

Thursday, June 19, at Maidstone.

Friday, June 27, at Guildford.

Saturday, July 5, at Lewes.

#### OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Bray.

Mr. Justice Horridge.

Wednesday, May 28, at Reading.

Monday, June 2, at Oxford.

Thursday, June 5, at Worcester.

Wednesday, June 11, at Gloucester.

#### MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Darling.

Mr. Justice Avory.

Saturday, May 24, at Aylesbury.

Wednesday, May 28, at Bedford.

Saturday, May 31, at Northampton.

Wednesday, June 4, at Leicester.

Wednesday, June 11, at Oakham.

Thursday, June 12, at Lincoln.

Thursday, June 19, at Nottingham.

Thursday, June 26, at Derby.

Mr. Justice Darling.

Mr. Justice Horridge.

Saturday, July 5, at Warwick.

Thursday, July 10, at Birmingham.

#### NORTH AND SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Channell.

Mr. Justice Coleridge.

Saturday, May 24, at Newtown.

Saturday, May 24, at Haverfordwest.

Tuesday, May 27, at Dolgelly.

Tuesday, May 27, at Lampeter.

Thursday, May 29, at Carnarvon.

Thursday, May 29, at Carmarthen.

Monday, June 2, at Beaumaris.

Wednesday, June 4, at Ruthin.

Wednesday, June 4, at Brecon.

Friday, June 6, at Mold.

Friday, June 6, at Presteign.

*Foreign Office,  
May 14, 1913.*

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Minister at Athens the following translation of a recently promulgated Greek Law, which came into operation on the 14th ulto., providing for the establishment of a Prize Court at Athens. The three explanatory Notes which follow the text of the law have been prepared by the Advocate who is usually consulted in these matters by H.M. Legation.

#### TRANSLATION.

#### LAW CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRIZE COURT.

##### Composition and Competency.

Article 1.—For the purpose of trying the validity and the legitimate results of every kind of seizure of vessels or cargoes enforced by right of war by the naval forces or harbour

authorities, an Administrative Court is established with its seat in Athens which sits at the Ministry of Marine, and consists of five members appointed by Royal Decree on the proposal of the Ministerial Council, and taken, two from among the judges of the Court of Cassation, the senior of whom is also the President of the Court, two from among the senior officers of the Royal Navy, and another one of the professors of the School of Law at the Capodistrian University. The duties of State Advocate at this Court are performed by the Legal Adviser at the Ministry of Marine, and, in case of his being prevented, by the junior Legal Adviser.

The duties of Secretary are performed by one of the Subordinate financial officers of the Royal Navy, appointed by an Order of the Ministry of Marine published in the Government Gazette.

The auxiliary staff of the Secretary is also appointed by the Minister of Marine. The commencement of the operation of the above Court is announced by Royal Decree. Also its termination after the conclusion of the trial of all the seizures made during the duration of a war and their consequences.

#### Examination.

Article 2.—The State Advocate, to whom the *dossiers* of the seizures are sent by the Ministry, delivers to the Secretary of the Court the deeds of seizure with those documents and evidence accompanying each which may interest the parties.

A special report concerning the delivery is drawn up for each seizure and entered in a book (Protocol) numbered by the President of the Court, and (the report) shows the date of delivery, the name of the ship, and of the captain, as well as the documents and objects delivered.

The documents and objects thus delivered remain deposited with the Secretary for 30 days from the date of their delivery. The money, if any, seized, is deposited in the public Treasury.

Article 3.—The President, on being informed of the entry of the case in the protocol, according to the foregoing Article, appoints by an Act one of the members of the Court as Reporting Judge for each case, publishes the entry made by posting it outside the door of the room in which the Court sits, and communicates it to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and through it to the diplomatic representatives of Greece accredited to the States to which the parties interested in participating in the trial belong, or in which they are believed to reside. These diplomatic representatives see that the communication of the entry is published in the Official Gazettes, or, if necessary, in other newspapers as well in the same States with a note of the dates of the limit of time allowed by the present law, the port of registration of the vessel and the last port at which it took in cargo.

Article 4.—During the limit of time mentioned in the last sentence of Article 2, and any prolongation thereof, those who are able to prove a legal interest and who wish to take part in the trial as litigants, must appear before the Secretary either in person or by special proxy and declare their desire, give their address (street and number) if they reside in Athens, or else appoint an "Anticlitos" (See Note 1), who resides in Athens,