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"They are in fact under the control of the enemy, and to treat them as friendly would be to relieve him from the pressure and losses of war. Trade with them, consequently, is subjected to the same restrictions as trade with the enemy and his territory, and property the produce of the country or belonging to persons domiciled there is confiscable under the same conditions as enemy's property."

Page 604:

".....although acquisitions made during war are not considered as permanent, until confirmed by treaty, yet to every commercial and belligerent purpose they are considered as part of the domain of the conqueror, so long as he retains the possession and government of them."

On the question of the Armistice:

In the case of Société Anonyme Belge des Mines D'Aljustrel (Portugal) v. Anglo-Belgian Agency, Limited, (1915) 2 Ch., 409, the English Court of Appeal considered an analogous question in relation to the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914. Lord Cozens-Hardy, M.R. states the facts as follows:-

"The facts are few, and not in dispute. The plaintiffs are a company incorporated under the laws of Belgium. Their registered office is at Antwerp. Soon after the outbreak of war the business at Antwerp was closed, and the books were removed to London. The larger part of Belgium, including Antwerp, is now in the effective military occupation of Germany. The business of the plaintiff company is now wholly carried on in London. The company has mines in Portugal, and the whole of the output is now being sold in this country, or in France. The defendants have acted as bankers for the plaintiff company. The plaintiff company drew a cheque for 100£. on the 26th inst. which the defendants declined to pay, alleging that the plaintiff company is 'technically an enemy,' and stated that they must make a return to the Public Trustee of the moneys held on the plaintiff company's behalf. A writ was then issued seeking a declaration."

The Court of Appeal held that the plaintiff Company was not an enemy within the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy Act, but as a result of the decision a new proclamation was promulgated on September 14th, 1915, as follows:-