

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.

Government, the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.

SEC. 2. Application for radiation from the ships registry in consequence of transfer to foreign countries will not until further notice be received by the bureau of registration and ships survey.

SEC. 3. This notice goes into effect at once.

The Ministry of the Interior, October 6, 1915.

OVE RODE.

FR. MARTENSEN-LARSEN.

*Law in regard to amendment of the General Criminal Law of February 10, 1866, in reference to false declarations of the ultimate destination of imported goods, April 5, 1916.*

We, Christian the Tenth, etc.

Whoever acts in contradiction to a declaration made by him before the committee of the wholesalers or the Industrial Council as to the manner in which he will deal with goods imported by him or which he intends to import into the country through the committee of wholesalers, or of which he has come into possession with the object of dealing in the same, shall be punished with imprisonment, or under mitigating circumstances with fine.

This law goes into effect at once, and shall cease to be effective January 1, 1917, if it has not been abrogated before that time by royal regulation.

All who are concerned shall govern themselves accordingly.

Given at Amalienborg, April 5, 1916.

Under our royal hand and seal.

CHRISTIAN R.

ZAHLE.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

*Decree relating to clearance of merchant vessels November 25, 1914.*

[Gazeta Oficial, Dec. 9, 1914.]

Dr. Ramon Baez, Provisional President of the Republic:

Whereas it is the duty imposed by the neutrality of States to prevent any illicit traffic by sea;

In use of the faculties with which I am invested;

I decree:

ARTICLE 1. No merchant vessel shall be dispatched from the ports of the Republic without the statement from the consular agent of the country to which it belongs that the trip is a commercial one, and without the port of destination and stopping places being indicated.

Let it be communicated and published:

Given in Santo Domingo, etc., this 25th day of November, 1914.

Dr. BAEZ.

The Secretary of War and Marine,

PEDRO A. LLUBERES.

*Decree relating to clearance of merchant vessels January 5, 1915.*

[Gaceta Oficial, Jan. 13, 1915.]

Juan I. Jimenes, Constitutional President of the Republic:

Whereas it is the duty imposed by the neutrality of States to prevent any illicit traffic by sea;

Whereas the decree of November 25, 1914, relative to the dispatch of foreign merchant vessels leaves unsanctioned the order contained in its sole article:

In use of the attributes that the constitution of State in article 53, 3d insert, confers on me:

I decree:

ARTICLE 1. No merchant vessel shall be dispatched from the ports of the Republic without the statement of the consular agent of the country to which it belongs that the trip is a commercial one, and without the port of destination and stopping places being indicated.

ART. 2. If it should be proved that a vessel dispatched from one of the ports of the Republic has not gone directly to its stopping places or port of destination, according to the declaration made by the consular agent, the Dominican maritime authorities shall detain that vessel the first time it returns to one of the ports of the Republic and shall consider it as a part of the naval forces of the country to which it belongs and shall treat it as such.

Let it be communicated and published.

Given in Santo Domingo, etc., January 5, 1915.

J. I. JIMENES.

The Secretary of War and Marine,

DESIDERIO ARIAS.

## FRANCE.

### WAR DECLARATIONS.

*Notification of war with Germany, August 4, 1914.*

[French Yellow Book. Journal Officiel, Aug. 6, 1914, p. 7133.]

**No. 157.—Notification of the French Government to the representatives of the Powers at Paris.**

The German Imperial Government, after having allowed its armed forces to cross the frontier, and to permit various acts of murder and pillage on French territory; after having violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in defiance of the stipulations of the Convention of London, 11th of May, 1867,<sup>1</sup> and of Convention V of The Hague, October 18, 1907, on the rights and duties of powers and persons in case of war on land (arts. 1 and 2), conventions which have been signed by the German Government; after having addressed an ultimatum to the Royal

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<sup>1</sup> British and Foreign State Papers, 57: 32.