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Part II.—Legal.

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DRAFT ORDINANCES.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information :—

An Ordinance to make provision for giving effect to certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace lately signed at St. Germain-en-Laye.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace (hereinafter referred to as "The Treaty") was signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on the Tenth day of September, 1919, on behalf of His Majesty :

And whereas His Majesty has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act, 1920, to make the Order in Council set out in the schedule hereto, dealing with the enforcement of certain provisions of the said Treaty in certain parts of His Dominions, including Ceylon :

And whereas provision is made in the said Order in Council for the Legislature of any such part of His Majesty's Dominions making such modifications in the said Order as are necessary to adapt it to the circumstances thereof :

And whereas it is expedient to make certain modifications in the said Order in Council for the purpose of adapting certain of its provisions to the circumstances of this Colony :

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Short title.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Treaty of Peace (Austria) Enforcement Ordinance, No. of 1921."

Clearing office for Austrian debts.

2 The clearing office established under the provisions of section 2 of "The Treaty of Peace (Enforcement) Ordinance, No. 7 of 1920," shall be the clearing office for the purposes of this Ordinance and of the Order in Council set forth in the

schedule thereto, and shall be under the control and management of the Custodian of Enemy Property appointed under the provisions of "The Enemy Firms Liquidation Ordinance, No. 20 of 1916" (hereinafter referred to as "the Custodian").

Application of
Order in
Council to
Colony.

3. In applying the said Order in Council to the Colony, the following modifications shall be made :

- (1) In article 1 (ii.) the reference to section 1 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, shall be taken to be to section 2 of "The Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, No. 20 of 1914" ;
- (2) In article 1 (iv.) the reference to the Supreme Court shall be taken to be to the District Court of Colombo ;
- (3) Offences which are directed to be prosecuted summarily may be so prosecuted before a Police Magistrate, and the provisions of section 8 A of "The Interpretation Ordinance, 1901," shall apply to such offences as if the same had been contained in an Ordinance ;
- (4) Wherever reference is made to the amount of any fine which may be imposed in terms of pounds, it shall be deemed, for the purpose of any proceedings taken in the Colony, that fifteen rupees are the equivalent of one pound ;
- (5) References to the administrator, except in article 1 (xxii.), shall be taken to be to the Custodian ;
- (6) In article 1 (ix., x., xiv., xv., xvi.), references to the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Trade, or the Treasury shall be taken to be to the Governor in Executive Council ;
- (7) In paragraph (c) of article 1 (x.) the furnishing, before this Ordinance comes into operation, of particulars to the Custodian in accordance with "The Enemy Property Ordinance, No. 23 of 1916," "The Enemy Property (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 5 of 1917," and "The Enemy Property (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 41 of 1917," shall be deemed to have been a compliance with the obligation to furnish particulars in the said article set forth ;
- (8) In article 1 (x.) (c) the reference to the making of the said Order shall be taken to be to the coming into operation of this Ordinance ;
- (9) In article 1 (x.) (f) the reference to sub-sections (1) to (4) of section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1916, shall be taken to be to sub-sections (1) to (4) of section 8 A of "The Enemy Property Ordinance, No. 23 of 1916," as the same is set out in section 3 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1917 ;
- (10) In article 1 (x.) (g) references to the court shall be taken to be to the District Court of Colombo ;
- (11) In article 1 (xii.) the reference to a trustee in bankruptcy shall be taken to be to a trustee in bankruptcy appointed under the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, of the Imperial Parliament, and of any Act amending the same ;
- (12) In article 1 (xxiii.) the reference to a court shall be taken to be to a District Court ;
- (13) In article 1 (xxiv.) the references to the coming into force of the Treaty shall be taken to be to the coming into operation of this Ordinance ;
- (14) In article 1 (xxvii.) there shall be substituted for the reference to the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, and the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) (Amendment) Act, 1914, a reference to "The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, No. 10 of 1915," other than sub-section (3) of section 2 thereof ;
- (15) In article 1 (xxviii.) the reference to the Comptroller-General of Patents and Trade Marks shall, in respect of proceedings relating to patents, be taken to be to the Registrar as defined in "The Patents Ordinance, 1906," and in proceedings relating to other matters referred to in article 262 of the Treaty be taken to be to the Registrar-General.

SCHEDULE

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of
August, 1920.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas at Saint Germain-en-Laye, on the Tenth day of September, Nineteen hundred and Nineteen, a Treaty of Peace (hereinafter referred to as "The Treaty") was signed on behalf of His Majesty :

And whereas by the Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act, 1920, 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 for giving effect to any of the provisions of the Treaty, 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 breaches of the provisions thereof :

And whereas the Treaty contained the sections set out in the Schedule to this Order, and it is expedient that for giving effect thereto the provisions hereinafter contained should have effect :

And whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means His Majesty has power and jurisdiction in British Protectorates, and is pleased by virtue 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 sections of the Treaty set out in the schedule to this Order shall have full force and effect as law, and for the purpose of carrying out the said sections the following provisions shall have effect :

(i.) There shall be established in the United Kingdom a Clearing Office under the control and management of such person (hereinafter referred to as the Administrator) as the Board of Trade may appoint for the purpose.

In the event of a local office being established in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or in any Protectorate, the provisions relating to the Clearing Office hereinafter contained shall apply thereto for the purpose of the functions authorized to be performed by a local clearing office under paragraph 1 of the Annex to Section III. of Part X. of the Treaty.

(ii.) It shall not be lawful for any person to pay or accept payment of any enemy debt, except in cases where recovery thereof in a court of law is allowed as hereinafter provided, otherwise than through or by leave of the Clearing Office (which leave may be granted subject to such conditions, including conditions as to the payment of fees, as the Clearing Office may think fit to impose), and no person interested in any such debt as debtor or creditor shall have any communications with any other person interested therein as creditor or debtor except through or by leave of the Clearing Office, and if any person contravenes this provision, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to be proceeded against and punished as if he had been guilty of the offence of trading with the enemy, and section one of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, shall apply accordingly.

(iii.) It shall not be lawful for any person to take proceedings in any court for the recovery of any enemy debt except in the circumstances provided under paragraphs 16, 23, and 25 of the Annex to the said Section III.

(iv.) The Clearing Office shall have power to enforce the payment of any enemy debt against the person by whom the debt is due, together with such interest as is payable under paragraph 22 of the Annex to the said Section III., and for that purpose shall have all such rights and powers as if they were the creditor ; and if the debt has been admitted by the debtor or the debt or amount thereof has been found by arbitration or by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal or by a court of law in manner provided by paragraph 16 of the Annex to the said Section III., the Clearing Office may certify the amount so admitted or found due, together with such interest as aforesaid, and on production to the proper officer of the Supreme Court of the part of His Majesty's Dominions or the Protectorate in which the debtor resides of such certificate, the certificate shall be registered by that officer, and shall from the date of such registration be of the same force and effect, and all proceedings may be taken thereon, as if the certificate were a judgment obtained in that court for the recovery of a debt of the amount specified in the certificate and entered upon the date of such registration, and all reasonable costs and charges attendant upon the registration of such certificate shall be recoverable in like manner as if they were part of such judgment.

(v.) It shall be lawful for the Clearing Office to recover from any person by whom a fine is payable under paragraph 10 of the Annex to the said Section III, the amount of such fine.

(vi.) If any creditor refuses or fails to give such notice or to furnish such documents or information as are mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Annex to the said Section III, he shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(vii.) If any person collusively gives notice of or admits any debt which is not due or furnishes any false information with respect to any debt, he shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(viii.) If His Majesty so agrees with any of the other Allied or Associated Powers, the provisions of this Order, so far as they relate to enemy debts, shall apply to debts due to or from the nationals of that Power resident in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or Protectorates in like manner as they apply to debts due to or from British nationals so resident.

(ix.) All property, rights, and interests within His Majesty's Dominions or Protectorates belonging to nationals of the former Austrian Empire at the date when the Treaty came into force (not being property, rights, or interests acquired under any general license issued by or on behalf of His Majesty), and the nett proceeds of their sale, liquidation, or other dealings therewith, are hereby charged—

(a) In the first place, with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals (other than British nationals ordinarily resident in the self-governing Dominions, India, and Egypt) with regard to their property, rights, and interests (including companies and associations in which they are interested) in the territories of the former Austrian Empire, or debts owing to them by Austrian nationals, and with payment of any compensation awarded by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, or by an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal in pursuance of paragraph (e) of Article 249 of the Treaty, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the former Austro-Hungarian Government or by any Austrian authorities since the Twenty-eighth day of July, and before the Twelfth day of August, Nineteen hundred and Fourteen; and

(b) Secondly, with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals (other than British nationals ordinarily resident in the self-governing Dominions, India, and Egypt) with regard to their property, rights, and interests in the territories of Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, in so far as those claims are not otherwise satisfied.

Provided that any particular property, rights, or interests so charged may at any time be released by the Administrator, acting under the general direction of the Board of Trade, from the charge so created.

(x.) With a view to making effective and enforcing such charge as aforesaid—

(a) The Administrator shall have such powers and duties as are hereinafter provided;

(b) No person shall, without the consent of the Administrator acting under the general direction of the Board of Trade, transfer, part with, or otherwise deal in any property, right, or interest subject to the charge, and if he does so he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(c) Every person owning or having the control or management of any property, right, or interest, subject to the charge (including where the property, right, or interest consists of shares, stocks, or other securities issued by a company, municipal authority, or other body, or any right or interest therein, such company, authority, or body) shall, unless particulars thereof have already been furnished to the Custodian in accordance with the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1918, within one month from the date of the making of this Order, by notice in writing communicate the fact to the Administrator, and shall furnish the Administrator with such particulars in relation thereto as the Administrator may require, and if any person fails to do so or furnishes any false information, he shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds;

(d) Where the property charged consists of inscribed or registered stock, shares, or other securities, any company, municipal authority, or other body by whom the securities were issued or are managed shall on application being made by the Administrator, notwithstanding any regulation or stipulation

of the company or other body, and notwithstanding that the Administrator is not in possession of the certificate, scrip, or other document of title relating to the shares, stock, or securities to which the application relates, enter the Administrator in the books in which the securities are inscribed or registered, as the proprietor of the securities subject to the charge, and the Administrator shall have power to sell or otherwise deal with the securities as proprietor of which he is so registered or inscribed.

(e) Where the property charged consists of property transferable on delivery, any person having the possession, control, or management of the property shall, on being so required by the Administrator, deliver the property to him, and the Administrator shall have power to sell or otherwise deal with the property so delivered to him.

(f) The Board of Trade may by order vest in the Administrator any property, right, or interest subject to the charge, or the right to transfer the same, and for that purpose sub-sections (1) to (4) of section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1916, shall apply as if property, rights, and interests subject to the charge were property belonging to an enemy or enemy subject, and as if for references to the Custodian therein there were substituted references to the Administrator;

(g) The court may on the application of the Administrator require any person known or suspected to have in his possession or under his control any property, right, or interest subject to the charge, including any person known or suspected to owe a debt to a national of the former Austrian Empire or any person whom the court may consider capable of giving information with respect to the same, subject to payment or tender of reasonable expenses of his attendance, to attend as a witness and to give evidence or produce documents before the court or before such officer as the court may appoint for the purpose of examining into the matter, who shall have power to take evidence and administer oaths, and if any person fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any of the provisions of the order, or wilfully gives false evidence, he shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such imprisonment and fine. For the purposes of this paragraph "the court" means the High Court or a Judge thereof or a County Court, or in Scotland the Court of Session or a Sheriff Court.

(h) If any person called upon to pay any money or to transfer or otherwise to deal with any property, rights, or interests has reason to suspect that the same are subject to such charge as aforesaid, he shall, before paying, transferring, or dealing with the same, report the matter to the Administrator, and shall comply with any directions that the Administrator may give with respect thereto.

(xi.) There shall be paid to the Administrator such surplus proceeds of property, rights, and interests charged under Section I (xvi.) of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as may be allocated in accordance with Article I (xvi.) (b) of that Order to the payment of amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals with regard to their property, rights, and interests in the territories of the former Austrian Empire.

(xii.) The Administrator shall, as respects property vested in or transferred to him under this Order, have all the rights and powers conferred upon or exercisable, as respects property vested in him, by a trustee in bankruptcy, whether with or without the permission of a committee of inspection or the leave of the court.

(xiii.) The Administrator shall apply the sums received by him in satisfaction of the claims, debts, and compensation mentioned in sub-section (ix.) of this article.

(xiv.) The Clearing Office and the Administrator may, subject to the approval of the President of the Board of Trade, from time to time make, revoke, or vary general rules, and may by such rules prescribe forms for carrying into effect the provisions of this Order, and prescribe the time (not being less than six months after the coming into force of the Treaty) within which proof of claims in order to rank must be made and the manner of making and proving the same.

(xv.) There shall be attached to the Clearing Office, and the Administrator shall be assisted by, such officers and servants as the Board of Trade, subject to the consent of the Treasury, may determine, and there shall be paid to the Administrator and to such officers and servants such salaries or other remuneration as the Treasury may determine.

(xvi.) The Clearing Office, out of the money collected by them, and the Administrator, out of the property, rights, and interests or proceeds thereof vested in or collected or received by him under

this Order, shall retain such sums as, subject to the consent of the Treasury, the Clearing Office, or Administrator, may consider necessary to cover risks, expenses, and commissions.

(xvii.) Proceedings by and on behalf of the Clearing Office and proceedings by the Administrator may be taken by and in the name of the Administrator, who may by the name of the Administrator of Austrian property sue and be sued, and costs may be awarded to or against the Administrator.

(xviii.) Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by the Clearing Office and to be signed by the Administrator or by the Secretary of the Clearing Office or by any other person authorized by the Administrator, and every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by the Administrator and to be signed by him or by any other person authorized by him shall be received in evidence, and shall be deemed to be such order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown, and in any proceeding by the Clearing Office, or by the Administrator to recover a debt or fine, a report purporting to be signed by the Administrator or any other person authorized by him shall be evidence of the facts therein stated.

(xix.) A certificate signed by the Administrator that an order or other instrument purporting to be made or issued by the Clearing Office or by the Administrator is so made or issued shall be conclusive evidence of the facts so certified.

(xx.) The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall apply to the Clearing Office and to the Administrator in like manner as if they were respectively mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to that Act, and as if the Administrator or any person authorized by him to act on his behalf were in relation both to the Clearing Office and the Administrator mentioned in the second column of that schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in that Act included any documents issued by or on behalf of the Clearing Office or the Administrator.

(xxi.) All decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal constituted under Section VI. of Part X. of the Treaty, if within the jurisdiction of that tribunal, shall be final and conclusive and binding on all courts.

(xxii.) The Administrator may undertake on behalf of a British national the presentation to and conduct before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of any claim, difference, or dispute referable to the tribunal under the provisions of Sections IV., V., and VII. of Part X. of the Treaty, and may make regulations with the consent of the Treasury in respect of the fees to be charged in respect of such services.

(xxiii.) 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 in 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.

(xxiv.) The time at which the period of prescription or limitation of right of action referred to in Article 252 of the Treaty shall begin again to run shall be at the expiration of six months after the coming into force of the Treaty, and the period to be allowed within which presentation of negotiable instruments for acceptance or payment and notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made under Article 253 shall be ten months from the coming into force of the Treaty.

(xxv.) Rules made during the war by any recognized Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy and any action taken thereunder are hereby confirmed, subject to the provisos contained in paragraph 4 (a) of the Annex to Section V. of Part X. of the Treaty.

(xxvi.) There shall be imposed on rights of industrial, literary, or artistic property (with the exception of trade marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be acquired hereafter, by or on behalf of Austrian nationals, such limitations, conditions, or restrictions as the Board of Trade may prescribe for the purpose, in the manner, in the circumstances, and subject to the limitations, contained in Article 258 of the Treaty, and any transfer in whole or in part or other dealing with any rights so acquired as aforesaid effected since the Twenty-eighth day of July, Nineteen hundred and Fourteen, shall if and so far as it is inconsistent with any limitations, conditions, or restrictions so imposed be void and of no effect.

(xxvii.) So far as may be necessary for the purpose of Article 259 of the Treaty, the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914 (except paragraph (b) of Section 1 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) (Amendment) Act, 1914), shall in relation to Austrian nationals continue in force, and shall be deemed as from the date when the Treaty came into force to have continued in force, as if references therein to subjects of a State at war with His Majesty included references to Austrian nationals.

(xxviii.) The duly qualified tribunal for the purposes of Article 262 of the Treaty shall be the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks.

2. For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this Order—

The expression "enemy debt" has the meaning assigned to it by paragraph 2 of the Annex to Section III. of Part X. of the Treaty, and includes any sum which under the Treaty is to be treated or dealt with in like manner as an enemy debt. The expression "nationals" in relation to any State includes the Sovereign or former Sovereign and the subjects or citizens of that State and any company or corporation incorporated therein according to the law of that State, and in the case of a Protectorate the natives thereof.

The expression "nationals of the former Austrian Empire" does not include persons who, within six months of the coming into force of the Treaty, show to the satisfaction of the Administrator that they have acquired *ipso facto*, in accordance with its provisions, nationality of an Allied or Associated Power, including those who, under Articles 72 or 76 of the Treaty obtained such nationality with the consent of the competent authorities, or who under Articles 74 or 77 thereof acquired such nationality by virtue of previous rights of citizenship.

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.

3. This Order shall apply to the whole of His Majesty's Dominions and Protectorates, except India and Egypt 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 Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, and Newfoundland, 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.

Provided that if a local clearing office is established in India or in any self-governing Dominion, the provisions of this Order relating to the Clearing Office shall apply with respect to the relations between the Central Clearing Office and the local clearing office, and to transactions on behalf of the local clearing office which must be effected through the Central Clearing Office or which may be effected by the Central Clearing Office at the request of the local clearing office.

4. 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 Sixteenth day of July, Nineteen hundred and Twenty.

5. This Order may be cited as the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Order, 1920.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION III.—DEBTS.

ARTICLE 248.

There shall be settled, through the intervention of Clearing Offices to be established by each of the High Contracting Parties within three months of the notification referred to in paragraph (e) hereafter, the following classes of pecuniary obligations:

(1) Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the Contracting Powers, residing within its territory, to a national of an Opposing Power, residing within its territory;

(2) Debts which became payable during the war to nationals of one Contracting Power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the existence of a state of war;

(3) Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued or taken over by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war ;

(4) Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

In the case of interest or capital sums payable in respect of securities issued or taken over by the former Austro-Hungarian Government, the amount to be credited and paid by Austria will be the interest or capital in respect only of the debt for which Austria is liable in accordance with Part IX. (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty, and the principles laid down by the Reparation Commission.

The proceeds of liquidation of enemy property, rights, and interests mentioned in Section IV. and in the Annex thereto will be accounted for through the Clearing Offices, in the currency and at the rate of exchange hereinafter provided for in paragraph (d), and disposed of by them under the conditions provided by the said Section and Annex.

The settlements provided for in this Article shall be effected according to the following principles and in accordance with the Annex to this section :

(a) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prohibit as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, both the payment and the acceptance of payment of such debts, and also all communications between the interested parties with regard to the settlement of the said debts otherwise than through the Clearing Offices ;

(b) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be respectively responsible for the payment of such debts due by its nationals, except in the cases where before the war the debtor was in a state of bankruptcy or failure, or had given formal indication of insolvency, or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war.

(c) The sums due to the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties by the nationals of an Opposing State will be debited to the Clearing Office of the country of the debtor, and paid to the creditor by the Clearing Office of the country of the creditor ;

(d) Debts shall be paid or credited in the currency of such one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates or the British Dominions or India, as may be concerned. If the debts are payable in some other currency, they shall be paid or credited in the currency of the country concerned, whether an Allied or Associated Power, Colony, Protectorate, British Dominion, or India, at the pre-war rate of exchange.

For the purpose of this provision, the pre-war rate of exchange shall be defined as the average cable transfer rate prevailing in the Allied or Associated country concerned during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the said country concerned and Austria-Hungary.

If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange governing the conversion of the currency in which the debt is stated into the currency of the Allied or Associated country concerned, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply.

In the case of the new States of Poland and the Czecho-Slovak State, the currency in which and the rate of exchange at which debts shall be paid or credited shall be determined by the Reparation Commission provided for in Part VIII. unless they shall have been previously settled by agreement between the States interested ;

(e) The provisions of this Article and of the Annex hereto shall not apply as between Austria, on the one hand, and any one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India, on the other hand, unless within a period of one month from the deposit of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Power in question, or of the ratification on behalf of such Dominion or of India, notice to that effect is given to Austria by the Government of such Allied or Associated Power or of such Dominion or of India as the case may be ;

(f) The Allied and Associated Powers which have adopted this Article and the Annex hereto may agree between themselves to apply them to their respective nationals established in their territory so far as regards matters between their nationals and Austrian nationals. In this case the payments made by application of this provision will be subject to arrangements between the Allied and Associated Clearing Offices concerned.

ANNEX.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties will, within three months from the notification provided for in Article 248, paragraph (e), establish a Clearing Office for the collection and payment of enemy debts.

Local Clearing Offices may be established for any particular portion of the territories of the High Contracting Parties. Such local Clearing Offices may perform all the functions of a central Clearing Office in their respective districts, except that all transactions with the Clearing Office in the Opposing State must be effected through the central Clearing Office.

2. In this Annex the pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 248 are described as "enemy debts," the persons from whom the same are due as "enemy debtors," the persons to whom they are due as "enemy creditors," the Clearing Office in the country of the creditor is called the "Creditor Clearing Office," and the Clearing Office in the country of the debtor is called the "Debtor Clearing Office."

3. The High Contracting Parties will subject contraventions of paragraph (a) of Article 248 to the same penalties as are at present provided by their legislation for trading with the enemy. They will similarly prohibit within their territory all legal process relating to payment of enemy debts, except in accordance with the provisions of this Annex.

4. The Government guarantee specified in paragraph (b) of Article 248 shall take effect whenever, for any reason, a debt shall not be recoverable, except in a case where at the date of the outbreak of war the debt was barred by the laws of prescription in force in the country of the debtor or where the debtor was at that time in a state of bankruptcy or failure or had given formal indication of insolvency, or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. In such case the procedure specified by this Annex shall apply to payment of the dividends.

The terms "bankruptcy" and "failure" refer to the application of legislation providing for such juridical conditions. The expression "formal indication of insolvency" bears the same meaning as it has in English law.

5. Creditors shall give notice to the Creditor Clearing Office within six months of its establishment of debts due to them, and shall furnish the Clearing Office with any documents and information required of them.

The High Contracting Parties will take all suitable measures to trace and punish collusion between enemy creditors and debtors. The Clearing Offices will communicate to one another any evidence and information which might help the discovery and punishment of such collusion.

The High Contracting Parties will facilitate as much as possible postal and telegraph communication at the expense of the parties concerned and through the intervention of the Clearing Offices between debtors and creditors desirous of coming to an agreement as to the amount of their debt.

The Creditor Clearing Office will notify the Debtor Clearing Office of all debts declared to it. The Debtor Clearing Office will, in due course, inform the Creditor Clearing Office which debts are admitted and which debts are contested. In the latter case, the Debtor Clearing Office will give the grounds for the non-admission of debt.

6. When a debt has been admitted, in whole or in part, the Debtor Clearing Office will at once credit the Creditor Clearing Office with the amount admitted, and at the same time notify it of such credit.

7. The debt shall be deemed to be admitted in full and shall be credited forthwith to the Creditor Clearing Office unless within three months from the receipt of the notification, or such longer time as may be agreed to by the Creditor Clearing Office, notice has been given by the Debtor Clearing Office that it is not admitted.

8. When the whole or part of a debt is not admitted the two Clearing Offices will examine into the matter jointly and will endeavour to bring the parties to an agreement.

9. The Creditor Clearing Office will pay to the individual creditor the sums credited to it out of the funds placed at its disposal by the Government of its country and in accordance with the conditions fixed by the said Government, retaining any sums considered necessary to cover risks, expenses, or commissions.

10. Any person having claimed payment of an enemy debt which is not admitted in whole or in part shall pay to the Clearing Office, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the part not admitted. Any person having unduly refused to admit the whole or part of a debt claimed from him shall pay, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the amount with regard to which his refusal shall be disallowed.

Such interest shall run from the date of expiration of the period provided for in paragraph 7 until the date on which the claim shall have been disallowed or the debt paid.

Each Clearing Office shall, in so far as it is concerned, take steps to collect the fines above provided for, and will be responsible if such fines cannot be collected.

The fines will be credited to the other Clearing Office, which shall retain them as a contribution towards the cost of carrying out the present provisions.

11. The balance between the Clearing Offices shall be struck monthly, and the credit balance paid in cash by the debtor State within a week.

Nevertheless, any credit balances which may be due by one or more of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be retained until complete payment shall have been effected of the sums due to the Allied or Associated Powers or their nationals on account of the war.

12. To facilitate discussion between the Clearing Offices each of them shall have a representative at the place where the other is established.

13. Except for special reasons all discussions in regard to claims will, so far as possible, take place at the Debtor Clearing Office.

14. In conformity with Article 248, paragraph (b), the High Contracting Parties are responsible for the payment of the enemy debts owing by their nationals.

The Debtor Clearing Office will therefore credit the Creditor Clearing Office with all debts admitted, even in case of inability to collect them from the individual debtor. The Governments concerned will, nevertheless, invest their respective Clearing Offices with all necessary powers for the recovery of debts which have been admitted.

15. Each Government will defray the expenses of the Clearing Office set up in its territory, including the salaries of the staff.

16. Where the two Clearing Offices are unable to agree whether a debt claimed is due, or in case of a difference between an enemy debtor and an enemy creditor or between the Clearing Offices, the dispute shall either be referred to arbitration, if the parties so agree under conditions fixed by agreement between them, or referred to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI hereafter.

At the request of the Creditor Clearing Office the dispute may, however, be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the place of domicile of the debtor.

17. Recovery of sums found by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, the Court, or the Arbitration Tribunal to be due shall be effected through the Clearing Offices as if these sums were debts admitted by the Debtor Clearing Office.

18. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint an agent who will be responsible for the presentation to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of the cases conducted on behalf of its Clearing Office. This agent will exercise a general control over the representatives or counsel employed by its nationals.

Decisions will be arrived at on documentary evidence, but it will be open to the Tribunal to hear the parties in person, or according to their preference by their representatives approved by the two Governments, or by the agent referred to above, who shall be competent to intervene along with the party or to reopen and maintain a claim abandoned by the same.

19. The Clearing Offices concerned will lay before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal all information and documents in their possession, so as to enable the Tribunal to decide rapidly on the cases which are brought before it.

20. Where one of the parties concerned appeals against the joint decision of the two Clearing Offices he shall make a deposit against the costs, which deposit shall only be refunded when the first judgment is modified in favour of the appellant and in proportion to the success he may attain, his opponent in case of such a refund being required to pay an equivalent proportion of the costs and expenses. Security accepted by the Tribunal may be substituted for a deposit.

A fee of 5 per cent. of the amount in dispute shall be charged in respect of all cases brought before the Tribunal. This fee shall, unless the Tribunal directs otherwise, be borne by the unsuccessful party. Such fee shall be added to the deposit referred to. It is also independent of the security.

The Tribunal may award to one of the parties a sum in respect of the expenses of the proceedings.

Any sum payable under this paragraph shall be credited to the Clearing Office of the successful party as a separate item.

21. With a view to the rapid settlement of claims, due regard shall be paid in the appointment of all persons connected with the Clearing Offices or with the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal to their knowledge of the language of the other country concerned.

Each of the Clearing Offices will be at liberty to correspond with the other and to forward documents in its own language.

22. Subject to any special agreement to the contrary between the Governments concerned debts shall carry interest in accordance with the following provisions :

Interest shall not be payable on sums of money due by way of dividend, interest, or other periodical payments which themselves represent interest on capital.

The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent. per annum, except in cases where, by contract law or custom, the creditor is entitled to payment of interest at a different rate. In such cases the rate to which he is entitled shall prevail.

Interest shall run from the date of commencement of hostilities (or, if the sum of money to be recovered fell due during the war, from the date at which it fell due) until the sum is credited to the Clearing Office of the creditor.

Sums due by way of interest shall be treated as debts admitted by the Clearing Offices and shall be credited to the Creditor Clearing Office in the same way as such debts.

23. Where by decision of the Clearing Offices or the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal a claim is held not to fall within Article 248, the creditor shall be at liberty to prosecute the claim before the Courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

The presentation of a claim to the Clearing Office suspends the operation of any period of prescription.

24. The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

25. In any case where a Creditor Clearing Office declines to notify a claim to the Debtor Clearing Office, or to take any step provided for in this Annex intended to make effective in whole or in part a request of which it has received due notice, the enemy creditor shall be entitled to receive from the Clearing Office a certificate setting out the amount of the claim, and shall then be entitled to prosecute the claim before the Courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

SECTION IV.—PROPERTY, RIGHTS, AND INTERESTS.

ARTICLE 249.

The question of private property, rights, and interests in an enemy country shall be settled according to the principles laid down in this Section and to the provisions of the Annex hereto.

(a) The exceptional war measures and measures of transfer (defined in paragraph 3 of the Annex hereto) taken in the territory of the former Austrian Empire with respect to the property, rights, and interest of nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, when liquidation has not been completed, shall be immediately discontinued or stayed and the property, rights, and interests concerned restored to their owners.

(b) Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided for in the present Treaty, the Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights, and interests which belong at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty to nationals of the former Austrian Empire, or companies controlled by them, and are within the territories, colonies, possessions and protectorates of such Powers (including territories ceded to them by the present Treaty) or are under the control of those Powers.

The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Allied or Associated State concerned, and the owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, rights or interests nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of that State.

Persons who within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty show that they have acquired *ipso facto* in accordance with its provisions the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power, including those who under Articles 72 or 76 obtain such nationality with the consent of the competent authorities, or who under Articles 74 or 77 acquire such nationality in virtue of previous rights of citizenship (*pertinenza*) will not be considered as nationals of the former Austrian Empire within the meaning of this paragraph.

(c) The price or the amount of compensation in respect of the exercise of the right referred to in paragraph (b) will be fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated.

(d) As between the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals on the one hand and nationals of the former Austrian Empire on the other hand, as also between Austria on the one hand and the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals on the

other hand, all the exceptional war measures, or measures of transfer, or acts done or to be done in execution of such measures as defined in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto, shall be considered as final and binding upon all persons except as regards the reservations laid down in the present Treaty.

(e) The nationals of Allied and Associated Powers shall be entitled to compensation in respect of damage or injury inflicted upon their property, rights, or interests, including any company or association in which they are interested, in the territory of the former Austrian Empire, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto. The claims made in this respect by such nationals shall be investigated, and the total of the compensation shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI, or by an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal. This compensation shall be borne by Austria, and may be charged upon the property of nationals in the former Austrian Empire, or companies controlled by them, as defined in paragraph (b), within the territory or under the control of the claimant's State. This property may be constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. The payment of this compensation may be made by the Allied or Associated State, and the amount will be debited to Austria.

(f) Whenever a national of an Allied or Associated Power is entitled to property which has been subjected to a measure of transfer in the territory of the former Austrian Empire and expresses a desire for its restitution, his claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph (e) shall be satisfied by the restitution of the said property if it still exists in specie.

In such case Austria shall take all necessary steps to restore the evicted owner to the possession of his property, free from all encumbrances or burdens with which it may have been charged after the liquidation, and to indemnify all third parties injured by the restitution.

If the restitution provided for in this paragraph cannot be effected, private agreements arranged by the intermediation of the Powers concerned or the Clearing Offices provided for in the Annex to Section III, may be made, in order to secure that the national of the Allied or Associated Power may secure compensation for the injury referred to in paragraph (e) by the grant of advantages or equivalents which he agrees to accept in place of the property, rights, or interests of which he was deprived.

Through restitution in accordance with this Article the price or the amount of compensation fixed by the application of paragraph (e) will be reduced by the actual value of the property restored, account being taken of compensation in respect of loss of use or deterioration.

(g) The rights conferred by paragraph (f) are reserved to owners who are nationals of Allied or Associated Powers within whose territory legislative measures prescribing the general liquidation of enemy property, rights, or interests were not applied before the signature of the Armistice.

(h) Except in cases where, by application of paragraph (f), restitutions in specie have been made, the nett proceeds of sales of enemy property, rights, or interests wherever situated carried out either by virtue of war legislation, or by application of this Article, and in general all cash assets of enemies, other than proceeds of sales of property or cash assets in Allied or Associated countries belonging to persons covered by the last sentence of paragraph (b) above shall be dealt with as follows:

(1) As regards Powers adopting Section III, and the Annex thereto, the said proceeds and cash assets shall be credited to the Power of which the owner is a national, through the Clearing Office established thereunder: any credit balance in favour of Austria resulting therefrom shall be dealt with as provided in Article 189, Part VIII. (Reparation), of the present Treaty.

(2) As regards Powers not adopting Section III, and the Annex thereto, the proceeds of the property, rights, and interests, and the cash assets, of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers held by Austria shall be paid immediately to the person entitled thereto or to his Government; the proceeds of the property, rights, and interests, and the cash assets of nationals of the former Austrian Empire, or companies controlled by them, as defined in paragraph (b), received by an Allied or Associated Power shall be subject to disposal by such Power in accordance with its laws and regulations and may be applied in payment of the claims and debts defined by this Article or paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. Any such property, rights, and interests or proceeds thereof, or cash assets not used as above provided may be retained by the said Allied or Associated Power, and, if retained, the cash value thereof shall be dealt with as provided in Article 189, Part VIII. (Reparation), of the present Treaty.

(i) Subject to the provisions of Article 267, in the case of liquidations effected in new States which are signatories of the present Treaty as Allied and Associated Powers, or in States which are not entitled to share in the reparation payments to be made by Austria, the proceeds of liquidations effected by such States shall, subject to the Rights of the Reparation Commission under the present Treaty, particularly under Articles 181, Part VIII. (Reparation), and 211, Part IX. (Financial Clauses), be paid direct to the owner. If on the application of that owner, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI. of this Part, or an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal, is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Government of the State in question outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, they shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by that State.

(j) Austria undertakes to compensate her nationals in respect of the sale or retention of their property, rights, or interests in Allied or capital levied or to be levied by Austria on the Associated States.

(k) The amount of all taxes or imposts on property, rights and interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers from November 3, 1918, until three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or, in the case of property, rights, or interests which have been subjected to exceptional measures of war, until restitution in accordance with the present Treaty, shall be restored to the owners.

ARTICLE 250.

Austria undertakes, with regard to the property, rights, and interests, including companies and associations in which they were interested, restored to nationals of Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the provisions of Article 249, paragraph (a) or (f):

(a) To restore and maintain, except as expressly provided in the present Treaty, the property, rights, and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers in the legal position of obtaining in respect of the property, rights, and interests of nationals of the former Austrian Empire under the laws in force before the war;

(b) Not to subject the property, rights, or interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers to any measures in derogation of property rights which are not applied equally to the property, rights and interests of Austrian nationals, and to pay adequate compensation in the event of the application of these measures.

ANNEX.

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 249, paragraph (d), the validity of vesting orders and of orders for winding up of business or companies, and of any other orders, directions, or instructions of any court or any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights and interests is confirmed. The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order, direction, decision, or instruction dealing with property in which they may be interested, whether or not such interests are specially mentioned in the order, direction, decision, or instruction. No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, direction, decision or instruction. Every action taken with regard to any property, business, or company, whether as regards its investigation, sequestration, compulsory administration, use, requisition, supervision or winding-up, the sale or management of property, rights or interests, the collection or discharge of debts, the payment of costs, charges, or expenses, or any other matter whatsoever, in pursuance of orders, directions, decisions, or instructions of any court or of any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties, made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights, or interests, is confirmed. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be held to prejudice the titles to property heretofore acquired in good faith and for value and in accordance with the laws of the country in which the property is situated by nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers.

The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to such of the above-mentioned measures as have been taken by the former Austro-Hungarian Government in invaded or occupied territory, nor to such of the above-mentioned measures as have been taken by Austria or the Austrian authorities since November 3, 1918, all of which measures shall be void.

2. No claim or action shall be made or brought against any Allied or Associated Power or against any person acting on behalf of or under the direction of any legal authority or department of the Government of such a Power by Austria or by any Austrian national or by or on behalf of any national of the former Austrian Empire wherever resident in respect of any act or omission with regard to his property, rights, or interests during the war or in preparation for the war. Similarly no claim or action shall be made or brought against any person in respect of any act or omission under or in accordance with the exceptional war measures, law, or regulations of any Allied or Associated Power.

3. In Article 249 and this Annex the expression "exceptional war measures" includes measures of all kinds, legislative, administrative, judicial, or others, that have been taken or will be taken hereafter with regard to enemy property, and which have had or will have the effect of removing from the proprietors the power of disposition over their property, though without affecting the ownership, such as measures of supervision, of compulsory administration, and of sequestration; or measures which have had or will have as an object the seizure of, the use of, or the interference with enemy assets, for whatsoever motive, under whatsoever form, or in whatsoever place. Acts in the execution of these measures include all detentions, instructions, orders, or decrees of Government departments or courts applying these measures to enemy property, as well as acts performed by any person connected with the administration or the supervision of enemy property, such as the payment of debts, the collecting of credits, the payment of any costs, charges or expenses, or the collecting of fees.

Measures of transfer are those which have affected or will affect the ownership of enemy property by transferring it in whole or in part to a person other than the enemy owner, and without his consent, such measures directing the sale, liquidation, or devolution of ownership in enemy property, or the cancelling of titles or securities.

4. All property, rights, and interests of nationals of the former Austrian Empire within the territory of any Allied or Associated Power and the nett proceeds of their sale, liquidation, or other dealing therewith may be charged by that Allied or Associated Power in the first place with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of the Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights, and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, in territory of the former Austrian Empire, or debts owing to them by Austrian nationals, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the former Austro-Hungarian Government or by any Austrian authorities since July 28, 1914, and before that Allied or Associated Power entered into the war. The amount of such claims may be assessed by an arbitrator appointed by M. Gustave Ador, if he is willing, or if no such appointment is made by him, by an arbitrator appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. They may be charged in the second place with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of such Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights, and interests in the territory of other enemy Powers, in so far as those claims are otherwise unsatisfied.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 249, where immediately before the outbreak of war a company incorporated in an Allied or Associated State had rights in common with a company controlled by it and incorporated in Austria to the use of trade marks in third countries, or enjoy the use in common with such company of unique means of reproduction of goods or articles for sale in third countries, the former company shall alone have the right to use these trade marks in third countries to the exclusion of the Austrian company, and these unique means of reproduction shall be handed over to the former company notwithstanding any action taken under war legislation in force in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy with regard to the latter company or its business, industrial property, or shares. Nevertheless, the former company, if requested, shall deliver to the latter company derivative copies permitting the continuation of reproduction of articles for use within Austrian territory.

6. Up to the time when restitution is carried out in accordance with Article 249, Austria is responsible for the conservation of property, rights, and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected by her to exceptional war measures.

7. Within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Allied or Associated Powers will specify the property, rights, and interests over which they intend to exercise the right provided in Article 249, paragraph (f).

8. The restitution provided in Article 249 will be carried out by order of the Austrian Government or of the authorities which have been substituted for it. Detailed accounts of the action of administrators shall be furnished to the interested persons by the Austrian authorities upon request, which may be made at any time after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

9. Until completion of the liquidation provided for by Article 249, paragraph (b), the property, rights, and interests of the persons referred to in that paragraph will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken with regard to them.

10. Austria will, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to each Allied or Associated Power all securities, certificates, deeds, or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights, or interests situated in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power, including any shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that Power.

Austria will at any time on demand of any Allied or Associated Power furnish such information as may be required with regard to the property, rights, and interests of Austrian nationals within the territory of such Allied or Associated Power, or with regard to any transactions concerning such property, rights, or interests effected since July 1, 1914.

11. The expression "cash assets" includes all deposits or funds established before or after the existence of a state of war, as well as all assets coming from deposits, revenues, or profits collected by administrators, sequestrators or others from funds placed on deposit or otherwise, but does not include sums belonging to the Allied or Associated Powers or to their component States, Provinces, or Municipalities.

12. All investments wheresoever effected with the cash assets of nationals of the High Contracting Parties, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy properties or having control over such administration, or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever, shall be annulled. These cash assets shall be accounted for irrespective of any such investment.

13. Within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or on demand at any time, Austria will deliver to the Allied and Associated Powers all accounts, vouchers, records, documents, and information of any kind which may be within Austrian territory, and which concern the property, rights, and interests of the nationals of those Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected to an exceptional war measure, or to a measure of transfer either in the territory of the former Austrian Empire or in territory occupied by that Empire or its allies.

The controllers, supervisors, managers, administrators, sequestrators, liquidators, and receivers shall be personally responsible under guarantee of the Austrian Government for the immediate delivery in full of these accounts and documents, and for their accuracy.

14. The provisions of Article 249 and this Annex relating to property, rights, and interests in an enemy country, and the proceeds of the liquidation thereof, apply to debts, credits, and accounts, Section III. regulating only the method of payment.

In the settlement of matters provided for in Article 249 between Austria and the Allied or Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India, in respect of any of which a declaration shall not have been made that they adopt Section III., and between their respective nationals, the provisions of Section III. respecting the currency in which payment is to be made and the rate of exchange and of interest shall apply unless the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned shall within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty notify Austria that one or more of the said provisions are not to be applied.

15. The provisions of Article 249 and this Annex apply to industrial, literary, and artistic property which has been or will be dealt with in the liquidation of property, rights, interests, companies of businesses under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or in accordance with the stipulations of Article 249, paragraph (b).

SECTION V.—CONTRACTS, PRESCRIPTIONS, JUDGMENTS.

ARTICLE 251.

(a) Any contract concluded between enemies shall be regarded as having been dissolved as from the time when any two of the parties became enemies, except in respect of any debt or other

pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder, and subject to the exceptions and special rules with regard to particular contracts or classes of contracts contained herein or in the Annex hereto.

(b) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest, within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, by the Government of the Allied or Associated Power of which one of the parties is a national, shall be excepted from dissolution under this Article.

When the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of trade conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI. shall be empowered to grant to the prejudiced party equitable compensation.

(c) Having regard to the provisions of the constitution and law of the United States of America, of Brazil, and of Japan, neither the present Article, nor Article 252, nor the Annex hereto shall apply to contracts made between nationals of these States and nationals of the former Austrian Empire; nor shall Article 257 apply to the United States of America or its nationals.

(d) The present Article and the Annex hereto shall not apply to contracts the parties to which became enemies by reason of one of them being an inhabitant of territory of which the sovereignty has been transferred, if such party shall acquire, under the present Treaty, the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power, nor shall they apply to contracts between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers between whom trading has been prohibited by reason of one of the parties being in Allied or Associated territory in the occupation of the enemy.

(e) Nothing in the present Article or the Annex hereto shall be deemed to invalidate a transaction lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of one of the belligerent Powers.

ARTICLE 252.

(a) All periods 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 for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

(b) Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in the territory of the former Austrian Empire to the prejudice of a national of an Allied or Associated Power, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power, be heard by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI.

(c) Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in paragraph (b), wherever, having regard to the particular circumstances of the case, such restoration is equitable and possible.

If such restoration is inequitable or impossible, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal may grant compensation to the prejudiced party, to be paid by the Austrian Government.

(d) Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself, the party prejudiced may apply to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal for relief. The Tribunal will have the powers provided for in paragraph (c).

(e) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall apply to the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred to above taken by the authorities of the former Austrian Government in invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

(f) Austria shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article.

(g) As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under paragraph (a) shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested Power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

ARTICLE 253.

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 indorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or indorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance, or non-payment or protest may be made.

ARTICLE 254.

Judgments given by the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power in all cases which, under the present Treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognized in Austria as final, and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

If a judgment or measure of execution in respect of any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a judicial authority of the former Austrian Empire against a national of an Allied or Associated Power, or a company or association in which one of such nationals was interested, in a case in which either such national or such company or association was not able to make their defence, the Allied and Associated national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation to be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI.

At the instance of the national of the Allied or Associated Power the compensation above mentioned may, upon order to that effect of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, be effected where it is possible by replacing the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the Austrian Court.

The above compensation may likewise be obtained before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal by the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

ARTICLE 255.

For the purpose of Sections III., IV., V., and VII., the expression "during the war" means for each Allied or Associated Power the period between the commencement of the state of war between that Power and the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ANNEX.

I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Within the meaning of Articles 251, 252, and 253, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise became unlawful under laws, orders, or regulations to which one of those parties was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise became unlawful.

2. The following classes of contracts are excepted from dissolution by Article 251, and, without prejudice to the rights contained in Article 249 (b) of Section IV., remain in force subject to the application of domestic laws, orders, or regulations made during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers and subject to the terms of the contracts:

- (a) Contracts having for their object the transfer of estates or of real or personal property where the property therein had passed or the object had been delivered before the parties became enemies;
- (b) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses;
- (c) Contracts of mortgage, pledge, or lien;
- (d) Concessions concerning mines, quarries, or deposits;
- (e) Contracts between individuals or companies and States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, and concessions granted by States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions.

3. If the provisions of a contract are in part dissolved under Article 251, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the same application of domestic laws as is provided for in paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

II.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF CONTRACTS.

Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.

4. (a) Rules made during the war by any recognized Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided—

- (1) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question ;
- (2) That the rules applied to all persons concerned ;
- (3) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by Exchanges or Commercial Associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

(c) The closure of contracts relating to cotton "futures," which were closed as on July 31, 1914, under the decision of the Liverpool Cotton Association, is also confirmed.

Security.

5. The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.

Negotiable Instruments.

6. As regards Powers which adopt Section III. and the Annex thereto the pecuniary obligations existing between enemies and resulting from the issue of negotiable instruments shall be adjusted in conformity with the said Annex by the instrumentality of the Clearing Offices, which shall assume the rights of the holder as regards the various remedies open to him.

7. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

III.—CONTRACTS OF INSURANCE.

8. Contracts of insurance entered into by any person with another person who subsequently became an enemy will be dealt with in accordance with the following paragraphs.

Fire Insurance.

9. Contracts for the insurance of property against fire entered into by a person interested in such property with another 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, or on account of the failure during the war and for a period of three months thereafter to perform his obligations under the contract; but they shall be dissolved at the date when the annual premium becomes payable for the first time after the expiration of a period of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

A settlement shall be effected of unpaid premiums which became due during the war or of claims for losses which occurred during the war.

10. Where by administrative or legislative action an insurance against fire effected before the war has been transferred during the war from the original to another insurer, the transfer will be recognized and the liability of the original insurer will be deemed to have ceased as from the date of the transfer. The original insurer will, however, be entitled to receive on demand full information as to the terms of the transfer, and if it should appear that these terms were not equitable, they shall be amended so far as may be necessary to render them equitable.

Furthermore, the insured shall, subject to the concurrence of the original insurer, be entitled to retransfer the contract to the original insurer as from the date of the demand.

Life Insurance.

11. Contracts of life insurance 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.

Any sum which during the war became due upon a contract deemed not to have been dissolved under the preceding provision shall be recoverable after the war with the addition of interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of its becoming due up to the day of payment.

Where 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 time within twelve months of 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 avoidance.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums, the payment of which has been prevented by the enforcement of measures of war, the assured or his representative or the persons entitled shall have the right to restore the contract on payment of the premiums with interest at 5 per cent. per annum within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty:

12. Where contracts of life insurance have been entered into by a local branch of an insurance company established in a country which subsequently became an enemy country, the contract shall, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary in the contract itself, be governed by the local law, but the insurer shall be entitled to demand from the insured or his representatives the refund of sums paid on claims made or enforced under measures taken during the war, if the making or enforcement of such claims was not in accordance with the terms of the contract itself or was not consistent with the laws or treaties existing at the time when it was entered into.

13. In any case where by the law applicable to the contract the insurer remains bound by the contract notwithstanding the non-payment of premiums until notice is given to the insured of the termination of the contract, he shall be entitled, where the giving of such notice was prevented by the war, to recover the unpaid premiums with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the insured.

14. Insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life assurance for the purpose of paragraphs 11 to 13 when they depend on the probabilities of human life combined with the rate of interest for the calculation of the reciprocal engagements between the two parties.

Marine Insurance.

15. Contracts of marine insurance, including time policies and voyage policies entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, shall be deemed to have been dissolved on his becoming an enemy, except in cases where the risk undertaken in the contract had attached before he became an enemy.

Where the risk had not attached, money paid by way of premium or otherwise shall be recoverable from the insurer.

Where the risk had attached effect shall be given to the contract notwithstanding the party becoming an enemy, and sums due under the contract either by way of premiums or in respect of losses shall be recoverable after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

In the event of any agreement being come to for the payment of interest on sums due before the war to or by the nationals of States which have been at war, and recovered after the war, such interest shall in the case of losses recoverable under contracts of marine insurance run from the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the loss.

16. No contract of marine insurance with an insured person who subsequently became an enemy shall be deemed to cover losses due to belligerent action by the Power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies or associates of such Power.

17. Where it is shown that a person who had before the war entered into a contract of marine insurance with an insurer who subsequently became an enemy, entered after the outbreak of war into a new contract covering the same risk with an insurer who was not an enemy, the new contract shall be deemed to be substituted for the original contract as from the date when it was entered into, and the premiums payable shall be adjusted on the basis of the original insurer having remained liable on the contract only up till the time when the new contract was entered into.

Other Insurances.

18. Contracts of insurance entered into before the war between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, other than contracts dealt with in paragraphs 9 to 17, shall be treated in all respects on the same footing as contracts of fire insurance between the same persons would be dealt with under the said paragraphs.

Re-insurance.

19. All treaties of re-insurance with a person who became an enemy shall be regarded as having been abrogated by the person becoming an enemy, but without prejudice in the case of life or marine risks which had attached before the war to the right to recover payment after the war for sums due in respect of such risks.

Nevertheless if, owing to invasion, it has been impossible for the re-insured to find another re-insurer, the treaty shall remain in force until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Where a re-insurance treaty becomes void under this paragraph, there shall be an adjustment of accounts between the parties in respect both of premiums paid and payable and of liabilities for losses in respect of life or marine risks which had attached before the war. In the case of risks other than those mentioned in paragraphs 11 to 17 the adjustment of accounts shall be made as at the date of the parties becoming enemies without regard to claims for losses which may have occurred since that date.

20. The provisions of the preceding paragraph will extend equally to re-insurances, existing at the date of the parties becoming enemies, of particular risks undertaken by the insurer in a contract of insurance against any risks other than life or marine risks.

21. Re-insurance of life risks effected by particular contracts and not under any general treaty remain in force.

22. In case of a re-insurance effected before the war of a contract of marine insurance, the cession of a risk which had been ceded to the re-insurer shall, if it had attached before the outbreak of war, remain valid and effect be given to the contract notwithstanding the outbreak of war; sums due under the contract of re-insurance in respect either of premiums or of losses shall be recoverable after the war.

23. The provisions of paragraphs 16 and 17 and the last part of paragraph 15 shall apply to contracts for the re-insurance of marine risks.

SECTION VI.—MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

ARTICLE 256.

(a) Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Austria on the other hand. Each such Tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint one of these members. The President shall be chosen by agreement between the two Governments concerned.

In case of failure to reach agreement, the President of the Tribunal and two other persons, either of whom may in case of need take his place, shall be chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, or, until this is set up, M. Gustave Ador, if he is willing. These persons shall be nationals of Powers that have remained neutral during the war.

If in case there is a vacancy a Government does not proceed within a period of one month to appoint as provided above a member of the Tribunal, such member shall be chosen by the other Government from the two persons mentioned above other than the President.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall be the decision of the Tribunal.

(b) The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established pursuant to paragraph (a) shall decide all questions within their competence under Sections III., IV., V., and VII.

In addition, all questions, whatsoever their nature, relating to contracts concluded before the coming into force of the present Treaty between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and Austrian nationals shall be decided by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, always excepting questions which, under the laws of the Allied Associated or Neutral Powers, are within the jurisdiction of the National Courts of those Powers. Such questions shall be decided by the National Courts in question, to the exclusion of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. The party who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power may nevertheless bring the case before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal if this is not prohibited by the laws of his country.

(c) If the number of cases justifies it, additional members shall be appointed and each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall sit in divisions. Each of these divisions will be constituted as above.

(d) Each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal will settle its own procedure except in so far as it is provided in the following Annex and is empowered to award the sums to be paid by the loser in respect of the costs and expenses of the proceedings.

(e) Each Government will pay the remuneration of the member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal appointed by it and of any agent whom it may appoint to represent it before the Tribunal. The remuneration of the President will be determined by special agreement between the Governments concerned; and this remuneration and the joint expenses of each Tribunal will be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties.

(f) The High Contracting Parties agree that their courts and authorities shall render to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals direct all the assistance in their power, particularly as regards transmitting notices and collecting evidence.

(g) The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

ANNEX.

1. Should one of the members of the Tribunal either die, retire, or be unable for any reason whatever to discharge his functions, the same procedure will be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed for appointing him.

2. The Tribunal may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice and equity and decide the order and time at which each party must conclude its arguments, and may arrange all formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

3. The agent and counsel of the parties on each side are authorized to present orally and in writing to the Tribunal, arguments in support or in defence of each case.

4. The Tribunal shall keep record of the questions and cases submitted and the proceedings thereon, with the dates of such proceedings.

5. Each of the Powers concerned may appoint a secretary. These secretaries shall act together as joint secretaries of the Tribunal and shall be subject to its direction. The Tribunal may appoint and employ any other necessary officer or officers to assist in the performance of its duties.

6. The Tribunal shall decide all questions and matters submitted upon such evidence and information as may be furnished by the parties concerned.

7. The High Contracting Parties agree to give the Tribunal all facilities and information required by it for the carrying out its investigations.

8. The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall, unless otherwise agreed, be English, French, Italian, or Japanese, as may be determined by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

9. The place and time for the meetings of each Tribunal shall be determined by the President of the Tribunal.

ARTICLE 257.

Whenever a competent court has given or gives a decision in a case covered by Sections III., IV., V., or VII., and such decision is inconsistent with the provisions of such Sections, the party who is prejudiced by the decision shall be entitled to obtain redress which shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. At the request of the national of an Allied or Associated Power, the redress may, whenever possible, be effected by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal directing the replacement of the parties in the position occupied by them before the judgment was given by the court of the former Austrian Empire.

SECTION VII.—INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

ARTICLE 258.

Subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty, rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property, as such property is defined by the International Conventions of Paris and of Berne, mentioned in Articles 237 and 239, 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 their legal representatives. Equally, rights which, except for the war, would have been acquired during the war in consequence of an application made for the protection of industrial property, or the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognized and established in favour of those persons who would have been entitled thereto, from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, all acts done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war under legislative, executive, or administrative authority of any Allied or Associated Power in regard to the rights of nationals of the former Austrian Empire in industrial, literary, or artistic property shall remain in force and shall continue to maintain their full effect.

No claim shall be made or action brought by Austria or Austrian nationals or by or on behalf of nationals of the former Austrian Empire in respect of the use during the war by the Government of any Allied or Associated Power, or by any persons acting on behalf or with the assent of such Government of any rights in industrial, literary, or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale, offering for sale, or use of any products, articles, or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied.

Unless the legislation of any one of the Allied or Associated Powers in force at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty otherwise directs, sums due or paid in respect of the property of persons referred to in Article 249 (b) and in virtue of any act or operation resulting from the execution of the special measures mentioned in the second paragraph of this Article shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to such persons are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty; and sums produced by any special measures taken by the Government of the former Austrian Empire in respect of rights in industrial, literary, or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers shall be considered and treated in the same way as other debts due from Austrian nationals.

Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves to itself the right to impose such limitations, conditions, or restrictions on rights of industrial, literary, or artistic property (with the exception of trade marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be subsequently acquired in accordance with its legislation, by Austrian nationals, whether by granting licenses, or by the working, or by preserving control over their exploitation, or in any other way, as may be considered necessary for national defence, or in the public interest, or for assuring the fair treatment by Austria of the rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property held in Austrian territory by its nationals, or for securing the due fulfilment of all obligations undertaken by Austria in the present Treaty. As regards rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property acquired after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the right so reserved by the Allied and Associated Powers shall only be exercised in cases where the limitations, conditions, or restrictions may be considered necessary for national defence or in the public interest.

In the event of the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph by an Allied or Associated Power, there shall be paid reasonable indemnities or royalties, which shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to Austrian nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty.

Each of the Allied or Associated Powers reserves the right to treat as void and of no effect any transfer in whole or in part of or other dealing with rights of or in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property effected after July 28, 1914, or in the future, which would have the result of defeating the objects of the provisions of this Article.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to rights in industrial, literary, or artistic property which have been dealt with in the liquidation of businesses or companies under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of Article 249, paragraph (b).

ARTICLE 259.

A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the High Contracting Parties, without extension fees or other penalty, in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective States relating to the obtaining, preserving, or opposing rights, to, or in respect of, industrial property either acquired before July 28, 1914, or which, except for the war, might have been acquired since that date as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance, but nothing in this Article shall give any right to reopen interference proceedings in the United States of America where a final hearing has taken place.

All rights in, or in respect of, such property which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, or make any payment, shall revive, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each Allied or Associated Power may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or

made use of the subject-matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to Austrian nationals are revived under this Article, they shall be subject in respect of the grant of licenses to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as well as to all the provisions of the present Treaty.

The period from July 28, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty, shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a trade mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, registered trade mark, or design in force on July 28, 1914, shall be subject to revocation or cancellation by reason only of the failure to work such patent or use such trade mark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 260.

The rights of priority provided by Article 4 of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of Paris of March 20, 1883, revised at Washington in 1911, or by any other Convention or Statute, for the filing or registration of applications for patents or models of utility, and for the registration of trade marks, designs, and models which had not expired on July 28, 1914, and those which have arisen during the war, or would have arisen but for the war, shall be extended by each of the High Contracting Parties in favour of all nations of the other High Contracting Parties for a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, such extension shall in no way affect the right of any of the High Contracting Parties or of any person who before the coming into force of the present Treaty was *bona fide* in possession of any rights of industrial property conflicting with rights applied for by another who claims rights of priority in respect of them, to exercise such rights by itself or himself personally, or by such agents or licensees as derived their rights from it or him before the coming into force of the present Treaty; and such persons shall not be amenable to any action or other process of law in respect of infringement.

ARTICLE 261.

No action shall be brought and no claim made by nationals of the former Austrian Empire, or by persons residing or carrying on business within the territory of that Empire on the one part, and on the other part by persons residing or carrying on business in the territory of the Allied or Associated Powers, or persons who are nationals of such Powers respectively, or by any one deriving title during the war from such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other party between the date of the existence of a state of war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights of literary and artistic property, either existing at any time during the war or revived under the provisions of Articles 259 and 260.

Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary, or artistic property rights by such persons shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature of the present Treaty in the territories of the Allied or Associated Powers on the one hand or Austria on the other, of products or articles manufactured, or of literary or artistic works published, during the period between the existence of a state of war and the signature of the present Treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply when the possessor of the rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the districts occupied by the Austro-Hungarian armies during the war.

This Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Austria on the other.

ARTICLE 262.

Licenses in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers or persons residing in their territory or carrying on business therein, on the one part, and nationals of the former Austrian Empire, on the other part, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the existence of a state of war between the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Allied or Associated Power. But, in any case, the former beneficiary of a contract of this kind shall have the right, within a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, to demand from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new license, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country

under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the case of licenses held in respect of rights acquired under the law of the former Austrian Empire. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to in Section VI. of this Part. The Tribunal may, if necessary, fix also the amount which it may deem just should be paid by reason of the use of the rights during the war.

No license in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property, granted under the special war legislation of any Allied or Associated Power, shall be affected by the continued existence of any license entered into before the war, but shall remain valid and of full effect, and a license so granted to the former beneficiary of a license entered into before the war shall be considered as substituted for such license.

Where sums have been paid during the war in respect of the rights of persons referred to in Article 249 (b) by virtue of a license or agreement concluded before the war in respect of rights of industrial property or for the reproduction or the representation of literary, dramatic, or artistic works, these sums shall be dealt with in the same manner as other debts or credits of such persons as provided by the present Treaty.

This Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Austria on the other.

By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, GRAEME THOMSON,
Colombo, November 26, 1920. Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

THE Treaty of Peace (Austria) Order, 1920, set forth in the Schedule of the Bill, has been made under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act, 1920, and is by virtue of Article 3 of the Order in Council applicable to Ceylon.

Power is, however, given to the Legislature of the Colony to make such modifications in the Order as are necessary to adapt its provisions to local circumstances, and this Bill has been prepared with that object.

In Article 1 (i.) of the Order provision is made for the establishment of a local Clearing Office to deal with debts owing by or due to Austrians so far as such indebtedness has arisen in the Colony. Under "The Treaty of Peace (Enforcement) Ordinance, No. 7 of 1920," provision was made for the establishment of a Clearing Office to deal with German debts. Under section 2 of the Bill provision is made that the Clearing Office for German enemy debts in Ceylon shall be utilized for the purpose of the Austrian enemy debts which are the subject-matter of the Bill.

The other modifications in the Order will be found in section 3 of the Bill. It is not thought necessary to deal with these modifications in detail as they are similar to those which were made in the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, which is scheduled to Ordinance No. 7 of 1920.

Attorney-General's Chambers, H. C. GOLLAN,
Colombo, October 19, 1920. Attorney-General.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information :—

An Ordinance to amend "The Treaty of Peace (Enforcement) Ordinance, No. 7 of 1920."

Preamble

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919, to make the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, which is set forth in the schedule to "The Treaty of Peace (Enforcement) Ordinance, No. 7 of 1920" :

And whereas His Majesty has in pursuance of the said powers been pleased to amend the said Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, by the Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Order), which is set forth in the schedule to this Ordinance :

And whereas it is expedient to make certain modifications in the Amending Order for the purpose of adapting its provisions to the circumstances of this Colony :

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Short title.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Treaty of Peace (Enforcement) (Amendment) Ordinance, No. of 1921."

Application of Amending Order to the Colony.

2 In applying the Amending Order to the Colony the following modifications shall be made :

- (1) In article 1 (x.) of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as amended by the Amending Order, the reference to the President of the Board of Trade shall be taken to be to the Governor in Executive Council ;
- (2) In article 1 (xvi.) of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as amended by the Amending Order, the reference to the Board of Trade shall be taken to be to the Governor in Executive Council ;
- (3) In article 1 (xvii.), sub-paragraph (a), of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as amended by the Amending Order, the reference to the Board of Trade shall be taken to be to the Governor in Executive Council ;
- (4) In article 1 (xvii.), sub-paragraph (aa), of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as inserted therein by the Amending Order, the reference to the court, shall be taken to be to the District Court having jurisdiction in the place where the person summoned to attend resides ;
- (5) In article 1 (xvii.), sub-paragraph (cc), of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as inserted therein by the Amending Order, the reference to the Board of Trade shall be taken to be to the Governor in Executive Council.

SCHEDULE.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of June, 1920.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919, His Majesty in Council was pleased to make the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, and it is expedient that the said Order should be amended in manner hereinafter appearing :

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 provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, set out in the first column of the schedule to this Order shall be amended in the manner shown in the second column of that schedule.

2. Paragraph (xvi.) of article 1 of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if for the proviso to that paragraph the following proviso were contained therein :

Provided that any particular property, rights, or interests so charged may at any time be released by the Custodian acting under the general direction of the Board of Trade from the charge so created.

3. This Order may be cited as the Treaty of Peace (Amendment, Order, 1920.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

Article.	Nature of Amendment.
1	For the words "this Act" there shall be substituted "this Order."
1 (x.)	At the end the following words shall be inserted : "The Clearing Office may make rules, subject to the approval of the President of the Board of Trade, for prescribing the manner in which the powers and duties conferred upon the Clearing Office by this Order shall be exercised."
1 (xi.)	At the end the following words shall be inserted : "In any proceeding by the Clearing Office to enforce payment of a debt or fine, a report purporting to be signed by the Controller or by the Secretary shall be evidence of the facts therein stated."

Article: Nature of Amendment.

- 1 (xiv.) The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (xiv.): "(xiv. A) The Board of Trade may undertake on behalf of a British national the presentation to and conduct before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of any claim, difference, or dispute referable to the Tribunal under the provisions of Sections IV., V., and VII., of Part X. of the Treaty, and may make regulations with the consent of the Treasury in respect of the fees to be charged in respect of such services."
- 1 (xvi.) The following words shall be inserted after the words "the Fourth day of August, Nineteen hundred and Fourteen": "but so, nevertheless, that the claims of British nationals for the proceeds of the liquidation of their property, rights, and interests mentioned in Section IV. of Part X. of the Treaty and in the Annex thereto, and for the enemy debts owing to them referred to in Article 296 of the Treaty, shall rank in priority to any of the other claims above mentioned."
- 1 (xvii.) In sub-paragraph (a), after the words "the Custodian," the following words shall be inserted: "acting under the general direction of the Board of Trade."
- After sub-paragraph (a) the following paragraph shall be inserted: "(aa) The court may, on the application of the Clearing Office or the Custodian, require any person known or suspected to have in his possession or under his control or management any property, right, or interest subject to charge, including any person known or suspected to owe a debt to a German national, or any person whom the court may consider capable of giving information respecting the same, subject to payment or tender of reasonable expenses of his attendance, to attend as a witness and to give evidence or produce documents before the court or before such officer as the court may appoint for the purpose of examining into the matter, who shall have power to take evidence, and administer oaths, and if any person fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any of the provisions of the order, or wilfully gives false evidence, he shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such imprisonment and fine."
- "For the purposes of this paragraph 'the court' means the High Court or a Judge thereof, or the County Court, or in Scotland the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court."
- sub-paragraph (c), after the words "by the Custodian," the following words shall be inserted: "notwithstanding any regulation or stipulation of the company or other body, and notwithstanding that the Custodian is not in possession of the certificate, scrip, or other document of title relating to the shares, stock, or securities to which the application relates."
- After sub-paragraph (c) the following paragraph shall be inserted: "(cc) Where the property charged consists of property transferable on delivery, any person having the possession, control, or management of the property shall, on being so required by the Custodian, deliver the property to him, and the Custodian shall, subject to the consent of the Board of Trade, have power to sell or otherwise deal with the property so delivered to him."
- In sub-paragraph (d) for the words "section 4" there shall be substituted the words "sub-sections (1) to (4) of section 4."
- 1 (xviii.) For the words "Article 300" where those words secondly occur there shall be substituted the words "Article 301," and for the words "six months" where those words secondly occur there shall be substituted the words "ten months."

Article.	Nature of Amendment.
3	<p>For the words "except the Dominion of Canada" to "and India" inclusive there shall be substituted the words: "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 Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, and Newfoundland."</p> <p>At the end of the same article the following proviso shall be added: "Provided also that if a Local Clearing Office is established in India or in any self-governing Dominion, the provisions of this Order relating to the Clearing Office shall apply with respect to the relations between the Central Clearing Office and the Local Clearing Office and to transactions on behalf of the Local Clearing Office which must be effected through the Central Clearing Office, or which may be effected by the Central Clearing Office at the request of the Local Clearing Office."</p>

By His Excellency's command,
 Colonial Secretary's Office, GRAEME THOMSON,
 Colombo, November 26, 1920. Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

THE Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, of the King in Council, was locally enacted by Ordinance No. 7 of 1920, and the object of the present Bill is to apply to this country, with the necessary modifications, the King's Order of 1920 amending the said principal Order of 1919.

Attorney-General's Chambers, H. C. GOLLAN,
 Colombo, November 23, 1920. Attorney-General.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information:—

An Ordinance to make provision for giving effect to certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace lately signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace (hereinafter referred to as "The Treaty") was signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine on the Twenty-seventh day of November, 1919, on behalf of His Majesty:

And whereas His Majesty has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on Him by the Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act, 1920, to make the Order in Council set out in the schedule hereto, dealing with the enforcement of certain provisions of the said Treaty in certain parts of His Dominions, including Ceylon:

And whereas provision is made in the said Order in Council for the Legislature of any such part of His Majesty's Dominions making such modifications in the said Order as are necessary to adapt it to the circumstances thereof:

And whereas it is expedient to make certain modifications in the said Order in Council for the purpose of adapting certain of its provisions to the circumstances of this Colony:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Short title.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Enforcement Ordinance, No. of 1921."

Custodian of Enemy Property to be substituted for the Administrator in Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, 1920.

2 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in paragraph (a) of Article 1 (ii.) of the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, 1920, set forth in the schedule to this Ordinance, but subject to the exception hereinafter expressly made, the Custodian of Enemy Property appointed under the provisions of "The Enemy Firms Liquidation Ordinance, No. 20 of 1916," shall be substituted for the Administrator mentioned in the said paragraph, and all references, save that in Article 1 (xv.) in the said Order, to the Administrator shall be taken to be to the said Custodian.

Application of
Order in
Council to
Colony.

3 In applying the said Order in Council to the Colony, the following modifications shall be made :—

- (1) In Article 1 (i., ii. (b), (f), iv., vii., viii.) references to the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Trade, or the Treasury shall be taken to be to the Governor in Executive Council ;
- (2) Offences which are directed to be prosecuted summarily may be so prosecuted before a Police Magistrate, and the provisions of section 8A of "The Interpretation Ordinance, 1901," shall apply to such offences as if the same had been contained in an Ordinance ;
- (3) Wherever reference is made to the amount of any fine which may be imposed in terms of pounds, it shall be deemed, for the purpose of any proceedings taken in the Colony, that fifteen rupees are the equivalent of one pound ;
- (4) In Article 1 (ii.) (c) the furnishing before this Ordinance comes into operation of particulars to the Custodian in accordance with "The Enemy Property Ordinance, No. 23 of 1916," ; "The Enemy Property (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 5 of 1917" ; and "The Enemy Property (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 41 of 1917," shall be deemed to have been a compliance with the obligation to furnish particulars in the said Article set forth ;
- (5) In Article 1 (ii.) (c) the reference to the making of the said Order shall be taken to be to the coming into operation of this Ordinance ;
- (6) In Article 1 (ii.) (f) the reference to sub-sections (1) to (4) of section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1916, shall be taken to be to sub-sections (1) to (4) of section 8 A of "The Enemy Property Ordinance, No. 23 of 1916," as the same is set out in section 3 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1917 ;
- (7) In Article 1 (ii.) (g), the reference to the Supreme Court shall be taken to be to the District Court of Colombo ;
- (8) In Article 1 (ii.) (h) references to the court shall be taken to be to the District Court within whose jurisdiction the person requested to attend resides ;
- (9) In Article 1 (v.) the reference to a trustee in bankruptcy shall be taken to be to a trustee in bankruptcy appointed under the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, of the Imperial Parliament, and of any Act amending the same ;
- (10) In Article 1 (xvi.) the reference to a court shall be taken to be to a District Court ;
- (11) In Article 1 (xvii.) the references to the coming into force of the Treaty shall be taken to be to the coming into operation of this Ordinance ;
- (12) In Article 1 (xx.) there shall be substituted for the reference to the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, and the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) (Amendment) Act, 1914, a reference to "The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, No. 10 of 1915," other than sub-section (3) of section 2 thereof ;
- (13) In Article 1 (xxi.) the reference to the Comptroller-General of Patents and Trade Marks shall, in respect of proceedings relating to Patents, be taken to be to the Registrar as defined in "The Patents Ordinance, 1906," and in proceedings relating to other matters referred to in Article 262 of the Treaty, be taken to be to the Registrar-General.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of
August, 1920.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas at Neuilly-sur Seine, on the Twenty-seventh day of November, Nineteen hundred and Nineteen, a Treaty of Peace (hereinafter referred to as "The Treaty") was signed on behalf of His Majesty :

And whereas by the Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act, 1920, 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 for giving effect to any of the provisions of the Treaty, 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 breaches of the provisions thereof.

And whereas the Treaty contained the provisions set out in the schedule to this Order, and it is expedient that for giving effect thereto the provisions hereinafter contained should have effect:

And whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means His Majesty has power and jurisdiction in British Protectorates, and is pleased by virtue 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 provisions of the Treaty set out in the schedule to this Order shall have full force and effect as law, and for the purpose of carrying out those provisions the following provisions shall have effect:

(i.) All property, rights, and interests within His Majesty's Dominions or Protectorates belonging to Bulgarian nationals at the date when the Treaty came into force (not being property, rights, or interest acquired under any general license issued by or on behalf of His Majesty), and the nett proceeds of their sale, liquidation, or other dealings therewith, are hereby charged—

(a) In the first place, with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals (other than British nationals ordinarily resident in the self-governing Dominions, India, and Egypt) with regard to their property, rights, and interests (including companies and associations in which they are interested) in Bulgarian territory, or debts owing to them by Bulgarian nationals, and with payment of any compensation awarded by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, or by an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal in pursuance of paragraph (e) of Article 177 of the Treaty, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the Bulgarian Government or by any Bulgarian authorities since the Eleventh and before the Fifteenth day of October, Nineteen hundred and Fifteen; and

(b) Secondly, with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals (other than British nationals ordinarily resident in the self-governing Dominions, India, and Egypt) with regard to their property, rights, and interests in the territories of Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Turkey, in so far as those claims are not otherwise satisfied.

Provided that any particular property, rights, or interests so charged may at any time be released by the Administrator hereinafter mentioned, acting under the general direction of the Board of Trade, from the charge so created.

(ii.) With a view to making effective, and enforcing such charge as aforesaid—

(a) The Board of Trade may appoint an Administrator who shall have such powers and duties as are hereinafter provided;

(b) No person shall, without the consent of the Administrator acting under the general direction of the Board of Trade, transfer, part with, or otherwise deal in any property, right, or interest subject to the charge, or pay any debt subject thereto, and if he does so he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such imprisonment and fine;

(c) Every person owning or having the control or management of any property, right, or interest, or owing any debt, subject to the charge (including where the property, right, or interest consists of shares, stocks, or other securities issued by a company, municipal authority, or other body, or any right or interest therein, such company, authority, or body), shall, unless particulars thereof have already been furnished to the Custodian in accordance with the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1918, within one month from the date of the making of this Order by notice in writing communicate the fact to the Administrator and shall furnish the Administrator with such particulars in relation thereto as the Administrator may require, and if any person fails to do so or furnishes any false information, he shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds;

(d) Where the property charged consists of inscribed or registered stock, shares, or other securities, any company, municipal authority, or other body by whom the securities were issued or are managed shall, on application being made

by the Administrator, notwithstanding any regulation or stipulation of the company or other body, and notwithstanding that the Administrator is not in possession of the certificate, scrip, or other document or title relating to the shares, stock, or securities to which the application relates, enter the Administrator in the books in which the securities are inscribed or registered as the proprietor of the securities subject to the charge, and the Administrator shall have power to sell or otherwise deal with the securities as proprietor of which he is so registered or inscribed ;

- (e) Where the property charged consists of property transferable on delivery, any person having the possession, control, or management of the property shall, on being so required by the Administrator, deliver the property to him, and the Administrator shall have power to sell or otherwise deal with the property so delivered to him ;
- (f) The Board of Trade may by order vest in the Administrator any property, right, or interest subject to the charge, or the right to transfer the same, and for that purpose sub-sections (1) to (4) of section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1916, shall apply as if property, rights, and interests subject to the charge were property belonging to an enemy or enemy subject, and as if for references to the Custodian therein there were substituted references to the Administrator ;
- (g) The Administrator shall have power to enforce the payment of any debt subject to the charge against the debtor, together with the interest prescribed by sub-section (ix.) of this article, and for that purpose shall have all such rights and powers as if he were the creditor, and if the debt has been admitted by the debtor, or the debt or the amount thereof has been found by arbitration or by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal or by a court of law, the Administrator may certify the amount so admitted or found due, together with such interest as aforesaid, and on production to the proper officer of the Supreme Court of the part of His Majesty's Dominions or the Protectorate in which the debtor resides of such a certificate, the certificate shall be registered by that officer, and shall from the date of such registration be of the same force and effect, and all proceedings may be taken thereon as if the certificate were a judgment obtained in that court for the recovery of a debt of the amount specified in the certificate and entered upon the date of such registration, and all reasonable costs and charges attendant upon the registration of such a certificate shall be recoverable in like manner as if they were part of such judgment.
- (h) The court may on the application of the Administrator require any person known or suspected to have in his possession or under his control any property, right, or interest subject to the charge, including any person known or suspected to owe a debt to a Bulgarian national or any person whom the court may consider capable of giving information with respect to the same, subject to payment or tender of reasonable expenses of his attendance, to attend as a witness and to give evidence or produce documents before the court or before such officer as the court may appoint for the purpose of examining into the matter, who shall have power to take evidence and administer oaths, and if any person fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any of the provisions of the order, or wilfully gives false evidence, he shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

For the purposes of this paragraph "the Court" means the High Court or a Judge thereof or a County Court, or in Scotland the Court of Session or a Sheriff Court.

- (i) If any person called upon to pay any money or to transfer or otherwise to deal with any property, rights, or interests has reason to suspect that the same are subject to such charge as aforesaid, he shall before paying, transferring, or dealing with the same report the matter to the Administrator, and shall comply with any directions that the Administrator may give with respect thereto.

(iii.) There shall be paid to the Administrator such surplus proceeds of property, rights, and interest charged under Section 1 (xvi.) of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as may be allocated in accordance with Article 1 (xvi.) (b) of that Order to the payment of amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals with regard to their property, rights, and interests in Bulgarian territory.

(iv.) The Administrator may, subject to the approval of the President of the Board of Trade, from time to time make, revoke, or vary general rules, and may prescribe forms for carrying into

effect the provisions of this Order, and prescribe the time (not being less than six months after the coming into force of the Treaty) within which proof of debts and other claims in order to rank must be made, and the manner of making and proving the same.

(v.) The Administrator shall, as respects property vested in or transferred to him under this Order, have all the rights and powers conferred upon or exercisable, as respects property vested in him, by a trustee in bankruptcy, whether with or without the permission of a committee of inspection or the leave of the court.

(vi.) The Administrator shall apply the sums received by him in satisfaction of the claims, debts, and compensation mentioned in sub-section (i.) of this article, but no payment shall be made by the Administrator in respect of any such debt unless he is satisfied that such efforts as the Administrator thinks reasonable and proper in the circumstances of the case have been made without success to recover directly from the person liable to satisfy the debt.

(vii.) The Administrator shall be assisted by such officers and servants as the Board of Trade, subject to the consent of the Treasury, may determine, and there shall be paid to the Administrator and to such officers and servants such salaries or other remuneration as the Treasury may determine.

(viii.) The Administrator shall retain out of the property, rights, interests, or the proceeds thereof vested in or collected or received by him under this Order such sums as, subject to the consent of the Treasury, he may consider necessary to cover risks, expenses, and commissions.

(ix.) (a) Debts shall carry interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, but in cases where by law, custom, or contract the creditor is entitled to the payment of interest at some other rate that rate shall be the rate of interest.

Provided that interest shall not be payable on sums of money due by way of dividend, interest, or other periodical payments which themselves represent interest on capital.

(b) Interest shall commence to run from the date of the commencement of hostilities (or, if the debt became due at a later date during the war, from such later date), and shall, in the case of debts payable to the Administrator, continue to run until payment is made to him.

(x.) The Administrator may sue and be sued by the name of the Administrator of Bulgarian property.

(xi.) Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by the Administrator or to be signed by him or by any other person authorized by him shall be received in evidence, and shall be deemed to be such order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown, and in any proceeding by the Administrator to recover a debt or fine, a report purporting to be signed by the Administrator or any other person authorized by him shall be evidence of the facts therein stated.

(xii.) A certificate signed by the Administrator that an order or other instrument purporting to be made or issued by him, is so made or issued shall be conclusive evidence of the facts so certified.

(xiii.) The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall apply to the Administrator in like manner as if he were mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to that Act, and as if the Administrator or any person authorized by him to act on his behalf were mentioned in the second column of that schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in that Act included any documents issued by or on behalf of the Administrator.

(xiv.) All decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal constituted under Section VI. of Part IX. of the Treaty, if within the jurisdiction of that tribunal shall be final and conclusive and binding on all courts.

(xv.) The Administrator may undertake on behalf of a British national the presentation to and conduct before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of any claim, difference, or dispute referable to the Tribunal under the provisions of Sections IV., V., and VII. of Part IX. of the Treaty, and may make regulations with the consent of the Treasury in respect of the fees to be charged in respect of such services.

(xvi.) 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.

(xvii.) The time at which the period of prescription or limitation of right of action referred to in Article 183 of the Treaty shall begin again to run shall be at the expiration of six months after the coming into force of the Treaty, and the period to be allowed within which presentation of negotiable instruments for acceptance or payment and notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made under Article 184 shall be ten months from the coming into force of the Treaty.

(xviii.) Rules made during the war by any recognized Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy and any action taken thereunder are hereby confirmed subject to the provisos contained in paragraph 4 (a) of the Annex to Section V. of Part IX. of the Treaty.

(xix.) There shall be imposed on rights of industrial, literary, or artistic property (with the exception of trade marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be acquired hereafter, by or on behalf of Bulgarian nationals, such limitations, conditions, or restrictions as the Board of Trade may prescribe for the purpose, in the manner, in the circumstances, and subject to the limitations contained in Article 190 of the Treaty, and any transfer in whole or in part or other dealing with any rights so acquired as aforesaid effected since the First day of August, Nineteen hundred and Fourteen, shall if and so far as it is inconsistent with any limitations, conditions, or restrictions so imposed be void and of no effect.

(xx.) So far as may be necessary for the purpose of Article 191 of the Treaty, the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914 (except paragraph (b) of Section 1 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) (Amendment) Act, 1914), shall in relation to Bulgarian nationals continue in force, and shall be deemed as from the date when the Treaty came into force to have continued in force, as if references therein to subjects of a State at war with His Majesty included references to Bulgarian nationals.

(xxi.) The duly qualified tribunal for the purposes of Article 193 of the Treaty shall be the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks.

2. For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this Order—

The expression "nationals" in relation to any State includes the Sovereign or former Sovereign and the subjects or citizens of that State and any company or corporation incorporated therein according to the law of that State, and in the case of a Protectorate the natives thereof.

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 made an Act of Parliament.

3. This Order shall apply to the whole of His Majesty's Dominions and Protectorates, except India and Egypt 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 Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, and Newfoundland, 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.

4. 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 Ninth day of August, Nineteen hundred and Twenty.

5. This Order may be cited as the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, 1920.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION III.—DEBTS.

ARTICLE 176.

(4) (d) Debts shall be paid or credited in the currency of such one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates, or the British Dominions or India, as may be concerned. If the debts are payable in some other currency they shall be paid or credited in the currency of the country concerned, whether an Allied or Associated Power, Colony, Protectorate, British Dominion or India, at the pre-war rate of exchange.

For the purpose of this provision, the pre-war rate of exchange shall be defined as the average cable transfer rate prevailing in the Allied or Associated country concerned during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the Power concerned and Bulgaria.

If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange governing the conversion of the currency in which the debt is stated into the currency of the Allied or Associated Power concerned, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply.

In the case of the new States of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, the currency in which and the rate of exchange at which debts shall be paid or credited shall be determined by the Reparation Commission provided for in Part VII. (Reparation), unless they shall have been previously settled by agreement between the States interested.

ANNEX.

22. Subject to any special agreement to the contrary between the Governments concerned, debts shall carry interest in accordance with the following provisions.

Interest shall not be payable on sums of money due by way of dividend, interest, or other periodical payments which themselves represent interest on capital.

The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent. per annum except in cases where, by contract, law, or custom the creditor is entitled to payment of interest at a different rate. In such cases the rate to which he is entitled shall prevail.

Interest shall run from the date of commencement of hostilities (or, if the sum of money to be recovered fell due during the war, from the date at which it fell due) until the sum is credited to the Clearing Office of the creditor.

SECTION IV.—PROPERTY, RIGHTS, AND INTERESTS.

ARTICLE 177.

The question of private property, rights, and interests in an enemy country shall be settled according to the principles laid down in this Section and to the provisions of the Annex hereto.

(a) The exceptional war measures and measures of transfer (defined in paragraph 3 of the Annex hereto) taken by Bulgaria with respect to the property, rights, and interests of nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, when liquidation has not been completed, shall be immediately discontinued or stayed and the property, rights, and interests concerned restored to their owners, who shall enjoy full rights therein in accordance with the provisions of Article 178. The Bulgarian Government will revoke all legislative or administrative provisions which it may have made during the war forbidding companies of Allied and Associated nationality or companies in which Allied or Associated nationals are interested to enjoy the benefit of concessions or contracts in Bulgaria.

(b) Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided for in the present Treaty, the Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights, and interests belonging at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty to Bulgarian nationals, or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions, and protectorates, including territories ceded to them by the present Treaty.

The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Allied or Associated State concerned, and the Bulgarian owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, rights, and interests, nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of that State.

Bulgarian nationals who acquire *ipso facto* the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty will not be considered as Bulgarian nationals within the meaning of this paragraph.

(c) The price or the amount of compensation in respect of the exercise of the right referred to in paragraph (b) will be fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated.

(d) As between the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals on the one hand, and Bulgaria or her nationals on the other hand, all the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer, put into operation by the Allied and Associated Powers, or acts done or to be done in execution of such measures as defined in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto, shall be considered as final and binding upon all persons except as regards the reservations laid down in the present Treaty. If, however, in the States referred to in paragraph (i) of this Article measures prejudicial to the property, rights, and interests of Bulgarian nationals and not in accordance with the local law have been taken, the Bulgarian proprietor shall be entitled to compensation for the damage caused to him. This compensation shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI. The same

measures and all others affecting the property, rights, and interests of nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers—notably, acts of requisition or seizure, wheresoever effected, by the civil or military authorities, the troops or the population of Bulgaria, or effected in Bulgaria by the civil or military authorities or the troops of the Powers allied with Bulgaria—are declared void, and the Bulgarian Government will take all measures necessary for the restoration of such property, rights, and interests.

(e) The nationals of Allied and Associated Powers shall be entitled to compensation in respect of damage or injury inflicted upon their property, rights, or interests, including any company or association in which they are interested, in Bulgarian territory as it existed on September 20, 1915, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto. The claims made in this respect by such nationals shall be investigated, and the total of the compensation shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI., or by an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal. This compensation shall be borne by Bulgaria and may be charged upon the property of Bulgarian nationals within the territory or under the control of the claimant's State. This property may be constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. The payment of this compensation may be made by the Allied or Associated State, and the amount will be debited to Bulgaria.

(f) Whenever a national of an Allied or Associated Power is entitled to property which has been subjected to a measure of transfer in Bulgarian territory and expresses a desire for its restitution, his claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph (e) shall be satisfied by the restitution of the said property if it still exists in specie.

In such case Bulgaria shall take all necessary steps to restore the evicted owner to the possession of his property, free from all encumbrances or burdens with which it may have been charged after the liquidation, and to indemnify all third parties injured by the restitution.

If the restitution provided for in this paragraph cannot be effected, private agreements arranged by the intermediation of the Powers concerned or the Clearing Offices provided for in the Annex to Section III. may be made, in order to secure that the national of the Allied or Associated Power may secure compensation for the injury referred to in paragraph (e) by the grant of advantages or equivalents which he agrees to accept in place of the property, rights, or interests of which he was deprived.

Through restitution in accordance with this Article, the price or the amount of compensation fixed by the application of paragraph (e) will be reduced by the actual value of the property restored, account being taken of compensation in respect of loss of use or deterioration.

(g) The rights conferred by paragraph (f) are reserved to owners who are nationals of Allied or Associated Powers within whose territory legislative measures prescribing the general liquidation of enemy property, rights, or interests were not applied before the signature of the Armistice.

(h) Except in cases where, by application of paragraph (f), restitutions in specie have been made, the nett proceeds of sales of enemy property, rights, or interests, wherever situated, carried out either by virtue of war legislation, or by application of this Article, and in general all cash assets of enemies, shall be dealt with as follows:

(1) As regards Powers adopting Section III. and the Annex thereto, the said proceeds and cash assets shall be credited to the Power of which the owner is a national, through the Clearing Office established thereunder; any credit balance in favour of Bulgaria resulting therefrom shall be dealt with as provided in Article 129, Part VII. (Reparation), of the present Treaty.

(2) As regards Powers not adopting Section III. and the Annex thereto, the proceeds of the property, rights, and interests, and the cash assets, of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers held by Bulgaria shall be paid immediately to the person entitled thereto or to his Government; the proceeds of the property, rights, and interests, and the cash assets, of Bulgarian nationals received by an Allied or Associated Power shall be subject to disposal by such Power in accordance with its laws and regulations, and may be applied in payment of the claims and debts defined by this Article or paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. Any property, rights, and interests or proceeds thereof or cash assets not used as above provided may be retained by the said Allied and Associated Power, and if retained the cash value thereof shall be dealt with as provided in Article 129, Part VII. (Reparation), of the present Treaty.

(i) In the case of liquidations effected in new States which are signatories of the present Treaty as Allied and Associated Powers, or in States to which Bulgarian territory is transferred by the present Treaty, or in States which are not entitled to share in the reparation payments to be made by Bulgaria, the proceeds of liquidations effected by such States shall, subject to the rights of the Reparation Commission under the present Treaty, particularly under Article 121, Part VII. (Reparation), of the present Treaty, be paid direct to the owner. If, on the application of that owner, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI. of this Part, or an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal, is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Government of the State in question outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, the tribunal or arbitrator shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by that State.

(j) Bulgaria undertakes to compensate her nationals in respect of the sale or retention of their property, rights, or interests in Allied or Associated States.

(k) The amount of all taxes and imposts upon capital levied or to be levied by Bulgaria on the property, rights, and interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers from September 29, 1918, until three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or, in the case of property, rights, and interests which have been subjected to exceptional measures of war, until restitution in accordance with present Treaty, shall be restored to the owners.

ARTICLE 178.

Bulgaria undertakes, with regard to the property, rights, and interests, including companies and associations in which they were interested, restored to nationals of Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the provisions of Article 177 :

(a) To restore and maintain, except as expressly provided in the present Treaty, the property, rights, and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers in the legal position obtaining in respect of the property, rights, and interests of Bulgarian nationals under the laws in force before the war ;

(b) Not to subject the property, rights, or interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers to any measures in derogation of property rights which are not applied equally to the property, rights, and interests of Bulgarian nationals, and to pay adequate compensation in the event of the application of these measures.

ARTICLE 179.

Diplomatic or consular claims made before the war by the Representatives or Agents of the Allied and Associated Powers with regard to the private property, rights, or interests of nationals of those Powers shall, on the application of the Power concerned, be submitted to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI.

ANNEX.

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 177, paragraph (d), the validity of vesting orders and of orders for the winding up of businesses or companies, and of other orders, directions, decisions, or instructions of any court or any department of the Government of any of the Allied and Associated Powers made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights, and interests is confirmed. The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order, direction, decision, or instruction dealing with property in which they may be interested, whether or not such interests are specifically mentioned in the order, direction, decision, or instruction. No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights, or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, direction, decision, or instruction. Every action taken with regard to any property, business, or company, whether as regards its investigation, sequestration, compulsory administration, use, requisition, supervision, or winding up, the sale or management of property, rights, or interests, the collection or discharge of debts, the payment of costs, charges, or expenses, or any other matter whatsoever, in pursuance of orders, directions, decisions, or instructions of any court or of any department of the Government of any of the Allied and Associated Powers, made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights, or interests, is confirmed. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be held to prejudice the titles to property heretofore acquired in good faith and for value and in accordance with the laws of the country in which the property is situated by nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers.

2. No claim or action shall be made or brought against any Allied or Associated Power or against any person acting on behalf of or under the direction of any legal authority or department of the Government of such a Power by Bulgaria or by any Bulgarian national wherever resident in respect of any act or omission with regard to his property, rights, or interests during the war or in preparation for the war. Similarly, no claim or action shall be made or brought against any person in respect of any act or omission under or in accordance with the exceptional war measures, laws, or regulations of any Allied or Associated Power.

3. In Article 177 and this Annex the expression "exceptional war measures" includes measures of all kinds, legislative, administrative, judicial or others, that have been taken or will be taken hereafter with regard to enemy property, and which have had or will have the effect of removing from the proprietors the power of disposition over their property, though without affecting the ownership, such as measures of supervision, of compulsory administration, and of sequestration; or measures which have had or will have as an object the seizure of, the use of, or the interference with enemy assets, for whatsoever motive, under whatsoever form or in whatsoever place. Acts in the execution of these measures include all detentions, instructions, orders, or decrees of Government departments or courts applying these measures to enemy property, as well as acts performed by any person connected with the administration or the supervision of enemy property, such as the payment of debts, the collecting of credits, the payment of any costs, charges, or expenses, or the collecting of fees.

Measures of transfer are those which have affected or will affect the ownership of enemy property by transferring it in whole or in part to a person other than the enemy owner, and without his consent, such as measures directing the sale, liquidation, or devolution of ownership in enemy property, or the cancelling of titles or securities.

4. All property, rights, and interests of Bulgarian nationals within the territory of any Allied or Associated Power and the nett proceeds of their sale, liquidation, or other dealing therewith may be charged by that Allied or Associated Power in the first place with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights, and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, in Bulgarian territory, or debts owing to them by Bulgarian nationals, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the Bulgarian Government or by any Bulgarian authorities since October 11, 1915, and before that Allied or Associated Power entered into the war. The amount of such claims may be assessed by an arbitrator appointed by M. Gustave Ador, if he is willing, or if no such appointment is made by him, by an arbitrator appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. They may be charged in the second place with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of such Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights, and interests in the territory of other enemy Powers, in so far as those claims are otherwise unsatisfied.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 177, where immediately before the outbreak of war a company incorporated in an Allied or Associated State had rights in common with a company controlled by it and incorporated in Bulgaria to the use of trade marks in third countries, or enjoyed the use in common with such company of unique means of reproduction of goods or articles for sale in third countries, the former company shall alone have the right to use these trade marks in third countries to the exclusion of the Bulgarian company, and these unique means of reproduction shall be handed over to the former company, notwithstanding any action taken under Bulgarian war legislation with regard to the latter company or its business, industrial property, or shares. Nevertheless, the former company, if requested, shall deliver to the latter company derivative copies permitting the continuation of reproduction of articles for use within Bulgarian territory.

6. Up to the time when restitution is carried out in accordance with Article 177, Bulgaria is responsible for the conservation of property, rights, and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected by her to exceptional war measures.

7. Within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Allied or Associated Powers will specify the property, rights, and interests over which they intend to exercise the right provided in Article 177, paragraph (f).

8. The restitution provided in Article 177 will be carried out by order of the Bulgarian Government or of the authorities which have been substituted for it. Detailed accounts of the action of administrators shall be furnished to the interested persons by the Bulgarian authorities upon request, which may be made at any time after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

9. Until completion of the liquidation provided by Article 177, paragraph (b), the property, rights, and interests of Bulgarian nationals will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken with regard to them.

10. Bulgaria will, within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to each Allied or Associated Power all securities, certificates, deeds, or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights, or interests situated in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power, including any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that Power.

Bulgaria will at any time on demand of any Allied or Associated Power furnish such information as may be required with regard to the property, rights, and interests of Bulgarian nationals within the territory of such Allied or Associated Power, or with regard to any transactions concerning such property, rights, or interests effected since September 1, 1915.

11. The expression "cash assets" includes all deposits or funds established before or after the existence of a state of war, as well as all assets coming from deposits, revenues, or profits collected by administrators, sequestrators, or others from funds placed on deposit or otherwise, but does not include sums belonging to the Allied or Associated Powers or to their component States, Provinces, or Municipalities.

12. All investments wheresoever effected with the cash assets of nationals of the High Contracting Parties, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy properties or having control over such administration, or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever, shall be annulled. These cash assets shall be accounted for irrespective of any such investment.

13. Within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or on demand at any time, Bulgaria will deliver to the Allied and Associated Powers all accounts, vouchers, records, documents, and information of any kind which may be within Bulgarian territory, and which concerns the property, rights, and interests of the nationals of those Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected to an exceptional war measure, or to a measure of transfer either in Bulgarian territory or in territory occupied by Bulgaria or her allies.

The controllers, supervisors, managers, administrators, sequestrators, liquidators, and receivers shall be personally responsible under guarantee of the Bulgarian Government for the immediate delivery in full of these accounts and documents, and for their accuracy.

14. The provisions of Article 177 and this Annex relating to property, rights, and interests in an enemy country, and the proceeds of the liquidation thereof, apply to debts, credits, and accounts, Section III. regulating only the method of payment.

In the settlement of matters provided for in Article 177 between Bulgaria and the Allied or Associated States, their colonies, or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India, in respect of any of which a declaration shall not have been made that they adopt Section III., and between their respective nationals, the provisions of Section III. respecting the currency in which payment is to be made and the rate of exchange and of interest shall apply unless the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned shall, within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, notify Bulgaria that one or more of the said provisions are not to be applied.

15. The provisions of Article 177 and this Annex apply to industrial, literary, and artistic property which has been or will be dealt with in the liquidation of property, rights, interests, companies, or businesses under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or in accordance with the stipulations of Article 177, paragraph (b).

SECTION V.—CONTRACTS, PRESCRIPTIONS, JUDGMENTS.

ARTICLE 180.

(a) Any contract concluded between enemies shall be regarded as having been dissolved as from the time when any two of the parties became enemies, except in respect of any debt or other

pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder, and subject to the exceptions and special rules with regard to particular contracts or classes of contracts contained herein or in the Annex hereto.

(b) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest, within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, by the Government of the Allied or Associated Power of which one of the parties is a national, shall be excepted from dissolution under this Article.

When the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of trade conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI. shall be empowered to grant to the prejudiced party equitable compensation.

(c) Having regard to the provisions of the constitution and law of the United States of America, of Brazil, and of Japan, neither the present Article, nor Article 183, nor the Annex hereto shall apply to contracts made between nationals of these States and Bulgarian nationals; nor shall Article 189 apply to the United States of America or its nationals.

(d) The present Article and the Annex hereto shall not apply to contracts the parties to which become enemies by reason of one of them being an inhabitant of territory of which the sovereignty has been transferred, if such party shall acquire under the present Treaty the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power, nor shall they apply to contracts between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers between whom trading has been prohibited by reason of one of the parties being in Allied or Associated territory in the occupation of the enemy.

(e) Nothing in the present Article or the Annex hereto shall be deemed to invalidate a transaction lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of one of the belligerent Powers.

ARTICLE 181.

Transfers of territory under the present Treaty shall not prejudice the private rights referred to in the Treaties of Constantinople, 1913, of Athens, 1913, and of Stamboul, 1914.

Transfers of territory by or to Bulgaria under the present Treaty shall similarly and to the same extent ensure the protection of these private rights.

In case of disagreement as to the application of this Article the difference shall be submitted to an arbitrator appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 182.

Concessions, guarantees of receipts, and rights of exploitation in Bulgarian territory as fixed by the present Treaty in which nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers, or companies or associations controlled by such nationals are interested may in case either of abnormal conditions of working or of dispossession resulting from conditions or measures of war be extended on the application of the interested party, which must be presented within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, for a period to be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, which shall take account of the period of dispossession or of abnormal conditions of working.

All arrangements approved or agreements come to before the entry of Bulgaria into the war between the Bulgarian authorities and companies or associations controlled by Allied financial groups are confirmed. Nevertheless, periods of time, prices, and conditions therein laid down may be revised having regard to the new economic conditions. In case of disagreement the decision shall rest with the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

ARTICLE 183.

(a) All periods 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 for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

(b) Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in Bulgarian territory to the prejudice of a national or an Allied or Associated Power, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power, be heard by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI.

(c) Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in paragraph (b), wherever, having regard to the particular circumstances of the case, such restoration is equitable and possible.

If such restoration is inequitable or impossible the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal may grant compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the Bulgarian Government.

(d) Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal for relief. The Tribunal will have the powers provided for in paragraph (c).

(e) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall apply to the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers who have been prejudiced by reasons of measures referred to above taken by Bulgaria in invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

(f) Bulgaria shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article.

(g) As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under paragraph (a) shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested Power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

ARTICLE 184.

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 indorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or indorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

ARTICLE 185.

Judgments given by the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power in all cases which under the present Treaty they are competent to decide shall be recognized in Bulgaria as final, and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

If a judgment or measure of execution in respect of any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a Bulgarian judicial authority against a national of an Allied or Associated Power or a company or association in which one of such nationals was interested, in a case in which either such national or such company or association was not able to make their defence, the Allied or Associated national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation, to be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI.

At the instance of the national of the Allied or Associated Power the compensation above mentioned may, upon order to that effect of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, be effected where it is possible by replacing the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the Bulgarian Court.

The above compensation may likewise be obtained before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal by the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

ARTICLE 186.

Any company incorporated in accordance with some law other than that of Bulgaria owning property, rights, or interests in Bulgaria, which is now or shall hereafter be controlled by nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers, shall have the right, within five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to transfer its property, rights, and interest to another company

incorporated in accordance with Bulgarian law or the law of one of the Allied and Associated Powers whose nationals control it; and the company to which the property is transferred shall continue to enjoy the same rights and privileges which the other company enjoyed under the laws of Bulgaria and the terms of the present Treaty. This company shall not be subjected to any special tax on account of this transfer.

ARTICLE 187.

For the purpose of Sections III., IV., V., and VII., the expression "during the war" means for each Allied or Associated Power the period between the commencement of the state of war between that Power and Bulgaria and the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ANNEX

I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Within the meaning of Articles 180, 183, and 184, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise became unlawful under laws, orders, or regulations to which one of those parties was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise became unlawful.

2. The following classes of contracts are excepted from dissolution by Article 180, and, without prejudice to the rights contained in Article 177 (b) of Section IV., remain in force subject to the application of domestic laws, orders, or regulations made during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers and subject to the terms of the contracts:

- (a) Contracts having for their object the transfer of estates or of real or personal property where the property therein had passed or the object had been delivered before the parties became enemies;
- (b) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses;
- (c) Contracts of mortgage, pledge, or lien;
- (d) Concessions concerning mines, quarries, or deposits;
- (e) Contracts between individuals or companies and States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, and concessions granted by States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, including contracts and concessions concluded or accorded by the Turkish Government in the territories ceded by the Turkish Empire to Bulgaria before the coming into force of the present Treaty.

3. If the provisions of a contract are in part dissolved under Article 180, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the same application of domestic law as is provided for in paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

II.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF CONTRACTS.

Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.

4. (a) Rules made during the war by any recognized Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided—

- (1) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question;
- (2) That the rules applied to all persons concerned;
- (3) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by Exchanges or Commercial Associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

Security.

5. The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.

Negotiable Instruments.

6. As regards Powers which adopt Section III. and the Annex thereto the pecuniary obligations existing between enemies and resulting from the issue of negotiable instruments shall be adjusted in conformity with the said Annex by the instrumentality of the Clearing Offices, which shall assume the rights of the holder as regards the various remedies open to him.

7. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with any undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

III.—*Contracts of Insurance.*

8. Contracts of insurance entered into by any persons with another person who subsequently became an enemy will be dealt with in accordance with the following paragraphs.

Fire Insurance.

9. Contracts for the insurance of property against fire entered into by a person interested in such property with another 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 or on account of the failure during the war and for a period of three months thereafter to perform his obligations under the contract, but they shall be dissolved at the date when the annual premium becomes payable for the first time after the expiration of a period of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

A settlement shall be effected of unpaid premiums which became due during the war, or of claims for losses which occurred during the war.

10. Where by administrative or legislative action an insurance against fire effected before the war has been transferred during the war from the original to another insurer, the transfer will be recognized and the liability of the original insurer will be deemed to have ceased as from the date of the transfer. The original insurer will, however, be entitled to receive on demand full information as to the terms of the transfer, and if it should appear that these terms were not equitable they shall be amended so far as may be necessary to render them equitable.

Furthermore, the insured shall, subject to the concurrence of the original insurer, be entitled to re-transfer the contract to the original insurer as from the date of the demand.

Life Insurance.

11. Contracts of life insurance 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.

12. Any sum which during the war became due upon a contract deemed not to have been dissolved under paragraph 11 shall be recoverable after the war with the addition of interest at five per cent. per annum from the date of its becoming due up to the day of payment.

Where the contract has elapsed 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 time within twelve months of 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 avoidance.

Where the contract has elapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums the payment of which has been prevented by the enforcement of measures of war, the assured or his representative or the persons entitled shall have the right to restore the contract on payment of the premiums with interest at five per cent. per annum within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

13. Where contracts of life insurance have been entered into by a local branch of an insurance company established in a country which subsequently became an enemy country, the contract shall, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary in the contract itself, be governed by the local law, but the insurer shall be entitled to demand from the insured or his representatives the refund of sums paid on claims made or enforced under measures taken during the war, if the making or enforcement of such claims was not in accordance with the terms of the contract itself or was not consistent with the laws or treaties existing at the time when it was entered into.

14. In any case where by the law applicable to the contract the insurer remains bound by the contract notwithstanding the non-payment of premiums until notice is given to the insured of the termination of the contract, he shall be entitled where the giving of such notice was prevented by the war to recover the unpaid premiums with interest at five per cent. per annum from the insured.

15. Insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life assurance for the purpose of paragraphs 11 to 14 when they depend on the probabilities of human life combined with the rate of interest for the calculation of the reciprocal engagements between the two parties.

Marine Insurance.

16. Contracts of marine insurance, including time policies and voyage policies, entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, shall be deemed to have been dissolved on his becoming an enemy, except in cases where the risk undertaken in the contract had attached before he became an enemy.

Where the risk had not attached, money paid by way of premium or otherwise shall be recoverable from the insurer.

Where the risk had attached effect shall be given to the contract notwithstanding the party becoming an enemy, and sums due under the contract either by way of premiums or in respect of losses shall be recoverable after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

In the event of any agreement being come to for the payment of interest on sums due before the war to or by the nationals of States which have been at war and recovered after the war, such interest shall in the case of losses recoverable under contracts of marine insurance run from the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the loss.

17. No contract of marine insurance with an insured person who subsequently became an enemy shall be deemed to cover losses due to belligerent action by the Power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies or associates of such Power.

18. Where it is shown that a person who had before the war entered into a contract of marine insurance with an insurer who subsequently became an enemy entered after the outbreak of war into a new contract covering the same risk with an insurer who was not an enemy, the new contract shall be deemed to be substituted for the original contract as from the date when it was entered into, and the premiums payable shall be adjusted on the basis of the original insurer having remained liable on the contract only up till the time when the new contract was entered into.

Other Insurances.

19. Contracts of insurance entered into before the war between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, other than contracts dealt with in paragraphs 9 to 18, shall be treated in all respects on the same footing as contracts of fire insurance between the same persons would be dealt with under the said paragraphs.

Re-insurance.

20. All treaties of re-insurance with a person who became an enemy shall be regarded as having been abrogated by the person becoming an enemy, but without prejudice in the case of life or marine risks which had attached before the war to the right to recover payment after the war for sums due in respect of such risks.

Nevertheless if, owing to invasion, it has been impossible for the re-insured to find another re-insurer, the treaty shall remain in force until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Where a re-insurance treaty becomes void under this paragraph, there shall be an adjustment of accounts between the parties in respect both of premiums paid and payable and of liabilities for losses in respect of life or marine risks which had attached before the war. In the case of risks other than those mentioned in paragraphs 11 to 18 the adjustment of accounts shall be made as to the date of the parties becoming enemies without regard to claims for losses which may have occurred since that date.

21. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs will extend equally to re-insurances existing at the date of the parties becoming enemies of particular risks undertaken by the insurer in a contract of insurance against any risks other than life or marine risks.

22. Re-insurance of life risks effected by particular contracts and not under any general treaty remain in force.

23. In case of a re-insurance effected before the war of a contract of marine insurance, the cession of a risk which had been ceded to the re-insurer shall, if it had attached before the outbreak of war, remain valid and effect be given to the contract notwithstanding the outbreak of war; sums due under the contract of re-insurance in respect either of premiums or of losses shall be recoverable after the war.

24. The provisions of paragraphs 17 and 18 and the last part of paragraph 16 shall apply to contracts for the re-insurance of marine risks.

SECTION VI.—MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

ARTICLE 188.

(a) Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Bulgaria on the other hand. Each such Tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint one of these members. The President shall be chosen by agreement between the two Governments concerned.

In case of failure to reach agreement, the President of the Tribunal and two other persons, either of whom may in case of need take his place, shall be chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, or, until this is set up, by M. Gustave Ador, if he is willing. These persons shall be nationals of Powers that have remained neutral during the war.

If, in case there is a vacancy, a Government does not proceed within a period of one month to appoint as provided above a member of the Tribunal, such member shall be chosen by the other Government from the two persons mentioned above other than the President.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall be the decision of the Tribunal.

(b) The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established pursuant to paragraph (a) shall decide all questions within their competence under Sections III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.

In addition, all questions, whatsoever their nature, relating to contracts concluded before the coming into force of the present Treaty between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgarian nationals shall be decided by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, always excepting questions which, under the laws of the Allied, Associated, or Neutral Powers are within the jurisdiction of the National Courts of those Powers. Such questions shall be decided by the National Courts in question, to the exclusion of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. The party who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power may nevertheless bring the case before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal if this is not prohibited by the laws of his country.

(c) If the number of cases justifies it, additional members shall be appointed and each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall sit in divisions. Each of these divisions will be constituted as above.

(d) Each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal will settle its own procedure, except in so far as it is provided in the following Annex, and is empowered to award the sums to be paid by the loser in respect of the costs and expenses of the proceedings.

(e) Each Government will pay the remuneration of the Member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal appointed by it and of any agent whom it may appoint to represent it before the Tribunal. The remuneration of the President will be determined by special agreement between the Governments concerned; and this remuneration and the joint expenses of each Tribunal will be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties.

(f) The High Contracting Parties agree that their courts and authorities shall render to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals direct all the assistance in their power, particularly as regards transmitting notices and collecting evidence.

(g) The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

ANNEX.

1. Should one of the members of the Tribunal either die, retire, or be unable for any reason whatever to discharge his functions, the same procedure will be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed for appointing him.

2. The Tribunal may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice and equity and decide the order and time at which each party must conclude its arguments, and may arrange all formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

3. The agent and counsel of the parties on each side are authorized to present orally and in writing to the Tribunal arguments in support or in defence of each case.

4. The Tribunal shall keep record of the questions and cases submitted and the proceedings thereon, with the dates of such proceedings.

5. Each of the Powers concerned may appoint a secretary. These secretaries shall act together as joint-secretaries of the Tribunal and shall be subject to its direction. The Tribunal may appoint and employ any other necessary officer or officers to assist in the performance of its duties.

6. The Tribunal shall decide all questions and matters submitted upon such evidence and information as may be furnished by the parties concerned.

7. Bulgaria agrees to give the Tribunal all facilities and information required by it for carrying out its investigations.

8. The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall, unless otherwise agreed, be English, French, or Italian, as may be determined by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

9. The place and time for the meetings of each Tribunal shall be determined by the President of the Tribunal.

ARTICLE 189.

Whenever a competent court has given or gives a decision in a case covered by Sections III., IV., V., VII., or VIII., and such decision is inconsistent with the provisions of such Sections, the party who is prejudiced by the decision shall be entitled to obtain redress, which shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. At the request of the national of an Allied or Associated Power, the redress may, whenever possible, be effected by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal directing the replacement of the parties in the position occupied by them before the judgment was given by the Bulgarian court.

SECTION VII.—INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

ARTICLE 190.

Subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty, rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property, as such property is defined by the International Conventions of Paris and of Berne mentioned in Article 166, 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 their legal representatives. Equally, rights which, except for the war, would have been acquired during the war in consequence of an application made for the protection of industrial property, or the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognized and established in favour of those persons who would have been entitled thereto, from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, all acts done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war under legislative, executive or administrative authority of any Allied or Associated Power in regard to the rights of Bulgarian nationals in industrial, literary, or artistic property shall remain in force and shall continue to maintain their full effect.

No claim shall be made or action brought by Bulgaria or Bulgarian nationals in respect of the use during the war by the Government of any Allied or Associated Power, or by any persons acting on behalf or with the assent of such Government, of any rights in industrial, literary, or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale, offering for sale, or use of any products, articles, or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied.

Unless the legislation of any one of the Allied or Associated Powers in force at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty otherwise directs, sums due or paid in virtue of any act or operation resulting from the execution of the special measures mentioned in the second paragraph of this Article shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to Bulgarian nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty; and sums produced by any special measures taken by the Bulgarian Government in respect of rights in industrial, literary, or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers shall be considered and treated in the same way as other debts due from Bulgarian nationals.

Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves to itself the right to impose such limitations, conditions, or restrictions on rights of industrial, literary, or artistic property (with the exception of trade marks) acquired before or during the war, or which

may be subsequently acquired in accordance with its legislation, by Bulgarian nationals, whether by granting licenses, or by the working, or by preserving control over their exploitation, or in any other way, as may be considered necessary for national defence, or in the public interest, or for assuring the fair treatment by Bulgaria of the rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property held in Bulgarian territory by its nationals, or for securing the due fulfilment of all the obligations undertaken by Bulgaria in the present Treaty. As regards rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property acquired after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the rights so reserved by the Allied and Associated Powers shall only be exercised in cases where these limitations, conditions, or restrictions may be considered necessary for national defence or in the public interest.

In the event of the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph by any Allied or Associated Power, there shall be paid reasonable indemnities or royalties, which shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to Bulgarian nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty.

Each of the Allied or Associated Powers reserves the right to treat as void and of no effect any transfer in whole or in part of or other dealing with rights of or in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property effected after August 1, 1914, or in the future, which would have the result of defeating the objects of the provisions of this Article.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to rights in industrial, literary, or artistic property which have been dealt with in the liquidation of businesses or companies under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of Article 177, paragraph (b).

ARTICLE 191.

A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the High Contracting Parties, without extension fees or other penalty, in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective States relating to the obtaining, preserving or opposing rights to, or in respect of, industrial property either acquired before August 1, 1914, or which, except for the war, might have been acquired since that date as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance; but nothing in this Article shall give any right to re-open interference proceedings in the United States of America where a final hearing has taken place.

All rights in, or in respect of, such property which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, or make any payment, shall revive, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each Allied or Associated Power may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject-matter of such property while the rights have lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to Bulgarian nationals are revived under this Article, they shall be subject in respect of the grant of licenses to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as well as to all the provisions of the present Treaty.

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

ARTICLE 192.

No action shall be brought and no claim made by persons residing or carrying on business within the territories of Bulgaria on the one part and of the Allied or Associated Powers on the other, or persons who are nationals of such Powers respectively, or by anyone deriving title during the war from such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other party between the date of the existence of a state of war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights of literary and artistic property, either existing at any time during the war or revived under the provisions of Article 191.

Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary, or artistic property rights by such persons shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature of the present Treaty in the territories of the Allied or Associated Powers on the one hand or Bulgaria on the other, of products or articles manufactured, or of literary or artistic works published, during the period between the existence of a state of war and the signature of the present Treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply when the possessor of the rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the districts occupied by Bulgaria during the war.

This Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Bulgaria on the other.

ARTICLE 193.

Licenses in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers or persons residing in their territory or carrying on business therein, on the one part, and Bulgarian nationals on the other part, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the existence of a state of war between Bulgaria and the Allied or Associated Power. But, in any case, the former beneficiary of a contract of this kind shall have the right within a period of 6 months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, to demand 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 duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the case of licenses held in respect of rights acquired under Bulgarian law. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to in Section VI. of this Part. The tribunal may, if necessary, fix also the amount which it may deem just should be paid by reason of the use of the rights during the war.

No licence in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property granted under the special war legislation of any Allied or Associated Power shall be affected by the continued existence of any licence entered into before the war, but shall remain valid and of full effect, and a licence so granted to the former beneficiary of a full licence entered into before the war shall be considered as substituted for such licence.

Where sums have been paid during the war by virtue of a licence or agreement concluded before the war in respect of rights of industrial property or for the reproduction or the representation of literary, dramatic, or artistic works, these sums shall be dealt with in the same manner as other debts or credits of Bulgarian nationals, as provided by the present Treaty.

This article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Bulgaria on the other.

ARTICLE 194.

The inhabitants of territories transferred under the present Treaty shall, notwithstanding this transfer and the change of nationality consequent thereon, continue to enjoy in Bulgaria all the rights in industrial, literary, and artistic property to which they were entitled under Bulgarian legislation at the time of the transfer.

Rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property which are in force in the territories transferred under the present Treaty at the moment of their transfer from Bulgaria or which will be re-established or restored in accordance with the provisions of Article 190, shall be recognized by the State to which the said territory is transferred, and shall remain in force in that territory for the same period of time given them under the Bulgarian law.

ARTICLE 195.

A special convention shall determine all questions relative to the records, registers, and copies in connection with the protection of industrial, literary, or artistic property, and fix their eventual transmission or communication by the Bulgarian Offices to the Offices of the States to which Bulgarian territory is transferred.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 26, 1920.

GRAEME THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

THE Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, 1920, set forth in the Schedule of the Bill, has been made under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act, 1920, and is by virtue of Article 3 of the Order in Council applicable to Ceylon.

Power is, however, given to the Legislature of the Colony to make such modifications in the Order as are necessary to adapt its provisions to local circumstances, and this Bill has been prepared with that object.

In Article 1 (ii.) (a) of the Order, provision is made for the appointment of an Administrator to deal with debts owing by or due to Bulgarians instead of, as in the case of Germany and Austria, establishing Clearing Offices. Under section 3 of the Bill provision is made that the Custodian of Enemy Property in Ceylon is to perform the duties of the Administrator in England so far as Bulgarian enemy debts in the Colony are concerned.

The other modifications in the Order will be found in section 2 of the Bill. It is not thought necessary to deal with these modifications in detail, as they are similar to those which were made in the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, which is scheduled to Ordinance No. 7 of 1920.

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Colombo, October 19, 1920.

H. C. GOLLAN,
Attorney-General.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information :—

An Ordinance further to amend Ordinance No. 17 of 1869.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend Ordinance No. 17 of 1869: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Short title.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, No. of 1921."

Substitution of new section for section 37 of the principal Ordinance.

2 Section 37 of the principal Ordinance is hereby repealed, and the following section shall be inserted in lieu thereof :

37. (1) All articles—

- (a) Consigned to any officer of a public department in Ceylon and being the property of the Crown ; or
- (b) Consigned to any person for the purpose of being delivered to any officer of a public department for the use or service of the Crown ; or
- (c) Purchased out of bond by any officer of a public department for the use or service of the Crown ;

shall be passed duty free on any such public officer delivering to the Collector a list of the articles and certifying at the foot thereof that such articles are the property of the Crown, or have been consigned to some person named in the certificate for the use or service of the Crown, or have been purchased out of bond for the use or service of the Crown.

(2) All such articles passed duty free as aforesaid shall, in case of the sale thereof, be liable to and be charged with such and the same duties of Customs as may by law be payable or charged on the like articles not exempted from duties of Customs under this section, and the officer of the public department in whose charge such goods may be shall furnish the Collector with the particulars of the sale thereof, and out of the proceeds of the same pay to the said Collector the duties which may be due thereon.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 15, 1920.

GRAEME THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

SECTION 37 of "The Customs Ordinance, 1869," allows of articles consigned to a public officer and being the property of the Crown, being passed out duty free. There are many occasions when goods intended for Government use, are either consigned to an agent who is not a public officer or bought out of bond. In these cases it is convenient that the goods should also be passed duty free, and this Bill proposes to legalize that procedure.

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Colombo, November 24, 1920.

H. C. GOLLAN,
Attorney-General.

NOTIFICATIONS OF CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BY virtue of a Mandate to me directed by the Hon. the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, I do hereby proclaim that a Criminal Session of the said Court for the Districts of Chilaw and Puttalam will be holden at the Court-house at Colombo on Monday, January 10, 1921, at 11 o'clock of the morning of the said day.

And I do hereby require and inform all persons concerned therein to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave asked and granted.

Fiscal's Office,
Kurunegala, December 15, 1920.

S. D. SAMARASINHA,
for Fiscal.

NOTICES OF INSOLVENCY.

In the District Court of Colombo.

No. 3,010. In the matter of the insolvency of Gintotage Romanis Fernando of Wasala road, Kotahena, Colombo.

WHEREAS the above-named Gintotage Romanis Fernando has filed a declaration of insolvency, and a petition for the sequestration of his estate has also been filed by W. A. de Silva under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853: Notice is hereby given that the said court has adjudged the said Gintotage Romanis Fernando insolvent accordingly; and that two public sittings of the court, to wit, on February 1, 1921, and on February 15, 1921, will take place for the said insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance, of which creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of court, P. DE KRETZER,
Colombo, December 17, 1920. Secretary.

In the District Court of Negombo.

No. 134 I. In the matter of the insolvency of John Benjamin Lawrentz of Negombo.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sitting of this court will take place on February 15, 1921, for the declaration of dividends payable to the creditors in the above case.

By order of court, C. EMMANUEL,
Negombo, December 14, 1920. Secretary.

In the District Court of Galle.

No. 461. In the matter of the insolvency of Chithra Acharige Danohamy of Galwadugoda in Galle.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second sitting of this court in the above matter has been adjourned for February 14, 1921, for the public examination of the insolvent.

By order of court, RICHARD L. PERERA,
Galle, December 20, 1920. Secretary.

In the District Court of Galle.

No. 465. In the matter of the insolvency of K. P. de Silva of Hennantota in Dodanduwa.

WHEREAS K. P. de Silva of Hennantota in Dodanduwa has filed a declaration of insolvency, and a petition for the sequestration of his estate, under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853: Notice is hereby given that the said court has adjudged the said K. P. de Silva insolvent accordingly; and that two public sittings of the court, to wit, on January 18, 1921, and on February 22, 1921, will take place for the said insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance, of which creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of court, RICHARD L. PERERA,
Galle, December 20, 1920. Secretary.

NOTICES OF FISCALS' SALES.**Central Province.**

In the District Court of Kandy.

Polwatte Weeramange William Dias Ranasinghe Appuhamy of Panwilatenna in Udapalata Plaintiff.
No. 27,264. Vs.

(1) Gangodagedera Appuwa, (2) Gangodagedera Punchi Kalu *alias* Kalu, (3) Gangodagedera Kiri Baiya, and (4) Panranwalagedera Ukku (dead), all of Tumpelawaka in Udapalata Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, February 4, 1921, and the following days, if necessary, commencing each

day at 12 noon, will be sold by public auction at the respective premises in the following property mortgaged with the plaintiff by bond No. 12,466 dated May 19, 1914, and attested by Martin Kotalawala of Gampola, Notary Public, and decreed to be sold under the decree entered in the above case for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,985.49, together with legal interest on the sum of Rs. 2,765 from November 13, 1919, until payment in full, and poundage. viz. :—

(1) An undivided $\frac{2}{3}$ shares of Galenagawahena *alias* Muttettuwetenna of 3 pelas or $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre in extent, situate at Tumpelawaka in Kandukara korale of Udapalata, in the

District of Kandy of the Central Province; and which said entire land is bounded on the east by a dry stream, on the south by an oya, on the west by the stream of Appuwa's land, and on the north by gallehenda or stone ridge.

(2) Etambagahamulahena of 1 acre and 39 perches in extent, situate at Tumpelawaka aforesaid; and bounded on the east by Muttettuwehena, on the south by an oya, on the west by Dombagahawattehena, and on the north by Crown land.

(3) An undivided $\frac{2}{3}$ shares out of an undivided $\frac{1}{3}$ share of Dombagahawattehena of 6 pelas in paddy sowing extent (erroneously stated to contain 6 lahas in extent), situate at Tumpelawaka aforesaid; and which said entire land is bounded on the east and west by the ditch of Kiri Hatana's chena, on the south by an oya, and on the north by the Gansabhawa road.

(4) And undivided $\frac{1}{3}$ share of Gangodagederawatta together with the buildings thereon of 1 amunam in paddy sowing extent, situate at Tumpelawaka aforesaid; which said entire land is bounded on the east by the limit of Gangodagedera Siriweidiya's land, on the south by the stone fence of the land belonging to Kiri Hatana Vidane Dewaya, on the west by the limit of Binduwa Vidane Dewaya's land, and on the north by a stream.

(5) An undivided $\frac{1}{3}$ share of Bulatwelgommanewatta of 2 pelas, in paddy sowing extent, situate at Tumpelawaka aforesaid; and which said entire land is bounded on the east by a stone and limit of Ukkuwa's land, on the south by a stone ridge, on the west by a stone fence, and on the north by a dry stream.

(6) An undivided $\frac{1}{3}$ share of the northern 2 pelas out of Aladeniyawattehena of 1 amunam in paddy sowing extent, situate at Tumpelawaka aforesaid; and which said northern portion is bounded on the east by the limit of the land belonging to Punchi Vidane Dewaya, on the south by the remaining portion of this land, on the west by the limit of Bowlanegedera Rankira's chena, and on the north by the limit of Nonawatta.

(7) Gorakgahapitiekumbura of 12 lahas in paddy sowing extent, situate at Mulgama in Kandukara korale of Uda-palata aforesaid; and bounded on the east by a stream, on the south by a road, and on the west and north by an oya.

Fiscal's Office,
Kandy, December 13, 1920.

A. RANESINGHE,
Deputy Fiscal.

Southern Province.

In the District Court of Galle.

S. K. M. S. M. Suppramaniam Chetty of Galle . . . Plaintiff.

No. 18,003. Vs.

K. T. Odris de Silya of Maragodawatta in Bata-pola . . . Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, January 15, 1921, at 12 noon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property, viz. :—

An undivided $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{35}$ part of the land called Wela-bodawatta, situate at Patabendimulla in Ambalangoda, in Wellaboda pattu; bounded on the north by Lindamullewatta alias Solderewatta and Santiago Jandorispadinchiwatta, east by railway property, south by Simanhamy-padinchiwatta, and west by Warnakulasooriya Endorispadinchigodaudawatta; in extent 1 acre 37 perches, and the house standing thereon.

Writ amount Rs. 1,773·39, with legal interest on Rs. 1,667·37, from September 20, 1920.

Fiscal's Office,
Galle, December 16, 1920.

J. A. LOURENSZ,
Deputy Fiscal.

Eastern Province.

In the District Court of Batticaloa.

Notary Seenitamby Rasiah of Kallady . . . Plaintiff.
No. 4,823. Vs.

(1) Anthonipillai Soosaiapiapillai, widow of Swani-pillai, and Swanipillai John Bastianpillai of Puliyan-tivu . . . Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, January 22, 1921, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the spot the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property decreed to be sold, viz. :—

(1) A portion in the middle out of a garden called Kaaly-appenvalavu, with the buildings, well, and produce, and all appurtenances, situated at Puliyantivu in Manmunai pattu, in the District of Batticaloa, Eastern Province; and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter described, on the west at present by road, on the north by the garden purchased by Muhaydin Abdul Cader, and on the south by the garden of Barthelot; containing in extent from east to west $8\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, and from north to south on the eastern side 9 fathoms, on the western side $10\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

(2) The eastern portion of a garden called Kaalyappen-valavu, with the house of ore room standing thereon, and all appurtenances and produce, situated at Puliyantivu in Manmunai pattu, in the District of Batticaloa, Eastern Province; and bounded on the east by wall, lane, and the wall of the house of Frederick Barthelot, on the west by a portion in the middle out of a garden called Kaalyappen-valavu and the ridge wall on the western side of the house of one room standing on this garden, on the north by the property of Neynaa Cader, and on the south by the property of Frederick Barthelot; containing in extent from east to west on the northern side 43 feet, on the southern side 56 feet, and from north to south on the eastern side $46\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and on the western side $55\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Judgment Rs. 1,994·72, with interest on Rs. 6,248·88 at 9 per cent. from May 3, 1919, till payment.

Fiscal's Office,
Batticaloa, December 16, 1920.

A. ARIACUTTY,
Deputy Fiscal.

Province of Uva.

In the District Court of Badulla.

Sornam Fernando of Naulla . . . Plaintiff.
No. 3,373. Vs.

Jayasinghe Mudiyanse Lage Don Hendrick Appuhamy of Uda Kumbalwela . . . Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, January 15, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the respective premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property, under mortgage decree, for the recovery of Rs. 1,437·04, with legal interest on Rs. 1,237·87 from January 21, 1920, till payment in full, viz. :—

1. All that land called Godewatta, situated at Uda Kumbalwela; and bounded on the north by Digarodde-kandura, south and west by stone fences, and east by Digarodde-watta; containing in extent 4 kurunies, of kurakkan sowing and the buildings and plantations thereon, but exclusive of the encroachment of 1 acre 3 roods 5 perches on Crown land bounded on the north by Crown land Kalugalakandurepatana, east by Wewagederawatta, south by Digarodde-watta, and west by Crown land Kalugalakandurepatana.

2. All that undivided $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the defined portion of the land Medatumpela, situate at Uda Kumbalwela; and bounded on the north by Girawela, south by Girawela and high road, east by high road, and west by the remaining portion of the said land; containing in extent $1\frac{1}{2}$ kurunies of paddy sowing and $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the buildings standing thereon.

Fiscal's Office,
Badulla, December 17, 1920.

H. C. WIJESINHE,
Deputy Fiscal.

I, CHARLES RUSSELL CUMBERLAND, Fiscal for the North-Western Province, do hereby appoint Mr. Allan Wilfred Joseph to be Marshal for the divisions of Dambadeni Udrukaha North, and West and Mayurawati korale of Dambadeni hatpattu, Giratalane, Baladora, and Angomu korales of Dewamedi hatpattu, Karandapattu, Meddeketiya, Katugampola, Medapatu East and West, Yatikaha, Yagampattu, Kinyama, Katugampola North and South, and Pitigal korales of Katugampola hatpattu,

in the Kurunegala District, under the provisions of the Fiscal's Ordinance, No. 4 of 1867, for eight days from December 24 to 31, 1920, and authorize him to perform the duties and exercise the authority of Marshal, for which this shall be his warrant.

Given under my hand, at Kurunegala, this 21st day of December, 1920.

C. R. CUMBERLAND,
Fiscal.

NOTICES IN TESTAMENTARY ACTIONS.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi declaring Will proved.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of the Jurisdiction late Francisohettige Theresia Silva, No. 1,325. deceased, of Horetuduwa in Panadure Totamune.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock, Esq., District Judge of Kalutara, on November 4, 1920, in the presence of Mr. J. G. Fernando, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Podimarakkalage Charles Marshal Rodrigo of Horetuduwa; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated October 20, 1920, having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as son-in-law of the above-named deceased, to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him, unless the respondents (1) Podimarakkalage Romiel Perera, (2) Podimarakkalage Cecilia Perera, (3) Adithya Jayasuriya Thewaratantrige Jeronimus Perera Gunasekera, (4) Podimarakkalage Francisca Perera, wife of petitioner, (5) Podimarakkalage Maria Perera, wife of (6) Ungamangadige Alvino Fernando, all of Horetuduwa, or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before January 6, 1921, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

November 20, 1920.

J. C. W. ROCK,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Nuwara Eliya holden at Hatton.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of the Jurisdiction Frances Marakatham of Great Western, No. 80. Talawakele, and died at Lindula hospital.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before C. W. Bickmore, Esq., District Judge, Nuwara Eliya-Hatton, on December 9, 1920, in the presence of Mr. J. A. Aiyadurai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Arulpiragasam Robert Chelladurai; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated December 9, 1920, and his petition having been read:

It is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the said Frances Marakatham, deceased, be granted to the petitioner aforesaid, as the widower of the said deceased, unless (1) Grace Navamony, (2) Daisie Monomony, (3) Lily Paransothy, (4) Richard Dharmarajah, (5) David Rajanathen, and (6) Robert Gnarajah, or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before January 6, 1921, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that Arulpiragasam Davidson Ponnaiya of Colombo be and he is hereby appointed guardian *ad litem* over the 1st to 6th minors above named, unless any person or persons interested shall, on or before January 6, 1921, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Hatton, December 9, 1920.

C. W. BICKMORE,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate and Effects of Jurisdiction of Charlotte Rasammah Wadsworth of No. 4,355. Wellawatta, deceased.

John Thevathasan of Copay Petitioner
Vs.

- (1) Charles William Victor Wadsworth of Colombo, and
(2) Sithampananathar Kasippillai Abraham of Nallur:
the 1st respondent is a minor and appears by his guardian *ad litem* the 2nd respondent ... Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner, praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esq., District Judge, on November 19, 1920, in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated September 16, 1920, having been read: It is decreed that the petitioner is the father of the said intestate, and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before January 11, 1921, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

December 13, 1920.

G. W. WOODHOUSE,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Chilaw.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary In the Matter of the Estate of the late Jurisdiction Jayasinghe Arachchige David Appunnamy No. 1,331. of Haldanduwana, deceased.

Jayasinghe Arachchige Peter Sinno of Haldanduwana Petitioner.

Vs.

- (1) Arthenayake Mudiyansele Lame Ethena, widow of the deceased, (2) Jayasinghe Arachchige Themis Sinno, (3) Jayasinghe Arachchige Podinona and her husband, (4) Abeyakoon Mayadunne Appuhamillage Peris Sinno, all of Haldanduwana. Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esq., District Judge of Chilaw, on November 30, 1920, in the presence of Messrs. Corea & Corea, Proctors, on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated November 30, 1920, having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner above named be and he is hereby entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him, unless the respondents above named shall, on or before January 17, 1921, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

November 30, 1920.

C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.