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OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF BULGARIA AND THE KINGDOM OF SERVIA¹

Signed at Sofia, February 29, 1912

His Majesty, Ferdinand the First, King of the Bulgars, and His Majesty Peter the First, King of Servia, thoroughly convinced of the common interests and the common destiny of their countries, and of the brother nations of Bulgarian and Servian peoples, and being resolved firmly to defend these interests with their united forces, and to endeavor to pursue them to a happy conclusion, have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE 1

The Kingdom of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Servia mutually and reciprocally guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of each other, agreeing absolutely without exception of any kind, to support one another with their entire strength in any case where one of the two kingdoms may be attacked by one or more states.

ARTICLE 2

The two contracting parties agree also to aid one another with their entire strength in case any one of the great Powers shall attempt to annex or occupy, or to take military possession of, even temporarily, any part whatever of the territory of the Balkan peninsula now under Turkish domination, if one of the contracting parties believes this action to be injurious to its vital interests, and a *casus belli*.

ARTICLE 3

The two contracting parties agree not to conclude peace except jointly and after prior agreement.

ARTICLE 4

A military convention shall be concluded for the purpose of insuring the complete execution of the present treaty in the manner best suited

¹ This treaty, the secret appendix, military convention, and argument between the general staffs, following, translated from Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales, Dec. 1, 1913, by W. Clayton Carpenter, Washington, D. C.

to the accomplishment of the desired purpose. This convention shall provide also everything that is to be done by each party in case of war, as well as everything regarding military organization, demobilization and mobilization of troops, superiority of orders, which should be determined in time of peace with regard to the preparation for, and proper conduct of, war.

The military convention shall form an integral part of the present treaty. The work of drafting the same shall begin at the latest two weeks after the signature of the present treaty and must be concluded within the two months following.

ARTICLE 5

The present treaty and the military convention shall be in force from the date of their signature to the thirty-first of December, 1920, inclusive. They cannot be prolonged beyond this period without a supplementary agreement of the contracting parties, expressly authorized. However, in case the two parties should find themselves at war at the expiration of the treaty and the military convention, or in case they shall not have yet recovered from the situation resulting from the war, the treaty and convention shall be continued in force until the signing of the treaty of peace or the settlement of the conditions brought about by the war.

ARTICLE 6

The present treaty shall be drawn up in two identic copies, in both the Servian and Bulgarian languages. It shall be signed by the sovereigns and ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries. The military convention, also in two copies and drawn up in the Bulgarian and Servian languages, shall be signed by the sovereigns, the ministers of foreign affairs, and the special military plenipotentiaries.

ARTICLE 7

The present treaty and the military convention shall not be published or communicated to other countries except by previous agreement of the two contracting parties, and then it shall be done jointly and at the same time.

Previous agreement shall also be necessary for the admission of a third state into the alliance.

Done at Sofia, February 29, 1912.

SECRET APPENDIX TO THE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE BETWEEN
THE KINGDOM OF BULGARIA AND THE KINGDOM OF SERVIA

Signed at Sofia, February 29, 1912

ARTICLE 1

In case internal disorders arise in Turkey, of such a character as to endanger the national or state interests of the contracting parties, or of one of them, as for instance in case Turkey should find itself beset by internal or external difficulties which might involve the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkan peninsula, the first of the contracting parties to arrive at the conviction that military action should be taken on this account, shall make a statement, giving the reasons therefor, to the other party which shall be bound to enter immediately upon an exchange of views, and if the latter party does not agree with its ally, shall give to the ally an answer stating the reasons.

If an agreement is arrived at, this agreement shall be communicated to Russia, and in case that Power does not oppose it, the action shall be undertaken in accordance with the agreement which has been reached, and in accordance with the sentiments of unity and community of interests. In the contrary case,—if an agreement is not reached,—the two states shall appeal to the opinion of Russia, which opinion shall, so far as Russia shall pronounce the same, be binding upon the two parties.

In case Russia does not give its opinion and an agreement between the two contracting parties cannot, even after that, be reached, and in case the party which is in favor of action decides to pursue such action alone and at its own risk, the other party shall be obliged to observe a friendly neutrality towards its ally, to proceed at once to mobilize its troops within the limits provided by the military convention, and to go to the assistance of its ally with all its power, if a third state takes the part of Turkey.

ARTICLE 2

All territorial additions which may be secured by common action as provided in articles one and two of the treaty and article one of this secret appendix thereto, shall be under the common dominion (condominium) of the allied states. The division thereof shall be made

without delay within the maximum period of three months after the reestablishment of peace and upon the following bases:

Servia recognizes the right of Bulgaria to territories to the east of the Rhodopes and the Struma river; Bulgaria recognizes the rights of Servia to those situated to the north and west of Char-Planina.

As regards territories situated between the Char, Rhodopes, the Aegean Sea and Ochrida Lake, if the two parties reach the conclusion that it is impossible because of the common interests of the Bulgarian and Servian nations, or for other reasons of domestic or foreign affairs, to organize these territories as a separate autonomous province, they shall be disposed of according to the following provisions:

Servia agrees not to lay any claim to the territory situated beyond the line traced upon the annexed map, starting from the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier at Mt. Golem (to the north of Kr. Palanka) and following a generally southwesterly direction to Ochrida Lake, passing Mt. Kitka, between the villages of Metejeve and Podarji-kon, by the summit to the east of the village of Nerav, and following the watershed to the peak of 1,000, north of the village of Baschtévo, between the villages of Liubéntzi and Petarlitza, by the peak Ostritch 1,000 (Lissetz-Planina), the peak 1,050 between the villages of Dratch and Opila, by the villages of Talichmantzi and Jivalevo, the peak 1,050, the peak 1,000, the village Kichali, the principal line of the Gradichté-Planina watershed to the peak Gorichté, to the peak 1,023, following then the watershed between the villages of Ivankovtzi and Loghintzi, through Vetersko and Sopot on the Vardar. Crossing the Vardar, it follows the ridges toward the peak 2,550 and as far as Mt. Petropole, along the watershed of this mountain between the villages of Krapa and Barbarès to the peak 1,200, between the villages of Yakryenovo and Drenovo, to Mt. Tchesma (1,254), along the watershed of the mountains Baba-Planina and Krouchka-Tepessi, between the villages of Salp and Tzerske, to the summit of Protoyska-Planina, to the east of the village of Belitza, through Bréjani to the peak 1,200 (Ilinska-Planina), along the line of the watershed passing the peak 1,330 to the peak 1,217 and between the villages of Livoichta and Gorentzi to Lake Ochrida near the monastery of Gabovtzi.

Bulgaria agrees to accept this frontier if His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, who shall be asked to be the final arbitrator of this question, decides in favor of this line.

It is understood that the two contracting parties agree to accept as

the final frontier the line which His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, within the above indicated limits, may find to correspond the closest to the rights and interests of the two parties.

ARTICLE 3

A copy of the treaty and of this secret appendix thereto shall be communicated together to the Imperial Government of Russia, which shall be asked at the same time to take note thereof, as a proof of the good intentions of the parties thereto in connection with the purposes sought by them, and with the request that His Majesty the Emperor of Russia deign to accept and approve the powers attributed to himself and his government in the provisions of these two documents.

ARTICLE 4

Every difference which shall arise concerning the interpretation and execution of any of the provisions of the treaty, of this secret appendix, and of the military convention, shall be submitted to Russia for final decision, as soon as one of the two parties shall have declared that it believes it impossible to reach an agreement by direct negotiations.

ARTICLE 5

None of the provisions of this secret appendix shall be published or communicated to another Power without a prior agreement thereon by the two parties hereto and the consent of Russia.

Done at Sofia, February 29, 1912.

MILITARY CONVENTION BETWEEN THE KINGDOMS OF BULGARIA AND SERVIA

Signed June 19, 1912

In accordance with the spirit, and upon the authority, of Article 3 of the treaty of friendship and alliance between the Kingdom of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Servia, and in order to further insure the successful conduct of war, and the more complete realization of the purposes which the alliance has in view, the two contracting parties agree

upon the following provisions, which shall in every respect be of the same force and value as the provisions of the treaty itself.

ARTICLE 1

The Kingdom of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Servia agree, in the cases provided in Articles 1 and 2 of the treaty of alliance, and in Article 1 of the secret appendix to that treaty, to render one another assistance, both in fighting along the frontier and in taking part in military operations outside the national territory, Bulgaria to furnish an armed force which shall not be less than 200,000 fighting men, and Servia a force of at least 150,000 fighting men.

Combatants belonging to auxiliary organizations, Servian troops of the third reserve, and the territorial troops of Bulgaria shall not be included within the above number.

This body of combatants must be at the frontier or beyond the frontier of its national territory—in the direction which it should take according to the causes and purpose of the war, and according to the development of military operations—at the latest on the twenty-first day after the declaration of war or the communication of the ally stating that the *casus fœderis* exists. However, even before the expiration of this period, the two parties shall consider it their duty as allies—if it is in accord with the nature of the military operations and may contribute to the favorable outcome of the war—to send their troops, even if only a part of them, and so far as the mobilization and concentration will permit, to the field of battle on the seventh day after the declaration of war or of the existence of the *casus fœderis*.

ARTICLE 2

If Roumania shall attack Bulgaria, Servia is bound to declare war immediately against Roumania, and to lead a force of at least 100,000 fighting men against Roumania, either along the Danube or into the field of operations in Dobrudsha.

In case Turkey attacks Bulgaria, Servia agrees to enter Turkey and to send at least 100,000 fighting men from its mobilized troops to the field of operations along the Vardar.

If Servia should be at this time at war with a third Power, either alone or in conjunction with Bulgaria, it shall direct towards Turkey or Roumania all the troops remaining at its free disposal.

ARTICLE 3

If Austria-Hungary attacks Serbia, Bulgaria is bound to declare war immediately against Austria-Hungary, and to direct its troops to the number of at least 200,000 fighting men, into Serbia so that after uniting with the Serbian army they may operate either offensively or defensively against Austria-Hungary.

The same obligation shall rest upon Bulgaria with regard to Serbia in case Austria-Hungary, under any pretext whatever, whether in accord with Turkey or not, shall send its troops into the province of Novi-Bazar, and Serbia as a consequence thereof declares war, or, for the defense of its interests, sends its troops into the province and by that act provokes an armed conflict with Austria-Hungary.

In case Turkey should attack Serbia, Bulgaria agrees to cross the Turkish frontier immediately and to take from its troops which have been mobilized in accordance with article one of the present convention, an army of at least 100,000 fighting men, which shall be led to the theatre of operations of the Vardar.

If Roumania attacks Serbia, Bulgaria is bound to attack the Roumanian troops as soon as they shall have crossed the Danube and entered Serbian territory.

If Bulgaria, in any of the cases provided for in the present article, is already at war with a third state, either alone or in conjunction with Serbia, it is bound to send to the assistance of Serbia all the troops which it still has at its free disposal.

ARTICLE 4

If Bulgaria and Serbia, in accordance with previous agreement, declare war on Turkey, each is bound, if no other arrangement is made by special agreement, to take from its troops which have been mobilized in accordance with article one of the present convention, an army of at least 100,000 fighting men and lead them into the theatre of operations along the Vardar.

ARTICLE 5

In case one of the contracting parties shall declare war against a third state without previous agreement and without the consent of the other contracting party, the latter shall be bound, during the war, to observe a friendly neutrality towards its ally, as well as to mobilize without

delay a force of at least 50,000 men which shall be concentrated in such a manner as to best assure liberty of action on the part of its ally.

ARTICLE 6

In case of a war carried on jointly, neither of the contracting parties shall conclude an armistice with the enemy for a longer period than 24 hours, without previous agreement and without the consent of the other party.

A previous agreement in writing shall also be necessary before entering into negotiations for peace and the signature of a treaty of peace.

ARTICLE 7

During the war, the troops of each of the contracting parties shall be commanded and all their operations shall be directed by their own officers.

When bodies of troops belonging to the armies of the two states shall be carrying on operations for the accomplishment of the same object, the common command shall be undertaken, in the case of bodies of the same grade, by the senior officer in that particular grade, and where the bodies of troops are of different grade, by the senior officer from the point of view of the authority exercised.

When one or several separate armies belonging to one of the contracting parties shall be placed at the disposition of the other party, they shall be under the orders of their own officers who, in the strategic operations, shall be subordinate to the commander-in-chief of the army at whose disposition they are placed.

In case of a joint war against Turkey, the chief command on the field of operations of Vardar shall belong to Serbia if the principal Servian army is operating upon this field and if it is numerically stronger than the Bulgarian troops upon this field, in accordance with Article 4 of this convention. However, if the principal Servian army is not operating upon this field and when it is less numerous there than the Bulgarian troops, the chief command on this field shall belong to Bulgaria.

ARTICLE 8

In case the troops of the two contracting parties should be placed under the orders of the same officer, all the orders and all decisions relat-

ing to the common strategic and tactical operations shall be drawn up in both languages—Bulgarian and Servian.

ARTICLE 9

With regard to victualling, and subsistence in general, lodging, medical service, transportation of wounded and sick, or the burial of the dead, the transportation of material of war and other similar objects, the army of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy the same rights and facilities upon the territory of the other party and in the same manner, as the troops of the latter party, in accordance with local laws and regulations. All the local authorities shall lend their assistance to the allied troops with a view to this end.

The payment for all means of subsistence shall be paid for by each party on its own account at the local prices, preferably in cash, and in exceptional cases by vouchers specially delivered.

The transportation of troops and all war material, means of subsistence and other objects, by railroad, and the charges therefor, shall be at the expense of the party over whose territory the transportation takes place.

ARTICLE 10

Trophies belong to the army which takes them.

In case the seizure is made as a result of a battle fought in common upon the same field, the two armies shall divide the trophies in proportion to the number of the combatants who have directly participated in the battle.

ARTICLE 11

During the war, each contracting party shall have a representative on the general staff of the commander-in-chief or in the official staffs of the armies, and these delegates shall preserve communication between the two armies in all matters.

ARTICLE 12

Strategic operations and cases not provided for, as well as disputes which may arise, shall be decided by common agreement by the two commanders-in-chief.

ARTICLE 13

Immediately after the conclusion of the present convention the chiefs of the general staffs of the allied armies shall come to an understanding

regarding the distribution of troops mobilized in accordance with article one of the present convention and their arrangement within the zone of concentration in the cases above set forth, as well as regarding the roads which shall be repaired or reconstructed to facilitate rapid concentration upon the frontier, and other operations.

ARTICLE 14

The present convention shall become effective on the date of its signature and shall continue in force so long as the treaty of friendship and alliance, to which it is annexed as an integral part, remains in force.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GENERAL STAFFS OF BULGARIA AND SERVIA

Signed June 19, 1912

In accordance with Article 13 of the military convention existing between the Kingdom of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Serbia, the delegates designated by the two parties have agreed upon the following which is based upon the respective plans of operation:

In case of war between Bulgaria and Serbia on the one hand and Turkey on the other:

In case the principal Turkish army should be concentrated in the region of Uskup, Komanova, Karatova, Kotchani, Velès, the allied troops intended to operate in the region of the Vardar shall be divided as follows:

1. A Servian army in two divisions shall march upon Uskup by way of Kara-Dagh. This army shall form the right wing of the allied troops.

2. A Servian army of five divisions of infantry and a division of cavalry shall advance through the valley of the Moravitza and the Ptchinia, upon the Komanova-Karatova side. This army shall form the center of the allied troops and shall have the duty of carrying on operations in front of the enemy.

3. A Bulgarian army of three divisions shall form the left wing of the allied troops, with the duty of operating against the right wing and on the rear of the enemy, in the direction of Kostendil-Egri-Palanka-Uskup and Kostendil-Tzarévo-Sélo-Kotchani.

4. The two heads of the general staffs shall reconnoitre together the region between Kostendil and Vrania, and if this reconnoissance demonstrates the possibility of employing large forces in the direction of Kostendil-Egri-Palanka-Uskup the two Servian divisions intended to operate by way of Kara-Dagh against Uskup, shall, if the general situation permits, be employed to reinforce the left wing of the allied troops and shall be concentrated for this purpose near Kostendil.

5. To cover the right flank of the allied troops, the chief of the general staff of the Servian army shall place at its disposition the three remaining divisions of troops of the second reserve.

6. The chief of the field staff of the Bulgarian army agrees to attend to the prompt restoration of the road from Bossilegrad to Vlassina.

7. If the situation requires the reinforcement of Bulgarian troops upon the field of operations along the Maritza, and if, in the region of the Vardar, all the troops above enumerated are not absolutely indispensable, the necessary troops shall be transported from the latter field of operations to that of the Maritza. And inversely, if the situation requires the reinforcement of the allied troops on the field of operation of Vardar and if the retention of all the troops designated for the operations upon the field of Maritza is not indispensable, the necessary troops shall be transported from this field to that of Vardar.

Appendix

The two general staffs agree:

a. To exchange all their information regarding the armies of surrounding states;

b. To procure for one another the desired number of copies of all the rules, instructions, maps, etc., both official as well as secret;

c. To send to the other allied army a certain number of officers whose duty it shall be to become familiar with its organization and to study its language, in accordance with Article 2 of the military convention;

d. The chiefs of the general staffs of the Servian and Bulgarian armies shall meet each autumn in order to become familiar with the general situation and to modify the agreements made as may be necessary under the circumstances.

Varna, June 19, 1912.

GENERAL R. POUTNIK,
GENERAL FITCHEFF.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE BALKAN ALLIES ¹

Signed at London, May 30, 1913

ART. 1

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty there shall be peace and amity between His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, on the one hand, and Their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns, on the other hand, as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective states and subjects forever.

ART. 2

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan cedes to Their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns all the territories of his Empire on the continent of Europe west of a line drawn from Enos on the Aegean Sea to Midia on the Black Sea, with the exception of Albania.

The exact line of the frontier shall be determined by a commission appointed by * * *

ART. 3

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan and Their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns declare that they submit to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias the matter of arranging the delimitation of the frontiers of Albania and all other questions concerning Albania.

ART. 4

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan declares that he cedes to Their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns the Island of Crete and renounces in their favor all rights of sovereignty and all other rights which he possessed over that island.

ART. 5

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan and Their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns declare that they entrust to His Majesty the Emperor of

Germany, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias the matter of passing upon the title to all the Ottoman islands in the Aegean Sea (except the Island of Crete) and to the Peninsula of Mount Athos.

ART. 6

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan and Their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns declare that they refer the matter of settling questions of a financial nature resulting from the war which is ending and from the above-mentioned cessions of territory to the international commission convened at Paris, to which they have sent their representatives.

ART. 7

Questions concerning prisoners of war, questions of jurisdiction, of nationality and of commerce shall be settled by special conventions.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN BULGARIA AND ROUMANIA, GREECE, MONTENEGRO AND SERVIA

Signed at Bukharest July 28/August 10, 1913; ratifications exchanged August 30, 1913

[Translation]

Their Majesties the King of Roumania, the King of the Hellenes, the King of Montenegro, and the King of Servia, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, on the other part, animated by the desire to bring to an end the state of war at present existing between their respective countries and wishing, for the sake of order, to establish peace between their long-suffering peoples, have resolved to conclude a definitive treaty of peace. Their said Majesties have, therefore, appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the King of Roumania: His Excellency Titus Maioresco,

President of his Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Alexandre Marghiloman, his Minister of Finance; His Excellency Take Ionesco, his Minister of the Interior; His Excellency Constantin G. Dissesco, his Minister of Public Worship and Public Instruction; Major General C. Coanda, Aide-de-camp, Inspector General of Artillery; Colonel C. Christesco, Assistant Chief of the General Staff of his Army.

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes: His Excellency Eleférios Veniselos, President of his Council of Ministers, Minister of War; His Excellency Démètre Panas, Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Nicolas Politis, Professor of International Law in the University of Paris; Captain Ath. Exadactylos; Captain C. Pali.

His Majesty the King of Montenegro: His Excellency General Serdar Yanko Voukotitch, President of his Council of Ministers, Minister of War; Mr. Jean Matanovitch, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of Montenegro at Constantinople.

His Majesty the King of Servia: His Excellency Nicolas P. Pachitch, President of his Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Milhaïlo G. Ristitch, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bukharest; His Excellency Dr. Miroslaw Spalaikovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Colonel K. Smilianitch; Lieutenant Colonel D. Kalafatovitch.

His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians: His Excellency Dimitri Tontcheff, his Minister of Finance; Major General Ivan Fitcheff, Chief of Staff of his Army; Mr. Sawa Ivantchoff, doctor of laws, formerly Vice President of the Sobranje; Mr. Siméon Radeff; Lieutenant Colonel Constantin Stancioff of the General Staff.

Who, in accordance with the proposal of the Royal Government of Roumania, have assembled in conference at Bukharest, with full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, and who having happily reached an accord, have agreed upon the following stipulations:

ART. I

Dating from the day on which the ratifications of the present treaty are exchanged there shall be peace and amity between His Majesty the King of Roumania, His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, His Majesty the King of Montenegro, and His Majesty the King of Servia, as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective states and subjects.

ART. II

The former frontier between the Kingdom of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Roumania, from the Danube to the Black Sea, is, in conformity with the *procès-verbal* drawn up by the respective military delegates and annexed to Protocol No. 5 of July 22 (August 4), 1913 of the Conference of Bukharest, corrected in the following manner:

The new frontier shall begin at the Danube above Turtukaia and extend to the Black Sea south of Ekrene.

Between these two extreme points the frontier line shall follow the route indicated on the 1/100,000 and 1/200,000 maps of the Roumanian General Staff, in accordance with the description annexed to the present article.

It is formally understood that within a period of not more than two years, Bulgaria shall dismantle existing fortifications and shall not construct new ones at Rustchuk, at Shumla, in the intervening country, and within a zone of twenty kilometers around Baltchik.

A mixed commission, composed of an equal number of representatives of each of the two high contracting parties, shall be charged, within fifteen days from the signing of the present treaty, with delimiting the new frontier in conformity with the preceding stipulations. This commission shall supervise the division of the lands and funds which up to the present time may have belonged in common to districts, communes or communities separated by the new frontier. In case of disagreement as to the line or as to the method of marking it, the two high contracting parties agree to request a friendly government to appoint an arbitrator, whose decision upon the points at issue shall be considered as final.

ART. III

The frontier between the Kingdom of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Servia shall follow, conformably to the *procès-verbal* drawn up by the respective military delegates, which is annexed to Protocol No. 9 of July 25 (August 7), 1913 of the Conference of Bukharest, the following line:

The frontier line shall begin at the old frontier, on the summit of Patarica, follow the old Turko-Bulgarian frontier and the dividing line of the waters between the Vardar and the Struma, with the exception of the upper valley of the Strumitza, which shall remain Servian territory; the line shall extend as far as the Belasica Mountain, where it will meet the Bulgaro-Greek frontier. A detailed description of this frontier

and the 1/200,000 map of the Austrian General Staff, on which it is shown, are annexed to the present article.

A mixed commission, composed of an equal number of representatives of each of the two high contracting powers, shall be charged, within fifteen days from the signing of the present treaty, with delimiting the new frontier, in conformity with the preceding stipulations.

This commission shall supervise the division of the lands and funds, which up to the present time may have belonged in common to the districts, communes or communities separated by the new frontier. In case of disagreement as to the line or as to the method of marking it, the two high contracting parties agree to request a friendly government to appoint an arbitrator, whose decision upon the points at issue shall be considered as final.

ART. IV

Matters relating to the old Serbo-Bulgarian frontier shall be settled in accordance with the understanding reached by the two high contracting parties, as set forth in the protocol annexed to the present article.

ART. V

The frontier between the Kingdom of Greece and the Kingdom of Bulgaria shall follow, conformably to the *procès-verbal* drawn up by the respective military delegates and annexed to Protocol No. 9 of July 25 (August 7), 1913 of the Conference of Bukharest, the following line:

The frontier line shall begin at the new Bulgaro-Servian frontier on the crest of Belasica Planina and extend to the mouth of the Mesta on the Aegean Sea.

Between these two extreme points the frontier line shall follow the route indicated on the 1/200,000 map of the Austrian General Staff, in accordance with the description annexed to the present article.

A mixed commission, composed of an equal number of representatives of each of the two high contracting parties, shall be charged, within fifteen days from the signing of the present treaty, with delimiting the frontier in conformity with the preceding stipulations.

This commission shall supervise the division of the lands and funds, which up to the present time may have belonged in common to the districts, communes or communities separated by the new frontier. In case of disagreement as to the line or as to the method of marking it, the two high contracting parties engage to request a friendly government

to appoint an arbitrator, whose decision upon the points at issue shall be considered as final.

It is formally understood that Bulgaria renounces from this time forth all claim to the Island of Crete.

ART. VI

The headquarters of the respective armies shall be immediately informed of the signing of the present treaty. The Bulgarian Government engages to begin to reduce its army to a peace footing on the day after such notification. It shall order its troops to their garrisons, whence, with the least possible delay, the various reserves shall be returned to their homes.

If the garrison of any troops is situated in the zone occupied by the army of one of the high contracting parties, such troops shall be ordered to some other point in the old Bulgarian territory and may not return to their regular garrisons until after the evacuation of the above-mentioned occupied zone.

ART. VII

The evacuation of Bulgarian territory, both old and new, shall begin immediately after the demobilization of the Bulgarian army and shall be completed within a period of not more than fifteen days.

During this period, the zone of demarcation for the Roumanian army of operations shall be determined by a line running as follows: Sistov-Lovcea-Turski-Isvor-Glozene-Zlatitza-Mirkovo-Araba-Konak-Orchania-Mezdra-Vratza-Berkovitza-Lom-Danube.

ART. VIII

During the occupation of the Bulgarian territories, the various armies shall retain the right of requisition in consideration of cash payment.

Such armies shall have free use of the railroads for the transportation of troops and of provisions of all kinds, without compensation to the local authority.

The sick and wounded shall be under the protection of the said armies.

ART. IX

As soon as possible after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all prisoners of war shall be mutually surrendered.

The governments of the high contracting parties shall each appoint special commissioners to receive the prisoners.

All prisoners in the hands of any of the governments shall be delivered to the commissioner of the government to which they belong or to his duly authorized representative, at the place which shall be determined upon by the interested parties.

The governments of the high contracting parties shall present to each other, respectively, as soon as possible after all the prisoners have been returned, a statement of the direct expenses caused by the care and maintenance of the prisoners from the date of their capture or surrender to the date of their death or return. The sums due by Bulgaria to each one of the other high contracting parties shall be set off against the sums due by each of the other high contracting parties to Bulgaria, and the difference shall be paid to the creditor government in each case as soon as possible after the exchange of the above-mentioned statements of expense.

ART. X

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Bukharest within fifteen days, or sooner if it be possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have hereunto affixed their names and seals.

Done at Bukharest the twenty-eighth day of the month of July (tenth day of the month of August) in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

(Signed)

For Roumania:

(L. S.) T. MAOÏRESKO
AL. MARGHILOMAN
TAKE IONESCO
C. G. DISSESCO
GENERAL COANDA, AIDE-
DE-CAMP
COLONEL C. CHRISTESCO

For Bulgaria:

(L. S.) D. TONTCHEFF
GENERAL FITCHEFF
DR. S. IVANTCHOFF
S. RADEFF
LT. COLONEL STANCIOFF

For Greece:

(L. S.) E. K. VENISELOS
D. PANAS
N. POLITIS
CAPTAIN A. EXADACTYLOS
CAPTAIN PALI

For Montenegro:
 (L. S.) GENERAL SERDAR I. VOUKOTITCH
 I. MATANOVITCH

For Servia:
 (L. S.) NIK. P. PACHITCH
 M. G. RISTITCH
 M. SPALAÏKOVITCH
 COLONEL K. SMILIANITCH
 LT. COLONEL D. KALAFATOVITCH

Protocol annexed to Article II of the Treaty of Bukharest of July 28 (August 10), 1913

DESCRIPTION AND MARKING OF THE LINE OF THE NEW FRONTIER

The line of the new frontier as indicated on the 1/200,000 map follows the characteristic lines or points of the land, such as valleys, vales, heights, "saddles," etc. Between villages it follows the center line of the space between them, following so far as possible natural lines.

1. GENERAL OUTLINE

The general outline starts at the Danube on a level with the space between the two islands situated north-east of the Iezer Kalimok.

Consult the 1/200,000 map

It leaves to Bulgaria It leaves to Roumania

The Villages of:

Breslen	Türk Smil
Kütüklü	Sjanovo
Güvedze	Hadzifaklar
Nastradin	Kovandzilar
Kascilar	Mesim Mahle
Kaslaköj	Kara Mehmetler
Dzeferler	Salihler
Kara Kodzalar	Köse Abdi
Junuzlar	Kanipe
Seremetköj	At Serman
Jeni Balabanlar	Ova Serman

The Villages of:

Eski Balabanlar	Omurdza
Salladin	Taslimah
Kadir	Rahman Asiklar
Jükli	Ibrjam Mahle
Ferhatlar	Cijrekci
Saltiklar	Kara Kadilar
Coban Nasuf	Kili Kadi
Sarvi	Trubcular
Mahmuzli	Ehisce
Küçük Ahmed	Vladimirovo (Deli Osmanlar)
Bestepe	Serdimen
Peceli	Kadijevo
Burhanlar	Novo Botjovo
Kizildzilar	Semiz Ali
Gökce Döllük	Saridza
Kapudzi Mahle	Balidza
Korkut	Kujudzuk
Canlar	Mustafa-Bejler
Emirovo	Causkjöj
Semat	Ekrene
Botjovo (Jusenli)	
Kara Bunar	
Ermenli	
Krumovo	
(Kumludza grn)	
Jeni Mahle	
Vlahlar	
Klimentovo (Kapakli)	
Dis Budac	
Bel Monastir (Mon Aladza)	

2. DETAILED OUTLINE OF THE FRONTIER

Consult the 1/100,000 map

Leaving the Danube and following the outline of the frontier to the Black Sea; this outline is at first indicated by the foot of the terrace of the left bank of the valley separating the villages of Türk-Smil and Kiutiukli. It then ascends the spur situated north of the road from

Kiutiukli to Senovo, crosses the middle hillock (there are three of them) situated west of the village of Senovo, winds round the head of the two vales situated south of the village of Senovo, extends to the foot of the vale situated west of the village of Hazcilar, runs up this vale nearly to its head; then crosses the valley of Hadjifaklar as well as the plateau followed by the road from Razcilar to Balbunar. Between this road and No. 209 it crosses the western and eastern valleys of Kuvanojilar, between which it follows the ridge and winds round the central vales of the said valleys of Kuvanojilar. South of No. 209 Δ it takes the direction of the central bend of the river of Demir-Babinar east of the village of Seremetkioi, which it touches after having crossed the hillock situated southwest of No. 209 Δ and after having followed the vales and the confluences nearest to the straight line between 209 Δ and No. 226 (north of Seremetkioi). East of Demir-Babinar, the outline of the frontier follows the spur situated between Kiuseabdi Kasaplâ and Eski Balabanlar, crosses first the valley, then the plateau situated east of this valley, between the villages of Atkioi and Saladin-kioi; it then descends into the valley of Saormankioi where it joins the little vale of Saladinkioi. The line then crosses the hillock situated north of the village of Kaidarkioi (on the Silistrie road) touches the junction of the vale situated north of the village of Juklii and reaches the Shumla road at Silistrie, south of No. 269 Δ , after having wound round the village of Rahman Asiclar on the west, south and east, passing through the confluences or the depressions which are best situated to fix this line at approximately equal distances from the villages which the frontier separates in this region. Leaving No. 269 Δ , the line passes between Dorutlar and Cioban Nasuf; descends to the junction of the first two vales situated east of the village of Cioban Nasuf, follows the spur flanked by these two vales, continues toward the southeast, following the course of the vale opening upon the river Reonagol northwest of Mahmuzlai. It then descends this river to the confluence situated northwest of the vale of Mahmuzlai which it then ascends and passes to the south of the hillock 260 ("saddle") whence it descends into the vale of Kiuciuk Ahmed at the crossroads. After having ascended this river for a short distance, the line of the frontier ascends the spur situated between Kiuciuk Ahmed and Killi-Kadai, crosses hillock 260, meets the junction of the two vales situated west of Ekisce, ascends the valley situated west of this village, changes its direction toward the south, crosses hillock 277 as well as the "saddle" hillocks situated be-

tween the villages of Vladimirov and Gekcidelink; it again crosses the "saddle" situated between the villages of Gekcidelink and Kapudjimah, whence it takes first a northerly and then an easterly direction, following the depression north of Kortut (Korkut). Between Kortut and the streamlet Isikli the frontier line follows the dividing line of the waters, south of the village of Kadikioi and of No. 303 to the great bend of Isikli. In the next section, which ends at the road between Varna and Dobrici, the frontier first follows the course of the valley of Kumbudja, then the eastern branch of this valley, passing north of the hillock numbered 340. The last section of the frontier line, situated between the Varna-Dobrici road and the Black Sea, crosses the upper end of the vale of Kuiudjuk, follows a small spur, then a vale in a southeasterly direction; it then turns to the northeast in the direction of No. 299, following a dividing line of the waters; it then separates by the characteristic lines of the land the village of Ciauskioi from the village of Kapaklii, after having separated in like manner Mustafa Beiler from Vlahlar; finally it reaches the Black Sea after crossing the "saddle" south of No. 252.

3. PROVISIONAL MARKING OF THE LINE

The frontier line thus defined topographically with the aid of existing cartographic documents (the 1/200,000, 1/126,000, and 1/100,000 maps) is found to be plotted likewise in its relation to certain conspicuous landmarks. For this purpose the trigonometric points of the existing triangulation were first chosen, then the church steeples or the minarets of villages. That is why this line is included within a triangulation laid out between the Danube and the Black Sea. As the triangulation cuts the frontier line, the intersections are found to bear a relation to permanent landmarks, the distance of which can be measured to within 50 meters.

Thus, the point of beginning of the Danube frontier is plotted in its relation to the trigonometric point of Turtucaia, which is 15 kilometers distant. In the same way the distances of all the hillocks, "saddles," etc., which form the landmarks of the frontier, can be read.

Signed:

For Roumania:
T. MAÏORESCO
AL. MARGHILOMAN
TAKE IONESCO

For Bulgaria:
D. TONTCHEFF
GENERAL FITCHEFF
DR. S. IVANTCHOFF

C. G. DISSESCO S. RADEFF
GENERAL COANDA, AIDE-DE-CAMP LT. COLONEL STANCIOFF
COLONEL C. CHRISTESCO

For Greece:

E. K. VENISELOS
D. PANAS
N. POLITIS
CAPTAIN A. EXADACTYLOS
CAPTAIN PALI

For Montenegro:

GENERAL SERDAR I. VOUKOTITCH
I. MATANOVITCH

For Servia:

NIK. P. PACHITCH
M. G. RISTITCH
M. SPALAĀKOVITCH
COLONEL K. SMILIANITCH
LT. COLONEL D. KALAFATOVITCH

*Protocol annexed to Article III of the Treaty of Bukharest of July 28
(August 10), 1913*

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BULGARO-SERVIAN FRONTIER

The frontier line starts north of the old Bulgaro-Servian frontier at Patarica, follows the old Bulgaro-Turkish frontier to Dizderica, then follows the dividing line of the waters between the Vardar and the Struma, passing through Lukov vrh (1297), Obel, Poljana, No. 1458, No. 1495, Zanova (1415), Ponorica, Kadica, No. 1900, No. 1453, Cingane Kalesi, the ridge of Klepalo, No. 1530, the ridge of Males Planina (1445), turns to the west toward Nos. 1514 and 1300, passes along the ridge of Draganeva Dag, Kadi Mesar Tepesi, Kale Tepesi, crosses the river Novicanska south of the village of Rajanci, passes between the villages of Oslovci and Susevo, crosses the river Strumica between Radicevo and Vladovci and goes up-stream toward No. 850, again follows the dividing line of the waters between the Vardar and the Struma through

Nos. 957, 571, 750, 895, 850, and extends to the ridge of Belasica Mountain, where it meets the Bulgaro-Greek frontier.

Signed:

For Roumania:

T. MAÏORESCO
AL. MARGHILOMAN
TAKE IONESCO
C. G. DISSESCO
GENERAL COANDA, AIDE-DE-CAMP
COLONEL C. CHRISTESCO

For Bulgaria:

D. TONTCHEFF
GENERAL FITCHEFF
DR. S. IVANTCHOFF
S. RADEFF
LT. COLONEL STANCIOFF

For Greece:

E. K. VENISELOS
D. PANAS
N. POLITIS
CAPTAIN A. EXADACTYLOS
CAPTAIN PALI

For Montenegro:

GENERAL SERDAR I. VOUKOTTICH
I. MATANOVITCH

For Serbia:

NIK. P. PACHITCH
M. G. RISTITCH
M. SPALAÏKOVITCH
COLONEL K. SMILLANITCH
LT. COLONEL D. KALAFATOVITCH

Protocol annexed to Article IV of the Treaty of Bukharest of July 28 (August 10), 1913, concerning matters relating to the old Serbo-Bulgarian frontier

A Serbo-Bulgarian mixed commission, which shall be constituted within one year from the date of the ratification of the treaty of peace, shall settle questions relating to the old Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, taking as its starting point the bed of the Timok, in so far as this river serves as a frontier between Serbia and Bulgaria, and the dividing line of the

waters for that part of the frontier between the summit of the heights of Batchichté and Ivanova Livada.

Within a period of not more than three years from the date of the ratification of the treaty of peace, the two high contracting parties must indicate with permanent landmarks the entire length of the old Serbo-Bulgarian frontier.

All mills along the Timok, in so far as it forms the frontier between Servia and Bulgaria, shall be demolished within three years from the date of the ratification of the treaty of peace, and henceforth no structure of this kind shall be permitted along that portion of the river.

It is likewise agreed that hereafter the respective subjects of the two high contracting powers shall not be permitted to own real estate divided by the frontier line (property called "dvoslassna"). In so far as concerns properties of this kind now in existence, each of the two governments engages to proceed to expropriate such parcels of this land as lie on its side of the frontier paying in advance a just compensation determined in accordance with local procedure. The same rule applies to property situated in the enclosed territories of Roglievo-Koïlovo and Halovo-Vrageogrntzi, their legal status with relation to the inhabitants of the two riparian states having been determined by Protocol No. 11 of the Serbo-Bulgarian Mixed Commission of 1912. The said expropriation shall be effected within not more than three years from the date of the ratification of the treaty of peace.

Signed:

For Roumania:

T. MAÏORESCO
AL. MARGHILOMAN
TAKE IONESCO
C. G. DISSESCO
GENERAL COANDA, AIDE-DE-CAMP
COLONEL C. CHRISTESCO

For Bulgaria:

D. TONTCHEFF
GENERAL FITCHEFF
DR. S. IVANTCHOFF
S. RADEFF
LT. COLONEL STANCIOFF

For Greece:

E. K. VENISELOS
D. PANAS
N. POLITIS
CAPTAIN A. EXADACTYLOS
CAPTAIN PALI

For Montenegro:

GENERAL SERDAR I. VOUKOTITCH

I. MATANOVITCH

For Servia:

NIK. P. PACHITCH

M. G. RISTITCH

M. SPALAĀKOVITCH

COLONEL K. SMILIANITCH

LT. COLONEL D. KALAFATOVITCH

*Protocol annexed to Article V of the Treaty of Bukharest of July 28
(August 10), 1913*

DEFINITIVE FRONTIER BETWEEN BULGARIA AND GREECE

Austrian Map 1/200,000

The frontier line begins on the ridge of Belasica Planina at the Bulgaro-Servian frontier; follows that ridge, then descends the ridge which is situated north of Iürükleri and extends to the confluence of the Struma and the Bistrica, runs up the Bistrica, then in an easterly direction to Cengané Kalesi (1500). Thence it extends to the crest of Ali Butus (No. 1650) and follows the dividing line of the waters, Nos. 1820, 1800, 713 and Stragac. Thence, continuing along the dividing line of the waters, it takes an easterly and then a north-easterly direction, following the dividing line of the waters between Nos. 715 and 660 and extending to Nos. 1150 and 1152, whence it follows the ridge east of the village of Rakisten, crosses the Mesta, runs toward the summit of Rusa and Zeleza, crosses the Despat (Rana) Suju and extends to Cuka. From this point it again follows the dividing line of the waters, passing through Sibkova, Cadirkaya (1750), Avlika Dag (1517), Kajin Cal (1811), Debikli (1587), and runs in a southerly direction to No. 985, turning toward the east to the south of the village of Karovo; thence it runs in an easterly direction, passes to the north of the village of Kajbova, runs in a northerly direction and passes through Nos. 1450, 1538, 1350 and 1845. Thence it extends in a southerly direction passing through Cigla (1750), Kuslar (2177). From Kuslar the frontier line follows the dividing line of the waters of the Mesta and of the Iassi Evren Dere through Rujan Pl. and extends to Achlat Dagi (1300), follows the ridge which runs

toward the railway station at Okcilar (41), and from that point follows the course of the Mesta to the Aegean Sea.

Signed:

For Roumania:

T. MAJORESCO
AL. MARGHILOMAN
TAKE IONESCO
C. G. DISSESCO
GENERAL COANDA, AIDE-DE-CAMP
COLONEL C. CHRISTESCO

For Bulgaria:

D. TONTCHEFF
GENERAL FITCHEFF
DR. S. IVANTCHOFF
S. RADEFF
LT. COLONEL STANCIOFF

For Greece:

E. K. VENISELOS
D. PANAS
N. POLITIS
CAPTAIN A. EXADACTYLOS
CAPTAIN PALL

For Montenegro:

GENERAL SERDAR I. VOUKOTITCH
I. MATANOVITCH

For Servia:

NIK. P. PACHITCH
M. G. RISTITCH
M. SPALAIKOVITCH
COLONEL K. SMILIANITCH
LT. COLONEL D. KALAFATOVITCH

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN BULGARIA AND TURKEY ¹

Signed at Constantinople, September 16/29, 1913

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans and His Majesty the King of the Bulgars, animated by the desire to regulate in a friendly manner and upon a desirable basis the state of affairs caused by the events which

¹ Official text translated from La Turquie, Constantinople, September 30, 1913.

have occurred since the conclusion of the Treaty of London, and to re-establish the relations of friendship and neighborliness so necessary for the well being of their peoples, have determined to conclude the present treaty, and have chosen respectively for this purpose, as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans:—

His Excellency Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior; His Excellency General Mahmoud Pasha, Minister of Marine; His Excellency Halil Bey, President of the Council of State.

His Majesty the King of the Bulgars:—

His Excellency General Savoff, former Minister; His Excellency Mr. Natchévitch, former Minister; His Excellency Mr. Tocheff, Minister Plenipotentiary, who, after exchanging their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I. *The frontier*

The frontier between the two countries commences at the mouth of the river Rezvaja, south of the Monastery of San Ivan, which is located on the Black Sea; it follows the course of this river as far as the confluence of the rivers Pirogu and Déliva, to the west of Kamila-Köj. Between the mouth and the point of confluence above mentioned the river Rezvaja, starting from its mouth, follows first a southwesterly direction and, leaving Placa to Turkey, forms a bend and goes towards the northwest and then towards the southwest; the villages of Madzura and Piroglo remain in Ottoman territory. The river Rezvaja, after having followed a southerly direction beginning at Piroglo and for a distance of approximately five and a half kilometers, turns towards the west and the north and then goes along, slightly curved towards the north, in a generally western direction. In this portion, the villages of Likudi and Kladara remain in Bulgarian territory, and the villages of Ciknigori, Mavrodio and Lafva return to Turkey; then the frontier, always following the Rezvaja river, leaves Torfu-Ciflik to Bulgaria, goes towards the southeast and, leaving the village of Kamila-Köj in Ottoman territory, arrives at a point about four hundred meters to the west of this village, at the point of confluence of the rivers Pirogu and Déliva.

Starting from the junction point of the rivers Pirogu and Déliva, the frontier line follows the course of the Déliva, and extending along this river in a general northwesterly direction, leaves the villages of Paspala,

Kandildzik and Déli to Turkey and ends east of Souk-Sou; this last-named village remains to Turkey, while Sévéligu goes to Bulgaria. After having passed between Souk-Sou and Sévéligu, the frontier line continues in a northwesterly direction, following the ridge which passes over hills 687, 619, and 563; beyond hill 563 it leaves the village of Cag-laik (Cajirlik) in Ottoman territory, and passing around this last village three kilometers to its east and north, it reaches the Goléma stream. The frontier follows the course of the Goléma for a distance of about two kilometers and reaches the junction point of this stream and the other branch of the same river, which comes from the south from Karabanlar (Karabaalar); beginning at this confluence the frontier line passes along the ridge to the north of the stream coming from Türk-Alatli and arrives at the old Turco-Bulgarian frontier.

The junction point of the new line and the old frontier is four kilometers east of Turk-Alatli, at the point where the ancient Turco-Bulgarian frontier forms an angle towards the north in the direction of Aykiri-yol.

Starting at this point it exactly follows the former Turco-Bulgarian frontier as far as Balaban-Basi, west of the Toundja and north of the village of Derviska-Mog.

The new frontier line leaves the old frontier in the vicinity of Balaban-Basi and drops in a straight line towards Dermen-Déré. The point at which the new frontier leaves the former frontier is two kilometers away from the church of the village of Derviska-Mog; the frontier, leaving Derviska-Mog in Ottoman territory, follows the course of the Dermen-Déré as far as the village of Bulgar-Lefké and leaves this village in Bulgarian territory. Starting from the eastern and southern outskirts of Bulgar-Lefké the frontier line leaves the course of the Dermen-Déré and proceeds towards the west, leaves the villages Turks-Lefké and Dimitro-Keuy in Ottoman territory, and, following the watershed between Buk-Déré and Démirhan Déré (hill 241) reaches the most northern point formed by the bend of the Marica, towards the north, east of Mustafa-Pacha. This part of the bend is three and a half kilometers away from the eastern end of the Mustafa-Pacha bridge. The frontier follows the western side of the bend of the Marica as far as the mill and from there arrives in a straight line at Cermen-Déré, north of the railway bridge (Cermen-Déré is the stream which flows into the Maritza three kilometers east of the village Cermen) and then, passing around Cermen on the north, goes to Tazi-Tépézi. The frontier leaves Cermen

to Turkey and, following the course of Cermen-Déré, crosses the railway line northwest of Cermen; it still follows the same stream and rises to Tazi-Tépési (hill 613). (The point where Cermen-Déré crosses the railway line, northwest of Cermen, is five kilometers away from the center of the village Cermen and three thousand two hundred meters from the western end of the Mustafa-Pacha bridge.)

The frontier leaves the highest point of Tazi-Tépési in Ottoman territory, and starting from this point follows the line of the separation of the waters of the Arda and of the Maritza, passing near the villages Yayladjik and Gjuldjuk (Goldzik), which rest in Ottoman territory.

Starting from Goldzik the frontier passes over hill 449 and then to hill 367, and, from this hill, goes southward in almost a straight line towards the Arda. This straight line passes one kilometer west of Kektachli, which remains in Ottoman territory.

The frontier line, after reaching the Arda from hill 367, follows the right bank of the Arda and comes to the mill which is one kilometer south of the village of Tchingirli; from this mill it follows the line of the watershed east of Gadjohor-Déré; it passes one kilometer east of the village Gadjohor and, leaving the village of Drébisna to Bulgaria and passing about one kilometer east of this village, descends to Atéren-Déré one kilometer south of this village; thence it goes in a southwesterly direction, by the shortest route, to the source of the stream which flows between the villages Akalan and Kajliklikeuy and follows the *thalweg* of this waterway down to the river Kizil-Déli.

Starting from this stream the frontier, leaving Gotch-Boumar in Bulgaria, follows the course of the Kizil-Déli-Déré and thence, following the *thalweg* of the stream which branches off towards the south at a point situated four kilometers south of Handarion and three kilometers east of Soganlikli-Bala, goes to the source of this stream; it then goes by the shortest route to the source of the Mandara-Déré; it follows the *thalweg* of the Mandara-Déré, starting from its source, to join the Marica to the west of Mandara. In this portion, the village of Krantsu remains in Bulgarian territory and the villages Bas-Kisa, Kirdjanbunar and Mandara come to Turkey. Starting at this point the frontier follows the *thalweg* of the Maritza as far as the point where the river divides into two branches, three and a half kilometers south of the village of Kaldirkos; thence it follows the *thalweg* of the right branch, which passes not far from Férédjik, until it reaches the Aegean Sea. In this portion, the marshes of Ak-Sou, as well as the lakes Quéneli-Gheul and Kazikli-

Gheul, remain to Turkey, and the lakes Touzla-Gheul and Drana-Gheul go to Bulgaria.

ARTICLE II. *Evacuation and demobilization*

Ten days after the signature of the present treaty by the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries, the armies of the two contracting parties which at present occupy territories which are to pass into the possession of the other party shall make haste to evacuate them, and, within the fifteen succeeding days, to hand them over, conformably to rules and usages, to the authorities of the other party.

It is furthermore understood that the two states shall demobilize their armies within three weeks from the date of the present treaty.

ARTICLE III. *The resumption of diplomatic relations*

Diplomatic relations, as well as postal, telegraphic and railroad communications between the high contracting parties shall be resumed immediately after the signature of the present treaty.

The arrangement in regard to *mustis*, which forms Annex No. 11 of the present treaty, shall be applicable in all the territories of Bulgaria.

ARTICLE IV. *Commerce and navigation*

With a view to encourage economic relations between the two countries, the high contracting parties bind themselves to put back into force, immediately after the signature of the present treaty and for a period of one year from that date, the convention of commerce and navigation concluded the 6/19 February, 1911 and to grant to their industrial, agricultural and other products all the customs facilities compatible with their existing engagements towards third Powers.

The consular declaration of the 18th November/2nd December, 1909, shall likewise be put into force for the same period.

However, each of the high contracting parties shall be able to create consulates-general, consulates, and vice-consulates "de carrière" in all localities within their territories where agents of third Powers are admitted. The high contracting parties further bind themselves to proceed, within the shortest time possible, to the nomination of a mixed commission to negotiate a treaty of commerce and a consular convention.

ARTICLE V. *Exchange of prisoners*

Prisoners of war and hostages shall be exchanged within one month from the signature of the present treaty or sooner if possible.

This exchange shall take place by means of special commissioners appointed by both parties.

The expenses for the keeping of the said prisoners of war and hostages shall be at the charge of the government in whose hands they are.

However, the pay of officers furnished by that government shall be reimbursed by the state to which they belong.

ARTICLE VI. *Amnesty*

Full and entire amnesty is granted by the high contracting parties to all persons who have taken part in hostilities or who have compromised themselves in political events previous to the present treaty.

The inhabitants of ceded territories shall enjoy the same amnesty for political events which have occurred there.

The benefits of this amnesty shall cease at the expiration of the two weeks delay fixed by the authorities legally constituted at the time of the reoccupation of the territories which are to pass into the hands of Bulgaria and duly brought to the knowledge of the populations.

ARTICLE VII. *Nationality. Time allowed for option*

Natives of the territories ceded by the Ottoman Empire to the Royal Government of Bulgaria and who are domiciled there shall become Bulgarian subjects.

These natives who have become Bulgarian subjects shall have the right for the period of four years to declare, where they are, in favor of Ottoman nationality by a simple declaration to the local Bulgarian authorities and registration at the Imperial Ottoman Consulates. This declaration, when made abroad, shall be delivered to the chanceries of the Bulgarian consulates and registered by the Ottoman consulates. The option shall pertain to the individual and is not obligatory for the Imperial Ottoman Government.

Those who are now minors shall exercise the option within the four years following their majority.

Moslems in the ceded territories who have become Bulgarian subjects shall not be subjected to military service within this period, nor shall they pay any military tax.

After having exercised their right of option, these Moslems shall leave the ceded territories, and, until the expiration of the period of four years provided for above, shall have the right to transport their personal property without payment of export duties. They may, at the same time, keep their urban and rural property of all categories, and have it administered by third parties.

ARTICLE VIII. *Moslem subjects of Bulgaria*

Moslem Bulgarian subjects of all the territories of Bulgaria shall enjoy the same civil and political rights as subjects of Bulgarian origin.

They shall enjoy liberty of conscience, and liberty and outward practice of religion. The customs of Moslems shall be respected.

The name of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, as Caliph, shall continue to be pronounced in the public prayers of Moslems.

Moslem communities already constituted or which shall be constituted in the future, their hierarchical organization, and their endowments shall be recognized and respected; they shall be holden of their spiritual heads without hindrance.

ARTICLE IX. *Bulgarian communities*

Bulgarian communities in Turkey shall enjoy the same rights as the other Christian communities of the Ottoman Empire now enjoy.

Bulgarians who are Ottoman subjects shall keep their personal property and shall not be disturbed at all in the exercise and enjoyment of their personal and property rights. Those who left their homes at the time of the recent events may return within two years at the latest.

ARTICLE X. *Acquired rights*

Rights acquired previous to the annexation of the territories, as well as judicial documents and official title-deeds, emanating from the competent Ottoman authorities, shall be respected and held inviolable until there is legal proof to the contrary.

ARTICLE XI. *The right of holding landed property*

The right of holding landed property in the ceded territories by virtue of the Ottoman law on urban and rural properties shall be recognized without any restriction.

The proprietors of real or personal property in the said territories shall continue to enjoy their property rights, even if they fix their personal residence temporarily or permanently outside of Bulgaria. They shall be able to let their property or administer it through third parties.

ARTICLE XII. *Vakoufs*

The Mustesna, Mukata, Idjarétein, Moukata, and Idjaréi-Vahidé vakoufs, as well as the tithes which are vakouf, in the ceded territories, as they are at present recognized by the Ottoman laws, shall be respected.

They shall be managed by the proper persons.

Their systems may be modified only by just and previous indemnification.

The rights of religious and charitable establishments in the Ottoman Empire over vakouf revenues in the ceded territories, as Idjaréi-Vahidé, or Moukata, or various rights, or as the counter-value of vakouf and other tithes, and over vakoufs whether built up or not, shall be respected.

ARTICLE XIII. *Properties of the Sultan and the Ottoman princes*

The private properties of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, as well as those of members of the Imperial Dynasty, shall be maintained and respected. His Majesty and members of the Imperial Dynasty shall be able to sell them or let them through attorneys.

The same shall apply to private property belonging to the state. In the case of sale of property, preference shall be given, under equal conditions, to Bulgarian subjects.

ARTICLE XIV. *Cemeteries and graves*

The high contracting parties bind themselves to give orders to their provincial authorities to have cemeteries and particularly the graves of soldiers fallen on the field of honor respected.

The authorities shall not prevent relatives and friends from removing the bones of victims buried in foreign soil.

ARTICLE XV. *Residence of the subjects of the two countries*

The subjects of each of the contracting states shall be able to sojourn and circulate freely as in the past in the territory of the other contracting state.

ARTICLE XVI. *Railroads*

The Royal Government of Bulgaria assumes the rights, duties (charges) and obligations of the Imperial Ottoman Government in respect to the Oriental Railways Company, for the part of the line conceded to her and situated in ceded territory.

The Royal Government of Bulgaria binds itself to restore without delay the rolling stock and the other objects belonging to the said company and seized by it.

ARTICLE XVII. *Submission of differences and disputes to arbitration*

All differences and disputes which may arise in the interpretation or application of articles eleven, twelve, thirteen and sixteen, as well as annex one, of the present treaty, shall be settled by arbitration at The Hague, in conformity with the agreement forming annex three of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XVIII. *The annexed protocols*

The protocol relating to the frontier (Annex I); the arrangement in regard to *muftis* (Annex II); the arbitration agreement (Annex III); the protocol concerning the railway and the Maritza (Annex IV) and the declaration referring to Article X (Annex V) are annexed to the present treaty, of which they form an integral part.

ARTICLE XIX. *The Treaty of London*

The provisions of the Treaty of London which concern the Imperial Ottoman Government and the Kingdom of Bulgaria are maintained in so far they are not abrogated or modified by the preceding stipulations.

ARTICLE XX. *The going into effect of the treaty*

The present treaty shall go into effect immediately after its signature. Ratifications shall be exchanged within fifteen days from this date.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Constantinople, the 16/29 September, 1913.

For Bulgaria:

(Signed) Savoff

G. D. Natchovits

A. Tocheff

For Turkey:

(Signed) Talaat

Mahmoud

Halil

PROTOCOL No. 1

A. The high contracting parties have agreed to add to the description of the frontier contained in article one of the treaty the following remarks:

1. The frontier is established according to the map of the Austrian General Staff on the scale of 1:200,000, and its course is traced on an annexed sketch copied from that map.

The references to the lower part and to the tributary of the Maritza are recorded according to the topographical map on the scale of 1:50,000, and are entered upon a detailed and complete map of that region indicating the definitive boundary from Mandra to the mouth.

2. Mixed commissions composed of Ottoman and Bulgarian officers shall draw the map of the new frontier line for a distance of two kilometers on both sides of that line on the scale of 1:25,000. The definitive boundary shall be marked on this map.

These commissions shall be divided into three sections and shall begin their work simultaneously in the following regions: the coast of the Black Sea, the territory situated between the Maritza and the Arda, and that comprised between the Arda and Mandra.

After this operation the boundary line shall be established on the spot, and pyramids shall be erected under the care of the said mixed commissions. The protocols of the definitive frontier shall be drawn up by the commissions.

3. In tracing the boundary line the commissions shall draw up plans of the private and public properties left on the two sides of the line.

The two high governments shall examine the measures to be taken to avoid differences which might eventually arise from the exploitation of such properties.

It is well understood that until an agreement has been reached on this subject the owners shall continue to enjoy their properties freely as in the past.

4. The protocols previously drawn up by the two parties concerning such portions of the old Turco-Bulgarian frontier as are now maintained without change shall remain in force.

If the boundary-stones or Koulés in those parts are destroyed or damaged they shall be rebuilt or repaired.

5. As for the rivers and streams other than the Toundja, the Maritza

and the Arda, the boundary line shall follow the channel (*thalweg*) of the water-courses. As for the three rivers mentioned, the boundary line is indicated in the protocol.

B. The delimitation in regard to the islands in the bed of the Maritza shall be entrusted to a special commission.

It is likewise agreed that the two governments bind themselves to come to an arrangement when the time arrives for making the Maritza navigable.

C. The two governments agree to facilitate the optional and mutual exchange of Bulgarian and Moslem populations and of their properties within a zone not exceeding 15 kilometers along the entire common frontier.

The exchange shall take place by entire villages.

The exchange of rural and urban properties shall take place under the auspices of the two governments and with the participation of the elders of the villages to be exchanged.

Mixed commissions appointed by the two governments shall proceed to the exchange, and if there is occasion for it, to indemnification for the differences arising from the exchange of properties between these villages and individuals.

Done in duplicate at Constantinople, the 16/29 September, 1913.

For Bulgaria:

(Signed) Savoff

G. D. Natchovits

A. Tocheff

For Turkey:

(Signed) Talaat

Mahmoud

Halil

ANNEX NO. II. *The Question of the Muftis*

ARTICLE I

A head mufti shall reside in Sofia and shall act as intermediary between the muftis of Bulgaria in their relations with the Sheik-ul-Islamat for religious and civil matters of the Sheri, and with the Bulgarian Ministry of Public Worship.

He shall be elected by the muftis of Bulgaria and from amongst them, assembled especially for that purpose. The mufti-vekilis shall take part in this assembly, but only as electors.

The Bulgarian Minister of Public Worship shall notify, through the Imperial Legation in Sofia, the election of the head mufti to the Sheik-ul-

Islamiat, which shall send him a menshur and the murassele authorizing him to exercise his functions, and to grant in turn, the same power to the other muftis of Bulgaria.

The head mufti shall have the right, within the limits prescribed by the Sheri, of supervision and control over the muftis of Bulgaria, over the Moslem religious and charitable institutions, as also over their staffs and their mutevellis.

ARTICLE II

The muftis are elected by the Moslem electors of Bulgaria.

The head mufti verifies whether the mufti elected possesses all the qualities required by the Sheri, and in the affirmative case, he informs the Sheik-ul-Islamat of the necessity of giving him the necessary authorization to issue fetvas (menshur). Together with the menshur thus obtained he shall deliver to the new mufti the murassele necessary for conferring upon him the right of religious jurisdiction over Moslems.

The muftis may, on condition of having their choice ratified by the head mufti, propose the nomination, within the limits of their districts and in localities where the necessity has arisen, of mufti-vekilis, who shall have to fulfil the duties determined by the present arrangement, under the direct supervision of the local muftis.

ARTICLE III

The remuneration of the head mufti, the muftis, and the mufti-vekilis, as well as of the personnel of their offices, shall be assumed by the Royal Bulgarian Government, and shall be fixed in consideration of the dignity and importance of their positions.

The organization of the bash-muftilik shall be fixed by a regulation elaborated by the head mufti and duly published.

The head mufti, muftis, and mufti-vekilis and their personnel shall enjoy all the rights which the laws assure to Bulgarian officials.

ARTICLE IV

The removal of muftis and their vekilis shall take place according to the law on public officials.

The head mufti, or his deputy, shall be called upon to sit in the disciplinary council whenever the latter shall have to pronounce upon the

removal of a mufti or mufti-vekili. However, the opinion of the head mufti or his deputy shall serve the said council as the basis for its consideration of charges of a purely religious nature.

The order of removal of a mufti or mufti-vekili shall fix the day for the election of his successor.

ARTICLE V

The heudjets and judgments rendered by the muftis, shall be examined by the head mufti, who shall confirm them if he finds them conforming to the precepts of the Sheri, and transmit them to the proper department in order to be carried into effect.

The heudjets and judgments which are not confirmed by reason of non-conformity with the Sheri shall be returned to the muftis who rendered them, and the matters of which they treat shall be examined and settled again according to the provisions of the said law. The heudjets and judgments not found to conform to the prescriptions of the Sheri, or the examination of which by the Sheik-ul-Islamat has been requested by the interested parties, shall be sent by the head mufti to His Highness the Sheik-ul-Islamat.

The heudjets and judgments confirmed by the chief mufti, or approved by the Sheik-ul-Islamat, shall be carried into effect by the proper Bulgarian authorities. In that case, they shall be accompanied by a Bulgarian translation.

ARTICLE VI

The head mufti shall, whenever the occasion arises, make to the other muftis the necessary recommendations and communications in matters of marriage, divorce, testaments, successions and guardianships, alimony (nafaka) and other matters of the Sheri, as also in regard to the administration of the property of orphans. Moreover, he shall examine complaints and claims relative to the above-mentioned matters, and make known to the proper department what is to be done according to the Sheri law.

The muftis being also charged with the supervision and administration of the vakoufs, the head mufti shall have among his principal functions that of requiring the rendering of their accounts and of ordering the preparation of statements of accounts relating thereto.

The books relative to the accounts of the vakoufs may be kept in the Turkish language.

ARTICLE VII

The head mufti and the muftis shall inspect, if necessary, the councils of public instruction and the Moslem schools, as well as the medresses of Bulgaria, and shall adopt measures for the creation of educational institutions in localities where their need may be felt. The head mufti shall, if occasion arises, communicate with the proper department in matters concerning Moslem public instruction.

The Royal Government shall establish at its own expense primary and secondary Moslem schools in the proportion provided by the Bulgarian law on public instruction. Instruction shall take place in the Turkish language and in conformity with the official program, with obligatory instruction in the Bulgarian language.

All laws relating to obligatory instruction and to the number and rights of teachers shall continue to be applied to the teaching body in Moslem communities.

The salaries of the teaching and other personnel of these institutions shall be regulated by the Bulgarian treasury on the same conditions as for those who teach in Bulgarian schools.

A special institution shall also be created for the training of naibs.

ARTICLE VIII

In every centre or city having a numerous Moslem population a Moslem community charged with vakouf matters and secondary public instruction shall be elected. The corporate personality of these communities shall be recognized in all circumstances and by all authorities.

As the vakoufs of each district must be administered, according to the laws and provisions of the Sheri, by the respective Moslem community, it is the corporate personality of the latter which shall be considered as owner of these vakoufs.

The public Moslem cemeteries and those situated near mosques are included in the domain of vakouf properties belonging to the Moslem communities, who shall dispose of them at their convenience and in conformity with the laws of hygiene.

No vakouf property can in any case be expropriated unless its value is paid to the respective community.

The good preservation of vakouf real property situated in Bulgaria shall be safeguarded. No building devoted to religion or charity shall

be torn down except in case of unavoidable necessity and in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

In case a vakouf building shall be expropriated for imperative reasons, this can only be done after the designation of another lot of ground of the same value in respect to location, and after the payment of the value of the building.

The sums paid as the price of vakouf real property which shall be expropriated for imperative reasons shall be handed over to the Moslem communities to be entirely devoted to the maintenance of vakouf buildings.

ARTICLE IX

Within six months after the signing of the present arrangement a special commission, of which the head mufti shall by right be a member, shall be appointed by the Bulgarian Government and shall have as its object the examination and verification, within three years from the date of its constitution, of the claims formulated by the mutevellis or their agents.

Those of the parties interested who are not satisfied with the decisions of the commission may have recourse to the proper tribunals of the country.

Done in duplicate at Constantinople, the 16/29 September, 1913.

For Bulgaria:

(Signed) SAVOFF
G. D. NATCHOVITS
A. TOCHEFF

For Turkey:

(Signed) TALAAT
MAHMOUD
HALIL

ANNEX No. III. *Arbitration*

ARTICLE I

In case any difference or dispute should arise as provided for in Article 17 of the treaty concluded this day between the Imperial Ottoman Government on the one hand and the Royal Government of Bulgaria on the other, this difference or this dispute shall be referred to the arbitration of The Hague in conformity with the provisions below.

ARTICLE II

The government which is the plaintiff shall notify the government which is the defendant of the question or questions which it intends to

submit to arbitration as soon as they arise and shall give succinct but precise information in regard to them.

ARTICLE III

The arbitral tribunal to which the question or questions will be submitted shall be composed of five members who shall be designated in the following manner:

Each party as soon as possible and within a period which shall not exceed two months from the date of the notification specified in the preceding article shall name two arbiters.

The umpire shall be chosen among the sovereigns of Sweden, Norway and Holland. If there is no agreement in the choice of one of these three sovereigns it shall be decided by lot. If the defending party does not name its arbiters within the aforementioned period of two months, it shall be able to do so up to the day of the first meeting of the arbitral tribunal. After this period, the party which is the plaintiff shall indicate the sovereign who is to select the umpire. After the choice of the said umpire, the tribunal shall be validly composed of the umpire and the two arbiters chosen by the plaintiff.

ARTICLE IV

The powers in litigation shall be represented before the arbitral tribunal by agents, counsel or lawyers, in conformity with the provisions of Article 62 of the Hague Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

These agents, counsel or lawyers shall be designated in time by the parties, in order that the arbitration proceedings may not suffer any delay.

However, if the party which is the defendant does not appear, proceedings shall go on by default as far as it is concerned.

ARTICLE V

The arbitral tribunal, once constituted, shall meet at The Hague at a date which shall be fixed by the arbiters and within one month after the nomination of the umpire. After the arrangement, in conformity with the text and spirit of the convention of The Hague of 1907, of all questions of procedure which might arise and which have not been fore-

seen by the present mutual agreement, the said tribunal shall adjourn its next meeting to a date which it shall fix.

However, it is agreed that the tribunal shall not be able to open the discussions on the questions at issue earlier than two months nor later than three months after the delivery of the counter-reply provided for by Article 7.

ARTICLE VI

The arbitral procedure shall comprise two distinct phases: the written information and the discussions, which shall consist of the development of the grounds of the parties before the tribunal.

The only language which the tribunal shall use and which shall be employed before it shall be the French language.

ARTICLE VII

Within a period of ten months at the latest from the notification provided for in Article 2 the party which is the plaintiff shall deliver to each of the members of the arbitral tribunal five copies and to the defending party thirty copies of complete written or printed copies of its memorandum containing all documents in support of its demand which refer to the question or questions at issue. Within ten months at the latest after this delivery, the defending party shall deliver to each of the members of the tribunal, as well as to the party which is the plaintiff, as many complete manuscript or printed copies as indicated above of its counter-memorandum with all documents in its support.

Within one month after this delivery, the party which is the plaintiff shall notify the president of the arbitral tribunal whether it intends to present a reply. In case it so intends, it shall have four months at the most counting from this notification to communicate the said reply under the same conditions as the memorandum. The defending party shall then have five months counting from this communication to present its counter-reply under the same conditions as the counter-memorandum.

The delays fixed by the present article may be prolonged by common accord by the parties or by the tribunal in case it shall judge it necessary for arriving at a just decision.

But the tribunal shall not take into consideration memoranda, counter-memoranda and other communications presented to it by the parties after the expiration of the last delay fixed by it.

ARTICLE VIII

If in the memoranda or other documents exchanged one or other of the parties has referred to or made allusion to a document or paper in its exclusive possession and of which it shall not have attached a copy, it shall be obliged, if the other party demands it, to furnish it with a copy at the latest within thirty days.

ARTICLE IX

The decisions of the arbitral tribunal on the question or questions at issue shall be pronounced within a maximum delay of one month after the closure by the president of the discussions relative to that or those questions.

ARTICLE X

The judgment of the arbitral tribunal shall be final and will have to be executed strictly, without any delay.

ARTICLE XI

Each party bears its own expenses and an equal share of the expenses of the tribunal.

ARTICLE XII

In everything which is not provided for by the present arrangement, the stipulations of The Hague convention of 1907 for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes shall be applied to the arbitrations resulting from the present arrangement, with the exception, however, of the articles which have been reserved by the contracting parties.

Done in two copies at Constantinople the 16/29 September, 1913.

For Bulgaria:

(Signed) SAVOFF
G. D. NATCHOVITS
A. TOCHEFF

For Turkey:

(Signed) TALAAT
MAHMOUD
HALIL

ANNEX No. IV. *Protocol No. 2*

As the frontier line cuts the Maritza River and the Moustafa Pacha-Adrianople-Dedeaghatch railway, which run between Ottoman and Bulgarian territories, it has been agreed between the two contracting parties that in order to keep commercial and other relations from the

slightest obstacles, the regulations and usages which at present govern commercial intercourse both on the Maritza River and on the said railway line, as well as all duties, taxes and so forth proceeding from the said regulations, shall be fully maintained, and that all facilities compatible with the said regulations and usages shall be accorded. No modification can be introduced without a previous agreement between the two contracting states and the administrations of the said railway and river. Direct conveyance of merchandise shall be exempt from all duties and taxes whatsoever; however, each government shall be able to regulate the inspection of the said conveyance.

The provisions above shall be applied in the case of the railway only until the day when the two high contracting parties shall have constructed simultaneously, Bulgaria a connecting line to the Aegean Sea through its territory, and Turkey a line terminating at the said sea.

It is understood that in time of peace Bulgaria shall be free, until the construction of the anticipated line, which shall take place at the latest within ten years, to transport upon the said railway as well as upon the river recruits, troops, arms, munitions, provisions, etc.

The Ottoman state shall always have the right to take necessary measures of supervision.

However, this transportation of troops and so forth shall not commence earlier than three months after this day.

Done in two copies at Constantinople, the 16/29 September, 1913.

For Bulgaria:

(Signed) SAVOFF
G. D. NATCHOVITS
A. TOCHEFF

For Turkey:

(Signed) TALAAT
MAHMOUD
HALIL

ANNEX No. V. *Declaration*

In regard to Article 10, the Imperial Ottoman Government declares that it has not consented, since the occupation by Bulgarian forces of the ceded territories, of cessions of right to private individuals, with a view to restricting the sovereign rights of the Bulgarian state.

Done in two copies at Constantinople, the 16/29 September, 1913.

For Bulgaria:

(Signed) SAVOFF
G. D. NATCHOVITS
A. TOCHEFF

For Turkey:

(Signed) TALAAT
MAHMOUD
HALIL

THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE ¹

Signed at Athens, November 11, 1913

PREAMBLE

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, and His Majesty the King of the Greeks, animated by the common desire to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship happily reestablished between them, and to facilitate the resumption of normal relations between the two countries, have decided to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans: His Excellency Ghalib Kémal bey;

His Majesty the King of the Greeks: His Excellency M. D. Panas, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE 1

As soon as the present convention shall have been signed, the diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece shall be resumed, and the respective consulates may be restored and perform their duties in the two countries.

The Imperial Ottoman Government may establish consulates in those portions of the ceded territories where agents of foreign Powers are already to be found, as well as in all places where the Royal Government of Greece sees no objection to their admission.

ARTICLE 2

The treaties, conventions and acts concluded or in force between the two countries at the time of the breaking off of diplomatic relations, shall be restored in full force upon the signature of the present convention, and the two governments, as well as their respective subjects, shall be placed in the same situation as regards one another, as they were before the hostilities.

¹Translated from the French text published in the issue of December 1, 1913, of "Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales," by W. Clayton Carpenter, Washington, D. C.

Protocol No. 3, annexed to the present convention, shall be applicable in all the territories of Greece.

ARTICLE 3

The two high contracting parties accord full and complete amnesty to all persons involved in the political occurrences prior to the present treaty.

Consequently, no individual shall be pursued, disturbed, or molested in person or property or in the exercise of his rights, because of acts relating in any manner whatever to the war, and all judicial sentences and administrative measures based upon facts of that nature shall be *ipso facto* annulled.

ARTICLE 4

Persons domiciled in those territories of the Ottoman Empire which pass under the dominion of Greece shall become Greek subjects.

They shall have the right to choose the Ottoman nationality, by making a declaration to the appropriate Greek authorities within a period of three years from this date, the declaration to be followed by registration at the Imperial Ottoman consulates. This declaration shall be sent abroad to the offices of Greek consulates and registered by Ottoman consulates. However, the exercise of this option is subject to the requirement that the persons in question shall transfer their domicile to some place outside of Greece.

Those who, during this period, shall have emigrated to the Ottoman Empire or to foreign countries or shall have established their domicile in such places, shall remain Ottomans. They shall enjoy immunity from export duties on their movable property.

The exercise of the option shall be personal.

During the same period of three years, the Musselmans shall not be required to render military service, and shall pay no military tax.

So far as the minor children are concerned, the period during which the option may be exercised by them shall begin to run from the date when they reach their majority.

ARTICLE 5

Rights acquired up to the time of the occupation of the ceded territories, as well as judicial decisions and official deeds given by competent

Ottoman authorities, shall be respected and inviolate until legally disproved.

This article does not in any way prejudice the decisions which may be rendered by the Financial Commission on Balkan Affairs, sitting at Paris.

ARTICLE 6

Inhabitants of the ceded territories who, in conformity with the provisions of Article 4 of the present convention, and retaining the Ottoman nationality, may have emigrated to the Ottoman Empire or to foreign countries, or may have established their domicile in these places, shall continue to hold their real property situated in the ceded territories, either renting it or administering it through third parties.

Property rights in urban and rural real property held by individuals by virtue of deeds issued by the Ottoman state, or indeed by virtue of the Ottoman law in the localities ceded to Greece, and before the occupation, shall be recognized by the Royal Greek Government.

The same shall be true of property rights in the said real property standing in the name of corporations or held by them by virtue of Ottoman laws prior to the aforesaid occupation.

No one shall be deprived of his property, either in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, except for a duly stated public purpose, and after the payment of a proper indemnity.

ARTICLE 7

The private property of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan as well as that of the members of the Imperial Dynasty shall be maintained and respected. His Imperial Majesty and the members of the Imperial Dynasty shall be able to sell or rent it through their agents.

All differences or disputes which may arise in the interpretation or application of the present article, shall be settled by an arbitration at The Hague, by virtue of a *compromis* to be concluded.

ARTICLE 8

Prisoners of war as well as all other persons arrested by virtue of military measures or as a matter of public order, shall be exchanged within the period of one month after the conclusion of the present treaty, or sooner if possible

This exchange shall take place under the direction of special commissioners named by each party.

The mutual claims of the high contracting parties relative to prisoners of war shall be submitted to an arbitration at The Hague under a *compromis* to be concluded.

However, the salary of the officers paid by the Royal Government of Greece shall be reimbursed by the state to which they belong.

ARTICLE 9

Immediately upon the signature of the present convention, the Imperial Ottoman Government shall release all the ships and boats flying the Greek flag which were seized before the declaration of war and are held by that government.

Claims for damages and losses by interested persons, because of the embargo or seizure of the Greek vessels and their cargoes, shall, in accordance with a *compromis* to be entered into by common agreement, be submitted to an arbitral tribunal composed of four arbitrators named by each party, and three other arbitrators to be chosen from the subjects of maritime nations by the two parties, or, in case of disagreement, by the Swiss Federal Council.

ARTICLE 10

The two governments agree, under a *compromis* to be concluded in the future, to submit to an arbitral tribunal at The Hague the settlement of the dispute which has arisen concerning the interpretation of the protocol of surrender of Saloniki, dated October 26, 1912, and the protocol annexed thereto, regarding the arms of Ottoman soldiers of the garrison of that city, which the Imperial Ottoman Government claims should be restored.

ARTICLE 11

The life, property, honor, religion, and customs of those inhabitants of the territories ceded to Greece who shall remain under the Greek dominion shall be scrupulously respected.

They shall enjoy in full the same civil and political rights as native Greek subjects. The free and public practice of their religion shall be assured to Mussulmans.

The name of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, as caliph, shall continue to be pronounced in the public prayers of the Mussulmans.

Neither the autonomy nor hierarchical organization of the existing Mussulman communities, nor of those which may be formed, nor the control of the funds and real property which belongs to them shall be interfered with.

Neither shall any interference be made in the relations of the individual Mussulmans or Mussulman communities with their spiritual chiefs, who shall be subject to the Cheik-ul-Islamat at Constantinople, who shall invest the chief mufti.²

The muftis, each within his own community, shall be elected by Mussulman electors.

The chief mufti is named by His Majesty the King of the Greeks from three candidates elected and presented by an electoral assembly composed of all the muftis of Greece.

The Government of Greece shall notify the election of the chief mufti through the Royal legation of Greece at Constantinople, to the Cheik-ul-Islamat who shall forward to him a *menchour* and the *murassalé* authorizing him to exercise his functions and grant to the other muftis of Greece the right to exercise jurisdiction and to confer *fetvas*.

The muftis, in addition to their authority over purely religious affairs and their supervision of the administration of vakouf property, shall exercise jurisdiction between Mussulmans in matters of marriage, divorce, alimony (*néfaca*), guardianship, trusteeship, emancipation of minors, wills of Ottomans, and succession to the office of Mutevelli (*tevllet*).

The judgments rendered by the muftis shall be executed by the proper Greek authorities.

As to matters of inheritance, the interested Mussulman parties may, after agreeing thereto, resort to the mufti as an arbitrator. All methods of appeal practiced before the courts of the country shall be applicable to the arbitral decision thus rendered unless there is a clause expressly providing to the contrary.

ARTICLE 12

The vakoufs Idjarié-Vahidé, Idjarétein, Mouhataş, whether they be Mazbouta, Mulhaka, or Mustesna, in the ceded territories, as they were established by the Ottoman laws at the time of the military occupation, shall be respected.

² Webster says: "An official expounder of Mohammedan law."

They are governed by the Mussulman communities in the ceded territories, which shall respect the rights of Mutévelli and Gallédars.

All of the vakouf real property, urban and rural, Mazbouta or Moulhaka, situated in the territories ceded to Greece and of which the revenues belong to religious and charitable institutions located in Turkey, shall also be managed by the aforesaid Mussulman communities until they are sold by the ministry of the Evkaf.

It is well understood that the rights of Gallédars over the vakoufs aforesaid, shall be respected by the said ministry.

The control of the vakoufs shall not be modified without previous and just compensation.

If as a result of the abolition of the vakouf tithes certain Tekkés, mosques, Médressés, schools, hospitals and other religious institutions of a charitable character located in the territories ceded to Greece do not have sufficient revenues in the future to maintain themselves, the Royal Government of Greece shall grant to them the necessary subsidies for this purpose.

All controversies as to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present article shall be decided by arbitration at The Hague.

ARTICLE 13

The high contracting parties agree to issue orders to their provincial authorities to respect the cemeteries and particularly the tombs of soldiers who fell upon the field of honor.

The authorities shall not prevent relatives and friends from removing the bones of victims buried in foreign ground.

ARTICLE 14

The Royal Government of Greece having been subrogated to the rights, duties and obligations of the Imperial Ottoman Government as regards the Saloniki-Monastir railroad companies, the Oriental railroads and the railroad from the Saloniki-Dédéagatch junction, over such portions of these roads as fall within the territories ceded to Greece, all questions relating thereto shall be referred to the Financial Commission on Balkan Affairs sitting at Paris.

ARTICLE 15

The two high contracting parties agree to uphold, so far as the same

concern them, the provisions of the Treaty of London, May 20, 1913, including the provisions of Article 5 of the said treaty.

ARTICLE 16

The present treaty shall become effective immediately upon its signature.

Ratifications shall be exchanged within two weeks from this day.

APPENDICES

His Excellency Ghalib Kémal bey to His Excellency M. D. Panas

Athens, November 1/14, 1913.

I beg you to be so kind as to inform me whether the "Union and Progress" is comprised within the designation "corporations" mentioned in Article 6 of the convention concluded on this day, and consequently, whether the rights of this association in real property which it holds in Saloniki will also be recognized and respected.

Accept, etc.,

His Excellency M. D. Panas to His Excellency Ghalib Kémal bey

Athens, November 1/14, 1913.

In response to the letter of your Excellency dated November 1/14, 1913, I have the honor to inform you that the "Union and Progress" is comprehended within the designation of "corporations" mentioned in Article 6 of the convention concluded on this day, and consequently the rights of this association in real property which it holds in Saloniki will also be recognized and respected.

Accept, etc.

PROTOCOL No. 1

Natives of the ceded territories who are domiciled outside the Ottoman Empire shall have a period of six months within which to decide in favor of Greek nationality.

The declaration and its effects shall be the same as those provided in Article 4.

PROTOCOL No. 2

Since the Imperial Ottoman Government claims that the private property of the state situated in the ceded territories should still belong to it, and the Royal Government of Greece does not accept this view and claims that these properties should belong to it, the two contracting parties have agreed to submit this question to an arbitral tribunal at The Hague under a *compromis* to be concluded.

The number and extent of the possessions in question are given in the list annexed to this protocol.

I. Province of Saloniki

A. Property which has passed to the state by inheritance

The number of these possessions is not yet known; but they are of little importance, and approximately of the value of 2,000 Turkish pounds, that is 2,000 Turkish pounds.³

B. Property which has passed to the state from the civil list

1 farm, 46,210 deunums.....	450	Turkish pounds
23 parcels of land, including the 288,290 meters located in Saloniki upon which buildings have been erected, 128,024 deunums. ...	312,139	“ “
Parcel of land situated on the port of Saloniki, 410 meters.....	30,000	“ “

II. Province of Janina

A. Property which has passed to the state by inheritance

916 parcels of land, 109,732 deunums.....	15,175	Turkish pounds
319 parcels with buildings, 48.48 deunums. ...	12,105	“ “

B. Property which has passed to the state from the civil list

119 parcels of land, 2,672 deunums.....	235	Turkish pounds
193 farms, 550,380 deunums.....	200,000	“ “
48 buildings (value not estimated)		

³ This repetition of "2,000 Turkish pounds" would seem to be an error. It would be natural for the last phrase to be a statement of the value in the terms of money of another country.

III. *14 fishing-places in the province of Saloniki.* 12,506 Turkish pounds

Tax concessions and enterprises which have passed to the state from the civil list

I. *Province of Saloniki*

Mines, village of Lania, nahié of Vardar.

Mines, farms, Bochnak and Stanova, same nahié.

Gold mines, caza of Avrat-Hissar.

Oil tanks, Saloniki.

Drainage of the marshes of Sadova.

Land reclaimed from the sea, eastern coast of Saloniki.

Construction of docks and harbor in the gulf of Saloniki.

Steamship navigation in the gulfs of Cassandra and Saloniki.

II. *Province of Janina*

Soft coal mines, Lénitché; oil wells on the farm of Lénitché, leased for forty years to Mr. Frédéric Spadoll. The zinc mine alone has been worked.

PROTOCOL No. 3

1. No claim of any kind whatever shall be made by the Imperial Ottoman Government for the ancient Christian churches converted into mosques in times past, and given up during the course of hostilities to their original faith.

2. Every claim of the Imperial Ottoman Government that the converted mosques were not originally churches shall be examined by the Royal Government of Greece.

3. However, the revenues of vakouf property belonging to the mosques mentioned in paragraph 1, if any, shall be respected and remitted to the Mussulman communities in the newly annexed territories, in order that they may be freely used by them for the same purposes for which they were originally created.

4. The Royal Government of Greece shall, at its own expense, have a mosque constructed in the capital and four other mosques in the poor villages where need is felt therefor.

5. All disputes as to the interpretation or application of the preceding provisions shall be decided by an arbitration at The Hague under the provisions of a *compromis* to be concluded in the future.

6. A special establishment shall also be created for the formation of Naibs.

7. The chief mufti and the muftis, as well as the members of their offices, shall have the same rights and duties as other public officers of Greece.

8. The chief mufti shall ascertain whether the mufti elected possesses all the qualities required by the law of Chéri.

9. The muftis cannot be displaced except in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Greece.

10. The Mussulman communities being also charged with the administration and supervision of the vakoufs, the chief mufti shall have as one of his principal powers, that of requiring statements of account from them, and of prescribing the method of book-keeping to be followed.

11. No vakouf property shall be taken by expropriation except for a duly announced public purpose and after the payment of a just indemnity.

12. The public cemeteries of the Mussulmans shall be recognized as vakouf property.

13. The corporate character of the Mussulman communities is recognized.

14. The *heudjets* and decisions rendered by the muftis shall be examined by the chief mufti, who shall affirm them if he finds them in accordance with the provisions of the law of Chéri.

When these *heudjets* and decisions relate to religious questions other than the wills of Ottomans, or concern purely material matters, the chief mufti, as well as the parties, may have recourse to the Cheik-ul-Islamat.

15. The private Mussulman schools, among others the school of arts and crafts named Midhat-Pasha at Saloniki, shall be recognized, and the revenue-producing property controlled by them since their creation for the payment of their expenses shall be respected.

The same treatment shall be accorded all private Mussulman schools now existing or which may be created by individuals or local committees of prominent Mussulmans.

The chief mufti, the muftis and instructors of public instruction of Greece may inspect the schools. Instruction shall be in the Turkish language and shall conform to the official program, but the study of the Greek language is obligatory.

RULES FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS FOR THE PANAMA CANAL
PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

[No. 1258.]

I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Act of Congress, approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the "Rules for the Measurement of Vessels for the Panama Canal," which are annexed hereto and made a part of this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] thirteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

Secretary of State.

RULES FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS FOR THE
PANAMA CANAL.

ARTICLE I. All vessels, American and foreign, except warships, including vessels of commerce and Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships, applying for passage through the Panama Canal shall present a duly authenticated certificate stating the vessel's gross and net tonnage as determined by these rules. Vessels of commerce, Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships without such certificate shall, before passing through the canal, or before being allowed to clear therefrom, be measured, and shall have their gross and net tonnage determined in accordance with these rules.

All warships, American and foreign, other than transports, colliers, supply and hospital ships, shall present duly authenticated displacement scale and curves stating accurately the tonnage of displacement at each possible mean draft.

It is to be understood that "supply ships" shall include Army and Navy ammunition ships, refrigerator ships, distilling ships, repair ships, submarine tenders, and destroyer tenders, as well as Army and Navy vessels used to transport general Army and Navy supplies; and that "colliers" shall include Army and Navy vessels used to transport coal or fuel oil.

RULES APPLYING TO VESSELS OF COMMERCE, ARMY AND NAVY TRANSPORTS, COLLIERIES, SUPPLY SHIPS, AND HOSPITAL SHIPS.

GROSS TONNAGE.

ART. II. Gross tonnage as determined by these rules shall express the total capacity of vessels, i. e., the exact cubical contents of all spaces below the upper deck and of all permanently covered and closed-in spaces on or above that deck, excepting such spaces as may be hereinafter permitted as exemptions from measurement. Gross tonnage shall include not only all permanently covered and closed-in spaces which are or may be used for stowing cargo and stores or for providing shelter and other comfort for passengers or crew, but also such spaces as are used, or are intended to be used, in navigating and serving the vessel.

Only such spaces as are specifically mentioned in Article IV, below, shall be exempted from measurement. All other spaces shall be considered as closed-in and shall be included in gross tonnage.

ART. III. By permanently covered and closed-in spaces on or above the upper deck are to be understood all those which are separated off by decks or coverings, or fixed partitions, and which, therefore, represent an increase of capacity that is or may be used for the stowage of cargo, or for the berthing and accommodation of the passengers, the officers, or the crew. No break in a deck, nor any opening or openings in a deck or the covering of a space or in the partitions or walls of a space, nor the absence of a partition shall prevent a space from being measured and comprised in gross tonnage if the opening or openings in the deck, partition, or side wall can be closed in, or if the absent partition can be put in place, after admeasurement and the spaces thus closed in be thereby better fitted for the transport of goods or passengers.

In the case of a vessel having a "trunk" or "turret," the deck forming the covering of the trunk or turret shall be considered the upper deck, and all spaces below that deck within the trunk or turret shall be considered as covered and closed-in. The space within the turret or trunk shall be measured as are other between-deck spaces.

Spaces considered as "permanently closed-in" and spaces permitted to be exempted from measurement shall be determined solely by the provisions contained in these rules, and not by any definitions or provisions contained in the measurement rules or regulations of any country.

ART. IV. The following spaces shall be exempted from measurement and shall not be included in the gross tonnage, and no other spaces shall be exempted:

SECTION 1. Spaces on or above the upper deck not permanently covered or closed-in, or which may not be readily covered or closed-in. In the application of this rule it will be understood that—

(a) Spaces under decks or coverings having no other connection with the body of the ship than the stanchions necessary for their support are not spaces separated off, but are spaces permanently exposed to the weather and the sea and are not to be included in the gross tonnage.

(b) A space within a poop, forecastle, bridge house, or other "permanently covered and closed-in" superstructure or erection may be considered as not permanently covered or closed-in, and may consequently be excluded from tonnage, if the space is opposite an end opening which is without a coaming and has no headplates or planks and is not provided with means of closing, and which opening has a breadth equal to or greater than half the breadth of the deck at the line of the opening, and if the space opposite the opening can not be used to shelter other merchandise than cargo or stores that do not require protection from the sea. If the opening is fitted with a coaming, the space within it is to be included in the gross tonnage. This provision shall be so applied as to exempt from measurement only the space between the actual end opening and a line drawn parallel to the line or face of the opening at a distance from the opening equal to one-half the width of the deck at the line of the opening; provided, that any closed-in space between the open face and the line drawn parallel to it shall be measured. The remainder of the space within a poop, forecastle, bridge house, or other superstructure or erection shall be considered as available for the accommodation of cargo or stores, of passengers or of the ship's personnel, and shall be measured and included in the gross tonnage.

Should the open space within a poop, forecastle, bridge house, superstructure, or erection between the end opening and a parallel line distant from the opening by half the breadth of the deck become, because of any arrangement, of less width than half the breadth of the deck, then only the space between the line of the end opening and a parallel line drawn through the point where the athwartship width of the open space within the poop, forecastle, bridge house, superstructure, or erection becomes equal to, or less than, half the breadth of the deck shall be exempted from measurement. The remainder of the space within the poop, forecastle, bridge house, superstructure, or erection is to be included in the gross tonnage.

When two erections extending from side to side of the ship are separated by an interval the fore-and-aft length of which is less than the least half breadth of the deck in way of such interval, then whatever be the breadth of the permanent end openings of the erections, the entire erections, less the interval separating them, shall be measured and included in the gross tonnage.

(c) In a poop, forecastle, side-to-side bridge house, or other "permanently covered and closed-in" superstructure or side-to-side erection the space directly in way of opposite openings, the height of which is at least 3 feet, in the side walls of the ship not provided with means of closing and corresponding to each other in the opposite walls of the ship shall be exempted.

SEC. 2: Spaces in way of opposite side openings at least 3 feet in height not provided with means of closing shall be exempted. In the case of a continuous deck with one or more deck openings (usually designated as tonnage openings) that may be so closed as to permit cargo or stores to be carried in the space under the deck, or under portions thereof, only the spaces under such a deck that are exactly in way of opposite openings at least 3 feet in height in the side walls of the ship not provided with means of closing and corresponding to each other in the opposite walls of the ship shall be exempted; and the remaining spaces under such a deck shall be measured and included in gross tonnage. In case the openings in the side walls of the ship are provided with means of closing, no portion of the space under such a deck shall be exempted.

SEC. 3. The spaces framed in round the funnels and the spaces required for the admission of light and air into the engine rooms shall be exempted from measurement to the extent that such spaces are above the deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of side-to-side erections,

if any, on the upper deck. A deck with one or more deck openings (usually designated as tonnage openings) that may be so closed as to permit cargo or stores to be carried in the space under the deck or portions thereof is to be considered as the upper deck, provided that no space beneath it abreast side openings is exempted under the provisions of section 2. There shall, however, be measured and included within gross tonnage the spaces situated within closed-in side-to-side erections on the upper deck, spaces framed in round the funnels and those required for the admission of light and air to the extent that such light and air and funnel spaces are below the deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of such side-to-side erections on the upper deck. There shall be exempted from the measurement of any superstructure or erection situated above the first or lowest tier of side-to-side erections on the upper deck such portion or portions thereof as are occupied by the spaces framed in round the funnels or by the spaces required for the admission of light and air into the engine rooms. Such exempted spaces must not be used for any other than their designated purpose and must be reasonable in extent.

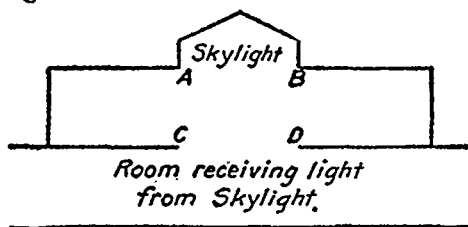
SEC. 4. Space or spaces between the inner and outer plating of the double bottom of a vessel that are so inclosed and that have such openings as to make them usable only for water ballast shall be exempted from measurement; but such spaces within the double bottom as are or may be used for carrying cargo, stores, feed water, coal, or other fuel shall be measured and included in the gross tonnage.

SEC. 5. The cubical contents of hatchways shall be obtained by multiplying the length and breadth together and the product by the mean depth taken from the top of beam to the underside of the hatch. From the aggregate tonnage of the hatchways there shall be deducted one-half of 1 per cent of the vessel's gross tonnage, exclusive of hatchways, and only the remainder shall be added to the gross tonnage of the ship, exclusive of the tonnage of the hatchways.

SEC. 6. Companionways and companion houses shall be exempted when used solely as companionways or companion houses. When used as smoking rooms or for any other purposes than companionways or companion houses, the parts so used shall be measured and included in gross tonnage.

SEC. 7. Domes and skylights shall be exempt from measurement. When there is an opening in the floor of a superstructure immediately below a skylight, the exemption shall include the space between the

skylight and the opening in the floor of the superstructure immediately under the skylight. The remainder of the superstructure shall be included in the measurement. The space, in addition to the skylight, that may be exempted by this rule is that indicated by A, B, C, D in the following drawing:



* FIG. 12.—Open space under skylight.

ART. V. Should a vessel at any time stow cargo of any kind, bunker coal or other fuel, or stores of any description in any portion whatever of any exempted space, except spaces exempted under Art. IV, Sec. 1, Par. (b) and spaces on open decks not permanently covered, or upon decks as defined in Art. IV, Sec. 1, Par. (a), of these rules, the whole of that space shall be measured and added to the gross tonnage, and the space shall not thereafter be exempted from measurement.

ART. VI. Spaces for the use or possible use of passengers shall not be exempted from measurement except as stated in Article IV, section 1, paragraph (a).

In case of Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships as defined in Article I, the term "passengers" shall include all officers, enlisted men, and other persons who are not assigned to duty and who are not duly inscribed on the ship's rolls.

ART. VII. If any ship carries stores, timber, cattle, or other cargo in any space upon an open deck not permanently covered or in spaces exempted under Art. IV, Sec. 1, Pars. (a) and (b) of these rules, all tolls and other charges payable on the vessel's net tonnage shall be payable upon the vessel's net tonnage (as defined below in Articles X and XII) increased by the tonnage of the space occupied (at the time at which the tolls or other charges become payable) by the goods carried upon deck and not permanently covered or closed-in. The deck space occupied by the goods thus carried shall be determined at the time of the application

* FIGURES 1 to 11, not adapted for reproduction in this SUPPLEMENT, omitted.—Ed.

of the vessel for passage through the canal and shall be deemed to be the space limited by the area occupied by the goods and by straight lines inclosing a rectangular space sufficient to include the goods. The tonnage of the space occupied by the goods shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed below by Article IX, Rule I, for the measurement of coops or other closed-in spaces.

Nothing in this article shall in any manner affect the provisions of Articles II, III, and IV.

ART. VIII. The cubical contents of the spaces included, by these rules, in gross tonnage may, in any country where the Moorsom system of measurement has been adopted, be ascertained under that system as applied in measuring vessels for national registry, provided that system is substantially similar to the Moorsom system of measurement as set forth in Article IX of these rules.

ART. IX. In countries that have not adopted the Moorsom system of measuring spaces within vessels, the cubical contents of any of the spaces included in gross tonnage shall be ascertained according to the Moorsom system as set forth in the following rules: Rule I for the measurement of empty vessels; Rule II for laden vessels; Rule III for open vessels.

RULE I.—For measuring the gross tonnage of empty vessels.

SECTION 1. The length for the admeasurement of ships having one or more decks is taken on the tonnage deck, which is—

(a) The upper deck for vessels having one or two decks.

(b) The second deck from below for vessels having more than two decks.

Measure the length of the ship in a straight line along the upper side of the tonnage deck from the inside of the inner plank (average thickness) at the side of the stem to the inside of the midship stern timber or plank there, as the case may be (average thickness), deducting from this length what is due to the rake of the bow in the thickness of the deck and what is due to the rake of the stern timber in the thickness of the deck, and also what is due to the rake of the stern timber in one-third of the round of the beam; divide the length so taken into the number of equal parts required by the following table, according to the class in such table to which the ship belongs:

Class 1: Ships of which the tonnage deck is, according to the above measurement, 50 feet long or under, into 4 equal parts.

Class 2: Ships of which the tonnage deck is, according to the above measurement, above 50 feet long and not exceeding 120 feet, into 6 equal parts.

Class 3: Ships of which the tonnage deck is, according to the above measurement, above 120 feet long and not exceeding 180 feet, into 8 equal parts.

Class 4: Ships of which the tonnage deck is, according to the above measurement, above 180 feet long and not exceeding 225 feet, into 10 equal parts.

Class 5: Ships of which the tonnage deck is, according to the above measurement, above 225 feet long, into 12 equal parts.¹

In the case of a break or breaks in a double-bottom for water ballast, the length of the vessel is to be taken in parts according to the number of breaks, and each part divided into a number of equal parts according to the class in the above table to which such length belongs.

SEC. 2. Then the hold being first sufficiently cleared to admit of the required depths and breadths being properly taken, find the transverse area of the ship at each point of division of the length or each point of division of the parts of the length, as the case may require as follows: Measure the depth at each point of division, from a point at a distance of one-third of the round of the beam below the tonnage deck, or, in case of a break, below a line stretched in continuation thereof, to the upper side of the floor timber (upper side of the inner plating of the double bottom) at the inside of the limber strake, after deducting the average thickness of the ceiling which is between the bilge planks and the limber strake, subject, however, to the provisions of these rules, Article IV, section 4, regarding the measurement or exemption of double-bottom spaces. In the case of a ship constructed with a double-bottom for water ballast if the space between the inner and outer plating thereof is not available for the carriage of cargo, stores, feed-water, coal, or other fuel, then the depth shall be taken to be the upper side of the inner plating of the double-bottom, and that upper side shall, for the purposes of measurement, be deemed to represent the floor timber of the vessel. This rule for measuring the depth of the hold applies to double-bottom ships having top of double bottom *not* horizontal.

If the depth at the midship division of the length does not exceed 16 feet, divide each depth into 5 equal parts; then measure the inside

¹ A greater number of divisions is permissible provided there be an even number of divisions.

horizontal breadth at each of the four points of division, and also at the upper point of the depth, extending each measurement to the average thickness in that part of the ceiling which is between the points of measurement. Number these breadths from above (i. e., numbering the upper breadth 1, and so on down to the fifth breadth); multiply the second and fourth by 4, and the third by 2; add these products together, and to the sum add the first breadth and the fifth. Multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the product shall be deemed the transverse area of the upper part of the section; then find the area between the fifth and lower point of the depth by dividing the depth between such points into four equal parts, and measure the horizontal breadths at the three points of division and also at the upper and lower points, and proceed as before, and the sum of two parts shall be deemed to be the transverse area; but if the midship depth exceed 16 feet, divide each depth into 7 equal parts instead of 5, and measure, as before directed, the horizontal breadths at the six points of division, and also at the upper point of the depth; number them from above, as before; multiply the second, fourth, and sixth by 4, and the third and fifth by 2; add these products together, and to the sum add the first breadth and the seventh. Multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the product shall be deemed the transverse area of the upper part of the section; then find the lower part of the area as before directed, and add the two parts together, and the sum shall be deemed to be the transverse area.

This section applies to vessels with double bottoms, the tops of which have a rise from the middle line to each side. In vessels in which the top of the double bottom is horizontal, or in which there is no double bottom, the depths are to be divided by 4 or 6 (instead of 5 or 7), according as their midship depths do not or do exceed 16 feet respectively. In such cases no subdivision of the lower part is to be made.

SEC. 3. Number the transverse sections or areas respectively 1, 2, 3, etc., No. 1 being at the extreme limit of the length at the bow, or of each part of the length, and the last number at the extreme limit of the length at the stern or the extreme limit at the after end of each part of the length; then, whether the length be divided according to the table into 4 or 12 parts, as in classes 1 and 5, or any intermediate number, as in classes 2, 3, and 4, multiply the second and every even-numbered area by 4, and the third and every odd-numbered area (except the first

and last) by 2; add these products together, and to the sum add the first and last, if they yield anything; multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the areas, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space, or cubical contents of each part if the ship is measured in parts under the tonnage deck. The tonnage of this volume is obtained by dividing it by 100, if the measurements are taken in English feet, and by 2.83 if the measurements are taken in meters. The multiplier 0.353 may be used instead of the divisor 2.83.

SEC. 4. If the ship has a third deck the tonnage of the space between it and the tonnage deck shall be ascertained as follows: Measure in feet the inside length of the space at the middle of its height from the plank at the side of the stem to the lining on the timbers at the stern, and divide the length into the same number of equal parts into which the length of the tonnage deck is divided, as above directed; measure (also at the middle of its height) the inside breadth of the space at each of the points of division, also the breadth at the stem and the breadth at the stern; number them successively 1, 2, 3, etc., commencing at the stem; multiply the second and all the other even-numbered breadths by 4, and the third and all the other odd-numbered breadths (except the first and last) by 2; to the sum of these products add the first and last breadths; multiply the whole sum by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the result will give in superficial feet the mean horizontal area of the space; measure the mean height of the space, and multiply by it the mean horizontal area, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space; divide this product by 100 (or by 2.83 if the measurements are taken in meters) and the quotient shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the space, and shall be added to the tonnage of the ship ascertained as aforesaid; and if the ship has more than three decks, the tonnage of each space between decks above the tonnage deck shall be severally ascertained in the manner above described, and shall be added to the tonnage of the ship ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. If there be a break, a poop, or any other permanently covered or closed-in space on or above the upper deck (as defined above in Article III) the tonnage of such space shall be ascertained as follows: Measure the internal mean length of the space in feet, and divide it into two equal parts; measure at the middle of its height three inside breadths, namely, one at each end and the other at the middle of the length; then to the sum of the end breadths add four times the middle breadth, and

multiply the whole sum by one-third of the common interval between the breadths; the product will give the mean horizontal area of the space; then measure the mean height and multiply by it the mean horizontal area; divide the product by 100 (or by 2.83 if the measurements are taken in meters) and the quotient shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the space.

SEC. 6. In measuring the length, breadth, and height of the general volume of the ship or that of the other spaces, reduce to the mean thickness the parts of the ceiling which exceed the mean thickness. When the ceiling is absent, or when it is not permanently fixed, the length and breadth shall be reckoned from the main frames of the ship, not from the web or belt frames. The same principle is to hold in the case of deck erections, that is, the breadth is to be reckoned from the main framing or stiffeners of the same, when ceiling is not fitted. When the main framing of the ship is curved or carried upward and inboard so as to permit the building of topside tanks or compartments outboard of the main framing, the breadth of the ship shall be reckoned from the outboard framing of such outboard tanks, thus including these tanks in the measurement.

RULE II.—*For measuring the gross tonnage of laden ships.*

SEC. 7. When ships have cargo on board, or when for any other reason their tonnage can not be ascertained by means of Rule I, proceed in the following manner:

Measure the length on the uppermost full-length deck from the outside of the outer plank at the stem to the aft side of the sternpost, deducting therefrom the distance between the aft side of the sternpost and the rabbet of the sternpost at the point where the counterplank crosses it. Measure also the greatest breadth of the ship to the outside of the outer planking or wales at the middle perpendicular. Then, having first marked on the outside of the ship on both sides thereof the height of the uppermost full-length deck at the ship's sides, girt the ship at the middle perpendicular in a direction perpendicular to the keel from the height so marked on the outside of the ship, on the one side, to the height so marked on the other side, by passing a chain under the keel; to half the girth thus taken add half the main breadth; square the sum, multiply the result by the length of the ship taken as aforesaid, then multiply this product by the factor 0.17 in the case of ships built of

wood, and by the factor 0.18 in the case of ships built of iron or steel. The product will give approximately the cubical contents of the ship, and the tonnage can be ascertained by dividing by 100 or by 2.83, according as the measurements are taken in English feet or in meters.

SEC. 8. If there be a break, a poop, or other permanently covered and closed-in spaces (as defined above in Article III) on or above the uppermost full-length deck, the tonnage of such spaces shall be ascertained by multiplying together the mean inside length, breadth, and depth of such spaces and dividing the product by 100, or 2.83, according as the measurements are taken in English feet or meters, and the quotient so obtained shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the spaces, and shall be added to the other tonnage in order to determine the gross tonnage or total capacity of the ship.

RULE III.—*For measurement of open vessels.*

SEC. 9. In ascertaining the tonnage of open ships, the upper edge of the upper strake of the shell plating is to form the boundary line of measurement, and the depths shall be taken from an athwartship line, extended from upper edge to upper edge of the said strake at each division of the length.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS TONNAGE TO ASCERTAIN THE NET TONNAGE.

(A) DEDUCTIONS FOR VESSELS NOT PROPELLED BY ENGINES.

ART. X. The following spaces (enumerated below in secs. 1 to 10 of this article) shall be deducted from the gross tonnage in order to ascertain the net tonnage of *vessels not propelled by engines*, and no other spaces shall be deducted. Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, these spaces shall be deducted whether located above or below the upper deck.

The volume or cubical contents of deducted spaces shall be ascertained in the manner specified in Article VIII or Article IX of these rules. The remainder, resulting from deducting from the total space included in gross tonnage the sum of the cubical contents of the spaces whose deduction from gross tonnage is permitted by these rules, shall be the net or register tonnage of vessels not propelled by engines and unrigged craft upon which tolls and other charges based upon tonnage shall be paid by vessels of commerce, Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply

ships, and hospital ships (as defined in Art. I) for passage through the Panama Canal. One hundred cubic feet, or 2.83 cubic meters, shall constitute one gross or net ton.

Spaces for the use, or possible use, of passengers (as defined in Art. VI) shall not be deducted from the gross tonnage, except in so far as their deduction may be specifically provided for in the following sections (1 to 10) of this article of these rules.

Spaces available for the stowage of stores (other than boatswain's stores) or cargo shall not be deducted from gross tonnage. In case of Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships, as defined in Article I, the term "stores (other than boatswain's stores) or cargo" shall include, in addition to goods or cargo ordinarily carried as freight on vessels of commerce, the following articles:

On transports, food, stores, luggage, accouterments, and equipment for passengers.

On colliers, coal, coaling gear, and fuel oil not for the use of the colliers.

On supply ships, stores, supplies of all kinds, distilling machinery and distilled water (other than feed water stored in double-bottom compartments), machines, tools and material for repair work, mines and mining material, torpedoes, arms, and ammunition.

On hospital ships, food stores for passengers, medical stores, and hospital equipment.

Guns mounted on transports and supply ships, for defense of the ships, and ammunition required for use in such guns shall not be classed as cargo.

SECTION 1. The tonnage of the spaces or compartments occupied by, or appropriated to the use of, the officers and crew of the vessel shall be deducted. The term "officers and crew" shall include the personnel inscribed on the ship's rolls, i. e., the ship's officers, engineers, doctors, apothecary, sick attendants, sailors, apprentices, firemen, mechanics, and wireless operators; but shall not include clerks, pursers, stewards, and other members of the personnel provided by the ship for the care of the passengers. The spaces or compartments occupied by the officers and crew shall include their berthing accommodations, spaces provided for medical attention, mess rooms, ward and dressing rooms, bath and wash rooms, water-closets, latrines, lavatories, or privies for their exclusive use, and passageways exclusively serving these spaces.

SEC. 2. On hospital ships the spaces or compartments occupied by doctors, apothecary, and sick attendants duly inscribed on the ship's

rolls, shall form part of the deduction under section 1 of this article. Spaces provided for the medical attention of the officers and crew of a hospital ship shall likewise be deducted; but spaces fitted for the transportation, or for the medical attention, of other persons than those duly listed in the ship's rolls shall not be deducted.

SEC. 3. The space occupied by the master's cabin shall be deducted.

SEC. 4. Cook houses, galleys, bakeries, laundries, and rooms for ice machines, when used exclusively to serve the officers and crew, and the condenser space, and distilling rooms, when used exclusively for condensing and distilling the water for the officers and crew, shall be deducted.

SEC. 5. Spaces used for the anchor gear, steering gear, and capstan; the wheel house, the dynamo rooms; the chart room used exclusively for keeping charts, signals, and other instruments of navigation; lookout houses; spaces for keeping electric searchlights and wireless telegraph appliances; and other spaces actually used in the navigation of the ship, shall be deducted. Such spaces upon vessels of commerce as may be devoted to the mounting of guns and to the stowage of ammunition for the guns thus mounted shall be deducted. The deduction of all spaces, other than those devoted to the mounting of guns, enumerated in this section must be reasonable in extent and be subject to the limitations stipulated below in Article XI.

SEC. 6. In case of a ship propelled wholly by sails, any space, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the gross tonnage, used exclusively for storage of sails shall be deducted.

SEC. 7. Spaces used exclusively for boatswain's stores shall be deducted. The deduction is not, however, to exceed 1 per cent of the gross tonnage in ships of 1,000 tons gross and upwards, nor more than 75 tons in any ship however large. In vessels from 500 to 1,000 tons gross the limit is fixed at 10 tons and in vessels from 150 to 500 tons at not more than 2 per cent of the gross tonnage. In vessels under 150 tons at not more than 3 tons.

SEC. 8. The space occupied by donkey engine and boiler shall be deducted if the donkey engine and boiler are connected with the main pumps of the ship, or if they are located in a permanently covered or closed-in structure on or above the upper deck.

SEC. 9. Passages and passageways shall be deducted if they serve deducted spaces exclusively for the officers and crew.

SEC. 10. Water-ballast spaces, other than spaces in the vessel's

double bottom, shall be deducted if they are adapted only for water ballast, have only ordinary manholes for access and are not available for the carriage of cargo, stores, or fuel. If used to carry oil or other fuel, these spaces shall be regarded as part of the vessel's fuel space and shall not be subject to separate deduction.

ART. XI. Each of the spaces enumerated in Article X, sections 1 to 10, unless otherwise specifically stated, shall be subject to such conditions and requirements as to marking or designation and use or purpose as are contained in the navigation or registry laws of the several countries, but no space, other than fuel spaces deducted under Article XIII of these rules, shall be deducted unless the use to which it is to be exclusively devoted has been appropriately designated by official marking. In no case, however, shall an arbitrary maximum limit be fixed to the aggregate deduction made under Article X.

(B) DEDUCTIONS FOR VESSELS PROPELLED BY ENGINES.

ART. XII. The net or register tonnage upon which tolls and other charges based upon tonnage shall be paid by *vessels* of commerce, Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships, as defined in Article I, *propelled by engines*, for passage through the Panama Canal, shall be the tonnage remaining after the following deductions have been made from the gross tonnage. One hundred cubic feet, or 2.83 cubic meters, shall constitute 1 gross or net ton. Vessels propelled partly by sails and partly by engines shall be classed as "vessels propelled by engines:"

SECTION 1. The spaces specified above in Article X shall be deducted from the space included in gross tonnage to ascertain net tonnage in the case of vessels propelled by engines as in the case of vessels not propelled by engines.

SEC. 2. The space occupied by the engines, boilers, coal bunkers, fuel-oil tanks, double-bottom fuel and feed-water compartments, shaft trunks of vessels with screw propellers, spaces, within a closed-in side-to-side erection, that are framed in around the funnels or that are required for the introduction of light and air to the engine room to the extent that the framed-in spaces around the funnels and the light and air casings are located below the deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of such erections, if any, on the upper deck, as defined in Article IV, section 3, and are contained in closed-in side-to-side erec-

tions, spaces necessary for the proper working of the engines, and spaces occupied by the donkey engine and boiler when situated within the boundary of the engine room or within the light and air casings above the engine room and when used in connection with the main machinery for propelling the vessel. When the shafts of screw propellers pass through open spaces not inclosed within tunnels, the spaces allowed in lieu of the tunnels must be of reasonable dimensions suitable for the vessel in question. When any portion of the engine or boiler rooms is occupied by a tank for fresh water, the space thus taken up shall not be deducted.

Donkey-engine and boiler spaces, when deducted according to Article XIV below, shall not be made a separate deduction.

The portion of the framed-in spaces around the funnels and of the light and air casings that extend above the deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of side-to-side erections, if any, on the upper deck, as defined in Article IV, section 3, and surrounding the said space or spaces are exempted from measurement and form no part of the space deducted under this section.

SEC. 3. The deductions made for propelling power, including all those provided for in section 2 of this article, shall in no case exceed 50 per cent of the gross tonnage, except in case of tugs employed exclusively as tugs. In other respects the spaces enumerated in section 2 shall, except as otherwise specifically stated, be subject to the requirements as to designation or marking and use or purpose contained in the navigation or registry laws of the several countries.

SEC. 4. The deductions made for propelling power provided for in section 2 of this article shall be made according to the provisions of Article XIII or of Article XIV, *as the owner of the vessel may elect*.

SEC. 5. Double-bottom compartments that are set aside to be used exclusively for the stowage of feed water for the ship's boilers shall be deducted.

ART. XIII. In ships that do not have fixed bunkers, but transverse bunkers with movable partitions, with or without lateral bunkers, and in ships with fuel tanks or double-bottom fuel compartments which may be used to stow cargo or stores, measure the space occupied by the engine rooms, and add to it for vessels with screw propellers 75 per cent and for vessels with paddle wheels 50 per cent of such space.

By the space occupied by the engine rooms is to be understood that occupied by the engine room itself and the boiler room, together with the

spaces strictly required for the working of the engines and boilers, with the addition of the spaces taken up by shaft trunks (in vessels with screw propellers), the spaces which inclose the funnels and the casings necessary for the admission of light and air into the engine room to the extent that such spaces are located below the upper deck or below a deck with openings (usually designated as tonnage openings) which may be so closed as to permit the carriage of cargo or stores under the deck or a portion thereof, and donkey-engine and boiler spaces when the donkey engine and boiler are situated within the boundary of the main engine room or of the light and air casing above it and when they are used in connection with the main machinery for propelling the vessel. When the shafts of screw propellers pass through open spaces not inclosed within tunnels, the spaces allowed in lieu of tunnels must be of reasonable dimensions suitable for the vessel in question. When a portion of the space within the boundary of the engine or boiler rooms is occupied by a tank or tanks for fuel oil or fresh water, the space considered to be within the engine room shall be reduced by the space taken up by the tank or tanks for fuel oil or fresh water.

The cubical contents of the above-named spaces occupied by the engine room shall be ascertained in the following manner: Measure the mean depth of the space occupied by the engines and boilers from its crown to the ceiling at the limber strake; measure also three, or, if necessary, more than three, breadths of the space at the middle of its depth, taking one of such measurements at each end and another at the middle of the length; take the mean of such breadths; measure also the mean length of the space between the foremost and aftermost bulkheads or limits of its length, excluding such parts, if any, as are not actually occupied by or required for the proper working of the engines and boilers. Multiply together these three dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space below the crown. Then, by multiplying together the length, breadth, and depth, find the cubical contents of the space or spaces, if any, which are framed in for the machinery, for inclosing the funnels, or for the admission of light and air, and which are located between the crown of the engine room and the uppermost deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of side-to-side erections, if any, on the upper deck, as defined in Art. IV, section 3. Add such contents, as well as those of the space occupied by the shaft trunk and by any donkey engine and boiler located within the boundary of the engine room or of the light and air casing above the engine room

and used in connection with the main engines for propelling the ship, to the cubical contents of the space below the crown of the engine room; divide the sum by 100 or by 2.83, according as the measurements are taken in feet or meters, and the result shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the engine and boiler room and shall be the tonnage taken as the basis for calculating the deduction for propelling power.

If in any ship in which the space for propelling power is to be measured the engines and boilers are in separate compartments, the contents of each compartment shall be measured separately in like manner, according to the above method; and the sum of the tonnage of the spaces included in the several compartments shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the engine and boiler rooms, and shall be the tonnage taken as the basis for calculating the deduction for propelling power.

ART. XIV. When vessels are fitted with fixed coal bunkers or with fuel-oil tanks or double-bottom fuel compartments which can not be used to stow cargo or stores, and when such bunkers, tanks, and fuel compartments have been certified by official marking to be spaces for the vessel's fuel, the deduction for propelling power may either be in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII above, or by deducting the actual tonnage of the spaces enumerated in Art. XII, Sec. 2 as measured in accordance with the following provisions, as the owner of the vessel may elect: Measure the mean length of the engine and boiler room, including the coal bunkers. Ascertain the area of three transverse sections of the ship (as set forth in the rules given in Articles VIII or IX for the calculation of the gross tonnage) to the deck which covers the engine. One of these three sections must pass through the middle of the aforesaid length, and the two others through the two extremities. Add to the sum of the two extreme sections four times the middle one, and multiply the sum thus obtained by the third of the distance between the sections. This product divided by 100 if the measurements are taken in English feet, or by 2.83 if they are taken in meters, gives the tonnage of the space measured. If the engines, boilers, and bunkers are in separate compartments, measure each compartment, as above set forth, and add together the results of the several measurements. The bunkers measured for fuel deduction shall include only those bunkers that are absolutely permanent, from which the coal can be trimmed directly into the engine room or stokehole, and into which access can be obtained only through the ordinary coal chutes on deck and from doors opening into the engine room or stokehole. Thwartship bunkers that can be in any way ex-

tended are not to be included in the measurements for deductions. When any portion of the engine or boiler rooms is occupied by a tank for fresh water, the space considered to be within the engine and boiler rooms shall be reduced by the space taken up by the tank for fresh water.

The contents of the shaft trunk shall be measured by ascertaining, and multiplying together, the mean length, breadth, and height. The product divided by 100, or 2.83, according as the measurements are taken in English feet or in meters, gives the tonnage of such space. When the shafts of screw propellers pass through open spaces not inclosed within tunnels, the spaces allowed in lieu of tunnels must be of reasonable dimensions suitable for the vessel in question.

The tonnage of the following spaces below the deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of side-to-side erections, if any, on the upper deck, as defined by Art. IV, section 3, is ascertained by the same method, viz: (a) The spaces framed in around the funnels. (b) The spaces required for the admission of light and air into the engine room. (c) The spaces if any, necessary for the proper working of the engines. (d) Spaces occupied by the donkey engine and boiler when used in connection with the main engines for propelling the ship and when situated within the boundary of the engine room or of the casing above the engine room. (e) Fuel-oil tanks and double-bottom compartments fitted for the stowage of fuel oil.

ART. XV. Under no circumstances shall any space which has not been included in the gross tonnage be deducted from gross tonnage.

The use of the whole or any portion of a deducted space, other than fuel spaces deducted under Article XIII, to stow cargo of any kind or stores other than boatswain's stores, or to provide passenger accommodations, shall be evidence that the entire space thus wholly or partially occupied is a part of the actual earning capacity of the ship, and the entire space shall be added to, and become a permanent part of, the net tonnage upon which Panama Canal tolls shall be collected.

ART. XVI. Only such officials as are authorized in the several foreign countries and in the United States to measure vessels and to issue tonnage certificates for purposes of national registry, and such other officials as are authorized by the President of the United States, or by those acting for him, to measure vessels and to issue Panama Canal tonnage certificates, shall have authority to measure vessels for Panama navigation or to issue Panama tonnage certificates.

ART. XVII. Tonnage certificates presented at the Panama Canal

shall be subject to correction by the official or officials authorized by the President of the United States, or by those acting for him, to administer these measurement rules, in so far as may be necessary to make the certificates conform to these rules.

ART. XVIII. The Panama Canal tonnage certificates issued by the measurement authorities of the United States and the several foreign countries shall correspond in substance and form to the sample certificate appended to these rules. Blank certificates in English will be furnished by the Secretary of War or the Governor of the Panama Canal upon request of the measurement authorities of foreign countries. The measurement authorities of any foreign country may also provide themselves with Panama Canal measurement certificates printed in English or in the language of the foreign country, provided such certificates strictly correspond in substance and form to the sample certificate appended to these rules.

RULES APPLYING TO VESSELS OF WAR, OTHER THAN ARMY AND NAVY TRANSPORTS, COLLIERIES, SUPPLY SHIPS, AND HOSPITAL SHIPS.

ART. XIX. The toll on warships, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships, shall be based upon their tonnage of actual displacement at the time of their application for passage through the canal. The displacement tonnage of such warships shall be their displacement before the vessels have taken on such coal, fuel oil, stores, or supplies as may be purchased and taken on board after arrival at the canal for transit through the same.

ART. XX. "Warships" in the meaning of Articles XIX to XXIV shall be considered to be all vessels of war, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, as defined in Article I. Warships are vessels of Government ownership that are being employed by their owners for military or naval purposes.

ART. XXI. Every warship, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships (as defined in Art. I) upon applying for passage through the Panama Canal shall, in order to facilitate the ascertainment of its mean draft, be anchored or placed at such station or location as shall be designated by the Governor of the Panama Canal or by the officials authorized to act for him.

ART. XXII. The commander of every warship, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships (as defined

DETAILS OF PANAMA CANAL GROSS TONNAGE

	Tons of 100 cu. ft.	Cubic ft. or cu. meters	Tons of 100 cu. ft.
The spaces measured for gross tonnage in this ship comprise the following and no others, viz:			
1. Space or spaces under the tonnage deck, viz:			
(a) Space between tonnage deck and double bottom.....			
(b) Double-bottom compartments available for fuel, cargo, feed-water, or stores.....			
Total space under tonnage deck.....			
2. Space or spaces between the tonnage deck and uppermost full length deck.....			
	Tons of 100 cu. ft.		
3. Closed-in spaces under or in permanent constructions on or above the uppermost full length deck, viz:			
(a) Forecastle.....			
(b) Bridge space.....			
(c) Poop.....			
(d) Break or breaks.....			
(e) Turret space.....			
(f) Trunk space.....			
(g) Round houses..... tons, . tons, . tons, . tons, . tons }			
" " tons, . tons, . tons, . tons, . tons }			
(h) Side houses..... tons, . tons, . tons, . tons, . tons }			
" " tons, . tons, . tons, . tons, . tons }			
(i) Companion house or companionway (dimensions and tonnage of part used as smoking room or for other special purposes).....			
(j) Passageways serving measured spaces.....			
(k) Cookhouses, galleys, bakeries, and condenser spaces.....			
(l) Lavatories, water-closets, latrines, privies, toilets, wash and bath rooms.....			
(m) Wheelhouses, chart house, house for donkey engine and boiler, spaces for anchor gear, steering gear and capstan, lookout houses, and other closed-in spaces used in working the ship.....			
(n) Sail room.....			
(o) Boatswain's stores.....			
(p) Hatchways..... tons, . tons, . tons, . tons, . tons }			
" " tons, . tons, . tons, . tons, . tons }			
Excess above one-half per cent of the gross tonnage as figured above.....			
Total closed-in spaces on or above the uppermost full length deck.....			
Panama Canal gross tonnage*.....			

* For spaces not included in Gross and Net Tonnage, see page 4 of this Certificate.

DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TONNAGE*

	Tons of 100 cubic feet	Cubic feet or cubic meters	Tons of 100 cubic feet
1. Crew accommodations, viz:			
(a) Berthing accommodations and passageways serving them (name them):—Seamen tons, firemen tons, quartermasters tons, tons, tons, tons,			
(b) Mess rooms, ward and dressing rooms, bath and wash rooms, medical attention rooms, etc., if separate from berthing accommodations			
2. Officers' accommodations and passageways serving them. (State dimensions and tonnage.)			
(a) Berthing accommodations: (Name them):			
Chief officer tons,			
2d officer tons, tons,			
chief engineer tons, 2d engineer tons,			
3d engineer tons, tons,			
boatswain tons, carpenter tons,			
. tons, tons,			
(b) Mess rooms: Officers tons, tons,			
Engineers tons, petty officers tons,			
(c) Bath and wash rooms: Officers tons,			
Engineers tons, petty officers tons. }			
(d) Doctor's cabin			
(e) Master's cabin			
3. Cookhouses, galleys, bakeries, and condenser spaces for exclusive use of officers, engineers, and crew (state dimensions and tonnage):			
.			
4. Lavatories, water-closets, latrines, privies, and toilets, for exclu- sive use of officers, engineers, and crew, and passage- ways serving them (state dimensions and tonnage) viz:			
Crew tons, tons, }			
" tons, tons, }			
" tons, tons, }			
5. Closed-in spaces used in working the ship, and passageways serv- ing them (state dimensions and tonnage) viz:			
Chart house tons. Lookout house tons, }			
Signal house tons. Wheelhouse tons,			
Space for steering gear tons, space for capstan tons,			
donkey engine and boiler room, as under Article X, Sec. 8 † tons, tons, tons, }			
. tons, tons, tons, }			
6. Sailroom as limited in Article X, Sec. 6 (dimensions and tonnage)			
7. Boatswain's store-rooms (dimensions and tonnage)			
8. Water-ballast spaces other than double-bottom compartments, under conditions provided in Article X, Sec. 10.			
9. Double-bottom feed-water compartments as under Article XII, Sec. 5.			
Total deduction, other than for propelling power.			
Panama canal net tonnage (without deduction for propelling power)			

* No space, other than fuel spaces deducted under Article XIII of the Panama Measurement Rules, shall be deducted unless the use to which it is to be exclusively devoted has been appropriately designated by official marking.

† References to articles and sections are to the "Rules for the Measurement of Vessels for the Panama Canal."

FURTHER DEDUCTIONS FOR PROPELLING POWER IN CASE OF VESSELS PROPELLED BY ENGINES:	Tons of 100 cubic feet		
Either (1) applicable to ships with fixed bunkers or with fuel-oil tanks or double-bottom compartments which can not be used to stow cargo or stores:			
(a) Engine room as measured (as defined in Article XIV) Tonnage below deck } Tonnage between decks }			
(b) Fixed coal bunkers or fuel-oil tanks and double-bottom compartments fitted for stowage of fuel oil			
Total deduction for propelling power			
Panama canal net tonnage, power deduction by actual measurement (Arts. XII and XIV) (Limited except for tugs to 50 per cent of gross tonnage)			
	Tons of 100 cubic feet		
Or (2) Danube rule as defined in Articles XII and XIII:			
(a) Engine room as measured (as defined in Article XIII) Tonnage below deck } Tonnage between decks }			
(b) In a vessel with screw propellers + 75 per cent of engine room as measured			
(c) In a vessel with paddle wheels + 50 per cent of engine room as measured			
Total deduction for propelling power. (Limited except for tugs to 50 per cent of gross tonnage)			
Panama canal net tonnage, power deduction by Danube rule (Arts. XII and XIII)			

SPACES NOT INCLUDED IN GROSS TONNAGE

Information must be given concerning all spaces exempted from measurement

- 1. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 1 (a)—(Name or otherwise identify)
- 2. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 1 (b)—(Name and state separately the dimensions and tonnage of the parts exempted):
 - Poop
 - Forecastle
 - Bridge
 -
 -
- 3. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 1 (c)—(Name and state separately the dimensions and tonnage of the parts exempted):
 - Poop
 - Forecastle
 - Bridge
 -
 -
- 4. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 2.—(Name the deck and state separately the dimensions and tonnage of the parts exempted):
 -
 -
- 5. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 3.—(Name spaces exempted):
 - Spaces framed in round funnels
 - Spaces framed in round light and air casings
- 6. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 4.—(Name or give number of double-bottom compartments exempted):
 -
- 7. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 6.—(Name or otherwise identify spaces exempted):
 -
 -
- 8. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 7.—(Name or otherwise identify spaces exempted):
 -
 -
- 9. Particulars as to hatchways (Article IV, Sec. 5) need not be restated if fully given on second page of this certificate.
 -
- 10. State any other particulars of exempted spaces:

This is to certify that the.....ship above named has been measured in accordance with the Rules for the Measurement of Vessels for the Panama Canal, and that the particulars of tonnage contained in this Certificate are correct.

Given under my hand at....., this.....191
(Signature.)
(Official position.)