

THE SPECIAL OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE

EAST AFRICA



PROTECTORATE.

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PROCLAMATION No. 16]

PROCLAMATION.

I, HENRY CONWAY BELFIELD, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that war has broken out between England and Germany.

HENRY CONWAY BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Nairobi,

the 5th day of August, 1914.

PROCLAMATION No. 17]



PROCLAMATION.

A state of war existing between England and Germany, the King's African Rifles, the East Africa Police Force and Uganda Police Force will, until further orders, be under the conditions of active service.

HENRY CONWAY BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Nairobi,

the 5th day of August, 1914.



PROCLAMATION No. 18]

PROCLAMATION.

In virtue of the powers in me vested I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, do hereby proclaim and declare that a Volunteer Force shall be formed in the Protectorate.

The Commanding Officer thereof shall be Major Swinton Home.

The strength thereof shall be one battalion of infantry, and one battalion of mounted infantry.

The pay of the members thereof shall be at the rate of:—

Majors	£600	per annum	
Captains	£400	„	
Subalterns	£300	„	
Adjutants	£500	„	
Regimental Sergeants Major			Rs. 9 per diem
Company or Squadron Sergeants Major			„ 8 „
Sergeants	Rs. 7	per diem	
Corporals	„ 6	„	
Lance Corporals	„ 5	„	
Privates	„ 4	„	

The conditions of service in such force shall be as follows:—

Class (1) those volunteering for general service within the Protectorate.

Class (2) those volunteering for service within their own administrative districts only.

The service shall be from the date of enrolment until the cessation of hostilities.

All appointments of officers shall be made by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Appointments of non-commissioned officers shall be made by the officers commanding corps.

On enrolment all volunteers shall become subject to the Army Act.

All members of the Volunteer Force shall be under the executive and administrative control of Lieut.-Col. L. E. S. Ward, Officer Commanding Troops in East Africa and Uganda.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Nairobi,

the 5th day of August, 1914.

H. CONWAY BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander in Chief.

PROCLAMATION No. 19]

**PROCLAMATION.**

In virtue of the powers in me vested I, **HENRY CONWAY BELFIELD**, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, do hereby declare and proclaim that Martial Law is applied and exists throughout the Protectorate.

HENRY CONWAY BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Nairobi,

the 5th day of August, 1914.

PROCLAMATION No. 20]

Order-in-Council, For the granting of Days of Grace.

His Majesty being mindful, now that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, of the recognition accorded to the practice of granting "days of grace" to enemy merchant ships by the Convention relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities signed at The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, and being desirous of lessening, so far as may be practicable, the injury caused by war to peaceful and unsuspecting commerce, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. From and after the publication of this Order no enemy merchant ships shall be allowed to depart, except in accordance with the provisions of this Order, from any British port or from any ports in any Native State in India, or in any of His Majesty's Protectorates, or in any State under His Majesty's protection or in Cyprus.

2. In the event of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State being satisfied by information reaching him not later than midnight on Friday the seventh day of August that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in the ports of the enemy or which subsequently entered them is not less favourable than the treatment accorded to enemy merchant ships by Articles 3 to 7 of this Order, he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and public notice thereof shall forthwith be given in the "London Gazette," and Articles 3 to 8 of this Order shall thereupon come into full force and effect.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Order, enemy merchant ships which

- (i) At the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in any port in which this Order applies ; or
- (ii) Cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and, after the outbreak of hostilities, enter a port to which this Order applies, with no knowledge of the war,

shall be allowed up till midnight (Greenwich Mean Time), on Friday the Fourteenth day of August for loading or unloading their cargoes and for departing from such port ;

Provided that such vessels shall not be allowed to ship any contraband of war, and any contraband of war already shipped on such vessels must be discharged.

4. Enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and which with no knowledge of the war arrive at a port to which this Order applies after the expiry of the time allowed by Article 3 for loading or unloading cargo and for departing, and are permitted to enter, may be required to depart either immediately, or within such time as may be considered necessary by the Customs Officer of the port for the unloading of such cargo as they may be required or specially permitted to discharge.

Provided that such vessels may, as a condition of being allowed to discharge cargo, be required to proceed to any other specified British port, and shall there be allowed such time for discharge as the Customs Officer of that port may consider to be necessary.

Provided also that, if any cargo on board such vessel is contraband of war or is requisitioned under Article 5 of this Order, she may be required before departure to discharge such cargo within such time as the Customs Officer of the port may consider to be necessary ; or she may be required to proceed, if necessary under escort, to any other of the ports specified in Article 1 of this Order, and shall there discharge the contraband under the like conditions.

5. His Majesty reserves the right recognised by the said Convention to requisition at any time subject to payment of compensation enemy cargo on board any vessel to which Articles 3 and 4 of this Order apply.

6. The privileges accorded by Articles 3 and 4 are not to extend to cable ships, or to sea-going ships designed to carry oil fuel, or to ships whose tonnage exceeds 5,000 tons gross, or whose speed is 14 knots or over, regarding which the entries in Lloyd's Register shall be conclusive for the purposes of this Article. Such vessels will remain liable on adjudication by

the Prize Court to detention during the period of the war, or to requisition, in accordance, in either case, with the Convention aforesaid. The said privileges will also not extend to merchant ships which show by their build that they are intended for conversion into warships, as such vessels are outside the scope of the said Convention, and are liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to condemnation as prize.

7. Enemy merchant ships allowed to depart under Articles 3 and 4 will be provided with a pass indicating the port to which they are to proceed, and the route they are to follow.

8. A merchant ship which, after receipt of such a pass, does not follow the course indicated therein will be liable to capture.

9. If no information reaches one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State by the day and hour aforementioned to the effect that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which were in the ports of the enemy at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, or which subsequently entered them, is, in his opinion, not less favourable than that accorded to enemy merchant ships by Articles 3 to 8 of this Order, every enemy merchant ship which, on the outbreak of hostilities, was in any port to which this Order applies, and also every enemy merchant ship which cleared from its last port before the declaration of war, but which, with no knowledge of the war, enters a port to which this Order applies, shall, together with the cargo on board thereof, be liable to capture, and shall be brought before the Prize Court forthwith for adjudication.

10. In the event of information reaching one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that British merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, but are met with by the enemy at sea after the outbreak of hostilities, are allowed to continue their voyage without interference with either the ship or the cargo, or after capture are released with or without proceedings for adjudication in the Prize Court, or are to be detained during the war or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize, he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and shall publish a notification thereof in the "London Gazette," and in that event, but not otherwise, enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last ports before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities and brought before the Prize Courts for adjudication, shall be released or detained or requisitioned in such cases and upon such terms as may be directed in the said notification in the "London Gazette."

11. Neutral cargo, other than contraband of war, on board an enemy merchant ship which is not allowed to depart from a port to which this Order applies, shall be released.

12. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the Convention relative to certain Restrictions on the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Maritime War, signed at The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, an undertaking must, whether the merchant ship is allowed to depart or not, be given in writing by each of the officers and members of the crew of such vessel who is of enemy nationality, that he will not, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, engage while hostilities last in any service connected with the operation of the war. If any such Officer is of neutral nationality, an undertaking must be given in writing that he will not serve after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued on any enemy ship while hostilities last. No undertaking is to be required from members of the crew who are of neutral nationality.

Officers or members of the crew declining to give the undertakings required by this article will be detained as prisoners of war.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and all Governors, Officers and Authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 179]

NOTICE.**COMMITTEE FOR THE CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD
SUPPLIES IN NAIROBI AND DISTRICT.**

Acting under the authority of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief I hereby appoint the following to be a Committee for the purpose of controlling and distributing food supplies in the Township of Nairobi and the surrounding District:—

The Provincial Commissioner, Ukamba Province,

The Senior Resident Partner of Messrs. Mackinnon Bros,

Mr. Leslie Tarlton,

and a further member to be appointed by the Indian community.

Nairobi,

the 5th day of August, 1914

L. E. S. WARD, *Lieut-Col.*

Officer Commanding Troops.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 180]

APPOINTMENT.

I hereby appoint Jacob William Barth to be Judge Advocate General.

Nairobi,

5th day of August, 1914.

H. CONWAY BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

PROCLAMATION No. 21]

PROCLAMATION.**BY THE KING.**

A Proclamation notifying that British Subjects contributing to a Loan raised on behalf of the German Emperor or contracting with the German Government will be guilty of High Treason as adhering to the King's Enemies.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor.

And whereas it constitutes adherence to Our enemies for any of Our subjects or persons resident or being in Our dominions during the continuance of the state of war to contribute to or participate in or assist in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the said Emperor, or to advance money to or enter into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Emperor or his Government (save upon Our command), or otherwise to aid, abet, or assist the said Emperor or his Government.

Now, therefore, we do hereby warn all Our subjects and all persons resident or being in Our dominions who may be found doing or attempting any of such treasonable acts as aforesaid that they will be liable to be apprehended and dealt with as traitors, and will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 22]

PROCLAMATION.**BY THE KING.**

A Proclamation setting forth the Law and Policy with regard to Trading with the Enemy.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor.

And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions to trade or have any commercial intercourse with any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the German Empire without Our permission:

And whereas it is therefore expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government:

PROCLAMATION No. 23]

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation, issued under "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," regarding Warlike Stores, the Exportation of which from the United Kingdom to certain Countries is prohibited.

Whereas by the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900" it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named, whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores being used against our subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces.

And whereas We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, judge it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter mentioned in order to prevent their being used as in the said Act stated ;

Now, We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby from and after the date hereof prohibit the exportation to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea with the exception of those of France, Russia, except the Baltic ports, Spain and Portugal of the following articles, being articles which We have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, that is to say :—

- Aluminium
- Aluminium alloys
- Armour plating
- Armour quality castings and similar protective material
- Asbestos
- Cables, telegraph and telephone
- Camp equipment, articles of
- Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof
- Carbolic acid
- Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof
- Coal, steam, large
- Compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles
- Cresol and nitro cresol
- Engine and boiler packings
- Explosives of all kinds
- Fuel, manufactured
- Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea
- India-rubber sheet, vulcanised
- Manganese
- Mercury
- Mica
- Mineral Jellies
- Mines, and parts thereof
- Molybdenum

Nitrates of ammonium
Nitrates of potassium
Nitrates of sodium
Nitric acid
Nitrotoenal
Picric acid and its components
Ranger finders and parts thereof
Rope, steel wire and hawsers
Saltpetre
Sounding machines and gear
Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions
Sulphur
Sulphuric acid
Swords, bayonets and other arms not being fire-arms, and parts thereof
Tin
Tin plates
Torpedo tubes
Torpedoes and parts thereof
Transport wagons
Telegraph equipment
Four-wheeled wagons capable of carrying 1 ton and over
Two-wheeled carts capable of carrying 15 hundred-weight and over
Harness and saddlery of all kinds
Barbed wire
Horse and pony shoes
Materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones
Field glasses and telescopes
Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock
Mens' marching and shooting boots
Heliographs
Portable forges
Farriers', carpenters', wheelers' and saddlers' tools, transport service
Glycerine
Alcohol as covering rectified spirits
Uniform clothing and military equipment
Accoutrements
Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts and fore ends

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this Fifth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.