

International Law Studies—Volume 17

International Law Documents

Neutrality

Breaking of Diplomatic Relations

War

With Notes

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

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her allies, for there can be neither peace nor prosperity where there is enmity and misgovernment. Therefore I am commanded to invite you, through your nobles and elders and representatives, to participate in the management of your civil affairs in collaboration with the political representatives of Great Britain who accompany the British Army, so that you may be united with your kinsmen in north, east, south, and west in realising the aspirations of your race."

March 19, 1917.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

General Orders No. 126, in reference to the sojourn and departure of belligerent vessels, August 6, 1914.

BUENOS AIRES, August 6, 1914.

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

By virtue of the declaration of neutrality by the Argentine Republic, it being the duty of the Government to prevent the execution of hostile acts in the waters under the jurisdiction of the nation, and in general to take all measures tending to a uniform application of the rules of neutrality and

In consideration of the fact

That article 8 of the Hague Convention, October 18, 1907, in regard to maritime neutrality declares that a neutral government is obliged to make use of every means at its disposal to prevent the equipping and arming of any boat which it may have reasonable motives for believing to be destined to become a cruiser or to take part in hostile operations against a power with which it finds itself at peace;

In compliance with the dispositions of the aforesaid decree, the minister of the navy orders that:

ARTICLE 1. In the ports of the Republic and the waters under its control no foreign merchantmen shall be allowed to arm or to equip for the purpose of becoming auxiliary cruisers in the fleets of any of the belligerent countries.

ART. 2. Captains of foreign merchantmen which are already a part of the fleet of a belligerent country—such as auxiliary cruisers—must make declaration of this fact within 24 hours at the general prefecture of ports in compliance with the laws of neutrality, they being considered as ships of war.

ART. 3. The roadsteads of Buenos Aires and of La Plata shall be assigned as anchoring places in the Rio de La Plata and a guard of national warships shall be established to prevent any aggression against boats flying belligerent colors, and to insure compliance with all requirements relating to the transformation of merchantmen into auxiliary cruisers.

ART. 4. Port commanders shall exercise great care in regard to the turn and order of departure of vessels flying the colors of

belligerent countries which may have been converted into auxiliary cruisers. Likewise, if it be considered necessary, they are to establish patrols in said zone of navigation, or escort by national warships the aforesaid vessels to free water with the object of assuring compliance with these dispositions.

To be published, etc.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

General Orders No. 133, in reference to the sojourn of armed merchantmen and auxiliary cruisers, August 17, 1914.

BUENOS AIRES, August 17, 1914.

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

It being necessary to amplify the regulations of procedure to be observed in fulfillment of the decree of neutrality in the present European war, declared by this department under date of August 6, 1914, in General Orders 126.

The minister of the navy orders that:

ARTICLE 1. In addition to the provisions of orders previously cited, the maritime authorities upon whom it may be incumbent shall be guided by the following instructions:

(a) Foreign merchantmen officially classified as auxiliary cruisers of their respective fleets shall be treated in the matter of neutrality as if they were ships of war. For them to be considered as auxiliary cruisers it is indispensable that there be applied to them the sense of articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the "Agreement relative to the conversion of merchantmen into ships of war" of October 18, 1907.

(b) To safeguard the rights of the Nation in waters under its jurisdictional control, no hostile acts shall be permitted by boats flying belligerent colors, and necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent them.

(c) Foreign merchantmen which without being officially declared as auxiliary cruisers nevertheless carry cannon for their defense shall not make use of them in waters under State control, and the Government reserves to itself in case of their having served as auxiliary cruisers the right to treat them as such when they return to waters under its jurisdiction.

As the legal status of ships of war is not conceded these vessels, any hostile act of theirs in waters under the jurisdiction of the State shall be considered as an act in open violation of the law of the country.

(d) The general prefecture of ports shall take note of all foreign merchantmen which may have cannon for defense, either mounted or unmounted, or emplacements for cannon, to the end that they be especially watched.

(e) Among the foreign merchantmen armed with cannon there are some that carry their cannon on the stern only, and with a

24 *Telegraphic and Radio Communication, Argentine.*

very restricted firing sector; in other words, they are guns which may fire only directly astern. It may well be conceded that the sole object of these guns is the defense of the boat. Other vessels carry them in the bow and on both sides—that is to say, in offensive sectors. Even though the technical requisites for considering these boats as auxiliary cruisers do not appear, it is nevertheless evident that their armament suggests their purpose. Hence supervision in such cases shall be especially rigorous.

(f) It is to be borne in mind that by virtue of the provisions of article 31 in the regulations of the port of the capital and of La Plata no boat is to enter them with explosives aboard. Consequently if any merchantmen armed with cannon carry powder on board they are not to be permitted to enter the harbor before disembarking ammunitions.

(g) The general prefecture of ports will take necessary measures to prevent the departure of war vessels, auxiliary cruisers, or even armed merchantmen until 24 hours after the departure from the same harbor of any other armed or unarmed merchantman flying the flag of a hostile country.

(h) War vessels and auxiliary cruisers flying belligerent colors whose stop in territorial waters is limited to 24 hours shall not cast anchor in them except for reasons of exceptional urgency (*caso de fuerza mayor*).

Armed merchantmen which it is suspected may be converted into auxiliary cruisers shall be watched with particular care, so that they may not be able to thwart the precautions established for the protection of steamers departing each in the order of its turn by casting anchor with hostile intent within the territorial waters.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

*Circular No. 52, relating to telegraphic and radio communication,
August 18, 1914.*

BUENOS AIRES, *August 18, 1914.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

Announcement is hereby made to the fleet that the Argentine Government, in conformity with the provisions of article 8 of the Telegraphic Agreement and of article 17 of the Agreement in regard to Radio-Telegraphy, has determined to suspend the use of secret codes in international service, excepting only telegrams and radiotelegrams drawn up in simple Spanish, German, French, English, Italian, or Portuguese, and upon condition of their bearing the full signature of the sender at whose risk they will be transmitted.

Exception is made in behalf of governmental service dispatches.

M. DOMEcq GARCIA,
Director General of Material.

General Orders 135, relating to the use of radio apparatus on belligerent vessels in jurisdictional waters, August 19, 1914.

BUENOS AIRES, *August 19, 1914.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

With the purpose of further guaranteeing the most absolute neutrality during the present state of war between the belligerent nations of Europe,

The minister of the navy decrees that:

ARTICLE 1. So long as they remain in jurisdictional waters, the vessels of belligerent powers be forbidden the use of their radiotelegraphic apparatus except in cases where it be necessary to call for aid or to reply to calls for assistance.

ART. 2. The general direction of prefectures will take all necessary measures to enforce this order.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

General Orders 167, relating to radio apparatus on belligerent vessels in jurisdictional waters, October 2, 1914.

BUENOS AIRES, *October 2, 1914.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

In amplification of the provisions of General Orders 135 under date of August 19 last,

The minister of the navy orders that:

ARTICLE 1. In addition to the dispositions in force for all vessels from the time they enter the jurisdictional waters of the Republic until they leave them, vessels of the belligerent powers shall keep their radiotelegraphic poles lowered and their stations closed.

ART. 2. General direction of the general prefecture of ports will take measures for the fulfillment of this order.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

General Orders 169, relating to the coaling of belligerent merchant vessels, October 14, 1914.

BUENOS AIRES, *October 14, 1914.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

To prevent as far as possible Argentine ports from being utilized by the belligerents as bases of supplies for war work, and

In consideration of the fact

That The Hague Convention has decided relative to the rights and duties of neutral powers in case of maritime warfare that ports and neutral waters can not be utilized as bases of naval operations by belligerents;

That the same convention does not forbid merchantmen from taking on stores of fuel and provisions ;

That to reconcile both principles in such a way that there shall appear no impediment to the maintenance of neutrality, it is indispensable to fix prudential limits in order that merchantmen may take on the amount of fuel requisite for their own consumption in the course of their usual itineraries, but not such excessive quantities as shall enable them to transship their supplies to other boats at sea ;

That to this end the usual arrangement of a ship's storeroom makes possible the establishment of a general rule to determine the load permitted each boat according to its tonnage and capacity, so that without prejudice to the interests of navigation and commerce provision may be made against all abuse of neutrality declared by the Argentine Government ;

The President of the Argentine Nation decrees that :

ARTICLE 1. In all Argentine ports merchantmen flying belligerent colors shall not be permitted to take on a quantity of coal in excess of that which may be contained in their bunkers, not including their reserve bunkers, the holds for general cargo, nor the space between decks where no combustible shall be carried.

ART. 2. The customhouse officials shall inform the general prefecture of ports of such permits as it may grant to vessels flying belligerent colors for loads of coal, so that it may make sure of the fulfillment of the provisions of article 1, and if need be, prevent any vessel from leaving port.

ART. 3. Order to be communicated, etc.—

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

Circular No. 80, relating to radio communication, November 5, 1914.

BUENOS AIRES, *November 5, 1914.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT :

The minister of the navy orders that :

ARTICLE 1. Exchange of radiotelegrams be authorized between the stations of the Navy Department and those of the Malvinas Islands.

ART. 2. Radiotelegrams shall be phrased in Spanish, English, or French.

ART. 3. Radiotelegrams in code or secret language shall not be accepted.

ART. 4. The usual prices asked at international stations shall be in force.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

General Orders No. 201, supplementary to General Orders No. 167.

BUENOS AIRES, November 18, 1914.

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

The Minister of the Navy orders that:

ARTICLE 1. Application of the sense of General Orders No. 167 of the current year be made to all merchantmen without exception from the moment they are admitted to the ports of the Republic and during the duration of their stop therein.

ART. 2. To be communicated and filed, etc.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

General Orders No. 214, relating to radiotelegraphy, December 8, 1914.

BUENOS AIRES, December 8, 1914.

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

In view of the aforementioned reports proceeding from the General Prefecture of Ports stating that that office had ascertained that the steamer *President Quintana*, of national registration, at present at sea off the Costa Sur, has on board two radio operators of German nationality who figured neither among passengers nor crew, but were nevertheless embarked with the full knowledge of the ship's authorities, since they gave them complete and permanent control of the radio station on board, for which the radio operator who figured as such on the ship's list and who is of Argentine nationality was unable to take charge of the station, thanks to the disposition made by the Compañía Alemana Telefunken, which is the company having charge of the radio installations of the Compañía de Navegación, to which company this boat belongs;

That on the steamer *Cabo Corrientes*, of the same company as the aforesaid, Government agents have ascertained that apparatus had been removed from the radio room, which apparatus could well serve in part for the installation of a plant either on shipboard or at some point as yet unknown, although the personnel of the boat claims that said pieces were sent to Germany for adjustment or repair;

That the aforesaid steamers, even though of national registration, belong to a company whose capital was subscribed abroad; that its directing board resides in one of the belligerent nations; and that certain of its boats are commanded by captains who have taken out papers of Argentine citizenship, but who are nevertheless citizens of the other nation;

That there are other navigation companies and individual boats operating under conditions similar to those obtaining in this company, although the irregularities and transgressions committed

according to circumstances as an auxiliary to the war fleet, and if it shall again enter Argentine ports shall be submitted to treatment befitting its case.

ART. 3. When it is proven that a merchantman has transferred, by its own act, to war vessels the fuel which it has aboard, either as cargo or for its own necessary consumption, it shall be considered as an auxiliary to the war fleet, and the maritime authorities shall refuse—being governed by considerations of the case—to provide coal for the other boats in the same company.

ART. 4. Merchantmen which may have to remain in Argentine ports during the course of the war or those which may have been interned for violations of neutrality shall be moored at points indicated by the maritime authorities, and no port dues shall be collected from them.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

General Orders relating to the transfer of flags, December 26, 1914.

BUENOS AIRES, *December 26, 1914.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

In view of the preceding note from the general prefecture of ports anent the demand for the transfer of colors of belligerent merchantmen, and in accord with the opinions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Considering that

It is fitting to establish uniform procedure in this matter respecting the neutrality declared by the Argentine Government in the European war, and, with due regard for national interests and mindful of the principles admitted in this respect by international law,

It is resolved that:

The transfer of colors shall be consented to under reserve of its being done upon a basis of absolute good faith, and in the knowledge that the Argentine Government will decline all intervention in behalf of those interested if it should afterwards result that they have not fulfilled this condition.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

BUENOS AIRES, *December 28, 1914.*

JUAN A. MARTIN,

Director General of Personnel.

General Orders No. 16, in reference to the internment of the German steamer Patagonia, January 18, 1915.

BUENOS AIRES, *January 18, 1915.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

It having been proved by investigations conducted by the direction of prefectures that the German steamer *Patagonia* has com-

mitted acts in violation of the dispositions and decrees dictated by the P. E.¹ upon neutrality,

The President of the Argentine Nation decrees that:

The minister of the navy shall cause the German boat *Patagonia* to be interned in a port of the Republic until the termination of the European war.

ART. 2. This order to be communicated, etc.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

Buenos Aires, January 19, 1915.

JUAN A. MARTIN,

Director General of Personnel.

General Order No. 24, relating to the internment of the German steamer Seydlitz, January 22, 1915.

BUENOS AIRES, *January 22, 1915.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

From conclusions based upon the adjoined documents signed by the captain of the German steamer *Seydlitz* upon putting in at the port of San Antonio Oeste, and by the captain of the English bark *Drummuir* upon his disembarkation at the harbor of this city that the first-named steamer made part of the German South Atlantic and Pacific division from the 3d to the 8th of September last, to which it was ordered to go by the chief of that naval force, having on board the crew of the bark sunk by the cruiser *Leipzig*, for which circumstance it should be considered as an auxiliary boat of the German division, and for this reason unable to remain in an Argentine port more than twenty-four hours without infringing the neutrality laws.

The President of the Argentine Nation decrees that:

ARTICLE 1. The minister of the navy shall take action to have the German steamer *Seydlitz*, which has taken refuge in the port of San Antonio Oeste since the 18th of last December, convoyed by an Argentine vessel to Puerto Militar, where it shall be interned until the end of the present war.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

Buenos Aires, January 26, 1915.

JUAN A. MARTIN,

Director General of Personnel.

General Orders No. 51, relating to the internment of the German steamer Holger, February 26, 1915.

BUENOS AIRES, *February 26, 1915.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

As a result of investigations made upon the arrival of the German steamer *Holger* at the port of this city, it having been learned

¹ His Excellency the President.

that this boat during 36 days was in the service of the German auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, having sailed secretly from a neutral port at which it had touched, and not having been able to show navigation papers or documents of any sort, all of which being sufficient cause to consider it an auxiliary boat of the German squadron, and

Having been duly informed in compliance with neutrality requirements that it should leave again before the expiration of 24 hours, which was not done,

Considering that the 73 sailors from the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* which the *Holger* had aboard were a part of the merchant crew of the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* before being armed for war, having remained on board as passengers according to their statement until the time of being sent ashore, because they were not considered combatants, due to the fact that they were older than the classes of reserves called to service by the German Government;

The President of the Argentine Nation decrees that:

ARTICLE 1. The minister of the navy shall take measures to have the German steamer *Holger* interned during the remainder of the war in the waters of *El Arsenal del Rio de La Plata*.

ART. 2. The 73 noncombatant sailors which it brought in belonging to the merchant crew of the auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm* before this latter was armed for war shall be immediately set at liberty.

ART. 3. The minister of the navy shall make all arrangements for the transferal of the interned vessel to its new anchorage.

ART. 4. This decree to be communicated to the proper authorities, etc.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

PLAZA, BUENOS AIRES, *March 2, 1915.*

VICENTE E. MONTES,

Director General of Personnel.

General Order 191, Neutrality Declaration,¹ August 27, 1915.

BUENOS AIRES, *August 27, 1915.*

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND RELIGIOUS WORSHIP:

In view of the note of the 23d of the current month received by this department from the Italian Legation here accredited in which, by virtue of instructions from its Government, it informs the Government of this Republic that Italy has declared war on

¹ Similar declarations have been issued as follows: War between Great Britain and Bulgaria, General Order No. 228, Oct. 25, 1915; war between Italy and Bulgaria, General Order No. 236, Oct. 30, 1915; war between France and Bulgaria, General Orders No. 2, Dec. 17, 1915; war between Germany and Portugal, General Orders No. 68, Mar. 14, 1915; war between Italy and Germany, General Orders No. 195, Aug. 31, 1916.

Turkey; and observant of the principles of international law laid down by the decree of the Argentine Government on the 5th of August, 1914,¹ declaring its neutrality while a state of war exists between the nations of Europe;

The President of the Argentine Nation decrees that:

ARTICLE 1. The ruling of the Argentine Government of August 5, 1914, declaring its strictest neutrality during the said war shall be made to apply to the present war between Italy and Turkey.

ART. 2. This order to be communicated to ministries affected by its provisions, published in the *Boletín Oficial*, and filed with the *Registro Nacional*.

JOSE LUIS MURATURE.

PLAZA, BUENOS AIRES, *September 1, 1915.*

To be included in general orders and filed in the archives.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

General Order 202, relating to radio communication, September 9, 1915.

BUENOS AIRES, *September 9, 1915.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

It having become necessary to establish with greater exactness the fashion in which the radiotelegraph service is to be performed in its relation to the national telegraph,

The President of the Argentine Nation decrees that:

ARTICLE 1. Articles 23 and 24 of the regulations for radiotelegraphic service approved by the decree of October 24, 1914, be revoked.

ART. 2. The following articles be substituted.

ART. 3. Radiotelegrams must be left by the public at the telegraph offices, but may be presented directly in any coast radiotelegraph station open to public service when in the locality there is no telegraph office, or when such office may be out of communication with the rest of the circuit.

Exception to this rule is made in favor of private radiograms from officers of the fleet directed to stations controlled by the minister of the navy which whether or not there be telegraph offices in the place from which they are sent shall be transmitted, costs paid, from any coast radiotelegraph station dependent upon the aforesaid department.

The route to be followed by radiotelegrams mentioned in the first paragraph shall be as follows:

(a) Those that start from a telegraph office shall continue by the telegraphic system to the place where they meet the coast radio station which is to transmit them to a vessel or until they come to the coast station nearest to that coast station for which they are intended.

¹ International Law Topics, 1916, p. 9.

(b) Those which are presented by the public at coast stations will follow along the radiotelegraph circuit to the nearest telegraph office whose operating apparatus shall be in working order and from there by the telegraph lines to its destination or to wherever be the next coast station which can transmit it to a station on shipboard.

(c) When it is a question of radiotelegrams directed to stations on shipboard which are within the radius of the original coast station the interexchange shall be made direct.

As to radiotelegrams deposited by the public at coast stations destined to a locality either within or without the country, and those which on account of interruption in the lines with the point for which they are intended may be left at a telegraph office to be transmitted by radiogram, they shall be accepted conditionally.

ART. 24. For the liquidation and surrender of accounts relative to the radiotelegrams presented by the public at coast stations, the following arrangements shall be followed:

(a) When there is no postoffice or telegraph office in a locality the revenue accruing to the Treasury from the Department of Posts and Telegraph shall be handled by the General Administrative Direction of the Navy Department.

(b) When there is a postoffice, then the revenue shall be banked every 24 hours against receipt from the coast station; and

(c) If there is a telegraph office and if on account of its lack of communication with the rest of the system the coast station should receive dispatches for the public, the money received for these shall be turned over by the latter to the former in the manner and fashion established by the preceding paragraph.

PLAZA.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

Decree relating to radiotelegraphy, September 9, 1915.

BUENOS AIRES, *September 9, 1915.*

It being fitting under present conditions to modify the restrictions of the decree dated December 9, 1914, in regard to boats of neutral registration plying in the waters of the South Atlantic and Rio de La Plata,

The President of the Argentine Nation decrees that:

ARTICLE 1. The minister of the navy shall direct that all merchantmen flying the Argentine flag shall keep their radio stations closed from the moment they are admitted to port and during their stay in any port of the Republic.

ART. 2. The radiotelegraph stations designated in the preceding article shall be closed by the marine authorities in the port of arrival, and these stations shall not be reopened for service except by the act of said authorities.

ART. 3. The radio operators on these boats shall be of Argentine nationality and shall be inscribed as such in a register opened for this purpose by the general prefecture of ports, they to be considered, the same as pilots, as native agents of the marine authorities.

ART. 4. In ports along the South Atlantic coast where merchantmen flying the national colors may stop, if there is no national telegraph station, captains are authorized to keep the radiotelegraph stations of their boats in operation.

ART. 5. While navigating the open seas or in cases covered by article 4, the use of the radiotelegraph stations on shipboard is authorized with the exclusive object of transmitting or receiving dispatches of public service in the Spanish language only, and whose import has no relation to the present European struggle, their phraseology being simple and understandable.

Any dispatch not fulfilling these requirements shall be refused.

ART. 6. Coast stations shall receive no public-service dispatch from or for a national merchantman at sea whose text is not in accord with the provisions of article 5.

ART. 7. All official dispatches are excepted from the mandate of the previous articles provided they are signed and sealed by competent authority.

ART. 8. Radio operators, upon the arrival of their boats at port, shall present themselves before the marine authorities, to whom they shall make declaration of all occurrences during the trip touching upon the matter of communication, whether with coast stations or with other boats, and shall file a sworn copy of telegrams sent or received, while their station was open, which copy shall be forwarded by the subprefects or *jefes de ayudantias* to the general prefecture as soon as possible. They shall also communicate to the marine authorities any infraction, irregularity, or other unlawful act which may have been committed aboard their vessel, so that the aforesaid authority may take needful action.

ART. 9. Any infraction of these orders shall be punished, for a first offense, by a fine of \$1,000 national currency and the canceling of the license of both captain and radio operator, and, in case of repetition, by the withdrawal of the use of the national colors; but if as a result of this transgression there should result a violation of a convention or international treaty to which this nation was party, then the aforesaid individuals shall be prosecuted by the attorney general in accordance with the terms of article 8, law No. 49.

ART. 10. In case the minister of the navy may judge opportune, he shall cause to embark on any national merchantman carrying radio installation, before it puts out to sea, a naval officer as inspector, who shall remain on board during the voyage and shall be lodged and fed at the expense of the company to which the boat belongs.

ART. 11. Merchantmen flying the national colors which make the trip to Montevideo and interior rivers whose stops in port shall not exceed 24 hours may keep their poles raised.

ART. 12. These presents to be duly communicated to all concerned.

PLAZA.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

General Orders No. 237, relating to radiotelegraphy, November 8, 1915.

GENERAL DIRECTION OF MATERIAL,
BUENOS AIRES, *November 8, 1915.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

It seeming proper to make more explicit the interpretation of article 5 of the decree dated September 9, 1915, General Orders No. 202 (540),

The Minister of the Navy declares that:

ARTICLE 1. Radiograms directed to merchantmen of national registration shall be accepted at the risk of the sender. These radiotelegrams shall be phrased in plain Spanish and shall have no relation to the present European struggle.

ART. 2. There shall be accepted, also at the risk of the sender, radiotelegrams in simple Spanish destined to boats of neutral countries. For such dispatches the restrictions imposed by the country to which said boat belongs are always to be considered.

ART. 3. Dispatches directed to vessels of the national fleet shall be received without restriction.

ART. 4. Radiotelegrams for boats belonging to belligerent countries shall be refused as heretofore.

J. P. SAENZ VALIENTE.

MARIANO F. BEASCOECHEA,

Director General of Material (pro tem.).

BUENOS AIRES, *November 8, 1915.*

General Orders No. 71, relating to the coaling of merchant vessels, March 28, 1917.

GENERAL DIRECTION OF PERSONNEL,
BUENOS AIRES, *March 28, 1917.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT:

In view of the new difficulties for maritime commerce created by recent events related to the European war which have increased still more the scarcity of freight by making it almost impossible to transport fuel from the points of production to our ports, and

In consideration of the fact that the balance of coal left in this country during the last month—discount made of the small amounts received as against amounts which steamers departing from our ports may have carried away in their bunkers—is very much below what is needed by the administration and national industries, and

Mindful, finally, that the decrees of October 14, 1914, and June 12, 1916, dictated by the departments of navy and treasury, respectively, are contrary to Law No. 9482 of the 12th of August, whose provisions have remained in force until the present,

The executive power of the nation decrees that:

ARTICLE 1. Law No. 9482, which provides that merchantmen sailing from national ports across seas be provided only with the coal absolutely necessary for them to make their first stopping place, be maintained in full force.

IRIGOYEN.

F. ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.

Note stating attitude toward the war, April 11, 1917.

Dr. Rómulo S. Naón, Ambassador from Argentine Republic, to Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State.

The Government of the Argentine Republic, in view of the causes that have prompted the United States of America to declare war against the Government of the German Empire, recognizes the justice of the decision, founded as it is upon the violation of the principles of neutrality established by the rules of international law, which have been considered definite accomplishments of civilization.

Dismissal of German Minister, September 12, 1917.

Minister for Foreign Affairs Pueyrredon to Count von Luxburg, Minister of the German Empire.

MR. MINISTER: You having ceased to be persona grata to the Argentine Government, that Government has decided to deliver to you your passports which I transmit herewith by order of His Excellency, the President of the nation.

The introducer of embassies has instructions to assist you in your departure from the territory of the Republic.

God keep you.

Passport to German Minister, September 12, 1917.

Considering that his excellency, Count Karl von Luxburg, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the German Empire, is leaving the Argentine Republic, the authorities of the Republic are hereby requested to protect him in his passage to the frontier.

Given at Buenos Aires, September 12, 1917. Valid to the frontier.

Dismissal of German Minister, September 13, 1917.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic to the Argentine Minister.

ARGENTINE MINISTER: Please deliver to the German Government the following:

The Argentine Government has recognized and valued highly the exalted manner in which the Government of Germany has solved in ample terms all the Argentine claims, but must inform the German Government that, because of the texts of Minister von Luxburg's telegrams which have been published, he has ceased to be *persona grata*, and in consequence this Government has delivered to him his passports.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ultimatum to Serbia, July 22, 1914.¹

[Austro-Hungarian Red Book.]

VII. Count Berchtold to Baron von Giesl, Belgrade.

VIENNA, *July 22, 1914.*

You are directed to hand the following note to the Royal Government, in the course of the afternoon of Thursday, July 23:

On the 31st of March, 1909, the Servian minister in Vienna, on instructions from the Servian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government:

Servia recognizes that the *fait accompli* regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to such decisions as the powers may take with regard to Article XXV of the treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the great powers, Servia undertakes to renounce henceforth the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her present policy toward Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighborly terms with the latter.

The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th of June last, have disclosed the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eye of the Servian Government, has gone so far as to make itself manifest beyond the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders.

Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st of March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress this movement. It has tolerated the criminal activity of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy, the licentious language of the press, the glorification of the authors of outrages, and the participation of

¹ Delivered personally at 6 p. m., July 23, 1914. (Serbian Blue Book, No. 32.)