, exemption is necessary to secure the carrying on of work which is required in the national interest.

Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, &c.

July 28, 1915.

7. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or any warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured, to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to them the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order; and the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be entitled to receive in respect thereof such price as, in default of agreement, may be decided to be reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, by a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or by a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions *July 28, 1915.* delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of an offence

against these regulations.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any such factory or workshop or any plant therein, the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions such particulars as to such output as they may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to take possession of any factory or plant and to use same for naval or military service.

March 23, 1915.

July 28, 1915.

8. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval or military service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of

Munitions as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to direct or restrict work in any factory and to remove plant.

8A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions—

(a) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or

Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, given with

the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of war material;

(b) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory workshop or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories workshops or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war;

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company,

shall obey the directions, regulations, or restrictions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against occupier of engineering, &c., factory canvassing, &c., certain employees.

8B. The occupier of a factory or workshop the business carried on in which consists wholly or mainly in engineering, shipbuilding, or the production of arms, ammunition or explosives, or of substances required for the production thereof, shall not, nor shall any person on behalf of the occupier of such a factory or workshop, either directly or indirectly, by canvassing advertisement or otherwise, take any steps with a view to inducing—

(a) any person employed in any other factory or workshop, being a person engaged on work for any Government Department or otherwise serving war purposes, to leave his employment; or

(b) any person resident in the United Kingdom at a distance of more than ten miles from the occupier's factory or workshop, to accept employment therein, otherwise than by notifying vacancies to a Board of Trade Labour Exchange;

and in the event of any person contravening the provisions of this Regulation he

shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Power to authorise contractor with Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions to use registered design.
July 28, 1915.

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.

Power to clear areas of inhabitants.

9. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the whole or any part of the inhabitants of any area specified

in the order to leave that area if the removal of such inhabitants from that area is necessary for naval or military reasons, and if any person to whom the order relates fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance therewith.

Power to close licensed premises.
July 28, 1915.

10. The competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions may by order require all or any premises licensed for

the sale of intoxicating liquor within any area specified in the order to be closed except during such hours and for such purposes as may be specified in the order, either generally or as respects the members of any of His Majesty's forces mentioned in the order, and, if the holder of the licence in respect of any such premises fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

Power to prohibit introduction of intoxicating liquor into dock premises.

10A. Where the competent naval or military authority has control of any dock premises, he may by order prohibit any person from bringing into or having in his possession within those premises,

July 6, 1915. or on board any vessel therein, any intoxicating liquor, except for such purposes and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in the order, and if any person contravenes any provision of the order, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and any person authorised by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable, may search any person entering or within the dock premises, and may seize any intoxicating liquor found on him in contravention of the order.

Power of Secretary of State or Secretary for Scotland to require extinguishment of lights.
June 10, 1915.

11. The Secretary of State or any person authorised by him may by order direct that all lights, or lights of any specified class or description, shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, and if any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by the order, any person having control of the light for the time being, and the occupier or other person having control or management of or being in charge of any premises or any vehicle in or on which the light is displayed, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and any person authorised by the Secretary of State in that behalf, or any police constable, or, if no police constable is available, any soldier or sailor on sentry patrol or other

similar duty, may extinguish or obscure any light which is not extinguished or obscured in accordance with the order, and for that purpose may enter any premises or stop and seize any vehicle, or do any other act that may be necessary.

Any such order as aforesaid may provide that vehicles or vehicles of any specified class or description shall, when travelling within the area specified in the order during the period to which the order applies, carry such lamps as may be specified in the order properly trimmed, lighted, and attached, and any police constable may stop and seize any vehicle which does not carry lamps in accordance with the order, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

The powers conferred by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the powers conferred on the competent naval or military authority by Regulation 12, and the competent naval or military authority may, notwithstanding anything in an order under this regulation, on any occasion that he considers it necessary for any naval or military purpose require any lights to be lighted or kept lighted, or require lights on any vehicle to be extinguished.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.

Power of naval or military authority to require extinguishment of lights.

12. The competent naval or military authority may by order direct that all lights or lights of any specified class or description shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, and, if any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by the order, any person having control of the light for the time being, and the occupier or other person having control or management of or being in charge of any premises or any vehicle in or on which such light is displayed, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person authorised by the competent naval or military authority in that behalf, or any police constable, or any soldier or sailor on sentry patrol or other similar duty, may extinguish or obscure any light which is not extinguished or obscured in accordance with the order, and for that purpose may enter any premises, or stop and seize any vehicle, or do any other act that may be necessary.

Prohibition of lamps on vehicles.

12A. No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any vehicle (other than a locomotive or carriage on a railway) which displays any coloured light except such coloured lights as may be required by any law or regulation for the time being in force.

June 10, 1915.

No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any such vehicle unless it is so constructed, fitted, and attached—
(a) as not to be capable of movement independent of the movement of the vehicle; and

(b) as not to throw light in any direction other than that in which the vehicle is proceeding or is intended to proceed, except in the case of lamps required by any law or regulation for the time being in force to throw its light in some other direction.

Where any lamp is carried in any vehicle in contravention of this regulation the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the red and green side panels with which lamps used on vehicles are usually fitted.

Power to require inhabitants to remain indoors.

13. The competent naval or military authority may by order require every person within any area specified in the order to remain within doors between such hours as may be specified in the order, and in such case, if any person within that area is or remains out between such hours without a permit in writing from the competent naval or military authority

or some person duly authorised by him, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to remove suspects from specified areas. **14.** Where a person is suspected of acting, or of having acted, or of being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and it appears to the competent naval or military authority that it is desirable that such person should be prohibited from residing in or entering any locality, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit him from residing in or entering any area or areas which may be specified in the order and upon the making of such an order the person to whom the order relates shall, if he resides in any specified area, leave that area within such time as may be specified by the order, and shall not subsequently reside in or enter any area specified in the order, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. Provided that if the person with respect to whom it is proposed to make such an order as aforesaid undertakes to comply with such conditions as to reporting to the police, restriction on movements, or otherwise as *March 23, 1915.* may be imposed on him, the order may, instead of requiring him to cease to reside in any locality, authorise him to continue to reside therein if he complies with such conditions as to the matters aforesaid as may be

specified in the order, and if any person in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any such condition he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Any such order may further require the person to whom the order relates to report for approval his proposed place of residence to the competent naval or military authority and to proceed thereto and report his arrival to the police within such time as may be specified in the order, and not subsequently to change his place of residence without leave of the competent naval or military authority, and in such case if he fails to comply with the requirements of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in outlying islands. **14A.** Where the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety or the defence of the Realm, it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in any outlying islands. *April 13, 1915.*

islands forming part of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State may by order direct that persons on ships entering or leaving any such ports specified in the order shall be subject to such restrictions as may be so specified, including such requirements as to the possession of permits as may be so specified, and if any person fails to comply with any such directions or requirements he

shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Restrictions on
or internment
of persons of
hostile origin
associations.
June 10, 1915.

14B. Where on the recommendation of a competent naval or military authority or of one of the advisory committees hereinafter mentioned it appears to the Secretary of State that for securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is expedient in view of the hostile origin or associations of any person that he shall be subjected to such obligations and restrictions as are hereinafter mentioned, the Secretary of State may by order require that person forthwith, or from time to time, either to remain in, or to proceed to and reside in, such place as may be specified in the order, and to comply with such directions as to reporting to the police, restriction of movement, and otherwise as may be specified in the order, or to be interned in such place as may be specified in the order:

Provided that any such order shall, in the case of any person who is not a subject of a state at war with His Majesty, include express provision for the due consideration by one of such advisory committees of any representations he may make against the order.

If any person in respect of whom any order is made under this regulation fails to comply with any of the provisions of the order he shall be guilty of an

offence against these regulations.

The advisory committees for the purposes of this regulation shall be such advisory committees as are appointed for the purpose of advising the Secretary of State with respect to the internment and deportation of aliens, each of such committees being presided over by a person who holds or has held high judicial office.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.

Nothing in this regulations shall be construed to restrict or prejudice the application and effect of Regulation 14, or any power of interning aliens who are subjects of any State at war with His Majesty.

Power to require
census of goods,
&c.

15. Where a competent naval or military authority makes an order for the purpose, all persons residing or owning or occupying lands, houses or other premises in such area as may be specified in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and quantity and the place in which they are severally situate, and

giving any other details which may reasonably be required.

If any person fails to comply with any such order or attempts to evade this regulation by destroying, removing, or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this regulation relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

16. The competent naval or military authority may by order Schemes of destruction of harbour works, &c. require the authority or person controlling any harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, electric light or power station, or other structure, to prepare a scheme for destroying or rendering useless the equipment or facilities of the harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, station, or structure, or such part thereof as may be specified in the order, and if the authority or person fails to prepare such a scheme within such time as may be specified in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

17. The restriction on the power to make byelaws under the Byelaws. Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903, imposed by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1892, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (1) of section fourteen, section sixteen, and subsection (1) of section seventeen of that Act, and by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1900, that is to say, the

provisoes to subsection (2) of section two and subsection (3) of section two of that Act, are hereby suspended, and the powers of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State to make byelaws under the said Acts shall extend to the making of byelaws with respect to land of which possession has been taken under these regulations.

Provisions respecting the collection and communication of information, &c.

18. No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, Prohibition against obtaining and communicating naval and military information. publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or war materials of His Majesty or

any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or June 10, 1915. intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this

regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against com-
munications
with spies.
July 28, 1915.

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.

Prohibition
against photo-
graphing, &c.,
naval and mili-
tary works.

19. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work or, with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing, and no person in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "harbour work" includes

lights, buoys, beacons, marks, and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

Prohibition
against tamper-
ing with tele-
graphic appara-
tus, &c.

20. No person without lawful authority shall injure, or tamper or interfere with, any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic or telephonic messages, or any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent or obstruct or in any manner whatsoever interfere with the sending, conveyance or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise, or be in possession of any apparatus intended for or capable of being used for tapping messages sent by wireless telegraphy or otherwise, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against posses-
sion of carrier
pigeons.

21. No person shall keep or have in his possession or carry or liberate or bring into the United Kingdom any carrier or homing pigeons, unless he has obtained from the chief officer of police of the district a permit for the purpose, and if any person without lawful authority contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the chief officer of police or any officer of customs and excise

may, if he considers it necessary or expedient to do so, cause any pigeons kept or brought into the United Kingdom in contravention of this regulation to be liberated detained or destroyed, or, in the case of pigeons brought into the United Kingdom, to be immediately returned in the ship in which they came.

Any person found in possession of or found carrying or liberating any carrier pigeons shall, if so required by any naval or military officer or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of police, produce his permit, and if he fails to do so, may be arrested.

Prohibition
against posses-
sion of wireless
telegraphic
apparatus, &c.

22. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General make, buy, sell, or have in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy, or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus; and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid, and any person having

March 23, 1915. in his possession or under his control any such apparatus, whether with or without the permission of the Postmaster-General, shall on demand deliver the apparatus to the Postmaster-General, or as he may direct; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an

offence against these regulations.

If the competent naval or military authority has reason to suspect that any person having in his possession any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by

March 23, 1915. telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, telephony, or other electrical or mechanical means is using or about to use the same for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, he may, by order, prohibit that person from having any such apparatus in his possession, and may take such steps as are necessary for enforcing the order, and if that person subsequently has in his possession any apparatus in contravention of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.

22A. If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, uses or non-disclosure of key to cipher or code. Prohibition on user, possession or non-disclosure of key to cipher or code. or has in his possession or under his control any cipher, code, or other means adapted for secretly communicating naval or military information, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations,

unless he proves that the cipher, code, or other means of secret communication is intended and used solely for commercial or other legitimate purposes.

June 10, 1915. Any person who has in his possession or under his control any cipher, code, or other means of secret communication shall, if required by the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorised by him, or by any police constable, supply the key or other means for deciphering it, and if he fails to do so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

23. Where the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him or an aliens officer has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship, vessel, or aircraft is attempting to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any sovereign or state at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

Where the embarkation of any person has been so prevented the case shall be reported to a Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit by order prohibit that person at any time subsequently from leaving the United Kingdom so long as the order is in force, and if any person leaves the United

Kingdom in contravention of such an order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against non-
postal communi-
cations to or
from U.K.
March 23, 1915.

24. No person shall without lawful authority transmit (otherwise than through the post) or convey, to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or any written message for any other person, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

This Regulation shall not apply to "shipowners' letters" as defined by section thirty of the Post Office Act, 1908, nor to any other class of letters or written messages that may be for the time being exempted by order of the Secretary of State.

Prohibition
against use of
invisible ink, &c.
March 23, 1915.

24A. If any person sends from the United Kingdom, whether by post or otherwise, any letter or other document containing any matter written in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat or some other treatment, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition

25. No person shall without lawful authority be in possession

against signal-
ling.

of any searchlight, semaphore, or other apparatus intended for signalling, whether visual or otherwise, or display, erect, or use any signal,

and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the competent naval or military authority may require any flagstaff or other erection capable of being used as a means of signalling to be removed, and if the owner thereof fails to comply with the requirement, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause the flagstaff or other erection to be removed.

Prohibition
against the use
of fireworks, &c.

26. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorised by him, display

any light or ignite or otherwise make use of any fireworks or other similar device or any fire in such a manner as could serve as a signal, guide, or landmark, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against the
spread of false
or prejudicial
reports.

27. No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication, spread false reports or make false statements or reports or statements

likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations

with foreign powers, or spread reports or make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions against injury to railways, military works, &c.

Prohibition against trespass on and injury to railways, &c.

28. No person shall trespass on any railway, or loiter on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or on or in any road path or other place, being a road path or place to which access has been forbidden by order of the competent naval or military authority, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any person does any injury to any railway, or is upon any railway, or on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or loiters on or in any road or path or other place near a railway tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, with intent to do injury thereto, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against approaching defence works, &c.

29. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit any person from approaching within such distance as may be specified in the order of any camp, work of defence or other defended military work, or any work to which it is deemed necessary in the interest of

the public safety or the defence of the Realm, to afford military protection, and if any person contravenes such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

March 23, 1915.

No person shall trespass on any work of defence, arsenal, factory, dockyard, ship, telegraph, or signalling station or office, belonging to, or used for the service of, His Majesty, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions as to arms and explosives.

Power to prohibit sale of fire arms, &c.

March 23, 1915.

30. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the manufacture, sale, transfer, or disposal of firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances or any class thereof, within the area specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if any person without a permit from the competent naval or military authority manufactures, sells, transfers, or disposes of or has in his possession for sale, transfer, or disposal within the area so specified any arms, ammunition, or explosive substance in contravention of the order or fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition of importation of arms, &c. **31.** No person shall bring into the United Kingdom any firearms,

permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, and any police constable or officer of customs and excise, may examine search and investigate any ship or vessel for the purpose of the enforcement of this provision, and may seize any arms or ammunition or any explosive substance which are being or have been brought into the United Kingdom without such permit as aforesaid.

Prohibition against discharging fire-arms.

32. If any person by the discharge of firearms or otherwise endangers the safety of any member of any of His Majesty's forces he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against the possession of fire-arms, &c.

33. No person, without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, shall, on or in the vicinity of any railway, or in or in the vicinity of any dock harbour or in or in the vicinity of any area which may be specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, be in possession of any explosive substance or any highly inflammable liquid, in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of

his business or occupation, or of any firearms or ammunition (except such shotguns, and ammunition therefor, as are ordinarily used for sporting purposes in the United Kingdom), and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions as to the storage of petroleum, &c.

34. Every place used for the storage of petroleum, turpentine, methylated spirit, wood naphtha, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

This requirement shall not apply to any storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit, nor to any storage place so situated that the overflow of the petroleum or liquid from the vessel or vessels in which it is contained could not in case of fire seriously endanger life or cause material damage to property.

If any person uses or permits to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.