THE FROZEN SOUTH.

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON LECTURES.

Sydney, August 25. At the Science Congress to-day, Sir Douglas Mawson, who was cordially received, said they were all satisfied that there was no surface which could be compared with the ice cap of the Ross Sea, and efforts had been concentrated upon reaching the pole. It was to be hoped that the polar region would be directed more towards scientific inquiries. The land of Antarctica was now a possibility, and the high land surrounding the ice field was in the last ice field was to the north.

The western base was up to the previous work of mapping and it was proving to be a difficult task. The region was vast and the use of aerial photography was essential to the success of the expedition. It was difficult to make a map of the entire region, but the use of photography would help to fill in the gaps.

The first stage of the expedition was to reach the ice cap. The ice cap was to be a significant milestone in the expedition, and the team hoped to reach it within the next few months. The ice cap was to be the focus of the expedition, and the team was determined to learn as much as possible about this region.

The beautiful views of the great ice field had been in the foreground of the landscape, with the ice cap in the background. The ice cap was to be a significant milestone in the expedition, and the team hoped to reach it within the next few months.

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If Antarctica were reached, it would be a significant milestone in the expedition, and the team was determined to learn as much as possible about this region.
INTERNATIONAL LAW IN TIME OF WAR.

V. — The Declaration of London.

[By W. Jethro Brown, L.L.D., Litt.D.]

The Hague Conference of 1897 adopted a draft convention for the establishment of an International Court of Appeal in matters of peace. The conception and formulation of the convention mark an epoch in the history of the human race. Nothing less was involved than the creation of an international court capable of giving a binding decision upon the many and difficult questions which might come within its jurisdiction. Unfortunately, much doubt existed as to the nature of the rules of law which the International Prize Court was to administer. According to the British Government, a further conference was proposed. The proposal resulted in the Naval Conference of 1906 at which representatives were invited from Berlin, Paris, Madrid, Rome, St. Petersburg, Tokio, Vienna, and Washington. The conference framed the Declaration of London. The Berlin Government, however, opposed the Declaration, together with the draft convention for the establishment of an International Prize Court, to Parliament for ratification. The House of Commons voted in the affirmative; the House of Lords in the negative. Now that the failure of formal ratification in the United Kingdom, in common with its predecessors in 1897 and 1906, is an ancillary fact in the observance of the Declaration in the present war, many uncertainties are removed. We do not mean to suggest that all the important articles of the Declaration, in so far as they may involve a deviation from, or an addition to, my statement of international law in preceding articles, are without effect. Great Britain has announced its intention to observe the Declaration with "slight modifications and additions." We do not mean to suggest that these modifications and additions may be
I have little to add to the statement of the law relating to blockade and blockade of neutral vessels. The more important precedents of the case were given in my last article on the subject, but it may be well to refer to the provisions of the Declaration of War between the United States and Spain, 1898, which contains a provision that neutral vessels may not be captured except under certain defined conditions. The declaration of blockade and the declaration of the rights of neutral vessels under certain defined conditions are both found in the law relating to blockade and blockade of neutral vessels. The neutral vessel may not be captured except under specific conditions, and the declaration of blockade must be made by the authorities having jurisdiction in the matter. The declaration of neutrality must be made in a specific manner and the declaration of the rights of neutral vessels must be made in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to blockade and blockade of neutral vessels.

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Contraband and Unneutral Service.

The more important provisions of the Declaration of War and the Declaration of Rights of Neutral Vessels are contained in my last article on the subject, but the laws relating to the capture of neutral vessels have not been referred to in any of the proceedings. The laws relating to the capture of neutral vessels are contained in the laws relating to the capture of other vessels, and the provisions of the laws relating to the capture of neutral vessels are contained in the laws relating to the capture of other vessels. The laws relating to the capture of neutral vessels are contained in the laws relating to the capture of other vessels, and the declaration of neutrality must be made in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to the capture of neutral vessels.

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Transfer to a Neutral Flag.

In a previous article I expressed the opinion that the progress of the war would be materially assisted by the capture of neutral vessels. Chapter V of the Declaration of War contains a provision that neutral vessels may not be captured except under certain defined conditions. The declaration of neutrality and the declaration of the rights of neutral vessels are both found in the law relating to the capture of neutral vessels. The declaration of neutrality must be made in a specific manner and the declaration of the rights of neutral vessels must be made in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to the capture of neutral vessels.

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