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Part I.—Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, &c.

Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

IN the Name of His Majesty GEORGE THE FIFTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir ROBERT CHALMERS, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

ROBERT CHALMERS.

KNOW Ye that We, the Governor of Ceylon, do hereby proclaim that by Order in Council made the 20th day of August, 1914, His Majesty the King has adopted during hostilities the Declaration concerning the Laws of Naval War, dated the 26th day of February, 1910, and known as "The Declaration of London," subject to the following modifications; that is to say:

(1) The following lists of Absolute and Conditional Contraband are substituted for the list respectively set out in Articles 22 and 24 of the said Declaration:—

Absolute Contraband.

- (1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
- (2) Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
- (3) Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
- (4) Gun-mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
- (5) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
- (6) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
- (7) Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
- (8) Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts.
- (9) Armour plates.

- (10) Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts, of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
- (11) Airships, aeroplanes, balloons, and aircraft of all sorts, and their component parts and accessories, numerous articles which can be recognized as intended to be used in connection with aircraft and balloons.
- (12) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land or sea.

Conditional Contraband.

- (1) Food stuffs.
- (2) Forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals.
- (3) Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.
- (4) Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
- (5) Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.
- (6) Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
- (7) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
- (8) Fuel; lubricants.
- (9) Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
- (10) Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
- (11) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
- (12) Harness and saddlery.
- (13) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

(2) Neutral vessels which have carried contraband to the enemy with false papers may be detained if encountered before completing their return voyage.

(3) The destinations referred to in Article 33 of the said Declaration may be inferred from any sufficient evidence, and, in addition to the presumptions contained in Article 34, shall be presumed to exist if the goods in question are consigned to or for agents of or persons under the control of the enemy State.

(4) The existence of blockade shall be presumed to be known to all ships which have touched at an enemy port a sufficient time after the notification of the blockade to the local authorities to have enabled the enemy Government to notify the existence of blockade, or which have left or touched at a British or allied port after the publication of the declaration of blockade.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35, conditional contraband shown to have the destination indicated in Article 33 may be captured to whatever port the vessel is bound and at whatever port the cargo is to be discharged.

(6) The General Report presented to the Naval Conference, at which the said Declaration was framed, on behalf of its drafting Committee, shall be considered by all Prize Courts as an authoritative statement of the meaning and intention of the Declaration, and the provisions of the Declaration shall be interpreted in the light of the commentary given therein.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fourteen.

By His Excellency's command,

R. E. STUBBS,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.