

SAFETY OF THE REALM

FIRST REGULATIONS UNDER THE NEW ACT

WIDESPREAD POWERS FOR DEFENCE

Regulations under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, which was passed through all its stages by Parliament on Thursday, were ordered by the King to have effect at a Privy Council on Friday. Last evening the first list of the Act's regulations was issued as a White Paper under the title Defence Regulations, 1939 (Stationery Office, price 1s.).

The list is in five parts and the regulations number 104, covering a very large range of activities. Their scope is indicated from the following catalogue of the general purposes of the regulations:—

SECURITY OF THE STATE

INTERFERENCE WITH ESSENTIAL SERVICES:—Misleading acts and misrepresentation; interference with telegraphic communications.

SAFEGUARDING INFORMATION USEFUL TO AN ENEMY:—General provisions for safeguarding information; communication with enemy agents; photography, &c.

CONTROL OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION:—Signalling; wireless telegraphy, &c.; pigeons; means of secret communication; postal communications.

ACCESS TO CERTAIN PREMISES AND AREAS:—Protected places; protected areas; byelaws of certain places and areas; trespassing and loitering; control of highways over or near defence works and protected places.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS:—Entering enemy territory; entering and leaving United Kingdom; stopping of ships and aircraft.

PUBLIC SAFETY

PUBLIC SAFETY:—Evacuation of areas; billeting; precautions in the event of hostile attack; control of lights and sounds; danger in premises; power to cut off supplies of electricity, gas, and water; measures for dealing with outbreaks of fire; powers and duties of auxiliary firemen; coordination of fire brigades; hospitals and ambulances; transfer of persons of unsound mind and mental defectives under evacuation plans; explosives, ammunition, and firearms; manufacture and transport of dangerous articles; precautions to be taken for the storage of certain liquids; exercise of certain powers by Minister for purposes of Civil Defence Act, 1939.

PUBLIC ORDER:—Assistance of one police force by another; making of declarations by persons appointed to serve as metropolitan police constables.

SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT

General control of navigation; control of lighthouses, &c.; measures for safety of British ships; control of trade by sea; transfer and registry of British ships; amendments of Air Navigation Act, 1920.

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

GENERAL PROVISIONS:—Competent authorities; power to do work on land; taking possession of land; use of land for purposes of his Majesty's Forces; requisitioning of property other than land; special powers as to ships and aircraft; general control of industry; public utility undertakings; disposal of reserves of essential commodities; licensing of explosives factories.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:—Preservation of agricultural land; control of cultivation and termination of agricultural tenancies; killing of rabbits, &c., and game; control of fisheries; suspension of fishing rights; delegation of functions of Minister of Agriculture; agricultural returns; felling and sale of trees.

TRANSPORT:—Special provisions on control of railways; traffic on highways; maintenance of highways; modification of enactments relating to road vehicles and drivers thereof; modification of enactments of Parliament of Northern Ireland relating to road vehicles and drivers thereof; control of traffic at ports; congestion of traffic at ports and on railways; handling and conveyance of ammunition, &c., in ports.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS:—Inquiries; institution of proceedings.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

GENERAL:—Affixing of notices; false statements; obstruction; restrictions on disclosing information.

ADMINISTRATIVE:—Entry upon, and inspection of, land; removal of offices, &c.; permits, licences, &c.; fees for permits, licences, &c.; use of force in entering premises.

OFFENCES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS:—Attempts to commit offences, and assisting offenders; offences by corporations; penalties; legal proceedings; disposal of articles in possession of executive authorities.

SUPPLEMENTARY:—Recovery of expenses; entrusting of functions to statutory bodies; service of notices; revocation and variation of orders, &c.; exercise of powers of Board of Trade, Attorney-General, and chief officers of police; interpretation; application to Scotland; application to Northern Ireland; application to Isles of Scilly; special provisions as to India, Burma, and Southern Rhodesia.

SUMMARY OF THE REGULATIONS

MISLEADING ACTS FORBIDDEN

The following is a summary of the regulations:—

No person shall—

Do any act calculated falsely to suggest that he or any other person is or is not acting in the service, or on behalf, of his Majesty or a foreign Government, or as a member of a police force, a special constable, a member of a fire brigade or an auxiliary fireman, or in the service, or on behalf, of an undertaking engaged in the performance of essential services.

Do, in relation to any property, any act calculated falsely to suggest that the property does or does not belong to, or is or is not in the possession or under the control of, his Majesty, or has or has not been classified, selected or appropriated on behalf of his Majesty for any particular purpose.

Do any act whereby there are communicated, or likely to be communicated, to the public or to any section thereof any directions, instructions or information falsely purporting to be duly issued or given for purposes connected with the defence of the realm or the securing of the public safety.

Make any defence signal otherwise than for the purpose for which, or otherwise than in the circumstances in which, the making of that signal is authorized by or on behalf of a Secretary of State or the Admiralty, or do any act, or make any statement, having reasonable cause to believe that the act or statement is likely to result in such a signal being made.

Do any act, or make any statement, having reasonable cause to believe that the act or statement is likely to mislead any person in the discharge of any lawful functions in connexion with the defence of the realm or the securing of the public safety.

COMMUNICATIONS

No person shall knowingly—

Cause interference with the sending or receiving of communications by means of wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony or wireless

television, or cause interference with, or intercept, telegraphic or telephonic communications. This regulation shall not apply to anything done by any servant of his Majesty or constable acting in the course of his duty.

SAFEGUARDING OF INFORMATION

MEASURES TO PREVENT SPYING

No person shall—

Obtain, record, communicate, or publish, or have in his possession any document containing, or other record whatsoever of, any information being, or purporting to be, information with respect to:—

The number, description, armament, equipment, disposition, movement, or condition of any of his Majesty's Forces, vessels, or aircraft; any operations or projected operations of armed forces; any measures for the defence or fortification of any place on behalf of his Majesty; the number, description, or location of any prisoners of war; munitions of war; and any other matter which might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

No person shall communicate or associate with any other person having reasonable cause to believe that that other person is engaged in assisting an enemy.

USE OF CAMERAS

Subject to exemptions, no person shall, except under the authority of a written permit, have a camera with him in any area in the United Kingdom as may be specified as being an area in relation to which the restriction of photography appears to be expedient in the interests of the defence of the realm, or in any premises in relation to which an order made under the regulations is in force, or any prohibited place under the Official Secrets Act. The same regulations apply to the making of any photograph, sketch, plan, or other representation.

CONTROL OF SIGNALS

No person shall make any signal, either visually or by means of sound, in such circumstances as show that the signal is intended to be received by a person on board a vessel at sea or an aircraft in flight, or is made for a purpose prejudicial to the defence of the realm.

The Postmaster-General may by order direct, subject to exemptions, that no person shall have in his possession or under his control any article designed for the operation of wireless transmitting apparatus or any apparatus as appears readily adaptable for that purpose.

PIGEON FLYING

Subject to exemptions, no person shall, except under the authority of a licence, bring, take, or send any live pigeon into or out of the United Kingdom; no person shall, in the United Kingdom, have under his control, or liberate, any racing pigeon or homing pigeon except under the authority of a written permit granted by or on behalf of a chief officer of police; knowingly kill, wound, or take any such pigeon; or remove or tamper with any article attached to such a pigeon, being an article which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a means of identifying the pigeon or of communicating information.

Any constable may liberate any pigeons found by him at any place, and may enter any premises for the purpose of exercising his powers under this regulation.

Whenever any person finds dead or unable to fly a racing pigeon or homing pigeon to which there is attached any article which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a means of identifying the pigeon or of communicating information, he shall forthwith cause the pigeon to be delivered to a member of his Majesty's Forces or to a constable at a police station.

MEANS OF SECRET COMMUNICATION

POSTAL PACKETS FOR ABROAD

No person shall, except with permission, knowingly have in his possession or send by post or otherwise to any destination within or outside the United Kingdom:—

Any instructions for utilizing any means of secretly conveying, receiving or recording information; any substance or article manufactured or designed for the purpose of secretly conveying, receiving or recording information; or any document or other article secretly conveying or recording any information.

Any person who has in his possession any means of conveying or recording secret information shall, if requested, deliver them up to authority; but this does not prevent prosecution.

The Secretary of State may make provision for securing that postal packets shall not be dispatched from the United Kingdom to any destination outside the United Kingdom except in accordance with the order.

RIGHT OF SEARCH

Any person who is about to leave the United Kingdom or arrives in the United Kingdom shall, on request, declare whether or not he has with him any instructions, substance, article, or document secretly conveying or recording any information. The right of search is granted in respect of these persons and in respect of any goods leaving or coming into the United Kingdom.

PROTECTED PLACES

Areas and premises may, in the interests of defence or the efficient prosecution of war, be declared "protected places" or "protected areas." No person shall be in those premises or areas without special permission.

No person shall trespass on any premises used, or appropriated for use, in his Majesty's service, or any premises used for the purposes of a railway, dock or shipyard, or unlawfully enter or board any vehicle, vessel or aircraft used or appropriated for use in his Majesty's service; or loiter in the vicinity of a protected place.

Prohibitions and restrictions may also be imposed on highways over or near defence works and protected places.

ENEMY SHIPS

No British subject or British protected person shall, without permission, voluntarily enter any enemy territory or voluntarily go on board any vessel or aircraft being used in the service of a Power at war with his Majesty. Any person convicted on indictment of an offence against this regulation shall be liable to life years' penal servitude and, or, a fine not exceeding £500.

Regulations may be made preventing the disembarkation or embarkation of a British subject except at an approved port, and authority may be given to direct a ship or aircraft not to leave until permission is given. Any such directions given shall cease to have effect in 24 hours unless they have been confirmed by a Secretary of State or the Admiralty.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ATTACK

EVACUATION ORDERS AND BILLETING

The following orders may be made regarding any area in the United Kingdom for the purpose of meeting any actual or apprehended attack by an enemy, or of protecting persons and property from the dangers involved:—

Directing that after a specified time no unauthorized person shall be in that area.

Directing that any animals or things specified in that area be removed, or if they cannot reasonably be removed before that time, be destroyed or rendered useless, and that after that time no such animals or things shall be brought into the area without permission.

Any person acting under the authority of the Minister of Health or the Commissioners of Works may serve upon the occupier of any premises a billeting notice requiring the occupier to furnish such accommodation by way of lodgings or food, or both, with or without attendance, for such persons as may be specified.

Where a room is so required no other person shall be entitled to occupy it.

An occupier shall, on request by a billeting officer, furnish information regarding accommodation and persons living on the premises.

The price payable for billeting accommodation will be determined by the Minister of Health.

Summary conviction for offences under this regulation makes a person liable to a fine up

except under licence which may provide the trades in which the ship may be engaged, and the voyages which may be undertaken by the ship: the class of cargoes or passengers which may be carried in the ship; and the hiring of the ship and the terms upon which cargoes or passengers may be carried in the ship. It shall be unlawful, except under the authority of the Board of Trade, to transfer or mortgage, or to transfer any mortgage of any British ship, other than a Dominion ship, or any share in such a British ship.

Power is given to regulate or prohibit by order the navigation of British aircraft, other than Dominion aircraft, over any area outside the United Kingdom.

GENERAL CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

REQUISITIONING OF LAND AND PROPERTY

The general provisions allow any member of his Majesty's Forces, acting in the course of his duty, and authorized by a competent authority, to do any work on any land or place anything in, on, or over any land, for any purpose connected with the defence of the realm, the prosecution of war, the securing of the public safety, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community. A competent authority, on these grounds, may take possession of land and authorize its use.

Property other than land which may be requisitioned includes any chattel in the United Kingdom (including any vessel or aircraft and anything on board a vessel or aircraft): and any British ship or aircraft or any-

ORDERS MADE BY THE ADMIRALTY

ALL VESSELS UNDER CONTROL

LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS

Within a few hours of the issuing of the White Paper giving the list of defence regulations, the Admiralty last night made a series of orders under them, to come into force forthwith.

They include far-reaching lighting restrictions for all vessels; the dimming of navigation and anchor lights; a ban on wireless transmission; compulsory pilotage in the Firth of Forth; and the placing of all vessels under Admiralty control.

The orders are as follows:—

NAVIGATION ORDER NO. 1

British merchant vessels at all times and Dominion vessels when in British territorial waters shall comply with any sailing or routing instructions which may from time to time be issued to them by the Admiralty or by any person authorized by the Admiralty to act under this order.

DARKENING SHIP ORDER

This order shall have effect:—In areas for which route instructions are issued and on routes where a convoy system is in force; in areas and on routes, other than those above mentioned, whenever information is received from the Admiralty, an Admiralty representative or local naval authority, that submarines, aircraft, or raiders are operating; and in harbours where air raid precautions are in force.

Subject to the foregoing limitations, no light of any description shall be exposed between sunset and sunrise in any British vessel (not being either a ship of war or hospital ship or a Dominion ship) or in any Dominion or foreign vessel (not being either a ship of war or a hospital ship) within the territorial waters of the United Kingdom so as to be visible outboard or to reflect upwards.

Provided that this order shall not apply to such navigation lights as the Admiralty instructions may authorize to be shown at any particular time or in any particular place or circumstances, or to any lights that are necessary for authorized signalling purposes.

Any naval officer whom a senior naval officer for or at a port may appoint for the purpose may board any such vessel entering the port to inspect the means provided for screening lights as this order requires. The master of such vessel shall give facilities for such inspection, and shall, if the inspecting officer so requires, sign a certificate to the effect that adequate means of screening lights are provided on board.

NAVIGATION AND ANCHOR LIGHTS ORDER

This order shall apply to all vessels not being either ships of war or hospital ships, except that it shall not apply to Dominion or foreign vessels outside the territorial waters of the United Kingdom.

This order shall have effect:—In areas for which route instructions are issued and on routes where a convoy system is in force; and in areas and on routes, other than those above-mentioned, whenever information is received from the Admiralty, an Admiralty representative, or local naval authority that submarines, aircraft, or raiders are operating.

NAVIGATION LIGHTS

Navigation lights must be dimmed to a visibility not exceeding two miles except stern lights, the visibility of which is not to exceed one mile.

Navigation lights are only to be exhibited for avoiding collision, in which case they are to be extinguished as soon as the danger of collision has passed; or when exceptional circumstances make their use absolutely necessary. They must be so arranged that they can be instantly shown when required to be exhibited.

MASTHEAD STEAMING LIGHTS

One masthead steaming light only is to be used, and this light is never to be used unless the master considers it absolutely necessary.

SIDE LIGHTS

Oil side lamps are only to be exhibited if electric lights are not available.

STERN LIGHTS

Stern lights are to be electric where electric light is installed, and are to be controlled from the bridge. They are to have their reflectors removed from the lanterns.

Stern lights are only to be exhibited for the purpose of avoiding collision, in which case

CANCELLED AIR SERVICES

CENTRAL EUROPEAN ROUTES AFFECTED

Imperial Airways yesterday cancelled the departures of the 6.45 p.m. and the 8.45 p.m. air liners from London to Paris and the 8.45 p.m. machine from Paris to London until further notice. For passengers who had booked seats on the cancelled services the 4.45 p.m. London-to-Paris service was run in triplicate and the 6.45 Paris-to-London in duplicate. All machines arriving at Croydon yesterday were well filled, though the traffic was not so heavy as it had been over the week-end.

At Le Bourget Airport from 7.30 last night till 6 a.m. to-day all lights were extinguished.

Many other air lines have cancelled their Central European services until further notice, it was stated at Croydon. They include the Swissair, who have stopped their service between London and Switzerland; Sabena, whose only services will now be between London and Brussels and Brussels and Paris; the Swedish Air Lines, who are curtailing their services; and Air France. K.L.M., the Royal Dutch Air Lines, apart from the curtailment announced last week due to pilots being called up, are still running full services between London and Amsterdam and all parts of Europe and the Far East to Australia. The German concern, Deutsch Luft-Hansa, are running one daily service between Berlin and Croydon and between Hamburg and Croydon.

CHANGES IN LINER SAILINGS

P. & O. ANNOUNCEMENT

Many changes in sailings are announced by the P. & O. Company. They affect services during a period of the year which is normally the busiest time for outward sailings.

The Viceroy of India is taking the voyage of the Rawalpindi (August 26) from London to Shanghai. The sailing of the Strathaird from London on September 6 to Bombay is cancelled and so is the voyage of the Chitral from London on September 8 to China.

The Strathmore takes the place of the Mooltan (September 15), from London to Australia; the voyage of the Strathmore from London on September 22 to Bombay is cancelled; the Strathnaver takes the August 22 voyage from Brisbane as planned, but at Bombay takes the schedule of the Strathaird, September 23 to London, whose voyage is cancelled.

The Ranpura takes the September 26 voyage from Shanghai in place of the Ranchi, but at Bombay takes the schedule of the Strathmore (October 14), whose voyage is cancelled.

The Strathnaver will take the voyage of the Strathaird on October 14.

The present voyage of the Ranchi to Yokohama has been terminated at Singapore, where she arrived on August 25.

The voyage of the Cathay to Australia was terminated at Bombay on August 24. Consequently the homeward voyage of the Cathay from Brisbane is cancelled. The Ranpura, which was bound for Yokohama, will not proceed beyond Shanghai, where she is due on September 17. At present all the Far Eastern ships of the P. & O. are scheduled to turn round at Shanghai.

UNITED STATES LINES

The United States Lines announce that the following sailings are now scheduled:—

Ss. Manhattan, from Southampton, Thursday, August 31 (special train from Waterloo 10.5 a.m.); ss. American Trader, from London, Thursday, August 31. The Manhattan is also scheduled to sail from Havre to-morrow (Wednesday) (special train from Gare St. Lazare, Paris, 8 p.m.).

GERMAN SHIP FAILS TO CALL

The North German Lloyd liner Europa, the largest German ship, failed to call yesterday at Southampton, and 40 passengers, all Germans, who had embarked in the tender Gretings to join the liner had to go ashore again. An official of Messrs. Meadows and Co., port agents, said the Europa had not called at Cherbourg, and it was presumed that she was proceeding direct to Bremerhaven.

The sailing of the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Bedford from Liverpool to Montreal on Friday has been cancelled.

The L.N.E. Railway announce that the next week-end cruise has been cancelled, and the Harwich-Zeebrugge passenger service is suspended.

The Batavier Line yesterday suspended the service to Harwich.

SINGING AT WORK

LONDON DOCKERS' REPLY TO MUSIC FROM GERMANY

A correspondent writes:—

An example of the refusal of London dock workers to be rattled by irritating tactics has been provided within the last few days. German sea captains coming to the Port with cargo are usually scrupulously correct in their behaviour, but when the news came through of the signing of the Russo-German Pact the master of one vessel had a wireless set placed on deck, and dance and other music from Germany was broadcast. For a time the dockers took no notice. Then one of them had a bright idea, and up to the time the last German ship left the docks they sang while at work. Their repertory ranged from old-time war songs to the latest popular "hill-billies." "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag" was an appropriate favourite as they loaded and unloaded cargoes.

CABINET OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Sir Charles Blackmore, Secretary to the Cabinet of Northern Ireland, has resigned on the ground of ill-health. He will be succeeded by Mr. R. Gransden, the present Assistant Secretary. Mr. Gransden will also act as Private Secretary to the Premier, Lord Craigavon.

U.S. POSTMASTER-GENERAL IN EIRE

The United States Postmaster-General, Mr. James A. Farley, and his two daughters arrived at Cork yesterday on a visit to Eire. He said: "I, as well as every other American, hope there will be lasting peace. World war to-day would set back civilization 20 years." Mr. Farley has just concluded a tour of Central Europe, during which he visited Poland and Germany.

south (true) through the south point of Carron Harbour (which is situated about 1,200 yards westward from Burntisland) to the south shore of the Forth.

Vessels picking up or landing a pilot at Inchkeith in accordance with this order shall not be required to pay pilotage rates in respect of the stage from Largs Bay, Methil Roads, or Aberlady Bay to Leith Roads or Burntisland Roads.

This order shall apply to all vessels except H.M. ships and other such vessels as are granted exemption by the Commanding Officer, Coast of Scotland.

FISHING VESSELS (PERMIT) ORDER

No fishing vessel is to proceed to sea unless the skipper is in possession of a fishing permit issued by the port fishery captain or port fishery officer.

For the purpose of this order, the term "fishing vessel" includes every description of vessel used for fishing which is not propelled solely by oars.

This order shall come into force forthwith, except that in respect of inshore fishing vessels it shall come into force in 14 days.

FINANCE RULES

TRANSFER OR SALE OF SECURITIES

TREASURY ACQUISITION

The Defence (Finance) Regulations under the Emergency (Defence) Act, 1939, were issued yesterday. These regulations provide:—

1.—(1) The Treasury may by order direct (a) that, subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the order, no person shall, except with permission granted by or on behalf of the Treasury, sell, transfer, or do anything which involves the creation of a charge on, securities of any such class as may be specified in the order, being a class of securities which, in the opinion of the Treasury, are likely to be marketable outside the United Kingdom, and (b) that the owner of any securities of the said class shall, in such manner and within such period as may be specified in the order, make a return to the Bank of England giving such particulars with respect to those securities as may be so specified.

For the purposes of the above paragraph a person who mortgages or pledges a security shall be deemed thereby to create a charge on the security.

(2) At any time while an order made under the preceding paragraph with respect to securities of any class is in force, the Treasury, if they are of the opinion that it is expedient so to do for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the United Kingdom, may, by an order made generally with respect to any specified securities of that class, or by directions given with respect to any securities of that class of which any particular person is owner, transfer to themselves the securities to which the order or directions relates or relate, at a price specified in the order or directions being a price which, in the opinion of the Treasury, is not less than the market value of the securities on the date of the making of the order or the giving of the directions.

(3) Where any order is made, or any directions are given, under the last preceding paragraph with respect to any securities—

(a) those securities shall forthwith vest in the Treasury free from any mortgage, pledge or charge, and the Treasury may deal with the securities as they think fit;

(b) the owner of any of those securities, and any person who is responsible for keeping any register or book in which any of those securities is registered or inscribed or who is otherwise concerned with the registration or inscription of any of those securities, shall do all such things as are necessary or as the Treasury or the Bank of England on their behalf may direct to be done for the purpose of securing that the security and any document of title relating thereto will be delivered to the Treasury or to such person as the Treasury may direct and, in the case of any registered or inscribed security, that the security will be registered or inscribed in the name of the Treasury or such person as the Treasury may direct.

(4) The duty to deliver any security under the last preceding paragraph shall include a duty to do all such things as are necessary to secure that any dividends or interest on that security becoming payable on or after the date of the making of the order or the giving of the directions will be paid to the Treasury; and where, in the case of any security payable to bearer which is delivered in pursuance of the said paragraph, any coupons representing any such dividends or interest are not delivered with the security, such reduction in the price payable therefor shall be made as the Treasury think fit: Provided that, where the price specified in the order or directions in relation to any securities is ex any dividend or ex any interest, this paragraph shall not apply to that dividend or interest or to any coupon representing it.

(5) A certificate signed by any person authorized in that behalf by the Treasury that any specified securities are securities transferred to the Treasury under this Regulation shall be treated by all persons responsible for keeping any registers or books in which the securities are registered or inscribed, or who are otherwise concerned with the registration or inscription of those securities, as conclusive evidence that the securities have been so transferred.

(6) This Regulation shall not apply to any security if the Treasury are satisfied that at all times since the beginning of August 26, 1939, all the persons interested in the security, other than persons interested therein merely as trustees or merely by virtue of any mortgage, pledge, or charge created before the said day, but including any persons beneficially interested therein under a trust, were not resident in the United Kingdom.

2.—(1) Stamp duty shall not be chargeable on any security by reason only of the assignment, transfer, or negotiation thereof to the Treasury, and shall not be chargeable—(a) on any instrument whereby any security is assigned or transferred to the Treasury (whether on sale or otherwise), or (b) on any contract note for, or relating to, any sale of securities to the Treasury.

(2) This Regulation applies only in relation to assignments, transfers, negotiations or sales of securities effected during the continuance in force of this Regulation, whether in compliance with these Regulations or otherwise.

(3) In this Regulation the expression "contract note" has the meaning assigned to that expression by subsection (3) of section 77 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

3. The provisions of Part V of the Defence Regulations, 1939, shall apply for the purpose of the enforcement of these Regulations, and otherwise in relation thereto, as if any reference in the said Part V to those Regulations included a reference to these Regulations.

4. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—"owner," in relation to any security, includes any person who has power to sell or transfer a security, or who has the custody thereof, or who receives, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, dividends or interest thereon, or who has any other interest therein; and "security" includes shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debenture stock and Treasury bills, but does not include a bill of exchange or promissory note.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND BRITISH LABOUR

The German Social Democratic Party has sent to the British Labour Party a communication welcoming its recent message as "a last effort to save peace for which we, as the representatives of the strongest party of the German opposition against Hitler, offer thanks." The message adds:—"The German people must know that even the appalling treachery of the U.S.S.R. to the cause both of peace and of liberty cannot save the German people from the bitter consequences of war provoked by Hitler. We feel complete solidarity with our English comrades, and with them say to the German people: 'Our future is in your hands. With Hitler—war and destruction. Without Hitler—peace and freedom.'"

BRITISH WAR GRAVES IN GERMANY

The Imperial War Graves Commission announce that, on the advice of the British Consular authorities in Germany, the British gardener-caretakers in charge of their cemeteries in Germany have returned, in some cases with their families, to England. In consequence arrangements have been made, through their Anglo-German-French committee, for the cemeteries at present to be maintained in proper order by the official German War Graves Service. The cemeteries are at Berlin (two), Cologne, Hamburg, and Cassel, and they contain 6,380 war graves.

A.A.A. TEAM NOT TO RUN IN PARIS

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Great Britain's athletic meeting with France, due to have been held in Paris next Sunday, has been cancelled. The French Athletic Federation decided to-night to cancel the meeting because of the present international situation.—*Reuter*.