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Blockade.

[ILL.—By W. Jethro Brown, LL.D., Litt.D.]

A belligerent "occupies" enemy territory, "besieges" enemy towns, "bombards" enemy forts, "seizes" enemy ships at sea. Yet the word blockade is only used to maritime operations. It means the prevention of access to, or escape from, enemy ports. While the word is evidently applicable to all warfare, the enemy, it also directly affects neutral subjects. Enemy ships would be liable to capture in any case. But, where a blockade exists, the object of neutral ships is to trade. A neutral ship is therefore more directly affected by a blockade than a neutral subject. British policy, which has played a conspicuous part in the development of international law, is that the subject, has been affected by a curiously divided interests. On the one hand, as Great Britain has always been careful over the facts of the case in the other contention, any such attempt to introduce international law in the case of Spain, which, according to the general result is experienced in support of a compromise which, like compromises in this respect, is always very much modified.

When a Blockade Exists.

Belligerent powers are sometimes anxious to gain the advantages of a blockade by a bare announcement to the effect that it exists, without actually blocking the coast. This easy way of justifying a raid upon neutral property could not be endured by neutral States. A blockade is an intolerable controversy, paper blockade is ineffective. Only by the decision of the Court of Paris of 1896 is this distinction recognized. According to this declaration, a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is, serious, force sufficiently present, to prevent access to the coast. The question is clear, and it is very evident.

What is meant, however, by a belligerent power-blockaded? What is the situation strategically as to make entrance or escape extremely difficult and dangerous?

The subject is greatly complicated by the changing conditions of maritime warfare. The British fleet, for instance, will soon be equipped with every kind of weapon. The British fleet must include vessels of war occupying a virtually stationary position near the enemy coast. The modern system of blockade, however, is that of ore and submarine mines, wireless telegraphy apparatus which will enable the enemy, by controlling the sea, to control the coast. The safety of maintaining a blockade at sea is, therefore, a matter of great importance. The British fleet, therefore, was proposed to establish the lines of communication for commercial navigation. These lines were to be kept open at all times. These lines were to be kept open at all times. The British fleet, therefore, was proposed to establish the lines of communication for commercial navigation. These lines were to be kept open at all times. These lines were to be kept open at all times. The British fleet, therefore, was proposed to establish the lines of communication for commercial navigation.
The Declaration, London, of 1909 requires notification of the blockade to neutral Powers. The declaration, however, was not signed by the United States. It is, therefore, possible that in the event of a war, the United States would have the right to establish a de facto blockade without public declaration. The effect of such a declaration would not be to create a prima facie, if not conclusive presumption, of the existence of the blockade. The knowledge of the existence of the blockade would in all general be held a ground for capture. When the Germans seized her on her voyage to the blockaded port, unless the blockade has been continued so long as to be notorious, the ship and cargo cannot be captured or detained. The ground on which blockade is a ground for confiscation both by the neutral and by the blockading Power. The owner and the operator of the cargo cannot be detained, as the existence of the blockade in the case of the ship and cargo is the sufficient cause. A friend informs me that the British declaration has been made, and that it was in consideration of the advantage of the neutral Powers that the British have been able to adopt the declaration of London, which is regarded as a recommendation of the Admiralty. General Considerations.

In the present war with England is opposed to Germany and Austria. From the point of view of Great Britain, despite the legal rights of blockade are to be dreaded rather than relied upon. To realize the possibility of a great war over the rights of blockade, she cannot be captured or detained.
"UNFIT FOR THEIR JOBS."

THE UNIVERSITY MAN. SCIENTIST HITS OUT.

Sydney, August 21. — Professor John Perry delivered an address on the science of education at the Science Congress. It would be easy to show, he said, that since the sixteenth century the classical pedant had done little but to spoil the real English language of the Bible. What was now wanted was a man like Bishop Peacock to de-Islamize the language. For the average English schoolboy or girl, speaking a terrible tongue — hill grinds all the time — soul-destroying, stimulating business — felt that he was a failure, learning nothing that could be of spiritual or social value to him in his future life. Of course he could pass examinations. Anybody could be crammed to pass an examination, but after the examination he forgot what he had learned. The present system of education was to be condemned for other reasons. It was exasperating that all the important men and scientists — and the best educated men in England were quite ignorant of natural science, and it might almost be said that in spite of these clever, ignorant men, and men like them in other countries, the agency of science in all the conditions of civilization were being transformed and obscured by the scientific men who are under their orders.

It is extraordinary that a man can remain a gentleman, his duties as a man and gentleman being that of a scientific administrator, and without turning a hair he fractionizes what has been done in Classics, in philosophy, and mathematics, and yet, according to the Oxford hermits, is the ruler of the greatest Empire that the earth has ever seen, and it is very obvious indeed through many other things than the starting of the South African war, that they are unfit for their jobs.

Sir Douglas and Lady Mawson returned from Long and Browne as well as to be a great gift, to be able to make a fine speech, that he may have passed the degree of Bachelor of Science in classics, in philosophy, and mathematics, and yet be exceedingly ignorant, illogical, and unscientific. Unfortunately the Oxford hermits have by a series of accidents become the rulers of the five greatest Empires that the earth has ever seen, and it is very obvious indeed through many other things than the starting of the South African war, that they are unfit for their jobs.

Sir Douglas was met by Mr. Hodge, of the Adelaide University. Sir Douglas and Lady Mawson disembarked from the ship "Terpsichore" and took the afternoon's train to the eastern states.