

PRIZE OF WAR—RIGHT OF CROWN TO REQUISITION NEUTRAL CARGO
BEFORE CONDEMNATION.

The Zamora (1916) P. 27. In this case a neutral vessel had been seized. A writ having been issued in prize; an application was made, on behalf of the Crown, before condemnation, for leave to requisition 400 tons of copper, part of the cargo of the prize. The neutral owners claimed that they were entitled to have the cargo retained in specie until condemned. But Evans, P.P.D., held that the Crown had a right to requisition the goods, and that the owners would have the proceeds of sale, together with damages and costs, if any, in case the part of the cargo in question should turn out not to be confiscated.

ALIEN ENEMY—ACTION AGAINST ALIEN ENEMY—CAUSE OF ACTION
ACCRUING AFTER OUTBREAK OF WAR—ILLEGALITY—RIGHT OF
ALIEN ENEMY DEFENDANT TO TAKE THIRD PARTY PROCEEDINGS.

Halsey v. Lowenfeld (1916) 1 K.B. 143. This was an action against an alien enemy to recover damages for breaches of a contract made prior to the war, the alleged breaches having taken place after the war. The contract in question was contained in a lease made in 1896. The breaches consisted in the nonpayment of rent falling due subsequent to the war. The defendant had served a third-party notice. At the trial the defendant contended that the effect of the war was to suspend all contracts made between subjects of belligerent states, and for the third parties it was contended that the defendant had no right to serve the third party notice. Ridley, J., who tried the action, held that it was properly maintainable against the defendant notwithstanding the war, but that the defendant, although he had the right to defend the action, could not himself initiate any proceeding, and, therefore, that, in the circumstances, the third party notice was invalid.

NEGLIGENCE—LEAVING MOTOR UNATTENDED ON HIGHWAY—
INTERFERENCE WITH MOTOR BY TRESPASSER, CAUSING DAMAGE
—LIABILITY OF OWNER OF MOTOR—PROXIMATE CAUSE OF
DAMAGE.

Ruoff v. Long (1916) 1 K.B. 148. The facts in this case were very simple. The defendants owned a motor lorry, and their servants left it unattended on the highway. A couple of soldiers, passing along the street, mounted and set it in motion, with the result that it backed into the plaintiff's shop and caused the damage complained of. A County Court Judge held that the