The Register
August 25th, 1914
IV.—Contraband of War.

By W. Jethro Brown, LL.B., LL.M.D.

The liability of enemy property to capture by contraband warships and cargo of contraband warships and cargo to capture when engaged in running a blockade, have been discussed in preceding articles. One ground of liability to capture is generally recognized, viz., that the ship is in contraband of war. The ship is liable to capture if it is in the possession of the enemy, and if it is engaged in contraband trade. The ship is liable to capture if it is in the possession of the neutral power, and if it is engaged in contraband trade.

Neutral merchants are free to sell contraband to neutrals. But if those merchants are in the possession of the enemy, they are liable to capture. If the enemy is in the possession of the neutral power, the ship is liable to capture. If the enemy is in the possession of the neutral power, the ship is liable to capture.

The contraband goods must be deposited in a neutral power. The value of the goods must be deposited in a neutral power. The value of the goods must be deposited in a neutral power. If the value of the goods is not deposited in a neutral power, the goods are liable to capture. If the value of the goods is not deposited in a neutral power, the goods are liable to capture.

The cases of the Declaration of London, to which I shall refer directly, will be found in the case of the ship "Jubilee." The cases of the Declaration of London, to which I shall refer directly, will be found in the case of the ship "Jubilee." The cases of the Declaration of London, to which I shall refer directly, will be found in the case of the ship "Jubilee." The cases of the Declaration of London, to which I shall refer directly, will be found in the case of the ship "Jubilee." The cases of the Declaration of London, to which I shall refer directly, will be found in the case of the ship "Jubilee."
As I have already remarked, Great Britain is the first to insist on the Declaration of London. What attitude she will adopt, therefore, with regard to the blockade of the Canaries, which the Declaration is an attempt to solve, is difficult. The conflict between the two nations has proved that the Declaration itself is of little use.

It is of the interest of a belligerent that neutral vessels shall not be subject to the Declaration. The irritation caused by the exercise of contraband rights is reduced by uncertainty before as to what is contraband, or as to the persons and places to which the Declaration applies. If Great Britain ignores the Declaration of London, she will presumably adopt the Articles of London, which is more favourable to neutrals than the Articles of the Declaration. British ships of war are to be absolutely and occasionally. Vassall defines the English doctrine of occasional contraband, which is a declaration that the enemy property at sea, where it is in the hands of a neutral, is the foundation of the blockade of contraband, a declaration that the property of a neutral is captured by the belligerent Government, based on the circumstance that it is in the hands of an enemy. The occasion requires, being otherwise entirely free. Goods and supplies may be contraband, and, if not, the belligerent Government may declare them to be contraband.

The question of capture at sea is of great importance. The capture of enemy property at sea, or the acceptance of neutral property, is the most important ground of liability to capture. If Great Britain maintains her naval superiority, she will not lose her chance, and all her enemies will be captured. The capture of enemy property at sea, we disown the German claim to be contraband, and the British claim to be contraband. The capture of enemy property at sea, we disown the German claim to be contraband, and the British claim to be contraband. The capture of enemy property at sea, we disown the German claim to be contraband, and the British claim to be contraband.
Considerable interest is being aroused by Professor Jethro Brown's important articles which are appearing in The Register on the legal side of the great war. Coming from such an eminently authority at the present juncture, they throw a flood of illuminating information on a critical and delicate phase of this European drama. This is the age when, "in the man of the street, as well as in the man of public affairs, is a parent virtue." The question of the relation of nations to another in times of peace and of war would seem to dwell in a purely academic realm; but the issue is vital to the individual. With the caliber of professors, the problem of what Professor Jethro Brown says comes to be the greatest of all of those Jenny Napoleon times, thoughtful and trivial, have wondered what the ideal rules regulate the situation of the powers under those circumstances. What is the law of the big? What is the law of the little? What are the rights and duties of the little? How far is the private property of the little capable of capture when the great have war? These and other incidental questions Professor Brown is answering. His articles are invested with great authority. They engage the reader by their scholarly breadth, and at the same time their grasp of broad argument. The style is commanding, as becomes distinguishing quality; but it has a proper appreciation. Professor Brown realizes that the masses are interested, and he is writing for them. The ability of analysis and presentation is striking, and letters of generous appreciation of the value of the article have been received. Professor Brown (nee Saturday's Journal) is one of the development forces of the University. He has been professor of law at the University for many years, and in that appointment successively filled similar responsibilities that called for the university of Wales, Aberselby, the University of Tasmania, and Sydney. Professor Brown is a South Australian native of the University of Sydney, where he was born 40 years ago. His academic career has been a record of achievement. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and took double first-class honors in the Law Trip. In the same year he won several important distinctions, and then he proceeded to the University of Dublin to study for the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University of Dublin. Professor Brown is a member of the Royal Society of Literature, the Royal Academy of Art, and the Royal Society of Literature. His contributions to the legal and philosophical literature include "The New Democracy," in which he discusses the University of Dublin, and "The Underlying Principles of Modern Law," among others. Professor Brown's work has been recognized by the University of Dublin, which conferred upon him the high honor of Doctor of Laws (J.D.). The Study of the Law." The American Theory of Negro Law, and the Undergraduate Principles of Modern Law, are among his most notable works.
Sir Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.L.C., M.D., LL.D., died on Monday in Sydney as the result of an operation performed for a malady from which he had suffered for some time. Sir Henry was born in Kilconquhar, Scotland, in 1855, and was educated at the St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities. He was assistant surgeon in the Royal navy in 1878, and served on H.M.S. Challenger on the Australian station. After settling in Sydney he was appointed president of the Board of Health, and served in that capacity for some time. He held the position of Chancellor of the University of Sydney since 1898, and in 1889 he was appointed to the Legislative Council and Vice-President of the Executive Council. He was representative of the Dibbs Government in the Upper House in 1893-4.