

LIMITATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF FORCE FOR RECOVERY OF CONTRACT DEBTS (HAGUE, II)

Convention signed at The Hague October 18, 1907

*Senate advice and consent to ratification, with an understanding, April
17, 1908*¹

*Ratified by the President of the United States, with an understanding,
February 23, 1909*¹

*Procès-verbal of first deposit of ratifications (including that of the United
States) at The Hague dated November 27, 1909*

Entered into force January 26, 1910

Proclaimed by the President of the United States February 28, 1910

36 Stat. 2241; Treaty Series 537

[TRANSLATION]

II

CONVENTION RESPECTING THE LIMITATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF FORCE FOR THE RECOVERY OF CONTRACT DEBTS

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; the President of the United States of America; the President of the Argentine Republic; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary; the President of the Republic of Bolivia; His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria; the President of the Republic of Chile; the President of the Republic of Colombia; the Provisional Governor of the Republic of Cuba; His Majesty the King of Denmark; the President of the Dominican Republic; the President of the Republic of Ecuador; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; the President of the Republic of Guatemala; the President of the Republic of Haiti; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan;

¹ The U.S. understanding reads as follows: “. . . the United States approves this convention with the understanding that recourse to the permanent court for the settlement of the differences referred to in said convention can be had only by agreement thereto through general or special treaties of arbitration heretofore or hereafter concluded between the parties in dispute.”

the President of the United States of Mexico; His Royal Highness the Prince of Montenegro; His Majesty the King of Norway; the President of the Republic of Panama; the President of the Republic of Paraguay; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; the President of the Republic of Peru; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.; His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias; the President of the Republic of Salvador; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans; the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay;

Being desirous of avoiding between nations armed conflicts of a pecuniary origin arising from contract debts which are claimed from the Government of one country by the Government of another country as due to its nationals, have resolved to conclude a Convention to this effect, and have appointed the following as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia:

His Excellency Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, His Minister of State, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople;

Dr. Johannes Kriege, His Envoy on extraordinary mission to the present Conference, His Privy Counselor of Legation and Jurisconsult to the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The President of the United States of America:

His Excellency Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador Extraordinary;

His Excellency Mr. Horace Porter, Ambassador Extraordinary;

His Excellency Mr. Uriah M. Rose, Ambassador Extraordinary;

His Excellency Mr. David Jayne Hill, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague;

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Minister Plenipotentiary;

Brigadier General George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, Minister Plenipotentiary;

Mr. William I. Buchanan, Minister Plenipotentiary.

The President of the Argentine Republic:

His Excellency Mr. Roque Saenz Peña, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Rome, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Luis M. Drago, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic, National Deputy, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary:

His Excellency Mr. Gaëtan Mérey de Kapos-Mérey, His Privy Counselor, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

His Excellency Baron Charles de Macchio, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens.

The President of the Republic of Bolivia:

His Excellency Mr. Claudio Pinilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Fernando E. Guachalla, Minister Plenipotentiary at London.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria:

Mr. Vrban Vinaroff, Major General of the General Staff, attached to His suite;

Mr. Ivan Karandjouloff, Director of Public Prosecution of the Court of Cassation.

The President of the Republic of Chile:

His Excellency Mr. Domingo Gana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at London;

His Excellency Mr. Augusto Matte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Berlin;

His Excellency Mr. Carlos Concha, former Minister of War, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires.

The President of the Republic of Colombia:

General Jorge Holguin;

Mr. Santiago Pérez Triana;

His Excellency General Marceliano Vargas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris.

The Provisional Governor of the Republic of Cuba:

Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, Professor of International Law in the University of Habana, Senator of the Republic;

His Excellency Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada y Arvstegui, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Washington;

Mr. Manuel Sanguily, former Director of the Institute of Secondary Instruction of Habana, Senator of the Republic.

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

His Excellency Mr. Constantin Brun, His Chamberlain, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Rear Admiral Christian Frederik Scheller;

Mr. Axel Vedel, His Chamberlain, Chief of Division in the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The President of the Dominican Republic:

Mr. Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, former Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

Mr. Apolinar Tejera, Rector of the Professional Institute of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The President of the Republic of Ecuador:

His Excellency Mr. Victor Rendón, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris and at Madrid;

Mr. Enrique Dorn y de Alsúa, Chargé d'Affaires.

His Majesty the King of Spain:

His Excellency Mr. W. R. de Villa-Urrutia, Senator, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at London;

His Excellency Mr. José de la Rica y Calvo, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague;

Mr. Gabriel Maura y Gamazo, Count de Mortera, Deputy to the Cortes.

The President of the French Republic:

His Excellency Mr. Léon Bourgeois, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Republic, Senator, former President of the Council of Ministers, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator, Minister Plenipotentiary of class I, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

Mr. Louis Renault, Professor of the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris, Honorary Minister Plenipotentiary, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Institute of France, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Marcellin Pellet, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., Member of the Privy Council, His Ambassador Extraordinary, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Ernest Mason Satow, G.C.M.G., Member of the Privy Council, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency the Right Honorable Donald James Mackay Baron Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Member of the Privy Council, former President of the Institute of International Law;

His Excellency Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes:

His Excellency Mr. Cléon Rizo Rangabé, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin;

Mr. Georges Streit, Professor of International Law in the University of Athens, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The President of the Republic of Guatemala:

Mr. José Tible Machado, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic at The Hague and at London, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

Mr. Enrique Gómez Carillo, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic at Berlin.

The President of the Republic of Haiti:

His Excellency Mr. Jean Joseph Dalbémar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris;

His Excellency Mr. J. N. Léger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Washington;

Mr. Pierre Hudicourt, former Professor of Public International Law, Attorney at Law at Port au Prince.

His Majesty the King of Italy:

His Excellency Count Joseph Tornielli Brusati di Vergano, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador of His Majesty the King at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, President of the Italian Delegation;

His Excellency Commendatore Guido Pompilj, Deputy to the Parliament, Under Secretary of State in the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Commendatore Guido Fusinato, Counselor of State, Deputy to the Parliament, former Minister of Education.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

His Excellency Mr. Keiroku Tsudzuki, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

His Excellency Mr. Aimaro Sato, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the United Mexican States:

His Excellency Mr. Gonzalo A. Esteva, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Rome;

His Excellency Mr. Sebastian B. de Mier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris;

His Excellency Mr. Francisco L. de la Barra, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Brussels and at The Hague.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Montenegro:

His Excellency Mr. Nelidow, now Imperial Privy Counselor, Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias at Paris;

His Excellency Mr. de Martens, Imperial Privy Counselor, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia;

His Excellency Mr. Tcharykow, now Imperial Counselor of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Norway:

His Excellency Mr. Francis Hagerup, former President of the Council, former Professor of Law, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague and at Copenhagen, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The President of the Republic of Panama:

Mr. Belisario Porras.

The President of the Republic of Paraguay:

His Excellency Mr. Eusebio Machaïn, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris;

Count G. du Monceau de Bergendal, Consul of the Republic at Brussels.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Mr. W. H. de Beaufort, Her former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General;

His Excellency Mr. T. M. C. Asser, Her Minister of State, Member of the Council of State, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Jonkheer J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, Lieutenant General Retired, former Minister of War, Member of the Council of State;

His Excellency Jonkheer J. A. Röell, Her Aide-de-Camp on Special Service, Vice Admiral Retired, former Minister of the Navy;

Mr. J. A. Loeff, Her former Minister of Justice, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General.

The President of the Republic of Peru:

His Excellency Mr. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris and at London, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia:

His Excellency Samad Khan Momtazos Saltaneh, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mirza Ahmed Khan Sadigh Ul Mulk, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.

His Excellency the Marquis de Soveral, His Counselor of State, Peer of the Kingdom, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

His Excellency Count de Selir, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague;

His Excellency Mr. Alberto d'Oliveira, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.

His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias:

His Excellency Mr. Nelidow, His present Privy Counselor, His Ambassador at Paris;

His Excellency Mr. de Martens, His Privy Counselor, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Tcharykow, His present Counselor of State, His Chamberlain, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the Republic of Salvador:

Mr. Pedro I. Matheu, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

Mr. Santiago Perez Triana, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic at London.

His Majesty the King of Servia:

His Excellency General Sava Grouitch, President of the Council of State;

His Excellency Mr. Milovan Milovanovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Michel Militchevitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London and at The Hague.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans:

His Excellency Turkhan Pasha, His Ambassador Extraordinary, Minister of the Evkaf;

His Excellency Rechid Bey, His Ambassador at Rome;

His Excellency Mehemmed Pasha, Vice Admiral.

The President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

His Excellency Mr. José Batlle y Ordoñez, former President of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Juan P. Castro, former President of the Senate, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Who, after depositing their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1

The Contracting Powers agree not to have recourse to armed force for the recovery of contract debts claimed from the Government of one country by the Government of another country as being due to its nationals.

This undertaking is, however, not applicable when the debtor State refuses or neglects to reply to an offer of arbitration, or, after accepting the offer, prevents any *compromis* from being agreed on, or, after the arbitration, fails to submit to the award.

ARTICLE 2²

It is further agreed that the arbitration mentioned in paragraph 2 of the foregoing Article shall be subject to the procedure laid down in Part IV, Chapter III, of The Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.³ The award shall determine, except where otherwise agreed between the parties, the validity of the claim, the amount of the debt, and the time and mode of payment.

ARTICLE 3

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a *procès-verbal* signed by the Representatives of the Powers taking part therein and by the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherland Government and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A duly certified copy of the *procès-verbal* relative to the first deposit of ratifications, of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as of the instruments of ratification, shall be sent immediately by the Netherland Government, through the diplomatic channel, to the Powers invited to the Second Peace Conference, as well as to the other Powers which have adhered to the Convention. In the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the said Government shall inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

² For text of U.S. understanding regarding recourse to the permanent court, see footnote 1, p. 607.

³ Convention dated Oct. 18, 1907 (TS 536), *ante*, p. 577.

ARTICLE 4

Non-Signatory Powers may adhere to the present Convention.

The Power which desires to adhere notifies its intention in writing to the Netherland Government, forwarding to it the act of adhesion, which shall be deposited in the archives of the said Government.

The said Government shall forward immediately to all the other Powers invited to the Second Peace Conference a duly certified copy of the notification, as well as of the act of adhesion, mentioning the date on which it received the notification.

ARTICLE 5

The present Convention shall come into force, in the case of the Powers which were a party to the first deposit of ratifications, sixty days after the date of the procès-verbal of this deposit, in the case of the Powers which ratify subsequently or which adhere, sixty days after the notification of their ratification or of their adhesion has been received by the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 6

In the event of one of the Contracting Powers wishing to denounce the present Convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Netherland Government, which shall immediately communicate a duly certified copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them at the same time of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying Power, and one year after the notification has reached the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 7

A register kept by the Netherland Ministry for Foreign Affairs shall give the date of the deposit of ratifications made in virtue of Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, as well as the date on which the notifications of adhesion (Article 4, paragraph 2) or of denunciation (Article 6, paragraph 1) were received.

Each Contracting Power is entitled to have access to this register and to be supplied with duly certified extracts from it.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have appended their signatures to the present Convention.

Done at The Hague, the 18th October, 1907, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Netherland Government, and duly certified copies of which shall be sent to the Contracting Powers through the diplomatic channel.

1. For Germany:
MARSCHALL
KRIEGE
2. For the United States of America:
JOSEPH H. CHOATE
HORACE PORTER
U. M. ROSE
DAVID JAYNE HILL
C. S. SPERRY
WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN
3. For Argentina: The Argentine Republic makes the following reservations:
 1. With regard to debts arising from ordinary contracts between the citizen or subject of a nation and a foreign Government, recourse shall not be had to arbitration except in the specific case of denial of justice by the courts of the country which made the contract, the remedies before which courts must first have been exhausted.
 2. Public loans, secured by bond issues and constituting the national debt, shall in no case give rise to military aggression or the material occupation of the soil of American nations.
LUIS M. DRAGO
ROQUE SAENZ PEÑA
C. RÚEZ LARRETA
4. For Austria-Hungary:
MÉREY
BON MACCHIO
5. For Belgium:
6. For Bolivia: Under the reservation stated to the First Commission.⁴
CLAUDIO PINILLA
7. For Brazil:
8. For Bulgaria:
GÉNÉRAL-MAJOR VINAROFF
IV. KARANDJOULOFF
9. For Chile:
DOMINGO GANA
AUGUSTO MATTE
CARLOS CONCHA
10. For China:
11. For Colombia: Colombia makes the following reservations:
It does not agree to the employment of force in any case for the recovery of debts, whatever be their nature. It accepts arbitration only after a final decision has been rendered by the courts of the debtor nations.
JORGE HOLGUIN
S. PEREZ TRIANA
M. VARGAS
12. For the Republic of Cuba:
ANTONIO S. DE BUSTAMANTE
GONZALO DE QUESADA
MANUEL SANGUILY
13. For Denmark:
C. BRUN
14. For the Dominican Republic: With the reservation made at the plenary session of October 16, 1907.⁵
DR. HENRIQUEZ Y CARVAJAL
APOLINAR TEJERA

⁴ The Bolivian reservation reads, in translation, as follows:

"It seems to me [Mr. Pinilla], therefore, that the acceptance of the proposition before us will but mean the legitimation by the *Peace Conference* of a certain class of *wars*, or at least interventions based on disputes which relate neither to the honor nor vital interests of the creditor States.

"In consequence of these forceful reasons, the delegation of Bolivia regrets not to give its entire assent to the proposition under discussion."

⁵ The Dominican reservation reads, in translation, as follows:

"The delegation of the Dominican Republic confirms its favorable vote on the proposal of the delegation of the United States relative to the limitation of the employment of force for the recovery of contract debts; but it renews its reservation as to the condition contained in this part of the clause: 'or after accepting the offer, prevents any *compromis* from being agreed on,' as its interpretation might lead to excessive consequences which would be the more regrettable as they are provided for and avoided in the plan of Article 53 of the new Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes" (TS 536, *ante*, p. 577).

15. For Ecuador: With the reservations made at the plenary session of October 16, 1907.⁶
VICTOR M. RENDÓN
E. DORN Y DE ALSÚA
16. For Spain:
W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA
JOSÉ DE LA RIGA Y CALVO
GABRIEL MAURA
17. For France:
LÉON BOURGEOIS
D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT
L. RENAULT
MARCELLIN PELLET
18. For Great Britain:
EDW. FRY
ERNEST SATOW
REAY
HENRY HOWARD
19. For Greece: With the reservation made at the plenary session of October 16.⁷
CLÉON RIZO RANGABÉ
GEORGES STREIT
20. For Guatemala: 1. With regard to debts arising from ordinary contracts between the citizens or subjects of a nation and a foreign Government, recourse shall be had to arbitration only in case of denial of justice by the courts of the country which made the contract, the remedies before which courts must first have been exhausted.
2. Public loans secured by bond issues and constituting national debts shall in no case give rise to military aggression or the material occupation of the soil of American nations.
JOSÉ TIBLE MACHADO
21. For Haiti:
DALBÉMAR JN JOSEPH
J. N. LÉGER
PIERRE HUDICOURT
22. For Italy:
POMPILJ
G. FUSINATO
23. For Japan:
AIMARO SATO
24. For Luxemburg:
25. For Mexico:
G. A. ESTEVA
S. B. DE MIER
F. L. DE LA BARRA
26. For Montenegro:
NELIDOW
MARTENS
N. TCHARYKOW
27. For Nicaragua:
28. For Norway:
F. HAGERUP
29. For Panama:
B. PORRAS
30. For Paraguay:
G. DU MONCEAU
31. For the Netherlands:
W. H. DE BEAUFORT
T. M. C. ASSER
DEN BEER POORTUGAEL
J. A. RÖELL
J. A. LOEFF

⁶ At the plenary session of Oct. 16 the Ecuadorean delegation voted affirmatively while maintaining the following reservations made in the First Commission on July 2:

"1. Arbitration can only be demanded in case there is a presumption of denial of justice and after having exhausted all the legal remedies of the country.

"2. Armed intervention cannot take place after the arbitral award has been made unless the bad faith of the debtor is clearly proved" [translation].

⁷ The Greek reservation reads, in translation, as follows:

"In the eighth meeting of the First Commission the Greek delegation, being without definite instructions, was obliged to reserve its vote on the subject of the proposition of the United States of America on the treatment of contract debts. We are to-day in a position to declare that the Royal Government accepts the said proposition, which has for its aim the doing away, by peaceful means, of differences between nations and the exclusion, conformably to the principles of international law, of the employment of armed force outside of armed conflicts. We consider, at the same time, that the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the text voted can not affect existing stipulations nor laws in force in the realm."

32. For Peru: Under the reservation that the principles laid down in this Convention shall not be applicable to claims or differences arising from contracts concluded by a country with foreign subjects when it has been expressly stipulated in these contracts that the claims or differences must be submitted to the judges or courts of the country.
C. G. CANDAMO
33. For Persia:
MOMTAZOS-SALTANEH M. SAMAD KHAN
SADIGH UL MULK M. AHMED KHAN
34. For Portugal:
MARQUIS DE SOVERAL
CONDE DE SELIR
ALBERTO D'OLIVEIRA
35. For Roumania:
36. For Russia:
NELIDOW
MARTENS
N. TCHARYKOW
37. For Salvador: We make the same reservations as the Argentine Republic above.
P. J. MATHEU
S. PEREZ TRIANA
38. For Servia:
S. GROUITCH
M. G. MILOVANOVITCH
M. G. MILITCHEVITCH
39. For Siam:
40. For Sweden:
41. For Switzerland:
42. For Turkey:
TURKHAN
43. For Uruguay: Under reservation of the second paragraph of Article 1, because the delegation considers that arbitration may always be refused as a matter of right if the fundamental law of the debtor nation, prior to the contract which has given rise to the doubts or disputes, or this contract itself, has stipulated that such doubts or disputes shall be settled by the courts of the said nation.
JOSÉ BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ
44. For Venezuela: