

be distributed among the persons entitled to it in accordance with special tables drawn up by a commission composed of officials of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Marine. In these tables, the prize money shall be allotted to the respective classes of persons entitled to them in proportion to their degree of responsibility, the importance of their respective grades and ranks, and the services they rendered in the course of the capture. These tables shall first be examined by the Naval Council, and then submitted for the Imperial sanction.

Art. 48.—If naval prizes are made by merchant vessels, the owners of the vessels effecting the capture shall receive from a quarter to a half of the value of the prizes, in proportion to the damage their ships have suffered in the course of the capture. The share of prize money due to each owner shall be fixed in proportion to his share in the ship. The remainder of the amount payable in prize money shall be distributed among the crew of the vessel effecting the capture in accordance with the rules of distribution applicable when a prize is made by the Imperial Navy, with due consideration for the modifications necessitated by the special circumstances of the services rendered by the merchant vessels.

Art. 50.—If any person dies after taking part in operations that necessitate the payment of prize money, or during the war which led to the said operations, the share of the prize money to which he is entitled shall be paid to his heirs according to the Sheri law.

Art. 51.—The periods allowed by Articles 22, 23, 24, and 25 shall apply only to actions subsequent to the date on which this law comes into force.

Art. 52.—This law shall come into force eight days after it has received the Imperial sanction.

Art. 53.—The Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Finance are charged with the execution of this law.

I order that this Bill be temporarily put into execution and added to the laws of the Empire, on condition that, on the opening of Parliament, it be proposed that the Bill become law.

MEHMED RESHAD.

11 Sefer, 1330.  
18 January, 1327.  
31 January, 1912.

*Foreign Office,*  
October 28, 1912.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople has reported to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by telegraph, that the Ottoman Government have issued a List of articles deemed by them to be Contraband of War during the present hostilities. From the telegraphic summary furnished by His Majesty's Ambassador, the List appears to be

practically identical with that published in the London Gazette of October 24, 1911, as far as the end of paragraph No. 10, and with the addition of No. 20, to which should be added, Pack and draught horses for use in war and beasts of burthen.

The full text of the List, which is being forwarded by mail, will be published in the London Gazette immediately upon its receipt by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Foreign Office,*

October 28, 1912.

With reference to the Notice published in the London Gazette of the 22nd instant, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Minister at Athens a despatch enclosing a Notification from the Greek Government with regard to articles which, "in conformity with the code of naval warfare," that Government have decided to consider as contraband of war during the hostilities between Greece and Turkey. The Notification is in these terms:—

I.

The following will be considered as contraband of war when passing through enemy territory, or destined for it:—

Arms of every kind, including sporting guns, complete or in parts, as well as armoured plates;

Ammunition for firearms, such as projectiles, shell-fuses, bullets, caps, cartridges, cartridge cases, gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur;

Explosives and their component parts, such as torpedoes, dynamite, pyroxyline, the various fulminates, connecting wires and everything employed for the explosion of mines and torpedoes;

Artillery, engineering and transport supplies, such as gun carriages, ammunition waggons, limbers, field kitchens and forges, pontoons, bridge trestles, barbed wire;

Military supplies and clothing, camping equipment;

Material and machinery of all kinds for the construction and armament of warships, whether complete or in parts;

Tools and instruments for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture and repair of arms and of military, land or naval material;

Fuel of all kinds, such as coal, naphtha, alcohol, and other similar materials;

Aeroplanes, either complete or in parts, as well as accessories and material used for ballooning or flying;

Saddle, draught or pack animals which can be utilised in war;

Vessels proceeding to an enemy port, even under a neutral commercial flag, if in their construction, interior arrangements, and in other ways there is evidence they are built for warlike purposes, and are making for an