

exclusively used for their manufacture, and varnish :

(9). Chloride of lime, soda, caustic soda, sulphate of soda in cakes, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, and copper sulphate :

(10). Machines for agriculture, for mining, for the textile industry, and for printing :

(11). Precious stones, fine stones, pearls, mother of pearl, and corals :

(12). Clocks, standing clocks and watches, excepting chronometers :

(13). Fashion and fancy goods :

(14). Feathers of all kinds, hair and bristles :

(15). Furniture and decorative articles, office furniture and requirements :

Article 33.—In the absence of conditions to the contrary, the hostile destination referred to in Article 32 is to be presumed when (a) the goods are consigned to an enemy authority or the agent of such or to a dealer shown to have supplied articles of the kind in question or products thereof to the armed forces of the administrative authorities of the enemy state; (b) the goods are consigned to order or the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee or the goods are consigned to a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy; (c) the goods are destined for an armed place of the enemy or a place serving as a base of operations or supplies to the armed forces of the enemy.

Merchant vessels themselves are not to be considered as destined for the armed forces or the administrative authorities of the enemy solely for the reason that they are found en route to one of the places referred to under letter C.

Article 35.—Articles of conditional contraband are liable to seizure only on a vessel en route to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to the armed forces of the enemy, and such vessel is not intended to unload these articles in an intermediate neutral port, that is to say in a port at which the vessel is to call previous to reaching the ultimate destination designated.

This paragraph shall not apply if the conditions provided in Article 33, letter B, are present or if the vessel is bound for a neutral country with regard to which it is shown that the enemy government draws articles of the kind in question from that country.

Article 40.—A vessel cannot be captured on the ground of an already completed voyage carrying contraband. If, however, the vessel carried contraband to the enemy contrary to the indication of the ship's papers, it shall be liable to capture and condemnation until the end of the war.

Chief Headquarters, April 18, 1915.

(Signed) WILHELM.
(Countersigned) v. TIRPITZ.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 8, 1915.

RUSSIAN DECREE RELATING TO CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Petro-

grad the following memorandum, prepared by the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy :—

The official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd of December 14th/27th, 1914, publishes an Imperial Decree, dated December 8th/21st, 1914, revising sections 1 to 5 of the Decree of September 1st/14th, 1914, concerning the application of the regulations of naval warfare, as drawn up at the London Naval Conference of 1908-1909. These sections 1 to 5, now revised as below, are the whole of the Decree of September 1st/14th, 1914, with the exception of the enclosure to the same, which consists of the Naval War Regulations drawn up by the said Conference. By the above-mentioned Decree of December 8th/21st, 1914, sections 1 to 5 of the Decree of September 1st/14th are replaced by the following :—

Section 1.

Absolute and Conditional Contraband.

(Here follow, with 26 and 15 headings respectively, two lists of articles to be treated as absolute and conditional contraband respectively. These lists are identical in all respects with those given in Schedules 1 and 2 of the King's Proclamation of October 29th, 1914.)

Section 2.

A neutral vessel, whose papers indicate a neutral destination, but which, in spite of the destination apparent from its papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be subject to seizure and confiscation, if met with before the close of its next voyage.

Section 3.

The destination, referred to in section 33 of the Naval Warfare Regulations drawn up by the London Conference, shall be supposed proved, in addition to the cases enumerated in section 34 of the said regulations, also when the goods are directed to an agent of an enemy country or for him.

Section 4.

In deviation from section 35 of the regulations drawn up by the London Conference, articles of conditional contraband shall be subject to seizure on a vessel proceeding to a neutral port, if the goods are being sent "to order," or if the ship's papers do not indicate the receiver of the goods, or if they indicate a receiver in enemy territory or in territory occupied by the enemy.

In the cases referred to in this present section the obligation of proving that the destination of the goods was allowed, lies on the owner of the goods.

Section 5.

If the Russian Government is convinced that an enemy Government is obtaining provisions for its armed forces from any neutral country whatever or through it, the Minister of Marine, in agreement with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is authorised to take the necessary steps that section 35 shall not be applied to vessels proceeding to ports of this country.

Dispositions in this connection must be published in the "Bulletin of Laws," and will remain in force till repealed. While this remains in force a vessel carrying conditional contraband to ports of the said country shall not be free from seizure.