

NEW ZEALAND.

WAR REGULATIONS.

WAR REGULATIONS ACTS, 1914-1918,
AND REGULATIONS MADE THEREUNDER.

FIFTH EDITION.

To 23rd June, 1919.



WELLINGTON, N.Z.

BY AUTHORITY: MARCUS F. MARKS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1919.

PREFATORY NOTE.

IN this the Fifth Edition of the War Regulations Manual all War Regulations now in force have been inserted, omitting only those regulations and parts of regulations which have been revoked.

Where any regulation has been amended a reference is made to the amendment.

The regulations are arranged in chronological order, and, so as to save space, where the headings to the Orders in Council are formal they have been omitted.

An index to the contents will be found at the end of the compilation.

E. Y. REDWARD.

Crown Law Office,

23rd June, 1919.

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WAR REGULATIONS.

WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

ANALYSIS.

Title.

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1914, No. 38.

Title.

AN ACT to confer on the Governor in Council Power to make Better Provision for the Public Safety during the Present War.

[2nd November, 1914.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Regulations Act, 1914.

Regulations as to powers and duties of Defence Forces, &c.

2. For the purpose of better securing the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, and the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war the Governor in Council may make such regulations as he thinks necessary in that behalf as to the powers and duties of the members of the Defence Forces or the Police Force, or of other persons acting on His Majesty's behalf.

Regulations prohibiting acts injurious to the public safety.

3. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he thinks necessary for the prohibition of any acts which in his opinion are injurious to the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, or the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war. (*See section 4. Page 7.*)

Liability for breach of regulations.

4. Any person who commits, or attempts to commit, or does any act with intent to commit, or counsels, procures, aids, abets, or incites any other person to commit, or conspires with any other person (whether in New Zealand or elsewhere) to commit, any offence against a regulation made under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds. (*As amended see section 12. Page 10.*)

Validity of regulations.

5. No regulation under this Act shall be deemed invalid because it deals with any matter already provided for by any Act in that behalf, or because of any repugnancy to any such Act.

Procedure in prosecutions under this Act.

6. In any prosecution under this Act—

- (a.) The Magistrate shall take judicial notice of the existence or termination of a state of war :
- (b.) The burden of proving that the accused is not an alien shall lie upon the accused :
- (c.) The prosecution shall take place by way of summary proceedings and not by way of indictment, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act to the contrary :
- (d.) No person convicted shall be released from custody by reason of and during the pendency of an appeal from the conviction, and warrants may be issued in execution of the conviction in the same manner as if no appeal had been instituted, anything in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Penal provisions of other Acts not affected.

7. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed or shall so operate as to take away or restrict the liability of any person for any offence punishable independently of this Act.

Duration of Act.

8. *Repealed (see section 7 of Amendment Act, 1916).*

WAR REGULATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.

ANALYSIS.

Title.	3. Evidence.
1. Short Title.	4. Interpretation.
2. Validation of regulations.	5. Repeal. Duration of Act.

1915, No. 5.

Title.

AN ACT to amend the War Regulations Act, 1914, and to continue the Operation thereof. [3rd July, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Validation of regulations.

2. All regulations heretofore made by the Governor in Council under the principal Act shall for all purposes whatever be deemed as from the making thereof to have been made with full power and authority, and to be and to have been valid and of full effect accordingly.

Evidence.

3. In any prosecution under the principal Act the Court may admit such evidence as it thinks fit, whether such evidence is legally admissible in other proceedings or not.

Interpretation.

4. The term "acts" as used in section three of the principal Act includes acts of omission as well as acts of commission.

Repeal. Duration of Act.

5. Repealed (see section 7 of Amendment Act, 1916).

WAR REGULATIONS AMENDMENT ACT (No. 2), 1915.

ANALYSIS.

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| <p>Title.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short Title. 2. Interpretation. 3. Minister of Defence may requisition military supplies. 4. Requisition to be deemed a contract. 5. Price to be determined by arbitration. 6. Penalty for failure to comply with requisition. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. On failure to comply with requisition Minister may take possession. 8. Penalty for obstruction. 9. Requisition to be a defence to actions for breach of contract. 10. Requisition not to affect contracts with the Crown. 11. Cancellation of requisitions. 12. Section 4 of principal Act amended. 13. Validation of regulations. 14. Duration of Act. |
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1915, No. 66.

Title.

AN ACT to further amend the War Regulations Act, 1914.

[11th October, 1915.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915 (No. 2), and shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Interpretation.

2. In this Act the term "military supplies" means all goods, wares, or merchandise which the Minister of Defence thinks requisite for the use of His Majesty for any purpose in connection with the present war, or for the purposes of an Expeditionary Force, whether during or after the present war. (*As amended see section 29. Page 21.*)

Minister of Defence may requisition military supplies.

3. The Minister of Defence may by notice in writing, hereinafter termed a requisition, demand on behalf of His Majesty any military supplies from the owner or occupier of any factory or workshop which is adapted, or which may by reasonable expenditure be adapted, for the manufacture or production of the military supplies so demanded.

Requisition to be deemed a contract.

4. The delivery of any such requisition shall be deemed to constitute a contract between the Crown and the owner or occupier to whom it has been so delivered, and the owner or occupier shall be bound accordingly to manufacture or produce and sell and deliver to the Minister of Defence on behalf of the Crown the military supplies so demanded, in accordance in all respects as to quantity, quality, time, and place of delivery and otherwise, with the tenor of the requisition.

Price to be determined by arbitration.

5. The price payable by the Crown for the supplies so requisitioned shall, in default of agreement between the seller and the Minister of Defence, be determined by the arbitration of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Governor may by Order in Council make such regulations as he deems necessary with respect to the procedure on such arbitration.

Penalty for failure to comply with requisition.

6. Every owner or occupier of a factory or workshop who wilfully refuses or fails to perform his obligations under any such requisition of military supplies, and every person who wilfully counsels, procures, aids, abets, or incites any such owner or occupier so to refuse or fail to fulfil his obligations, or who wilfully prevents or obstructs the fulfilment of such obligations, shall be severally liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

On failure to comply with requisition Minister may take possession.

7. If the owner or occupier of a factory or workshop refuses or fails to fulfil his obligations under any such requisition the Minister of Defence may take possession of that factory or workshop, and may use the same as the agent of the owner or occupier for the purpose of manufacturing or producing the military supplies to which the requisition relates.

Penalty for obstruction.

8. Any person who wilfully obstructs the Minister of Defence or any servant of the Crown in the exercise of the right hereby conferred of taking possession of and using any factory or workshop shall on summary conviction be liable to the same punishment as if he had committed an offence against the regulations made under the principal Act.

Requisition to be a defence to actions for breach of contract.

9. If and so far as the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by any such requisition prevents the owner or occupier of any factory or workshop from fulfilling any contract made by him before the

making of the requisition, the owner or occupier shall be entitled to plead the requisition as a defence to any claim made against him for the breach of that contract.

Requisition not to affect contracts with the Crown.

10. No requisition under this Act shall have the effect of cancelling or altering any contract made between the Crown and the owner or occupier of the factory or workshop prior to the making of the requisition.

Cancellation of requisitions.

11. Any requisition under this Act may be at any time cancelled by the Minister of Defence, either by agreement with the owner or occupier, or on any ground on which it might have been cancelled had it been a contract between the Crown and the owner or occupier.

Section 4 of principal Act amended.

12. Section four of the principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the words "when the accused is an alien, or three months in any other case."

Validation of regulations.

13. All regulations heretofore made by the Governor in Council under the principal Act shall for all purposes whatever be deemed as from the making thereof to have been made with full power and authority and to be and to have been valid and of full effect, and the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of all persons in respect of all things done or suffered, whether before or after the passing of this Act, shall be determined accordingly.

Duration of Act.

14. *Repealed (see section 7 of Amendment Act, 1916).*

WAR REGULATIONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

ANALYSIS.

<p>Title.</p> <p>1. Short Title.</p> <p>2. Validation of regulations.</p> <p>3. Power to make further regulations.</p>	<p>4. Power to make regulations for cancellation of publicans' licenses in certain cases.</p> <p>5. Publication in <i>Gazette</i> to be notice to all persons concerned.</p> <p>6. Act extended to Cook Islands.</p> <p>7. Repeal. Duration of Act.</p>
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1916, No. 9.

Title.

AN ACT to amend the War Regulations Act, 1914.

[7th August, 1916.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

Validation of regulations.

2. All regulations heretofore made by the Governor in Council under the principal Act or its amendments shall for all purposes whatever be deemed, as from the making thereof, to have been made with full power and authority, and to be and to have been valid and of full effect; and the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of all persons in respect of all things done or suffered, whether before or after the passing of this Act, shall be determined accordingly.

Power to make further regulations.

3. (1.) In addition to, and without in any manner restricting, the powers conferred by the principal Act and its amendments, the Governor in Council may by regulations make—

- (a.) Such provisions as he thinks necessary for the suppression, restriction, or control of enemy trade:
- (b.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable with respect to enemy property:

- (c.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable for enabling an attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator, while out of New Zealand, to exercise and perform his powers, functions, and duties as such in New Zealand through the agency of the Public Trustee or any other attorney, delegate, or substitute, and for determining the rights and liabilities resulting from any such delegation of authority :
- (d.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable providing that any power of attorney or other authority heretofore or hereafter granted by a member of an Expeditionary Force raised under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, shall continue in force for all purposes, notwithstanding any notice of the death or any incapacity of the donor of such power of attorney or authority, until the donee of such power of attorney or authority shall receive express notice in writing signed by the donor of the revocation by the donor of such power or authority, or until probate of the will or administration of the estate of the donor shall have been granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand ; and if probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of the donor shall have been first granted by any other Court, then until such probate or letters of administration shall have been resealed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand :
- (e.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable empowering minors who may be members of any such Expeditionary Force to execute and grant valid powers of attorney and other authorities :
- (f.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable modifying or altering, in the case of powers of attorney granted by members of any such Expeditionary Force, all or any of the provisions of sections one hundred to one hundred and three of the Property Law Act, 1908 :
- (g.) Such provisions as he thinks advisable modifying or altering the provisions of section one hundred and nineteen of the Property Law Act, 1908, and of section one hundred and seventy-six of the Land Transfer Act, 1915 (relating to the verification of instruments executed out of New Zealand), in the case of instruments executed out of New Zealand by members of any such Expeditionary Force or by persons serving with any other portion of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces :
- (h.) Such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—
- (i.) For the prevention of the sale of intoxicating liquor by any person not being the holder of a license under the Licensing Act, 1908 ;

(ii.) For the prevention of the sale of intoxicating liquor by the holders of licenses under the last-mentioned Act otherwise than in conformity with the terms of such licenses ;

(iii.) For the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor to women ;

(iv.) For the suppression or regulation of the practice of treating, as hereinafter defined ;

(v.) For the suppression of prostitution, or for the prevention of venereal disease ; and

(vi.) For the maintenance of industries essential for the public welfare.

(2.) For the purposes of this Act the term " treating " includes the act of any person who, directly or indirectly,—

(a.) Pays, or undertakes or offers to pay ; or

(b.) Gives or lends, or offers or undertakes to give or lend, money with which to pay—

for any intoxicating liquor sold or to be sold on licensed premises within the meaning of the Licensing Act, 1908, for consumption on those premises by any person other than the person first mentioned, and also includes any other act that the Governor may by Order in Council declare to be treating.

(3.) All such regulations shall have the force of law as if enacted in this Act, anything to the contrary in any other Act notwithstanding, and all the provisions of the principal Act or its amendments with respect to regulations made by the Governor in Council shall extend and apply to regulations made under the authority of this section.

(4.) In addition to, and without in any manner restricting, the powers conferred by the principal Act or its amendments, regulations so made in relation to enemy trade or enemy property may confer upon the Supreme Court such civil jurisdiction as is thought necessary, and may regulate the procedure of the Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction, and may create, determine, and affect civil rights, obligations, and liabilities.

(5.) In this section—

(a.) " Enemy trade " means any trade, business, undertaking, or transaction which is carried on or entered into by or for the benefit of or under the control of persons or companies of enemy nationality, descent, origin, residence, connections, or associations (whether present or past), or which may be to the advantage of an enemy State or of the subjects or inhabitants thereof, whether during or after the present war :

(b.) " Enemy property " means property of any kind whatever which belongs or at any time since the commencement of the present war with Germany has belonged to any person or company of enemy nationality, descent, origin, residence,

connections, or associations (whether present or past), or to an enemy State, or in which any such person, company, or State has or at any such time has had any interest.

Power to make regulations for cancellation of publicans' licenses in certain cases.

4. (1.) In addition to the powers conferred by the last preceding section, the Governor in Council may from time to time by regulations make such provisions as he thinks advisable—

- (a.) Conferring authority on any Superintendent or Inspector of Police, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, to apply to the Licensing Committee of a licensing district for the cancellation of any publican's license issued under the Licensing Act, 1908, and in force within that district, and to call upon the holder of such license to appear before the Licensing Committee to show cause why his license should not be cancelled on any of the grounds following, namely :—
- (i.) That he has committed any breach of the Licensing Act, 1908, or of the regulations under the foregoing provisions of this Act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor, or that he has committed a breach of the conditions of his license ; or
 - (ii.) That he has permitted the licensed premises to be frequented by disorderly or disreputable persons ; or
 - (iii.) That he has failed to conduct the licensed premises in an orderly manner ; or
 - (iv.) That for any other reason he is not a fit and proper person to be the holder of such license :
- (b.) Conferring jurisdiction on the Licensing Committee of any district to hear and determine any application for the cancellation of a license pursuant to regulations under this section, and to cancel such license if, in its opinion, it is advisable so to do in the public interest :
- (c.) Conferring upon the Licensing Committee, or upon any other persons, such powers as may be necessary to compel a licensee whose license has been cancelled (whether under the Licensing Act, 1908, or under regulations pursuant to this Act) to vacate the licensed premises :
- (d.) Conferring upon the Chairman of the Licensing Committee authority to execute any transfer or assignment of a lease or other instrument of title, or to execute any other document that may be necessary for the purpose of enabling a new licensee to enter into possession of the licensed premises :
- (e.) Conferring upon the Licensing Committee such other powers, and making all such other provisions, as may be necessary for the effective carrying-out of any regulations that may be made under this section.

(2.) The powers that may be conferred on a Licensing Committee by regulations under this section shall not be exercised at any meeting of the Committee unless the Magistrate who is for the time being a member of the Committee is present thereat.

(3.) On the cancellation of a license pursuant to regulations under this section the Licensing Committee shall, with the approval of the owner of the licensed premises and of the Superintendent or Inspector of Police, grant a license in respect of such premises to some fit and proper person, to hold the same until the next succeeding quarterly meeting of the Committee; and at that meeting, or as soon as possible thereafter, the Committee shall consider and dispose of the applications (if any) for a new license in respect of the said premises, and shall not fail to grant a new license in respect thereof if any applicant therefor is approved for the purpose by the owner of the premises and the Superintendent or Inspector of Police.

Publication in *Gazette* to be notice to all persons concerned.

5. The publication in the *Gazette*, whether before or after the passing of this Act, of any Order in Council, Proclamation, regulation, notice, warrant, license, or other act of authority under the principal Act or any amendment thereof, including this Act, shall for all purposes be deemed to be notice thereof to all persons concerned, and in any prosecution under any such Act the liability of the accused shall be determined accordingly.

Act extended to Cook Islands.

6. (1.) The principal Act and all amendments thereof, including this Act, shall be in force in the Cook Islands.

(2.) Regulations made under those Acts, whether before or after the passing of this Act, shall not be in force in the Cook Islands except so far as expressly extended thereto.

Repeal.

7. (1.) Section five of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915, and section fourteen of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915 (No. 2), are hereby repealed.

Duration of Act.

(2.) The principal Act and all amendments thereof, including this Act, and all regulations heretofore made or hereafter to be made thereunder, shall, unless sooner repealed or revoked, remain in operation during the present war with Germany and for one year thereafter, or for such shorter period thereafter as the Governor may by Proclamation made after the end of that war determine, and on the expiration of such period shall be deemed to be repealed or revoked. In the application of the said Acts and regulations after the end of the war every State with which His Majesty is now at war shall be deemed to continue to be an enemy State at war with His Majesty so long as those Acts remain in force.

WAR LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

Contracts for military supplies may be cancelled.

41. (1.) Where any person has, either before or after the passing of this Act, entered into a contract for the supply to the Crown of any goods, wares, or merchandise required in connection with the present war, the Minister of Defence may, by notice in writing under his hand, cancel such contract if—

(a.) Any such goods, wares, or merchandise that may have been delivered under the contract (whether before or after the passing of this Act) are not in accordance with the terms of the contract; and

(b.) The contractor, by reason of his failure to supply such goods, wares, or merchandise in accordance with the terms of the contract, has (whether before or after the passing of this Act) wilfully committed a breach of such contract.

(2.) No person shall be entitled to recover from the Crown any moneys by way of damages or compensation by reason of the cancellation of any contract under this section.

(3.) The cancellation of a contract under this section shall not relieve the contractor from any liability for damages in respect of any breach of that contract prior to its cancellation.

WAR LEGISLATION ACT, 1917.

Permits to leave New Zealand.

Minister of Internal Affairs may require security to be given before issuing permit to any person to leave New Zealand.

26. Whereas by certain regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, provision is made for the issue of permits to leave New Zealand to persons desirous of leaving New Zealand for any place beyond the seas: And whereas, as a condition precedent to the issue of such permits, security by way of bond for the due return to New Zealand of the persons to whom such permits have been issued has in certain cases been required to be given: And whereas no legal authority has existed for the requirement of such security, and it is desirable to confer such authority and to validate all bonds heretofore given as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

(1.) All bonds executed before the passing of this Act and given, or purporting to be given, as security for the return to New Zealand of any person to whom a permit to leave New Zealand has been issued as aforesaid are hereby declared to be, and at all times heretofore to have been, of full effect and virtue according to the tenor thereof as if the same had been executed and given pursuant to statutory authority or requirement in that behalf.

(2.) Before the issue of any permit to leave New Zealand under the regulations hereinbefore referred to the Minister of Internal Affairs may require such security as he thinks fit by way of bond or otherwise to be given for the due return to New Zealand of the person to whom such permit is proposed to be issued.

* * * * *

War Regulations.

Validation of War Regulations.

34. All regulations heretofore made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, shall for all purposes whatever be deemed, as from the making thereof, to have been made with full power and authority, and to be and to have been valid and of full effect; and the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of all persons in respect of all things done or suffered, whether before or after the passing of this Act, shall be determined accordingly.

Power to make further regulations.

35. (1.) In addition to, and without in any manner restricting, the powers conferred by the last-mentioned Act and its amendments, the

Governor-General in Council may, by regulations under that Act, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (a.) For prohibiting or restricting the use of labour or capital in or in connection with or for the purposes of any industry, undertaking, or purpose that may be deemed by the Governor-General to be not essential or to be only partially essential for the public welfare :
- (b.) For prohibiting or restricting the registration in New Zealand of companies proposing to carry on business in New Zealand, and for prohibiting or restricting the issue of shares or debentures by any company registered in New Zealand :
- (c.) For prohibiting the commencement of business in New Zealand by any foreign company, or for imposing such restrictions and conditions as may be deemed advisable on any such company proposing to commence business in New Zealand, or on any foreign company carrying on business in New Zealand :
- (d.) For regulating and controlling the delivery of goods in cities or boroughs with a view to effecting a saving of labour :
- (e.) For regulating, controlling, and enforcing the labour of alien enemies :
- (f.) For requiring any person or persons, whether aliens or not, who are not employed or engaged in some industry, undertaking, or occupation deemed to be essential or partially essential for the public welfare to become so employed or engaged, or to take reasonable steps to become so employed or engaged, or to show cause before a Stipendiary Magistrate why they should not be required to become so employed or engaged :
- (g.) For the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry, business, or undertaking that may be regarded by the Governor-General as essential for or affecting the public welfare :
- (h.) For authorizing the employment, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, of women or girls in any capacity in any industry or occupation in lieu of men, notwithstanding anything in any Act to the contrary, if, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, such employment of women or girls in lieu of men will not be a source of danger to the safety of any person or persons.

(2.) Regulations made under this section for the purposes mentioned in paragraph (d) hereof may confer powers on the Council of any city or borough, or generally on all such Councils, to make by-laws regulating and controlling the delivery of goods within the city or borough. Every person who commits a breach of any such by-law may be proceeded against as for the breach of a by-law made under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1908.

FINANCE ACT, 1918.

Additional power to make War Regulations with respect to national service.

25. (1.) In addition to and without in any manner restricting the powers conferred by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, the Governor-General in Council may, by regulations under that Act, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for any of the following purposes:—

- (a.) Procuring, exacting, enforcing, controlling, and regulating national service, as hereinafter defined, in New Zealand during the present war:
- (b.) Prohibiting or restricting any service, employment, occupation, business, work, or industry:
- (c.) Regulating the remuneration of national service, subject, however, to the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and of any awards or industrial agreements in force for the time being under that Act.

(2.) The expression "national service" means all service, employment, occupation, business, work, or industry (whether under the Crown or under any other employer or independent of any employer) which is deemed by the Governor-General in Council or by any authority appointed in that behalf under any such regulations to be essential to the public welfare, and includes not merely personal service but also the use of any factory, workshop, business premises, machinery, plant, or appliances for any purpose deemed as aforesaid to be essential to the public welfare, but does not include military service as a member of an Expeditionary Force under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915.

(3.) All regulations made by the Governor-General in Council and purporting to be made in pursuance of this section of this Act shall have the like authority and validity as if they had been enacted in this Act.

(4.) All regulations under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof if Parliament is then in session, and if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

(5.) If the House of Representatives by resolution declares that it does not assent to such regulations or to any such regulation, such regulations or regulation shall cease to have any force or effect as from the date of the passing of such resolution, or as from such later date as may be specified in the resolution.

WAR LEGISLATION AND STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1918.

Duration and Termination of War defined.

References in Acts to the duration of the war or the termination of the war explained.

24. (1.) Wherever in any Act passed since the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the war, or the duration of the war, or the termination of the war, is referred to, or any equivalent expression is used, every such reference or expression shall be interpreted by the following rules:—

(a.) The war is the war with Germany :

(b.) The war shall be deemed to be existent until a date to be named as the date of the termination of the war in a Proclamation by the Governor-General published in the *Gazette* :

(c.) The date to be named in such Proclamation as the date of the termination of the war shall be the date of such termination for the purpose of every such Act, and the war shall for such purpose be deemed to continue and to be existent until such date.

(2.) The judicial cognizance by the Courts required by any Act of the existence of or termination of a state of war shall be governed by this section.

* * * * *

Further Protection of Soldiers.

Additional provisions for protection of soldiers and discharged soldiers from judicial process.

26. (1.) In addition to and without in any manner restricting the powers conferred by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, the Governor-General in Council may, by regulations under that Act, make such provisions as he deems just and necessary for the protection of soldiers or discharged soldiers from the execution of civil judgments or process, proceedings in bankruptcy, forfeitures, the exercise of rights of distress or re-entry, the exercise of rights of sale or entry into possession in pursuance of any mortgage or other security, or the enforcement in any other manner of the civil obligations or liabilities of soldiers or discharged soldiers.

(2.) In this section "soldier" means a member of an Expeditionary Force under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, and

“discharged soldier” means a person who has in any manner ceased to be a member of an Expeditionary Force after military service as such beyond the seas.

* * * * *

War Regulations.

Section 2 of War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915 (No. 2), (relative to the requisition of military supplies) extended.

29. Section two of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915 (No. 2), is hereby amended by adding thereto, after the words “the present war,” the words “or for the purposes of an Expeditionary Force, whether during or after the present war.”

Validation of war regulations.

30. All regulations heretofore made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, shall for all purposes whatever be deemed, as from the making thereof, to have been made with full power and authority, and to be and to have been valid and of full effect; and the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of all persons in respect of all things done or suffered, whether before or after the passing of this Act, shall be determined accordingly.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th November, 1914.]

REGULATIONS UNDER THE WAR REGULATIONS ACT, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this tenth day of
November, 1914.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the War Regulations Act, 1914, the Governor in Council may, for the purpose of better securing the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, and the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war, make regulations as to the powers and duties of the members of the Defence Forces, or of the Police Force, or of other persons acting on His Majesty's behalf: And whereas by the said Act the Governor in Council may also make regulations prohibiting any acts which, in his opinion, are injurious to the public safety, the defence of New Zealand, or the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following regulations; and do, with the like advice and consent, declare that the said regulations shall come into force on the publication thereof in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations, unless a different intention appears,—

[“ Alien enemy ” means for the purposes of the War Regulations (except in clause 26 of the War Regulations of the 10th November, 1914) every person who is or has at any time been a subject of any State with which His Majesty is now at war, notwithstanding the fact that such person may be also by birth, naturalization, or otherwise a British subject, or may have in any manner ceased to be a subject of any such State, and also includes the wife of an alien enemy. (See clause 3 of the 19th July, 1915; clause 7 of the 22nd February, 1916; clause 12 of the 2nd May, 1916; and clause 24 of the 24th July, 1916 Pages 33, 44, 57, 63.)]

“Defended harbour” means any port or harbour defended by any fort or battery :

“Military authority” means any military officer appointed by the Minister of Defence, by warrant signed by him and gazetted, as a military authority for the purpose of these regulations, whether generally or in respect of any particular place or part of New Zealand :

“Military officer” means a commissioned officer of the Defence Forces under the Defence Act, 1909, and includes any person who in fact holds office, whether permanently or temporarily, as such a commissioned officer, notwithstanding any irregularity or invalidity in his appointment or in the tenure of his office :

[“Naval authority” means any officer of His Majesty’s Naval Forces, whether of the United Kingdom or of New Zealand, appointed by the Minister of Defence, by warrant signed by him and gazetted, as a naval authority for the purpose of the regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments. (*See clause 2 of War Regulations of 3rd September, 1917. Page 119.*) :]

“Night” means any time after sunset and before sunrise :

“Officer” means a military officer or a constable :

[“Person” includes a body corporate so far as the War Regulations are capable of application to bodies corporate. (*See clause 30 of War Regulations of 3rd April, 1916. Page 52.*) :]

“Prisoner of war” means any person detained under the authority of these regulations, and any alien enemy detained whether under these regulations or otherwise.

2. An officer or any person authorized for that purpose by a military authority may arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected of having committed or of being about to commit any breach of these regulations, or of having acted or being about to act in a manner injurious to the public safety or the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war.

3. Any person so arrested (other than an alien enemy) shall be forthwith brought before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to be dealt with in due course of law in respect of any offence of which he may be accused.

4. Any alien enemy so arrested may be brought before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to be dealt with in due course of law as aforesaid, or may be detained in such place and manner as a military authority directs and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence.

5. By the orders or with the authority of a military authority any alien enemy may be arrested by an officer or any other person and detained in such place and manner as the military authority

thinks fit, and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence.

6. If a military authority has reason to suspect that any house, building, land, ship, or other premises are being used for any purpose or in any manner injurious to the public safety or the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war, or contrary to these regulations, or that there is in any house, building, land, ship, or other premises any document, instrument, or other thing whatsoever which may be evidence of any such purpose, or which has been or is about to be used for any such purpose, the military authority, or any officer or other person authorized by him, may enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, ship, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize any such document, instrument, or other thing as aforesaid which may be found therein. [*Detention of things seized. Clauses 5 and 6 of War Regulations of 22nd February, 1916. Page 44.*]

7. If any ship or boat approaches, enters, leaves, or passes inwards or outwards through any defended harbour, or is reasonably suspected of being about to do so, in disregard of any rules established for that harbour by a military authority and published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, or in disregard of any warning received from any fort or battery by which the harbour is defended, any officer or other person stationed or lawfully being in the fort or battery may fire upon that ship or boat. At night any ship or boat the identity of which is unknown, and which approaches, enters, leaves, or passes inwards or outwards through any defended harbour, may be so fired at without warning.

8. For the purpose of securing the public safety in respect of the present war a military authority may station an armed guard at any building, ship, or place whatsoever, whether public or private. Such guard may fire upon or otherwise attack any person who by day or night, in disregard of a warning received from the guard, approaches, enters, or leaves, or attempts to approach, enter, or leave, the building, ship, or place so guarded. All members of the Defence Forces stationed at any fort, battery, ship, or camp shall be deemed for the purposes of these regulations to be an armed guard there stationed by a military authority.

9. The Attorney-General may lay before the Governor an information charging an alien enemy with having done, or attempted or conspired to do, or with having incited any other person to do, any act with intent to assist His Majesty's enemies or to interfere with the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war, and the Governor may thereupon appoint any three or more military officers as a Court-martial with power to try such alien enemy on the said charge, and on conviction he shall be liable to suffer death. The procedure on any such trial shall

be such as may be prescribed by rules made in that behalf by the Minister of Defence; and in default of any such rules, and so far as they do not extend, the procedure shall be such as appears to the Court to be most consistent with natural justice.

10. No person shall assist or connive at the escape of any prisoner of war, or knowingly harbour or assist any prisoner of war who has escaped.

11. No person shall obstruct, interfere with, or mislead any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of a military authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his powers or duties under these regulations.

12. No person having in his possession any information which may be of use to an officer in the execution of his powers or duties under these regulations shall withhold such information from the officer when reasonably required by him to give the same.

13. No person shall trespass on any building or ship in the possession or use of the Crown, or on any land appurtenant to any such building, or on any fort, battery, camp, or other place used by the Crown for any military or naval purposes, or on any land or building used for telegraphic purposes (whether in the possession or use of the Crown or not), or on any land or building in the possession of a Harbour Board, or on any railway.

14. *Revoked, and fresh regulation substituted by Order in Council made on 22nd February, 1915. Page 32.*

15. No person shall harbour any person whom he knows or has reasonable grounds for supposing to have acted in contravention of these regulations.

16. No person shall, save in pursuance of a license issued under the Post and Telegraph Act, 1908, or with the permission in writing of a military authority, have in his possession any instrument or apparatus capable of or constructed or adapted for receiving or transmitting messages by wireless telegraphy, or any portion of any such instrument or apparatus, or any materials, instrument, or apparatus intended by him to be used or adapted for such a purpose.

17. No person having the possession, control, or use of any apparatus for the transmission or reception of messages by wireless telegraphy shall use the same or permit the same to be used in any manner contrary to instructions received from a military authority, or contrary to the terms of any license or regulations by which the equipment or use of such apparatus is authorized or regulated.

18. No master or officer of a ship, or person in charge of or having the control of any boat, shall cause or permit such ship or boat to enter or leave a defended harbour, or proceed inwards or outwards through a defended harbour, in disregard of any rules made in that

behalf by a military authority and published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, or in disregard of any warning received from any fort or battery by which the harbour is defended, or from any ship or boat stationed in or about such harbour by a military authority.

19. *Revoked, and fresh regulation substituted by Order in Council made on 22nd February, 1915. Page 32.*

20. No person other than a military or naval officer in the execution of his duty shall publish or communicate, or permit to be published or communicated, any information relative to any military or naval matters as to which secrecy is enjoined by the Minister of Defence by notice published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

21. No person shall, except through the Post Office, communicate with any prisoner of war without the permission of a military authority.

22. No person shall by day or night show any light, or do any other act whatever, which is intended as or may reasonably be suspected to be a signal to or a communication with the enemy or any prisoner of war.

23. No person without lawful authority shall injure 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, obstruct, or in any manner whatever interfere with the sending, conveyance, or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise.

24. When an armed guard has been stationed in pursuance of these regulations at any building, ship, or place, no person shall, in disregard of a warning received from the guard, approach, enter, or leave the building, ship, or place so guarded.

25. No person shall act as an intermediary in communications through the Post Office between alien enemies or between an alien enemy and any other person.

26. Nothing in these regulations shall be so construed or shall so operate as to confer any rights upon an alien enemy or in any manner to take away or restrict the absolute right of His Majesty to do with all such persons according to his good pleasure.

27. The powers conferred by these regulations are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of the Defence Forces, or the Police Force, and all other persons to take such measures as may be necessary for securing the public safety, or the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence otherwise than in pursuance of these regulations.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 17th December, 1914.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 17th December, 1914.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, by Order in Council of the 10th day of November, 1914, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the same day.

* 2. If the Postmaster-General has at any time reasonable ground to suppose that any person, firm, or company in New Zealand or elsewhere is engaged in any business, undertaking, correspondence, or communications of a nature injurious to the public safety or the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war, the Postmaster-General may, by notice under his hand in the *Gazette*, order that no postal packet or telegram addressed to or intended for that person, firm, or company shall be forwarded or delivered by the Post Office or transmitted by telegraph.

3. Until such order is in like manner revoked no such postal packet or telegram shall be forwarded, delivered, or transmitted, nor shall any money-order be issued in favour of or paid to such person, firm, or company.

4. While any such order remains in force all postal packets and telegraphic messages received by the Post Office or Telegraph Office for transmission to such person, firm, or company shall be delivered by the Postmaster-General to a military authority.

5. While any such order remains in force no person shall communicate or attempt to communicate by post or telegraph, and whether directly or indirectly through any other person, firm, or company in New Zealand or elsewhere, with the person, firm, or company to whom or to which the order relates, and no person shall act as an intermediary or be otherwise knowingly concerned in any such communication or attempted communication.

6. While any such order remains in force no person shall remit or attempt to remit from New Zealand, whether directly or indirectly, any money to or for the benefit of or on behalf of the person, firm, or company to whom or to which the order relates, or be in any manner knowingly concerned in any such remission or attempted remission.

7. While any such order remains in force no person shall make or offer to make any contract with the person, firm, or company to whom or to which the order relates, or be in any manner knowingly concerned in the making or offering of any such contract.

8. (1.) An alien enemy shall not after the 22nd day of December, 1914, for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was originally known at the date of the commencement of the present war with Germany.

(2.) Where an alien enemy carries on or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on or purports or continues to carry on, any trade or business under any name other than that under which the trade or business was carried on at the date of the commencement of the present war with Germany, he shall for the purposes of this regulation be deemed to be using or purporting or continuing to use a name other than that by which he was originally known at the date of the commencement of the present war with Germany.

(3.) Nothing in this regulation shall affect the right of a woman who, after the commencement of the present war with Germany, has married an alien enemy to use the name which she has acquired on her marriage.

(4.) The Minister of Internal Affairs may, if it appears desirable in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this regulation.

9. (1.) No person shall communicate or attempt to communicate, whether by letter, telegram, or in any other manner whatever, and whether directly or indirectly through any intermediary in New Zealand or elsewhere, with any person, firm, or company being or carrying on business in the territory of any State at war with His Majesty.

(2.) No person shall in any manner act as an intermediary in any such communication or attempted communication, or be in any manner knowingly concerned therein.

(3.) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to enemy territory in the military occupation of His Majesty's Forces.

(4.) The Minister of Internal Affairs may, if it appears desirable in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this regulation.

10. (1.) No person shall do any act with intent to evade, obstruct, or interfere with the effective censorship of telegrams, letters, or other postal packets, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere.

(2.) No person shall, otherwise than through the Post Office, send or cause to be sent out of New Zealand, or bring or cause to be brought into New Zealand, any letter or other written communication of such a nature that in the ordinary course of correspondence or business it would be transmitted from or into New Zealand through the Post Office.

11. (1.) An officer or any person authorized for that purpose by a military authority may arrest, without warrant, any person found in New Zealand who is reasonably suspected of having committed

in enemy territory in the military occupation of His Majesty's Forces an offence against any rules or orders there established by the military Government thereof, or of having there acted in a manner injurious to the public safety or to the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war.

(2.) Unless the person so arrested is an alien enemy he shall, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence, be sent in custody at the first suitable opportunity to the territory aforesaid, and shall be there delivered to the military Government thereof.

(3.) If the person so arrested is an alien enemy, he shall be either dealt with as hereinbefore provided or shall be detained in New Zealand in such place and manner as a military authority directs, and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence.

12. Any person who has been sentenced to any term of imprisonment by any Court or judicial authority constituted in enemy territory in the military occupation of His Majesty's Forces may, if found in New Zealand, be arrested and detained by order of a military authority in such place and manner as that military authority thinks fit, and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence, but not for any longer period than the unexpired term of his sentence of imprisonment. For the purpose of this regulation such term shall be deemed to have commenced on the day on which the sentence of imprisonment was pronounced.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th January, 1915.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 26th January, 1915.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the regulations made by Order in Council under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 10th day of November, 1914, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the same day.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination.

2. No goods shall be exported from New Zealand, or shipped for export from New Zealand, to any place other than British territory until a statutory Declaration of Ultimate Destination has been made in respect thereof in accordance with these regulations.

3. Such Declaration of Ultimate Destination shall be in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto or to the like effect, and shall be made by the actual exporter, or by some responsible representative

of the actual exporter having personal knowledge of the inquiries made and of the facts stated in the declaration. Carrying and Customs agents are not competent to make such declarations.

4. Collectors and other officers of Customs shall not permit any goods to be laden on board any exporting ship until the requisite Declaration of Ultimate Destination has been duly made and delivered to the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment, or if such officer has any reason to believe or suspect that the declaration made in respect thereof is untrue.

5. The master of a ship shall not permit to be laden in that ship any goods in respect of which a Declaration of Ultimate Destination is required under these regulations until and unless a permit for the lading thereof has been issued by a Collector of Customs.

6. Collectors of Customs shall withhold the clearance of any ship so long as there are on board thereof any goods as to which the requisite Declaration of Ultimate Destination has not been made or is believed or suspected to be untrue.

7. The term "Collector of Customs" as used in these regulations has the same meaning as in the Customs Act, 1913.

8. The foregoing regulations shall not apply to goods already shipped on an exporting ship before the coming into operation of these regulations.

9. The Minister of Customs may from time to time, by notice in the *New Zealand Gazette*, grant such exemptions from the requirements of the foregoing regulations as appear to him to be necessary or expedient, and may at any time in like manner withdraw any such exemption.

10. Territory in the military occupation of His Majesty shall be deemed to be British territory within the meaning of these regulations.

Certificates of Origin.

11 to 15. *Revoked by clause 12 (1) of 13th October, 1916. Page 81.*

16. The decision of the Comptroller of Customs as to the country from which any goods have been imported into New Zealand, or as to the place of destination of any goods exported or to be exported from New Zealand, shall for the purpose of these regulations be final and conclusive.

17. All declarations under these regulations shall be exempt from stamp duty.

18. *Revoked by clause 12 (1) of 13th October, 1916. Page 81.*

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form of Declaration of Ultimate Destination.

I, _____, do solemnly and sincerely declare—

1. That I am the exporter [or a responsible representative of the exporter] of the goods particulars of which are set out in the schedule below, to be exported on board _____ to _____ and consigned to _____ of _____.

2. I have made all necessary inquiries to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the said goods.

3. To the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in or for transit to or through any State at present at war with His Majesty.

[4. The said goods are being exported for ultimate delivery to [*Here set out the name and address of the real purchaser or other person for whom the goods are intended by the exporter.*] (*Added by clause 22 of 3rd April, 1916. Page 50.*)]

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908.

SCHEDULE.

Number and Description of Cases, &c.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

Declared at this day of , 1915, before me—

.....
Justice of the Peace [*or Solicitor, or Notary Public.*]

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Revoked by clause 12(1) of 13th October, 1916. Page 81.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE.

Exported Goods exempted from Requirement of Declaration of Ultimate Destination.

WHEREAS by regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914 on the 26th day of January, 1915, it is provided that Declarations of Ultimate Destination are required in respect of goods exported from New Zealand to any place other than British territory, except so far as exemption from this requirement may be allowed by the Minister of Customs :

Now, therefore, I, William Herbert Herries, acting in the place of the Minister of Customs for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby notify that Declarations of Ultimate Destination under the said regulations are not required in respect of goods exported to the French territory of Tahiti.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1915.

W. H. HERRIES,
Acting in the place of the Minister of Customs.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 18th February, 1915.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 16th February, 1915.

REGULATIONS.

1. No person shall sell any intoxicating liquor to any member of the Defence Forces, or to any member of the Expeditionary Forces, when in uniform, for consumption elsewhere than on the premises where it is sold.

2. No person shall give or supply or act as agent for the purchase of any intoxicating liquor for any member of the Defence Forces, when in uniform, for consumption elsewhere than on the premises where it is given, supplied, or purchased.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 25th February, 1915.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 22nd February, 1915, revoking Regulations 14 and 19 of 10th November, 1914.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, by Order in Council dated the 10th day of November, 1914, and gazetted on the same day.

2. No person shall publish or communicate, or permit to be published or communicated, any information with respect to—

- (i.) Forecasts or plans of future naval and military operations;
- (ii.) The organization, strength, movements, armaments, condition, disposition, or distribution of the naval or military Forces of His Majesty or of His Majesty's Allies;
- (iii.) The condition of the warships of His Majesty or of His Majesty's Allies, or the transport, supply, or other services;

(iv.) The situation, armaments, or state of defensive works, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere in the British dominions, or in territory belonging to His Majesty's Allies;

[(v.) The armament of any merchant ship. (*Added by clause 10 of 22nd February, 1916. Page 45.*)]

unless—

(a.) The information is received by cable passed by the appointed Censors over British cables; or

(b.) The information has already appeared in newspapers received by mail in New Zealand from some other portion of the British dominions; or

(c.) The information has been passed for publication by the Chief of the General Staff, New Zealand Military Forces, Wellington.

3. *Revoked by clause 4 (3) of 19th July, 1915. Page 34.*

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 19th July, 1915.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 19th July, 1915.

REGULATIONS.

1. ALL regulations heretofore made or hereafter to be made under the War Regulations Act, 1914 (including these present regulations), are herein referred to and may hereafter be referred to as the War Regulations.

2. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

3. (1.) For the purposes of the War Regulations (except clause 26 of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914) every person shall be deemed to be an alien enemy who is or has at any time been a subject of any State with which His Majesty is now at war, notwithstanding the fact that such person may be also by birth, naturalization, or otherwise a British subject, or may have in any manner ceased to be a subject of any such State. (*Definition of "alien enemy" extended by clause 7 of 22nd February, 1916; clause 12 of 2nd May, 1916; and clause 24 of 24th July, 1916. Pages 44, 57, 63.*)

(2.) The definition of alien enemy in clause 1 of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914, is hereby repealed.

4. (1.) No person shall publish, or cause or permit to be published, any statement or matter likely to interfere with the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of His Majesty's Forces, whether by sea or land, or with the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty or his Allies in the present war, or likely to be injurious to the public safety in the present war, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign Powers, or any false reports relative to the present war and likely to cause alarm, or any statement or matter which in any manner indicates disloyalty or disaffection in respect to the present war.

(2.) In this regulation the term "publish" means to make known either to individuals or to the public at large, and the term "His Majesty's Forces" includes the New Zealand and all other military or naval Forces raised by the Government of any British possession.

(3.) Clause 3 of the War Regulations made on the 22nd day of February, 1915, is hereby revoked.

5. A Collector of Customs may, on the receipt of a warrant or telegraphic instructions from a military authority in that behalf, refuse the clearance of any ship.

6. If any goods the exportation of which is subject to any prohibition or restriction are shipped as stores on board any ship, a Collector of Customs may refuse the clearance of that ship so long as such goods remain on board, unless he is satisfied that the goods have been laden in good faith as stores and not for exportation contrary to any such prohibition or restriction.

7. (1.) No person shall commit any breach of a contract to serve His Majesty in any capacity on board a transport.

(2.) No person shall incite or attempt to incite any other person to break any such contract or to refuse to enter into any such contract.

(3.) In this regulation the term "transport" means any ship belonging to or in the possession of or chartered by or on behalf of His Majesty for any purpose in connection with the present war.

8. (1.) No alien enemy shall, without the consent in writing of the Minister of Defence, leave or attempt to leave, or do any act with intent to leave, New Zealand.

(2.) No owner, charterer, or master of a ship shall knowingly receive on board that ship for carriage from New Zealand any person whom he knows or has ground for suspecting to be an alien enemy, unless that person has the written permission of the Minister of Defence to leave New Zealand.

(3.) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any alien enemy who has arrived in New Zealand as a member of the crew of any

ship and who leaves New Zealand as a member of the crew of the same ship.

9. All powers of arrest and detention of alien enemies conferred upon military authorities or other persons by the War Regulations may be exercised against all persons reasonably suspected of being alien enemies.

10. No sentence passed by a Court-martial under the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914, shall have effect until confirmed by the Governor, and the Governor may in confirming any such sentence commute it to a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour for such term as he thinks fit.

11. No British subject shall be tried by Court-martial under the War Regulations.

12. Any person authorized in that behalf by a military authority may, with all necessary assistants, enter into and search any ship and all cargo, stores, or goods therein, and may for that purpose open all packages and receptacles, or remove the same for opening and examination elsewhere.

13. Any Postmaster or other officer of the Post Office may detain any postal packet having attached thereto or appearing thereon any seal, stamp, mark, or other device which purports, appears, or is believed by such officer to have been issued, made, or used in New Zealand for the purpose of or in connection with any scheme (whether established in New Zealand or elsewhere) for the raising of moneys for any purpose relative to the present war.

14. For all the purposes of the War Regulations territory in the military occupation of any State at war with His Majesty shall be deemed to be the territory of that State.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 9th August, 1915.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1915.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. If the Attorney-General is satisfied, in respect of any company, firm, or person carrying on business in New Zealand, that any alien enemy, whether resident in New Zealand or elsewhere, is interested

in that business, and that the company, firm, or person is carrying on business under any name, description, or representation calculated to mislead the public as to the persons interested in that business, or as to the nature of that business, or as to the relationship between that company, firm, or person and alien enemies, the Attorney-General may by notice in the *Gazette* prohibit that company, firm, or person from continuing to carry on business in New Zealand under the said name, description, or representation after a date to be specified in the notice.

3. After the date specified in such notice the company, firm, or person therein referred to shall not carry on business in New Zealand under the name, description, or representation so specified in the notice, or under any other name, description, or representation which is a colourable imitation thereof or is otherwise equivalent thereto; and no person shall act as the agent or servant of that company, firm, or person, or as a partner in that firm, in respect of the carrying-on of business in manner aforesaid.

4. Acts done merely for the purpose of winding up or discontinuing the business of the company, firm, or person shall not be deemed to be the carrying-on of business within the meaning of the foregoing regulations.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th September, 1915.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 20th September, 1915.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. By the order of a military authority any alien who is reasonably suspected by that military authority of being disaffected and dangerous may be arrested by an officer or any other person and detained in such place and manner as the military authority thinks fit, and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence. (*See also clause 6 of 5th February, 1917. Page 92.*)

3. No person shall by words, writing, or otherwise incite, encourage, advise, or advocate violence, lawlessness, or disorder, or express any seditious intention.

4. No person shall print, publish, sell, distribute, have in his possession for sale or distribution, or bring or cause to be brought or sent into New Zealand any document which incites, encourages, advises, or advocates violence, lawlessness, or disorder, or expresses any seditious intention.

5. (a.) No person shall, whether as principal or agent, sell, transfer, or supply to or procure for any other person any firearm or ammunition [or explosive] save in pursuance of a permit issued under this regulation. (*As amended 2nd April, 1918. Page 141.*)

(b.) No person shall, whether as principal or agent, purchase or otherwise procure any firearm or ammunition [or explosive] save in pursuance of a permit issued under this regulation.

(c.) Every such permit shall be signed and issued by a Superintendent or Inspector of Police [or sergeant of police, *clause 3 of 29th November, 1915*, or constable in charge of a country station, *clause 27 of 24th July, 1916*], and shall specify the nature, number, or amount of the firearms or ammunition [or explosive] so authorized to be sold, purchased, transferred, supplied, or procured, and the names, residences, and occupations of the parties to the transaction so authorized, and shall be dated as of the day of the signature thereof.

(d.) Every such permit shall remain in force for six days after the day of the date thereof, and shall then become void.

6. (a.) No person shall bring or cause to be brought or sent into New Zealand any firearm or ammunition [or explosive] save in pursuance of a permit issued in that behalf under this regulation by a Superintendent or Inspector of Police. (*As amended 2nd April, 1918. Page 141.*)

(b.) Any such permit may be at any time revoked by a Superintendent or Inspector of Police.

7. (a.) The Minister of Defence may from time to time, by a notice signed by him and published in the *Gazette*, declare that any area specified in that notice is an area in which the possession of firearms or ammunition [or explosives] without a permit is prohibited, and may, by a similar notice published in the *Gazette*, cancel any such notice with respect to the whole or any part or parts of the area so specified. (*As amended 2nd April, 1918. Page 142.*)

(b.) Any area so specified shall, while and so far as the notice specifying the same remains in force, be deemed to be a prescribed area within the meaning and for the purposes of this regulation.

(c.) No person resident or being in any prescribed area shall, save in pursuance of a permit issued to him by a Superintendent or Inspector of Police, have in his possession or custody in that area any firearm or ammunition [or explosive] at any time later than two clear days after the date of the gazetting of the notice by which such area has been prescribed.

(d.) No person shall bring or send, or cause to be brought or sent, into a prescribed area any firearm or ammunition [or ex-

plusive] save in pursuance of a permit issued to him by a Superintendent or Inspector of Police.

(e.) Any such permit as is referred to in this regulation may be at any time revoked by any Superintendent or Inspector of Police by notice in writing delivered to or otherwise brought to the knowledge of the person to whom it was issued.

8. No person shall carry a firearm or other dangerous weapon except for some lawful, proper, and sufficient purpose, and the burden of proving the existence of such purpose shall lie upon the accused.

9. No person shall by the discharge of firearms or in any other manner whatever endanger the safety of any member of the Police Force or of the Defence Forces, or of any person acting in aid of the Police Force or of the Defence Forces.

10. No person without the written permission of a Superintendent or Inspector of Police shall on or in the vicinity of any railway, dock, wharf, harbour, or ship have in his possession or custody any explosive substance or highly inflammable liquid in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of his business or occupation.

11. Any constable may search any person for any firearms, ammunition, explosives, or dangerous weapons which may be carried by him, and may detain him for the purposes of such search.

12. In these regulations the terms "firearms" and "ammunition" shall not include—

- (a.) Shot-guns of a kind ordinarily used in New Zealand for sporting purposes;
- (b.) Ammunition of a kind ordinarily used for such shot-guns;
- (c.) Firearms or ammunition belonging to or supplied by any Department of the Executive Government, and lawfully in the possession or custody of any member of the Defence Forces or of the Police Force or any other person.

[In these regulations the word "explosive" shall, without restricting the generality of its meaning, include all detonating substances or appliances, and all articles, appliances, and substances of which an explosive forms part; but does not include—

- (a.) "Ammunition" within the meaning of the said War Regulations;
- (b.) Cartridges for shot-guns of a kind ordinarily used in New Zealand for sporting purposes;
- (c.) Explosives belonging to or supplied by any Department of the Executive Government, and lawfully in the possession or custody of any member of the Defence Forces or the Police Force, or of any other person;
- (d.) Fireworks, as defined in Class 7 of the regulations under the Explosive and Dangerous Goods Act, 1908, dated the 27th day of July, 1914. (*See clause 3 of 2nd April, 1918. Page 142.*)]

13. (a.) The Minister of Defence may, by a notice signed by him and published in the *Gazette*, declare that any highway adjoining or intersecting any camp of military training or exercise is closed for traffic except with the consent of the military authorities.*

(b.) So long as any such notice remains unrevoked the highway to which it relates shall for the purposes of the War Regulations be deemed to be no longer a highway, but to be part of the camp which it so adjoins or intersects.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th October, 1915.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 11th October, 1915.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. (a.) The Attorney-General may by notice gazetted prohibit the sale of any book or other publication the sale of which he deems injurious to the public interest in respect of the present war, and so long as any such notice remains unrevoked the book or publication to which it relates shall be a prohibited publication within the meaning of this regulation. (*As amended 18th June, 1918. Page 150.*)

(b.) If any such notice relates to a periodical publication each issue of that publication shall be a prohibited publication within the meaning of this regulation.

(c.) No person shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale, or procure or attempt to procure possession of, a prohibited publication.

(d.) *Revoked by clause 14 of 23rd July, 1918. Page 162.*

(e.) No person shall print a prohibited publication.

(f.) No person shall deliver a prohibited publication to any other person, or have in his possession a prohibited publication for the purpose of such delivery.

(g.) No act done in good faith by an officer of police or other servant of the Crown in the execution of his office shall constitute an offence against this regulation.

(h.) Every abridgment or extract from or abstract of a prohibited publication shall be itself a prohibited publication.

(i.) Every periodical publication which is published in succession to or in substitution for a prohibited periodical publication, and

* Highway adjoining Trentham Camp closed (see *Gazette* of 7th October, 1915, p. 3462). Highway at Featherston Camp closed (see *Gazette* of 13th April, 1916, p. 1053).

which has the same proprietor, publisher, editor, or printer, shall be itself a prohibited publication. (*Added by clause 14 of 23rd July, 1918. Page 162.*)

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTE.—The Minister of Defence and Attorney-General have prohibited the sale of any of the following books or publications:—

Gazette, 29th November, 1915.

Jane's "Fighting Ships."

Jane's "The World's Warships."

Jane's "Warships at a Glance."

Jane's "Naval Recognition Book" (British Ships).

(All published by Sampson, Low, Marston, and Co., Limited.)

"Fleets of the World" (published by Eveleigh Nash).

"The Naval Pocketbook" (published by Thacker and Co.).

Gazette, 9th March, 1916.

The International Socialist Review.

The Fatherland.

Issues and Events.

Newspapers or other periodicals printed wholly or partly in the German language, and published or purporting to be published in the United States of America.

Gazette, 4th December, 1917.

Direct Action.

Solidarity.

All other printed matter published or printed, or purporting to be published or printed, by or on behalf of the society known as "The Industrial Workers of the World."

Gazette, 4th July, 1918.

Black Prophet.

Green Ray.

Gazette, 25th July, 1918.

Gold for Iron.

Gazette, 6th June, 1919.

Novi Svijet (New World).

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette, 15th November, 1915.*]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 15th November, 1915.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914

2. No person over the age of *fifteen* years shall leave New Zealand for any place beyond the seas save in pursuance of a written permit issued to him by the Minister or Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs and still in force. (See clause 4 of 29th November, 1915, and clause 1 of 21st August, 1916. Pages 42, 70.)

3. Every such permit shall cease to be in force on the expiration of one calendar month after the date thereof. [To be returned to Minister or Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs upon expiration, revocation, or other determination thereof. (See clause 1 of 1st October, 1917. Page 119.)]

4. Every such permit may be at any time revoked by the said Minister or Under-Secretary by notice in writing to the person to whom it was issued. (See clause 4 of 29th November, 1915. Page 42.)

5. Revoked by clause 1 of 13th December, 1915.

6. (1.) No such permit shall be required in the case of any person—

(a.) Who leaves New Zealand in the King's service; or

(b.) Who leaves New Zealand as a *bona fide* member of the crew of any ship; or

(c.) Who arrives in and leaves New Zealand in the course of the same voyage of any ship [other than a ship arriving from a port in the Commonwealth of Australia (added by clause 2 of 13th December, 1915. Page 43)].

(2.) No person shall be deemed to be a *bona fide* member of the crew of a ship within the meaning of this regulation unless he has been engaged at the full current rate of pay and in the ordinary course of the shipowner's or charterer's business.

7. The owner, charterer, and master of every ship shall take all reasonable care not to carry out of New Zealand any person whose departure from New Zealand would be a breach of these regulations.

8. Every person found on board any ship which is about to leave any port in New Zealand shall, on being questioned by any officer of Police or Customs or by the master or any officer of the ship, state whether he has received a permit under the War Regulations to leave New Zealand, and produce for inspection by such officer or master any permit so received by him.

9. No person who has received a permit under these regulations shall go or be on board any ship which is about to leave a port in New Zealand without having such permit in his possession.

10. No person shall by any false statement or representation obtain or attempt to obtain a permit under these regulations either for himself or for any other person.

11. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall affect the operation of clause 8 of the War Regulations of the 19th day of July, 1915, relative to alien enemies.

12. No person shall wilfully break any contract made with the Crown in respect or for the purposes of the present war.

13. No person shall incite any other person—

- (a.) To break any contract made with the Crown in respect or for the purposes of the present war; or
- (b.) To discontinue his service under the Crown in any capacity whatever in respect or for the purposes of the present war; or
- (c.) To refuse or fail to offer or render any such service under the Crown.

14. (1.) No person shall bring or cause to be brought any intoxicating liquor upon a troop-train, or have in his possession any intoxicating liquor upon a troop-train, or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person being carried in a troop-train.

(2.) In this regulation the term "troop-train" means any railway-train or railway-carriage which for the time being has been set apart for the exclusive use of the Defence Forces, or which is for the time being exclusively or chiefly occupied or used by members of those Forces.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 29th November, 1915.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 29th November, 1915.

REGULATIONS.

THESE regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. (a.) No person shall bring or send, or cause to be brought or sent, any intoxicating liquor into a camp, or have any intoxicating liquor in his possession in a camp.

(b.) Any military officer or constable may seize and destroy any intoxicating liquor which he finds in a camp.

(c.) The term "camp" means any land occupied or used, or in course of preparation for occupation or use, as a place for the training or exercise of members of an expeditionary force under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915.

3. The permit required under clause 5 of the War Regulations of the 20th day of September, 1915 (relative to the sale, transfer, supply, or procurement of firearms or ammunition), may be granted by a sergeant of police.

4. The permit required under clause 2 of the War Regulations of the 15th day of November, 1915 (relative to persons leaving New Zealand for any place beyond the seas), may be granted by any person authorized in that behalf by the Minister of Internal Affairs, whether generally or with respect to any particular persons or classes of persons. A permit granted by any person so authorized may be revoked either by himself or by the Minister or Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs.

J. F. ANDREWS,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 13th December, 1915.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 13th December, 1915.

REGULATIONS.

1. THE War Regulations of the 15th day of November, 1915 (relating to the permits required by persons leaving New Zealand), are hereby amended by revoking clause 5 thereof.

2. The said War Regulations are further amended by adding to paragraph (c) of clause 6 thereof the words "other than a ship arriving from a port in the Commonwealth of Australia."

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 19th January, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 17th January, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. The Minister of Defence may requisition for use as a transport any British ship being in any port in New Zealand, whether registered in New Zealand or elsewhere, and every such requisition shall take effect upon notice of requisition being given as hereinafter provided.

3. Every such notice of requisition shall be signed by the Minister of Defence, and shall be addressed to the owner, charterer, agent, or master of the ship, and shall be either delivered to the person to whom it is so addressed or left at his place of business or upon the ship.

4. On the taking-effect of any such notice of requisition it shall be lawful for the Minister of Defence to take possession of the ship on behalf of the Crown, and to retain such possession for such period as he thinks necessary in the public interest, and to use the ship as a transport for the carriage of troops, horses, stores, and cargo, and for all such other purposes as he thinks necessary in respect of the military and naval operations of His Majesty, the effective conduct of the present war, and the public safety.

5. No person shall in any manner obstruct the Minister of Defence in the exercise by him of the powers and authorities conferred by these regulations.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 23rd February, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 22nd February, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. Save with the consent of the Attorney-General, no person shall, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, make or be concerned in making any application to the Supreme Court for probate of the will or for letters of administration of the estate of any person who on his death was an alien enemy, wherever resident, or for the resealing in New Zealand of any such probate or letters of administration granted elsewhere.

3. Save with the consent of the Attorney-General, no alien enemy, wherever resident, and no person on behalf of an alien enemy, wherever resident, shall make or be concerned in making any application to the Supreme Court for probate of the will or for letters of administration of the estate of any person deceased, or for the resealing in New Zealand of any such probate or letters of administration granted elsewhere.

4. No executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of any deceased person shall, without the consent of the Attorney-General, distribute or pay any part of the assets or proceeds of that estate to any beneficiary or creditor who is an alien enemy, wherever resident, or to any other person on his behalf.

5. All documents, instruments, and other things seized in pursuance of the powers conferred upon a military authority by clause 6 of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914, shall be detained until a military authority or the Attorney-General directs or authorizes their return to the person entitled thereto.

6. The last preceding regulation shall extend and apply to all documents, instruments, and other things so seized before the coming into operation of these regulations and not already returned to the person entitled thereto.

7. The definition of "alien enemy" in clause 3 of the War Regulations of the 19th day of July, 1915, is hereby amended so as to include all persons who are or at any time have been subjects of the State of Bulgaria.

8. No person shall, without the written consent of a military authority, publish, or cause or permit to be published, in a newspaper any statement as to the cargo laden or about to be laden on any ship which is about to leave New Zealand for the United

Kingdom or any other place north of the Equator, or which is in the course of its voyage from New Zealand to the United Kingdom or any such place as aforesaid, or any statement as to the use or intended use of any such ship for the carriage of troops or otherwise in the service of the Crown in respect of the present war.

9. No person shall, except in the course of his lawful business in relation to any such ship or cargo as is mentioned in the last preceding regulation; send or cause to be sent out of New Zealand by means of any telegram, letter, or otherwise howsoever any information as to the cargo laden or about to be laden in any such ship or as to the use or intended use of any such ship for the carriage of troops or otherwise in the service of the Crown in respect of the present war.

10. Clause 2 of the War Regulations of the 22nd day of February, 1915, prohibiting the publication of information with respect to certain matters therein specified, is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (iv) thereof the following paragraph:—

“(v.) The armament of any merchant ship.”

11. (a.) No person shall publish, or cause or permit to be published, any confidential communication received by himself or any other person from a military authority.

(b.) For the purpose of this regulation a communication shall be deemed to be published if the whole or any part thereof is published, or if any reference to the receipt or nature thereof is published.

(c.) For the purpose of this regulation the term “confidential communication” means any communication or statement in writing purporting to be confidential or secret and in any manner relating to the present war.

12. (a.) No person shall publish or permit to be published any matter or statement which in any manner indicates or may be reasonably supposed to indicate the existence therein of any omission, alteration, or addition due to censorship.

(b.) Censorship means the act, direction, or request of any officer or other person exercising or purporting to exercise, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, control over the transmission or publication of matter relative to the present war.

13. (a.) A military authority may, by notice signed by him and delivered or transmitted by post or telegraph to the proprietor, publisher, or printer of any newspaper or other periodical publication, prohibit the publication of any matter or kind of matter relative to the present war.

(b.) After the receipt of such notice by the proprietor, publisher, or printer of any newspaper or other periodical publication neither he nor any other person shall publish, or cause or permit to be published, therein or in connection therewith any matter in breach of such prohibition.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 1st March, 1916.]

*Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the
1st March, 1916.*

REGULATIONS.

1. THE Minister of Defence may, by order signed by him and delivered to the Commissioner of Police, prohibit the exhibition of any cinematograph or moving picture which represents or purports to represent, or may be reasonably supposed to represent, any event in the course of the present war, or which otherwise relates or purports to relate, or may be reasonably supposed to relate, to that war.

2. After any such order of prohibition has been so delivered to the Commissioner of Police he or any other officer of police may give written notice of such prohibition to any person or persons concerned in the exhibition or intended exhibition of the said cinematograph or moving picture, or to the owner or occupier of any premises used for the purpose of exhibiting cinematographs or moving pictures. Such notice to the owner or occupier of any premises may be delivered by leaving the same upon the premises.

3. No person shall, after the delivery to him of any such notice, exhibit or cause to be exhibited, whether in whole or in part, the cinematograph or moving picture to which the prohibition relates, or any colourable imitation thereof, or be in any manner knowingly concerned in any such exhibition.

4. The owner or occupier of any premises to whom any such notice has been delivered shall not permit the premises to be used for the exhibition, whether in whole or in part, of the cinematograph or moving picture to which the prohibition relates, or any colourable imitation thereof.

5. If the Minister of Defence is satisfied, after the issue of any such order of prohibition, that the cinematograph or moving picture to which it relates has been so altered as to be unobjectionable, he may by notice to the Commissioner of Police permit the exhibition thereof in its altered form.

6. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 4th April, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 3rd April, 1916; came into operation on the 16th April, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

1. In the following regulations—

“Enemy” means any person, firm, or company with whom or with which trading or correspondence is prohibited by or under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or its amendments, or the War Regulations; and includes any person, firm, or company declared to be an enemy under these regulations:

“Enemy property” means all property, real or personal, which belongs to an enemy or in which an enemy has any interest, and includes all money owing or payable to an enemy or to any person on behalf of an enemy:

“Enemy company” means a company which is incorporated in enemy territory, or in or over which any enemy or any other enemy company or any alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) possesses or exercises any substantial interest or control.

2. For the purposes of the following regulations, when any person, firm, or company by means of an agent or servant in New Zealand solicits or receives offers for the sale, purchase, or consignment of goods, such person, firm, or company shall be deemed to carry on business in New Zealand, whether such offers are received or accepted in New Zealand or elsewhere.

ENEMY PROPERTY.

3. The Public Trustee shall act as the Custodian of Enemy Property under these regulations.

4. On or before the 1st day of May, 1916, every person who on the coming into operation of these regulations holds, or has the possession, management, or control of, any enemy property shall by notice in writing communicate the fact, together with full particulars of such property, to the Custodian of Enemy Property at the Public Trust Office at Wellington, and every such person shall thereafter from time to time give to the Custodian such further information relative to that property as he may require.

5. Every person shall, within fourteen days after he begins to hold, possess, manage, or control any enemy property, or after any property held, possessed, managed, or controlled by him becomes enemy property, communicate the fact by notice in writing to the Custodian of Enemy Property at the Public Trust Office at Wellington, together

with full particulars of that property, and shall from time to time thereafter give to the Custodian such further information relative to that property as he may require.

6. All notifications of enemy property under the two last preceding regulations shall be made in accordance with the Schedule hereto and under the several headings specified in that Schedule.

7. Money owing or payable to an enemy or to any person on behalf of an enemy shall be deemed to be enemy property held by the person by whom it is owing or payable, and also by the agent, attorney, or representative of that person in New Zealand.

8. Shares owned by or on behalf of an enemy in any company incorporated in New Zealand or carrying on business in New Zealand shall be deemed to be enemy property held by the company, and also by the attorney or manager of that company in New Zealand.

9. Property owned jointly or in common by an enemy and by any person in New Zealand shall be deemed to be enemy property held by such person in New Zealand.

10. No person shall by any false, misleading, or incomplete statement deceive or attempt to deceive the Custodian in any matter relative to enemy property.

11. (a.) All rents, dividends, interest, shares of profits, and other income owing or payable to an enemy or to any person on behalf of an enemy by any person in New Zealand shall be paid by such last-mentioned person to the Custodian of Enemy Property.

(b.) Every such payment shall be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1916, in the case of moneys already so due and payable at the date of the coming into operation of these regulations; and in all other cases such payment shall be made within fourteen days after the day on which such moneys become due and payable, or after any later day on which the person to or on behalf of whom they are due and payable becomes an enemy.

12. In the case of all moneys due and payable to an enemy or to any person on behalf of an enemy (other than rents, dividends, interest, shares of profits, and income as aforesaid) the Custodian of Enemy Property may, if he thinks it expedient in the public interest, demand payment of such moneys from the person by whom they are so payable; and the person on whom such demand is made shall forthwith, or so soon as may be reasonably practicable, pay such moneys to the Custodian accordingly.

13. All bank balances and other sums payable on demand shall be deemed to become or to have become due and payable at any time at which such demand might lawfully have been made if a state of war had not existed.

14. All moneys received by the Public Trustee as the Custodian of Enemy Property shall be invested in accordance with the direction of the Minister of Finance, and subject to or in default of such direction shall form part of the common fund of the Public Trustee, but no interest shall be payable thereon.

15. When, by any assignment or transfer or otherwise howsoever, any property or any interest therein passes or at any time has passed from an enemy to any person who is not an enemy, such property shall nevertheless be deemed still to remain or to have remained enemy property, and the income or proceeds thereof shall be deemed to be payable to an enemy.

16. No person shall without the permission of the Attorney-General pay to the assignee of an enemy, or to any person claiming through an enemy, any money which he could not lawfully pay to the enemy himself, whether the title of such assignee or person claiming through an enemy has accrued before or after the coming into operation of these regulations.

17. No person shall, without the permission of the Attorney-General, be in any manner concerned in the transfer of any enemy property from an enemy to any other person, or in the acquisition by any person of any charge or other interest in or over any enemy property, or in the registration or recording of any such transfer or acquisition.

18. No person shall, without the permission of the Attorney-General, acquire or be concerned in the acquisition of the undertaking or business, or of any part of the undertaking or business, of an enemy, or carry on or profess to carry on business as the successor of an enemy.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

19. *Revoked by regulation of 10th September, 1917.*

20. (a.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any company, firm, or person carrying on business in any place, whether in or out of New Zealand, is carrying on such business exclusively or to a substantial extent for the benefit or under the control of alien enemies resident out of New Zealand or of an enemy company, or is engaged in any business, communications, or undertaking injurious to the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war, he may by notice in the *Gazette* declare such first-mentioned company, firm, or person to be an enemy.*

(b.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any person resident out of New Zealand is an alien enemy and is carrying on business in New Zealand, he may by notice in the *Gazette* declare such person to be an enemy.*

(bb.) *(Add from clause 16 of 24th July, 1916. Page 61.)*

(c.) Any such declaration as aforesaid may be at any time in like manner revoked by the Attorney-General.

(d.) So long as any such declaration remains unrevoked no person shall trade with the company, firm, or person so declared to be an enemy.

* All lists revoked.

(e.) So long as any such declaration remains unrevoked no person shall act as an agent or servant or otherwise on behalf of the person, firm, or company so declared to be an enemy, or as a partner of such person or in such firm.

(f.) In this regulation trading with a company, firm, or person means the doing of any act which would be an offence against the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or its amendments, if that company, firm, or person was resident and carrying on business exclusively in enemy territory.

(g.) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prohibit any act which is permitted by a license issued by the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General is hereby empowered to issue such licenses accordingly.

21. (a.) If the Minister of Customs, in the case of any goods shipped or about to be shipped for exportation to any place not being within the British dominions, has reason to suspect that the consignee is an enemy or a person engaged in any business, undertaking, or communications injurious to the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war, he may prohibit the exportation of those goods.

(b.) No person having knowledge of such prohibition shall be concerned in the exportation or attempted exportation of such goods in breach of the prohibition.

(c.) In this regulation the term "consignee" includes any person for whom goods are destined, whether immediately or ultimately.

22. The First Schedule to the War Regulations of the 26th day of January, 1915, containing a form of Declaration of Ultimate Destination of goods exported to places other than British territory, is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph 3 of that declaration the following paragraph:—

"4. The said goods are being exported for ultimate delivery to [*Here set out the name and address of the real purchaser or other person for whom the goods are intended by the exporter.*]"

23. (a.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any person is carrying on business in New Zealand in the name of an enemy, or otherwise uses in connection with his business any name, style, designation, or description calculated to lead the public to believe that the business is that of an enemy or that an enemy has any interest therein or any connection therewith, the Attorney-General may by notice to that person prohibit the use in connection with his business of such name, style, designation, or description.

(b.) No person shall in breach of such prohibition use in connection with his business the name, style, designation, or description so prohibited.

24. It shall not be lawful for the Registrar of Companies or for any Assistant Registrar of Companies to issue a certificate of the incorporation of any company under the Companies Act, 1908, until and unless the Attorney-General, being satisfied that no enemy, and

no enemy company, and no alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject), possesses or is about to acquire any interest, whether legal or equitable, in that company, authorizes the issue of such certificate. (*See also clause 5 of 30th April, 1918. Page 145.*)

25. It shall not be lawful for any company incorporated elsewhere than in New Zealand, and not lawfully carrying on business in New Zealand at the date of the coming into operation of these regulations, to commence to carry on business in New Zealand until and unless the Attorney-General, being satisfied that no enemy, and no enemy company, and no alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject), possesses or exercises, or is about to possess or exercise, any substantial interest or control in or over that company, issues to that company a license to carry on business in New Zealand. (*See also clause 6 of 30th April, 1918. Page 145.*)

26. (a.) It shall not be lawful for any alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) to carry on business in New Zealand, unless he is already resident or carrying on business in New Zealand at the date of the coming into operation of these regulations. (*Amended by clause 2 of 20th August, 1917. Page 116.*)

(b.) It shall not be lawful for any person to act as the agent, servant, partner, or otherwise on behalf of an alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) in respect of any business carried on by him in New Zealand, unless that alien enemy was resident or carrying on business in New Zealand at the date of the coming into operation of these regulations.

27. It shall not be lawful for any enemy or for any alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) to acquire, whether at law or in equity, any shares, debentures, or debenture stock in any company incorporated in New Zealand, nor shall it be lawful for any such company or for any officer thereof to register, record, recognize, or be otherwise concerned in the acquisition, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, of any such shares, debentures, or debenture stock by any such enemy or alien enemy; provided that nothing in this regulation shall extend to any acquisition by way of testamentary or intestate succession.

28. (a.) When the Attorney-General is satisfied, with respect to any business carried on in New Zealand, that it is being carried on wholly or partially by or on behalf of or under the control or management of an enemy, or an enemy company, or an alien enemy, the Attorney-General may by notice to any person by whom such business is being carried on or managed in New Zealand, or to the agent, attorney, or representative in New Zealand of any such person, impose such restrictions as he thinks fit upon the scope or nature of that business or upon the mode of carrying it on.

(b.) Any such restrictions may be in like manner removed or varied by the Attorney-General.

(c.) No person shall carry on, or be in any manner concerned in the carrying-on of, any such business in breach of the restrictions so imposed and for the time being in force.

29. *Revoked by clause 11 of 11th May, 1916. Page 60.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

30. In these regulations, and in all other War Regulations, the term "person" includes a body corporate so far as such regulations are capable of application to bodies corporate.

31. (a.) Every alien enemy shall, if so required by the Custodian of Enemy Property, within fourteen days after being so required, give to the Custodian such particulars as he requires as to all property of the value of £50 or upwards, whether situated in New Zealand or elsewhere, which belongs to that alien enemy or in which he is interested.

(b.) Such particulars shall be in writing verified by the statutory declaration of the alien enemy by whom the same are given.

(c.) The term "property" includes all money owing or payable to an alien enemy or to any person on his behalf.

32. No owner of a British ship registered in New Zealand, or of any share in such a ship, shall transfer the ship or any share therein to any person not qualified to own a British ship. (*Transfers further restricted by regulations of 18th December, 1916, and 11th June, 1917. Pages 87, 109.*)

33. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

SCHEDULE.

A.

Returns of Property held, possessed, managed, or controlled on behalf of Enemies resident or carrying on Business in Enemy Territory.

Such returns shall be made under the following heads:—

(1.) Dividends or interest in respect of any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of any company incorporated in New Zealand, and any profits or share of profits of any business, and any interest on money lent other than interest on the securities mentioned under the next following head.

(2.) Sums payable in New Zealand in respect of interest or securities issued by the Government of any part of the British dominions, or in respect of securities issued by any municipal or other public or local authority, and also all principal sums which become or have become due and repayable in respect of such securities.

(3.) Shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, and other obligations of companies incorporated in New Zealand, and interests held in partnerships carrying on business in New Zealand.

(4.) All real and personal property not otherwise referred to in this Schedule.

- (5.) Property held in New Zealand for safe custody, such as securities, deeds, personal belongings, jewellery, or cash.
 (6.) All income not otherwise referred to in this Schedule.
 (7.) Debts, bank deposits, and bank balances.

B.

Returns of Property held, possessed, managed, or controlled on behalf of Enemies resident or carrying on Business elsewhere than in Enemy Territory.

Such returns shall be made in the same manner as returns under Part A of this Schedule, but separately therefrom.

J. F. ANDREWS,
 Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd May, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 2nd May, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

ALIEN ENEMIES ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE.

1. (1.) No alien enemy, other than one who is also a British subject, shall be engaged in foreign trade. (*Amended by regulations of 20th August, 1917. Page 116.*)

(2.) Every person shall be deemed for the purposes of this regulation to be engaged in foreign trade who, whether as principal or agent, imports, or procures the importation of, or is in any manner concerned in the importation of goods into New Zealand from any other country, whether within the British dominions or not, or exports, or procures the exportation of, or is in any manner concerned in the exportation of goods from New Zealand to any other country, whether within the British dominions* or not.

(3.) Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing provisions, every person shall for the purposes of this regulation be deemed to be engaged in foreign trade who acts as the agent of any person, firm, or company, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, in respect of the purchase or sale of goods to be imported into or exported from New Zealand by or on behalf of the purchaser or seller, or in respect of the purchase or sale of goods consigned to or from New Zealand for sale, or in respect of the solicitation, receipt, making, acceptance, or transmission of offers for any such purchase, sale, or consignment.

(4.) The Attorney-General may, by notice in the *Gazette*, extend the provisions of this regulation to any specified alien enemy notwithstanding that he is a British subject, and on and after the day named in that behalf in such notice this regulation shall extend and apply to the alien enemy so specified in the same manner as if he was not a British subject.

(5.) No person shall be engaged in foreign trade who is carrying on business in partnership with any alien enemy who is himself prohibited by or under this regulation from being engaged in foreign trade.

(6.) Nothing in this regulation shall prevent the importation or exportation by any person of goods for his own use unconnected with any business carried on by him.

(7.) Nothing in this regulation shall prevent the importation of goods which have already left the country of exportation before the date of coming into operation of these regulations, or the completion (with the license of the Attorney-General) of any contract entered into before that date.

2. (1.) When any alien enemy who has theretofore been engaged in foreign trade within the meaning of the last preceding regulation has become, by reason of that regulation or of any notice issued by the Attorney-General thereunder, unable lawfully to continue to be so engaged, it shall not be lawful for any other person, firm, or company at any time thereafter to carry on any business as the successor of that alien enemy.

(2.) Any person, firm, or company shall be deemed for the purposes of this regulation to carry on business as the successor of an alien enemy if that person, firm, or company—

- (a.) Purchases or otherwise acquires the business or any part of the business of the alien enemy; or
- (b.) Carries on business under any name, style, description, or representation which in any manner indicates or may be supposed to indicate that the business is that of the alien enemy, or is in any way connected therewith by succession, amalgamation, or otherwise; or
- (c.) Enters into any agreement, arrangement, or understanding with the alien enemy by which the benefit of the goodwill of his business or any part thereof may directly or indirectly pass to or be acquired by such person, firm, or company, or by which such person, firm, or company may be enabled to continue that business or any part thereof.

ENEMY SHAREHOLDERS.

3. (1.) In this regulation—

“New Zealand company” means any body corporate which has a capital divided into shares and is incorporated in New Zealand:

“Enemy company” means a body corporate which is incorporated in enemy territory, or in or over which any enemy or any other enemy company or any alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) possesses or exercises any substantial interest or control :

“Enemy” means any person or body corporate with whom or with which trading is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or its amendments, or the War Regulations.

(2.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any share in a New Zealand company belongs, or at any time since the commencement of the present war with Germany has belonged, in law or in equity, to an enemy, or to an enemy company, or to an alien enemy other than a natural-born British subject, or that any enemy or any enemy company or any such alien enemy possesses, or at any time since the commencement of the present war with Germany has possessed, any interest, whether legal or equitable, in any such share or in the income thereof or in the proceeds of the sale thereof, the Attorney-General may, by an order signed by him and published in the *Gazette*, order and declare that such share shall be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

4. On the gazetting of any such order all shares to which it relates shall thereupon vest at law in the Public Trustee, as the Custodian of Enemy Property, in trust to sell the same and to hold the same and the income thereof and the proceeds of the sale thereof in trust for all persons having any interest in such shares, income, or proceeds in accordance with their respective interests; save and except that where the shares were vested in any trustee with power of sale the Public Trustee shall hold the same, and the proceeds and income thereof, in trust for such trustee, without prejudice, however, to all trusts and equities affecting the same in the hands of the trustee.

5. (1.) Every such New Zealand company, any shares in which are so vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, shall forthwith, on the request of the Custodian, register the Public Trustee, in his capacity as Custodian of Enemy Property, as the owner of those shares, whether they are registered in New Zealand or in any other register of the company elsewhere.

(2.) Nothing in the regulations or constitution of any such company shall in any manner take away or restrict the obligation of the company so to register the Public Trustee as the owner of the shares.

(3.) If any such New Zealand company makes default in so registering the Public Trustee as the owner of any shares, each director, manager, or secretary of that company shall be guilty of an offence against the War Regulations, and the company may be declared by the Attorney-General to be an enemy in the same manner and with the same consequences as if such declaration had been made under clause 20 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916.

6. It shall be the duty of the Custodian of Enemy Property, as soon as reasonably practicable after the vesting in him of any such shares, to sell the same in such manner as he thinks fit; and on his executing a transfer thereof, in such form and manner as he thinks fit, to the purchaser, and requesting registration of the transfer, it shall be the duty of the company, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the regulations or constitution of the company, to register the purchaser as the owner of the shares so transferred :

[Provided that no such sale shall take place without the consent of the Attorney-General (*added by clause 1 of 28th August, 1916. Page 73*).]

7. (1.) The proceeds of any such sale of shares by the Custodian of Enemy Property shall be disposed of in accordance with the trusts affecting the same in his hands, save that no moneys shall be paid by him to an enemy.

(2.) All moneys for the time being unexpended by the Custodian shall be invested by him in accordance with the directions of the Minister of Finance; and in default of such directions, then in the common fund of the Public Trust Office, but so far as owing to an enemy such moneys shall bear no interest.

8. The Custodian of Enemy Property shall pay out of the proceeds or income of any shares so vested in him all calls becoming payable on those shares, but shall not be otherwise liable for such calls.

9. So long as the Custodian of Enemy Property acts in good faith in the execution of the powers, duties, and trusts conferred or imposed upon him under these regulations, or under any other War Regulations, he shall be under no civil liability to any person whatever for any error, act, or default.

ENEMY COMPANIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

10. (1.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied, with respect to any company incorporated in New Zealand, that any enemy, or any enemy company, or any alien enemy (other than one who is also a natural-born British subject) possesses or exercises any substantial interest or control in or over that company, the Attorney-General may by notice in the *Gazette* declare such first-mentioned company to be an enemy.

(2.) Any such declaration may be at any time in like manner revoked.

(3.) Every such declaration shall have with respect to the company so declared to be an enemy the same effect as if the company had been declared to be an enemy under clause 20 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916.

(4.) The terms "enemy" and "enemy company" have the same meaning as in clause 3 of the present regulations.

RETURN OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

11. (1.) Every person, firm, or company carrying on business in New Zealand in respect of the purchase, sale, exportation, or im-

portation of goods, and having any foreign correspondent or having had since the commencement of the present war with Germany any foreign correspondent in respect of that business or any part thereof, shall before the 14th day of May, 1916, make and deliver to the Attorney - General a return in writing of the name and place of business of every such foreign correspondent.

(2.) "Correspondent" means any person, firm, or company between whom and the person, firm, or company, making the return there exists or has existed the relation of principal and agent or of vendor and purchaser in respect of the purchase, sale, importation, or exportation of goods.

(3.) "Foreign correspondent" means any correspondent having a head office or chief place of business elsewhere than in the United Kingdom or a British possession or British protectorate or territory in the military occupation of His Majesty.

(4.) Every such return shall specify the nature of the business of the foreign correspondent, and every place in which to the knowledge or belief of the person, firm, or company making the return the foreign correspondent has any office, factory, warehouse, branch, or other place of business.

(5.) Failure to make any such return within the time aforesaid, or making any return which is knowingly incomplete or misleading, shall be an offence against the War Regulations on the part of every person concerned in the management of the business in respect of which the return is or ought to have been made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12. For the purposes of these regulations and of all other War Regulations the term "alien enemy" includes the wife of an alien enemy. (*See also clause 24 of 24th July, 1916. Page 63.*)

13. *Revoked by clause 11 of 13th October, 1916.*

14. In all prosecutions for any breach of the War Regulations in which the liability of the accused depends on his being an alien enemy he shall be presumed to be an alien enemy unless he produces sufficient evidence to the contrary.

15. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTE.—The returns of foreign correspondents required by the foregoing regulations are not intended for publication, but will be treated as strictly confidential, save so far as the disclosure of any information so received may become necessary in the course of legal proceedings in any Court of Justice.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th May, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 11th May, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

1. WHEN any company, firm, or person carrying on business in New Zealand is or has been, whether before or after the coming into operation of these regulations, declared to be an enemy by the Attorney-General in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the War Regulations, the Attorney-General may at the same time, or at any time thereafter while the declaration remains in force, by warrant published in the *Gazette*, appoint the Public Trustee as the Controller of the business of the company, firm, or person so declared to be an enemy.* Any such appointment may be at any time revoked in like manner.

2. The Controller so appointed shall have the following powers in respect of the business of the company, firm, or person so declared to be an enemy :—

- (a.) To take and retain possession of all property whatever then or thereafter belonging to that company, firm, or person in respect of the business so controlled :
- (b.) To collect, receive, and retain all moneys payable to that company, firm, or person in respect of the business so controlled :
- (c.) Out of any moneys received by him as Controller to pay and discharge any debts or liabilities of that company, firm, or person on such evidence as seems to the Controller sufficient :
- (d.) To sell the stock-in-trade and other chattels belonging to that company, firm, or person in respect of the business so controlled, whether by sale in the usual course of that business, or by tender, public auction, or otherwise as the Controller thinks fit :
- (e.) To carry on or permit to be carried on the business of that company, firm, or person so far as the Controller deems necessary for the winding-up of that business and the realization of the assets thereof :
- (f.) To exercise in the name and on behalf of that company, firm, or person all rights of action vested therein in respect of such business :
- (g.) To cancel and determine any contract which has been entered into by that company, firm, or person in the course of such business before being declared an enemy, and the performance of which may remain lawful notwithstanding such declaration :

* See *Gazette* of 15th May, 1916, p. 1725.

- (h.) To exercise any power vested in that company, firm, or person of determining or surrendering any leasehold interest possessed by that company, firm, or person in respect of such business, and to give or execute in the name of the company, firm, or person all notices or instruments required in that behalf :
- (i.) To make application to the Supreme Court for an order for the winding-up of any company so declared to be an enemy and placed under his control :
- (j.) To require and authorize the delivery to him from the Post Office of all postal packets and telegrams addressed to or intended for that company, firm, or person in respect of such business.

3. While the Controller remains in office in respect of any business it shall not be lawful for any person to be engaged in the management or conduct of that business, or to act in respect of that business as an agent or servant of the company, firm, or person so declared to be an enemy, save with the permission of the Controller and so far as such permission extends.

4. No person shall in any manner obstruct or deceive the Controller, or any agent, servant, or representative of the Controller, in the exercise or performance of any of his powers, duties, or authorities as such.

5. No director, manager, agent, servant, partner, or other person who is for the time being engaged in the management or conduct of any business under the control of the Controller, or who has at any time during the present war been so engaged, shall withhold from the Controller any information relating to such business on being required by the Controller to supply such information.

6. All powers conferred upon the Controller by these regulations may be exercised by him either personally or through such agent, servant, or representative as he may think fit to appoint in that behalf.

7. All expenses incurred by the Controller in the exercise of his powers in respect of any business shall be payable out of the moneys received by him as Controller of that business.

8. All moneys received by the Controller in respect of any business so under his control shall form part of the common fund of the Public Trust Office, and shall, subject to the powers of the Controller to pay debts, expenses, and other sums of money thereout, be held on account of the company, firm, or person entitled thereto, but shall bear no interest.

9. While the Controller remains in office in respect of the business of any company, firm, or person it shall not be lawful, without the consent of the Controller or the Attorney-General, to present any bankruptcy petition in respect of that firm or person or any petition for the winding-up of that company, or to pass any resolution for

the winding-up of that company, or to take any steps for the enforcement of the rights of any creditors of that person, firm, or company save that on the application of the Controller the Supreme Court may make an order for the winding-up of that company under the Companies Act, 1908, on the ground that it has been declared an enemy.

10. The appointment of the Public Trustee as the Controller of any business under the present regulations shall be deemed to be and shall operate as a license by the Attorney-General under clause 20 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916, in respect of all matters authorized by the present regulations.

11. The War Regulations of the 25th day of November, 1914, and clause 29 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916 (relative to the powers of the Public Trustee as the Controller of companies and firms), are hereby revoked.

12. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th July, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 24th July, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

LICENSES FOR THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

1 to 10. *Revoked by clause 2 of 20th November, 1916.*

ENEMY TRADE.

11. (a.) Where any person is or has at any time been, whether before or after the making of these regulations, a servant or partner of an alien enemy or of a person declared to be an enemy under the War Regulations, or a servant or member of a company or firm so declared to be an enemy, the Attorney-General may from time to time by notice given to that person impose such restrictions as he thinks fit upon the scope or nature of any business carried on or to be carried on by him, or upon the mode of carrying on any such business.

(b.) No such restrictions on the business of any person shall be so imposed or shall remain in force at any time later than six months after that person has ceased to be a servant or partner of an enemy or of an alien enemy, or a servant or member of an enemy firm or company as aforesaid.

(c.) So long as any such restrictions remain in force no person shall carry on or be in any manner concerned in carrying on any business in breach of those restrictions.

(d.) This regulation shall extend and apply to a person, firm, or company declared to be an enemy before the making of these regulations.

12. *Revoked by regulation of 10th September, 1917.*

13. *Revoked by clause 15 of 13th October, 1916.*

14. When any person, firm, or company has been declared to be an enemy under the War Regulations (whether before or after the date of the present regulations), and while such declaration remains in force, it shall not be lawful to publish in any newspaper any advertisement of the goods or merchandise manufactured, produced, or sold by that enemy or of the business carried on by that enemy; provided that nothing in this regulation shall apply to the Public Trustee in his capacity as Controller of any business under the War Regulations.

15. When shares in a company have been vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property under clause 3 of the War Regulations of the 2nd day of May, 1916, it shall be lawful for the company to buy those shares and to become registered as the owner thereof, and to resell the shares so purchased by it, anything in any Act or in the constitution or regulations of the company to the contrary notwithstanding.

16. Clause 20 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916, is hereby amended by inserting therein the following subclause after subclause (b) thereof:—

“(bb.) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that any person resident out of New Zealand is an alien enemy and is carrying on business with persons, firms, or companies in New Zealand he may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare such first-mentioned person to be an enemy.”

17. (1.) When the Attorney-General is satisfied that any goods or merchandise are enemy property within the meaning of clause 1 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916, he may authorize the Public Trustee, as the Custodian of Enemy Property, to take possession of such goods or merchandise and to sell the same, and every such authority shall have effect according to the tenor thereof.

(2.) All moneys received by the Custodian of Enemy Property from the sale of any such goods and merchandise shall, after payment thereof of all sums lawfully payable in respect of such goods or merchandise to any person other than an enemy, be invested and dealt with in accordance with clause 14 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916.

PROPERTY OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

18. In the following regulations “prisoner of war” means any person detained in New Zealand under the order of a military

authority, or otherwise detained as a prisoner of war [and includes any alien enemy whose arrest has been authorized by a military authority under the War Regulations, although he has not yet been actually arrested. (*As amended by clause 2 of 12th May, 1919. Page 203.*)]

19. (1.) The Public Trustee may be appointed as the custodian of the property of any prisoner of war—

(a.) By that prisoner of war ; or

(b.) By the Attorney-General in any case where he considers it necessary that a custodian should be appointed.

(2.) Any such appointment shall be in writing, and may be revoked at any time by the Attorney-General by notice in writing to the Public Trustee. (*Amended by clause 1 of 12th May, 1919. Page 203.*)

20. The Public Trustee, when so appointed, shall have the following powers in respect of the property of that prisoner of war :—

(a.) To take and retain possession of all property whatever belonging to that prisoner of war ;

(b.) To collect, receive, and retain all moneys payable to that prisoner of war ;

(c.) To sue in his official name for all debts due and moneys payable to that prisoner of war ;

(d.) Out of any moneys received by him as Custodian to pay and discharge any debts or liabilities of that prisoner of war, and to pay such reasonable sums as he considers necessary for the maintenance of the wife and children (if any) of that prisoner of war ;

(e.) Where the moneys received by him are not sufficient to pay all debts and liabilities of that prisoner of war, to sell any personal property of that prisoner of war for that purpose ;

(f.) To manage and carry on or permit to be carried on the business of that prisoner of war as a going concern, and for that purpose to appoint such agents or servants as he considers necessary, and pay them such remuneration as he thinks fit ;

[(g.) In the case of a prisoner of war who is no longer in New Zealand, to sell the whole or any part of the real or personal property of that prisoner in New Zealand, and to execute in his name and on his behalf all proper instruments of assurance ;

(h.) To exercise in respect of the property of the prisoner of war any other powers which may be expressly conferred upon the Public Trustee by that prisoner in the instrument or appointment executed by him. (*Added by clause 3 of 12th May, 1919. Page 203.*)]

21. All powers conferred upon the Custodian by these regulations may be exercised by him either personally or through such representative as he may think fit to appoint in that behalf.

22. All expenses incurred by the Custodian (including such reasonable charges as he thinks fit to make for his services) in the exercise of his powers in respect of the property of any prisoner of war shall be payable out of the moneys received by him as Custodian of that property.

23. The balance of the moneys received by the Custodian in respect of the property of any prisoner of war, after making all payments hereinbefore authorized, shall form part of the common fund of the Public Trust Office, and shall be held on account of that prisoner of war, and there may be paid thereout to the prisoner of war such reasonable sums as the Custodian thinks fit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24. For the purposes of this and all other War Regulations, whether made before or after the making of the present regulations,—

(a.) The wife of an alien enemy shall be deemed to be an alien enemy ;

(b.) The wife of an alien enemy, who is not himself a natural-born British subject, shall be deemed to be an alien enemy who is not a natural-born British subject.

25. No male person over the age of *fifteen* years (*as amended by clause 2 of 21st August, 1916, page 70*) shall be shipped as a member of the crew of an oversea vessel unless he produces to the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine—

(a.) A certificate of discharge in New Zealand from an oversea vessel within the immediately preceding twelve months, or discharges for at least twelve months' service in vessels in the coasting trade of New Zealand [or such other discharges as the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine may deem satisfactory (*added by regulation of 11th September, 1916, page 75*)] ; or

(b.) A permit to leave New Zealand issued under the War Regulations of the 15th day of November, 1915, and still in force.

26. (a.) Where the Attorney-General is satisfied that any person is not ordinarily resident in New Zealand and is disaffected, disloyal, or likely to be a source of danger to the peace, order, and good government of that Dominion, the Attorney-General may at any time within six months after that person has arrived in New Zealand, whether before or after the date of this regulation, order him to leave New Zealand.

(b.) If that order is not complied with within seven days from the date of the service thereof, any officer may without warrant arrest that person and place him on board any vessel about to leave New Zealand for the country from which he came to New Zealand, and detain him on board that vessel until it has left New Zealand.

(c.) Such sum as the Attorney-General considers reasonable may be paid to the owner or master of any such vessel on account of the carriage of any person so ordered to leave New Zealand and arrested, and after payment or tender of that sum the owner or master of that vessel shall not refuse to receive or retain on board thereof the person so arrested or the officer in whose custody he is.

(d.) No person so ordered to leave New Zealand shall at any time after compliance with the order, or after having been so placed on board any vessel, return to or land in New Zealand.

(*Clause 26 extended by clause 9 of 4th December, 1916. Page 86.*)

27. The permit required under clause 5 of the War Regulations of the 20th day of September, 1915 (relative to the sale, transfer, supply, or procurement of firearms or ammunition), may be signed and issued by a constable in charge of a country station.

28. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 21st August, 1916; came into operation 28th August, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

RELATING TO THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

1. In these regulations—

“Licensed premises” means premises in respect of which a publican’s or an accommodation license [or a New Zealand wine license (*added by clause 3 of 28th August, 1916, page 74*)] is in force under the Licensing Act, 1908; and includes the premises of a chartered club under that Act, and also any place in which intoxicating liquor may be sold in pursuance of a conditional license under that Act:

“Licensee” means the holder of any such license, and includes the secretary of any such chartered club:

“Bar” means a public or private bar on licensed premises; and includes any part of such premises which is principally or exclusively used for the sale, supply, or consumption of intoxicating liquor:

“Bar-attendant” means any person employed or serving in any capacity in a bar, other than the licensee:

2. The following acts are hereby declared to amount to treating within the meaning and for the purposes of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, and these regulations:—

- (1.) The act of any person who directly or indirectly—
 - (a.) Pays, or undertakes or offers to pay; or
 - (b.) Gives or lends, or offers or undertakes to give or lend, money with which to pay—
for any intoxicating liquor sold or to be sold on licensed premises for consumption on or about those premises by any person other than the person first mentioned :
- (2.) The act of any person who purchases intoxicating liquor on licensed premises, and invites or permits any other person to consume that liquor on or about those premises :
- (3.) The act of any person who on licensed premises purchases or offers to purchase intoxicating liquor with intent that it shall be consumed on or about those premises by any other person :
- (4.) Any other act done by any person with intent that any other person shall consume on or about licensed premises any intoxicating liquor other than liquor purchased and paid for by the consumer with his own money. Money lent or given to any person upon licensed premises, or lent or given to him elsewhere with intent that it shall be spent in the purchase of intoxicating liquor, shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed not to be his own money.

3. Every person who does any act which amounts to treating commits an offence against these regulations. (*See clause 16 of 21st December, 1916. Page 90.*)

4. Every person who on or about licensed premises receives or consumes intoxicating liquor in respect of which an offence against these regulations has been committed by any other person shall himself be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

5. Every licensee, bar-attendant, or servant of a licensee who knowingly sells, supplies, or receives payment for any intoxicating liquor in respect of which an offence against these regulations has been or is intended to be committed by any other person shall himself be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

6. Every licensee or bar-attendant who permits the commission on the licensed premises of any offence against these regulations shall himself be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

7. Every licensee on whose licensed premises any offence is committed against these regulations shall be deemed to have permitted that offence, and shall be liable accordingly, unless he proves that it was committed without his knowledge, acquiescence, or connivance, and that he took all reasonably practical measures by way of personal supervision or otherwise to prevent the commission of offences against these regulations.

8. (1.) Every bar-attendant, other than a member of the family of the licensee, who is convicted of an offence against these regula-

tions shall be disqualified for the period of six months thereafter from being employed or serving in any capacity in or about the same or any other licensed premises. [Magistrate may remove or vary disqualification. (*See regulation of 2nd April, 1918. Page 143.*)]

(2.) If any person while so disqualified is employed or serves in any capacity in or about any licensed premises he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

9. If in any prosecution for an offence against these regulations the evidence produced by the informant or the facts as admitted are sufficient to constitute a reasonable cause of suspicion that the defendant is guilty of the offence charged, the burden of proving that the offence was not committed shall lie upon the defendant.

10. For the purposes of these regulations the supply of intoxicating liquor for a pecuniary consideration on the premises of a chartered club under the Licensing Act, 1908, shall be deemed to be a sale of such liquor.

11. (1.) Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall apply to the supply or consumption of intoxicating liquor as part of a meal served and consumed upon the licensed premises elsewhere than in a bar thereof.

(2.) "Meal" means a meal served not earlier than noon and not less substantial than an ordinary midday meal.

12. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall apply to any act of treating on licensed premises (elsewhere than in a bar thereof) by a boarder or other person *bona fide* resident on those premises.

13. No woman (other than the licensee, or a servant of the licensee, or a member of the licensee's family) shall at any time after six o'clock in the evening enter or remain in the bar of any licensed premises or loiter about the entrance to any such bar.

14. (1.) Every constable may at all times by day or night, and on any day of the week, enter without warrant—

(a.) Any licensed premises; or

(b.) Any premises on which he reasonably suspects that any offence against these regulations or against the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1908, relative to the sale of intoxicating liquor by unlicensed persons, has been or is about to be committed—

and may search the said premises and every part thereof, and may seize any intoxicating liquor found on any premises so entered, other than licensed premises.

(2.) Every person who resists or obstructs a constable in the exercise of the powers so conferred upon him, or who fails or refuses to afford to a constable immediate entrance to any such premises or to any part thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

15. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 21st August, 1916; came into operation 28th August, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

RELATING TO HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

1. (1.) In these regulations—

“House of ill-fame” means any premises used for the purposes of prostitution, whether by one woman or by more than one;

“Public place” has the same meaning as in Part II of the Police Offences Act, 1908.

(2.) When different parts of a building are in separate occupation, each such part shall be deemed to be separate premises within the meaning of these regulations.

2. (1.) The following persons shall be guilty of offences against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly:—

(a.) Every person who keeps, manages, occupies, or resides in a house of ill-fame or who acts or assists in the keeping or management of any such house;

(b.) Every person who permits any premises to be used as a house of ill-fame;

(c.) Every person who, being the lessor or landlord of any premises or the agent of such lessor or landlord, lets the same or any part thereof knowing or having reasonable grounds of suspicion that the same or any part thereof is to be used as a house of ill-fame, or permits the continued occupation of any premises knowing or having reasonable grounds of suspicion that the same or any part thereof is used as a house of ill-fame;

(d.) Every woman who loiters in a public place for the purposes of prostitution;

(e.) Every male person over the age of fifteen years who lives, whether wholly or in part, upon the earnings of a prostitute.

(2.) Every male person over the age of fifteen years who habitually lives or consorts with a prostitute shall be deemed to be living upon the earnings of that prostitute unless he proves the contrary.

3. (1.) A Justice of the Peace, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any building or part of a building is a house of ill-fame, may issue a warrant authorizing an officer of police named in the warrant and not below the rank of sergeant to enter that building and search the same and every part thereof.

(2.) The officer to whom such a warrant has been issued may at any time, whether by day or night, and on any day of the week,

if accompanied by another officer of police, enter the building to which the warrant relates and search the same and every part thereof.

(3.) Every person who obstructs or resists an officer of police while acting or assisting in the execution of any such warrant, or who fails or refuses to afford to any such officer of police immediate entrance to the building in respect of which the warrant has been issued or to any part of that building, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and shall be liable accordingly, and in case of any such obstruction, resistance, failure, or refusal the warrant may be executed by force.

(4.) Nothing in this regulation shall be so construed as to restrict, affect, or take away the general power of entry and search in pursuance of the warrant of a military authority which is conferred by the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

4. (1.) When any person is convicted of an offence against clause 2 of these regulations, the Commissioner of Police may at any time thereafter make an order in writing prohibiting that person from residing or being present, at any time within six months after the date of the conviction, within fifty miles of a place to be specified in the order.

(2.) Every such order shall take effect on the expiration of seven days after the day on which the order has been served on or otherwise brought to the knowledge of the person against whom it is made.

(3.) Every person who disobeys any order so made by the Commissioner of Police shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(4.) The pendency of an appeal from any such conviction shall not suspend the operation of any such order, except so far as the Commissioner of Police or a Magistrate may otherwise from time to time direct.

5. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 21st August, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

RELATING TO MILITARY SERVICE NOTICES.

1. IN these regulations "military service notice" means any notice or advertisement relating in any manner to the Military Service

Act, 1916, and approved by the Minister of Defence for publication under these regulations.

2. (1.) The Minister of Defence, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, may supply or cause to be supplied copies of any military service notice to the owner or occupier of any shop, factory, office, wharf, hotel, or boardinghouse, or to the owner or occupier of any other premises which are frequented by the public whether as of right or otherwise.

(2.) Copies delivered by post or otherwise upon any such premises shall be deemed to have been supplied to the owner or occupier of those premises within the meaning of this regulation.

(3.) It shall be the duty of every person to whom such copies have been so supplied forthwith to exhibit the same in a conspicuous place and manner upon the premises so owned or occupied by him, and to conform to such directions (if any) as may be given or caused to be given to him by the Minister of Defence as to the place and manner of such exhibition, and to keep all such copies so exhibited for a period of one calendar month or for such longer period as may be required by the Minister of Defence.

3. The Minister of Defence, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, may supply or cause to be supplied to the owner, occupier, or manager of any theatre or other premises used for the purpose of cinematograph exhibitions, or to any person who uses any premises for that purpose, lantern slides containing copies of any military service notices, and may direct the person to whom such lantern slides are so supplied to exhibit such notices on the cinematograph screen in such manner and on such occasions as the Minister or the person so authorized by him thinks fit, and it shall be the duty of every person to whom such lantern slides are so supplied to exhibit such notices in accordance with the directions so received.

4. The Minister of Defence, or any person authorized by him, may supply or cause to be supplied to any local authority, company, or public body having the control or management of a tramway copies of any military service notice, and may require such local authority, company, or public body to exhibit such notices in or upon the tram-cars used upon such tramway in such manner and during such period as the Minister or the person so authorized by him thinks fit, and it shall be the duty of every such local authority, company, or public body to exhibit such notices in accordance with the directions so received.

5. The Minister of Defence, or any person authorized by him, may supply or cause to be supplied to the owner or charterer of any passenger-ship copies of any military service notice, and may require the owner or charterer to exhibit such notices upon the ship in such manner and during such period as the Minister or the person so authorized by him thinks fit, and it shall be the duty of the owner or charterer to exhibit such notices in accordance with the directions so received.

6. The Minister of Defence, or any person authorized by him, may exhibit or cause to be exhibited any military service notice in or within the view of any road, street, railway-station, railway-carriage, or other public place (other than upon private property), and no person shall obstruct, prevent, or interfere with any such exhibition.

7. Every person who fails or refuses to fulfil any duty imposed upon him by these regulations, or who without lawful authority destroys, defaces, obscures, removes, or otherwise interferes with any military service notice exhibited in pursuance of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

8. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 21st August, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

PERMITS AND PASSPORTS.

1. CLAUSE 2 of the War Regulations of the 15th day of November, 1915 (relating to permits to leave New Zealand), is hereby amended by substituting the words "No person over the age of fifteen years" for the words "No male person over the age of eighteen years."

2. Clause 25 of the War Regulations of the 24th day of July, 1916, is hereby amended by substituting the words "fifteen years" for the words "eighteen years."

3. In the following regulations "passport" means a passport which has been issued by the Government of the country of which the person to whom it relates is a subject or citizen, and which is still in force, or some other document satisfactorily establishing the nationality or identity of the person to whom it relates, to which passport or document there is attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

4. After the first day of October, 1916, no person whose age exceeds fifteen years shall land at any place in New Zealand from any place beyond the seas unless he has in his possession a passport which has been issued to him not more than two years before his arrival in New Zealand, and which, in the case of a person coming

from a foreign country, has been issued or vised by the British Ambassador or a British Consul in that country, and in the case of a person coming from any part of the British dominions has been issued or vised by some public official thereof duly authorized in that behalf.

5. (1.) The last preceding regulation shall not apply to—

(a.) Any person returning from the Commonwealth of Australia, if he is in possession of a permit to visit the Commonwealth issued to him under the authority of the War Regulations relating to such permits :

(b.) Any person visiting New Zealand from the Commonwealth of Australia, if he is in possession of a permit to visit New Zealand issued to him by or under the authority of the Department of External Affairs of the Commonwealth :

(c.) Any person visiting New Zealand from the Cook Islands or that part of Samoa in the military occupation of His Majesty, if he is in possession of a permit to visit New Zealand issued to him by a Resident Commissioner of the Cook Islands or by the Administrator of Samoa, as the case may be :

(d.) Any person resident in New Zealand returning to New Zealand on a return ticket issued to him in New Zealand :

(e.) Any member of the naval or military Forces of any part of the British dominions entering New Zealand on duty :

(f.) Any person arriving in New Zealand as the master or a member of the crew of the vessel in which he arrives.

(2.) The Minister of Internal Affairs, or any person authorized by him to grant exemptions, may exempt any person from any or all of the provisions of the last preceding regulation. If such exemption is granted subject to any condition, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with that condition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

6. Any officer and any Collector of Customs may take possession of any passport in the possession of any person entering New Zealand.

7. (1.) An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any port in New Zealand after the 1st day of October, 1916, shall not land at that port unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years before his arrival.

(2.) Where an alien is under the provisions of this regulation prohibited from landing at any port the Collector of Customs may nevertheless grant him temporary permission to land for such purposes and subject to such conditions as the Collector thinks fit, and if he fails to comply with any of those conditions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3.) Where an alien who is not in possession of any such passport is a member of the crew of any such vessel the master shall, as soon as may be after the arrival of the vessel at any port, give written notice of the presence of that alien on board the vessel to the Collector of Customs, and that alien shall leave New Zealand with that vessel.

(4.) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any master or member of the crew whose home is in New Zealand.

8. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 28th August, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 28th August, 1916; revoked War Regulations of 11th February, 1916; and came into operation 4th September, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

1. THE Minister of Defence may approve of a badge to be worn on the arm by men—

(a.) Who have been honourably discharged from the Expeditionary Forces, or have been in any manner engaged in active service during the present war and have been honourably discharged therefrom; or

(b.) Who have been voluntarily enlisted or enrolled for active service in the present war but have not yet been called up; or who have offered themselves for active service in the present war but have been rejected or exempted because of inability to fulfil the requirements of the Defence Department, or because of their engagement in any essential industry or employment.

2. The badge so to be approved may be in such several different forms as the Minister of Defence thinks fit.

3. The badge so approved may be issued by any military officers to such men as are deemed qualified to receive and wear the same.

4. Every badge so issued shall be accompanied by a card signed by a military officer and containing particulars as to the man to whom it is issued, and the reasons for its issue.

5. Every man to whom any such badge has been issued shall at all times while wearing the badge or having it in his personal possession carry with him the card issued to him along with the badge as aforesaid, and shall on the request of any military officer, or of any constable, or of any warrant officer or non-commissioned

officer of an Expeditionary Force or of the Permanent Staff produce the said card for his inspection.

6. No man shall falsely represent himself to be a person who is entitled to receive or wear any such badge.

7. No man other than a man to whom such a badge has been duly issued by a military officer shall wear any badge so approved by the Minister of Defence.

8. No man, whether a badge has been so duly issued to him or not, shall wear upon his arm any badge of any description whatever other than—

(a.) An approved badge lawfully issued to him under these regulations or under the War Regulations of the 29th day of March, 1916, relative to the officers and crews of transports; or

(b.) A badge indicative of military, naval, or official rank; or

(c.) A badge indicative of mourning.

9. No man to whom an approved badge has been issued under these regulations shall wear that badge, whether on his arm or otherwise, in any mutilated or substantially altered form.

10. Every badge approved by the Minister of Defence before the coming into operation of these regulations under paragraphs (a), (c), or (d) of clause 2 of the regulations hereby revoked shall be deemed to have been approved under paragraph (b) of the present regulations.

11. Every badge approved by the Minister of Defence before the coming into operation of these regulations under paragraph (b) of clause 2 of the regulations hereby revoked shall be deemed to have been approved under paragraph (a) of the present regulations.

12. All badges and cards issued under the regulations hereby revoked shall be deemed to have been issued under the present regulations.

13. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 28th August, 1916.]

Amending War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 28th August, 1916.

SCHEDULE.

1. THE War Regulations of the 2nd day of May, 1916 (relative to enemy shareholders), are hereby amended by inserting at the end

of clause 6 thereof the words "Provided that no such sale shall take place without the consent of the Attorney-General."

2. *Revoked by clause 2 of 20th November, 1916.*

3. The War Regulations of the 21st day of August, 1916 (published on page 2801 of the *Gazette*, and relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor), are hereby amended by inserting in the definition of licensed premises, in clause 1 thereof, the words "or a New Zealand wine license" after the words "accommodation license."

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd September, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 2nd September, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

1. AN attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator who, being a member of an Expeditionary Force under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, is absent from New Zealand on His Majesty's service, or is about to leave New Zealand on such service, may by a power of attorney executed by him delegate to the Public Trustee all or any of the powers, functions, or duties conferred or imposed upon him as such attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator. (*Extended by regulations of 26th March, 1917. Page 101.*)

2. In pursuance of such delegation and within the limits thereof the Public Trustee may, at all times while the grantor of the power of attorney is absent from New Zealand on His Majesty's service, exercise and perform in New Zealand on behalf of the grantor all powers, functions, and duties vested in or imposed upon him in his capacity as attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator.

3. All acts so done by the Public Trustee in pursuance of any such delegation shall have the same force and effect as if done by the attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator in his capacity as such.

4. An act so done by the Public Trustee in good faith and in intended pursuance of any such delegation, and without notice of the fact that the grantor of the power of attorney has died, or has revoked the power of attorney, or has ceased to be an attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator as aforesaid, or is no longer

absent from New Zealand on His Majesty's service, shall not be invalidated by that fact, but shall have the same effect and operation as if the fact was otherwise.

5. The grantor of any such power of attorney shall be under no liability in respect of any default or misfeasance of the Public Trustee in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by these regulations, and the Public Trustee shall in respect of any such default or misfeasance incur the same liabilities as if he had himself been the attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator on whose behalf he has so acted.

6. For all services rendered by the Public Trustee under any such power of attorney he shall be entitled to receive from the grantor of that power such remuneration as shall be agreed upon, and in default of agreement such remuneration as is fixed by the Public Trust Office Board.

7. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall in any manner affect or take away any power of delegation which may be possessed by the attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator independently of these regulations.

8. A minor who is a member of any such Expeditionary Force may grant to any person or body corporate a power of attorney in the same manner and for the same purposes, and with the same force and effect, as if he was of full age, save that nothing done under any such power of attorney while the grantor remains a minor shall have any greater or other force or effect than if it had been done by the minor himself.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th September, 1916.]

Additional War Regulation made by Order in Council dated the 11th September, 1916.

REGULATION.

CLAUSE 25 of the War Regulations of the twenty-fourth day of July 1916, is hereby amended by adding to paragraph (a) thereof the words "such other discharges as the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine may deem satisfactory; or."

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd October, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 2nd October, 1916 ; came into operation 9th October, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

1. ANY Superintendent or Inspector of Police may, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, make application, in the form No. 1 in the Schedule hereto, to the Licensing Committee of the licensing district in which are situated any premises held under a publican's license, for the cancellation of that license on any of the grounds following, namely:—

- (a.) That the licensee has committed a breach of the Licensing Act, 1908, or that he has committed a breach of any regulation made under section 3 of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor, or that he has committed a breach of any of the conditions of his license; or
- (b.) That he has permitted the licensed premises to be frequented by disorderly or disreputable persons; or
- (c.) That he has failed to conduct the licensed premises in an orderly manner; or
- (d.) That for any other reason (to be specified in the application) the licensee is not a fit and proper person to be the holder of such license.

2. (1.) Upon receipt of any such application the Clerk of the Licensing Committee shall arrange a time and place for the holding of a meeting of the Licensing Committee to deal with the application, and shall notify the applicant of the time and place fixed for such meeting.

(2.) The applicant may thereupon, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, serve upon the licensee a notice, in the form No. 2 in the Schedule hereto, calling upon him to appear before the Licensing Committee at the time and place specified in the said notice, to show cause why his license should not be cancelled on the ground or on any of the grounds specified in the notice.

(3.) Not less than ten clear days' notice in writing shall be given to the licensee of the time and place fixed for the hearing of an application under these regulations.

3. (1.) On the hearing of an application under these regulations a Licensing Committee shall have the same powers of summoning witnesses and of hearing evidence on oath as it has in respect of proceedings before it under the Licensing Act, 1908.

(2.) At the hearing of any such application the applicant may appear personally or by counsel, and may call evidence in support of the application.

(3.) The licensee may thereupon, either personally or by counsel, call evidence in rebuttal, and may call such other evidence as the Committee deems relevant to show cause why the application should not be granted.

(4.) The applicant shall thereupon have a right of reply.

4. Upon the conclusion of the hearing the Licensing Committee may, on all or any of the grounds stated in the application, cancel the license in respect of which the application is made if in its opinion it is advisable so to do in the public interest.

5. The provisions of the Licensing Act, 1908, relating to the conduct of meetings of a Licensing Committee shall, so far as applicable, apply to meetings of the Committee held under these regulations; and, in so far as such provisions do not apply or as these regulations do not extend, the Committee may determine its own procedure.

6. (1.) Upon the cancellation of any license under these regulations, if the licensee is not the owner of the licensed premises, the Chairman of the Licensing Committee may, on the request of the owner of the premises, order the licensee to vacate those premises. If the licensee fails to vacate the premises pursuant to the said order he shall be deemed to have committed an offence against the War Regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(2.) If the licensee is a lessee or sublessee of the licensed premises the Chairman may, on the request of the lessor or sublessor, execute in the name and on behalf of the licensee an assignment or surrender of the lease or sublease, and such assignment or surrender shall have the same effect as if it were executed by the licensee himself.

SCHEDULE.

Form No. 1.

APPLICATION TO LICENSING COMMITTEE FOR CANCELLATION OF PUBLICAN'S LICENSE.

Under War Regulations made pursuant to Section 4 of the War
Regulations Amendment Act, 1916.

To the Licensing Committee of the [*Name of licensing district*].

I HEREBY apply, pursuant to regulations made under section 4 of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, for the cancellation of the publican's license held by [*Name of licensee*] in respect of the premises known as [*Name by which premises known*], situated at [*State location of premises*], on the grounds following, namely:—

[*Set out in detail the grounds on which the application is made.*]

Dated at this day of , 19 .

.....
Superintendent of Police
[or Inspector of Police].

Endorsement.

APPROVAL BY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

I HEREBY approve the application herein.

Given under my hand, at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

.....
Commissioner of Police.

Form No. 2.

NOTICE TO HOLDER OF PUBLICAN'S LICENSE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY
HIS LICENSE SHOULD NOT BE CANCELLED.

Under War Regulations made pursuant to Section 4 of the War
Regulations Amendment Act, 1916.

To [*Name and address of licensee*].

TAKE notice that you are hereby required and directed to appear before the Licensing Committee of the _____ Licensing District at the Magistrate's Court [*or as the case may be*] at _____, on the _____ day of _____, 19 _____, at _____ o'clock in the noon, to show cause why the publican's license held by you in respect of the licensed premises known as [*Name by which premises known*], situated at _____, should not be cancelled on all or any of the grounds following, namely:—

[*Set out in detail the grounds on which the application is made.*]

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

.....
Superintendent of Police
[*or Inspector of Police*].

Endorsement.

APPROVAL BY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

I HEREBY approve of the proceedings herein.

Given under my hand, at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

.....
Commissioner of Police.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 13th October, 1916.]

*Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the
13th October, 1916.*

REGULATIONS.

CERTIFICATES FOR IMPORTED GOODS.

1. IN these regulations—

“Uncertificated goods” means goods for which a certificate of interest or a certificate of origin and interest, as hereinafter defined, is required by these regulations and has not been produced and delivered in conformity therewith:

“Prohibited goods” means (a) goods the importation of which is prohibited by an Order in Council under the Customs Act, 1913, and the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915; (b) goods imported, purchased, procured, or otherwise dealt with by the importer or any other person under such circumstances that an offence has been thereby committed against the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, or the War Regulations, or would have been thereby committed against such Act or regulations if those circumstances had been fully known:

“Collector of Customs” and “importer” have the same meanings as in the Customs Act, 1913:

“Foreign country” means any country other than the United Kingdom or a British possession or protectorate, but does not include enemy territory in the military occupation of His Majesty.

2. (1.) A certificate of origin and interest is required in respect of all goods imported into New Zealand from the countries mentioned in the First Schedule hereto.

(2.) A certificate of origin and interest is a certificate issued by a British consular officer in the country from which the goods have been imported to the effect that it has been proved to his satisfaction that the goods have not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, and that no person who is an enemy or is treated as an enemy under any law or Proclamation for the time being in force in the United Kingdom relating to trading with the enemy or with persons of enemy nationality or association has any interest in the goods.

3. (1.) A certificate of interest is required in respect of all goods imported into New Zealand from the countries mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto.

(2.) A certificate of interest is a certificate issued by a British consular officer in the country from which the goods have been imported to the effect that it has been proved to his satisfaction that no

person who is an enemy or is treated as an enemy under any law or Proclamation for the time being in force in the United Kingdom relating to trading with the enemy or with persons of enemy nationality or association has any interest in the goods.

4. If a Collector of Customs has reason to believe or suspect that any goods imported into New Zealand are goods in respect of which a certificate of interest or a certificate of origin and interest is required by these regulations, he shall detain those goods, and they shall not be delivered from the control of the Customs until the importer has produced and delivered to the Collector a certificate of interest, or of origin and interest, as the case may be, or has satisfied the Collector or the Comptroller of Customs that no such certificate is required by these regulations.

5. The foregoing regulations as to certificates shall not apply to any goods as to which the Collector is satisfied that they have left the country of exportation before the 15th day of October, 1916. All such goods shall remain subject to the War Regulations of the 26th day of January, 1915, relating to certificates of origin, in the same manner as if those regulations had not been revoked.

DETENTION OF SUSPECTED IMPORTS.

6. When any goods are imported into New Zealand and a Collector of Customs has reason to believe or suspect that those goods are prohibited goods, as hereinbefore defined, he may detain the goods, and they shall not be delivered from the control of the Customs until the Collector is satisfied that they are not prohibited goods, unless the Comptroller of Customs, being satisfied either that they are not prohibited goods or that their delivery is advisable in the public interest, authorizes the delivery thereof from the control of the Customs.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO DETENTION OF IMPORTS.

7. On any goods being detained under these regulations as being uncertificated or prohibited, notice of the detention thereof under these regulations may be given by or on behalf of the Collector to the importer or to his agent; and after the receipt of such notice it shall not be lawful, so long as the detention continues, for the importer or any other person, without the written consent of the Comptroller of Customs, to pay or remit to any person any sum of money in respect of the purchase or consignment of those goods, or to accept, make, pay, negotiate, or otherwise deal with any bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument for the price of those goods or otherwise having relation thereto.

8. If any goods are detained by a Collector of Customs under these regulations as being uncertificated, and the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied by a statutory declaration or otherwise that the failure to procure and deliver the requisite certificate was not wilful on the part of the importer, and also that there is no sufficient reason for detaining the goods under clause 6 of these regulations as being

prohibited goods, the Comptroller of Customs may, if he thinks fit, in his discretion, cause the goods to be delivered from the control of the Customs on payment by the importer by way of penalty of a sum not exceeding 10 per cent. of the fair market value thereof, as defined by section 114 of the Customs Act, 1913, and all sums so paid shall be accounted for and dealt with as Customs revenue.

9. While any goods are detained under the authority of these regulations it shall not be lawful for any person to take possession of the same or to interfere in any other manner with the right of detention or control hereby conferred upon the Collector of Customs.

10. The foregoing regulations or the exercise of the powers thereby conferred shall in no way exclude or affect any provisions as to forfeiture or punishment contained in the Customs Act, 1913, the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, the War Regulations, or any other Act or regulations in that behalf.

11. The War Regulations of the 7th day of June, 1915, relating to the detention of suspected goods, together with clause 13 of the War Regulations of the 2nd day of May, 1916, relating to the same matter, are hereby revoked, but shall nevertheless continue to apply to all goods detained or moneys deposited in pursuance thereof before the coming into operation of the present regulations.

12. (1.) The War Regulations of the 26th day of January, 1915, relating to certificates of origin, are hereby amended by revoking clauses 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 18 thereof and the Second Schedule thereto.

(2.) The War Regulations of the 8th day of March, 1915, and of the 10th day of April, 1916, relating to certificates of origin, are hereby revoked.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

13. (1.) In these regulations—

“Army contract” means a contract made by any person with the Crown (whether before or after the coming into operation of these regulations) in respect of or for the purposes of the present war :

“Army contractor” means any person who is a party to an Army contract made with the Crown (whether before or after the coming into operation of these regulations).

(2.) Every person who (whether before or after the coming into operation of these regulations) has made any contract with an Army contractor in respect of or for the purposes of an Army contract made by that Army contractor, and who commits any wilful breach of the contract so made by him with the Army contractor, whereby or in consequence of which any breach of the Army contract, whether wilful or not, is committed by the Army contractor, shall be guilty of an offence against the War Regulations Act, 1914, and shall be liable accordingly.

(3.) Without in any manner limiting the generality of the foregoing provisions, every person who, being in the employment of an Army contractor, wilfully commits any breach of his contract of service, whereby or in consequence of which any breach of an Army contract, whether wilful or not, is committed by the Army contractor, or commits or is a party to any wilful act or default with intent that any such breach of an Army contract shall be committed by the Army contractor, shall be guilty of an offence against the War Regulations Act, 1914, and shall be liable accordingly.

(4.) Nothing in these regulations shall in any manner restrict or affect the operation of any other War Regulations relative to contracts made with the Crown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. *Revoked by clause 2 of 20th November, 1916.*

15. (1.) Whenever by virtue of the War Regulations or any declaration made thereunder, whether before or after the date of the present regulations, it is unlawful to purchase goods from any person, it shall also be unlawful to purchase or otherwise procure from any other person, being or carrying on business out of New Zealand, any goods wholly or partly manufactured or produced by, or sold by, or procured from or through such first-mentioned person.

(2.) Clause 13 of the War Regulations of the 24th day of July, 1916, is hereby revoked.

16. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

COUNTRIES IN RESPECT OF WHICH CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN AND INTEREST ARE REQUIRED.

Norway.	Denmark.	Switzerland.	Belgium.†
Sweden.	Holland.	Finland.*	

SECOND SCHEDULE.

COUNTRIES IN RESPECT OF WHICH CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST ARE REQUIRED.

ALL foreign countries except—

Those mentioned in the First Schedule.

France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Rumania, Portugal, China, Siam, the United States of America, and French possessions in the South Pacific. (*As amended by regulation of 26th March, 1917. Page 101.*)

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

* Added 25th November, 1918.

† Added 8th April, 1919.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th November, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 20th November, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

1. LICENSES for the importation of goods into New Zealand from certain foreign countries, as provided for in the War Regulations of the 24th July, 1916, shall no longer be required.

2. Clauses 1 to 10, inclusive, of the said War Regulations of the 24th July, 1916, clause 2 of the War Regulations of the 28th August, 1916, which came into operation on the 29th August, 1916, and clause 14 of the War Regulations of the 13th October, 1916, are hereby revoked.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 4th December, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 4th December, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

1. No person shall publish, or cause or permit to be published, or do any act with intent to publish or to cause or permit to be published, any seditious utterance.

2. No person shall do in New Zealand any act with intent to procure the publication elsewhere than in New Zealand of any seditious utterance.

3. In these regulations "seditious utterance" means any utterance which is published with a seditious intention, or the publication of which has a seditious tendency.

4. In these regulations "seditious intention" and "seditious tendency" mean respectively an intention or tendency—

(a.) To excite disaffection against His Majesty or the Government of the United Kingdom, or of New Zealand, or of any other part of His Majesty's dominions; or

(b.) To incite, procure, or encourage violence, lawlessness, or disorder whether in New Zealand or in any other part of His Majesty's dominions; or

- (c.) To incite, procure, or encourage the commission, whether in New Zealand or in any other part of His Majesty's dominions, of any offence which is prejudicial to the public safety in respect of the present war; or
- (d.) To excite, whether in New Zealand or in any other part of His Majesty's dominions, such hostility or ill will between different classes of His Majesty's subjects as may endanger the public safety in respect of the present war; or
- (e.) To interfere with the recruiting, training, discipline, equipment, or administration of His Majesty's Forces, or with the effective conduct of the military or naval preparations or operations of His Majesty or his allies, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; or
- (f.) To interfere with the manufacture, production, output, supply, delivery, or carriage of any goods or articles required by His Majesty, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, for any purpose in connection with the present war; or
- (g.) To interfere with the lading, unloading, manning, equipment, despatch, or use of any vessel carrying or about to carry from New Zealand any of His Majesty's Forces or any goods or merchandise belonging to or destined for or required by His Majesty, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, for any purpose in connection with the present war; or
- (h.) To interfere with the effective conduct of any undertaking of His Majesty which is requisite for the public safety during the present war; or
- (i.) To prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign Powers; or
- (j.) To discourage the prosecution of the present war to a victorious conclusion; or
- (k.) To excite or encourage opposition to the enforcement or administration of the laws in force for the time being, whether in New Zealand or in any other part of His Majesty's dominions, relative to compulsory military training or service during the present war, or to interfere with the proper and effective enforcement or administration thereof; or
- (l.) To interfere with the due administration in New Zealand of criminal justice in matters relating to the present war; or
- (m.) To incite any person or persons to refuse or fail, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, to render service to the Crown in any capacity in respect of or for the purposes of the present war, or in respect of or for the purposes of any undertaking of His Majesty which is requisite for the public safety during that war; or
- (n.) To excite disloyalty, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, in respect of the present war.

[(o.) To insult, offend, annoy, or discredit, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, the subjects, or any class or classes of the subjects, of any State which is in alliance with His Majesty in the present war with Germany, or which is at peace with His Majesty. (*Added by clause 4 of 18th June, 1918. Page 151.*)]

5. In these regulations—

“His Majesty’s Forces” means the military or naval Forces of the United Kingdom, or of New Zealand, or of any other of His Majesty’s possessions:

“Utterance” includes words, writing, pictures, or any other significant expression or representation whatever:

“Publish” means to communicate either to the public or to any person or persons, and whether orally or otherwise howsoever.

6. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall make it an offence for any person without seditious intention—

(a.) To sell or distribute in the ordinary course of business any newspaper printed and issued in any part of the British dominions other than New Zealand; or

(b.) To publish any telegram transmitted from abroad and passed for publication by the censorship; or

(c.) To publish any matter which a military authority has approved for publication; or

(d.) To publish a true report of the proceedings of any Court of justice or other judicial tribunal.

7. (1.) No person shall be a party to a seditious conspiracy.

(2.) “Seditious conspiracy” means an agreement between two or more persons to carry into execution a seditious intention.

8. (a.) When the Attorney-General is satisfied that any person is disaffected or disloyal, or of such a character that his presence in New Zealand would be injurious to the public safety, and that such person is about to arrive or land in New Zealand from parts beyond the seas, the Attorney-General may by order signed by him prohibit that person from landing in New Zealand. Any such order may be at any time revoked by the Attorney-General.

(b.) If while any such order remains unrevoked the person against whom it has been made lands in New Zealand with knowledge of the fact that the order has been made against him, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and shall be liable accordingly.

(c.) Any person who is found on shore in New Zealand at any time while an order so made against him remains unrevoked may be arrested without warrant by any constable and placed and detained on board the ship by which he arrived in New Zealand, or on board any other ship belonging to the same owner and bound for the country from which that person was brought to New Zealand, and may, pending his removal to such ship, be detained in such custody and in such place as the Attorney-General may direct.

(d.) If the owner or master of any ship having knowledge of the making of any such order against any person carried to New Zealand in that ship or in any other ship belonging to the same owner refuses to permit that person to remain on board the ship in obedience to the order, or refuses to receive that person on board the ship when brought thereto in custody in accordance with these regulations, or connives at or is privy to the escape of that person from the ship, such owner or master shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and shall be liable accordingly.

(e.) "Owner" includes charterer.

9. (a.) When the Attorney-General, in pursuance of clause 26 of the War Regulations of the 24th day of July, 1916, orders any person to leave New Zealand the Attorney-General may, by the same order if he thinks such a course necessary for the public safety, authorize the immediate arrest and detention of that person, and thereupon any officer may without warrant arrest that person and place him on board any vessel about to leave New Zealand for the country from which he came to New Zealand, and detain him on board that vessel until it has left New Zealand; and paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of clause 26 of the said War Regulations shall apply to any such case in the same manner as if the order to leave New Zealand had been duly served and default had been made in complying therewith within seven days after the date of service thereof.

(b.) When any person ordered to leave New Zealand has been arrested in pursuance of clause 26 of the said War Regulations or in pursuance of this present regulation he may, pending his removal to a ship in pursuance of those regulations, be detained in such custody and in such place as the Attorney-General may direct.

(c.) For the purposes of clause 26 of the said War Regulations, no person shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident in New Zealand who first becomes ordinarily resident therein after the date of these present regulations.

10. Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to revoke or affect any other War Regulations already in force, and all such other War Regulations shall remain in full force and effect according to their tenor concurrently with the present regulations, but so that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

11. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st December, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 18th December, 1916.

WHEREAS by clause thirty-two of the War Regulations of the third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, it is provided that no owner of a British ship registered in New Zealand, or of any share in such a ship, shall transfer the ship or any share therein to any person not qualified to own a British ship:

And whereas it is expedient to impose further restrictions with respect to the transfer of such ships or shares therein and to impose restrictions with respect to mortgages and transfers of mortgages of such ships and shares:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, make the following additional regulations for the purposes aforesaid.

REGULATIONS.

1. No owner of a British ship registered in New Zealand, or of any share in such a ship, shall transfer the ship or any share therein to a foreign-controlled company. (*See also Shipping Regulations of 11th June, 1917. Page 109.*)

2. No owner of a British ship registered in New Zealand, or of any share in such a ship, shall mortgage the ship or any share therein to any person not qualified to own a British ship or to a foreign-controlled company; and no person, being the mortgagee of any such ship or of any share therein, shall transfer his mortgage to a person not qualified to own a British ship or to a foreign-controlled company.

3. For the purposes of these regulations the expression "foreign-controlled company" means any corporation—

- (a.) Where the majority of the directors, or persons occupying the position of directors, by whatever name called, are not British subjects; or
- (b.) Where the majority of the voting-power is in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or who exercise their voting-powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects; or

- (c.) Where the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects; or
- (d.) Where the executive is a foreign-controlled company, or where the majority of the executive are appointed by a foreign-controlled company.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th January, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 18th December, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

1. THE Minister of Defence may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare that any land defined in such notice, and being within one mile of a camp of military training or exercise, shall, for the purposes of these regulations, but not otherwise, be deemed to be included in and to form part of that camp.

2. While any such notice remains in force all persons who may be in occupation of such land or of any part thereof, or of any house, hut, tent, or other premises situated on such land, and all other persons who may from time to time be in any such premises or on such land, shall comply with the directions of the officer in command of the camp, or of any medical officer attached to the camp or to any troops for the time being stationed therein, with respect to the maintenance of such land or premises in a proper sanitary condition.

3. For the purposes of these regulations the officer in command of a camp, or any medical officer attached to the camp or to any troops stationed therein, or any person authorized in that behalf by the officer in command or by any medical officer aforesaid, may enter upon and inspect any land to which a notice under clause 1. of these regulations relates, and any premises situated thereon, and may, if he thinks fit, do or cause to be done upon such land or premises all such things as may, in his opinion, be necessary or advisable for the purpose of maintaining the same in a proper sanitary condition.

4. Every person who fails to comply with any directions given pursuant to these regulations, or who obstructs any other person in his compliance with any such directions, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st December, 1916.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 21st December, 1916.

REGULATIONS.

Enemy Property.

1. WHERE any property is enemy property within the meaning of section 3 of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, by reason of the fact that any interest in that property (whether such interest is that of ownership or any lesser interest) belongs or at any time since the commencement of the present war with Germany has belonged to any person or company of enemy nationality, descent, origin, residence, connections, or associations (other than a person resident in New Zealand or a company incorporated in New Zealand), the Attorney-General may, by order signed and gazetted by him, order and declare that such interest shall be vested in the Public Trustee as the Custodian of Enemy Property.

2. On the gazetting of any such order the interest to which it relates shall thereupon vest in the Public Trustee as the Custodian of Enemy Property in trust to sell the same, and to hold the same and the income thereof, and the proceeds of the sale thereof, in trust for all persons entitled thereto in accordance with their respective rights and titles.

3. When the interest so vested in the Public Trustee is a registered interest in land under the Land Transfer Act, 1915, the District Land Registrar shall, on the request of the Public Trustee, register him as the proprietor of that interest in the same manner as if that interest had been duly transferred to the Public Trustee by the registered proprietor thereof, and the order of the Attorney-General shall be a sufficient warrant for such registration accordingly.

4. The Public Trustee may in such manner and on such terms as he thinks fit sell and transfer any interest so vested in him.

5. The proceeds of any such sale, and all revenues derived by the Public Trustee from any interest so vested in him, shall be disposed of in accordance with the trusts affecting the same in his hands. All such moneys for the time being unexpended by the Public Trustee shall be invested by him in the common fund of the Public Trust Office. No moneys so invested shall, so far as payable to any person to whom payment is unlawful during the present war, bear any interest.

Unlawful Meetings.

6. If the Commissioner of Police is satisfied that any place is about to be used or is likely to be used for the holding of any meeting or meetings having reference to the war, and of a kind injurious to the public safety or the interests of His Majesty in respect of the war, the Commissioner may by notice prohibit the use of that place for meetings having reference to the war.

7. So long as any such notice remains in force with respect to any place, every meeting held in that place and having reference to the war shall, unless held in pursuance of a written permit issued by the Commissioner of Police, be an unlawful meeting within the meaning and for the purposes of these regulations.

8. Every person who permits an unlawful meeting to be held in or upon any premises or land owned or occupied by him shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

9. Every person, other than a constable or a person acting in aid of the police, who is present at an unlawful meeting, or who is a party to the holding of any such meeting, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

10. So long as any such notice remains in force with respect to any place, a constable may at all times by day or night, when he has reason to believe that any meeting is being or is about to be held in that place, enter upon that place and upon every part thereof, and any one who obstructs a constable in the exercise of this right of entry shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

11. Every such notice shall be given either by publishing the same in some newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of the place to which the notice relates, or by publicly exhibiting the same at that place. Every person who without lawful authority removes or otherwise interferes with any notice so exhibited at any time while it remains in force shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

12. It shall be sufficient if any such notice issued in respect of any place sets forth that meetings having reference to the war are prohibited in that place under the War Regulations.

13. Every such notice shall remain in force until revoked by the Commissioner of Police by a notice published in some newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of the place to which it relates.

14. In these regulations—

“Meeting” means any assembly at which more than twelve persons are present:

“Place” means a building, or a part of a building, or a public place within the meaning of Part II of the Police Offences Act, 1908, or a piece of land owned or occupied by any person.

Miscellaneous.

16. No prosecution for an offence against the War Regulations of the 21st day of August, 1916 (relating to treating), shall, without the consent of the Attorney-General, be commenced—

(a.) Against any constable; or

(b.) Against any other person in respect of an act done by him in pursuance of the directions of a Superintendent or Inspector of Police.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 16th January, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 16th January, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1. IN these regulations the expression "person exempted from military service by reason of his occupation" means and includes—

(a.) Every person called up for service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force under the Military Service Act, 1916, or required under section 35 of the said Act to show cause why he should not be called up for such service, who has, by himself or his employer, appealed on the ground that by reason of his occupation his calling-up for military service is contrary to the public interest and whose appeal on such ground has been allowed by a Military Service Board, or whose obligation of military service has been suspended by a Military Service Board; and

(b.) Every voluntary recruit who has been granted leave of absence from his military duties by reason of the fact that at the date of his enlistment he was engaged in an employment of such a nature that his withdrawal from that employment by the requirement of immediate military service is contrary to the public interest.

2. (1.) Every person exempted from military service by reason of his occupation shall, on ceasing to be engaged in that occupation, forthwith by registered letter send notice of that fact and of his place of abode to the Commandant of the Defence Forces.

(2.) Every person exempted from military service by reason of his occupation (other than a person engaged in casual employment) shall, on ceasing to be employed by any employer, forthwith by registered letter send notice to the Commandant of that fact and of his place of abode, and also of the name, address, and occupation of his new employer (if any).

(3.) Every person being the employer (otherwise than by way of casual employment) of a person known by him to be exempted from military service by reason of his occupation shall forthwith by registered letter send notice to the Commandant of the Defence Forces if the person so exempted leaves his employment or otherwise ceases to be engaged in the occupation in respect of which the exemption was granted.

(4.) Every person exempted from military service by reason of his occupation shall, on changing his place of abode, forthwith by registered letter send notice of the fact and of his new place of abode to the Commandant of the Defence Forces.

3. Every person who for seven days fails to send to the Commandant any notice required of him by these regulations commits an offence, and shall be liable as for a breach of the War Regulations accordingly.

4. The foregoing regulations shall apply in the case of all persons exempted from military service by reason of their occupation, whether their exemption has been granted before or after the making of these regulations.

5. Every person who wilfully deceives a Military Service Board in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred upon it by the Military Service Act, 1916, or in the exercise of any additional jurisdiction conferred upon it by the Governor in Council under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 5th February, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 5th February, 1917; revoked War Regulations of 9th January, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1 to 4. *Revoked by regulations of 2nd April, 1917.*

ARREST OF OFFENDERS AGAINST THE ARMY ACT.

5. (1.) If an authorized officer (within the meaning of the Military Service Act, 1916) has reasonable cause to suspect that a soldier of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force has committed, whether before or after the making of these regulations, any offence for which he is liable to be tried and punished under the Army Act, such authorized officer may issue to an officer of police his warrant for the arrest of that soldier.

(2.) Every such warrant may be addressed to all constables, and shall be sufficient if it purports to be issued in pursuance of the Army Act.

(3.) Every such warrant may be executed by any constable, whether the warrant has been delivered to him or not, and on any day of the week.

(4.) Every soldier so arrested shall be delivered into military custody in accordance with the tenor of the warrant.

DETENTION OF DISAFFECTED ALIENS.

6. A military authority, if satisfied that any alien is disaffected or is of such a character that his liberty is a source of public danger, may order the arrest of that alien and his detention in such place as the military authority thinks fit, and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence, and such alien may be arrested and detained accordingly in pursuance of the tenor of such order. (*Applied to strangers by regulations of 19th November, 1917. Page 124.*)

7. These regulations shall be deemed part of and read together with the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 5th February, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 5th February, 1917.

COAL TRADE REGULATIONS.

PART I.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Coal Trade Regulations.
2. Part I of these regulations shall come into operation on the day of the making thereof.
3. The term "Minister in Charge" means a member of the Executive Council charged by the Governor with the administration of the Coal Trade Regulations.
4. The Minister in Charge may require any person to give to him information relative to the production, importation, exportation, supply, sale, purchase, carriage, storage, use, and consumption of coal, and as to any other matters within the scope of the powers and functions of the Minister under these regulations, and it shall be the duty of all persons to give to the Minister all such information in their possession when so required, and any breach of that duty shall be an offence against these regulations.
5. For the purpose of making adequate provision for the storage of coal required for the use of His Majesty or for the essential industries of New Zealand, the Minister in Charge may take and hold possession of any coal-hulk, wharf, or other place the possession of which he deems necessary for the said purpose, and may use the same for the storage of coal accordingly, whether such coal is the property of the Crown or not. No person shall in any manner obstruct the Minister in Charge in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by this regulation.
6. These regulations shall extend and apply to the State coal-mines, to the Government railways, to transports and other vessels in the service of His Majesty, and to all Government Departments and officers of the Crown in the same manner so far as may be as to private industries and private persons.
7. The Minister in Charge may, by notice in the *Gazette*, exempt lignite coal either wholly or partially from the requirements of these regulations, and may in like manner revoke any such exemption.

Part II revoked by regulations of 28th August, 1917. Page 117.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 6th February, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 5th February, 1917; came into operation 6th February, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

RELATIVE TO THE SALE OF WHEAT, FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

1. *Revoked by regulations of 22nd December, 1917. Page 128.*

2. (1.) Every manufacturer of flour, and every agent of a manufacturer of flour, who, whether by himself or an agent, enters into any contract for the sale of flour, bran, or pollard shall, within seven days after the end of the calendar month in which that contract is made, send or cause to be sent to the Board of Trade, by means of a letter posted and addressed to the Secretary of that Board at Wellington, a notification of such contract containing the following particulars:—

- (a.) The names and addresses of the purchaser and seller;
- (b.) The date on which the contract was made;
- (c.) The quantity of flour, bran, or pollard so purchased;
- (d.) The agreed date and place of delivery;
- (e.) The price;
- (f.) Particulars of any terms or conditions which are not in accordance with the established custom of the trade at the date of these regulations;
- (g.) A declaration made by or on behalf of the seller that the price is not in excess of the maximum price of the goods so sold as fixed at the date of the contract by any Order in Council made under the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914.

(2.) Every person who makes default in sending or causing to be sent a notification in accordance with the foregoing provisions, or who sends or causes to be sent to the Board of Trade any such notification which is false or misleading in any particular, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

3. Every person who, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, buys or sells or is in any manner concerned in the buying or selling of wheat, flour, bran, or pollard at a price in excess of the maximum price thereof as determined by any Order in Council for the time being in force under the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

4. (1.) The Minister of Agriculture or any member of the Board of Trade may require any person to give to him information relative to the sale or purchase of any wheat, flour, bran, or pollard, whether by the person so required to give information or by any other person, and it shall be the duty of all persons when so required to give all such information in their possession accordingly.

(2.) Every person who makes default in giving any such information when so required, or who, whether so required or not, gives any false or misleading information to the Minister of Agriculture or to

any member of the Board of Trade relative to the sale or purchase of any wheat, flour, bran, or pollard, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

5. For the purposes of these regulations an option for the sale or purchase of any goods shall be deemed to be a contract for the sale and purchase thereof, and these regulations shall apply accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 9th February, 1917.]

*Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the
9th February, 1917.*

REGULATIONS.

1. THE Governor may from time to time, by Order in Council published in the *Gazette*, declare any wharf or wharves to be a Government wharf within the meaning and for the purposes of these regulations, with the distinguishing name given thereto by such notice and with the boundaries defined by such notice. Any such notice may be in like manner revoked.

2. In these regulations the term "wharf" includes any wharf, quay, pier, jetty, or other place used or capable of being used for the lading or unloading of ships, and also includes any place belonging to or in the possession of or under the control of a Harbour Board; and also includes any public highway so far as it intersects or is contiguous to any such wharf, quay, pier, jetty, or other place as aforesaid.

3. By the same or any other Order in Council published in the *Gazette* the Governor may from time to time appoint any person to be the Controller of such Government wharf, and may also appoint such other persons (if any) as he thinks necessary to be the Assistant Controllers of that wharf. All persons so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

4. Every such Assistant Controller shall, subject to the control and direction of the Controller, have the same powers, authorities, and functions as the Controller himself, and every reference in these regulations to the Controller of a Government wharf shall be read as including a reference to any Assistant Controller accordingly.

5. The Controller of a Government wharf may from time to time employ all such wharf labourers and other persons as he considers necessary for the loading, unloading, and despatch of vessels at that wharf, and for the performance of any other duties incidental to any such

operations, and may enter into such contracts as he thinks reasonable on behalf of the Crown for the payment of such persons at such rates as may be agreed on.

6. When the Controller of a Government wharf is satisfied that the conduct or character of any person is such that his liberty of access to that wharf is prejudicial to the effective use, control, or administration thereof, the Controller may, by order in writing (whether that person is then upon the wharf or not), warn him off that wharf. Every such order shall take effect so soon as the making thereof has been brought in any manner to the knowledge of the person against whom it is made. Every such order may be revoked by the Controller by order in writing.

7. If after any person has been so warned off a Government wharf, and while the order remains in force, such person enters or remains upon that wharf, or loiters in the vicinity of any entrance thereto, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

8. The Controller of a Government wharf, if satisfied that such a course is advisable for the effective use, control, or administration thereof, may by order close that wharf or any part thereof specified in the order. Every such order shall take effect when a notification thereof has been published in a newspaper circulating in the district in which the wharf is situated, or has been publicly exhibited upon the wharf or upon the part of it so closed. Every such order may be revoked by the Controller in like manner.

9. (1.) So long as any such order closing a Government wharf or any part thereof remains in force, no person shall enter upon that wharf or upon that part thereof, as the case may be, except in pursuance of a permit issued by the Controller of the wharf or by his authority, and no person shall loiter in the vicinity of any entrance to the closed wharf or of the closed part thereof, as the case may be.

(2.) Nothing in this regulation shall apply so as to prohibit the entrance of—

- (a.) Any person in the employment of the Crown;
- (b.) Any person employed as a member of the permanent staff of a Harbour Board by which the wharf is owned;
- (c.) Any seaman or passenger belonging to any ship lying at or in the vicinity of the closed wharf or the closed part thereof, as the case may be.

10. Every person who incites any other person to refuse or fail to offer or render service or effective service as a wharf labourer on any Government wharf, or who does any act, or publishes (whether to any person or persons or to the public at large) any utterance, intended or calculated to interfere with the effective use, control, or administration of a Government wharf, or with the proper loading, unloading, or despatch of any vessel lying at or in the vicinity of a Government wharf, or to obstruct the due administration of these regulations by the Controller of a Government wharf or by any person acting in aid of the

Controller, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

11. The Controller of a Government wharf, and every person acting in aid of him, shall have at all times a right of access to that wharf and to every part thereof, and to every ship lying thereat.

12. Every person who does wilful damage to a Government wharf or to any building or structure situated thereon, or to any goods, machinery, plant, or other property being thereon or on any ship lying thereat, or in the vicinity thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

13. The Controller of a Government wharf may make thereon any structural or other alterations which he deems necessary for the effective enforcement of these regulations or the proper use, control, or administration of the wharf.

14. The Controller of a Government wharf may give such orders as he thinks necessary as to the berthing, lading, unloading, or despatch of any ship lying at or in the vicinity of that wharf. Disobedience to any such order shall be an offence against these regulations.

15. Every person who conspires with any other person to prevent, delay, or otherwise interfere with the proper loading, unloading, or despatch of any vessel, whether lying at a Government wharf or not, or who does any act or publishes (whether to any person or persons or to the public at large) any utterance intended to prevent, delay, or otherwise interfere with the proper loading, unloading, or despatch of any vessel, whether lying at a Government wharf or not, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 16th February, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 16th February, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1. THE Governor, if satisfied that any industry is essential for the public welfare, may by Order in Council declare that industry to be an industry essential for the public welfare.*

* By Orders in Council of the 16th February, 17th April, and 5th July, 1917 the following industries have been so declared: The coal-mining industry, the shipping industry, the carriage of goods, merchandise, or passengers by land or sea, the lading and unloading of ships, the frozen-meat industry, the manufacture and supply of coal-gas, the manufacture and supply of electricity for light or power, the supply of water for domestic or industrial purposes.

SEDITIONOUS STRIKES AND SEDITIONOUS LOCKOUTS.

2. No person shall be a party to a seditious strike or to a seditious lockout, or shall incite, encourage, or procure any such strike or lockout or the continuance thereof.

3. "Seditious strike" means any strike, or transaction in the nature of a strike, or combination, agreement, common understanding, or concerted action on the part of any workers, which is intended or has a tendency to interfere with—

- (a.) The effective conduct of military or naval preparations or operations during the present war, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; or
- (b.) The manufacture, production, output, supply, delivery, or carriage of goods or articles required by His Majesty, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, for any purpose in connection with the present war; or
- (c.) The lading, unloading, manning, equipment, despatch, or use of any vessel carrying or about to carry from New Zealand any of His Majesty's Forces, or any goods or merchandise belonging to or destined for or required by His Majesty, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, for any purpose in connection with the present war; or
- (d.) The manufacture, production, output, supply, delivery, or carriage of goods or articles in or in connection with any industry declared by the Governor in Council, pursuant to the foregoing provisions of these regulations, to be essential for the public welfare, or otherwise to interfere with the effective conduct of any such industry; or
- (e.) The effective conduct of any undertaking of His Majesty which is requisite for the public safety during the present war.

4. "Seditious lockout" means any lockout, or transaction in the nature of a lockout, or combination, agreement, common understanding, or concerted action on the part of any employers which is intended or has a tendency to interfere with—

- (a.) The effective conduct of military or naval preparations or operations during the present war, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; or
- (b.) The manufacture, production, output, supply, delivery, or carriage of goods or articles required by His Majesty, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, for any purpose in connection with the present war; or
- (c.) The lading, unloading, manning, equipment, despatch, or use of any vessel carrying or about to carry from New Zealand any of His Majesty's Forces, or any goods or merchandise belonging to or destined for or required by His Majesty, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, for any purpose in connection with the present war; or

- (d.) The manufacture, production, output, supply, delivery, or carriage of goods or articles in or in connection with any industry declared by the Governor in Council, pursuant to the foregoing provisions of these regulations, to be essential for the public welfare, or otherwise to interfere with the effective conduct of any such industry; or
- (e.) The effective conduct of any undertaking of His Majesty which is requisite for the public safety during the present war.

5. Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to revoke or affect any other War Regulations already in force, and all such other War Regulations shall remain in full force and effect according to their tenor concurrently with the present regulations, but so that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

6. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 28th February, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 26th February, 1917; came into operation 1st March, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1. No male person whose age exceeds fifteen years shall, while these regulations continue in force, land in New Zealand from any place beyond the seas unless and until he has made and delivered to an officer of Customs a declaration in the form in the Schedule hereto.

2. The last preceding regulation shall not apply to—

- (a.) Any person returning from the Commonwealth of Australia, if he is in the possession of a permit to visit the Commonwealth issued to him under the authority of the War Regulations relating to such permits;
- (b.) Any person resident in New Zealand returning to New Zealand on a return ticket issued to him in New Zealand;
- (c.) Any member of the naval or military Forces of any of His Majesty's allies entering New Zealand on duty, or any member of the naval or military Forces of any part of the British dominions entering New Zealand on duty; or
- (d.) Any person arriving in New Zealand as the master or a member of the crew of the vessel in which he arrives. (*Amended by clauses 1 and 2 of 4th November, 1918. Page 183.*)

3. No person who, in any declaration made under these regulations, has declared his intention of not becoming permanently resident in New Zealand shall be granted a permit to leave New Zealand except within three months after the date of his arrival in New Zealand, or within such extended time as the Minister of Internal Affairs, on application in writing made before the expiry of the said period of three months, may allow.

4. Every person who lands in New Zealand without having made the declaration required by these regulations, and every person who knowingly makes any false declaration under these regulations, commits an offence, and is liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

SCHEDULE.

War Regulations Act, 1914.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO MALE PERSONS OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE ARRIVING IN NEW ZEALAND.

1. What is your name?
2. What is your occupation?
3. What is your usual place of residence?
4. In what country were you born?
5. What is your age?
6. What are the names of your parents?
Father :
Mother :
7. In what country were your parents born?
Father :
Mother :
8. Are you a British subject? If so, are you—
(a.) A natural-born British subject? or
(b.) A naturalized British subject?
9. If you are a naturalized British subject—
(a.) When and where were you naturalized?
(b.) What was your former nationality?
10. If you are not a British subject, what is your nationality?
11. Do you intend to become permanently resident in New Zealand?
12. If not, what is the date of your projected departure from New Zealand?
13. What is your purpose in coming to New Zealand?

I do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true.

Signature :

Declared at this day of , 19 , before me—
.....

Officer of Customs.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th March, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 26th March, 1917.

SCHEDULE.

A CERTIFICATE of interest, within the meaning of the hereinbefore-recited Order in Council of the 13th day of October, 1916, shall hereafter be required in respect of all goods imported into New Zealand from Hayti, and the said Order in Council is hereby amended accordingly by omitting from the Second Schedule thereto the word "Hayti."

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th March, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 26th March, 1917.

SCHEDULE.

RELATING TO THE DELEGATION OF POWERS BY ATTORNEYS AND OTHERS.

1. IN addition to the powers of delegation conferred by the hereinbefore-recited regulations (*of 2nd September, 1916*), an attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator who, being a member of an Expeditionary Force under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, is absent from New Zealand on His Majesty's service, or is about to leave New Zealand on such service, may, by a power of attorney executed by him, delegate all or any of the powers, functions, or duties conferred or imposed upon him as such attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator to any person or body corporate that may be approved for the purpose by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or a Stipendiary Magistrate, on application in that behalf by that attorney, agent, trustee, executor, or administrator.

2. Where, pursuant to the powers conferred by the last preceding clause, any powers, functions, or duties are delegated to any person or body corporate other than the Public Trustee, all references to the Public Trustee in clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the regulations aforesaid shall, for the purposes of such delegation, be deemed to be references to that person or body corporate, and the said clauses shall be construed accordingly.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 5th April, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 2nd April, 1917; revoked Regulations 1 to 4 of 5th February, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

PUBLICATION OF SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1. No person shall, without the written consent of a military authority, publish or cause or permit to be published in a newspaper, or in any other periodical publication, any statement or indication as to the movements, whereabouts, cargo, or employment (whether past, present, or future) of any seagoing ship other than one exclusively engaged in the coastal trade of New Zealand, or any information as to any such ship which if known to the enemy might be a source of danger to that ship or might otherwise be of use to the enemy.

2. No person shall, without the written consent of a military authority, sell, distribute, or publicly exhibit any document containing any statement or indication as to the movements, whereabouts, cargo, or employment (whether past, present, or future) of any such ship as aforesaid, or any information as to any such ship which if known to the enemy might be a source of danger to that ship or might otherwise be of use to the enemy.

3. No person shall, except in the course of his lawful business in relation to any such ship as aforesaid, send or cause to be sent out of New Zealand by means of any telegram, letter, or otherwise howsoever any such statement, indication, or information as aforesaid with respect to that ship.

4. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall make it an offence to publish in New Zealand—

- (a.) Any matter contained in a newspaper printed in the United Kingdom and received in New Zealand prior to the publication there of such matter; or
- (b.) Any matter transmitted to New Zealand by telegram from a recognized Press agency in the United Kingdom, and passed for publication in a newspaper by the censors of telegraphic messages; or
- (c.) Any information as to the loss of a ship; or
- (d.) Any information as to matters occurring more than four months before the date of the publication thereof.

5. Nothing in these regulations shall make it an offence to sell or distribute any newspaper printed and published elsewhere than in New Zealand.

6. It shall be no defence to a charge of a breach of the foregoing regulations that the statement, indication, or information which is the subject-matter of the charge does not name or otherwise identify any particular ship to which it relates.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 5th April, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 2nd April, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

MANAGEMENT OF SOLDIERS' PROPERTIES.*

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Soldiers' Property Regulations, 1917.

2. In these regulations—

“Soldier” means a member of any Expeditionary Force constituted under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915:

“National Efficiency Board” means the National Efficiency Board constituted by the Governor by Warrant dated the 27th day of February, 1917:

“Board of Trustees” or “Trustees” means a Soldiers' Property Board of Trustees constituted and appointed under these regulations.

3. (1.) The Minister of Defence may, on the recommendation of the National Efficiency Board, constitute and appoint such number of Boards of Trustees (herein referred to as Soldiers' Property Boards of Trustees) as he thinks necessary to carry into effect the purposes of these regulations.

(2.) Every such Board of Trustees shall be constituted and appointed with such official name as the said Minister thinks proper, thus “The [*Distinctive name*] Soldiers' Property Board of Trustees.”

(3.) Every such Board of Trustees shall consist of not less than four members, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the said Minister, and of whom one shall be a member of the National Efficiency Board. The last-mentioned member may, by writing under his hand, appoint as his proxy, to act at any meeting of the Board of Trustees in his absence, any person who may be nominated in that behalf by the Minister of Defence. Such nomination and appointment respectively may be either general or for the purposes of any particular meeting. Any person so acting as a proxy at any meeting shall for the purposes of that meeting have all the powers of the member for whom he acts.

(4.) Each such Board of Trustees shall from time to time appoint one of its members to be the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

(5.) In the absence of the Chairman from any meeting of a Soldiers' Property Board of Trustees the members present shall elect one of their number to be the chairman for that meeting.

(6.) Meetings of any Board of Trustees shall be held at such times and places as the Chairman may appoint. The Chairman shall at any

* See also Soldiers' Businesses Regulations, p. 168.

time summon a meeting of the Board of Trustees on the requisition in writing of any two members of that Board.

(7.) At any meeting two members of a Board of Trustees shall form a quorum, and the decision of a Board of Trustees on any question before it shall be determined by a majority of the votes cast.

(8.) At all meetings of a Board of Trustees the Chairman shall have a deliberative vote, and in the event of an equality of voting shall have a casting-vote also.

4. All deeds and other instruments executed by a Board of Trustees shall be signed by the Chairman and one other member thereof acting with the approval in writing of the National Efficiency Board.

5. (1.) Any soldier, whether of full age or a minor, may by a power of attorney purporting to be executed in pursuance of these regulations appoint any Board of Trustees in its official name as his attorney, to exercise in respect of his property, business, or affairs, or any part thereof, in accordance with these regulations, such powers of management, sale, lease, or disposition as may be mutually agreed on between such soldier and the Trustees.

(2.) No such power of attorney shall be accepted by a Board of Trustees except with the consent in writing of the Chairman of the National Efficiency Board or of the member of the Board of Trustees who is for the time being a member of the National Efficiency Board.

6. Every such power of attorney shall have the same operation and effect as if it had been granted jointly and severally to all of the members of the Board of Trustees who are in office at the time of the execution of the power of attorney, and to their successors in office, to the intent that the powers conferred by such power of attorney shall be exercisable from time to time and jointly or severally by the members of that Board for the time being in office.

7. Every such power of attorney shall continue in force for all purposes notwithstanding any notice of the death or incapacity of the soldier, and notwithstanding any revocation thereof, and notwithstanding the discharge of the soldier from the Expeditionary Force, unless and until the Board of Trustees receives not less than three months' express notice in writing signed by the soldier of the revocation of the power of attorney, or, in the event of the death of the soldier, until probate of the will or administration of the estate of the soldier has been granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand, or if probate of the will or letters of administration have been first granted by any other Court, then until such probate or letters of administration have been resealed in the Supreme Court of New Zealand: Provided that the Board of Trustees may, with the approval of the National Efficiency Board and on giving to the soldier not less than three months' notice in writing of its intention so to do, surrender the trust at any time after the discharge of the soldier from the Expeditionary Force.

8. Every power of attorney granted under these regulations shall be subject not only to these regulations, but to every amendment thereof

which may at any time thereafter be made in these regulations by Order in Council, save that no such amendment shall so operate as to confer upon any Board of Trustees any power which is beyond the scope of such power of attorney:

9. No member of a Board of Trustees under these regulations shall incur any liability in respect of anything done or omitted by him in good faith in the execution or intended execution of the powers conferred by these regulations or by any power of attorney granted thereunder.

10. All moneys belonging to a soldier and coming to the hands of a Board of Trustees in pursuance of these regulations or of any power of attorney granted by that soldier shall, except so far as such moneys are, in the opinion of that Board, presently required for expenditure in pursuance of such regulations or power of attorney, be deposited in the Post Office Savings-bank or with the Public Trustee so as to form part of the common fund of the Public Trust Office: Provided that the Board of Trustees may, with the approval of the National Efficiency Board, from time to time withdraw any moneys so deposited if in the opinion of the Board of Trustees such moneys are required by it for expenditure as aforesaid.

11. (1.) Every Board of Trustees acting under a power of attorney executed pursuant to these regulations shall keep such accounts as the National Efficiency Board may from time to time prescribe.

(2.) All such accounts shall be audited half-yearly by an auditor approved for the purpose by the National Efficiency Board.

(3.) At the close of each year or of such other period as the National Efficiency Board may appoint, the Board of Trustees shall prepare and submit to the National Efficiency Board a balance-sheet signed by the auditor, together with a statement of receipts and expenditure for the same period, and such other statements as the National Efficiency Board may require.

12. Any power of attorney executed pursuant to these regulations for the management of any property as a farm may authorize the Board of Trustees to manage such farm jointly with any other farm (whether a soldier's property or not), and in any such case the expenses of management shall be divided between the several properties in such proportions as the Trustees think proper.

13. The National Efficiency Board may from time to time make such rules for the guidance, direction, and assistance of Boards of Trustees as it may deem necessary for the efficient exercise and performance by such Boards of the powers and duties conferred or imposed on them by these regulations or by any power of attorney executed pursuant thereto, and every such Board of Trustees shall in the exercise of its functions be subject in all respects to the control and direction of the National Efficiency Board.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th April, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 24th April, 1917.

WHEREAS by notice under the hand of the Minister of Agriculture, dated the thirty-first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and published in the *Gazette* of the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, the terms and conditions were set forth on which the New Zealand Government is prepared, for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom, to purchase sheep-skins for the purposes of the war :

And whereas by notice under the hand of the said Minister dated the fourteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and published in the *Gazette* of the same date, the terms and conditions were set forth on which the New Zealand Government is prepared, for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government aforesaid, to purchase hides (including calf-skins) required for the purposes of the war :

And whereas in order to supply the requirements of His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom for the purposes of the present war it is necessary to restrict the sale of sheep-skins, hides, and calf-skins otherwise than to the New Zealand Government pursuant to the terms of the notices hereinbefore referred to, in accordance with the regulations hereinafter set forth :

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on me by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, do hereby make the following regulations with respect to the sale and purchase of sheep-skins, hides, and calf-skins; and I do hereby order and declare that the said regulations shall come into force on the date of the publication of this Order in Council in the *Gazette*.

REGULATIONS.

SALE AND PURCHASE OF SHEEP-SKINS OTHERWISE THAN TO OR BY THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

1. AFTER the commencement of these regulations no person shall sell any sheep-skins except—

- (a.) To the New Zealand Government pursuant to the scheme of purchase set forth in the hereinbefore-recited notice of the 31st January, 1917; or

(b.) To a person authorized to purchase sheep-skins for resale to the Government pursuant to a license issued under clause 12 of the said notice.

(Amended by Regulation 1 of 11th February, 1918. Page 139.)

2. After the commencement of these regulations no person other than a person acting on behalf of the New Zealand Government or a person acting pursuant to a license issued under clause 12 of the aforesaid notice shall purchase any sheep-skins in New Zealand. (Amended by Regulation 2 of 11th February, 1918. Page 139.)

SALE AND PURCHASE OF HIDES AND CALF-SKINS OTHERWISE THAN TO OR BY THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

3 to 5. Revoked by Order in Council of 16th April, 1918.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 6th June, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 5th June, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

RESTRICTING THE USE OF COAL-GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Lighting Regulations, 1917.

2. In these regulations—

“Minister in Charge” means the Minister in Charge under the Coal Trade Regulations made under the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, on the 5th day of February, 1917:

“Lighting authority” means any local authority or company engaged in the supply to the public of coal-gas or of electricity:

“Electricity” means electricity used or supplied for light or power, whether produced by steam-power or by water-power [or by means of oil fuel (*added by regulation of 15th October, 1917. Page 122.*)]

3. For the purpose of preventing the wasteful consumption of coal-gas or electricity, and for the purpose (in any locality in which both

coal-gas and electricity are supplied to the public as alternative or competitive sources of light or power) of securing complete or partial uniformity in the restrictions imposed upon the use of each of those sources, it shall be lawful, notwithstanding any Act, contract, or obligation to the contrary, for any lighting authority to impose from time to time such restrictions as it thinks fit upon the use of coal-gas or electricity supplied by that authority, and any restriction so imposed may be at any time varied or cancelled by the lighting authority.

4. Any such restriction may be imposed generally upon all consumers, or upon any class of consumers, or upon consumers individually.

5. Any such restrictions may be imposed, varied, or cancelled either by notice in writing delivered or posted to the consumers, or by notice published in some newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood in which the supply of coal-gas or electricity takes place.

6. When the lighting authority is a company, the powers conferred upon the company by these regulations may be exercised by the board of directors of the company, or by any manager, director, secretary, or other officer to whom such powers have been delegated for the time being by that board.

7. When the lighting authority is a local authority, the powers conferred upon that local authority by these regulations may be exercised by the Council or Board having the general control of the affairs of that local authority, or by any committee or officer to whom such powers have been delegated for the time being by that Council or Board.

8. When the Minister in Charge is satisfied that any lighting authority has not adequately exercised the powers conferred upon it by these regulations, or has unreasonably exercised those powers, the Minister may, in lieu of that lighting authority, exercise any powers so vested in it, and may impose any such restrictions as the lighting authority might itself have imposed, and may vary or cancel any restrictions whether imposed by himself or by the lighting authority. No restrictions so imposed by the Minister in Charge shall be cancelled or varied by the lighting authority without the consent of the Minister.

9. Every person who uses or permits the use of, or is knowingly concerned in the use of, any coal-gas or electricity in breach of any restriction imposed in pursuance of these regulations shall, whether he is a person to whom such coal-gas or electricity has been supplied by the lighting authority or not, be guilty of an offence against these regulations and shall be liable accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th June, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 11th June, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Shipping Regulations, 1917.

2. In these regulations the term "New Zealand ship" means any British ship having its port of registry in New Zealand.

3. Save with the consent of the Minister of Marine, it shall not be lawful to procure the transfer of the registry of a New Zealand ship to a port of registry out of New Zealand, or the removal of any such ship from the register of British shipping, and all persons who in New Zealand are knowingly concerned in any such transfer or removal, or attempted transfer or removal, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

4. Save with the consent of the Minister of Marine, it shall not be lawful to sell or transfer, or agree to sell or transfer, or to mortgage or agree to mortgage, any New Zealand ship or any share therein, and all persons who in New Zealand are knowingly concerned in any such sale, transfer, mortgage, or agreement, whether it takes place in New Zealand or elsewhere, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

5. Save with the consent of the Minister of Marine, it shall not be lawful to grant a charter of any New Zealand ship other than a ship which has not at any time within twelve months before the date of the charter been engaged in trading in or with New Zealand, and all persons who in New Zealand are knowingly concerned in the grant of any such charter, whether granted in New Zealand or elsewhere, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

6. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any New Zealand ship to leave New Zealand for any place beyond the seas, or to leave a proclaimed port (as hereinafter defined) for any other port or place in New Zealand, except in pursuance of a license issued in that behalf by the Minister of Marine, and every person who in New Zealand is knowingly concerned in any such departure of a New Zealand ship, save in pursuance of such a license, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(2.) Any such license as aforesaid may be issued on such terms as to the voyage or employment of the ship as the Minister of Marine thinks fit, and may be granted either generally or in respect of any specified voyage or voyages, and every person who in New Zealand is knowingly

concerned in any breach of the terms of such license, whether committed in New Zealand or elsewhere, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(3.) Every such license shall be revocable at the will of the Minister of Marine.

(4.) No certificate of clearance shall be granted under the Customs Act, 1913, to any ship in respect of any voyage in breach of this regulation.

(5.) In this regulation the term "proclaimed port" means any port of entry in New Zealand under the Customs Act, 1913, to which this regulation has been applied by the Minister of Marine by notice published by him in the *Gazette*, and for the time being in force.

(6.) The Minister of Marine may accordingly, by notice in the *Gazette*, from time to time declare that this regulation shall apply to all or any of such ports of entry, and may at any time in like manner cancel or vary any such notice.

7. (1.) Without the consent of the Minister of Marine it shall not be lawful for any New Zealand ship which at the date of these regulations is engaged in trading in or with New Zealand to be withdrawn from that trade, whether permanently or temporarily; and every person who in New Zealand is knowingly concerned in any such withdrawal, whether it takes place in New Zealand or elsewhere, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(2.) Such consent may be granted subject to such terms as to the employment of the ship as the Minister of Marine thinks fit, and if the ship is employed otherwise than in accordance with those terms, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, every person who in New Zealand is knowingly concerned in such employment shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

8. It shall be the duty of every owner or charterer of a New Zealand ship, and of every servant or agent of any such owner or charterer, to afford at all times to the Minister of Marine such information as he may demand as to the voyages, employment, or whereabouts of that ship, or otherwise with respect to that ship; and every person who fails or refuses to give such information, or who wilfully gives any false information as to the matters aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

9. Every person who deceives or attempts to deceive the Minister of Marine in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

10. Nothing in these regulations shall in any manner revoke or affect any other War Regulations heretobefore made and now in force relative to shipping.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th June, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 11th June, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1. (1.) It shall not be lawful, without the permission of a military authority, to hoist on any flagstaff, or otherwise conspicuously display on shore in New Zealand, the white ensign or the blue ensign, whether with or without any distinguishing mark, or any flag so closely resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; and if any flag is hoisted or displayed in contravention of this regulation every person who hoists or displays the same or permits the same to be hoisted or displayed, or is knowingly concerned in the hoisting or display of the same, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(2.) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to the hoisting or display of the New Zealand Ensign.

2. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 4th July, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations as to Returns required from Reservists of the Second Division under the Military Service Act, 1916, made by Order in Council dated the 4th July, 1917.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and made under the Military Service Act, 1916, the Second Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve has been divided into six classes by reference to the number of the children of the reservist: And whereas for the purposes of the due enrolment of those classes under the said Act, and otherwise for the purpose of the effective administration of that Act, it is necessary that reservists of the Second Division should supply to the Government Statistician such information as will enable him to determine the classes to which those reservists belong for the time being:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, doth hereby make the following regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. (1.) WITH the exception hereinafter set forth, every reservist of the Second Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve under the Military Service Act, 1916, shall within ten days after the 11th day of July, 1917, deliver to a postal officer at a post-office, upon a printed form to be obtained on application at that post-office, a true statement indicating the number of his children as on the said 11th day of July, 1917, together with the names, dates, and places of birth of those children, and if the reservist had no children on that date indicating the fact.

(2.) If any such children are illegitimate, adopted, or step-children, this fact must be specially indicated in the said statement.

(3.) Nothing in the foregoing regulation shall apply to any reservist who has already before the date of this Order in Council furnished to the Government Statistician in writing, either under the National Registration Act, 1915, or under the Military Service Act, 1916, sufficient information as to his children to enable the Government Statistician correctly to enrol that reservist in his proper class in the Second Division as at the said 11th day of July, 1917.

2. If after the 11th day of July, 1917, any change takes place in the number of the children of any reservist of the Second Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve, the reservist shall, within ten days after the day on which that change takes place, post to the Government Statistician at Wellington a registered letter informing him of the fact, date, and nature of the change, and setting out the full name, residence, and occupation of the reservist.

3. If any reservist fails to fulfil any obligation imposed upon him by these regulations, or if by any false representation relative to his children he deceives or attempts to deceive the Government Statistician, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

4. In these regulations the term "child" or "children" has the same meaning as in the Schedule to the Order in Council of the 4th day of July, 1917, whereby the Second Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve was divided into classes.

F. D. THOMSON,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council. •

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 9th July, 1917.]

Extension of certain War Regulations to Cook Islands by Order in Council dated the 9th July, 1917.

WHEREAS by section six of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, it is provided that the War Regulations Act, 1914, and all amendments thereof, shall be in force in the Cook Islands, and that regulations made under those Acts, whether before or after the passing of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, shall not be in force in the Cook Islands except so far as expressly extended thereto: And whereas it is expedient to extend certain War Regulations to the Cook Islands:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred by the said Acts, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby extend the War Regulations set out in the Schedule hereto to the Cook Islands; and doth hereby declare that the said War Regulations shall come into force therein on the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

SCHEDULE.

WAR REGULATIONS EXTENDED TO COOK ISLANDS.

1. CLAUSE 4 of the War Regulations of the 19th July, 1915, to wit,—

“4. (1.) No person shall publish, or cause or permit to be published, any statement or matter likely to interfere with the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of His Majesty's Forces, whether by sea or land, or with the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty or his Allies in the present war, or likely to be injurious to the public safety in the present war, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign Powers, or any false reports relative to the present war and likely to cause alarm, or any statement or matter which in any manner indicates disloyalty or disaffection in respect to the present war.

“(2.) In this regulation the term ‘publish’ means to make known either to individuals or to the public at large; and the term ‘His Majesty's Forces’ includes the New Zealand and all other military or naval Forces raised by the Government of any British possession.”

2. Clause 3 of the War Regulations of the 20th September, 1915, to wit,—

“3. No person shall by words, writing, or otherwise incite, encourage, advise, or advocate violence, lawlessness, or disorder, or express any seditious intention.”

3. Clause 4 of the War Regulations of the 20th September, 1915, to wit,—

“ 4. No person shall print, publish, sell, distribute, have in his possession for sale or distribution, or bring or cause to be brought or sent into New Zealand any document which incites, encourages, advises, or advocates violence, lawlessness, or disorder, or expresses any seditious intention.”

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 16th July, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 16th July, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1. (1.) No person shall enter on board a seagoing ship, other than one exclusively engaged in the coastal trade of New Zealand, while such ship is moored alongside any wharf, or is in any harbour in New Zealand, without the permission in writing of a military authority or of the owner, master, or agent of the ship.

(2.) This regulation shall not apply to—

- (a.) Any person in the service of the Government of New Zealand who enters the ship on duty; or
- (b.) Any person employed by the harbour authorities and entering the ship on duty; or
- (c.) Any member of the ship's crew, or any person who has engaged a passage in the ship.

2. The master of any such ship shall maintain a sufficient guard on each gangway by which the ship can be entered.

3. If the master or any member of the ship's crew permits any person to enter, or negligently fails to prevent any person from entering, on board the ship in contravention of these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

4. Any constable, officer of Customs, officer of the Defence Forces, or the master or any officer of the ship may arrest without warrant any person who enters or is reasonably suspected of having entered or of being about to enter any ship in breach of these regulations.

5. These regulations shall be read together with and be deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 16th July, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations as to Protection of Mining Privileges made by Order in Council dated the 16th July, 1917.

WHEREAS by the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, the Governor in Council is empowered to make by regulations such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war and the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance of industries essential for the public welfare:

And whereas, having regard to the considerations aforesaid, it is deemed advisable for the maintenance of the mining industry to make further provision for the protection of mining privileges:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority so conferred upon him by the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, doth hereby make the following regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Mining Privileges Protection Regulations, 1917.

2. Every registered mining privilege under the Mining Act, 1908, which is protected under these regulations shall be free from all liability to abandonment or forfeiture for any cause arising during the period of protection, other than default in payment of royalty, rent, or license fees.

3. The protection under these regulations of any mining privilege may be granted by any Military Service Board under the Military Service Act, 1916, on the hearing and dismissal by it of any appeal under that Act, if the Board is of opinion that such protection is expedient having regard to the conditions created by the compulsory military service of the reservist whose calling-up is appealed against.

4. On the grant of any such protection the Chairman of the Military Service Board shall transmit to the Mining Registrar of the district in which the mining privilege is situated a certificate of protection in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect, and the Registrar shall thereupon register the certificate in the Register of Mining Privileges.

5. Protection under these regulations shall take effect as soon as the certificate of protection has been received by the Registrar, and shall, unless sooner cancelled under these regulations, continue during the present war and for the period of twelve months thereafter.

6. Protection granted under these regulations may be at any time cancelled by the Minister of Mines on the recommendation of a Military Service Board.

SCHEDULE

Mining Privileges Protection Regulations, 1917.

CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION.

I HEREBY certify that, in pursuance of the above-mentioned regulations, protection was granted by the _____ Military Service Board on the _____ day of _____, 191____, for the following mining privilege:—

Registered Number.	Name of Holder.	Nature of Privilege.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 191____ :

.....
Chairman:

To the Mining Registrar at _____

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th August, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 20th August, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1. CLAUSE 1 of the said War Regulations of the 2nd day of May, 1916, shall not apply to any alien enemy who is a British subject by naturalization in any part of the British Empire, or is a subject of the United States of America by naturalization therein: Provided that it shall not be lawful for any such alien enemy to be engaged in foreign trade as defined in the said clause 1 unless he is permitted to do so by a license issued by the Attorney-General; and the Attorney-General is hereby empowered to issue such license accordingly.

2. Clause 26 of the War Regulations made on the 3rd day of April, 1916, shall not apply to any alien enemy to whom a license has been issued by the Attorney-General under the preceding regulation.

3. No person, firm, or company shall act as the agent of any person who is prohibited by the said clause 1 from engaging in foreign trade.

4. These regulations shall be read together with and be deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th August, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 20th August, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1. No person shall obstruct or otherwise interfere with or impede any member of the military police in the execution of his duty.

2. No person shall incite or encourage any member of an Expeditionary Force to resist or assault any member of the military police in the execution of his duty.

3. These regulations shall be read together with and be deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 29th August, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 28th August, 1917; revoked Part II of Coal Trade Regulations of 5th February, 1917.

AMENDMENT OF COAL TRADE REGULATIONS.*

1. THE Governor may from time to time by Warrant gazetted declare that any portion of New Zealand is thereby constituted a coal trade district for the purposes of the Coal Trade Regulations, and may from time to time, by the same or any other Warrant gazetted, appoint for each such district a Coal Trade Committee consisting of such persons as the Governor thinks fit, who shall hold office during his pleasure.

2. The Chairman of each such Committee shall be such member thereof as the Governor from time to time appoints.

3. Meetings of each such Committee shall be held at such times and places as the Chairman may appoint, and a majority of the members of any such Committee shall form a quorum at any meeting thereof, and the decision of a majority of the members of a Committee present at any such meeting shall be the decision of the Committee.

4. The functions of each Coal Trade Committee shall be—

(a.) To inquire, at the request of the Minister in Charge, into all matters relative to the production, importation, exportation, supply, purchase, sale, distribution, carriage, storage, and use of coal, and into all matters arising out of the administration of the Coal Trade Regulations, and to advise the Minister as to all such matters as aforesaid;

* See further amendment 21st May, 1918, p. 148.

(b.) To exercise, on behalf of the Minister in Charge, any powers vested in him by the Coal Trade Regulations, so far as any such powers may for the time being be delegated to any such Committee by the Minister;

(c.) To grant permits under these regulations.

5. (1.) Save in pursuance of a permit issued in that behalf by the Coal Trade Committee of a coal trade district, or by the Minister in Charge, it shall not be lawful for any person to deliver or be concerned in the delivery of any coal at any place within that district in pursuance of any contract of purchase whether made before or after the constitution of that district.

[(2.) Except in such coal trade districts or parts thereof as may be specified in that behalf by the Minister in Charge by notice in the *Gazette*, nothing in this regulation shall apply to the delivery of coal for domestic or other uses in quantities not exceeding 10 cwt. at any one time, and not exceeding 1 ton delivered to any one person in any one period of twenty-eight days. (*As substituted 2nd June, 1919. Page 205.*)]

6. In granting any such permit in respect of any coal the Coal Trade Committee or the Minister in Charge, as the case may be, may impose such terms and conditions as to the mode of dealing with that coal as the Committee or Minister thinks advisable for the regulation of the coal trade and the maintenance of industries essential for the public welfare.

7. Any such permit shall be revocable at the will of the Committee or Minister by whom it was granted.

8. When coal has been delivered under such a permit, no person shall thereafter, without the consent of the Committee or Minister by whom it was granted, deal with that coal or be concerned in dealing therewith otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions on which the permit was granted.

9. Any person who makes any false representation with intent thereby to obtain a permit under these regulations either for himself or for any other person, or who in any manner deceives or attempts to deceive a Coal Trade Committee or the Minister in Charge in the exercise of the powers conferred by these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

10. These regulations shall be read together with and shall be deemed part of the Coal Trade Regulations made on the 5th day of February, 1917.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 3rd September, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 3rd September, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1. EVERY reference to a military authority in any regulations now in force or hereafter to be in force under the War Regulations Act, 1914,

or its amendments, shall, except where the contrary is expressly provided, be deemed to include a reference to a naval authority as herein defined.

2. "Naval authority" means any officer of His Majesty's naval Forces, whether of the United Kingdom or of New Zealand, appointed by the Minister of Defence, by warrant signed by him and gazetted, as a naval authority for the purpose of the regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th September, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 10th September, 1917.

SCHEDULE.

CLAUSE 19 of the regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 3rd day of April, 1916, relating to trading with the enemy, and clause 12 of the regulations made under the said Act on the 24th day of July, 1916, relating to the same matter, are hereby revoked.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 1st October, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 1st October, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

PERMITS AND PASSPORTS.

1. EVERY permit issued under the War Regulations made on the 15th day of November, 1915, shall upon the expiration, revocation, or other determination thereof be returned to the Minister or Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs.

2. Any passport issued by the Governor-General may at any time be recalled by the Minister or Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs by notice in writing to the person to whom it was issued, and immediately upon the receipt of such notice the holder of any such passport shall forward or deliver the same to the Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs.

3. These regulations shall be deemed part of and be read together with the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914, and shall apply to all permits and passports issued since that date.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 10th October, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 10th October, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

SAFETY OF SHIPS AND CARGOES.*

1. IN these regulations—

“Competent authority” means a military authority or naval authority under the War Regulations, or the Commissioner of Police, or a Superintendent or Inspector of Police :

“Wharf” means any wharf, quay, pier, jetty, or other place used for the lading or unloading of ships; and includes all warehouses or other buildings adjacent to any such wharf, quay, pier, jetty, or other place and used in connection therewith; and also includes any public highway so far as it intersects any such wharf, quay, pier, jetty, or other place :

[“Ship” means any description of vessel used in navigation, whether seagoing or not, other than a vessel propelled exclusively by oars; and also includes any lighter, barge, boat, or other vessel used in connection with the lading or unloading of a ship as so defined. (*As substituted by clause 3 of 4th November, 1918. Page 183.*)]

“Cargo” includes any goods or merchandise on or about a wharf having been unladen from a ship or awaiting shipment :

“Constable” includes any guard stationed by a military or naval authority at any wharf or ship in pursuance of clause 8 of the War Regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914.

2. Every person who by any act or default, whether wilful or negligent, endangers the safety of any ship or cargo, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

3. (a.) After the 17th day of October, 1917, save in pursuance of a license issued by a competent authority, it shall not be lawful for any alien, or for any person who is a British subject by naturalization only, to be engaged in the work of lading or unloading a ship, or to be engaged in any manner of work whatever on or about any wharf or ship.

(b.) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to the work on or about any ship of the master or any member of the crew thereof who has arrived in that ship from any place out of New Zealand.

(c.) Every person who is engaged in any work in breach of the foregoing provisions shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(d.) Every person who procures or permits any other person to be engaged in any work in breach of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly; provided that on a prosecution for any such offence it shall be a good defence that the accused believed on reasonable grounds that such engagement was not in breach of this regulation.

* See also regulations of 23rd November, 1917, p. 124.

(e.) Every license issued by a competent authority under this regulation may be issued on such terms and conditions as that authority thinks fit, and shall be revocable at the will of the same or any other competent authority.

4. A constable or an officer of Customs may question any person engaged or about to be engaged in the work of lading or unlading a ship, or in any manner of work on or about a wharf or ship, or any person found upon a wharf or ship, as to his identity and present or former nationality, and any person who refuses or neglects to answer any question so put to him, or who answers any such question in a false or misleading manner, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

5. (a.) Any constable or officer of Customs may search and detain for the purpose of search any person, conveyance, package, or receptacle of any description found on or about any wharf or ship, and may for this purpose enter upon any wharf or ship.

(b.) Every person who resists, obstructs, or deceives any constable or officer of Customs in the exercise of this right of search or detention shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

6. (a.) When a competent authority is satisfied that the conduct or character of any person is such that his exclusion from wharves and shipping is advisable in the interests of the public safety, such competent authority may by order in writing warn that person off all wharves and ships.

(b.) Every such order shall take effect so soon as the making thereof has been brought in any manner to the knowledge of the person against whom it is made.

(c.) If while any such order remains in force the person against whom it is made enters or remains upon any wharf or ship or loiters in the vicinity of any entrance to a wharf, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(d.) Every such order made by a competent authority may by order in writing be revoked by the same or any other competent authority.

7. These regulations shall be deemed part of and shall be read together with the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

F. D. THOMSON,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th October, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations for the Cook Islands made by Order in Council dated the 15th October, 1917.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, and acting by and with the advice

and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations under the said Acts; and doth declare that they shall extend to and be in force in the Cook Islands.

REGULATIONS.

1. By the order or with the authority of a Resident Commissioner under the Cook Islands Act, 1915, any alien enemy in the Cook Islands may be arrested and detained in such manner and in such place within those islands as the Resident Commissioner thinks fit, and during his pleasure, unless discharged by the Minister of Defence.

2. Any alien enemy so arrested may by the order of a Resident Commissioner be deported in custody to New Zealand, there to undergo such detention (if any) as a military authority may direct under the authority conferred upon him in respect of alien enemies by the War Regulations in force in New Zealand.

3. "Alien enemy" has the same meaning as in the War Regulations in force for the time being in New Zealand.

F. D. THOMSON,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th October, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 15th October, 1917.

WHEREAS on the fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, certain regulations known as the Lighting Regulations, 1917, were made by the Governor-General in Council in pursuance of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916:

And whereas, having regard to the exigencies of the present war and the conditions created thereby, it is deemed advisable to amend those regulations in the manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance and exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, doth hereby amend the said Lighting Regulations, 1917, by adding at the end of the definition of "electricity," in clause two thereof, the words "or by means of oil fuel."

F. D. THOMSON,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 19th November, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 19th November, 1917.—Sale and Purchase of Lamb-pelts prohibited.

WHEREAS for the purposes of the present war it is necessary for His Majesty to obtain further supplies of lamb-pelts: And whereas for the purpose of more effectually providing for His Majesty's necessities in that behalf it is expedient to prohibit, in manner and to the extent hereinafter appearing, the private sale and purchase of such pelts:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, doth hereby make the following regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. IN these regulations—

“Lamb-pelts” means lamb-skins from which the wool has been removed by any fellmongering process:

“Lamb” means a sheep under the age of twelve months:

“Sale” includes any mode of disposition by way of agreement other than a disposition by way of security only.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or agree or offer to sell, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, any lamb-pelts produced in New Zealand, whether before or after the making of these regulations, otherwise than—

(a.) To His Majesty; or

(b.) For delivery by the seller to the purchaser in the United Kingdom; or

(c.) For delivery by the seller on board a ship in New Zealand for direct carriage to the United Kingdom; or

(d.) With the precedent approval of the Controller of the Department of Imperial Supplies.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to be concerned in the fulfilment or performance of any sale or agreement which is made in breach of these regulations, or which, if made in New Zealand, would have been a breach thereof.

4. For the purposes of these regulations the grant of an option or right of purchase shall be deemed to be an agreement to sell.

5. For the purposes of these regulations every agreement for the sale of pelts shall be deemed to be an agreement for the sale of lamb-pelts produced in New Zealand if, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, any pelts of that description could be delivered in due fulfilment of the agreement. The provisions of these regulations as to offers, options, and rights of purchase shall be construed in like manner.

6. In granting his approval of any sale under these regulations the Controller of the Department of Imperial Supplies may impose such conditions as he thinks fit as to terms of the sale and as to the disposition of the goods sold; and every person who is concerned in a breach of any conditions so imposed, or who deceives the Controller in the exercise of his functions under these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 19th November, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 19th November, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1. CLAUSE 6 of the regulations made on the 5th day of February, 1917, under the War Regulations Act, 1914 (relative to the arrest and detention of aliens as being disaffected or dangerous), shall extend and apply to strangers, as hereinafter defined, in the same manner as to aliens.

2. "Stranger" means any person who is not permanently resident in New Zealand at the date of this Order in Council.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 23rd November, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations for the Safety of Ships and Cargoes made by Order in Council dated the 23rd November, 1917.

FOR better securing the public safety during the present war, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations under the said Act; and doth declare that they shall come into operation on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations—

“Oversea ship” means any seagoing ship other than one exclusively engaged in the coastal trade of New Zealand, and includes any such ship belonging to or in the possession of the Crown :

“Examining officer” means in respect of any port the Collector of Customs at that port, and any other officer or officers of Customs at that port whom the Collector may from time to time authorize to act as an examining officer for that port under these regulations :

“Port” means a port of entry under the Customs Act, 1913 :

“Wharf” has the same meaning as in the War Regulations of the 10th day of October, 1917.

2. While an oversea ship is in any port no cargo, stores, baggage, or other goods or articles of any description whatsoever shall be laden, taken, or placed on board that ship until passed for shipment thereon by an examining officer.

3. Every person who is in any manner concerned in lading, taking, or placing, or in attempting to lade, take, or place, upon any oversea ship any cargo, stores, baggage, goods, or articles in breach of the foregoing provisions, or who is in any manner concerned in deceiving or obstructing or in attempting to deceive or obstruct an examining officer in the exercise of his authority under these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

4. An examining officer shall not pass for shipment any cargo, stores, baggage, goods, or articles until and unless he is satisfied that there is no ground for suspecting that the shipment thereof will be a source of danger to the ship or to its cargo.

5. An examining officer may, if he thinks it advisable so to do, open or require to be opened for the purpose of examination any package or other receptacle brought or found upon any wharf or intended for shipment upon an oversea ship. All labour necessary for the examination of any cargo, stores, baggage, goods, or articles shall be supplied by or at the expense of the shipper.

6. An examining officer may in any case in which he is of opinion that the effective examination of any cargo, stores, baggage, goods, or articles brought upon any wharf or intended for shipment upon any oversea ship is for any reason impracticable, refuse to examine the same or to pass the same for shipment until the expiry of such period as he deems necessary for the purpose of ascertaining that the shipment thereof will not be a source of danger to the ship or its cargo, and in the meantime may, if he thinks fit, take and retain possession of such cargo, stores, baggage, goods, or articles.

7. An examining officer may require any person who is or has been in any manner concerned in lading, taking, or placing on board an oversea ship, or upon a wharf for shipment upon an oversea ship, or in packing or otherwise preparing for shipment upon an oversea ship, any cargo, stores, baggage, goods, or articles whatsoever to answer any ques-

tions as to the nature, contents, ownership, origin, or preparation for shipment of such cargo, stores, baggage, goods, or articles, or any other question in relation thereto which the examining officer thinks material in the execution of his office under these regulations; and any person who fails to answer to the best of his knowledge any question so submitted to him, or who answers any such question falsely, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

8. An examining officer, or any constable with the authority of an examining officer, may enter upon any warehouse, store, or other building or place whatever in which he has reason to believe that any cargo, stores, baggage, goods, or articles intended for shipment upon an oversea ship may be situated, and may examine the same and every part thereof, and all such cargo, stores, baggage, goods, or articles found therein; and any person who obstructs any such entry or examination shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

9. (1.) No person shall take any photograph or make any sketch or other representation of an oversea ship at any port or place in New Zealand, or publish, exhibit, or have in his possession any photograph, sketch, or representation taken or made in breach of this regulation, or any reproduction or copy of any such photograph, sketch, or representation.

(2.) A constable, military officer, or officer of Customs may seize and retain possession of any photograph, sketch, or representation (wherever found) made in breach of these regulations, or any reproduction or copy thereof (wherever found), or any camera, photographic apparatus, or photographic material found in the possession of any person while engaged in committing or preparing to commit any offence against these regulations.

10. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any boat, launch, or other craft or vessel whatsoever, at any time after sunset and before sunrise, to approach a seagoing ship at any distance less than 50 yards therefrom in any port unless the approaching boat, launch, craft, or vessel carries and exhibits a bright light visible from the deck of the ship approached by it, or (whether such light is carried or not) in disregard of any challenge, warning, or order received from any person on board the ship approached.

(2.) Every person who causes or permits any boat, launch, craft, or vessel to approach a seagoing ship in breach of the foregoing provisions shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(3.) Any boat, launch, craft, or vessel approaching a seagoing ship in breach of the foregoing provisions may be fired upon by any guard or watch upon the ship approached, or by or with the authority of the master or any officer of that ship or any naval or military authority.

11. (1.) At all times when an oversea ship is engaged in receiving or discharging cargo, stores, or baggage at any port, the owner and the master of that ship shall station and maintain thereon an efficient guard or watch charged with the duty of superintending the receipt, stowage,

and discharge of such cargo, stores, or baggage and of using due care for the protection of the ship and cargo from all attempts against the safety thereof.

(2.) A naval authority under the War Regulations may from time to time give instructions to the owner or master as to the nature of the guard or watch to be so maintained and as to the duties with which the guard or watch is to be charged, and it shall be the duty of the owner and master to obey all such instructions.

(3.) Every owner or master who makes default in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this regulation, and every person stationed as a guard or watch on an oversea ship in pursuance of this regulation who makes default in the performance of any duty with which he is charged in that behalf, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(4.) "Owner" includes charterer, and also the representative in New Zealand of an owner or charterer out of New Zealand.

12. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 22nd December, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 22nd December, 1917.—As to the Sale and Purchase of Wheat.

WHEREAS by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is provided that the Governor-General in Council may by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry, business, or undertaking which he regards as essential for the public welfare: And whereas the growing of wheat and the manufacture of flour in New Zealand are industries essential for the public welfare: And whereas by reason of the conditions created by the present war it has become necessary to make special provisions for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of those industries through the establishment of a scheme for the purchase and sale of wheat by the Government of New Zealand:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority

conferred upon him in that behalf as aforesaid, doth hereby make the following regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, and doth hereby revoke the regulations made under that Act on the tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, relative to the purchase of wheat, and doth hereby also revoke clause one of the regulations made on the fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, under the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, requiring returns of purchases of wheat.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Wheat Trade Regulations.
2. In these regulations, except where a contrary intention appears,—
 - “Wheat” means wheat of any kind or quality grown in New Zealand during the season 1917–1918:
 - “Free wheat” means—
 - (a.) Any wheat after its purchase and resale by the Government in pursuance of the scheme of purchase set forth in these regulations;
 - (b.) Any wheat which has been offered to the Government for purchase in pursuance of the said scheme of purchase and has been rejected as being unmerchantable or otherwise not of the kind or quality required by the Government:
 - “Good milling-wheat” means wheat suitable for milling and of fair average quality for the season as determined in accordance with the custom of the trade, or of a quality superior thereto:
 - “Government” means His Majesty the King in respect of the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand.

PART I.—PRIVATE DEALINGS IN WHEAT PROHIBITED.

3. Save in accordance with and pursuance of the scheme of purchase and sale set forth in these regulations, it shall not be lawful for any person, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, to purchase or agree or offer to purchase any wheat other than free wheat, or to be concerned in the making of any such purchase, agreement, or offer by any other person, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, or to be concerned in the fulfilment or performance of any agreement for the purchase of any such wheat, whether such agreement has been made in New Zealand or elsewhere, and whether it has been made before or after the making of these regulations.

4. Save in accordance with and pursuance of the scheme of purchase and sale set forth in these regulations, it shall not be lawful for any person, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, to sell or agree or offer to sell any wheat other than free wheat, or to be concerned in the making

of any such sale, agreement, or offer by any other person, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, or to be concerned in the fulfilment or performance of any agreement for the sale of any such wheat, whether such agreement has been made in New Zealand or elsewhere, and whether it has been made before or after the making of these regulations.

5. In the foregoing regulations the terms "purchase" and "sale" include any mode of acquisition or disposition by agreement other than acquisition or disposition by way of security only.

6. For the purposes of the foregoing regulations an option or right of purchase or sale shall be deemed to be an agreement to purchase or to sell, as the case may be.

7. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations, it shall be lawful for the grower of any wheat to sell any quantity or quantities thereof not exceeding in the aggregate 100 bushels to any other wheat-grower for use by the purchaser as seed-wheat.

PART II.—CONTROL OF THE WHEAT TRADE.

8. Good milling-wheat will be purchased and resold by the Government in accordance with the scheme hereinafter in these regulations set forth.

9. All purchases and sales of wheat by the Government will be effected through the agency of brokers appointed by the Board of Trade and acting on account of the Government, and hereinafter referred to as Government brokers.

10. Every broker so appointed shall hold office at the will of the Board of Trade.

11. Government brokers will be required to give to the Government such security as the Board of Trade may require for the due performance of their contract with the Government and for due obedience to these regulations.

12. The general control, supervision, and execution of this scheme of purchase and sale will be in the hands of a Controller appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and acting on behalf of the Government, and hereinafter called the Wheat Controller.

13. The headquarters of the Wheat Controller shall be at Christchurch.

14. There will be associated with the Wheat Controller an advisory committee to be known as the Wheat Trade Committee, and to consist of such representatives of the wheat-growers, flour-millers, and Government brokers as the Board of Trade may from time to time appoint.

15. Every Government broker will be appointed for a particular district to be defined by the Board of Trade in appointing such broker, and it shall not be lawful for any such broker to purchase for the Government under these regulations any wheat grown elsewhere than in the district for which he has been appointed.

PART III.—PURCHASES OF WHEAT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

16. Government brokers will buy good milling-wheat on account of the Government at the following prices:—

A. Good milling-wheat grown in the South Island,—

1. Sold for delivery free on board at the nearest port—

(a.) In January, February, or March, 1918, 5s. 10d. per bushel.

(b.) In April, 1918, 5s. 10½d. per bushel.

(c.) In May, 1918, 5s. 11d. per bushel.

(d.) In June, 1918, 5s. 11½d. per bushel.

(e.) In July, 1918, 6s. per bushel.

(f.) In August, 1918, 6s. 0½d. per bushel.

(g.) In or after September, 1918, 6s. 1d. per bushel.

2. Sold for delivery otherwise than free on board at the nearest port—

A price equivalent as regards the seller to the prices aforesaid.

B. Good milling-wheat grown in the North Island,—

1. Sold for delivery free on board at the nearest port, being Wellington, Wanganui, New Plymouth, Napier, Gisborne, or Auckland—

The same price as that of good milling-wheat grown in the South Island and sold for delivery free on board at the nearest port, with an addition of 4d. per bushel.

2. Sold for delivery otherwise than free on board at the ports aforesaid—

A price equivalent as regards the seller to the price aforesaid.

17. Government brokers will not purchase on behalf of the Government any wheat other than good milling-wheat: nevertheless it shall not be lawful for any person to sell wheat of any quality otherwise than to the Government until and unless it has been offered to a Government broker for sale to the Government in pursuance of these regulations, and has been rejected as unmerchantable or as not being good milling-wheat.

18. In these regulations "nearest port" means the port of entry under the Customs Act, 1913, nearest to the place where the wheat is grown.

19. Sacks will be paid for, in addition to the above prices, at the fair market value not exceeding 10½d. each.

20. When wheat is sold to a Government broker without express agreement as to the month of delivery it shall be deemed to be sold for delivery in the month in which the contract is made.

21. When wheat is sold to a Government broker for delivery by instalments in different months or on different terms or conditions, the sale of each instalment shall be deemed to be a separate contract.

22. Save in special cases at the express direction of the Wheat Controller, and on such terms as may be approved by him, wheat will be so

purchased by a Government broker only on the terms that the seller will deliver the same to a purchaser from the Government as directed by the broker, whether free on board, on rail, direct to the purchaser's store, or otherwise. Save as aforesaid, the Government broker will in no case accept delivery on behalf of the Government, or act as a warehouseman for the Government. The Government broker may, however, act at the same time as the broker, agent, or warehouseman, either of the seller to the Government or of the buyer from the Government, on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties.

23. All wheat so purchased by the Government shall become the property of the Government on delivery thereof in accordance with the terms of the contract if the wheat is in conformity with the contract.

24. (1.) On such delivery of wheat the Government broker, on being satisfied that the wheat so delivered is in accordance with the contract, will forward to the Wheat Controller a voucher in duplicate, in such form as the Controller may require, authorizing the payment of the contract price.

(2.) The sum so payable will be paid by the Wheat Controller as imprestee to the seller or to any other person authorized by the seller in that behalf by a written authority transmitted through the broker to the Controller.

(3.) Such payments will be made on the 1st and 14th days of each calendar month in the case of all vouchers duly received by the Controller at least seven days before any such pay-day.

(4.) If any such pay-day is a holiday, payment will be made on the next following business-day.

25. Every contract made by a Government broker for the purchase of wheat on account of the Government shall be made in accordance with and shall incorporate the provisions of these regulations so far as applicable to contracts of purchase, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be determined accordingly.

PART IV.—SALES OF WHEAT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

26. No sales of wheat shall be made by a Government broker on account of the Government except to persons holding a warrant issued by the Wheat Controller authorizing the holder to purchase wheat, and hereinafter referred to as a wheat-purchase warrant.

27. Every such warrant will contain such conditions and restrictions as the Wheat Controller thinks fit, and no sale shall be made to the holder otherwise than in conformity with these conditions and restrictions.

28. Every wheat-purchase warrant may be cancelled at any time for any reason which the Controller in his absolute discretion thinks sufficient.

29. No such warrant shall be transferable.

30. The Wheat Controller will in his absolute discretion allocate to each flour-mill in New Zealand its due quota of the total quantity of good milling-wheat estimated by him from time to time to be available during the year 1918, and the wheat-purchase warrants issued by the

Controller to flour-millers will be based on the quota as so determined for the time being.

31. Each flour-miller will be required to purchase and take delivery of his full quota of wheat as soon as is practicable in the discretion of the Wheat Controller, and this obligation will be enforced by the Wheat Controller by withholding or cancelling the wheat-purchase warrant of any flour-miller who makes default herein.

32. Flour-millers will be required in purchasing wheat to purchase and take delivery of different kinds or qualities of good milling-wheat in such proportions as the Wheat Controller may from time to time determine, having regard to the respective quantities of such kinds or qualities available, and all Government brokers shall in effecting sales of wheat observe all directions given to them by the Wheat Controller in this behalf.

33. The price at which wheat is so sold by a Government broker on account of the Government shall be the price per bushel at which it was purchased by the broker on account of the Government, with the addition of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel, together with the price of the sacks as aforesaid.

34. Payment for wheat so sold and delivered shall be made by the buyer to the Government broker on account of the Government, and the terms of payment shall be such as may be agreed upon between the buyer and the broker, being either cash on delivery, cash against shipping documents, or cash within seven days after delivery. All purchase-money in arrear and unpaid shall bear interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum.

35. When wheat is sold for delivery by instalments each instalment shall be treated as the subject of a separate contract, and payment shall be made accordingly.

36. All moneys so received by a Government broker shall be paid by him into the Public Account immediately on the receipt thereof, and all moneys not so paid into the Public Account shall bear interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum until so paid.

37. Every Government broker will guarantee to the Government the due payment by the buyer of the purchase-money for all wheat so sold to him by that broker, and on default made by the buyer the purchase-money, with all accrued interest thereon, shall be recoverable by the Government from the broker.

38. After delivery to the buyer the wheat shall be in all respects at the buyer's risk, but the property in the wheat shall not pass to the buyer until the purchase-money has been received by the Government broker; and on default made by the buyer the broker or the Wheat Controller may take and retain possession of the wheat on behalf of the Government as a security for the purchase-money.

39. Every contract made by a Government broker for the sale of wheat on account of the Government shall be made in accordance with and shall incorporate the provisions of these regulations so far as applicable to contracts of sale, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be determined accordingly.

PART V.—TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT OF BROKERS.

40. In respect of every contract for the purchase of wheat by Government broker on account of the Government the broker shall be entitled to receive from the Government a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every bushel delivered in pursuance of and in conformity with that contract.

41. In respect of every contract for the sale of wheat by a Government broker on account of the Government the broker shall be entitled to receive from the Government a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every bushel delivered in pursuance of and in conformity with that contract.

42. It shall not be lawful for a Government broker to receive, directly or indirectly, any additional commission or remuneration from any party other than the Government in respect of the making of any such contract of purchase or sale; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the broker from receiving from any such party remuneration for services rendered in respect of storage or otherwise howsoever in addition to the service of making the contract of purchase or sale.

43. It shall not be lawful for any Government broker to give, offer, or promise to any person any rebate, refund, commission, allowance, gratuity, or other valuable consideration as an inducement to that person to sell or purchase wheat to or from the Government through that broker, or for the reason that he has so sold or purchased wheat.

44. It shall not be lawful for a Government broker to purchase, whether for himself or on account of any other person, any wheat of a quality inferior to good milling-wheat except under the authority of a license issued to the broker in that behalf by the Wheat Controller and in accordance with the terms of that license. Any such license may be at any time cancelled by the Controller for any reason which in his absolute discretion he thinks sufficient.

45. In all matters within the scope of their employment and not specifically provided for by these regulations Government brokers shall act in accordance with directions from time to time received from the Wheat Controller.

46. Government brokers shall from time to time make to the Wheat Controller such returns relative to the business done by them as the Controller may require.

47. Every appointment of a Government broker shall be deemed to incorporate, as a contract between the broker and the Government, the provisions of these regulations so far as they relate to the rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of such brokers.

PART VI.—DISPUTES.

48. When any dispute arises as to whether any wheat offered to a Government broker for sale to the Government is good milling-wheat, or when any dispute arises as to whether any wheat delivered in fulfilment of any contract of purchase or sale entered into by Government brokers on account of the Government is in accordance with the contract in respect of kind, quality, or condition, the dispute shall be determined

by a Government grader appointed for this purpose by the Board of Trade, and his decision shall be final.

49. When any dispute, other than as mentioned in the last preceding clause, arises between the parties to any contract entered into by a Government broker on account of the Government, or between a Government broker and the Government, or between a Government broker and any seller or purchaser of wheat to or from the Government, touching the meaning or operation of these regulations or of any contract so entered into, the dispute shall be determined by the Wheat Controller, whose decision shall be final.

50. Nothing in the last two preceding clauses shall apply to any prosecution for an offence against these regulations.

51. (1.) Subject to the foregoing provisions as to the settlement of disputes, the following weights shall be accepted by all parties as the basis of settlement in all contracts for the purchase or sale of wheat by or to the Government :—

Wheat delivered direct to a mill—flour-millers' weights :

Wheat delivered free on board—customary free-on-board weights :

Wheat delivered ex store either to mills or free on board—ex store weights.

(2.) The only deduction from such weights shall be 3 lb. tare per sack.

PART VII.—OFFENCES.

52. Every person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly, who does or attempts or conspires to do any act declared by these regulations to be unlawful.

53. Every Government broker shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly, who commits any wilful breach of his contract with the Government under these regulations.

54. Every seller of wheat to the Government or purchaser of wheat from the Government under these regulations who commits a wilful breach of his contract with the Government shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

55. Every person who, being a servant or agent of any Government broker or of any such seller or purchaser of wheat, wilfully does any act whereby or in consequence of which such Government broker, seller, or purchaser breaks his contract with the Government shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

56. Every person who deceives or attempts to deceive a Government broker or the Wheat Controller in the exercise of his functions under these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

57. Every person who incites, aids, abets, counsels, or procures any other person, or conspires with any other person, to commit an offence

against these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

58. Every person who fails to make in accordance with these regulations any return required thereby or in pursuance thereof, or who makes any such return which is false or misleading in any particular, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

59. Every person who, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, sells or purchases, or agrees or offers to sell or purchase, wheat at a price in excess of the maximum price thereof as determined for the time being under the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

PART VIII.—RETURNS.

60. On or before the 25th day of January, 1918, every grower of wheat shall make to the Wheat Controller a return showing, as at the 31st day of December, 1917,—

- (a.) The number of acres that are under crop for wheat on his land :
- (b.) The estimated quantity of wheat to be obtained therefrom, showing separately the different varieties of wheat :
- (c.) The district where the wheat is grown, the railway-station (if any) at which the wheat will be loaded for transit to the market, or the method of delivery otherwise than by rail :
- (d.) The quantities of feed-wheat and seed-wheat which he requires to retain for his own use exclusively for feeding or sowing, showing each variety of wheat separately.

61. On or before the 5th day of June, 1918, every grower of wheat shall make to the Wheat Controller a return showing, as at the 25th day of May, 1918,—

- (a.) The number of bushels of each variety of wheat grown by him and threshed but not yet sold and delivered :
- (b.) How much of such wheat still lies on the grower's farm :
- (c.) The location of any such wheat which is stored or held elsewhere.

62. On or before the 5th day of June, 1918, every grower of wheat shall make to the Wheat Controller a return showing, as at the 25th day of May, 1918,—

- (a.) The estimated quantity of wheat, in bushels, which the grower has still unthreshed, the quantities of each variety of wheat to be stated separately :
- (b.) The probable date of threshing and delivery to the market.

63. In the case of all wheat remaining unthreshed on the 25th day of May, 1918, the grower shall, within one week after the threshing thereof, make to the Wheat Controller a return showing the actual yield of each variety.

64. On or before the 28th day of January, 1918, every flour-miller carrying on business in New Zealand shall make to the Wheat Controller a return showing—

- (a.) The capacity of his mill :
- (b.) His output of flour, bran, and pollard during the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, showing each year separately :
- (c.) His probable requirements of wheat for milling for the period between the 25th day of January, 1918, and the 28th day of February, 1919 :
- (d.) His carry-over of stocks of wheat, flour, bran, and pollard as at the 25th day of January, 1918 :
- (e.) His storage capacity for wheat.

65. Every flour-miller carrying on business in New Zealand shall, on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, commencing in February, 1918, make to the Wheat Controller a return showing full particulars of all wheat delivered to him during the last preceding calendar month in pursuance of purchases made by him.

66. Every threshing-mill proprietor carrying on business in New Zealand shall, on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, commencing in February, 1918, make to the Wheat Controller a return showing full particulars of all wheat threshed by him during the previous calendar month.

67. In making all such returns as aforesaid the person by whom the return is to be made shall use such forms and give such additional particulars as the Wheat Controller may from time to time require.

68. (1.) Every person who, whether as principal or agent, and whether personally or through an agent, enters into any contract for the purchase of free wheat otherwise than from the Government shall, within seven days after the day of the making of the contract, make or cause to be made to the Wheat Controller a return of such contract containing the following particulars :—

- (a.) The names and addresses of the purchaser and seller :
- (b.) The date on which the contract was made :
- (c.) The class and quantity of wheat so purchased :
- (d.) The agreed date and place of delivery :
- (e.) The price of the wheat per bushel :
- (f.) The price of the sacks :
- (g.) Particulars of any terms or conditions which are not in accordance with the established custom of the trade at the date of these regulations :
- (h.) If the contract is made or evidenced by any written document, a copy of that document :
- (i.) A declaration made by or on behalf of the purchaser that the price of the wheat is not in excess of the maximum price as fixed at the date of the contract by any Order in Council made under the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914.

(2.) Nothing in this clause shall render necessary a return of any contract for the purchase of wheat in any quantity less than 50 bushels, save that two or more contracts made between the same parties or sub-

stantially at the same time shall be deemed to be one contract for the purpose of this exemption.

PART IX.—SEED-WHEAT.

69. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations, a Government broker in purchasing wheat on account of the Government may, with the permission of the Wheat Controller, resell that wheat or any part thereof to the broker himself as seed-wheat at the price at which he purchased it for the Government with the addition of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel.

70. No commission shall be payable to the broker in respect either of the purchase or resale of any wheat so dealt with.

71. The Government broker shall pay to the Government the purchase-money for all seed-wheat so purchased by him in cash on the delivery of the wheat to the broker in pursuance of the contract.

72. In all other respects these regulations shall apply to any such resale by the Government to a Government broker in the same manner as if the Government broker were an independent third person purchasing the wheat from the Government through that broker.

73. Save with the permission of the Wheat Controller it shall not be lawful for a broker who has so purchased seed-wheat to dispose of it in any manner otherwise than by the sale thereof as seed-wheat to farmers.

74. Any surplus of seed-wheat so purchased by a Government broker and undisposed-of by sale to farmers before the close of the sowing season of the year 1918 may be demanded by the Wheat Controller for the Government, and shall thereupon be resold to the Government by the broker at the price hereinbefore prescribed for good milling-wheat sold to the Government for delivery in the month in which such demand was made by the Wheat Controller.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 22nd December, 1917.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 22nd December, 1917.

REGULATIONS.

1 If a military or naval authority is satisfied that any person, not being a British subject, is a subject of any State which is in alliance with His Majesty in the present war, and that such person is liable to compulsory military service under the laws of that State, such military or naval authority may, on the request of any Consular Officer of that State, order the arrest of that person and his deportation either to the United Kingdom or to any territory belonging to the aforesaid State.

and his detention pending such deportation in such manner and place as the military or naval authority thinks fit and during his pleasure, until discharged by the Minister of Defence, and every such order shall have effect according to its tenor.

2. If a military or naval authority has reason to suspect that there is in any house, building, land, ship, or other premises any document or other thing whatsoever which may be evidence of an offence committed or about to be committed against any regulation made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, or its amendments, or against the Military Service Act, 1916, or the Army Act, or which may be evidence of the whereabouts of any offender against any such regulation or Act, the military or naval authority, or any officer or officers authorized by him, may enter such house, building, land, ship, or premises and search the same or any part thereof, and may seize all documents or other things whatsoever found therein which may be or may be supposed to be evidence as aforesaid, and all documents and other things so seized shall be retained until a military or naval authority or the Attorney-General authorizes their return to the person entitled thereto.

3. (a.) In this regulation "invisible ink" means any fluid or other substance capable of use as ink or as a substitute for ink, and not immediately, clearly, and permanently visible on being so used.

(b.) In this regulation "writing" includes typewriting, printing, and any other method of producing a document.

(c.) It shall not be lawful for any person to use invisible ink in writing, or to procure possession of invisible ink for the purpose of such use by himself or any other person, or to sell or deliver to any other person invisible ink for the purpose of such use, or to manufacture invisible ink for the purpose of such use.

4. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 16th February, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations relative to the Sale of Sheep-skins made by Order in Council dated the 11th February, 1918.

WHEREAS by regulations made on the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, under the War Regulations Act, 1914, the sale and purchase of sheep-skins was prohibited to the extent and in the manner therein appearing: And whereas it is desirable to amend those regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. CLAUSE 1 of the aforesaid regulations of the 24th day of April, 1917, prohibiting the sale of sheep-skins shall not apply to any sale—

(a.) To the New Zealand Government pursuant to the scheme of purchase set forth in a notice dated the 1st day of February, 1918, signed by the Controller of the Imperial Government Supplies Department, and published in the *Gazette* on the 1st day of February, 1918; or

(b.) To a person authorized to purchase sheep-skins for resale to the Government pursuant to a license issued under clause 12 of the said notice.

2. Clause 2 of the said regulations prohibiting the purchase of sheep-skins shall not apply to a purchaser acting on behalf of the New Zealand Government or in pursuance of a license issued under clause 12 of the aforesaid notice.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 28th February, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 27th February, 1918.—Compulsory Notification of Claims by British Subjects against the Enemy.

WHEREAS in the interests of His Majesty in respect of the present war it is of great importance that full information should be obtained with regard to property in enemy territory and belonging to British subjects, and also with regard to the claims of British subjects against enemy persons and enemy Governments, and also with regard to property belonging to British subjects and situated in territory in the hostile occupation of the enemy, and with regard to the claims of British subjects against persons resident or carrying on business in such territory:

And whereas by two several Proclamations made by His Majesty on the seventh day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, provision has been made for acquiring such information from British subjects in the United Kingdom:

And whereas it is expedient that similar provision be now made in the Dominion of New Zealand :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. On or before the 30th day of April, 1918, every British subject resident in New Zealand, and every company or other corporation incorporated in New Zealand, shall make to the Public Trustee at Wellington a return in writing of the matters following:—

(a.) All property which belongs to that British subject or corporation and which is situated within the territories of His Majesty's enemies :

(b.) All property which belongs to that British subject or corporation and which is situated within any territory which is now in the military occupation of His Majesty's enemies :

(c.) All pecuniary claims of that British subject or corporation against any enemy Government :

(d.) All pecuniary claims of that British subject or corporation against any persons or corporations resident or carrying on business within the territories of His Majesty's enemies :

(e.) All pecuniary claims of that British subject or corporation against any person or corporation resident or carrying on business in any territory which is now in the military occupation of His Majesty's enemies.

2. Returns shall be made as aforesaid in respect of all enemy territory, notwithstanding the fact that such territory may be now in the military occupation of His Majesty's Forces.

3. When any return has been made under these regulations by any person or corporation, it shall be the duty of that person or corporation at any time and from time to time thereafter to supply, on the demand of the Public Trustee, all such further information as to the property or claim to which the return relates as the Public Trustee may require, and also, if required by the Public Trustee, to verify by a statutory declaration the return so made or any such further information so supplied.

4. Nothing in these regulations shall render necessary any further return of property or claims whereof returns have already before the date of this Order in Council been voluntarily made to the Public Trustee, but clause 3 of these regulations shall apply as if such returns had been made under and in conformity with these regulations.

F. D. THOMSON,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th March, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 18th March, 1918.

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM DE BRITO SAVILE, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, do hereby make the following regulations in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, for the purpose of more effectually securing the censorship of telegraphic messages during the present war.

REGULATIONS

1. EVERY person who transmits from New Zealand a secret-code telegram shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

2. Every person who in New Zealand is knowingly concerned in the transmission by any other person into New Zealand of a secret-code telegram shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

3. "Secret-code telegram" means a telegraphic message having an apparent meaning on the face thereof but having a different meaning for the intended recipient or for any other person.

F. D. THOMSON,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 3rd April, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 2nd April, 1918.

REGULATIONS.

1. THE War Regulations of the 20th day of September, 1915, as amended by the War Regulations of the 29th day of November, 1915, and the 24th day of July, 1916, relative to firearms and ammunition, and prohibiting, *inter alia*, the sale, supply, purchase, procuring, importation, or possession of firearms and ammunition without a permit, shall apply to explosives in the same manner as to ammunition.

2. The said War Regulations of the 20th day of September, 1915, are hereby amended accordingly in manner following:—

(a.) Clauses 5 and 6 thereof are amended by inserting, after the word "ammunition" wherever it occurs, the words "or explosive."

- (b.) Clause 7 thereof is amended by inserting, after the word "ammunition" in paragraph (a), the words "or explosives."
- (c.) Clause 7 thereof is further amended by inserting, after the word "ammunition" in paragraphs (c) and (d), the words "or explosive."

3. In this regulation and in the said War Regulations of the 20th day of September, 1915, as so amended the word "explosive" shall, without restricting the generality of its meaning, include all detonating substances or appliances, and all articles, appliances, and substances of which an explosive forms part; but does not include—

- (a.) "Ammunition" within the meaning of the said War Regulations:
- (b.) Cartridges for shot-guns of a kind ordinarily used in New Zealand for sporting purposes:
- (c.) Explosives belonging to or supplied by any Department of the Executive Government and lawfully in the possession or custody of any member of the Defence Forces or the Police Force, or of any other person:
- (d.) Fireworks, as defined in Class 7 of the regulations under the Explosive and Dangerous Goods Act, 1908, dated the 27th day of July, 1914.

4. Every person who manufactures or keeps an explosive in breach of the provisions of the Explosive and Dangerous Goods Act, 1908, or of any regulation made thereunder, or who does any act with intent so to manufacture or keep an explosive, shall be guilty of an offence against the War Regulations Act, 1914, and shall be liable accordingly.

5. These regulations shall come into force on the day after the publication thereof in the *Gazette*.

F. D. THOMSON,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 3rd April, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor made by Order in Council dated the 2nd April, 1918.

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the twenty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and published in the *Gazette* of the same day, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, made certain regulations relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor: And whereas it is expedient to amend the said regulations:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, doth hereby amend the said regulations of the twenty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

1. WHEN a bar-attendant is convicted of an offence against the War Regulations of the 21st day of August, 1916, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor, and has not previously, whether before or after the date of this Order in Council, been convicted of an offence against the said regulations, the convicting Magistrate may in and by the conviction, if in his discretion he thinks fit so to do, order that the disqualification imposed by clause 8 of the said regulations shall not take effect, or that the period thereof shall be reduced to such period as the Magistrate thinks fit.

F. D. THOMSON,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 16th April, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 16th April, 1918, revoking the Regulations with respect to the Sale and Purchase of Hides and Calf-skins.

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the same date, regulations were made, under the authority of the War Regulations Act, 1914, prohibiting, *inter alia*, the sale and purchase of hides and calf-skins otherwise than to or by the New Zealand Government: And whereas it is now expedient to revoke the said regulations so far as they relate to the matter aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, do hereby revoke clauses three, four, and five of the regulations made under that Act by the aforesaid Order in Council of the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 30th April, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations under Section 35, Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), of the War Legislation Act, 1917, made by Order in Council dated the 30th day of April, 1918.

WHEREAS by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable, *inter alia*, for the following purposes, that is to say:—

(a.) For prohibiting or restricting the use of labour or capital in or in connection with or for the purposes of any industry, undertaking, or purpose that may be deemed by the Governor-General to be not essential or to be only partially essential for the public welfare;

(b.) For prohibiting or restricting the registration in New Zealand of companies proposing to carry on business in New Zealand, and for prohibiting or restricting the issue of shares or debentures by any company registered in New Zealand; and

(c.) For prohibiting the commencement of business in New Zealand by any foreign company, or for imposing such restrictions and conditions as may be deemed advisable on any such company proposing to commence business in New Zealand, or on any foreign company carrying on business in New Zealand:

And whereas pursuant to the authority conferred on the Governor-General in Council as aforesaid it is desirable to make the regulations hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him in that behalf by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby make the following regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914; and doth hereby declare that these regulations shall come into force on the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

REGULATIONS.

RESTRICTION OF NEW DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

1. For the purposes of these regulations the term "development works" includes the erection (including the repair and extension) of any building, the installation of any plant or machinery, the construction of any drainage-works, harbour-works, or waterworks, the commencement of any mining-works, and the formation or construction of any road, bridge, railway, or tramway.

2. On and after the coming into force of these regulations it shall not be lawful for any local authority or for any person or body corporate to undertake or commence any development works, or to enter into any contract for any such works during the continuance of these regulations, without having first obtained, pursuant to these regulations, the consent of the Minister of Finance so to do.

3. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall apply—

- (a.) To any development works the total cost or the estimated total cost of which does not exceed £3,000; or
- (b.) To any building proposed to be erected wholly or principally for residential purposes; or
- (c.) Where any building or other work has been destroyed or damaged by fire or earthquake, to the reconstruction or repair of such building or work, so far as the total cost of such reconstruction or repair does not exceed the amount of insurance-moneys (if any) paid or payable in respect of the destruction of or damage to the original building or work as aforesaid.

COMPANIES.

4. (1.) No company or private company registered in New Zealand either before or after the commencement of these regulations shall, without the precedent consent of the Minister of Finance, increase its capital by the creation and issue of new shares, or by the issue of shares which but for the provisions of these regulations it would be authorized to issue, or by the calling-up of the amount or any portion of the amount unpaid in respect of any shares, or by the issue of debentures.

(2.) Every application for the consent of the Minister of Finance under this regulation shall state full particulars as to the purposes for which the proposed increase of capital is required.

5. Where application is made to the Attorney-General for authority to issue a certificate of the incorporation of any company pursuant to the provisions in that behalf of clause 24 of the War Regulations of the 3rd day of April, 1916, the Attorney-General may, notwithstanding that he may be satisfied as to the several matters referred to in the said clause 24, refuse to authorize the issue of such certificate if he is of opinion, having regard to the exigencies of the present war and the conditions created thereby, that the objects or any of the objects for which the company is established are not essential in the public interest.

6. Where application is made to the Attorney-General, by or on behalf of a company incorporated out of New Zealand, for a license to carry on business in New Zealand, pursuant to the provisions in that behalf of clause 25 of the War Regulations of the 3rd April, 1916, the Attorney-General may, notwithstanding that he may be satisfied as to the several matters referred to in the said clause 25, refuse to issue such license if he is of opinion, having regard to the exigencies of the present war and the conditions created thereby, that the business proposed to be carried on in New Zealand is not essential in the public interest.

GENERAL.

7. Applications for the consent of the Minister of Finance under these regulations shall be made in writing, and may be made in the first place to the Secretary to the Treasury, at his office in the Government Buildings at Wellington.

8. On receipt of any application under these regulations the Secretary to the Treasury shall forthwith place the same before the Minister of Finance, who may grant or refuse the application, or may grant the application subject to such conditions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war and the conditions created thereby, he thinks fit in the public interest.

9. Before finally dealing with any application under these regulations the Minister of Finance may refer the same to such person or persons as he thinks fit for inquiry and report, and may require the applicant to verify by statutory declaration the facts, or any of the facts, set forth in such application.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 7th May, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 7th May, 1918.

WHEREAS by regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and published in the *Gazette* of the nineteenth day of the same month, certain provisions were made for the protection of soldiers against judicial and other process: And whereas it is expedient that such protection be extended to the guarantors of soldiers in the manner and to the extent hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, do hereby make the following additional regulations under that Act, and do hereby declare that the regulations hereby made shall be read together with and deemed part of the hereinbefore-recited regulations of the sixteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and shall also be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the tenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

REGULATIONS.

PROTECTION OF THE GUARANTORS OF SOLDIERS AGAINST JUDICIAL AND OTHER PROCESS.

1. WITHOUT the previous consent in writing of the Attorney-General, it shall not be lawful for any person to issue or be concerned in the issue of any process of execution against the property of a guarantor of a soldier in pursuance of any judgment, decree, or order of any Court in its civil jurisdiction obtained against the guarantor in respect of the guaranteed obligation, whether so obtained before or after the making of these regulations, or to continue or be concerned in the continuance of any such process of execution, whether commenced before or after the making of these regulations.

2. Without the previous consent of the Attorney-General, it shall not be lawful for any person to file a bankruptcy petition against a guarantor of a soldier in respect of any debt or liability incurred by reason of the guaranteed obligation.

3. In these regulations the expression "guarantor of a soldier" means a person liable upon any covenant or contract in respect of the obligation whereof he is legally or equitably entitled to be indemnified by a soldier.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 28th May, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council, dated the 21st May, 1918, restricting Remittances of Money from New Zealand.

WHEREAS by the War Regulations Act, 1914, the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make such regulations as he thinks necessary for the prohibition of any acts which in his opinion are injurious to the effective conduct of the military operations of His Majesty during the present war: And whereas, having regard to the necessity of procuring revenues adequate for the conduct of the war, it is in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council expedient to impose restrictions on the transmission of moneys from New Zealand for investment elsewhere:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance of the War Regulations Act, 1914, doth hereby make the following regulations under the said Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. WITHOUT the permission in writing of the Minister of Finance no person resident in New Zealand shall either directly or indirectly, and

either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person resident in New Zealand, send any remittance exceeding £1,000 out of New Zealand—

- (a.) For the purpose of making or subscribing to any loan or subscribing to any issue of capital out of New Zealand; or
- (b.) For the purpose of purchasing any land, shares, stocks, debentures, securities, or other property whatsoever (other than merchandise) if the property is out of New Zealand; or
- (c.) For any purpose otherwise than in the ordinary course of the business of the person by whom or on whose behalf the remittance is sent.

2. In these regulations the expression "person resident in New Zealand" includes any company or other body corporate which is incorporated in New Zealand, or which, wherever incorporated, carries on business in New Zealand.

3. Every reference in these regulations to the sending of a remittance out of New Zealand shall be deemed to include a reference to placing money in New Zealand at the disposal of a person not resident in New Zealand.

4. No banker or other person shall be a party to the sending of any remittance exceeding £1,000 out of New Zealand by or on behalf of any person resident in New Zealand, except in pursuance of a written statement made by that person or his agent setting forth the purpose for which the remittance is intended.

5. Every person who commits any breach of these regulations, or who makes any such written statement as aforesaid which is false or misleading in any particular, or who makes any false or misleading representation to the Minister of Finance for the purpose of obtaining his permission under these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 29th May, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 21st May, 1918.—Amendment of Coal Trade Regulations.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, as amended by an Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, certain regulations known as the Coal Trade Regulations were made by the Governor-General in Council pursuant to the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916:

And whereas, having regard to the exigencies of the present war and the conditions created thereby, it is deemed advisable to further amend those regulations in the manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, doth hereby make the regulations hereinafter set forth, and doth hereby declare that the regulations hereby made shall be read together with and deemed part of the Coal Trade Regulations hereinbefore referred to.

REGULATIONS.

1. NOTHING in these regulations shall apply—
 - (a.) To any coal delivered pursuant to a permit issued by a Coal Trade Committee or by the Minister in Charge in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf of clause 5 of the amending Coal Trade Regulations of the 28th August, 1917; or
 - (b.) To any coal delivered elsewhere than in an area within which these regulations have been declared by the Minister in Charge, by notice in the *Gazette*, to be in force.
2. (1.) The Minister in Charge may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare that these regulations shall be in force generally throughout New Zealand, or in such area or areas as may be specified in such notice.
 - (2.) Any notice issued by the Minister in Charge under this regulation may be in like manner revoked.
3. Subject to the provisions of clause 1 of these regulations it shall not be lawful for any person to deliver or be concerned in the delivery of any screened coal or of any coal-nuts to any person in any area in which these regulations are in force, unless at the same time he delivers to that person an equal quantity by weight of steam coal or of small coal or coke.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 8th June, 1918.]

*Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the
4th June, 1918.*

REGULATIONS.

1. (1.) EXCEPT as hereinafter provided no person shall sell or supply any intoxicating liquor—
 - (a.) To any member of an Expeditionary Force (after the date when such member has first been called into a camp of military training) while such member is undergoing medical or curative treatment as a patient in, or an outpatient of, any hospital or other institution, whether such sale or supply takes place within such hospital or other institution as aforesaid or elsewhere; or

(b.) To any person who has been discharged from an Expeditionary Force, and who is undergoing medical or curative treatment as a patient in, or an outpatient of, any hospital or other institution, whether such sale or supply takes place within such hospital or other institution as aforesaid or elsewhere.

(2.) Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall apply to the supply of intoxicating liquor to any person by or pursuant to the directions or with the authority of any medical officer or medical practitioner having control or care of that person.

2. It shall be a good defence in any proceedings for a breach of these regulations if the defendant proves that he did not know and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that the person to whom he sold or supplied the intoxicating liquor was a member of an Expeditionary Force, or had been discharged from an Expeditionary Force, and was undergoing medical or curative treatment in any hospital or other institution.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st June, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 18th June, 1918.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby amend in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto certain regulations (relating to prohibited publications) made under the said Act by Order in Council dated the eleventh day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and also certain regulations (relating to seditious utterances) made under the said Act by Order in Council dated the fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

SCHEDULE.

1. CLAUSE 2 of the hereinbefore-recited regulations of the 11th day of October, 1915, is hereby amended by omitting from paragraph (a) the words "Minister of Defence," and substituting the words "Attorney-General."

2. All notices heretofore issued by the Minister of Defence under the authority of the said regulations and unrevoked on the making of this Order in Council shall hereafter be deemed to have been issued by the Attorney-General under the authority of the said regulations as hereby amended, and shall operate accordingly.

3. When any book or other publication is imported into New Zealand, and the Minister of Customs deems that the sale or distribution of that book or publication would or might be injurious to the public interest in respect of the present war, he may detain such book or publication, or cause the same to be detained by a Collector of Customs for such period as the said Minister thinks fit.

4. Clause 4 of the hereinbefore-recited regulations of the 4th day of December, 1916, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

(o.) To insult, offend, annoy, or discredit, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, the subjects, or any class or classes of the subjects, of any State which is in alliance with His Majesty in the present war with Germany, or which is at peace with His Majesty.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th June, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 24th June, 1918.

REGULATIONS.

1. EVERY person who trespasses on a guarded wharf shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

2. In these regulations "guarded wharf" means any wharf or part of a wharf the entrance to which from the landward side is guarded by an armed guard stationed there by a naval or military authority in pursuance of clause 8 of the regulations made on the 10th day of November, 1914, under the War Regulations Act, 1914.

3. For the purposes of these regulations every person shall be deemed to trespass on a guarded wharf who enters upon that wharf, whether from the seaward or the landward side, otherwise than in pursuance of a permit granted by a naval or military authority.

4. An officer or any such armed guard as aforesaid, or any person authorized for that purpose by a naval or military authority, may arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected of having committed or of being about to commit any breach of these regulations.

5. Nothing in these regulations shall make it an offence for the master or any member of the crew or any passenger of a ship lawfully lying at a guarded wharf to land upon that wharf from such ship.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person without the written permit of a naval or military authority to approach within fifty yards of a guarded wharf in any pleasure boat of any kind or size, or in any other

boat, launch, or vessel of less than 15 tons gross register, not being an official naval, military, or Harbour Board craft.

7. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 24th June, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 24th June, 1918.—Providing for Compulsory National Service by Alien Enemies and other Persons of Alien Enemy Descent.

WHEREAS by section twenty-five of the Finance Act, 1918, the Governor-General is authorized to make War Regulations for procuring, exacting, enforcing, controlling, and regulating national service, as defined in the said section, during the present war: And whereas it is expedient to make regulations accordingly with respect to services required to be rendered by alien enemies and persons of alien enemy descent as herein-after provided:—

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, and by section twenty-five of the Finance Act, 1918, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following War Regulations for the purposes aforesaid.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Alien Service Regulations.

2. In these regulations—

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner appointed for the purposes of these regulations:

“Alien enemy” means and includes every person who is or has at any time been a subject of any State with which His Majesty is now at war, notwithstanding that such person may be also by birth, naturalization, or otherwise a British subject, or may have in any manner ceased to be a subject of any such State:

“Alien reservist” means, without in any manner restricting the foregoing definition of alien enemy, a person who, having been called up for service under the Military Service Act, 1916, and not having served beyond the seas with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, has leave of absence from military service, and whose father is or at any time was a subject of any State with which His Majesty is now at war:

“Medical Officer” means any duly qualified medical practitioner named by the Commissioner in a requirement by the Commissioner under these regulations:

“National service” means any work or service in the employment of the Executive Government of New Zealand or of any local authority in connection with any road or railway construction or drainage works, or in the employment of the Executive Government aforesaid or of any private employer in connection with any pastoral or agricultural operations, and all such forms of service are hereby declared to be essential to the public welfare for the purposes of section 25 of the Finance Act, 1918.

3. The Minister of Defence may, by notice under his hand and gazetted, appoint any person to be the Commissioner for the purposes of these regulations.

4. (1.) The Commissioner may from time to time, by notice under his hand, require any alien enemy or alien reservist to report himself, at any time and place to be specified in the notice, to such person as may be therein mentioned or designated, for the purpose of becoming employed in national service.

(2.) A notice under these regulations may be delivered personally or may be sent by registered letter addressed to the person to whom it relates at his last known place of residence.

5. (1.) Every person who receives a notice under these regulations commits an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly, if he—

- (a.) Fails without reasonable grounds, the proof whereof shall be on him, to report himself as required by the notice; or
- (b.) Having reported himself as required by the notice, fails or refuses to accept such employment in any national service as may be offered to him by or with the approval of the Commissioner on such terms and conditions as may, subject to the provisions of these regulations, be offered to him.

(2.) Every person employed in any national service under these regulations commits an offence who refuses or neglects to perform any work required of or undertaken by him in connection with such service, or fails to perform such work with due diligence, or leaves such work without the permission of the Commissioner or of his employer, or of some person acting with the authority of the Commissioner or his employer, or who assaults any person having direction or authority over him in the performance of his duties, or uses any threatening or abusive or insulting language to any such person.

6. (1.) Any person employed by the Executive Government of New Zealand or by any local authority in any national service under these regulations may, at the option of the person for the time being in charge of the works on which such person is employed, be employed either on piecework or at an hourly or daily or weekly rate of wages. The price for

piecework shall be fixed by the person for the time being in charge of such works as aforesaid.

(2.) Where two or more persons are employed on piecework as aforesaid in respect of the same work they may be employed as co-operators on such co-operative system as may be approved by the person for the time being in charge of the works.

(3.) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this clause, every person employed in any national service pursuant to these regulations shall be paid therefor at a rate to be approved by the Commissioner, not exceeding in any case the rate for the time being current in the locality for the same or similar works.

7. (1.) Any person who claims that he is medically unfit to perform any work or service required of him pursuant to these regulations may be required by the Commissioner to submit himself for medical examination by a Medical Officer to be nominated by the Commissioner in that behalf.

(2.) Where such Medical Officer reports that such person is medically unfit at the time of the examination the Commissioner may at any later time or times, and from time to time, require such person to again submit himself for examination by the same or any other Medical Officer.

(3.) The report to the Commissioner by the Medical Officer shall be conclusive evidence of the medical fitness or unfitness of such person at the date of such report to perform the work or service required of him. The Medical Officer may report that such person is medically fit for other work or service, and in such case the Commissioner may substitute and require such other work or service in lieu of the work or service originally required.

(4.) Every person who, having been required as aforesaid to submit himself for medical examination, fails without reasonable grounds (the proof whereof shall lie on him) to comply with such requirement, or who knowingly misleads or attempts to mislead any Medical Officer in the course of such medical examination, commits an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

8. (1.) It shall be the duty of all alien enemies and alien reservists, and all persons employing any such alien enemy or alien reservist, to furnish to the Commissioner, at his request, all such particulars as he may from time to time require with respect to the names, places of residence, and occupations of such alien enemies and alien reservists, and also to inform the Commissioner of the termination of any contract for the employment of any such person.

(2.) Any person who fails to supply to the Commissioner any information required of him by the Commissioner pursuant to this regulation, or who knowingly supplies false or misleading information, commits an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 12th July, 1918.]

*Regulations as to the Importation, Sale, and Distribution of Petrol
made by Order in Council dated the 9th July, 1918.*

WHEREAS by section forty-six of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915, it is enacted that the Governor-General in Council may prohibit the importation of any goods if the prohibition of the importation thereof is in his opinion necessary in the public interest, and that such prohibition may be either absolute or such as to allow the importation of such goods subject to any conditions or restrictions: And whereas in the opinion of the Governor-General it is necessary in the public interest, by reason of the conditions created by the present war, to prohibit the importation of petrol to the extent and in the manner hereinafter appearing: And whereas by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is enacted that the Governor-General in Council may by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry or business that may be regarded by him as essential for or affecting the public welfare: And whereas the importation, sale, distribution, and supply of petrol is in the opinion of the Governor-General an industry or business essential for the public welfare, and it is desirable to make regulations for its control and regulation accordingly: And whereas by section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor-General in Council may by Order in Council gazetted fix and determine the maximum price in New Zealand of any class of goods: And whereas it is desirable that such last-mentioned power should be exercised in respect of petrol:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby, in exercise of the several authorities aforesaid, make the regulations contained in Part I of the Schedule hereto; and doth hereby, in exercise of the powers conferred as aforesaid by the Customs Act, 1913, make the regulations contained in Part II of the Schedule hereto; and doth hereby, in exercise of the powers conferred as aforesaid by the War Legislation Act, 1917, make under the War Regulations Act, 1914, the regulations contained in Part III of the Schedule hereto; and doth hereby, in exercise of the powers conferred as aforesaid by the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, make the regulations contained in Part IV of the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—GENERAL.

1. THE regulations contained in this Schedule may be cited as the Petrol Regulations.

2. In this Schedule—

“Minister in Charge” means a member of the Executive Council charged by the Governor-General with the administration of the Petrol Regulations :

“Board of Trade” means the Board of Trade established under the Cost of Living Act, 1915 :

“Petrol” means and includes petrol, benzine, motor-spirit, naphtha, gasolene, distillate, naphthalate, and every other form or product of petroleum (with the exception of benzoline) which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

3. All powers and authorities conferred by these regulations on the Board of Trade may be exercised by any two members of that Board.

4. For the assistance of the Minister in Charge and the Board of Trade in the exercise of the powers and authorities conferred by these regulations there shall be an advisory committee, to be known as the Petrol Committee, which shall consist of such representatives of those who are engaged in the business of importing or selling petrol as the Minister in Charge, on the recommendation of the Board of Trade, may from time to time appoint, to hold office during his pleasure.

PART II.—IMPORTATION OF PETROL.

5. No petrol shall be imported into New Zealand except in pursuance of an import-license issued to the importer by the Minister in Charge on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

6. Every such import-license shall be revocable at the will of the Minister in Charge.

7. Any such import-license may either relate to a specific consignment of petrol, or may be a general authority to import petrol during the currency of the license with or without any restriction as to quantity, time, or port of importation.

8. No such import-license shall be granted to any importer until the importer has entered into a written agreement with the Minister in Charge on behalf of the Crown containing the terms and conditions following, together with any other terms or conditions which the Minister on the advice of the Board of Trade thinks necessary for the due control of the importation, sale, supply, or distribution of petrol :—

(a.) That the agreement will remain in force during the currency of the license and until the licensee has disposed of all petrol imported in pursuance thereof :

- (b.) That the licensee will, when he deals with a consumer, limit that consumer to a quantity of petrol not exceeding four weeks' supply, or such greater or less supply as may be determined upon from time to time by the Minister in Charge on the advice of the Board of Trade :
- (c.) That the licensee will, when he deals with a wholesale or retail distributor, limit that distributor to a quantity of petrol not exceeding four weeks' supply, or such greater or less supply as may be determined from time to time by the Minister in Charge on the advice of the Board of Trade :
- (d.) That when the licensee knows or has reasonable grounds to suspect that a consumer or distributor is already in possession of more than the supply specified in the two last preceding paragraphs, he will refuse to supply that consumer or distributor with any further petrol during such period as will reasonably suffice to reduce his stocks to the quantity so prescribed :
- (e.) That the licensee in supplying petrol will give preference to those requiring it for essential uses as defined by the Minister in Charge on the advice of the Board of Trade :
- (f.) That the licensee will keep accurate records of all sales of petrol, and will permit such records to be inspected at all times by any officer authorized for that purpose by the Minister in Charge :
- (g.) That at the request of the Minister in Charge the licensee will refuse supplies of petrol to any consumer or distributor until that consumer or distributor has furnished to the Minister such particulars as he may require with regard to the holding, disposition, or use of supplies of petrol by that consumer or distributor :
- (h.) That the licensee will not sell petrol at prices in excess of those which may be approved from time to time by the Board of Trade :
- (i.) That the licensee will from time to time as required make to the Minister in Charge or to the Board of Trade such returns relative to the business of the licensee in regard to petrol as the Minister or Board may require for the purpose of the effective control of the importation, sale, supply, or distribution of petrol, such returns to be verified by statutory declaration if required :
- (j.) That before the issue of any such license the licensee will give security to the Crown for the due observance of the terms and conditions of such agreement in the sum of £500, or such lesser sum as the Minister may on the advice of the Board of Trade think sufficient, such security to be given by the deposit of money with the Minister in Charge, or in such other manner as the Minister on the advice of the Board of Trade may think sufficient :
- (k.) That if any dispute arises between the licensee and the Minister in Charge as to the interpretation or effect of such agreement, or as to any breach thereof by the licensee, the dispute shall be referred to the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be final.

PART III.—PURCHASE OF PETROL.

9. (1.) Save in pursuance of a distributing license issued by the Minister in Charge on the recommendation of the Board of Trade, it shall not be lawful for any person to acquire under a contract of sale or otherwise (whether such contract is made before or after the coming into operation of these regulations) the ownership or possession of more than four thousand gallons of petrol at one time (other than petrol imported by himself).

(2.) The exercise by any person of any powers of disposition over any petrol not then already in the ownership or possession of that person shall be deemed to be an acquisition of the possession thereof within the meaning of this regulation.

(3.) All petrol the ownership or possession of which is acquired by any person, whether from the same or from different persons, within any period of twenty-eight days shall be deemed to have been acquired at one time within the meaning of this regulation.

10. A license granted under this Part of these regulations shall be revocable at the will of the Minister in Charge.

11. Any such license may be granted on such terms and conditions, whether as to the disposition of the petrol to be so acquired or otherwise, as the Minister in Charge on the advice of the Board of Trade thinks necessary in the public interest for the due control of the sale, supply, or distribution of petrol.

12. The Board of Trade may from time to time require any person to make to the Board a return of all stocks of petrol held by him, and it shall be the duty of that person forthwith to make such return accordingly, verified if the Board so requires by a statutory declaration.

13. Every person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly who—

- (a.) Acquires the ownership or possession of petrol in breach of the provisions of this Part of these regulations; or
- (b.) Commits any breach of the terms or conditions on which a license has been granted to him under this Part of these regulations; or
- (c.) Obtains any such license on a false representation; or
- (d.) Fails to make any return required from him in pursuance of these regulations; or
- (e.) Makes any such return which is false in any respect; or
- (f.) Makes any false representation for the purpose of obtaining a supply of petrol from any other person.

PART IV.—PRICE OF PETROL.

14. In this Part of these regulations—

The term "Class A" means petrol, motor-spirit, benzine, naphtha, and gasolene:

The term "Class B" means distillate and naphthalate:

The term "port" means a port of entry under the Customs Act, 1913.

15. The maximum retail price of petrol at the ports named in the following table shall be the price set out in that table.*

At Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

			Per Case of not less than 8 Gallons.	Per Tin of not less than 4 Gallons.	Less than 4 Gallons. Per Gallon.
Class A	..	..	27/6	13/9	3/6
Class B	..	..	22/6	11/3	3/-

At Napier and Timaru.

Class A	..	..	28/-	14/-	3/7
Class B	..	..	23/-	11/6	3/1

At Wanganui, New Plymouth, and Gisborne.

Class A	..	..	29/-	14/6	3/9
Class B	..	..	24/-	12/-	3/3

At Invercargill.

Class A	..	..	29/6	14/9	3/9
Class B	..	..	24/6	12/3	3/3

16. At any place other than the aforesaid ports the maximum retail price of petrol shall be the maximum retail price fixed as aforesaid for the port from which the seller customarily obtains his supply of petrol, or where there is no such customary port of supply, then for the nearest port, together in each case with such addition to the maximum retail price for that port as is equivalent to the actual cost of transportation from that port to the place of sale.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 12th July, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 9th July, 1918.

REGULATIONS.

1. IN these regulations "military papers" means, in respect of any person,—

- (a.) A certificate of his enrolment in the Expeditionary Force Reserve established under the Military Service Act, 1916, signed by the Government Statistician; or

* See amending regulation of 30th July, 1918, p. 165.

(b.) A certificate of his discharge in consequence of disablement or ill health, from an Expeditionary Force or from some other portion of His Majesty's Forces, after service beyond the seas during the present war; or

(c.) An instrument granting him leave from military service in an Expeditionary Force for a period not yet expired.

2. (1.) Any man who may reasonably be supposed by any constable to be of military age within the meaning of the Military Service Act, 1916, and who is not in the uniform of the New Zealand Defence Forces or of some other portion of the Military or Naval Forces of His Majesty, may be required by that constable there and then to produce his military papers.

(2.) Any person who, on being required as aforesaid to produce his military papers, fails to produce any such papers may be detained by the constable and kept in custody for such time, not exceeding forty-eight hours, as may be reasonably required for the purpose of ascertaining his identity and whether there are reasonable grounds for charging him with an offence against the Military Service Act, 1916, or the Army Act.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th July, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 23rd July, 1918.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Censorship Regulations.

2. When the Attorney-General is satisfied that the exercise of the authority hereby conferred upon him is advisable for the purpose of securing the public safety during the present war, he may give or cause to be given to the proprietor, publisher, editor, or printer of any periodical publication a notice—

- (a.) That no issue of that publication is to be published until it has been submitted to censorship under these regulations, and the publication thereof has been authorized by a Censor; or
- (b.) That any matter or kind of matter specified in the notice is not to be published in any issue of that publication until the matter so to be published has been submitted to censorship under these regulations, and the publication thereof has been authorized by a Censor.

3. When the Attorney-General is satisfied that the exercise of the authority hereby conferred upon him is advisable for the purpose of

securing the public safety during the present war; he may give or cause to be given to the proprietor or manager of any printing-press a notice—

(a.) That no matter is to be printed on that printing-press until such matter has been submitted to censorship under these regulations, and the publication thereof has been authorized by a Censor; or

(b.) That any matter or kind of matter specified in the notice is not to be printed on that printing-press until the matter so to be printed has been submitted to censorship under these regulations, and the publication thereof has been authorized by a Censor.

4. Every notice given under the preceding regulations shall remain in force until revoked by the Attorney-General.

5. (1.) The Attorney-General may appoint such persons as he thinks fit as Censors for the purpose of these regulations, and may at any time cancel any such appointment.

(2.) All matter submitted for censorship under these regulations shall be examined by a Censor so appointed, who if satisfied that its publication is not prejudicial to the public safety shall approve the same for publication, but if not so satisfied shall refuse such approval.

6. Except where other provision is made in that behalf by any such notice as aforesaid, all matter required by any such notice to be submitted to censorship shall for that purpose be transmitted to the Chief of the General Staff of the Defence Forces at Wellington.

7. If any issue of a periodical publication which is required to be submitted to censorship under these regulations is published without being so submitted or without the approval of a Censor appointed under these regulations, or if any matter required to be submitted to censorship under these regulations is published in any issue of a periodical publication without having been so submitted or without the approval of a Censor so appointed, the publisher, editor, and printer of that publication, and every person knowingly concerned in the publishing of such issue, shall be severally guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

8. (1.) If any matter which is required to be submitted to censorship under these regulations before being printed on any printing-press is printed on that press without having been so submitted, or without the approval of a Censor appointed under these regulations, the printer and every person knowingly concerned in the printing thereof shall be severally guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

(2.) The printing of a proof for revision or for submission to censorship shall not be an offence against these regulations.

9. (1.) For the purposes of these regulations a periodical publication shall be deemed to be identical with any periodical publication which is published in succession thereto or in substitution therefor, and which has the same proprietor, publisher, editor, or printer, and every notice

given under these regulations in respect of the former publication shall continue in force with respect to any such succeeding or substituted publication.

(2.) For the purposes of these regulations a printing-press shall be deemed to preserve its identity notwithstanding any change of name or otherwise, if the proprietor, manager, premises, or plant remains the same; and every notice given under these regulations shall remain in force accordingly.

10. For the purposes of these regulations every issue of a periodical publication shall be deemed to include as part thereof every document which is printed or published for sale or distribution along with copies of that publication.

11. Every person who commits an offence against the Printers and Newspapers Registration Act, 1908, shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

12. Every notice authorized by these regulations to be given to the proprietor, publisher, editor, or printer of a periodical publication or to the proprietor or manager of a printing-press may (without excluding any other mode of delivery) be given by leaving the same on the premises at which the periodical publication is published, printed, or managed, or on the premises on which the printing-press is situated, as the case may be, and may be addressed to such proprietor, publisher, editor, printer, or manager by description as such, and without naming him.

13. The term "public safety" as used in these regulations shall be deemed to include (without in any manner limiting the scope of the term) the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war, and also the maintenance of industries essential for the public welfare, and also the prevention of seditious utterances as defined by the War Regulations of the 4th December, 1916.

14. (1.) Clause 2 of the regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 11th October, 1915, and relating to prohibited publications, is hereby amended by revoking paragraph (d) thereof, and by adding to that clause the following paragraphs:—

"(e.) No person shall print a prohibited publication.

"(f.) No person shall deliver a prohibited publication to any other person, or have in his possession a prohibited publication for the purpose of such delivery.

"(g.) No act done in good faith by an officer of police or other servant of the Crown in the execution of his office shall constitute an offence against this regulation.

"(h.) Every abridgment or extract from or abstract of a prohibited publication shall be itself a prohibited publication.

"(i.) Every periodical publication which is published in succession to or in substitution for a prohibited periodical publication, and which has the same proprietor, publisher, editor, or printer, shall be itself a prohibited publication."

(2.) Clause 2 of the aforesaid regulations of the 11th October, 1915, as amended by these present regulations, shall apply to all prohibited publications, whether the sale thereof has been prohibited before or after the making of these present regulations.

15. (1.) Save in a newspaper duly registered under the Printers and Newspapers Registration Act, 1908, no person shall print any matter relating to or referring to the present war unless such matter has been submitted to censorship, and approved for publication by a Censor appointed under these regulations.

(2.) No person shall do any act with intent to procure the printing elsewhere than in New Zealand, but for sale, publication, or distribution in New Zealand, of any matter relating or referring to the present war, unless such matter has been submitted to censorship, and approved for publication by a Censor appointed under these regulations.

(3.) The printing of a proof for revision or for submission to censorship shall not be an offence against this regulation.

(4.) No person shall sell or distribute, or have in his possession for sale or distribution, any printed matter which has been printed or the printing of which has been procured in breach of this regulation.

(5.) For the purposes of this regulation printing shall be deemed to include all mechanical methods of multiplying a document.

16. No person shall print or publish in any periodical publication, or in any other printed document,—

(a.) Any matter or statement which in any manner indicates, or may be reasonably supposed to indicate, the existence in that document of any omission, alteration, or addition due to the exercise of the powers of censorship conferred by these regulations; or

(b.) Any statement or indication that any matter or kind of matter has been required to be submitted to censorship under these regulations, or that a Censor has refused his authority for the printing or publication of any matter or kind of matter.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 1st August, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 30th July, 1918.

REGULATIONS.

1. (1.) EVERY British seagoing ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or upwards registered in New Zealand, in respect of which a license to install wireless-telegraph apparatus is or has been granted by the Minister of Telegraphs, shall be provided with a wireless-telegraph installation,

and shall maintain a wireless-telegraph service, and shall be provided with two certified operators, together with suitable accommodation for the apparatus and operators.

(2.) Application to the Minister of Telegraphs, in a form prescribed by him for the grant of such a license under section 3 of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1911, shall, unless a license has before the making of this regulation been granted in respect of any such ship, be made by the owner on or before the 20th day of August, 1918.

(3.) The Minister of Telegraphs shall, as and when wireless-telegraph apparatus and the services of operators become available for the purpose, cause licenses to be issued in respect of such of those ships as in the opinion of a Naval Authority should in the national interests be fitted with such apparatus, and each license shall specify the date as from which the carrying of such apparatus under this regulation is to be compulsory, the character of the apparatus, and the qualifications of the operator.

(4.) The Minister of Telegraphs may—

(a.) Extend the time mentioned in any license as the time within which any apparatus is to be provided; and

(b.) Exempt any ship from all or any of the obligations imposed by this regulation.

(5.) If the provisions of this regulation or the terms of any license granted as herein provided are not complied with in the case of any ship, the owner of the ship shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation, and shall be liable accordingly; and if any owner fails to make an application in accordance with this regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation, and shall be liable accordingly; and in either case, if the ship is at any time subsequently found at a port in New Zealand, the ship may be seized and detained.

2. While a British ship, whether registered in New Zealand or not, is in waters included within the territorial limits of New Zealand, it shall be unlawful for any person to do on board that ship and with respect to the navigation thereof, or to the use of wireless telegraphy thereon, any act which if done on board that ship on the high seas would have been an offence against any regulation made under the Imperial Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, for the purpose of better securing the public safety and for the time being in force in the United Kingdom; and every person who does any such act as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence against these present regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

3. (1.) For the purpose of better securing the public safety a Naval Authority may give to the owner or master of any British ship, whether registered in New Zealand or not, such orders as the Naval Authority thinks necessary as to the navigation of that ship or as to the use of wireless telegraphy on board thereof.

(2.) If any such ship, while in waters included within the territorial limits of New Zealand, or while on a voyage to or from any port or place in New Zealand and within three hundred miles of the coast of New Zealand, is navigated in breach of any orders so given to the owner or master, or fails to conform to any such order as to the use of wireless

telegraphy, every person knowingly concerned in the breach of such order shall, whether he is then within the territorial limits of New Zealand or not, be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

4. These regulations shall be read together with and be deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 1st August, 1918.]

Amending Regulations as to Maximum Prices of Petrol made by Order in Council dated the 30th July, 1918.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred on him by section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby amend, in the manner and to the extent set forth in the Schedule hereto, Part IV of the Petrol Regulations made on the ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and gazetted on the twelfth day of that month.

SCHEDULE.

NOTWITHSTANDING anything to the contrary in Part IV of the Petrol Regulations aforesaid, the maximum retail price of Class A petrol per case containing not less than eight and one-third gallons shall be one shilling more than the maximum price of such petrol per case of not less than eight gallons.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 6th August, 1918.]

Regulations imposing Restrictions on the Export of Timber made by Order in Council dated the 6th August, 1918.

WHEREAS by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor-General may, by Order in Council, prohibit the exportation of any goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest, and that

such prohibition may be either absolute or such as to allow the exportation of such goods subject to any conditions or restrictions :

And whereas, in the opinion of the Governor-General, it is necessary in the public interest that the exportation of sawn timber should be prohibited to the extent and in the manner hereinafter appearing :

And whereas by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is enacted that the Governor-General in Council may, by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry or business that may be regarded by him as essential for or affecting the public welfare :

And whereas the manufacture, production, and use of sawn timber is, in the opinion of the Governor-General, an industry or business affecting the public welfare, and it is desirable to make regulations for its control accordingly :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby, in exercise of the several authorities aforesaid, make the regulations contained in Part I of the Schedule hereto; and doth hereby, in exercise of the powers conferred as aforesaid by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, and section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, make the regulations contained in Part II of the Schedule hereto; and doth hereby, in exercise of the powers conferred as aforesaid by the War Legislation Act, 1917, make under the War Regulations Act, 1914, the regulations contained in Part III of the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—GENERAL.

1. THE regulations contained in this Schedule may be cited as the Timber Regulations.

2. In these regulations—

“Board of Trade” or “Board” means the Board of Trade established under the Cost of Living Act, 1915 :

“Minister in Charge” or “Minister” means a member of the Executive Council for the time being charged by the Governor-General with the administration of these regulations :

“Sawmill” means a mill at which sawn timber is produced from the log.

3. For the assistance of the Minister in Charge and the Board of Trade in the exercise of the powers and authorities conferred by these regulations there may be appointed an advisory committee, to be known as the Timber Industry Committee, which shall consist of such representatives of persons engaged in the business of sawmilling or of exporting timber from New Zealand, or in any business depending upon

a supply of timber, as the Minister in Charge, on the recommendation of the Board of Trade, may from time to time appoint to hold office during his pleasure.

4. The owner or manager of every sawmill shall, within twenty-eight days after the publication of these regulations in the *Gazette*, furnish to the Board of Trade particulars as to—

- (a.) The name and address of the owner of the mill;
- (b.) The location of the mill; and
- (c.) The names, addresses, and businesses of all persons who, since the 31st day of March, 1917, have obtained from the sawmill not less than 50,000 superficial feet of sawn timber.

PART II.—EXPORTATION OF TIMBER.

5. (1.) The Minister in Charge may from time to time determine, with respect to any sawmill, the minimum quantity of sawn timber of any kind or grade produced in that sawmill that may be required for use in New Zealand in any period. Such quantity may be fixed either definitely as a specified amount of timber, or indefinitely as a fractional part of the output from the mill of timber of the kind or grade referred to. (*Extended by clause 2 of 18th February, 1919. Page 186.*)

(2.) The quantity so determined by the Minister for any period in respect of any sawmill may from time to time be increased or reduced by him.

(3.) Notice of the quantity so fixed with respect to any sawmill, and of any increase or reduction thereof, shall be forthwith given to the proprietor or manager of that sawmill by the Minister or the Board of Trade.

(4.) In fixing, with respect to any sawmill or sawmills, the minimum quantity (if any) of sawn timber required to be reserved pursuant to these regulations for use in New Zealand, the Minister may have regard to the terms of any agreement between the owners of any sawmills that, in consideration of the terms of the agreement, the whole or any specified portion of the timber that may be required for use in New Zealand from the mills owned by the parties to the agreement shall be produced in one or more specified mills to the exclusion or partial exclusion of other specified mills.

(5.) A breach of any such agreement shall not constitute a breach of these regulations, but on such breach being proved to the satisfaction of the Minister he shall forthwith adjust, in such manner as he deems equitable, the quantities of timber to be reserved for use in New Zealand from the several sawmills affected by the agreement.

6 and 7. *Revoked by clause 7 of 18th February, 1919. Page 187.*

8. (1.) Every person carrying on business as a sawmiller or as an exporter of sawn timber, and every person requiring supplies of sawn timber for the purposes of any business carried on by him, shall from time to time make to the Minister in Charge, or to the Board of Trade, such returns as to his business as the Minister or Board of Trade may from time to time require for the purposes of this Order in Council, such

returns to be verified by statutory declaration if and so far as the Minister or the Board so requires.

(2.) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, the Minister or the Board of Trade may require any saw-miller or exporter of sawn timber, or any person requiring supplies of sawn timber for the purposes of his business as aforesaid, to furnish returns as to his business for any period subsequent to the 31st day of March, 1915.

9. The Minister in Charge may from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, exempt any kind or grade of timber from the operation of these regulations, and may in like manner revoke any such notice.

PART III.—WAR REGULATIONS.

10. Every person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly, who—

- (a.) Fails to make any return or to furnish any particulars required from him pursuant to these regulations;
- (b.) Makes any such return which is false in any respect; or
- (c.) Makes any false representation for the purpose of obtaining a permit under these regulations.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 27th August, 1918.]

*Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the
27th August, 1918.*

WHEREAS by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is enacted that the Governor-General in Council may, by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry, business, or undertaking that may be regarded by the Governor-General as essential for or affecting the public welfare:

And whereas in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the businesses of soldiers engaged in military service during the present war are essential for or affect the public welfare, and it is expedient accordingly, having regard to the exigencies of the present war and the conditions created thereby, to make further provisions for the maintenance and management of such businesses:

And whereas by section twenty-five of the Finance Act, 1918, it is enacted that the Governor-General in Council may, by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby,

he thinks advisable for prohibiting or restricting any service, employment, occupation, business, work, or industry :

And whereas in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, having regard to the exigencies of the present war and the conditions created thereby, it is expedient to make provision accordingly for the prohibition or restriction in manner hereinafter appearing of businesses which compete with those of soldiers, and the unrestricted establishment or continuance of which may injure or destroy the businesses of soldiers :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority so conferred upon him by the aforesaid Acts, doth hereby make the following regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Soldiers' Businesses Regulations, 1918.

2. In these regulations—

“National Efficiency Board” means the National Efficiency Board constituted by the Governor-General by Warrant dated the 27th day of February, 1917 :

“Board of Trustees” means a Soldiers' Property Board of Trustees constituted under the Soldiers' Property Regulations, 1917, made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the 2nd day of April, 1917 :

“Soldier” means a member of an Expeditionary Force constituted under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915 :

“Business” means any business, trade, profession, manufacture, industry, or undertaking other than employment in the service of an employer.

3. (1.) Every reference in these regulations to a Board of Trustees shall, in respect of the business of any soldier, be construed as a reference to—

(a.) A Board of Trustees having any powers of management or disposition of that business under a power of attorney executed in pursuance of the Soldiers' Property Regulations, 1917; or

(b.) A Board of Trustees, authorized by a power of attorney executed by that soldier or by an attorney of that soldier, having any powers of management or disposition of his business, to exercise on behalf of that soldier the powers conferred by these present regulations.

(2.) All the provisions of the Soldiers' Property Regulations, 1917, relative to powers of attorney shall, so far as applicable, apply to a power of attorney granted to a Board of Trustees under paragraph (b) of this regulation.

(3.) A soldier's business in respect of which a Board of Trustees holds any such power of attorney as aforesaid is in these regulations referred to as a protected business.

4. For the purposes of these regulations the concurrent action of any three or more members of the National Efficiency Board, whether at a meeting of the Board or otherwise, shall be deemed to be the action of the Board.

5. (1.) When the National Efficiency Board is satisfied that any person is carrying on or is about to carry on any business which will compete with the protected business of a soldier, and which will be rendered more profitable by the destruction or diminution of that protected business through the absence of that soldier on military service, the National Efficiency Board may give to the person by whom such first-mentioned business is or is about to be carried on a notice that such business is not to be carried on except under a license to be granted by the National Efficiency Board under these regulations.

(2.) Without precluding any other method of giving such notice, any such notice may be given by leaving it at the place of business or at any place of business of the person to whom it is to be given, addressed to that person either by name or by any name under which that business is carried on.

(3.) Every business in respect of which any such notice has been given and remains in force is hereinafter referred to as a restricted business.

6. (1.) Any such notice may relate either to the whole of the business of the person to whom it is given or to any part thereof specified in the notice, and distinguished by reference to its nature or to the locality in which it is carried on.

(2.) When any such notice is in force with respect to part of a business only, such part shall be deemed to be in itself a separate restricted business, and all the provisions of these regulations shall be construed and shall apply accordingly.

7. Any such notice may at any time be revoked by the National Efficiency Board.

8. So long as any such notice remains in force it shall not be lawful, at any time later than twenty-one clear days after the day on which the notice was given, to carry on the restricted business save under a license issued in that behalf by the National Efficiency Board, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of that license; and every person who carries on, or is knowingly concerned in carrying on, any business in breach of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

9. A license granted as aforesaid may be granted on such terms and conditions as the National Efficiency Board thinks necessary for the maintenance of the protected business or for the control in the public interest of the restricted business.

10. In particular, and without in any manner restricting the generality of the last preceding clause, any such license may be granted on the condition that the licensee shall enter into a deed of agreement with

the Board of Trustees of the protected business, acting in the name and on behalf of the soldier, to make to that Board on behalf of the soldier such payments as may be estimated by the National Efficiency Board to be equivalent to the additional profits to be derived by the restricted business from the cessation or diminution of the protected business through the absence of the soldier on military service.

11. The amount and terms of the payments to be so made shall be set out in the agreement with the Board of Trustees, and such payments may be estimated either as fixed sums or as defined proportions of the profits of the restricted business, or in such other manner as the National Efficiency Board thinks just and practicable in the particular case.

12. All payments so agreed upon shall constitute a debt recoverable from the licensee by the Board of Trustees in the name and on behalf of the soldier.

13. All moneys so received by the Board of Trustees shall be deemed to represent profits derived by that Board from the management of the protected business, and shall be disposed of by the Board of Trustees for and on behalf of the soldier accordingly.

14. A license granted by the National Efficiency Board under the foregoing provisions may be at any time revoked by that Board by notice given to the licensee in the manner hereinbefore provided with respect to notices, and such revocation shall take effect on the fourteenth day after notice of revocation has been so given.

15. Any such license may be at any time surrendered by the licensee by notice given to the National Efficiency Board.

16. When any license has been so revoked or surrendered, or when the business in respect of which the license has been issued ceases to be a restricted business, every agreement entered into between the licensee and the Board of Trustees as a condition of the grant of that license shall thereupon determine and cease to be in force; save that no such determination shall release the licensee from his obligation to make any payments already payable under that agreement, together with an apportioned part of any payment then accruing due.

17. After any such revocation or surrender has taken effect it shall not be lawful for any person, so long as the business in respect of which the license was issued remains a restricted business, to carry on that business save under and in pursuance of a new license granted by the National Efficiency Board on such terms and conditions as the Board, in accordance with the foregoing provisions as to licenses, thinks fit to impose; and every person who carries on, or is knowingly concerned in carrying on, such business in breach of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

18. Every agreement so entered into with a Board of Trustees shall, unless sooner determined under these regulations, remain in force so long as the business of the licensee remains a restricted business.

19. A restricted business shall remain so restricted notwithstanding the death of the soldier by whom the protected business was carried on,

but it shall cease to be a restricted business so soon as that soldier has been discharged from the Expeditionary Force.

20. When a business is carried on by a soldier in partnership with any other person, the business shall, for the purposes of clause 3 of these regulations, be deemed, in respect and to the extent of the share of the soldier therein, to be a separate business carried on by him, and may become a protected business accordingly; and in such case the business may, in respect and to the extent of the interests of the other partner or partners therein, become a restricted business under these regulations.

21. When a business is carried on by a private company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1908, and one of the shareholders is a soldier, the business shall, for the purposes of clause 3 of these regulations, be deemed, in respect and to the extent of the share of the soldier in that company, to be a separate business carried on by him, and may become a protected business accordingly; and in such case the business of the company may, in respect and to the extent of the interests of the other shareholders therein, become a restricted business under these regulations.

22. Every business carried on by any person as the successor or assignee of a person carrying on a restricted business shall itself be deemed to be a restricted business, and it shall be unlawful to carry on any such business save under and in pursuance of a license granted by the National Efficiency Board under the foregoing regulations, and all the provisions of these regulations shall apply accordingly.

23. (1.) Every person who carries on or is concerned in the carrying-on of a restricted business shall at all times give to the National Efficiency Board all such information as may be demanded by that Board relative to the nature, scope, conduct, and profits of that business, and as to all other matters as to which the Board desires information for the purposes of the administration of these regulations.

(2.) Every person who fails or refuses to give any such information as aforesaid, or who gives to the Board any false information on any such matters as aforesaid, or who in any manner deceives the Board in the exercise of its powers under these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

24. (1.) Without the permission of the National Efficiency Board it shall not be lawful for any person to establish or carry on any new business as a retail shopkeeper, merchant, importer, exporter, commission agent, indent agent, accountant, auditor, land agent, manufacturer, solicitor, medical practitioner, or dentist.

(2.) Such permission may be granted by the Board with such restrictions as to the locality or manner in which the business shall be carried on as the Board thinks necessary in the public interest.

(3.) Any extension or alteration of an old business, whether in respect of the locality in which it is carried on or in respect of its scope or

nature, shall be deemed to be the establishment or carrying-on of a new business within the meaning of this regulation.

(4.) Every person who establishes or carries on or is knowingly concerned in the establishment or carrying-on of a new business without the permission of the Board, or otherwise than in accordance with any restrictions so imposed by the Board, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

(5.) The fact that a business has been established with the permission of the Board under this regulation shall in no manner take away or affect with respect to that business the powers hereinbefore conferred on the Board with respect to protected and restricted businesses.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 3rd September, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 3rd September, 1918.

WHEREAS by section three of the War Regulations Act, 1914, it is provided that the Governor-General in Council may make such regulations as he thinks necessary for the prohibition of any acts which in his opinion are injurious to the effective conduct of the military or naval operations of His Majesty during the present war.

And whereas by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is further provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable, *inter alia*, for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry, business, or undertaking that may be regarded by the Governor-General as affecting the public welfare:

And whereas, for the purpose of ensuring the maintenance of the health, efficiency, and discipline of soldiers of His Majesty's Forces on the occasion of their arrival in New Zealand from beyond the seas, it is expedient to make regulations for restricting the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor:

And whereas the Governor-General is of opinion that the sale of intoxicating liquor is a business affecting the public welfare:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby, in pursuance of

the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, and of section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, make the following additional regulations under the first-mentioned Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations—

- “Licensed premises” means premises in respect of which a publican’s or an accommodation license, or a New Zealand wine license, is in force under the Licensing Act, 1908, and includes the premises of a chartered club under that Act:
- “Licensee” means the holder of any such license, and includes the secretary of a chartered club.
- “Troops” means soldiers of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, or of any other of His Majesty’s Forces, whether raised in New Zealand or elsewhere.

2. (1.) Before, upon, or after the arrival at any port in New Zealand of any oversea vessel carrying troops, the Commissioner of Police or any Superintendent of Police, upon receipt of a requisition on that behalf from the Minister of Defence, may publish a notice in the form in the Schedule hereto, or to the effect thereof, ordering that all licensed premises situated within the area to be specified in the notice in accordance with the following provisions of this regulation shall be closed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for such time as may be specified in the notice (not exceeding twenty-four hours on any one occasion). (*As amended 25th February, 1919. Page 188.*)

(2.) In the case of the arrival of a vessel as aforesaid at the ports of Auckland, Wellington, or Dunedin (including Port Chalmers), the following area may be specified in any notice under the foregoing provisions of this regulation—that is to say, the area having a radius of twenty-five miles from the Chief Post-office in the City of Auckland, Wellington, or Dunedin, as the case may be. (*As amended 2nd December, 1918, and 25th February, 1919. Pages 185, 188.*)

(3.) In the case of the arrival of a vessel as aforesaid at the Port of Lyttelton, the following area may be specified in any notice aforesaid—that is to say, an area having a radius of twenty-five miles from the Chief Post-office in the City of Christchurch. (*As amended 2nd December, 1918. Page 185.*)

[(4.) In the case of the arrival of a vessel at any port other than the ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, or Dunedin (including Port Chalmers), the following area may be specified in any notice under this regulation—that is to say, the area having a radius of ten miles from the principal or other specified wharf or quay of the port. (*As amended 25th February, 1919. Page 188.*)]

3. Every notice under these regulations shall be published by being prominently displayed at or near the principal entrance of the police-station or principal police-station within the area in which the notice is expressed to have effect.

4. While any notice under these regulations is in force with respect to any licensed premises, every person commits an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly, who, whether as principal or as servant or agent—

(a.) Sells or exposes for sale in such premises any intoxicating liquor, or opens or keeps open such premises for the sale of intoxicating liquor, or allows any intoxicating liquor to be sold, or exposed for sale, or to be consumed in such premises; or

(b.) Is found on such premises at any time when those premises are required pursuant to these regulations to be closed for the sale of intoxicating liquor, unless he satisfies the Court that he was lawfully on the premises for a purpose not connected with the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor.

5. For the purposes of these regulations the supply of intoxicating liquor for a pecuniary consideration on the premises of a chartered club under the Licensing Act, 1908, shall be deemed to be a sale of such liquor.

6. (1.) While a notice under these regulations is in force within any area it shall not be lawful for the holder of a wholesale license under the Licensing Act, 1908, to sell or deliver any intoxicating liquor within that area. (*See amendment 18th February, 1919. Page 185.*)

(2.) While a notice under these regulations is in force within any area it shall not be lawful for the holder of a brewer's license to sell or deliver any beer within that area. (*See amendment 18th February, 1919. Page 185.*)

7. In any proceedings for a breach of these regulations it shall be a good defence if the defendant proves that when the offence was committed he did not know and had no reasonable opportunity of knowing that a notice had been issued and was in force requiring licensed premises situated within the area within which such offence was committed to be closed for the sale of intoxicating liquor.

SCHEDULE.

I, _____, of _____, Commissioner [or Superintendent] of Police, in pursuance of the War Regulations of the _____ day of _____, 1918, do hereby order that all licensed premises and chartered clubs situate within twenty-five miles of [*e.g.*, the Chief Post-office, Featherston Street, in the City of Wellington] shall be closed for the sale of intoxicating liquor from _____ o'clock of the _____ noon of _____ day, the _____ day of _____, 19 _____, until [*State hour, being not later than twenty-four hours after the time fixed for commencement of closing.*]

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

Commissioner [or Superintendent] of Police.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 11th September, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 10th September, 1918.—Sale of Milk in Boroughs.

WHEREAS by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is provided that the Governor-General in Council may by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry, business, or undertaking which may be regarded by him as essential for the public welfare, and for prohibiting or restricting the use of labour or capital in any undertaking or purpose that may be deemed by him to be not essential for the public welfare :

And whereas the supply of milk to the inhabitants of boroughs is an industry or business essential for the public welfare :

And whereas owing to the conditions created by the present war it is advisable to make provision in manner hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of that industry or business with a view to securing for the inhabitants of boroughs an adequate supply of milk at a reasonable price and of good quality :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on him in that behalf as aforesaid, doth hereby make the following regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Milk Supply Regulations, 1918.

2. In these regulations—

“Milk ” includes cream, but does not include condensed or dried milk.

3. (1.) The following regulations shall be in force only in respect of boroughs in which they have been declared to be in force by the Minister of Internal Affairs in pursuance of this regulation.*

(2.) The Council of any borough may make application under the seal of the borough to the Minister of Internal Affairs to declare the Milk Supply Regulations, 1918, in force in that borough.

(3.) The said Minister may thereupon, if he thinks fit, publish in the *Gazette* a notice signed by him declaring that on and after a specified

* In force in City of Wellington—*Gazette*, 1919, p. 102

date the Milk Supply Regulations, 1918, shall be in force in that borough, and such notice shall have effect according to its tenor.

(4.) Any such notice may at any time thereafter be revoked by the Minister of Internal Affairs by notice in the *Gazette* as from a date to be specified in the notice of revocation.

4. (1.) In any borough in respect of which these regulations are in force it shall be unlawful for any person, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise (other than the Corporation of that borough, if thereunto lawfully authorized, and its servants or agents),—

(a.) To sell milk; or

(b.) To deliver milk in pursuance of a contract of sale made, whether within the borough or elsewhere; or

(c.) To have milk in his possession for sale, save under a license issued in that behalf by the Council of the borough, and in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof.

(2.) Nothing in this regulation shall make it an offence to sell milk for consumption on the premises of the seller, or to have possession of milk for the purposes of such a sale.

5. For the purpose of securing for the inhabitants of the borough an adequate supply of milk of good quality and at a reasonable price, the Council of the borough may in its absolute discretion grant, refuse, or revoke any such license as aforesaid, and may in granting any such license grant it on such terms and conditions as the Council thinks proper for the purpose aforesaid. By such terms and conditions the Council may limit the exercise of the license to a specified portion of the borough only.

6. Every person who is knowingly concerned in any breach by himself or any other person of the terms or conditions of any such license as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

7. When the Corporation of any borough in respect of which these regulations are in force carries on the business of selling or delivering milk within the borough (being thereunto lawfully authorized), every servant or agent of the Corporation who wilfully commits any breach of his contract with the Corporation in respect of the sale or delivery of milk, and every other person who is knowingly concerned in any such breach, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

8. If and so long as these regulations are in force in respect of any borough, it shall not be lawful for any person, other than the Corporation of that borough, without the consent of the Minister of Agriculture, to erect, adapt, or equip any building within thirty miles of that borough as a new factory or establishment for the production of butter, cheese, condensed milk, dried milk, or other products of milk.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 18th September, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 17th September, 1918.—Restricting the Business of Fellmongering by Licensees of Meat-export Slaughterhouses.

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and published in the *Gazette* of the same date, the sale of sheep-skins was prohibited except to the New Zealand Government for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom, or to licensed persons for resale to the New Zealand Government as aforesaid :

And whereas by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is enacted that the Governor-General in Council may, by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry or business that may be regarded by him as essential for or affecting the public welfare :

And whereas fellmongering is, in the opinion of the Governor-General, an industry affecting the public welfare, and it is desirable, having regard to the exigencies of the present war in respect of the acquisition of sheep-skins for the service of His Majesty, to make the regulation hereinafter set forth restricting licensees of meat-export slaughterhouses from carrying on the business of fellmongering :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, doth hereby make the regulation hereinafter set forth, and declare that the said regulation shall come into operation on the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

SCHEDULE.

REGULATION.

It shall not be lawful for the licensee of a meat-export slaughterhouse under the Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1908, without the consent of the Controller of the Department of Imperial Government Supplies, to receive any sheep-skins to be fellmongered by the licensee, whether on the premises of the meat-export slaughterhouse or elsewhere, or to fellmonger, whether on the said premises or elsewhere, any sheep-skins other than the skins of sheep slaughtered on the said premises.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 1st October, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 1st October, 1918.—Relating to the Employment of Alien Enemies as Masters, Mates, or Engineers of Ships or as Officials of Harbour Boards.

REGULATIONS.

1. IN these regulations the term "home-trade ship" means any British ship, whether registered in New Zealand or elsewhere,—

- (a.) That is employed in trading or going between any ports or places in New Zealand; or
- (b.) That is engaged in plying on any navigable waters in New Zealand; or
- (c.) That goes to sea from any port or places in New Zealand and returns to New Zealand without going more than fifty miles from the coast thereof:

Provided that a vessel shall not be deemed to be a home-trade ship within the meaning of these regulations by reason merely of the fact that in the course of or as preliminary to a voyage to or from any place out of New Zealand she is employed in going between two places in New Zealand; and provided also that for the purposes of this definition the Cook Islands shall be deemed to be part of New Zealand.

2. (1.) After the 1st day of October, 1918, save in pursuance of a license issued by the Minister of Marine, it shall not be lawful for an alien enemy to be engaged or to continue to be engaged as master, or as a mate or engineer, on any home-trade ship as hereinbefore defined, or to be engaged or to continue to be engaged as a Harbourmaster or in any other official position in the employment of a Harbour Board.

(2.) Every such license shall be revocable at the will of the Minister of Marine.

(3.) Every person who is engaged or continues to be engaged in any employment in breach of the foregoing provisions shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

3. Every shipowner, member or officer of the Harbour Board, or other person who procures, permits, or consents to the engagement or continued engagement of an alien enemy in breach of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly; but it shall be a good defence if the defendant proves that he believed on reasonable grounds that the person so engaged was not an alien enemy.

4. It shall not be necessary for any person holding a license under these regulations to hold in addition thereto a license under the War Regulations of the 10th day of October, 1917, relative to the safety of ships and cargoes.

5. These regulations shall be read together with and deemed part of the War Regulations of the 10th day of November, 1914.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th October, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 8th October, 1918.—Sale and Purchase of Wool prohibited.

WHEREAS by reason of the exigencies of the present war it is necessary to obtain supplies of wool for the necessary purposes of the war, and to requisition accordingly for the use of His Majesty all wool grown in New Zealand:

And whereas in view of such requisition, and for the purpose of more effectively providing for His Majesty's necessities in respect of the war, it is expedient to prohibit in manner and to the extent hereinafter appearing the sale of wool otherwise than to the New Zealand Government on behalf of His Majesty:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, doth hereby revoke the regulations made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, on the tenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, prohibiting the sale and purchase of New Zealand wool, and also the amending regulations made under the said Act on the tenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and doth hereby make the following regulations in lieu thereof under the said Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. SAVE as hereinafter provided, it shall not be lawful for any person in New Zealand to purchase or agree or offer to purchase, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, any wool grown or to be grown in New Zealand, or to be concerned in New Zealand in the making of any such purchase, agreement, or offer by any other person whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; or to be concerned in New Zealand in the fulfilment or performance of any purchase or agreement which is made in breach of these regulations, or which if made in New Zealand would have been a breach thereof.

2. Save as hereinafter provided, it shall not be lawful for any person in New Zealand to sell or agree or offer to sell, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, any wool grown or to be grown in New Zealand, or to be concerned in New Zealand in the making of any such sale, agreement, or offer by any other person whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, or to be concerned in New Zealand in the fulfilment or performance of any sale or agreement which is made in breach of these regulations, or which if made in New Zealand would be a breach thereof.

3. Save as hereinafter provided, it shall not be lawful for any person in New Zealand to agree or offer to act as the agent of any other person in the sale or purchase, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, of wool grown or to be grown in New Zealand, or to be concerned in New Zealand in the making of any such agreement or offer by any other person, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere.

4. In these regulations "purchase" includes any mode of acquisition by way of agreement, and "sale" includes any mode of disposition by way of agreement, save and except that acquisition or disposition by way of security only shall not be deemed to be a purchase or sale.

5. For the purposes of these regulations the grant of an option or right of purchase shall be deemed to be an agreement to sell, and the request or receipt of an option or right of purchase shall be deemed to be an agreement to purchase.

6. For the purposes of these regulations every agreement for the sale of wool shall be deemed to be an agreement for the sale of wool grown in New Zealand if, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, any wool grown in New Zealand could be delivered in due fulfilment of the agreement. The provisions of these regulations as to offers, options, and rights of purchase shall be construed in like manner.

7. Nothing in these regulations shall apply to—

(a.) Any wool which is or has been the property of the Crown :

(b.) Any sale of wool to the Crown :

(c.) Any purchase, sale, agreement, or offer to which the Controller of the Department of Imperial Government Supplies has given his precedent consent in writing on being satisfied that the wool to which the purchase, sale, agreement, or offer relates is not required for the use of His Majesty.

8. In granting his approval of any sale under these regulations the Controller of the Department of Imperial Government Supplies may impose such conditions as he thinks fit as to terms of the sale and as to the disposition of the wool sold; and every person who is concerned in a breach of any conditions so imposed, or who deceives the Controller in the exercise of his functions under these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

9. (1.) Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the Controller of the Department of Imperial Government Supplies may license such persons as he deems fit to purchase wool for subsequent sale to the Crown, and any person so licensed may purchase wool in pursuance of and in accordance with the terms and conditions of his license.

(2.) Such license shall be issued subject to such terms and conditions as the Controller shall fix, and shall be revocable at the will of the Controller.

(3.) All wool purchased by a person so licensed shall be forthwith delivered by him to a Government wool-broker for sale to the Crown in pursuance of any scheme for the time being in force for the purchase of wool by the Crown, and if he fails so to deliver any such wool he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable accordingly.

(4.) All licenses heretofore granted under the aforesaid regulations of the 10th day of October, 1917, and in force at the date of these present regulations, shall be deemed to have been granted under these present regulations and shall operate accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 22nd October, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 22nd October, 1918.—Prescribing a Standard Size for Butter-Boxes.

WHEREAS by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is enacted that the Governor-General in Council may, by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry or business that may be regarded by him as essential for or affecting the public welfare :

And whereas the exportation of butter is, in the opinion of the Governor-General, an industry or business affecting the public welfare, and it is desirable to make the regulations hereinafter appearing with respect to the packing of butter for exportation :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby, in exercise of the powers conferred on him as aforesaid, make the following regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations all references to boxes of the standard size shall be deemed to be references to rectangular boxes of which the inside measurements shall be $15\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $10\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $11\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the outside measurements shall be $16\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $11\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $12\frac{1}{4}$ in.

2. (1.) After the commencement of these regulations it shall not be lawful, except with the consent in writing of the Minister of Agriculture, for any person, whether as principal or agent, to pack any butter for exportation beyond New Zealand except in boxes of the standard size.

(2.) After the commencement of these regulations it shall not be lawful, except with the consent in writing of the Minister of Agriculture, for any person, whether as principal or agent, to export any butter from New Zealand except in boxes of the standard size, unless such butter was otherwise packed in readiness for export before the commencement of these regulations.

(3.) The consent of the Minister of Agriculture shall not be given pursuant to these regulations with respect to any butter to be packed after the expiry of one year from the commencement of these regulations.

3. These regulations shall commence on the 1st day of November, 1918.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 4th November, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914.

FOR better securing the public safety during the present war, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations under the said Act; and doth declare that they shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. NOTWITHSTANDING anything to the contrary in the War Regulations of the 26th day of February, 1917 (relative to declarations required from persons landing in New Zealand from places beyond the seas), any person who arrives in New Zealand from any place beyond the seas as the master or a member of the crew of the vessel in which he arrives may thereupon, or at any time thereafter, whether before or after he has landed from that vessel, be required by any officer of Customs or of Police to make and deliver to that officer a declaration in the form set out in the Schedule to the said regulations, with the substitution when necessary of the term "Officer of Police" for the term "Officer of Customs" where it appears in that form.

2. Every person who refuses or fails to make or deliver such a declaration in conformity with any such requirement, or who makes any such declaration which is in any respect wilfully false or misleading, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

3. Clause 1 of the War Regulations of the 10th day of October, 1917, relative to the safety of ships and cargoes, is hereby amended by repealing the definition of "ship," and substituting the following definition:—

" 'Ship' means any description of vessel used in navigation, whether seagoing or not, other than a vessel propelled exclusively by oars; and also includes any lighter, barge, boat, or other vessel used in connection with the lading or unloading of a ship as so defined."

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 28th November, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 25th November, 1918.—Providing for Certificates of Origin and Interest for Goods imported from Finland.

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the thirteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and published in the *Gazette* of the same date, certain regulations were made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, providing, *inter alia*, that a certificate of origin and interest as defined in the said Order in Council is required in respect of all goods imported into New Zealand from the countries mentioned in the First Schedule thereto :

And whereas in the opinion of the Governor-General it is necessary in the public interest that certificates of origin and interest as aforesaid should be required in respect of goods imported into New Zealand from Finland :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, doth hereby amend the hereinbefore-recited Order in Council of the thirteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

A CERTIFICATE of origin and interest within the meaning of the hereinbefore-recited Order in Council of the 13th day of October, 1916, shall hereafter be required in respect of all goods imported into New Zealand from Finland, and the said Order in Council is hereby amended accordingly by adding "Finland" to the countries mentioned in the First Schedule thereto.

F. D. THOMSON,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd December, 1918.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 2nd December, 1918.

WHEREAS by Order in Council made on the third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and published in the *Gazette* of the same date, regulations were made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, restricting the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor upon the occasion of the arrival in New Zealand of soldiers of His Majesty's Forces from

beyond the seas: And whereas it is expedient to amend the said regulations in the manner hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, and by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, amend the said regulations in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

1. SUBCLAUSES (2) and (3) of clause 2 of the regulations hereinbefore referred to and the form in the Schedule to the said regulations are hereby amended by substituting the words "twenty-five miles" for the words "fifteen miles" wherever they occur.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th February, 1919.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 18th February, 1919.

WHEREAS by Order in Council made on the third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and published in the *Gazette* of the same date, regulations were made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, restricting the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor upon the occasion of the arrival in New Zealand of soldiers of His Majesty's Forces from beyond the seas:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said regulations in the manner hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, and by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, amend the said regulations in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

CLAUSE 6 of the regulations hereinbefore referred to shall not be construed so as to prohibit the delivery at a wharf or railway-station within the area in which a notice under those regulations is in force, for carriage by rail or sea beyond that area, of any intoxicating liquor by the holder of a wholesale license or of any beer by the holder of a brewer's license.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th February, 1919.]

Amending Regulations relating to the Export of Timber made by Order in Council dated the 18th February, 1919.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, and section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby amend in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto the regulations contained in Part II of the Schedule to an Order in Council of the sixth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, imposing restrictions upon the export of timber from New Zealand.

SCHEDULE.

1. IN these regulations "the principal regulations" mean the hereinbefore-recited regulations of the 6th day of August, 1918.

2. (1.) Before finally determining with respect to any sawmill the quantity of sawn timber of any kind or grade required for use in New Zealand in any period, pursuant to clause 5 of the principal regulations, the Minister, or the Board by the direction of the Minister, may give to the proprietor or manager of the sawmill a provisional notice setting forth—

- (a.) The quantity of such timber proposed to be required for use in New Zealand; and
- (b.) The quantity of such timber proposed to be made available for export from New Zealand.

(2.) A notice under the last preceding subclause shall require the proprietor or manager of the sawmill to which it relates to furnish to the Board within fourteen days, or such longer period as may be appointed in that behalf, particulars as to the quantity of timber (being the production of the sawmill during the period to which the notice relates) that is intended to be exported.

(3.) On receipt of such particulars, or if such particulars are not received by the Board within the time limited in that behalf, the Minister shall proceed to determine, with respect to the several sawmills affected, the quantity of timber required to be reserved for use in New Zealand pursuant to clause 5 of the principal regulations, and in such determination shall have regard to the returns furnished under this clause.

3. (1.) As soon as practicable after the Minister has fixed, with respect to any sawmill, the quantity of sawn timber of any kind or grade that may be required for use in New Zealand in any period, the Board of Trade may issue a permit authorizing the export from New Zealand

of any sawn timber produced at the sawmill during that period in excess of the quantity so required for use in New Zealand.

(2.) A permit under this clause may authorize the export of a definite quantity of timber, or may authorize in general terms the export of a specified percentage of the timber produced at the sawmill during the period to which the permit relates.

(3.) The Board may, if it thinks fit, on the issue of any permit as aforesaid, or at any time thereafter, fix a period within which the same must be exercised, and if the permit is not exercised within the period so appointed, or within such extended period as the Board may allow in that behalf, the Board may, if it thinks fit, cancel the permit.

(4.) On the cancellation of any permit as aforesaid the Minister may make such adjustment (if any) as he thinks fit with respect to the quantities of timber required to be reserved for use in New Zealand from other sawmills.

4. After a notice has been given fixing the quantity of timber of any kind or grade required to be reserved from any sawmill for use in New Zealand, it shall not be lawful for any person (whether a sawmiller or not) to export sawn timber of that kind or grade, being the production of that sawmill (whether produced before or after the delivery of the notice), except pursuant to a permit issued in that behalf by the Board of Trade.

5. (1.) Every person who, after the commencement of this Order in Council, proposes to export any timber of a kind or grade to which a notice under the principal regulations applies shall produce to the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment the permit to export such timber, and shall furnish to the Collector—

- (a.) Particulars as to the quantity, kind, and grade of timber proposed to be exported;
- (b.) Particulars as to the sawmill at which the timber was produced; and
- (c.) A declaration under the Customs Act, 1913, that the proposed export is in conformity with the Timber Regulations and with the permit of the Board of Trade.

(2.) The Collector of Customs shall thereupon endorse on the permit particulars as to the quantity, kind, and grade of timber exported, the date of the shipment, the name and address of the shipper and the name of the vessel, and shall then return the permit to the shipper.

6. All permits heretofore issued by a Collector of Customs under the principal regulations and before the commencement of this Order in Council shall be deemed for all purposes to have been issued by the Board of Trade under these regulations.

7. Clauses 6 and 7 of the principal regulations are hereby revoked.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 25th February, 1919.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 25th February, 1919.

WHEREAS by Order in Council made on the third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and published in the *Gazette* of the same date, regulations were made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, restricting the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor upon the occasion of the arrival in New Zealand of soldiers of His Majesty's Forces from beyond the seas :

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said regulations in the manner hereinafter set forth :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, and by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, amend the said regulations in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

CLAUSE 2 of the regulations hereinbefore referred to is hereby amended as follows :—

(a.) By omitting from subclause (1) the words “ the ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, or Dunedin (including Port Chalmers),” and substituting the words “ any port in New Zealand.”

(b.) By inserting, after the word “ Dunedin ” in subclause (2), the words “ (including Port Chalmers).”

(c.) By adding the following subclause :—

“(4.) In the case of the arrival of a vessel at any port other than the ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, or Dunedin (including Port Chalmers), the following area may be specified in any notice under this regulation—that is to say, the area having a radius of ten miles from the principal or other specified wharf or quay of the port.”

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 25th February, 1919.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 25th February, 1919.—As to the Sale and Purchase of Wheat.

WHEREAS by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is provided that the Governor-General in Council may by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having

regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry, business, or undertaking which he regards as essential for the public welfare: And whereas the growing of wheat and the manufacture of flour in New Zealand are industries essential for the public welfare: And whereas by reason of the conditions created by the present war it has become necessary to make special provisions for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of those industries through the establishment of a scheme for the purchase and sale of wheat by the Government of New Zealand: And whereas, pursuant to the authority aforesaid, a scheme was established, by an Order in Council dated the 22nd day of December, 1917, for the purchase and sale by the Government of wheat grown in New Zealand during the season 1917-1918, and it is expedient that the scheme so established should, with certain modifications, be made applicable with respect to wheat grown in New Zealand during the season 1918-19:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1919.
2. In these regulations, except where a contrary intention appears,—
 - “Wheat” means wheat of any kind or quality grown in New Zealand during the season 1918-19:
 - “Free wheat” means—
 - (a.) Any wheat after its purchase and resale by the Government in pursuance of the scheme of purchase set forth in these regulations;
 - (b.) Any wheat which has been offered to the Government for purchase in pursuance of the said scheme of purchase and has been rejected as being unmerchantable or otherwise not of the kind or quality required by the Government:
 - “Good milling-wheat” means wheat suitable for milling and of fair average quality for the season as determined in accordance with the custom of the trade, or of a quality superior thereto:
 - “Government” means His Majesty the King in respect of the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand:
 - “The Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917,” means the Wheat Trade Regulations of the 22nd day of December, 1917:

PART I.—PRIVATE DEALINGS IN WHEAT PROHIBITED.

3. Save in accordance with and pursuance of the scheme of purchase and sale set forth in these regulations, it shall not be lawful for any person, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, to purchase or agree

or offer to purchase any wheat other than free wheat, or to be concerned in the making of any such purchase, agreement, or offer by any other person, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, or to be concerned in the fulfilment or performance of any agreement for the purchase of any such wheat, whether such agreement has been made in New Zealand or elsewhere, and whether it has been made before or after the making of these regulations.

4. Save in accordance with and pursuance of the scheme of purchase and sale set forth in these regulations, it shall not be lawful for any person, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, to sell or agree or offer to sell any wheat other than free wheat, or to be concerned in the making of any such sale, agreement, or offer by any other person, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, or to be concerned in the fulfilment or performance of any agreement for the sale of any such wheat, whether such agreement has been made in New Zealand or elsewhere, and whether it has been made before or after the making of these regulations.

5. In the foregoing regulations the terms "purchase" and "sale" include any mode of acquisition or disposition by agreement other than acquisition or disposition by way of security only.

6. For the purposes of the foregoing regulations an option or right of purchase or sale shall be deemed to be an agreement to purchase or to sell, as the case may be.

7. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations, it shall be lawful for the grower of any wheat to sell to any other wheat-grower and for the purchaser to purchase any quantity or quantities thereof not exceeding in the aggregate 100 bushels for use by the purchaser as seed-wheat.

PART II.—CONTROL OF THE WHEAT TRADE.

8. Good milling-wheat will be purchased and resold by the Government in accordance with the scheme hereinafter in these regulations set forth.

9. All purchases and sales of wheat by the Government will be effected through the agency of brokers appointed by the Board of Trade and acting on account of the Government, and hereinafter referred to as Government brokers.

10. (1.) Every broker so appointed shall hold office at the will of the Board of Trade.

(2.) Every person appointed as a Government broker pursuant to the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, and holding office on the making of these regulations, shall be deemed to have been appointed a Government broker under these regulations for the district for which he was appointed under the first-mentioned regulations.

11. Government brokers will be required to give to the Government such security as the Board of Trade may require for the due performance of their contract with the Government and for due obedience to these regulations.

12. (1.) The general control, supervision, and execution of this scheme of purchase and sale will be in the hands of a Controller appointed by

the Minister of Agriculture and acting on behalf of the Government, and hereinafter called the Wheat Controller.

(2.) The person holding office on the making of these regulations as the Wheat Controller under the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, shall be deemed to have been appointed as Wheat Controller under and for the purposes of these regulations.

13. The headquarters of the Wheat Controller shall be at Christchurch.

14. (1.) There will be associated with the Wheat Controller an advisory committee to be known as the Wheat Trade Committee, and to consist of such representatives of the wheat-growers, flour-millers, and Government brokers as the Board of Trade may from time to time appoint.

(2.) The persons holding office on the making of these regulations as the Wheat Trade Committee under the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, shall be deemed to have been appointed members of the Wheat Trade Committee under and for the purposes of these regulations.

15. Every Government broker will be appointed for a particular district to be defined by the Board of Trade in appointing such broker, and it shall not be lawful for any such broker to purchase for the Government under these regulations any wheat grown elsewhere than in the district for which he has been appointed.

PART III.—PURCHASES OF WHEAT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

16. *Revoked by clause 1 of 3rd April, 1919. Page 199.*

17. Government brokers will not purchase on behalf of the Government any wheat other than good milling-wheat: nevertheless it shall not be lawful for any person to sell wheat of any quality otherwise than to the Government until and unless it has been offered to a Government broker for sale to the Government in pursuance of these regulations, and has been rejected as unmerchantable or as not being good milling-wheat.

18. In these regulations "nearest port" means the port of entry under the Customs Act, 1913, nearest to the place where the wheat is grown.

19. Sacks will be paid for, in addition to the above prices, at the fair market value, not exceeding an amount less by 2d. than the maximum prices of sacks as fixed by an Order in Council of the 21st January, 1919, made under the authority of section 2 of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914.

20. When wheat is sold to a Government broker without express agreement as to the month of delivery it shall be deemed to be sold for delivery in the month in which the contract is made.

21. When wheat is sold to a Government broker for delivery by instalments in different months or on different terms or conditions the sale of each instalment shall be deemed to be a separate contract.

22. Save in special cases at the express direction of the Wheat Controller, and on such terms as may be approved by him, wheat will be so purchased by a Government broker only on the terms that the seller will deliver the same to a purchaser from the Government as directed by the broker, whether free on board, on rail, direct to the purchaser's

store, or otherwise. Save as aforesaid, the Government broker will in no case accept delivery on behalf of the Government, or act as a warehouseman for the Government. The Government broker may, however, act at the same time as the broker, agent, or warehouseman, either of the seller to the Government or of the buyer from the Government, on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties.

23. All wheat so purchased by the Government shall become the property of the Government on delivery thereof in accordance with the terms of the contract if the wheat is in conformity with the contract.

24. (1.) On such delivery of wheat the Government broker, on being satisfied that the wheat so delivered is in accordance with the contract, will forward to the Wheat Controller a voucher in duplicate, in such form as the Controller may require, authorizing the payment of the contract price.

(2.) The sum so payable will be paid by the Wheat Controller as imprestee to the seller or to any other person authorized by the seller in that behalf by a written authority transmitted through the broker to the Controller.

(3.) Such payments will be made on the 1st and 14th days of each calendar month in the case of all vouchers duly received by the Controller at least seven days before any such pay-day.

(4.) If any such pay-day is a holiday payment will be made on the next following business-day.

25. Every contract made by a Government broker for the purchase of wheat on account of the Government shall be made in accordance with and shall incorporate the provisions of these regulations so far as applicable to contracts of purchase, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be determined accordingly.

PART IV.—SALES OF WHEAT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

26. No sales of wheat shall be made by a Government broker on account of the Government except to persons holding a warrant issued by the Wheat Controller authorizing the holder to purchase wheat, and hereinafter referred to as a wheat-purchase warrant.

27. Every such warrant will contain such conditions and restrictions as the Wheat Controller thinks fit, and no sale shall be made to the holder otherwise than in conformity with these conditions and restrictions.

28. Every wheat-purchase warrant may be cancelled at any time for any reason which the Controller in his absolute discretion thinks sufficient.

29. No such warrant shall be transferable.

30. The Wheat Controller will in his absolute discretion allocate to each flour-mill in New Zealand its due quota of the total quantity of good milling-wheat estimated by him from time to time to be available during the year 1919, and the wheat-purchase warrants issued by the Controller to flour-millers will be based on the quota as so determined for the time being.

31. Each flour-miller will be required to purchase and take delivery of his full quota of wheat as soon as is practicable in the discretion of

the Wheat Controller, and this obligation will be enforced by the Wheat Controller by withholding or cancelling the wheat-purchase warrant of any flour-miller who makes default herein.

32. Flour-millers will be required in purchasing wheat to purchase and take delivery of different kinds or qualities of good milling-wheat in such proportions as the Wheat Controller may from time to time determine, having regard to the respective quantities of such kinds or qualities available, and all Government brokers shall in effecting sales of wheat observe all directions given to them by the Wheat Controller in this behalf.

33. The price at which wheat is so sold by a Government broker on account of the Government shall be the price per bushel at which it was purchased by the broker on account of the Government, with the addition of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel, together with the price of the sacks as aforesaid.

34. Payment for wheat so sold and delivered shall be made by the buyer to the Government broker on account of the Government, and the terms of payment shall be such as may be agreed upon between the buyer and the broker, being either cash on delivery, cash against shipping documents, or cash within seven days after delivery. All purchase-money in arrear and unpaid shall bear interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum.

35. When wheat is sold for delivery by instalments each instalment shall be treated as the subject of a separate contract, and payment shall be made accordingly.

36. All moneys so received by a Government broker shall be paid by him into the Public Account immediately on the receipt thereof, and all moneys not so paid into the Public Account shall bear interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum until so paid.

37. Every Government broker will guarantee to the Government the due payment by the buyer of the purchase-money for all wheat so sold to him by that broker, and on default made by the buyer the purchase-money, with all accrued interest thereon, shall be recoverable by the Government from the broker.

38. After delivery to the buyer the wheat shall be in all respects at the buyer's risk, but the property in the wheat shall not pass to the buyer until the purchase-money has been received by the Government broker; and on default made by the buyer the broker or the Wheat Controller may take and retain possession of the wheat on behalf of the Government as a security for the purchase-money.

39. Every contract made by a Government broker for the sale of wheat on account of the Government shall be made in accordance with and shall incorporate the provisions of these regulations so far as applicable to contracts of sale, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be determined accordingly.

PART V.—TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT OF BROKERS.

40. In respect of every contract for the purchase of wheat by a Government broker on account of the Government the broker shall be

entitled to receive from the Government a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every bushel delivered in pursuance of and in conformity with that contract.

41. In respect of every contract for the sale of wheat by a Government broker on account of the Government the broker shall be entitled to receive from the Government a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every bushel delivered in pursuance of and in conformity with that contract.

42. It shall not be lawful for a Government broker to receive, directly or indirectly, any additional commission or remuneration from any party other than the Government in respect of the making of any such contract of purchase or sale; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the broker from receiving from any such party remuneration for services rendered in respect of storage or otherwise howsoever in addition to the service of making the contract of purchase or sale.

43. It shall not be lawful for any Government broker to give, offer, or promise to any person any rebate, refund, commission, allowance, gratuity, or other valuable consideration as an inducement to that person to sell or purchase wheat to or from the Government through that broker, or for the reason that he has so sold or purchased wheat.

44. It shall not be lawful for a Government broker to purchase, whether for himself or on account of any other person, any wheat of a quality inferior to good milling-wheat except under the authority of a license issued to the broker in that behalf by the Wheat Controller and in accordance with the terms of that license. Any such license may be at any time cancelled by the Controller for any reason which in his absolute discretion he thinks sufficient.

45. In all matters within the scope of their employment and not specifically provided for by these regulations Government brokers shall act in accordance with directions from time to time received from the Wheat Controller.

46. Government brokers shall from time to time make to the Wheat Controller such returns relative to the business done by them as the Controller may require.

47. Every appointment of a Government broker shall be deemed to incorporate, as a contract between the broker and the Government, the provisions of these regulations so far as they relate to the rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of such brokers.

PART VI.—DISPUTES.

48. When any dispute arises as to whether any wheat offered to a Government broker for sale to the Government is good milling-wheat, or when any dispute arises as to whether any wheat delivered in fulfilment of any contract of purchase or sale entered into by Government brokers on account of the Government is in accordance with the contract in respect of kind, quality, or condition, the dispute shall be determined by a Government grader appointed for this purpose by the Board of Trade, and his decision shall be final.

49. When any dispute, other than as mentioned in the last preceding clause, arises between the parties to any contract entered into by a Government broker on account of the Government, or between a Govern-

ment broker and the Government, or between a Government broker and any seller or purchaser of wheat to or from the Government, touching the meaning or operation of these regulations or of any contract so entered into, the dispute shall be determined by the Wheat Controller, whose decision shall be final.

50. Nothing in the last two preceding clauses shall apply to any prosecution for an offence against these regulations.

51. (1.) Subject to the foregoing provisions as to the settlement of disputes, the following weights shall be accepted by all parties as the basis of settlement in all contracts for the purchase or sale of wheat by or to the Government:—

Wheat delivered direct to a mill—flour-millers' weights:

Wheat delivered free on board—customary free-on-board weights:

Wheat delivered ex store either to mills or free on board—ex-store weights.

(2.) The only deduction from such weights shall be 3 lb. tare per sack.

PART VII.—OFFENCES.

52. Every person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly, who does or attempts or conspires to do any act declared by these regulations to be unlawful.

53. Every Government broker shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly, who commits any wilful breach of his contract with the Government under these regulations.

54. Every seller of wheat to the Government or purchaser of wheat from the Government under these regulations who commits a wilful breach of his contract with the Government shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

55. Every person who, being a servant or agent of any Government broker or of any such seller or purchaser of wheat, wilfully does any act whereby or in consequence of which such Government broker, seller, or purchaser breaks his contract with the Government shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

56. Every person who deceives or attempts to deceive a Government broker or the Wheat Controller in the exercise of his functions under these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

57. Every person who incites, aids, abets, counsels, or procures any other person, or conspires with any other person, to commit an offence against these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

58. Every person who fails to make in accordance with these regulations any return required thereby or in pursuance thereof, or who makes

any such return which is false or misleading in any particular, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

59. Every person who, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, sells or purchases, or agrees or offers to sell or purchase, wheat at a price in excess of the maximum price thereof as determined for the time being under the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

PART VIII.—RETURNS.

60. On or before the 7th day of June, 1919, every grower of wheat shall make to the Wheat Controller a return showing, as at the 31st day of May, 1919—

- (a.) The number of bushels of each variety of wheat grown by him and threshed but not yet sold and delivered:
- (b.) How much of such wheat still lies on the grower's farm:
- (c.) The location of any such wheat which is stored or held elsewhere.

61. On or before the 7th day of June, 1919, every grower of wheat shall make to the Wheat Controller a return showing, as at the 31st day of May, 1919—

- (a.) The estimated quantity of wheat, in bushels, which the grower has still unthreshed, the quantities of each variety of wheat to be stated separately:
- (b.) The probable date of threshing and delivery to the market.

62. In the case of all wheat remaining unthreshed on the 31st day of May, 1919, the grower shall, within one week after the threshing thereof, make to the Wheat Controller a return showing the actual yield of each variety.

63. On or before the 15th day of March, 1919, every flour-miller carrying on business in New Zealand shall make to the Wheat Controller a return showing—

- (a.) His probable requirements of wheat for milling for the period between the 1st day of March, 1919, and the 28th day of February, 1920; and
- (b.) His carry-over of stocks of wheat, flour, bran, and pollard as at the 28th day of February, 1919.

64. Every flour-miller carrying on business in New Zealand shall, on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, commencing in March, 1919, make to the Wheat Controller a return showing full particulars of all wheat delivered to him during the last preceding calendar month in pursuance of purchases made by him.

65. Every threshing-mill proprietor carrying on business in New Zealand shall, on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, commencing in March, 1919, make to the Wheat Controller a return showing full particulars of all wheat threshed by him during the previous calendar month.

66. In making all such returns as aforesaid the person by whom the return is to be made shall use such forms and give such additional particulars as the Wheat Controller may from time to time require.

67. (1.) Every person who, whether as principal or agent, and whether personally or through an agent, enters into any contract for the purchase of free wheat otherwise than from the Government shall, within seven days after the day of the making of the contract, make or cause to be made to the Wheat Controller a return of such contract containing the following particulars:—

- (a.) The names and addresses of the purchaser and seller :
- (b.) The date on which the contract was made :
- (c.) The class and quantity of wheat so purchased :
- (d.) The agreed date and place of delivery :
- (e.) The price of the wheat per bushel :
- (f.) The price of the sacks :
- (g.) Particulars of any terms or conditions which are not in accordance with the established custom of the trade at the date of these regulations :
- (h.) If the contract is made or evidenced by any written document, a copy of that document :
- (i.) A declaration made by or on behalf of the purchaser that the price of the wheat is not in excess of the maximum price as fixed at the date of the contract by any Order in Council made under the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914.

(2.) Nothing in this clause shall render necessary a return of any contract for the purchase of wheat in any quantity less than 50 bushels, save that two or more contracts made by the same purchaser at or substantially at the same time (whether from the same or different sellers) shall be deemed to be one contract for the purpose of this exemption.

PART IX.—SEED-WHEAT.

68. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations, a Government broker in purchasing wheat on account of the Government may, with the permission of the Wheat Controller, resell that wheat or any part thereof to the broker himself as seed-wheat at the price at which he purchased it for the Government with the addition of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel.

69. No commission shall be payable to the broker in respect either of the purchase or resale of any wheat so dealt with.

70. The Government broker shall pay to the Government the purchase-money for all seed-wheat so purchased by him in cash on the delivery of the wheat to the broker in pursuance of the contract.

71. In all other respects these regulations shall apply to any such resale by the Government to a Government broker in the same manner as if the Government broker were an independent third person purchasing the wheat from the Government through that broker.

72. Save with the permission of the Wheat Controller it shall not be lawful for a broker who has so purchased seed-wheat to dispose of it in any manner otherwise than by the sale thereof as seed-wheat to farmers.

73. Any surplus of seed-wheat so purchased by a Government broker and undisposed-of by sale to farmers before the close of the sowing season of the year 1919 may be demanded by the Wheat Controller for the Government, and shall thereupon be resold to the Government by the broker at the price hereinbefore prescribed for good milling-wheat sold to the Government for delivery in the month in which such demand was made by the Wheat Controller.

PART X.—SALE OF OLD WHEAT.

74. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall apply to wheat of the season 1917-18 (hereinafter referred to as old wheat), and, save as herein otherwise provided, all such wheat that has not been disposed of before the date of the making of these regulations shall remain subject to the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917.

75. (1.) Old wheat will be purchased by Government brokers at the prices fixed by clause 16 of the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, for wheat to be delivered in or after the month of September, 1918. Sacks will be paid for at the price fixed by clause 19 of these regulations in lieu of the price fixed by clause 19 of the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917.

(2.) All old wheat so purchased shall be sold by Government brokers as if it were wheat of the season 1918-19 sold to the Government for delivery during the month in which it is sold by the Government. Clause 33 of the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, is hereby modified in so far as it is inconsistent with this clause.

76. Every person who sells old wheat to the Government shall disclose in writing to the Government broker the fact that it is old wheat, and every seller of old wheat who fails to make such disclosure commits an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

77. Every person who is knowingly concerned in the sale to or purchase by the Government of any old wheat at a price in excess of the prices fixed by the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, for wheat to be delivered in the month of September, 1918, commits an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 7th April, 1919.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 3rd April, 1919.—As to the Sale and Purchase of Wheat.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council made on the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and published in the *Gazette* of the same date, regulations entitled the Wheat Trade Regula-

tions, 1919, were made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, with respect to the sale and purchase of wheat by the Government:

And whereas it is desired to amend the said regulations in the manner hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, doth hereby amend the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1919, in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

1. CLAUSE 16 of the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1919, is hereby revoked, and the following clause substituted therefor:—

16. Government brokers will buy good milling-wheat on account of the Government at the following prices:—

A. Good milling-wheat grown in the South Island elsewhere than in the Provincial Districts of Nelson and Marlborough,—

(1.) Sold for delivery free on board at the nearest port—

(a.) In January, February, March, or April, 1919, 6s. 6d. per bushel.

(b.) In May, 1919, 6s. 6½d. per bushel.

(c.) In June, 1919, 6s. 7d. per bushel.

(d.) In July, 1919, 6s. 7½d. per bushel.

(e.) In or after August, 1919, 6s. 8d. per bushel.

(2.) Sold for delivery otherwise than free on board at the nearest port, a price equivalent as regards the seller to the prices aforesaid.

B. Good milling-wheat grown in the North Island or in the Provincial Districts of Nelson or Marlborough,—

(1.) Sold for delivery on rail at the nearest railway-station—

The same price as that fixed by subclause A hereof for good milling-wheat grown in the South Island (elsewhere than in Nelson or Marlborough), and sold for delivery free on board at the nearest port, with an addition of 4d. per bushel.

(2.) Sold for delivery otherwise than free on rail at the nearest railway-station, a price equivalent as regards the seller to the price aforesaid.

2. All references to the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1919, appearing in the Order in Council of the 25th day of February, 1919, made under section 2 of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914 (fixing the maximum price of wheat of the season 1918–1919), shall be construed as references to those regulations as hereby amended.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th April, 1919.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 8th April, 1919.—Providing for Certificates of Origin and Interest for Goods imported from Belgium.

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the thirteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and published in the *Gazette* of the same date, certain regulations were made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, providing, *inter alia*, that a certificate of origin and interest as defined in the said Order in Council is required in respect of all goods imported into New Zealand from the countries mentioned in the First Schedule thereto:

And whereas in the opinion of the Governor-General it is necessary in the public interest that certificates of origin and interest as aforesaid should be required in respect of goods imported into New Zealand from Belgium:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, doth hereby amend the hereinbefore-recited Order in Council of the thirteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

A CERTIFICATE of origin and interest within the meaning of the hereinbefore-recited Order in Council of the 13th day of October, 1916, shall hereafter be required in respect of all goods imported into New Zealand from Belgium, and the said Order in Council is hereby amended accordingly by adding "Belgium" to the countries mentioned in the First Schedule thereto.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd May, 1919.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 29th April, 1919.—For the Protection of Soldiers and Discharged Soldiers.

WHEREAS by section twenty-six of the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, it is provided that the Governor-General in Council may by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as he deems just and necessary for the protection of soldiers or discharged soldiers from the execution of civil

judgments or process, proceedings in bankruptcy, forfeitures, the exercise of rights of distress or re-entry, the exercise of rights of sale or entry into possession in pursuance of any mortgage or other security, or the enforcement in any other manner of the civil obligations or liabilities of soldiers or discharged soldiers:

And wheréas it is expedient to revoke the several Orders in Council now in force under the War Regulations Act, 1914, relative to the aforesaid matters and to make other provision in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the authority so conferred upon him by the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, and of all other authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby revoke the Orders in Council specified in the Schedule hereto, and doth hereby make the following regulations in lieu thereof; and doth hereby declare that nothing in this Order in Council shall be so construed as to supersede or in any manner affect the Order in Council made on the seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, under the War Regulations Act, 1914, for the protection of the guarantors of soldiers against bankruptcy proceedings or the execution of civil process.

REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Soldiers' Protection Regulations, 1919.

2. In these regulations—

“Soldier” means a member of an Expeditionary Force under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, who is in receipt of military pay as such, or who is on leave without pay after his return to New Zealand from military service beyond the seas:

“Discharged soldier” means a person who has in any manner ceased to be a member of any such Expeditionary Force after military service as such beyond the seas:

“Recently discharged soldier” means a discharged soldier at any time within twelve months immediately succeeding his return to New Zealand after military service beyond the seas. (*As amended 2nd June, 1919. Page 204.*)

“Assisted discharged soldier” means a discharged soldier who is for the time being indebted to the Crown in respect of any loan granted to him, with or without security, under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, or the Repatriation Act, 1918.

3. Without the previous consent in writing of the Attorney-General, granted on the recommendation of a Stipendiary Magistrate, it shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To issue any process of execution against the property of a soldier, or recently discharged soldier, or assisted discharged soldier in pursuance of any judgment, decree, or order of any Court in its civil jurisdiction, whether obtained before or after the making of these regulations; or

- (b.) To seize or sell the property of any soldier, recently discharged soldier, or assisted discharged soldier by way of distress for rent; or
- (c.) To file a bankruptcy petition against a soldier, recently discharged soldier, or assisted discharged soldier; or
- (d.) To exercise (otherwise than with the leave of the Supreme Court under the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914) any power of sale conferred by any mortgage, bill of sale, or other security over the property of a soldier, recently discharged soldier, or assisted discharged soldier, whether that mortgage, bill of sale, or security was given before or after the making of these regulations, and whether the person whose property is subject thereto became a soldier, recently discharged soldier, or assisted discharged soldier before or after the date of the mortgage, bill of sale, or security.

(See clause 3 of 2nd June, 1919. Page 204.)

SCHEDULE.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL REVOKED.

Order in Council dated the 31st day of July, 1916, relative to the protection of soldiers against arrest or criminal proceedings under the Destitute Persons Act, 1910, or the Imprisonment for Debt Limitation Act, 1908.

Order in Council dated the 16th day of March, 1917, relative to the protection of soldiers against distress for rent, bankruptcy proceedings, and the execution of civil process.

Order in Council dated the 18th day of June, 1917, amending the last-mentioned Order in Council.

Order in Council dated the 1st day of October, 1917, relative to the protection of soldiers against the enforcement of certain securities.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th May, 1919.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 12th May, 1919.—Property of Prisoners of War.

WHEREAS by regulations made on the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, under the War Regulations Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as "the said regulations"), provision was made for the administration of the property of prisoners of war by the Public Trustee:

And whereas it is expedient to extend and amend such provision in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations under that Act.

REGULATIONS.

1. THE appointment of the Public Trustee under the said regulations as Custodian of the property of any person as a prisoner of war (whether such appointment is made by that person himself or by the Attorney-General, and whether it is made before or after the making of these regulations) shall continue in full force and effect until revoked by the Attorney-General, even though that person has ceased to be a prisoner of war or to be resident in New Zealand; and all the provisions of the said regulations shall continue to apply to that appointment in the same manner as if that person remained a prisoner of war held in confinement in New Zealand.

2. For the purposes of the said regulations as amended by these present regulations the term "prisoner of war" shall include any alien enemy whose arrest has been authorized by a military authority under the War Regulations, although he has not yet been actually arrested.

3. (1.) Clause 20 of the said regulations is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:—

"(g.) In the case of a prisoner of war who is no longer in New Zealand, to sell the whole or any part of the real or personal property of that prisoner in New Zealand, and to execute in his name and on his behalf all proper instruments of assurance.

"(h.) To exercise in respect of the property of the prisoner of war any other powers which may be expressly conferred upon the Public Trustee by that prisoner in the instrument of appointment executed by him."

(2.) Clause 20 of the said regulations as so amended shall apply to all appointments; whether made before or after the making of these present regulations.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd June, 1919.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 2nd June, 1919.—For the Protection of Soldiers and Discharged Soldiers.

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, regulations intituled the Soldiers' Protection Regulations, 1919, were made under the authority

of section twenty-six of the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, for the protection of soldiers and discharged soldiers from the execution of civil judgments or process, proceedings in bankruptcy, forfeitures, the exercise of rights of distress or re-entry, the exercise of rights of sale or entry into possession in pursuance of any mortgage or other security, or the enforcement in any other manner of the civil obligations or liabilities of soldiers or discharged soldiers :

And whereas it is expedient to amend such regulations in the manner hereinafter set forth :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, and of all other authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby amend the hereinbefore-recited regulations in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

1. In these regulations the expression "the principal regulations" means the Soldiers' Protection Regulations, 1919.

2. Clause 2 of the principal regulations is hereby amended by omitting from the definition of "recently discharged soldier" the words "six months," and substituting the words "twelve months."

3. (1.) Nothing in clause 3 of the regulations hereinbefore referred to shall apply to proceedings taken with respect to the balance for the time being of an account current of any soldier or discharged soldier with any bank or approved trading company or approved merchant, or with respect to any mortgage, bill of sale, or other security securing such account current, and all such proceedings may be taken accordingly without the consent of the Attorney-General.

(2.) For the purposes of this clause an approved trading company or approved merchant means any company, firm, or person approved in that behalf by the Attorney-General.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

[Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd June, 1919.]

Additional War Regulations made by Order in Council dated the 2nd June, 1919.—Amendment of Coal Trade Regulations.

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and published in the *Gazette* of the twenty-ninth day of the same month, certain regulations were

made pursuant to the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, in substitution for Part II of the Coal Trade Regulations made on the fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen :

And whereas it is deemed advisable to amend the said regulations of the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, in the manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, doth hereby amend the said regulations in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

CLAUSE 5 of the said regulations is hereby amended by omitting subclause (2) and substituting the following subclause :—

“(2.) Except in such coal trade districts or parts thereof as may be specified in that behalf by the Minister in Charge by notice in the *Gazette*, nothing in this regulation shall apply to the delivery of coal for domestic or other uses in quantities not exceeding 10 cwt. at any one time, and not exceeding 1 ton delivered to any one person in any one period of twenty-eight days.”

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

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