

E
Political (1898) Department.

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7/3/02
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G.O., No. 372

DATED 3-6-98

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

War between Spain and America

communicating, with remarks,
to the Dept of the Secretariat, despatch from the Rt Honble
the Secy of State for India forwarding copies of the London Gazette
of the 26th April last publishing a Proclamation of
Neutrality by Her Majesty the Queen, and a letter from
the Secy of State for Foreign Affairs embodying the orders
and directions of Her Majesty for the observance of
the duties of neutrality during the ———.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government {1898} of Madras. POLITICAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 372, 3rd June 1898.

JUNE.

War between Spain and America.

Communicating, with remarks, to the departments of the Secretariat despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India forwarding copies of the *London Gazette* of the 26th April last publishing a Proclamation of Neutrality by Her Majesty the Queen, and a letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs embodying the orders and directions of Her Majesty for the observance of the duties of neutrality during the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 29th April 1898, No. 1 (Political).

I forward herewith, for the information and guidance of your Excellency's Government, six copies of the *London Gazette* of the 26th April 1898 publishing a Proclamation of Neutrality by Her Majesty the Queen, and a letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 23rd of April, embodying the orders and directions of Her Majesty for the observance of the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between Spain and the United States of America.

2. Copies of these documents have been furnished to the Governments of India and Bombay, and to the Political Resident at Aden.

3. It would be desirable, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to call the attention of all officers whom it may concern to the requirements of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 and to the regulations, and to instruct them to report any circumstances which may come to their knowledge indicating an intention to violate the provisions of the Act or in other ways to infringe the neutrality of this country.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 31st May 1898, No. 853-E.B.

ORDER—No. 372, Political, dated 3rd June 1898.

The proclamation and letter referred to in paragraph 1 of the foregoing despatch together with the main provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 (33 and 34 Vic., c. 89) have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary* of the 21st May 1898.

2. The despatch will be communicated to departments of the Secretariat with the request that heads of departments may be instructed to report any circumstances which may come to their knowledge indicating an intention to violate the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vic., c. 89), or in other way to infringe the neutrality of Great Britain.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ Political Officers.

Exd. C. M. Thambuswamy.

Poll.
7
500-11-6-97.

Political (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 709

From

The Right Honourable the
Secretary of State for India.

No. 1

Order

Dated 29 April
Received 18 May } 1898.
Registered 21 May }

Enclosures (not yet received) They have

Spare copies have

Copy has been stitched with the other 13/5/98
the others are with the much

SUBJECT.

Forwarding 6 copies of the *London Gazette* of the 26 April 1898, publishing a Proclamation of Neutrality by H. M. the Queen, and a letter from H. M. Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, of the 23 of April re the observance of the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between Spain & the U. S. of America

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
348	21.5-98		
297A	30.4-98		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Numb. 26960.

2581



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1898.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We are happily at Peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States:

And whereas a State of War unhappily exists between His Majesty the King of Spain, and, in His Name and during His Minority, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom, and the United States of America, and between their respective Subjects, Citizens, and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:

And whereas We are on Terms of Friendship and amicable Intercourse with each of these Powers, and with their several Subjects, Citizens, and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:

And whereas great Numbers of Our Loyal Subjects reside and carry on Commerce, and possess Property and Establishments, and enjoy various Rights and Privileges, within the Dominions of each of the aforesaid Powers, protected by the Faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid Powers:

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our Subjects the Blessings of Peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to maintain a strict and impartial Neutrality in the said State of War unhappily existing between the aforesaid Powers:

And whereas We are resolved to insure, by every lawful means in Our Power, the due observance by Our Subjects towards both the aforesaid Powers of the Rules embodied in Article VI of the Treaty of the 8th May, 1871, between Us and the United States of America, which said Rules are as follows:—

“A neutral Government is bound—

“First. To use due diligence to prevent the fitting-out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on War against a Power with which it is at Peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on War as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

“Secondly. Not to permit or suffer either

Belligerent to make use of its Ports or Waters as the base of Naval Operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of Military Supplies or Arms, or the Recruitment of Men.

“Thirdly. To exercise due diligence in its own Ports and Waters, and, as to all Persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.”

We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation:

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving Subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid War, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the Realm in this behalf, or the Law of Nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their Peril:

And whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the 33rd and 34th year of Our reign, intitled “An Act to Regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace,” it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows.

This Act shall extend to all the Dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial Waters:—

“Illegal Enlistment.

“If any person, without the Licence of Her Majesty, being a British Subject, within or without Her Majesty's Dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any Foreign State at Peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or whether a British Subject or not, within Her Majesty's Dominions, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any Commission or engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any such Foreign State as aforesaid,—

“He shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

“If any person without the Licence of Her

Majesty, being a British Subject, quits or goes on board any Ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's Dominions, with intent to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State, or, whether a British Subject or not, within Her Majesty's Dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any Ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's Dominions with the like intent,—

"He shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If any Person induces any other Person to quit Her Majesty's Dominions or to embark on any Ship within Her Majesty's Dominions under a Misrepresentation or false Representation of the Service in which such Person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such Person may accept or agree to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State,—

"He shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If the Master or Owner of any Ship, without the Licence of Her Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such Ship within Her Majesty's Dominions any of the following Persons, in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted Persons, that is to say:—

"(1.) Any Person who, being a British Subject within or without the Dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the Licence of Her Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State;

"(2.) Any Person, being a British Subject, who, without the Licence of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's Dominions with intent to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State;

"(3.) Any Person who has been induced to embark under a Misrepresentation or false Representation of the service in which such Person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such Person may accept or agree to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State;

"Such Master or Owner shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and the following Consequences shall ensue; that is to say,—

"(1.) The Offender shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour: and

"(2.) Such Ship shall be detained until the Trial and Conviction or Acquittal of the Master or Owner, and until all Penalties inflicted on the Master or Owner have been paid, or the Master or Owner has given

Security for the Payment of such Penalties to the Satisfaction of Two Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrate or Magistrates having the Authority of Two Justices of the Peace: and

"(3.) All illegally enlisted Persons shall immediately on the Discovery of the Offence be taken on Shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the Ship.

Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.

"If any Person within Her Majesty's Dominions, without the Licence of Her Majesty, does any of the following Acts; that is to say:—

"(1.) Builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built any Ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State: or

"(2.) Issues or delivers any Commission for any Ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State: or

"(3.) Equips any Ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State: or

"(4.) Despatches, or causes or allows to be despatched, any Ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State:

"Such Person shall be deemed to have committed an Offence against this Act, and the following Consequences shall ensue:

"(1.) The Offender shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"(2.) The Ship in respect of which any such Offence is committed, and her Equipment, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty:

"Provided that a Person building, causing to be built, or equipping a Ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such War as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the Penalties imposed by this Section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following (that is to say):—

"(1.) If forthwith upon a Proclamation of Neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives Notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such Ship, and furnishes such Particulars of the Contract and of any Matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the Contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:

"(2.) If he gives such Security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for ensuring that such Ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the Licence of Her Majesty until the termination of such War as aforesaid.

"Where any Ship is built by Order of or on behalf of any Foreign State when at War with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the Order of such Foreign State, or any person who to the

Knowledge of the Person building is an Agent of such Foreign State, or is paid for by such Foreign State or such Agent, and is employed in the Military or Naval Service of such Foreign State, such Ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the Burden shall lie on the Builder of such Ship of proving that he did not know that the Ship was intended to be so employed in the Military or Naval Service of such Foreign State.

"If any Person within the Dominions of Her Majesty, and without the Licence of Her Majesty,—

"By adding to the number of the Guns, or by changing those on board for other Guns, or by the addition of any Equipment for War, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike Force of any Ship which at the time of her being within the Dominions of Her Majesty was a Ship in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State,—

"Such Person shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If any Person within the limits of Her Majesty's Dominions, and without the Licence of Her Majesty:—

"Prepares or fits out any Naval or Military Expedition to proceed against the Dominions of any friendly State, the following Consequences shall ensue:

"(1.) Every Person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such Expedition, shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"(2.) All Ships, and their Equipments, and all Arms and Munitions of War, used in or forming part of such Expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

"Any Person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the Commission of any Offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal Offender."

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that Ships built, commissioned, equipped, or despatched in contravention of the said Act, may be condemned and forfeited by Judgment of the Court of Admiralty; and that if the Secretary of State or Chief Executive Authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a Ship within Our Dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped, contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such Dominions, or that a Ship is about to be despatched contrary to the Act, such Secretary of State, or Chief Executive Authority, shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such Ship and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by Process of Law. And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain Local Authorities;

Now, in order that none of Our Subjects may

unwarily render themselves liable to the Penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command that no Person or Persons whatsoever do commit any Act, Matter, or Thing whatsoever contrary to the Provisions of the said Statute, upon pain of the several Penalties by the said Statute imposed and of Our high Displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn and admonish all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid Powers, their Subjects, Citizens, and Territories, and towards all Belligerents whatsoever with whom We are at Peace, the Duties of Neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the Exercise of Belligerent Rights.

And We hereby further warn all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation, and of Our high Displeasure, to do any Acts in derogation of their Duty as Subjects of a Neutral Power in a War between other Powers, or in violation or contravention of the Law of Nations in that Behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any Blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said Powers, or by carrying Officers, Soldiers, Despatches, Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores or Materials, or any Article or Articles considered and deemed to be Contraband of War according to the Law or modern Usages of Nations, for the Use or Service of either of the said Powers that all Persons so offending, together with their Ships and Goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile Capture, and to the Penalties denounced by the Law of Nations in that Behalf.

And We do hereby give Notice that all Our Subjects and Persons entitled to Our Protection who may misconduct themselves in the Premises will do so at their Peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in no wise obtain any Protection from Us against such Capture or such Penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high Displeasure by such Misconduct.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, in the sixty-first year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

THE Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty* :—

Foreign Office,

April 23, 1898.

MY LORDS,

HER Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between Spain and the United States of America; being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, and to insure, by every lawful means in Her power, the due observance by Her subjects towards both belligerent Powers of the Rules embodied in Article VI of the Treaty of Washington of 8th May, 1871, copies of which are herewith inclosed, has commanded me to communicate to your Lordships, for your guidance, the following Rules, which are

* Similar letters have been addressed to the Treasury, Home Office, Colonial Office, War Office, India Office, Scottish Office, and Board of Trade.

to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions:—

Rule 1.—During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to leave any such port, roadstead, or waters from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

Rule 2.—If there is now in any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown any ship of war of either belligerent, such ship of war shall leave such port, roadstead, or waters within such time not less than twenty-four hours as shall be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances and the condition of such ship as to repairs, provisions, or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew; and if after the date hereof any ship of war of either belligerent shall enter any such port, roadstead, or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchant ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the

other belligerent; and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

Rule 3.—No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

Rule 4.—Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's Colonies or possessions abroad.

The Governor or other chief authority of each of Her Majesty's territories or possessions beyond the seas shall forthwith notify and publish the above Rules.

I have, &c.,

M. W. RIDLEY.

(Enclosure.)

Rules annexed to Article VI of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Washington May 8, 1871.

A Neutral Government is bound—

First.—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting-out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly.—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies of arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly.—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Political Dept

C. No 709

Telegram. to Foreign Secretaries

719 B.D. 29th April
272 x Gm Telegram London
Gazette Extraordinary April 26

republished here x Secretary State in

Political despatch 29th April

directs
State that attention all officers

concerned be drawn requirements

Foreign Enlistment Act 1870 x
portions of Act are
in reproducing Act in extension

Will it suffice refer provisions

already included London Gazette

Extraordinary

Cm. 25/5/98

MA 25.5.98

Office
all in. It was
the telegram in which
the Gazette Extraordinary
29th April was
sent

Political (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 746

P. M. C. 11/6/98

Telegram
From

The Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

No. 853 E.B.

Order

Dated 31st May
Received } 1st June } 1898.
Registered }

Enclosures -

Spare copies -

SUBJECT,

Stating that the Govt. of India will republish Mr. M's proclamation of the 26 April 1898 published in the London Gazette Extraordinary.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Current N^o 746

Code Class. *OS* INDIAN  TELEGRAPHS. Monthly Number. *8.*

To *Ootacamund* (Office) From *Simla* (Office)

Words *23/18* Day *31* Hour *19* Minute *29* Official Instructions. *Id.*

To *Madras* (Person) From *Foreign* (Person)



853 To. B. your telegram 273
May 25th Her Majesty's proclamation
of the 26th April 1898 published
in the London Gazette extraordinary
of that day is all that government
of India will now republish it
is left to local Govts to take
such action as may appear necessary
to call attention of all officers
concerned to the foreign enlistment
act and regulations and to
secure their reporting any circumstances
indicating an intention
to in any way infringe neutrality.

Recd from LN. Sent to LN. *Sade Siba*
At Hrs. Mts by At Hrs. Mts by
Telegraph Master.

OGP..No 527 T..1898 39. 3203000. OOTACAMUND 1-6-98

C 3.6.98
No. 3.6.98.

Political DEPARTMENT

C. No. 6 709 and 746

SUBJECT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

~~THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY BLISS, K.C.I.E.~~

~~THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.~~

Proclamation of Neutrality
during the Spanish -
American war.

FOR ORDERS.

G.O. No. 348. Poll., dated 21st
May 1898, directed the
 republication in the Fort
G St. George Gazette of the
Proclamation regarding
Neutrality during the
present Spanish-American
war which was originally
published in the London
Gazette Extraordinary of
L the 26th April 1898. This
was done on the Govt. of
India, Foreign Dept. intimating
by a telegram dated the
A 29th April that the
L London Gazette would
be republished by
India on its receipt.

2. In the first of the
currents read above
the Secretary of State in
forwarding copies of the
London Gazette referred to
above states that it
would be desirable to
call the attention of all
officers to the requirements
of the Foreign Enlistment
Act of 1870 and to the
regulations and to instruct
them to report any
circumstances indicating
an intention to violate
the provisions of the Act.
The Govt. of India was
thereupon addressed
with reference to the
telegram of the 29th April
and asked what provisions
of the Act in question
intended to
or republishing and
whether it would suffice
if officers were referred
to the provisions of

S

Vol. put up and marked with tape.

33134 Vic. cap 29

L

A

Sections marked in pencil
in the Gazette L

the Act
which were included in the
London Gazette. Sections
2 to 4 and 4 to 12 are
reproduced in the Proclamation
and there is a short precis
of the remaining^{der} of the
Act (Sections 14-29) regard-
ing Illegal prizes. The
F second current is the

reply from India which
states that the Govt. of
India intends publishing
the bare Proclamation
and that it is left to local
Govts. to take such steps
as may appear necessary.
Under the circumstances it
is submitted that it will
suffice if the attention of
officers is directed to
the provisions of the Act
that are incorporated in
the Proclamation. The
G following draft order is
accordingly submitted
for approval.

Yes
J.P.H.
2.6.98
A.H.
2.6.98

R.V.J.
2/6/98

C.W.B.
2.6.98

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No.	, dated	189 .	
Again G.O., No.	, dated	189 .	
Current No.	of 1898, dated	29 th April 1898,	from the Secretary of State for India (A)
" "	" ~~189~~ , "	N. 853-E.B.	
" "	" 1898, "	31 st May 1898,	Telegrams from the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

ORDER. No 372.9 3rd June 1898.
Wm. P.S.

2 The despatch will be commd to despatch
to the ^{Secretariat} with the request that heads
of departments may be instructed
to report any circumstances which
may come to their knowledge
indicating an intention to violate
the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment
Act 1870 (33 & 34 Vic. c. 89) or in
other way to infringe the neutrality
of Great Britain.

~~Communicated to the Department~~
~~Members of the Secretariat~~
~~for information to~~
~~heads of departments.~~
The proclamation and
letter referred to in para-
graph 1 of the foregoing
despatch together with the
main provisions of the
Foreign Enlistment Act
(33 & 34 Vic. c. 89)
of 1870 have been pub-
lished in the Fort St.
George Gazette Extraordin-
ary of the 21st May 1898.

R.N.T
25.5.98

To all Depts of }
the Secretariat } despd
Political Officers } 11-6-48

Result in Trans

First copy sent to Press. 7/6

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

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