

now in force under the Proclamation of December 23, 1914,¹ contains twenty-nine items, among which are included iron, lead, copper, motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts, motor tyres, rubber, mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils, sulphuric acid, range finders, submarine sound signalling apparatus, and sulphur and glycerine and various other ingredients of explosives. The conditional list is still almost the same as that in the Declaration, but hides and undressed leather have been included in it, and aircraft and barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same have been transferred to the absolute list. Germany has added lead, copper, wood, coal-tar, sulphur, sulphuric acid, aluminium, and nickel to the list of conditional contraband. Great Britain has expressly disclaimed any intention to treat cotton as contraband.

The Orders in Council of August 20 and October 29, 1914, adopting the Declaration of London, both leave it to operate unchanged as far as concerns the destination of absolute contraband ; but, with regard to conditional contraband, the later Order in Council stipulates for an additional presumption of the hostile destination required by Article 33 if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State. It is also stipulated that such contraband shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned 'to order', or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods, or if they show a consignee in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy. The application of Article 35 may be entirely excluded by notice with respect to any neutral country through which the enemy is shown to be drawing supplies for his armed forces. The special circumstances

¹ *London Gazette*, December 25, 1914.