

and leather, dressed or undressed, if suitable for use in saddlery, harness, military boots and military clothing; beltings, hydraulic leather and pump leather.

(34) The following ores—Tungsten ores (wolframite and scheelite), molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, zinc ore, lead ore, hæmatite iron ore, pyrites (crude and calcined), copper ores.

(35) Aluminium, aluminium salts, calcined alumina, bauxite.

(36) Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

(37) Felspar.

(38) The following metals—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig iron, manganese and its alloys, copper and its alloys, tin, lead.

(39) Alloys of iron (ferro compounds), including tungsten, manganese, vanadium and chrome iron.

23. *The following articles and materials suitable for warlike as well as for peaceful purposes, coming under the designation of conditional contraband, shall be considered as contraband of war:*

(1) Foodstuffs.

(2) Forage and all kinds of feeding stuffs for animals; oil seeds, nuts and kernels; animal, fish and vegetable oils and fats, excluding those suitable as lubricants, and not including volatile oils.

(3) The following articles, if suitable for use in war: articles of clothing, fabrics for clothing, boots and shoes, skins and furs which can be used for clothing, boots and shoes.

(4) Vehicles of all kinds and their component parts, as well as accessories (especially all motor vehicles), suitable for use in war.

(5) Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

(6) Fuel, exclusive of coals, coke and mineral oils.

(7) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

(8) Harness and saddlery.

(9) Ships, boats and floating craft of all kinds, floating docks and appliances for dry docks, as well as their component parts.

(10) Cement.

(11) All kinds of timber, rough or worked (especially hewn, sawn, planed, grooved), excepting mining timber, etc. [See paragraph 21, under (21).]

27. *The following articles cannot be declared contraband of war:—*

(1) Raw silk.

(2) Resin, varnish, hops.

(3) Horns, bones and ivory.

(4) Natural and artificial fertilisers.

(5) Earths, lime, chalk, stones including marble, bricks, slates and roofing tiles.

(6) Porcelain and glass.

(7) Paper and the materials prepared for its manufacture.

(8) Soap, colours, including the materials exclusively used for their manufacture, and varnish.

(9) Chloride of lime, soda, caustic soda, sulphate of soda in cakes, copper sulphate.

(10) Machinery specially adapted for agriculture, for textile industry, and for printing.

(11) Precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, mother of pearl and corals.

(12) Steeple and wall clocks, timepieces and watches, excepting chronometers.

(13) Fashion and fancy goods.

(14) Feathers of all kinds.

(15) Articles of domestic furniture and decorative articles for domestic purposes; office furniture and appliances.

30. *The hostile destination referred to in Article 29 is to be taken for granted—*

(a) if the goods are destined to be unloaded in a hostile port or to be delivered to the hostile army forces;

(b) if the ship is to call only at hostile ports or if it is to call at a hostile port or to meet the armed forces of the enemy before reaching the neutral port to which the goods are consigned.

Without considering the port of destination of the ship, the hostile destination referred to in Article 29 is to be presumed, in the absence of conditions to the contrary, if the shipment is consigned—

(a) directly or indirectly to an enemy authority or the agent of such; or

(b) to order or to a consignee not specified in the ship's papers, or directly or indirectly to a person residing in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or who during the present war has directly or indirectly supplied contraband goods to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to an enemy authority or the agent thereof.

33. In the absence of conditions to the contrary, the hostile destination referred to in No. 32 is to be presumed when—

(a) the goods are consigned to an enemy authority or the agent of such or to a dealer known to have supplied articles of the kind in question or products thereof to the armed forces or the administrative authorities of the enemy State;

(b) the goods are consigned to order or to a consignee not specified in the ship's papers or directly or indirectly to a person residing in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or who during the present war has directly or indirectly supplied contraband goods to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to an enemy authority or the agent thereof;

(c) the goods are consigned directly or indirectly to a fortified place belonging to the enemy or to a place serving as a base of operations or supplies to the armed forces of the enemy.

Merchant vessels as such are not to be considered as destined for the armed forces or the administrative authorities of the enemy merely for the reason that they are on a voyage to one of the places referred to under letter (c).

This ordinance takes effect the day of its promulgation.

Chief Headquarters, July 22nd, 1916.

(Signed) WILHELM.

(Countersigned) VON CAPELLE.

Previous notices respecting the German list of contraband appeared in the London Gazette of September 18, 1914, December 22, 1914, and May 11, 1915.