

International Law Studies—Volume 17

International Law Documents

Neutrality

Breaking of Diplomatic Relations

War

With Notes

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

The thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily of the U.S.

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state of war with Bulgaria. The official date of the state of war between Serbia and Bulgaria is October 14, 1915, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

SIAM.

*Notification of declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, July 22, 1917.*¹

[U. S. Official Bulletin, No. 62, p. 1.]

A telegram to the Department of State from the American legation at Bangkok, dated July 22, states that Siam declared war against Germany and Austria about 6 o'clock that day. German and Austrian subjects were being interned. The German and Austrian legations were protected by special guards. All German ships were interned at once.

SPAIN.

*Exposition of decree relating to the treatment of submarine vessels in neutral jurisdiction, June 29, 1917.*²

[Am. Jour. Int. Law, Supp. 11:175.]

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

EXPOSITION.

SIR: Realizing the convenience of definitely fixing the rules to which Spain, as a neutral power, during the actual war conditions should adjust its conduct, it was declared by royal decree of November 23, 1914, that for the purpose of the neutrality proclaimed by Spain in relation to the present war, all authorities and state officials should adjust their conduct and their order to the precept contained in the XIII Hague Convention of 1907, relative to the rights and duties of neutral powers in case of maritime war, which convention was provisionally accepted by Spain until the restoration of peace.

By virtue of that decree, which has not been modified heretofore by any special provisions, the Spanish Government has been applying the rules established by The Hague convention both generally and, in many instances, subsidiarily, inasmuch as the application of the provisions of several of the articles of that

¹ A Reuter dispatch of July 23 1917, says the object of the declaration was "to uphold the sanctity of international rights against nations showing contempt for the principles of humanity and respect for small States."

² Annex to the royal circular order No. 601.