

Empire, except in the territories forming part of the Imperial Lieutenancy in the Far East.

II. Japanese merchant vessels which, at the time of the declaration of war, happened to be in Russian ports and harbours, are authorized to remain there before putting to sea with cargoes not being articles contraband of war, for such period as may be necessary in proportion to their loading requirements, but which shall in no case exceed forty-eight hours, counting from the moment that the present declaration is published by the local authorities.

III. Subjects of neutral States may continue without hindrance their commercial relations with Russian ports and towns, provided that they conform to the laws of the Empire, and to the principles of the law of nations.

IV. The military authorities are bound to take all necessary measures to secure freedom for the lawful trade of neutrals so far as is compatible with warlike operations.

V. The following Rules are to be observed with regard to neutral commerce:—

1. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

2. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, may not be seized under the enemy's flag.

3. Blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, it must be maintained by a force really sufficient to prevent access to the enemy's coast.

VI. The following articles are deemed to be contraband of war:—

1. Small-arms of every kind, and guns, mounted or in sections, as well as armour-plates;

2. Ammunition for fire-arms such as projectiles, shell-fuses, bullets, priming, cartridges, cartridge-cases, powder, saltpetre, sulphur;

3. Explosives and materials for causing explosions, such as torpedoes, dynamite, pyroxyline, various explosive substances, wire conductors, and everything used to explode mines and torpedoes;

4. Artillery, engineering and camp equipment, such as gun carriages, ammunition waggons, boxes or packages of cartridges, field kitchens and forges, instrument waggons, pontoons, bridge trestles, barbed wire, harness, &c.;

5. Articles of military equipment and clothing, such as bandoliers, cartridge boxes, knapsacks, straps, cuirasses, entrenching tools, drums, pots and pans, saddles, harness, completed parts of military uniforms, tents, &c.;

6. Vessels bound for an enemy's port, even if under a neutral commercial flag, if it is apparent from their construction, interior fittings, and other indications that they have been built for warlike purposes, and are proceeding to an enemy's port in order to be sold or handed over to the enemy;

7. Boilers and every kind of naval machinery, mounted or unmounted.

8. Every kind of fuel, such as coal, naphtha, alcohol, and other similar materials.

9. Articles and material for the installation of telegraphs, telephones, or for the construction of railroads.

10. Generally, everything intended for warfare by sea or land, as well as rice, provisions and horses, beasts of burden and others which may be used for a warlike purpose, if they are transported on the account of or are destined for the enemy.

VII. The following acts, forbidden to neutrals, are assimilated to contraband of war: The transport of the enemy's troops, of his despatches and correspondence, the supply of transports and war-ships to the enemy. Neutral vessels captured

in the act of carrying contraband of this nature may, according to circumstances, be seized, and even confiscated.

VIII. The Imperial Government reserves to itself the right to depart from the above-mentioned Regulations in regard to an enemy or neutral State which, on its side, does not observe them, as well as to take the necessary measures in accordance with the special circumstances of each specific case.

IX. The detailed Regulations which the military authorities are bound to observe during naval warfare are set forth in the "Règlement" relating to prizes sanctioned by His Majesty the Emperor on the 27th March, 1895, as well as in the special instructions approved by the Admiralty Council on the 20th September, 1900, relating to stoppage, visit, capture, transport, and delivery of captured vessels and goods.

X. In addition, the military authorities are bound to conform to the following International Agreements signed by Russia:—

1. The Geneva Convention of the 10th (22nd) August, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in time of war.

2. The Declaration of St. Petersburg of the 29th November (11th December), 1868, respecting the prohibition of the use of explosive projectiles.

3. Agreements signed at the International Peace Conference at The Hague, the 17th (29th) July, 1899, and ratified by His Majesty the Emperor the 6th May, 1900.

(a.) Convention with respect to the laws and customs of war by land.

(b.) Convention for adapting to maritime warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention of the 10th (22nd) August, 1864.

(c.) Declaration relating to the prohibition of the use, for a period of five years, of projectiles and explosives dropped from balloons or by means of other similar new methods.

(d.) Declaration relating to the prohibition of the use of projectiles which are only intended to spread asphyxiating or noxious fumes.

(e.) Declaration relative to the prohibition of the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with hard casing, of which the casing does not entirely cover the core, or is provided with notches.

Whitehall, March 10, 1904.

The KING has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned Officers and Gentlemen His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear decorations (as stated against their respective names), which have been conferred upon them by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to the Egyptian Government:—

*Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh,  
Second Class.*

Douglas Dunlop, Esq., Secretary-General of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction.

*Imperial Ottoman Order of the Osmanieh,  
Third Class.*

Major Cathcart Garner, Royal Army Medical Corps, Inspector in the Sanitary Department of the Egyptian Government.

*Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh,  
Third Class.*

William Cossar Mackenzie, Esq., Principal of the Polytechnic School of Engineering and of the School of Agriculture, Ghizeh.

Sidney Paterson, Esq., Assistant Commandant, Cairo City Police.