



# The Belfast Gazette

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1924.

*Department for the Administration of  
Austrian Property,  
Cornwall House,  
Stamford Street,  
London, S.E.1.*

Under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon the Clearing Office and the Administrator by Article 1 (xiv) of the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Orders, 1920-23, I hereby prescribe the 15th September, 1924, as the final date by which

- (a) Proofs by British nationals to whom an extension of time may be granted under the second paragraph of the rule issued by me, dated the fifth February, 1923, in respect of debts due to them by Austrian nationals or of pecuniary obligations of the Austrian Government under Article 248 of the Treaty of Saint Germain-en-Laye.
- (b) Claims by British nationals against the Austrian Government with the payment of which the property rights and interests within His Majesty's Dominions or Protectorates belonging to nationals of the former Austrian Empire at the date when the said Treaty came into force (not being property rights or interests acquired under any general licence issued by or on behalf of His Majesty) and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealings therewith are charged by Article 1 (ix) of the above-mentioned Orders in Council, must be made upon the prescribed Forms and lodged with this Department in order to rank

for payment of the fourth dividend to be declared by me out of the funds in my hands arising from the liquidation of the above-mentioned property rights and interests belonging to nationals of the former Austrian Empire or received by me from the Austrian Clearing Office under paragraph 11 of the Annex to Article 248 of the above-mentioned Treaty, in pursuance of the Note of His Majesty's Government to the Austrian Government of the 27th August, 1920, published in the "London Gazette" of the 15th October, 1920 (No. 32086), or arising out of any other available property.

E. S. GREY, Administrator.

I approve  
SIDNEY WEBB,  
President of the Board of Trade.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 25th day of July, 1924.

PRESENT,  
THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT  
MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Section sixty-nine of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, His Majesty is empowered by Order in Council to make such regulations as seem necessary or proper for setting in motion the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland, and also for any other matter for which it seems to His Majesty necessary or proper to make provision for the purpose of bringing the said Act into full operation or for giving full effect to any of the provisions of the said Act, and in particular

His Majesty is empowered amongst other things, by any such Order in Council to make such adaptations of any enactments as appear to Him necessary or proper with respect to the execution of services with respect to which the Parliament of Northern Ireland have not power to make laws:

And Whereas it is necessary on account of the urgency of the matters dealt with by this Order that this Order shall come into operation forthwith:

Now, Therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Government of Ireland (County Antrim Registration of Title) Order, 1924, and shall come into operation provisionally as from the date hereof in accordance with the provisions of Section two of the Rules Publication Act, 1893.

2.—(1) From and after such date as may be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, the central office in Belfast shall, as regards land in the county of Antrim, be the sole office for registration under the Act of 1891 as it applies to Northern Ireland, and there shall cease to be a local office in that county.

(2) As regards any land in the said county and any charge, burden, right or estate on or affecting such land, the register for the purposes of the Act of 1891 shall, from and after such date, mean the register kept in the central office.

(3) For the purpose of giving full effect to this Order, the Registrar of Titles in Northern Ireland shall constitute the register, so far as it relates to transactions entered therein prior to the said date, from the registers or duplicate registers, theretofore kept in the central office or in the local office in such manner as it appears to be necessary in order to constitute one complete register.

(4) This Article shall be construed as one with Part III of the Government of Ireland (Supreme Court Matters, &c.) Order, 1922.

*Colin Smith.*

**DISSOLUTION OF IRVINESTOWN LOAN FUND SOCIETY.**

Order by Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland (6 and 7 Victoria, Chapter 91).

WHEREAS by Section forty-five of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament, held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws for the Regulation of Charitable Loan Societies in Ireland," as that Act applies to Northern Ireland by virtue of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and certain Orders made by His Majesty in Council under the last mentioned Act it is provided: That in case it shall appear after due investigation that any Loan Society has not adhered to its Rules or has done any matter or thing contrary to the provisions of the Act first mentioned it shall be lawful to withdraw from such Society the Certificate issued to it

under the provisions of the said Act, and to Order and Direct that such Society shall discontinue its operations and be dissolved.

And Whereas it appears to the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland, acting on behalf of the Government of Northern Ireland, after due investigation, that the Irvinestown Loan Fund Society has not adhered to its Rules.

And Whereas it is expedient that the said Society be dissolved.

Now, Therefore, the said Ministry, acting on behalf of the said Government, hereby withdraws the Certificate issued to the said Irvinestown Loan Fund Society, and the Ministry Orders and Directs that the said Society shall discontinue its operations and shall be dissolved.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Ministry of Finance has been hereunto affixed in presence of



E. CLARK,  
Secretary.

This 20th day of August, 1924.

**CANCELLING OF REGISTRATION OF PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR MARRIAGES.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Registration or Marriages of the separate Building named Gortmerron Baptist Mission Hall, situated in the Parish of Clonfeacle, in the County of Tyrone, pursuant to the Act 26 Vic., cap. 27, was cancelled in the Register Book of the General Register Office on the 15th August, 1924, under the provisions of the Act 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 81.

Witness my hand this 15th day of August, 1924.

WILLIAM MCGUFFIN, Registrar of Marriages for the District of Magherafelt.

**STATUTORY NOTICE  
BY THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE,  
NORTHERN IRELAND.**

Application has been made by the under-mentioned person for a loan under the Landed Property Improvement (Ireland) Acts, 10 and 11 Vic., ch. 32, etc., as made applicable to Northern Ireland by virtue of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and the Statutory Orders made thereunder:—

No.	Memorialist.	Amount	Lands to be Charged.	Barony.	County.
9	Hugh Miskelly	£185	Ballyree (part of)	Lower Ards	Down.

Dissents or objections with reasons therefor must be submitted to the Ministry of Finance on or before 6th September, 1924.

E. C. DUGGAN,  
Assistant Secretary.

Ministry of Finance, Belfast.  
22nd August, 1924.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,  
THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1924.

PRESENT,  
THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS at Lausanne on the 24th day of July, 1923, a Treaty of Peace with Turkey (hereinafter referred to as "The Treaty") was signed on behalf of His Majesty :

And whereas at Lausanne on the same date the conventions, protocols and declaration mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order were also signed on behalf of His Majesty, and at Paris on the 23rd day of November, 1923, there was also so signed a convention relating to the assessment and reparation of damage suffered in Turkey by the nationals of the contracting Powers and the protocol annexed thereto :

And whereas by the Treaty of Peace (Turkey) Act, 1924, it was provided that His Majesty might make such appointments, establish such offices, make such Orders in Council, and do such things as appeared to him to be necessary for carrying out the Treaty and the said conventions, protocols and declaration, and for giving effect to any of the provisions thereof, and that any Order in Council made under that Act might provide for the imposition, by summary process or otherwise, of penalties in respect of breach of the provisions thereof, and might provide for granting exemption from stamp duty in cases where such exemption was required under the Treaty, and for conferring on courts within His Majesty's Dominions jurisdiction in cases where under the convention respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction such courts are alone to have jurisdiction :

And whereas the Treaty contains the Articles set out in the first column of Part I of the Second Schedule to this Order (a translation whereof is, for the purpose of convenience, set forth in the second column thereof) and the last mentioned convention contains the Article set out in the first column of Part II of that Schedule (a translation whereof is, for the purpose of convenience, set forth in the second column thereof), and it is expedient that for the purposes of giving effect thereto the provisions hereinafter contained shall have effect :

And whereas by section five of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, it was provided that the Custodian of enemy property thereby constituted should, subject to the provisions therein mentioned, hold any money paid to and any property vested in him under that Act until the termination of the late war, and should thereafter deal with the same in such manner as His Majesty might by Order in Council direct :

And whereas by treaty, grant, usage, suffrance, or other lawful means His Majesty has power and jurisdiction in British Protectorates and is pleased by virtue of and in exercise of the powers vested in Him by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise, to extend the provisions of this Order to such Protectorates :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The Articles of the Treaty set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Order shall have full force and effect as law, and for the purpose of carrying out the said Articles the following provisions shall have effect :

- (i) The Custodian of enemy property shall, on the direction of the Board of Trade, pay or transfer any money held by him or properly vested in him under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, to any person to whom it is payable or transferable under the Treaty.
- (ii) The competent authority for the purposes of Article 70 of the Treaty, in so far as it applies to money or other property in the United Kingdom, shall be the Public Trustee.
- (iii) All decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal constituted under Section V of Part III of the Treaty, if within the jurisdiction of that tribunal, shall be final and conclusive and binding on all courts, and any award of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal may by leave of the High Court or a judge thereof, or in Scotland of the Court of Session, be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or Order to the same effect.
- (iv) For the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, wherever sitting, whether within or without His Majesty's Dominions, and compelling the production before the tribunal of documents, a Secretary of State shall have power to issue orders which shall have the like effect as if the proceedings before the tribunal were an action in a court and the order were a formal process issued by that court in the due exercise of its jurisdiction, and shall be enforceable by that court accordingly, and disobedience to any such order shall be punishable as contempt of court.
- (v) The Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks shall have power as from the coming into force of the Treaty in cases where patents and designs are revived under the provisions of Article 87 of the Treaty, to impose such conditions as he may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of the rights of third parties who have exploited or made use of patents or designs during the time whilst they had lapsed.

2. The agreement contained in Article 16 of the Convention respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction, set out in Part II of the Second Schedule to this Order shall have full force and effect as law, and for the purpose of carrying out the said agreement the following provisions shall have effect :—

- (i) In all cases where, in pursuance of the agreement contained in the said Article 16, courts established in British territory are to have jurisdiction, His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in England shall be the court having such jurisdiction, except where the case is one where, apart from this provision, some other court within His Majesty's Dominions would have jurisdiction :

Provided that where, as respects any case jurisdiction as to which is so conferred on His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in England, on application being made to the Supreme Court of Cyprus, or to a superior court in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions which may from time to time be authorised for the purpose by an Order in Council under the Treaty of Peace (Turkey) Act, 1924, it is made to appear to that court that the case could be more conveniently tried in that court than in His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in England, the Supreme

Court of Cyprus, or such other superior court as aforesaid, shall have jurisdiction in the matter, subject to the following conditions; that is to say:—

- (a) where proceedings have been instituted in His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in England, no such application shall be made without leave of that court;
- (b) where the matter is one with respect to which the Supreme Court of Cyprus, or the superior court of any other part of His Majesty's Dominions, has not jurisdiction in relation to persons domiciled in Cyprus or that other part as the case may be, nothing in this article shall authorise applications to be made to, or confer jurisdiction on, that supreme court or superior court.
- (ii) The law to be administered in His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in England, or the Supreme Court of Cyprus or other such superior court as aforesaid, in any case where jurisdiction is conferred on the court by this Article, shall be the law which would have been applicable to the case under Article 90 of the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, had the case been tried by a court established by and acting under that Order.

3. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order were an Act of Parliament.

4. This Order shall apply to the whole of His Majesty's Dominions and Protectorates, except India and the self-governing Dominions, that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (which for this purpose shall be deemed to include Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland, and the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, but in its application to the parts of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom and to British Protectorates shall be subject to such modifications as may be made by the legislatures of those parts or those Protectorates for adapting to the circumstances thereof the provisions of this Order.

5. This Order shall be deemed to have come into operation as from the date when the Treaty of Peace came into force, that is to say the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-four.

6. This Order may be cited as the Treaty of Peace (Turkey) Order, 1924.

*Colin Smith.*

#### FIRST SCHEDULE.

CONVENTIONS, PROTOCOLS, AND DECLARATION CONNECTED WITH THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY SIGNED AT LAUSANNE.

- I. Convention respecting the Régime of the Straits.
- II. Convention respecting the Thracian Frontiers.
- III. Convention respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction.
- IV. Commercial Convention.
- V. Amnesty Declaration and Protocol.
- VI. Protocol relating to certain Concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire.
- VII. Protocol relating to the accession of Belgium and Portugal to certain provisions of Instruments signed at Lausanne.
- VIII. Protocol relating to the Evacuation of the Turkish territory occupied by the British, French and Italian Forces.
- IX. Protocol relating to the Karagatch territory and to the islands of Imbros and Tenedos.

X. Protocol relating to the Treaty, concluded at Sévres between the Principal Allied Powers and Greece on the 10th August, 1920, concerning the Protection of Minorities in Greece, and to the Treaty relating to Thrace concluded on the same day between the same Powers.

XI. Protocol relating to signature by the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

#### SECOND SCHEDULE.

##### PART I.

##### ARTICLES OF THE TREATY.

###### Article 57.

Sur le territoire des Hautes Parties contractantes, les délais de présentation de coupons d'intérêts afférents aux emprunts et avances de la Dette Publique Ottomane et des emprunts ottomans de 1855, 1891 et 1894 gagés sur le tribut d'Égypte, et les délais de présentation des titres desdits emprunts sortis au tirage en vue de leur remboursement, seront considérés comme ayant été suspendus depuis le 29 octobre 1914, jusqu'à l'expiration de trois mois après la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

###### Article 57.

Limits of time fixed for the presentation of coupons of or claims for interest upon the loans and advances of the Ottoman Public Debt and the Turkish Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1894 secured on the Egyptian tribute, and the limits of time fixed for the presentation of securities of these loans drawn for repayment, shall, on the territory of the High Contracting Parties, be considered as having been suspended from the 29th October, 1914, until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

###### Article 58.

La Turquie convient également de ne pas demander au Gouvernement britannique ni à ses ressortissants la restitution des sommes payées pour les bâtiments de guerre qui avaient été commandés en Angleterre par le Gouvernement ottoman et qui ont été réquisitionnés par le Gouvernement britannique en 1914; elle renonce à toute réclamation de ce chef.

###### Article 58.

Turkey also agrees not to claim from the British Government or its nationals the repayment of the sums paid for the warships ordered in England by the Ottoman Government, which were requisitioned by the British Government in 1914, and renounces all claims in the matter.

##### PARTIE III.

##### CLAUSES ECONOMIQUES.

###### Article 64.

Dans la présente Partie, l'expression "Puissances alliées" s'entend des Puissances contractantes autres que la Turquie; les termes "ressortissants alliés" comprennent les personnes physiques, les sociétés, associations et établissements, ressortissant aux Puissances contractantes autres que la Turquie, ou à un État ou territoire sous le protectorat d'une desdites Puissances.

Les dispositions de la présente Partie relatives au "ressortissants alliés" profiteront aux personnes qui, sans avoir la nationalité des Puissances alliées, ont, en raison de la protection dont elles étaient en fait, l'objet de la part de ces Puissances, reçu des autorités ottomanes le même traitement que les ressortissants alliés et ont, de ce chef, subi des dommages.

##### PART III.

##### ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

###### Article 64.

In this part, the expression "Allied Powers" means the Contracting Powers other than Turkey.

The term "Allied nationals" includes physical persons, companies and associations of the Contracting Powers other than Turkey, or of a State or territory under the protection of one of the said Powers.

The provisions of this Part relating to "Allied Nationals" shall benefit persons who, without having the nationality of one of the Allied Powers, have, in consequence of the protection which they in fact enjoyed at the hands of these Powers, received from the Ottoman authorities the same treatment as Allied nationals, and have, on this account, been prejudiced.

## SECTION I.

BIENS, DROITS ET  
INTÉRÊTS.

## Article 65.

Les biens, droits et intérêts, qui existent encore et pourront être identifiés sur les territoires restés turcs à la date de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, et qui appartiennent à des personnes étant, au 29 octobre 1914, ressortissants alliés, seront immédiatement restitués aux ayants droit, dans l'état où ils se trouvent.

Réciproquement, les biens, droits et intérêts, qui existent encore et pourront être identifiés sur les territoires placés sous la souveraineté ou le protectorat des Puissances alliées au 29 octobre 1914, ou sur des territoires détachés de l'Empire ottoman à la suite des guerres balkaniques et placés aujourd'hui sous la souveraineté desdites Puissances, et qui appartiennent à des ressortissants turcs, seront immédiatement restitués aux ayants droit, dans l'état où ils se trouvent. Il en sera de même des biens, droits et intérêts qui appartiennent à des ressortissants turcs sur les territoires détachés de l'Empire ottoman en vertu du présent Traité et qui auraient été l'objet de liquidations ou autres mesures exceptionnelles quelconques de la part des autorités des Puissances alliées.

Tous biens, droits et intérêts, qui sont situés sur un territoire détaché de l'Empire ottoman en vertu du présent Traité et qui, après avoir été l'objet d'une mesure exceptionnelle de guerre par le Gouvernement ottoman, sont actuellement entre les mains de la Puissance contractante exerçant l'autorité sur ledit territoire, et qui peuvent être identifiés, seront restitués à leur légitime propriétaire, dans l'état où ils se trouvent. Il en sera de même des biens immobiliers qui auraient été liquidés par la Puissance contractante exerçant l'autorité sur ledit territoire. Toutes autres revendications entre particuliers seront soumises à la juridiction compétente locale.

Tous litiges relatifs à l'identité ou à la restitution des biens réclamés seront soumis au Tribunal Arbitral Mixte prévu dans la Section V de la présente Partie.

## Article 66.

Pour l'exécution des dispositions de l'Article 65, alinéas 1 et 2, les Hautes Parties contrac-

## SECTION I.

PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND  
INTERESTS.

## Article 65.

Property, rights and interests which still exist and can be identified in territories remaining Turkish at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, and which belong to persons who on the 29th October, 1914, were Allied nationals, shall be immediately restored to the owners in their existing state.

Reciprocally, property, rights and interests which still exist and can be identified in territories subject to the sovereignty or protectorate of the Allied Powers on the 29th October, 1914, or in territories detached from the Ottoman Empire after the Balkan wars and subject to-day to the sovereignty of any such Power, and which belong to Turkish nationals, shall be immediately restored to the owners in their existing state. The same provision shall apply to property, rights and interests which belong to Turkish nationals in territories detached from the Ottoman Empire under the present Treaty, and which may have been subjected to liquidation or any other exceptional measure whatever on the part of the authorities of the Allied Powers.

All property, rights and interests situated in territory detached from the Ottoman Empire under the present Treaty, which, after having been subjected by the Ottoman Government to an exceptional war measure are now in the hands of the Contracting Power exercising authority over the said territory, and which can be identified, shall be restored to their legitimate owners, in their existing state. The same provision shall apply to immovable property which may have been liquidated by the Contracting Power exercising authority over the said territory. All other claims between individuals shall be submitted to the competent local courts.

All disputes relating to the identity or the restitution of property to which a claim is made shall be submitted to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section V of this Part.

## Article 66.

In order to give effect to the provisions of the first and second paragraphs of Article 65 the

tautes remettront, par la procédure la plus rapide, les ayants droit en la possession de leurs biens, droits et intérêts, libres des charges ou servitudes dont ceux-ci auraient été grevés sans le consentement desdits ayants droit. Il appartiendra au Gouvernement de la Puissance effectuant la restitution, de pourvoir à l'indemnisation des tiers qui auraient acquis directement ou indirectement dudit Gouvernement et qui se trouveraient lésés par cette restitution. Les différends pouvant s'élever au sujet de cette indemnisation seront de la compétence des tribunaux de droit commun.

Dans tous les autres cas, il appartiendra aux tiers lésés d'agir contre qui de droit pour être indemnisés.

A cet effet, tous actes de disposition ou autres mesures exceptionnelles de guerre auxquelles les Hautes Parties contractantes auraient procédé à l'égard des biens, droits et intérêts ennemis, seront immédiatement levés et arrêtés s'il s'agit d'une terminée. Les propriétaires réclamants recevront satisfaction par la restitution immédiate de leurs biens, droits et intérêts, dès que ceux-ci auront été identifiés.

Au cas où, à la date de la signature du présent Traité, les biens, droits et intérêts, dont la restitution est prévue par l'Article 65, se trouveraient avoir été liquidés par les autorités de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes, celle-ci se trouvera libérée de l'obligation de restituer lesdits biens, droits et intérêts par le paiement à leur propriétaire du produit de la liquidation. Au cas où, sur la demande du propriétaire, le Tribunal Arbitral Mixte prévu à la Section V estimerait que la liquidation n'a pas été effectuée dans des conditions assurant la réalisation d'un juste prix, il pourra, à défaut d'accord entre les parties, augmenter le produit de la liquidation de telle somme qu'il jugera équitable. Lesdits biens, droits et intérêts seront restitués si le paiement n'est pas effectué dans un délai de deux mois à compter de l'accord avec le propriétaire ou de la décision du Tribunal Arbitral Mixte visé ci-dessus.

High Contracting Parties will, by the most rapid procedure, restore the owners to the possession of their property, rights and interests free from any burdens or encumbrances with which such property, rights and interests may have been charged without the consent of the said owners. It will be the duty of the Government of the Power effecting the restitution to provide for the compensation of third parties who may have acquired the property directly or indirectly from the said Government and who may be injured by this restitution. Disputes which may arise in connection with such compensation shall be dealt with by the ordinary courts.

In all other cases it will be open to any third parties who may be injured to take action against whoever is responsible, in order to obtain compensation.

In order to give effect to these provisions all acts of transfer or other exceptional war measures, which the High Contracting Parties may have carried out in respect of enemy property, rights and interests, shall be immediately cancelled and stayed when liquidation has not yet been completed. Owners who make claims shall be satisfied by the immediate restitution of their property, rights and interests as soon as these shall have been identified.

When at the date of the signature of the present Treaty the property, rights and interests the restitution of which is provided for in Article 65 have been liquidated by the authorities of one of the High Contracting Parties, that Party shall be discharged from the obligation to restore the said property, rights and interests by payment of the proceeds of the liquidation to the owner. If, on application being made by the owner, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section V finds that the liquidation was not effected in such conditions as to ensure the realisation of a fair price, it will have the power, in default of agreement between the parties, to order the addition to the proceeds of the liquidation of such amount as it shall consider equitable. The said property, rights and interests shall be restored if the payment is not made within two months from the agreement with the owner or from the decision of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal mentioned above.

*Article 70.*

Les demandes fondées sur les Articles 65, 66 et 69 devront être introduites auprès des autorités compétentes dans le délai de six mois, et, à défaut d'accord, auprès du Tribunal Arbitral Mixte dans le délai de douze mois à partir de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

*Article 71.*

L'Empire britannique, la France, l'Italie, la Roumanie et l'Etat serbe-croate-slovène, ou leurs ressortissants, ayant introduit des réclamations ou actions auprès du Gouvernement ottoman au sujet de leurs biens, droits et intérêts antérieurement au 29 octobre 1914, les dispositions de la présente Section ne porteront point préjudice à ces réclamations ou actions. Il en sera de même des réclamations ou actions introduites auprès des Gouvernements britannique, français, italien, roumain et serbe-croate-slovène par le Gouvernement ottoman ou ses ressortissants. Ces réclamations ou actions seront poursuivies auprès du Gouvernement turc et auprès des autres Gouvernements visés au présent Article dans les mêmes conditions, tout en tenant compte de l'abolition des Capitulations.

**SECTION II.  
CONTRATS ET  
PRESCRIPTIONS.**

*Article 73.*

Restent en vigueur, sous réserve des dispositions qui y sont contenues ainsi que des stipulations du présent Traité, les contrats appartenant aux catégories indiquées ci-après, conclus entre parties devenues par la suite ennemies telles qu'elles sont définies à l'Article 82 et antérieurement à la date indiquée audit Article :

- a) Les contrats ayant pour objet une vente immobilière encore que la vente elle-même n'ait pas encore été régulièrement réalisée si, en fait, la livraison a été effectuée avant la date à laquelle les parties sont devenues ennemies aux termes de l'Article 82 ;
- b) Les baux, contrats de location et promesses de location passés entre particuliers ;
- c) Les contrats passés entre particuliers relatifs à l'exploitation de mines, de forêts ou de domaines agricoles ;
- d) Les contrats d'hypothèque, de gage et de nantissement ;

*Article 70.*

Claims based on Articles 65, 66 and 69 must be lodged with the competent authorities within six months, and, in default of agreement, with the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal within twelve months, from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

*Article 71.*

The British Empire, France, Italy, Roumania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State or their nationals having begun claims or suits with regard to their property, rights and interests against the Ottoman Government before the 29th October, 1914, the provisions of this Section will not prejudice such claims or suits. Claims or suits begun against the British, French, Italian, Roumanian or Serb-Croat-Slovene Governments by the Ottoman Government or its nationals will similarly not be prejudiced. These claims or suits will be continued against the Turkish Government and against the other Governments mentioned in this Article under the conditions existing before the 29th October, 1914, due regard being had to the abolition of the Capitulations.

**SECTION II.  
CONTRACTS AND  
PRESCRIPTIONS.**

*Article 73.*

The following classes of contracts concluded, before the date mentioned in Article 82, between persons who thereafter became enemies as defined in that Article, remain in force subject to the provisions of the contracts and to the stipulations of the present Treaty :—

- (a.) Contracts for the sale of real property, even if all formalities may not have been concluded, provided that delivery did in fact take place before the date on which the parties became enemies as defined in Article 82.
- (b.) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses entered into between individuals.
- (c.) Contracts between individuals regarding the exploitation of mines, forests or agricultural estates ;
- (d.) Contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien.

e) Les contrats constitutifs de sociétés, sans que cette disposition s'applique aux sociétés en nom collectif ne constituant pas, d'après la loi qui les régit, une personnalité distincte de celle des parties (*partnerships*) ;

f) Les contrats, quel qu'en soit l'objet, passés entre les particuliers ou sociétés et l'Etat, les provinces, municipalités ou autres personnes juridiques, administratives analogues ;

g) Les contrats relatifs au statut familial ;

h) Les contrats relatifs à des donations ou à des libéralités de quelque nature que ce soit.

Le présent Article ne pourra être invoqué pour donner à des contrats une autre valeur que celle qu'ils avaient par eux-mêmes lorsqu'ils ont été conclus.

Il ne s'appliquera pas aux contrats de concession.

*Article 74.*

Les contrats d'assurance sont régis par les dispositions prévues par l'Annexe à la présente Section.

*Article 75.*

Les contrats, autres que ceux énumérés aux Articles 73 et 74 et autres que les contrats de concession, passés entre personnes devenues ultérieurement ennemies seront considérés comme ayant été annulés à partir de la date à laquelle les parties sont devenues ennemies.

Toutefois, chacune des parties au contrat pourra en réclamer l'exécution jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de trois mois à partir de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, à la condition de verser à l'autre partie, s'il y a lieu, une indemnité correspondant à la différence entre les conditions du moment où le contrat a été conclu et celles du moment où son maintien est réclamé. Cette indemnité, à défaut d'accord entre les parties, sera fixée par le Tribunal Arbitral Mixte.

*Article 76.*

Est confirmée la validité de toutes transactions intervenues avant la mise en vigueur du présent Traité entre les ressortissants des Puissances

(e.) Contracts constituting companies, excepting "sociétés en nom collectif" which do not constitute, under the law to which they are subject, an entity separate from that of the persons of which they are composed (*partnerships*) ;

(f.) Contracts, whatever may be their purpose, concluded between individuals or companies and the State, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions.

(g.) Contracts relating to family status.

(h.) Contracts relating to gifts or bounties of any kind whatever.

This Article cannot be invoked in order to give to contracts a validity different from that which they had in themselves when they were concluded.

It does not apply to concessionary contracts.

*Article 74.*

Insurance contracts are governed by the provisions of the Annex to this Section.

*Article 75.*

Contracts other than those specified in Articles 73 and 74 and other than concessionary contracts, which were entered into between persons who subsequently became enemies shall be considered as having been annulled as from the date on which the parties became enemies.

Nevertheless, either of the parties to the contract shall have power, within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to require the execution of the contract, on condition of paying, where the circumstances demand it, to the other party compensation calculated according to the difference between the conditions prevailing at the time when the contract was concluded and those prevailing at the time when its maintenance is required. In default of agreement between the parties, this compensation shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

*Article 76.*

The validity of all commitments entered into before the coming into force of the present Treaty between nationals of the Contracting Powers, par-



contractantes, parties aux contrats indiqués aux Articles 73 à 75, et ayant pour objet notamment la résiliation, le maintien, les modalités d'exécution ou la modification de ces contrats, y compris les accords portant sur la monnaie de paiement ou sur le taux de change.

#### Article 77.

Restent en vigueur et soumis au droit commun les contrats entre ressortissants alliés et turcs conclus postérieurement au 30 octobre 1918.

Restent également en vigueur et soumis au droit commun les contrats dûment intervenus avec le Gouvernement de Constantinople postérieurement au 30 octobre 1918 jusqu'au 16 mars 1920.

Tous contrats et arrangements dûment conclus postérieurement au 16 mars 1920 avec le Gouvernement de Constantinople et intéressant les territoires demeurés sous l'autorité effective dudit Gouvernement seront soumis à l'approbation de la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie sur la demande des intéressés présentée dans un délai de trois mois, à compter de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité. Les paiements effectués en vertu de ces contrats seront dûment portés au crédit de la partie qui les aurait effectués.

Aucun où l'approbation ne serait pas accordée la partie intéressée aura droit, s'il y a lieu, à une indemnité correspondant au dommage direct effectivement subi et qui, à défaut d'accord amiable, sera fixée par le Tribunal Arbitral Mixte.

Les dispositions du présent Article ne sont applicables ni aux contrats de concession ni aux transferts de concessions.

#### Article 78.

Tous les différends déjà existants, ou pouvant s'élever avant l'expiration du délai de six mois prévu ci-après, au sujet des contrats autres que les contrats de concession intervenus entre parties devenues par la suite ennemies, seront réglés par le Tribunal Arbitral Mixte, à l'exception des différends qui, par application des lois des Puissances neutres, seraient de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux de ces Puissances. En ce dernier cas, ces différends seront réglés par ces tribunaux nationaux à l'exclusion du Tribunal Arbitral Mixte. Les plaintes

relatives aux différends, in Articles 73 to 75, particularly those providing for the cancellation, the maintenance, the methods of execution, or the modification of such contracts, including agreements relating to the currency of payment or the rate of exchange, is confirmed.

#### Article 77.

Contracts between Allied and Turkish nationals concluded after the 30th October, 1918, remain in force and will be governed by the ordinary law.

Contracts duly concluded with the Constantinople Government between the 30th October, 1918, and the 16th March, 1920, also remain in force and will be governed by the ordinary law.

All contracts and arrangements duly concluded after the 16th March, 1920, with the Constantinople Government concerning territories which remained under the effective control of the said Government, shall be submitted to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey for approval if the parties concerned make application within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Payments made under such contracts shall be duly credited to the party who has made them.

If approval is not granted, the party concerned shall, if the circumstances demand it, be entitled to compensation corresponding to the direct loss which has been actually suffered; such compensation, in default of an amicable agreement, shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

The provisions of this Article are not applicable either to concessionary contracts or to transfers of concessions.

#### Article 78.

All disputes which already exist, or may arise within the period of six months mentioned below, relating to contracts, other than concessionary contracts, between parties who subsequently became enemies, shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, with the exception of disputes which, in accordance with the laws of neutral Powers are within the competence of the national courts of those Powers. In the latter case, such disputes shall be determined by the said national courts, to the exclusion of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. Applications relating to

relatives aux différends, qui, en vertu du présent Article, sont de la compétence du Tribunal Arbitral Mixte, devront être présentées audit Tribunal dans un délai de six mois à compter de la date de constitution de ce Tribunal.

Ce délai expiré, les différends qui n'auraient pas été soumis au Tribunal Arbitral Mixte seront réglés par les juridictions compétentes d'après le droit commun.

Les dispositions du présent Article ne sont pas applicables lorsque toutes les parties au contrat résidaient dans le même pays pendant la guerre et y disposaient librement de leurs personnes et de leurs biens, ni lorsqu'il s'agit d'un jugement a été rendu par un tribunal compétent antérieurement à la date à laquelle les parties sont devenues ennemies,

#### Article 79.

Sur le territoire des Hautes parties contractantes, dans les rapports entre ennemis, tous délais quelconques de prescription, de péremption ou de forclusion de procédure, qu'ils aient commencé à courir avant le début de la guerre ou après, seront considérés comme ayant été suspendus depuis le 29 octobre 1914 jusqu'à l'expiration de trois mois après la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

Cette disposition s'applique notamment aux délais de présentation de coupons d'intérêts et de dividendes, et de présentation, en vue du remboursement, des valeurs sorties au tirage ou remboursables à tout autre titre.

En ce qui concerne la Roumanie, les délais ci-dessus seront considérés comme ayant été suspendus à partir du 27 août 1916.

#### Article 80.

Dans les rapports entre ennemis, aucun effet de commerce émis avant la guerre ne sera considéré comme invalidé par le seul fait de n'avoir pas été présenté pour acceptation ou pour paiement dans les délais voulus, ni pour défaut d'avis aux tireurs ou aux endosseurs de non-acceptation ou de non-paiement, ni en raison du défaut de protêt ni pour défaut d'accomplissement d'une formalité quelconque pendant la guerre.

Si la période pendant laquelle un effet de commerce aurait dû être présenté à l'acceptation ou au paiement, ou pendant

disputes which, under this Article, are within the competence of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, must be presented to the said Tribunal within a period of six months from the date of its establishment.

After the expiration of this period, disputes which have not been submitted to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be determined by the competent courts in accordance with the ordinary law.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to cases in which all the parties to the contract resided in the same country during the war and there freely disposed of their persons and their property, nor to disputes in respect of which judgment was given by a competent court before the date on which the parties became enemies.

#### Article 79.

All periods whatever of prescription or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated, in the territory of the High Contracting Parties so far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended from the 29th October, 1914, until the expiration of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

This provision applies, in particular, to periods of time allowed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons, or for the presentation for payment of securities drawn for redemption or repayable on any other ground.

As regards Roumania, the above-mentioned periods shall be considered as having been suspended as from the 27th August, 1916.

#### Article 80.

As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment, or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or endorsers, or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

When the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or payment, or within

laquelle l'avis de non-acceptation ou de non-paiement aurait dû être donné aux tireurs ou endosseurs, ou pendant laquelle il aurait dû être protesté, est échue pendant la guerre, et si la partie qui aurait dû présenter ou protester l'effet ou donner avis de la non-acceptation ou du non-paiement ne l'a pas fait pendant la guerre, il lui sera accordé trois mois après la mise en vigueur du présent Traité pour présenter l'effet, donner avis de non-acceptation ou de non-paiement ou dresser protêt.

*Article 81.*

Les ventes effectuées pendant la guerre en réalisation de nantissements ou d'hypothèques constitués avant la guerre et garantissant des dettes devenues exigibles, seront réputées acquises, encore que toutes les formalités requises pour avertir le débiteur n'aient pu être observées et sous réserve expresse du droit dudit débiteur d'assigner le créancier devant le Tribunal Arbitral Mixte en reddition de comptes à peine de tous dommages et intérêts.

Le Tribunal aura pour mission d'apurer les comptes entre les parties, de vérifier les conditions dans lesquelles le bien donné en nantissement ou en hypothèque a été vendu et de mettre à la charge du créancier la réparation du préjudice qu'aurait subi le débiteur par suite de la vente, si le créancier a agi de mauvaise foi, ou s'il n'a pas fait toutes diligences en son pouvoir pour éviter de recourir à la vente, ou pour que celle-ci soit effectuée dans des conditions assurant la réalisation d'un juste prix.

La présente disposition ne sera applicable qu'entre ennemis et ne s'étendra pas aux opérations ci-dessus visées qui auraient été effectuées postérieurement au 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1923.

*Article 82.*

Au sens de la présente Section, les personnes parties à un contrat seront considérées comme ennemies à partir de la date à laquelle le commerce entre elles sera devenu impossible en fait ou aura été interdit ou sera devenu illégal en vertu des lois, décrets ou règlements auxquels une de ces parties était soumise.

Par dérogation aux Articles 73 à 75, 79 et 80, seront soumis au droit

which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawers or endorsers, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has expired during the war, and when the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment, has failed to do so during the war, a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which the presentation, notice of non-acceptance, or non-payment, or protest may be made.

*Article 81.*

Sales effected during the war in order to realise pledges or mortgages created before the war as security for debts which have become payable, shall be deemed valid, although it may not have been possible to perform all the formalities required for notifying the debtor, subject to the express right of the said debtor to summon the creditor before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal to render accounts, failing which the creditor will be liable to be cast in damages.

It shall be the duty of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal to settle the accounts between the parties, to investigate the conditions under which the property pledged or mortgaged was sold, and to order the creditor to make good any loss suffered by the debtor as a result of the sale if the creditor acted in bad faith or if he did not take all steps in his power to avoid having recourse to a sale or to cause the sale to be conducted in such conditions as to ensure the realisation of a fair price.

The present provision is applicable only between enemies and does not extend to transactions referred to above which may have been carried out after the 1st May, 1923.

*Article 82.*

For the purposes of the present Section, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies from the date on which trading between them became impossible in fact or was prohibited or became unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of the parties was subject.

By way of exception to Articles 73-75, 79 and 80, contracts shall be go-

commun les contrats conclus sur le territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes entre personnes ennemies (y compris les sociétés) ou leurs agents, si ce territoire était pays ennemi pour l'un des contractants qui y est resté pendant la guerre en y pouvant librement disposer de sa personne et de ses biens.

ANNEXE.

I. ASSURANCES SUR LA VIE.  
§ 1.

Les contrats d'assurances sur la vie, passés entre un assureur et une personne devenue par la suite ennemie, ne seront pas considérés comme annulés par l'ouverture des hostilités ou par le fait que la personne est devenue ennemie.

Tout somme assurée devenue effectivement exigible pendant la guerre, aux termes d'un contrat qui, en vertu de l'alinéa précédent, n'est pas considéré comme annulé, sera recouvrable après la guerre. Cette somme sera augmentée des intérêts à 5 p. o/o l'an depuis la date de son exigibilité jusqu'au jour du paiement.

Si le contrat est devenu caduc pendant la guerre par suite du non-paiement des primes, ou s'il est devenu sans effet par suite du contrat, l'assuré ou ses représentants ou ayants droit auront le droit, à tout moment, pendant douze mois à dater du jour de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, de réclamer à l'assureur la valeur de rachat de la police au jour de sa caducité ou de son annulation, augmentée des intérêts à 5 p. o/o l'an.

Les ressortissants turcs dont les contrats d'assurance sur la vie, souscrits antérieurement au 29 octobre 1914, ont été annulés ou réduits, antérieurement au présent Traité, pour non-paiement des primes, conformément aux dispositions desdits contrats, auront la faculté pendant un délai de trois mois, à compter de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, et s'ils sont alors vivants, de rétablir leurs polices pour le plein du capital assuré. A cet effet, ils devront, après avoir passé devant le médecin de la Compagnie une visite médicale jugée satisfaisante par celle-ci, verser les primes arriérées augmentées des intérêts composés à 5 p. o/o.

ANNEX.

I. LIFE ASSURANCE.  
*Paragraph 1.*

Life assurance contract entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy.

Every sum which, during the war, became due upon a contract deemed not to have been dissolved in accordance with the preceding paragraph, shall be recoverable after the war. This sum shall be increased by interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of its becoming due up to the day of payment.

If the contract has lapsed during the war, owing to non-payment of premiums or has become void from breach of the conditions of the contract, the assured, or his representatives, or the persons entitled, shall have the right at any moment within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty to claim from the insurer the surrender value of the policy at the date of its lapse or annulation, together with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Turkish nationals whose life insurance contracts entered into before the 29th October, 1914, have been cancelled or reduced before the Treaty for non-payment of premiums in accordance with the provisions of the said contracts, shall have the right, within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, if they are still alive, to restore their policies for the whole of the amount assured. For this purpose they must, after having undergone a medical examination by the doctor of the company, the result of which the company considers satisfactory, pay the premiums in arrear with compound interest at 5 per cent.



## § 2.

Il est entendu que les contrats d'assurances sur la vie, souscrits en monnaie autre que la livre turque, conclus avant le 29 octobre 1914 entre les sociétés actuellement ressortissantes d'une Puissance alliée et les ressortissants turcs, pour lesquels des primes, ont été payées antérieurement et postérieurement au 18 novembre 1915, ou même seulement avant cette date, seront réglés : 1° en ar-rêtant les droits de l'assuré, conformément aux conditions générales de la police, pour la période antérieure au 18 novembre 1915, dans la monnaie stipulée au contrat, telle qu'elle a cours dans le pays dont cette monnaie émane (par exemple, toute somme stipulée en francs, en francs or, ou en francs effectifs, sera payée en francs français); 2° en livres turques papier—la livre turque étant censée valoir le pair d'avant-guerre—pour la période postérieure au 18 novembre 1915.

Si les ressortissants turcs dont les contrats sont conclus dans une monnaie autre que la monnaie turque, justifient avoir continué depuis le 18 novembre 1915 à acquitter leurs primes en la monnaie stipulée aux contrats, lesdits contrats seront réglés dans cette même monnaie, telle qu'elle a cours dans le pays dont elle émane, même pour la période postérieure au 18 novembre 1915.

Les ressortissants turcs dont les contrats, conclus avant le 29 octobre 1914, dans une monnaie autre que la monnaie turque, avec des sociétés actuellement ressortissantes d'une Puissance alliée sont, par suite du paiement des primes, encore en vigueur, auront la faculté, pendant un délai de trois mois à compter de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, de rétablir leurs polices pour le plein du capital dans la monnaie stipulée dans leur contrat telle qu'elle a cours dans le pays dont elle émane. A cet effet, ils devront verser en cette monnaie les primes échues depuis le 18 novembre 1915. Par contre, les primes effectivement versées par eux en livres turques papier depuis ladite date leur seront remboursées dans la même monnaie.

## § 3.

En ce qui concerne les assurances contractées en livres turques, le règlement sera fait en livres turques papier.

## Paragraph 2.

It is understood that life assurance contracts in money other than the Turkish pound, entered into before the 29th October, 1914, between companies possessing the nationality of an Allied Power and Turkish nationals, in respect of which the premiums have been paid before and after the 18th November, 1915, or even only before that date, shall be regulated, first, by determining the rights of the assured in accordance with the general conditions of the policy for the period before the 18th November, 1915, in the currency stipulated in the contract at the current rate in its country of origin (for example, every amount stipulated in francs, in gold francs, or in "francs effectifs" will be paid in French francs), secondly, for the period after the 18th November, 1915, in Turkish pounds paper—the Turkish pound being taken at the pre-war par value.

If Turkish nationals whose contracts were entered into in currency other than Turkish currency show that they have continued to pay their premiums since the 18th November, 1915, in the currency stipulated in the contracts, the said contracts shall be settled in the same currency at the current rate in its country of origin, even for the period after the 18th November, 1915.

Turkish nationals whose contracts, entered into before the 29th October, 1914, in currency other than Turkish currency with companies possessing the nationality of an Allied Power are, owing to payment of premiums, still in force, shall have the right within three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty to restore their policies for the full amount, in the currency stipulated in their contract, at the current rate in its country of origin. For this purpose they must pay in this currency the premiums which have become due since the 18th November, 1915. On the other hand, the premiums actually paid by them in Turkish pounds paper since that date will be repaid to them in the same currency.

## Paragraph 3.

As regards insurances in Turkish pounds, settlement shall be made in Turkish pounds paper.

## § 4.

Les dispositions des paragraphes 2 et 3 ne seront pas applicables aux assurés qui, par une convention expresse, auront déjà régularisé avec la société d'assurance la valorisation de leurs polices et le mode de paiement de leurs primes, ni à ceux dont les polices seront définitivement réglées à la date de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

## § 5.

Pour l'application des paragraphes précédents seront considérées comme contrats d'assurance sur la vie les contrats d'assurance qui se basent sur les probabilités de la vie humaine combinées avec le taux d'intérêt pour le calcul des engagements réciproques des deux parties.

## II. ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

## § 6.

Ne sont pas considérés comme annulés, sous réserve des dispositions que y sont contenues, les contrats d'assurance maritime au cas où le risque avait commencé à courir avant que les parties fussent devenues ennemies et à la condition qu'il ne s'agisse pas de couvrir des sinistres résultant d'actes de guerre accomplis par la Puissance à laquelle ressortit l'assureur ou par les alliés de cette Puissance.

## III. ASSURANCES CONTRE L'INCENDIE ET AUTRES ASSURANCES.

## § 7.

Ne sont pas considérés comme annulés, sous la réserve énoncée au paragraphe précédent, les contrats d'assurance contre l'incendie ainsi que tous autres contrats d'assurance.

## SECTION III.

## DETTES.

## Article 84.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes sont d'accord pour reconnaître que les dettes exigibles avant la guerre, ou devenues exigibles pendant la guerre, en vertu de contrats passés avant la guerre, et restées impayées par suite de la guerre, doivent être réglées et payées dans les conditions prévues aux contrats et dans la monnaie, convenue telle qu'elle a cours dans le pays où elle est émise.

Sans préjudice des dispositions de l'Annexe à la Section II de la présente Partie, il est entendu qu'au cas où des paiements à effectuer en vertu d'un contrat d'avant-guerre seraient la représentation de sommes per-

## Paragraph 4.

The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 do not apply to policy holders who, by an express agreement, have already settled with the insurance companies the fixation of the value of their policies and the method of payment of their premiums, nor to those whose policies shall have been finally settled at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

## Paragraph 5.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life insurance when they depend on the probabilities of human life, combined with the rate of interest, for the calculation of the reciprocal engagement between the two parties.

## II. MARINE INSURANCE.

## Paragraph 6.

Subject to the provisions therein contained, contracts of marine insurance will not be deemed to have been dissolved where the risk had attached before the parties became enemies, but the policy shall not be deemed to cover losses due to belligerent action by the power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies of that Power.

## III. FIRE AND OTHER INSURANCES.

## Paragraph 7.

Subject to the reserve contained in the preceding paragraph, fire insurance contracts and all other forms of insurance contracts are not deemed to be dissolved.

## SECTION III.

## DEBTS.

## Article 84.

The High Contracting Parties are in agreement in recognising that debts which were payable before the war or which became payable during the war under contracts entered into before the war, and which remain unpaid owing to the war, must be settled and paid, in accordance with the provisions of the contracts, in the currency agreed upon, at the rate current in its country of origin.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Annex to Section II. of this part, it is agreed that where payments to be made under a pre-war contract are represented by sums collected during the war in whole or in part

ques en tout ou en partie au cours de la guerre dans une monnaie autre que celle indiquée audit contrat, ces paiements pourront être effectués par le versement, dans la monnaie où elles ont été perçues. Cette disposition ne portera pas atteinte aux stipulations contraires qui, avant la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, seraient intervenues à l'amiable entre les parties intéressées.

#### Article 85.

La Dette Publique Ottomane est, d'un commun accord, laissée en dehors de la présente Section et des autres Parties de la présente Partie (Clauses Economiques).

#### SECTION IV.

##### PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE, LITTÉRAIRE OU ARTISTIQUE.

#### Article 86.

Sous réserve des stipulations du présent Traité, les droits de propriété industrielle, littéraire ou artistique, tels qu'ils existaient au 1<sup>er</sup> août 1914 conformément à la législation de chacun des pays contractants seront établis ou restaurés à partir de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, dans les territoires des Hautes Parties contractantes, en faveur des personnes qui en étaient bénéficiaires au moment où l'état de guerre a commencé d'exister, ou de leurs ayants droit. De même, les droits qui, si la guerre n'avait pas eu lieu, auraient pu être acquis pendant la durée de la guerre, à la suite d'une demande légale faite pour la protection de la propriété industrielle ou de la publication d'une œuvre littéraire ou artistique, seront reconnus et rétablis en faveur des personnes qui y auraient des titres, à partir de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

Sans préjudice des droits qui doivent être restaurés en vertu de la disposition ci-dessus, tous actes (y compris l'octroi de licences) faits en vertu des mesures spéciales qui auraient été prises pendant la guerre par une autorité législative, exécutive ou administrative d'une Puissance alliée à l'égard des droits des ressortissants ottomans en matière de propriété industrielle, littéraire ou artistique, demeureront valables et continueront à avoir leurs pleins effets. Cette stipulation s'appliquera *mutatis mutandis* aux mesures correspondantes des autorités turques prises à l'égard des droits, des ressortissants d'une Puissance alliée quelconque.

in a currency other than that mentioned in the said contract, such payments can be made by handing over the sums actually collected, in the currency in which they were collected. This provision shall not affect settlements inconsistent with the foregoing provisions arrived at by voluntary agreement between the parties before the coming into force of the present Treaty

#### Article 85.

The Ottoman Public Debt is by general agreement left outside the scope of this Section and of the other Sections of this Part (Economic Clauses).

#### SECTION IV.

##### INDUSTRIAL, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY.

#### Article 86.

Subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty rights of industrial, literary and artistic property as they existed on the 1st August, 1914, in accordance with the law of each of the contracting countries, shall be re-established or restored as from the coming into force of the present Treaty in the territories of the High Contracting Parties in favour of the persons entitled to the benefit of them at the moment when the state of war commenced, or of their legal representatives. Equally, rights which, but for the war, could have been acquired during the war, by means of an application legally made for the protection of industrial property or of the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognised and established in favour of those persons who would have been entitled thereto, from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Without prejudice to the rights which are required to be restored in accordance with the above provision, all acts (including the grant of licences) done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war by a legislative, executive or administrative authority of an Allied Power in regard to the rights of Turkish nationals in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property, shall remain in force and continue to have their full effect. This provision applies *mutatis mutandis* to corresponding measures taken by Turkish authorities in regard to the rights of the nationals of any Allied Power.

#### Article 87.

Un délai minimum d'une année, à partir de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, sans surtaxe ni pénalité d'aucune sorte, sera accordé aux ressortissants turcs sur le territoire de chacune des autres Puissances contractantes et aux ressortissants de ces Puissances en Turquie pour accomplir tout acte, remplir toute formalité, payer toute taxe et généralement satisfaire à toute obligation prescrite par les lois et les règlements de chaque Etat pour conserver ou obtenir les droits de propriété industrielle déjà acquis au 1<sup>er</sup> août 1914 ou qui, si la guerre n'avait pas eu lieu, auraient pu être acquis depuis cette date, à la suite d'une demande faite, avant la guerre ou pendant sa durée, ainsi que pour y former opposition.

Les droits de propriété industrielle qui auraient été frappés de déchéance par suite d'un défaut d'accomplissement d'un acte, d'exécution d'une formalité ou de paiement d'une taxe, seront remis en vigueur, sous la réserve toutefois, en ce qui concerne les brevets et dessins que chaque Puissance pourra prendre les mesures qu'elle jugerait équitablement nécessaires pour la sauvegarde des droits des tiers qui auraient exploité ou employé des brevets ou des dessins pendant le temps où ils étaient frappés de déchéance.

La période comprise entre le 1<sup>er</sup> août 1914 et la date de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, n'entrera pas en ligne de compte dans le délai prévu pour la mise en exploitation d'un brevet ou pour l'usage de marques de fabrique ou de commerce ou de dessins, et il est convenu en outre qu'aucun brevet, marque de fabrique ou de commerce, ou dessin qui était encore en vigueur au 1<sup>er</sup> août 1914 ne pourra être frappé de déchéance ou d'annulation, du seul chef de non-exploitation ou de non-usage avant l'expiration d'un délai de deux ans à partir de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité.

#### Article 88.

Aucune action ne pourra être intentée ni aucune revendication exercée, d'une part, par des ressortissants turcs ou par des personnes résidant ou exerçant leur industrie en Turquie, et, d'autre part, par des ressortissants des Puissances alliées ou des personnes résidant ou exerçant leur industrie sur le territoire de ces Puissances, ni par les tiers auxquels ces personnes

#### Article 87.

A minimum of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be granted without surtax or penalty of any kind, to Turkish nationals in the territory of each of the other Contracting Powers, and to the nationals of these Powers in Turkey, within which they may accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws and regulations of the respective States for preserving or obtaining or opposing the grant of rights to industrial property which had already been acquired on the 1st August, 1914, or which, but for the war, might have been acquired since that date by means of an application made before or during the war.

Rights to industrial property which have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, or pay any fees shall be revived, but subject, in the case of patents and designs, to the adoption of such measures as each Power may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of the rights of third parties who have exploited or made use of patents or designs since they had lapsed.

The period from the 1st August, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded in calculating the time within which a patent has to be exploited or a trade-mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, trade-mark or design in force on the 1st August, 1914, shall be subject to revocation or cancellation by reason only of the failure to exploit such patent or use such trade-mark or design, for two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

#### Article 88.

No action shall be brought and no claim made on the one hand by Turkish nationals or persons residing or carrying on business in Turkey, and on the other hand by nationals of the Allied Powers or persons residing or carrying on their business in the territory of these Powers, nor by third parties having derived title during the war from such persons, by reason of

auraient cédé leurs droits pendant la guerre, à raison de faits qui se seraient produits sur le territoire de l'autre partie, entre la date de l'état de guerre et celle de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité et qui auraient pu être considérés comme portant atteinte à des droits de propriété industrielle ou de propriété littéraire ou artistique ayant existé à un moment quelconque pendant la guerre ou qui seront rétablis conformément à l'Article 86.

Parmi les faits ci-dessus visés, sont compris l'utilisation par les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes ou par toute personne pour le compte de ces Gouvernements ou avec leur assentiment de droits de propriété industrielle, littéraire ou artistique, aussi bien que la vente, la mise en vente ou l'emploi de produits, appareils, articles ou objets quelconques auxquels s'appliqueraient ces droits.

*Article 89.*

Les contrats de licence d'exploitation de droits de propriété industrielle ou de reproduction d'œuvres littéraires ou artistiques, conclus avant l'état de guerre entre les ressortissants des Puissances alliées ou des personnes résidant sur leurs territoires ou y exerçant leur industrie d'une part, et des ressortissants ottomans, d'autre part, seront considérés comme résiliés à dater de l'état de guerre entre la Turquie et la Puissance alliée. Mais, dans tous les cas, le bénéficiaire primitif d'un contrat de ce genre aura le droit, dans un délai de six mois à dater de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, d'exiger du titulaire des droits la concession d'une nouvelle licence dont les conditions, à défaut d'entente entre les parties, seront fixées par le Tribunal Arbitral Mixte prévu à la Section V de la présente Partie. Le Tribunal pourra, s'il y a lieu, fixer alors le montant des redevances qui lui paraîtrait justifié en raison de l'utilisation des droits pendant la guerre.

*Article 90.*

Les habitants des territoires détachés de la Turquie en vertu du présent Traité conserveront, non-obstant cette séparation et le changement de nationalité qui en résultera, la pleine et entière jouissance en Turquie de tous les droits de propriété industrielle et de pro-

any occurrence which has taken place within the territory of the other party, between the date of the beginning of a state of war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might be held to constitute an infringement of rights of industrial property or rights of literary or artistic property either existing at any time during the war, or revived under the provisions of Article 86.

Among the occurrences referred to above are included the use by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties, or by any person acting on their behalf, or with their consent, of rights of industrial, literary or artistic property, as well as the sale, the offering for sale or the use of products, apparatus, or any articles whatsoever to which these rights apply.

*Article 89.*

Licences for the use of industrial property, or for the reproduction of literary or artistic works, granted before the war by or to nationals of the Allied Powers or persons residing in their territories or carrying on business therein, on the one hand, to or by Turkish nationals on the other hand, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the beginning of a state of war between Turkey and the Allied Power concerned. But in any case, the former beneficiary of a licence of this kind shall have the right within a period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty to require from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new licence the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to in Section V of this Part. The Tribunal shall have the power, where the circumstances demand it, to fix at the same time the amount which it considers fair payment for the use of the property during the war.

*Article 90.*

The inhabitants of territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty shall, notwithstanding this transfer and the change of nationality consequent thereon, continue in complete enjoyment in Turkey of all the rights in industrial, literary and artistic property

littéraire et artistique, dont ils étaient titulaires, suivant la législation ottomane, au moment de ce transfert.

Les droits de propriété industrielle, littéraire et artistique en vigueur sur les territoires détachés de la Turquie en vertu du présent Traité au moment de cette séparation ou qui seront rétablis ou restaurés par l'application de l'Article 86, seront reconnus par l'Etat auquel sera transféré ledit territoire et demeureront en vigueur sur ce territoire pour la durée qui leur sera accordée suivant la législation ottomane.

SECTION V.  
TRIBUNAL ARBITRAL  
MIXTE.

*Article 92.*

Un Tribunal Arbitral Mixte sera constitué entre chacune des Puissances Alliées, d'une part, et la Turquie, d'autre part, dans le délai de trois mois à dater de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité

Chacun de ces tribunaux sera composé de trois membres, dont deux respectivement nommés par chacun des Gouvernements intéressés, qui auront la faculté de désigner plusieurs personnes parmi lesquelles ils choisiront celle appelée à siéger, selon les cas, comme membre du Tribunal. Le Président sera nommé après accord entre les deux Gouvernements intéressés.

Au cas où cet accord ne serait pas réalisé dans le délai de deux mois à compter de la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, ledit Président sera désigné, à la demande d'un des Gouvernements intéressés, parmi les personnes ressortissant à des Puissances demeurées neutres pendant la guerre, par le Président de la Cour permanente de Justice Internationale de La Haye.

Si, dans ledit délai de deux mois, un des Gouvernements intéressés ne nomme pas le membre devant le représenter au Tribunal, il appartiendra au Conseil de la Société des Nations de procéder à la nomination de ce membre, à la demande de l'autre Gouvernement intéressé.

En cas de décès ou de démission d'un membre du Tribunal ou si un membre du Tribunal se trouve, pour une raison quelconque, dans l'impossibilité de remplir ses fonctions, il sera pourvu à son remplacement selon le mode fixé pour sa

to which they were entitled under Ottoman law at the time of transfer.

Rights of industrial, literary and artistic property which are in existence in territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty at the time of separation, or which are re-established or restored by the provisions of Article 86, shall be recognised by the State to which the said territory is transferred, and shall remain in existence in that territory for the same period of time as that which they would have enjoyed under Ottoman law.

SECTION V.  
MIXED ARBITRAL  
TRIBUNAL.

*Article 92.*

Within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied Powers, on the one hand, and Turkey, on the other hand.

Each of these Tribunals shall be composed of three members, two being appointed respectively by each of the Governments concerned, who shall be entitled to designate several persons from whom, according to the case in question, they will choose one to sit as a member of the Tribunal. The president shall be chosen by agreement between the two Governments concerned.

In case of failure to reach agreement within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the president shall be appointed, upon the request of one of the Governments concerned, from among nationals of Powers which remained neutral during the war, by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

If within the said period of two months one of the Governments concerned does not appoint a member to represent it on the Tribunal, the Council of the League of Nations will have power to proceed to the appointment of such member upon the request of the other Government concerned.

If a member of the Tribunal should die or resign or for any reason become unable to perform his duties, he shall be replaced by the method laid down for his appointment, the above period of two months running from the date of death, resign-

nomination, le délai de deux mois qui est prévu commençant à courir du jour du décès, de la démission ou de l'impossibilité dûment constatée.

*Article 93.*

Les Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes auront leur siège à Constantinople. Si le nombre et la nature des affaires le justifient les Gouvernements intéressés auront la faculté de créer dans chaque Tribunal une ou plusieurs sections supplémentaires, dont le siège pourra être fixé dans tel lieu qu'il appartiendra. Chacune de ces sections sera composée d'un Vice-Président et de deux membres nommés comme il est dit à l'Article 92, alinéas 2 à 5.

Chaque Gouvernement désignera un ou plusieurs agents pour le représenter devant le Tribunal.

Si, après trois ans à compter de la constitution d'un Tribunal Arbitral Mixte ou d'une de ses Sections, ce Tribunal ou cette Section n'a pas achevé ses travaux et si la Puissance, sur le territoire de laquelle ledit Tribunal ou ladite Section a son siège, le demande, ce siège sera transféré hors de ce territoire.

*Article 94.*

Les Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes, créés en vertu des Articles 92 et 93, jugeront les différends qui sont de leur compétence en vertu du présent Traité.

La décision de la majorité des membres sera celle du Tribunal.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes conviennent de considérer les décisions des Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes comme définitives, et de les rendre obligatoires pour leurs ressortissants et d'en assurer l'exécution sur leurs territoires dès que la notification des sentences leur sera parvenue, sans qu'il soit besoin d'aucune procédure d'exequatur.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent en outre à ce que leurs tribunaux et autorités prêtent directement aux Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes, toute l'aide qui sera en leur pouvoir, spécialement en ce qui concerne la transmission des notifications et la réunion des preuves.

*Article 95.*

Les Tribunaux Arbitraux Mixtes seront guidés par la justice, l'équité et la bonne foi.

nation or inability as duly verified.

*Article 93.*

The seat of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals shall be at Constantinople. If the number and character of the cases justify it, the Governments concerned shall be entitled to create in each Tribunal one or more additional Sections, the seat of which shall be in whatever place may be convenient. Each of these Sections shall be composed of a vice-president and two members appointed as laid down in the second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of Article 92.

Each Government shall appoint one or more agents to represent it before the Tribunal.

If, after three years from the establishment of a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, or of one of its Sections, such Tribunal or Section has not finished its work, and if the Power on whose territory such Tribunal or Section has its seat so requests, the seat shall be removed from such territory.

*Article 94.*

The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established pursuant to Articles 92 and 93 shall decide all questions within their competence under the present Treaty.

Decisions shall be taken by a majority.

The High Contracting Parties agreed to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals, and to ensure their enforcement in their respective territories as soon as the decisions of the Tribunals are notified to them, without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

The High Contracting Parties further undertake that their Tribunals and authorities shall directly assist the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals in every way that is in their power, particularly as regards the transmission of notices and the collection of evidence.

*Article 95.*

The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals shall be guided by justice, equity and good faith.

Chaque Tribunal fixera la langue à employer devant lui en prescrivant les traductions nécessaires pour assurer la parfaite intelligence des affaires; il établira les règles et les délais de la procédure à suivre devant lui. Les règles devront observer les principes suivants:

1. La procédure comportera respectivement la production d'un mémoire et d'un contre-mémoire, avec faculté de présenter une réplique et un contre-réplique. Si l'une des parties demande à présenter ou à faire présenter des observations orales, elle y sera autorisée sous réserve de la faculté accordée, en pareil cas, à l'autre partie d'y procéder également.
2. Le Tribunal aura tout pouvoir d'ordonner des enquêtes, des productions de pièces, des expertises, de procéder à des descentes sur lieux, de rogérer tous renseignements, d'entendre tous témoins et de demander aux parties ou à leurs représentants toutes explications verbales ou écrites.
3. Sauf stipulation contraire dans le présent Traité, aucune réclamation ne sera admise après l'expiration du délai de six mois à compter de la constitution du Tribunal, si ce n'est sur autorisation spéciale donnée par une décision dudit Tribunal et exceptionnellement justifiée par des raisons de force majeure.
4. Il sera du devoir du Tribunal de tenir chaque semaine, sauf pendant les périodes de vacances qui n'excéderont pas huit semaines en totalité pendant l'année, le nombre d'audiences nécessaire pour assurer la prompte expédition des affaires.
5. Les jugements devront toujours être rendus au plus tard deux mois après la clôture des débats, qui comportera la mise de l'affaire au délibéré du Tribunal.
6. Les débats oraux, lorsque l'affaire en comportera, et, dans tous les cas, le prononcé des jugements auront lieu en audience publique.

Each Tribunal will determine the language to be used before it, and shall order such translations to be made as are necessary to ensure that the proceedings are completely understood; it will lay down rules and time limits for the procedure to be observed, These rules must be based on the following principles:—

1. The procedure shall include the presentation of a memorial and a counter-memorial respectively, with the option of presenting a reply and a rejoinder. If either of the parties asks for leave to present an oral argument he will be permitted to do so; in such case the other party will have the same right.
2. The Tribunal shall have full power to order enquiries, the production of documents, and expert examinations, to make a view, to demand any information, to hear any witnesses and to ask the parties or their representatives for any verbal or written explanations.
3. Subject to any contrary provision in the present Treaty, no claim shall be admitted after the expiry of a period of six months from the establishment of the Tribunal, except upon express authority contained in a decision of the said Tribunal and justified as an exceptional measure by considerations relating to distance or force majeure.
4. It shall be the duty of the Tribunal to hold as many sittings each week as may be needed for the prompt despatch of its business, except during vacations, which shall not exceed a total of eight weeks a year.
5. Judgment must always be given within at most two months from the end of the hearing, after which the Tribunal will at once proceed to consider its judgment.
6. Oral arguments, if any, shall be heard in public, and in all cases judgment shall be delivered in public.

7. Chaque Tribunal Arbitral Mixte aura la faculté, s'il le juge utile à la bonne expédition des affaires, de tenir une ou plusieurs audiences hors de son siège.

*Article 96.*

Les Gouvernements intéressés désigneront d'un commun accord un Secrétaire général pour chaque Tribunal, et lui adjoindront chacun un ou plusieurs Secrétaires. Le Secrétaire général et les Secrétaires seront sous les ordres du Tribunal qui, avec l'agrément des Gouvernements intéressés, pourra engager toutes personnes dont le concours lui serait nécessaire.

Le Secrétariat de chaque Tribunal aura ses bureaux à Constantinople; il appartiendra aux Gouvernements intéressés de créer des bureaux annexés en tel autre lieu qu'il appartiendra.

Chaque Tribunal conservera, dans son Secrétariat, les archives, pièces et documents des affaires qui lui auront été soumises et, à l'expiration de son mandat, en effectuera le dépôt dans les archives du Gouvernement où il aura son siège. Ces archives seront toujours ouvertes aux Gouvernements intéressés.

*Article 97.*

Chaque Gouvernement payera les honoraires du membre du Tribunal Arbitral Mixte qu'il nomme, ainsi que ceux de tout agent et secrétaire qu'il désignera.

Les honoraires du Président et ceux du Secrétaire général seront fixés d'accord entre les Gouvernements intéressés et ces honoraires, ainsi que les dépenses communes du Tribunal, seront payés par moitié par les deux Gouvernements.

*Article 137.*

Sauf stipulations contraires entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, les décisions prises ou les ordres donnés depuis le 30 octobre 1918 jusqu'à la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, par ou d'accord avec les autorités des Puissances ayant occupé Constantinople et concernant les biens, droits et intérêts de leurs ressortissants turcs et les rapports des uns et

7. Each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be entitled to hold sittings elsewhere than in the place where its seat is established, if it considers it advantageous for the despatch of business.

*Article 96.*

The Governments concerned shall appoint by agreement a Secretary-General for each Tribunal, and shall each attach to him one or more Secretaries. The Secretary-General and the Secretaries shall be under the orders of the Tribunal, which with the consent of the Governments concerned shall be entitled to engage any persons whose assistance it may need.

The Secretariat of each Tribunal shall have its offices at Constantinople. The Governments concerned shall have power to establish additional offices in such other places as may be convenient.

Each Tribunal shall keep in its Secretariat the records, papers, and documents relating to the cases submitted to it, and upon the completion of its duties it shall deposit them in the archives of the Government of the country where its seat is established. These archives shall always be accessible to the Governments concerned.

*Article 97.*

Each Government shall pay the emoluments of the member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal whom it appoints, as well as those of any agent or secretary appointed by it.

The emoluments of the President and those of the Secretary-General shall be fixed by agreement between the Governments concerned, and these emoluments and the general expenses of the Tribunal shall be paid in equal shares by the two Governments.

*Article 137.*

Subject to any agreements concluded between the High Contracting Parties, the decisions taken and orders issued since the 30th October, 1918, until the coming into force of the present Treaty, by or in agreement with the authorities of the Powers who have occupied Constantinople, and concerning the property, rights and interests of their nationals, of foreigners or of

des autres avec les autorités de la Turquie, seront réputés acquis et ne pourront donner lieu à aucune réclamation contre ces Puissances ou leurs autorités.

Toutes autres réclamations en raison d'un préjudice subi par suite des décisions ou ordres ci-dessus visés, seront soumis au Tribunal Arbitral Mixte.

*Article 138.*

En matière judiciaire seront réputés acquis, sans préjudice des dispositions des paragraphes IV et VI de la Déclaration en date de ce jour relative à l'amnistie, les décisions et ordres rendus en Turquie, depuis le 30 octobre 1918 usqu'à la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, par tous juges, tribunaux ou autorités des Puissances ayant occupé Constantinople, ainsi que par la Commission Judiciaire Mixte provisoire constituée le 8 décembre 1921, ensemble les mesures d'exécution.

Toutefois, dans le cas où une réclamation serait présentée par un particulier en réparation d'un préjudice subi par lui au profit d'un autre particulier en raison d'une décision judiciaire émanant en matière civile d'un tribunal militaire ou de police, cette réclamation sera soumise à l'examen du Tribunal Arbitral Mixte, qui pourra, s'il y a lieu, imposer le paiement d'une indemnité et même ordonner une restitution.

*Article 140.*

Les prises maritimes respectivement effectuées ou cours de la guerre entre la Turquie et les autres Puissances contractantes et antérieures au 30 octobre 1918, ne donneront lieu de part et d'autre à aucune réclamation. Il en sera de même des saisies qui, postérieurement à cette date, auraient été, pour violation de l'armistice, effectuées par les Puissances ayant occupé Constantinople.

Il est entendu qu'aussi bien de la part des Gouvernements des Puissances ayant occupé Constantinople et de leurs ressortissants que de la part du Gouvernement turc et de ses ressortissants, aucune réclamation ne sera présentée relativement aux embarcations de tous genres, navires de

Turkish nationals, and the relations of such persons with the authorities of Turkey, shall be regarded as definite and shall give rise to no claim against these Powers or their authorities.

All other claims arising from injury suffered in consequence of any such decisions or orders shall be submitted to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

*Article 138.*

In judicial matters, the decisions given and orders issued in Turkey from the 30th October, 1918, until the coming into force of the present Treaty by all judges, courts or authorities of the Powers who have occupied Constantinople, or, by the Provisional Mixed Judicial Commission established on the 8th December, 1921, as well as the measures taken in execution of such decisions or orders, shall be regarded as definitive, without prejudice, however, to the terms of paragraphs IV and VI of the Amnesty Declaration dated this day.

Nevertheless, in the event of a claim being presented by a private person in respect of damage suffered by him in consequence of a judicial decision in favour of another private person given in a civil matter by a military or police court, this claim shall be brought before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, which may in a proper case, order the payment of compensation or even restitution of the property in question.

*Article 140.*

Prizes made during the war between Turkey and the other Contracting Powers prior to the 30th October, 1918, shall give rise to no claim on either side. The same shall apply to seizures effected after that date, for violation of the armistice, by the Powers who have occupied Constantinople.

It is understood that no claim shall be made, either by the Governments of the Powers who have occupied Constantinople or their nationals, or by the Turkish Government or its nationals, respecting small craft of all kinds, vessels of light tonnage, yachts and lighters which any of the said Governments may,

faible tonnage, yachts et allèges, dont lesdits Gouvernements ont, les uns ou les autres, disposé depuis le 29 octobre 1914 jusqu'au 1er janvier 1923 dans leurs ports respectifs ou dans les ports occupés par eux. Toutefois, cette disposition ne portera pas atteinte aux dispositions du paragraphe VI de la Déclaration en date de ce jour relative à l'amnistie, non plus qu'aux revendications que des particuliers pourraient faire valoir contre d'autres particuliers en vertu de droits antérieurs au 29 octobre 1914.

## PART II.

Convention relative à l'Établissement et à la Compétence judiciaire.

## Article 16.

En matière de statut personnel, c'est-à-dire pour toutes les questions concernant le mariage et la communauté conjugale, le divorce, la séparation de corps, la dot, la paternité, la filiation, l'adoption, la capacité des personnes, la majorité, la tutelle, la curatelle, l'interdiction; en matières mobilières, le droit de succession testamentaire ou *ab intestat*, partages et liquidations; et, en général, le droit de famille, il est entendu entre la Turquie et les autres Puissances, contractantes que seront seuls compétents vis-à-vis des ressortissants non musulmans des dites Puissances, établis ou se trouvant en Turquie, les tribunaux nationaux ou autres autorités nationales siégeant dans le pays auquel ressortit la partie dont le statut personnel est en cause.

La présente disposition ne porte pas atteinte aux attributions spéciales des consuls en matière d'état civil d'après le droit international ou les accords particuliers qui pourront intervenir, non plus qu'au droit des tribunaux turcs de requérir et recevoir les preuves relatives aux questions reconnues ci-dessus comme étant de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux ou autres autotités nationales des parties en cause.

Par dérogation à l'alinéa premier, les tribunaux turcs pourront également être compétents dans les questions visées audit alinéa, si toutes les parties en cause se soumettent par écrit à

between the 29th October, 1914, until the 1st January, 1923, have disposed of in their own harbours or in harbours occupied by them. Nevertheless, this stipulation does not prejudice the terms of paragraph VI of the Amnesty Declaration dated this day, nor the claims which private persons may be able to establish against other private persons in virtue of rights held before the 29th October, 1914.

Convention respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction.

## Article 16.

In matters of personal status, i.e., all questions relating to marriage, conjugal rights, divorce, judicial separation, dowry, paternity, affiliation, adoption, capacity, majority, guardianship, trusteeship and interdiction; in matters relating to succession, to personality, whether by will or on intestacy, and the distribution and winding up of estates; and family law in general, it is agreed between Turkey and the other Contracting Powers that, as regards non-Moslem nationals of such Powers in Turkey, the national tribunals or other competent national authorities established in the country of which the party whose personal status is in question is a national will alone have jurisdiction.

The present stipulation does not affect the special attributions of consuls in matters of status in accordance with international law or special agreements which may be concluded, nor the right of Turkish courts to request and receive evidence respecting matters acknowledged above as being within the competence of the national tribunals or authorities of the parties concerned.

By way of exception to the first paragraph of this Article, the Turkish courts will also have jurisdiction in the matters referred to therein, if all the parties to the case submit in writing to the jurisdiction of the said

la juridiction de ces tribunaux, lesquels statueront d'après la loi nationale des parties. In such case the Turkish courts will apply the national law of the parties.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1918, it is provided that His Majesty in Council may declare what date is to be treated as the date of the termination of the present war, and that the date so declared shall be as nearly as may be the date of the exchange or deposit of ratifications of the treaty or treaties of peace, and that His Majesty may also similarly declare what date is to be treated as the date of the termination of war between His Majesty and any particular State :

And whereas at Lausanne on the twenty-fourth day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, a Treaty of Peace between certain Powers and Turkey was signed on behalf of His Majesty :

And whereas by the said Treaty of Peace it was provided that a procès-verbal of the deposit of ratification should be drawn up as soon as the Treaty had been ratified by Turkey, on the one hand, and the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, or any three of them, on the other hand, and that from the date of the said procès-verbal the Treaty would come into force between the High Contracting Parties who had ratified it :

And whereas the said Treaty having been ratified by Turkey, on the one hand, and His Majesty, Italy, and Japan, on the other hand, such a procès-verbal as aforesaid has been drawn up and dated the Sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-four :

And whereas His Majesty, by Order in Council dated the tenth day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, was pleased to order that the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-one should be treated as the date of the termination of the present war, but it was provided that nothing in the said Order should affect the relations between His Majesty and the Ottoman Empire until ratifications of the Treaty of Peace with that Empire should have been exchanged or deposited :

And whereas it is desirable to declare the date which is to be treated as the date of the termination of the war with Turkey :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the said Sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-four shall be treated as the date of the termination of war between His Majesty and Turkey.

Colin Smith.



DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1914.

Return of Outbreaks of the undermentioned Diseases in Northern Ireland for the week ended 16th August, 1924.

(In the return the term "Outbreak" signifies each separate Place on which disease was found)

County or County Borough	SHEEP SCAB No. of Outbreaks	PARASITIC MANGE No. of Outbreaks	SWINE FEVER.		BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS	
			No. of Outbreaks	Swine Slaughtered as Diseased or Exposed to Infection	Number of Outbreaks	No. of Animals Declared Affected
Antrim .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down .. .. .	—	—	1	—	2	2
Fermanagh .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	2
Tyrone .. .. .	—	—	—	—	3	3
Belfast Co. Boro .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry Co. Boro .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	1	—	1	—	7	7

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

PERIOD.	Anthrax.		Bovine Tuberculosis.		Foot and Mouth Disease.		Glanders (including Farcy).		Parasitic Mange.	Pleuro Pneumonia.			Rabies Cases Reported.		Sheep Scab.	Swine Fever.	
	Outbreaks.	Animals Attacked.	Outbreaks.	Animals Attacked.	Outbreaks.	Animals Attacked.	Outbreaks.	Animals Attacked.		Outbreaks.	Diseased.	Cattle Slaughtered.		Dogs.		Other Animals.	Outbreaks.
									Exposed to Infection.			..					
Week ended 16th August, 1924	1	1	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Previous week	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Period from 1/1/24 to 16/8/24	2	2	204	208	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	65	11	177

Imperial Secretary's Department, Northern Ireland, 28A Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1924, No. 797.

ANIMAL, NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1913 Amendment (Northern Ireland) Order, 1924, dated July 29, 1924, made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914.

By virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in me under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended and adapted by any subsequent enactment and of every power enabling me in this behalf, I hereby order as follows:—

*Amendment of Part II (Cleansing and Disinfection) of Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1913.*

1. On and from the 12th day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, the provisions of this Order shall apply, instead of the provisions of Articles 18 and 20 (Part II) of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1913, to the cleansing and dis-

infection of vessels used for carrying animals by sea from or to any port or place in Northern Ireland, and of movable gangways and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from such vessels, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals by sea.

*Cleansing and Disinfection. Vessels.*

2.—(1) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea shall, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

(i) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings or other excretions have come in contact shall be disinfected in the manner hereinafter prescribed. The said parts shall then be scraped and swept, and then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then again disinfected in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

(ii) All fittings, pens, hurdles or utensils used for or about animals shall be disinfected in the manner hereinafter prescribed. Such fittings, pens, hurdles or utensils shall thereafter be scraped, and then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured

with water, and then again disinfected in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

(2) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime. Such scrapings and sweepings shall, if landed, be forthwith effectually removed from contact with animals.

(3) All head-ropes or halters habitually used for securing animals on a vessel shall, as soon as practicable after each occasion on which they are so used and before they are again used for animals, be disinfected by a thorough immersion in a disinfectant hereinafter prescribed.

*Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.*

3.—(1) A movable gangway, passageway, cage or other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals by sea, shall as soon as practicable after being so used be disinfected in the manner hereinafter prescribed. The apparatus shall then be scraped and swept so as effectually to remove therefrom all dung, litter, and other matter, and then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then again disinfected in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

(2) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus and all dung, litter and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals, or be effectually destroyed by fire.

*Disinfection Prescribed in Specified Cases.*

4. The prescribed manner of disinfection to be adopted in the case of any vessel or thing or part of a vessel or thing required to be disinfected under this Order is as follows:—

The vessel or thing, or the part thereof required to be disinfected shall be thoroughly coated or washed with—

- (a) a one per cent. (minimum) solution of chloride of lime containing not less than thirty per cent. of available chlorine; or
- (b) a four per cent. (minimum) solution of carbolic acid (containing not less than ninety-five per cent. of actual carbolic acid); or
- (c) a disinfectant equal in disinfective efficiency to the above-mentioned solution of carbolic acid.

*Offences.*

5. If anything is done, or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel—and the owner of the gangway or passageway, cage, or other apparatus—in respect of which anything is so done or omitted (as the case may be), shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

*Short Title, &c.*

6. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1913 Amendment (Northern Ireland) Order, 1924, and shall be read with the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1913.

Arthur Henderson,  
One of His Majesty's Principal  
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,  
29th July, 1924.

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1908  
to 1917,

and

In the Matter of R. J. DENNISON & COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 22nd day of September, 1924, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned, Walter Reginald Rawlinson, of 22a Donegall Place, Belfast, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1924.

W. R. RAWLINSON, Liquidator.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF  
PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto existing between Thomas Graham and William Robert Moore, carrying on business at 223 Shankill Road, and 223 Conway Street, both in the City of Belfast, as Grocers, under the name of "Graham & Moore," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the date of this notice.

The said Thomas Graham will carry on said business, and all debts due to the partnership will be payable to him, and all debts and liabilities of the partnership will be paid and discharged by him.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1924.

(Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM.  
W. R. MOORE.

Witness present: William  
Graham, Law Clerk,  
Belfast.

GALWAY, McILWAIN & SEEDS,  
Solicitors, Belfast.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Goods of CHARLES McVEIGH, late of Ballyssey, in the County of Antrim, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming to be Creditors of above deceased, are required on or before the 22nd day of September, 1924, to furnish (in writing) particulars of their Claims to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executors of deceased, to whom Probate has been granted.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1924.

L. JACKSON HOLMES, Solicitor, Antrim.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Goods of JOHN TURNBULL, late of Colinton, in the State of Queensland, Australia, Retired Station Hand, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be Creditors of, or otherwise to have any Claims or Demands against the Estate or Assets of the above deceased, who died on the 15th day of August, 1921, are hereby required on or before the 30th day of September, 1924, to furnish (in writing) the particulars of such Claims or Demands to the undersigned, Solicitor for the Administratrix of the said deceased, to whom Letters of Administration (with the Will, dated the 3rd day of December, 1919, as contained in a sealed and certified copy of same, the Original being proved and filed in the Supreme Court of Queensland, annexed) were granted on the 3rd day of October, 1923, forth of the Principal Registry, King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland.

And Notice is hereby further given, that after the said 30th day of September, 1924, the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which particulars shall have been given as above required.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1924.

(Signed)

WILLIAM J. G. SEEDS, Solicitor, Limavady,  
and 52 Upper Arthur Street, Belfast.

## NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

In the Goods of MARGARET J. RAMSEY, late of No. 2 Clifton Terrace, Coleraine, in the County of Londonderry, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Victoria, chapter 34, that the said Margaret J. Ramsey, who died on the 26th January, 1924, by her Will dated 30th November, 1918, bequeathed the following Legacies:—

To Drumachose Presbyterian Church, Limavady, the sum of Fifty pounds for the benefit of said Congregation as the Session and Committee may in their absolute discretion think best and fit.

To the Session and Committee of Killaig United Free Church the sum of Ten pounds for benefit of the Sabbath School connected with said Church in such manner as the Session and Committee may think best.

Probate of said Will was on the 16th April, 1924, granted forth of the Londonderry District Registry in the King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland, to James Caskey, of Queen Street, Coleraine, Merchant, and David Caskey, of Kiltinney, in said County, Farmer, Executors named in said Will.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1924.

HUGH HENRY, Solicitor for said Executors, Limavady.

To the Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland, and all whom it may concern.

## NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

In the Goods of CHARLES McVEIGH, late of Ballyseshy, in the County of Antrim, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Vic., chap. 54, is hereby given that Charles McVeigh, late of Ballyseshy, Glenavy, County Antrim, Farmer, deceased, by his Will, with one Codicil thereto, dated respectively the 25th day of January, 1923, and 23rd day of April, 1924, bequeathed to the Parish Priest at the time of his death at Glenavy the sum of £50 for Masses for the repose of his soul and his friends, and Testator directed that said Legacy be paid out of his pure personal property, and the Masses to be said in public in Ireland.

The deceased died on 29th day of April, 1924, and Probate of said Will and Codicil was on the 23rd day of July, 1924, granted forth of the Principal Registry, King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland, to Patrick O'Boyle, of Glenavy, and Daniel McKavanagh, of Ballydonagh, both in the County of Antrim, the Executors therein named.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1924.

L. JACKSON HOLMES, Solicitor for Executors, 143 Royal Avenue, Belfast, and Antrim.

To the Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland and all others concerned.

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