

fications of the treaty or treaties of peace, and that His Majesty may also similarly declare what date is to be treated as the date of the termination of war between His Majesty and any particular State:

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Colin Smith*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of August, 1924.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

**WHEREAS** by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King had jurisdiction within the territories which formerly constituted the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte:

And whereas by the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, signed on behalf of His Majesty at Lausanne on the 24th day of July, 1923, provision was made for the termination of the said jurisdiction in Turkey:

And whereas His Majesty has consented to the suspension of the said jurisdiction in certain territories which formed part of the said dominions but do not now form part of Turkey:

And whereas the said jurisdiction is exercised in Egypt in accordance with the provisions of

the Egypt Order in Council, 1915 (S.R. & O., 1915, No. 141), and the Egypt (Amendment) Order in Council, 1921 (S.R. & O., 1922, No. 156):

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act (53 & 54 Vict. c. 37), the Treaty of Peace (Turkey) Act, 1924 (14 Geo. 5, c. 7), or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 2, the Orders in Council mentioned in the Schedule to this Order, and any King's Regulations, Rules of Court, Rules, Instructions or other enactments made thereunder, are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not extend to Egypt, and shall not, either in Egypt or elsewhere, affect the past operation of such Orders, King's Regulations, Rules of Court, Rules, Instructions or enactments, or any of them, or any right, title, obligation or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of any thing done or suffered under any of them, before the making of this Order.

2.—(i) The Secretary of State may, by an Order published in the London Gazette, direct that the jurisdiction of any Provincial Court established under the Orders in Council mentioned in the Schedule hereto in territory which does not now form part of Turkey shall continue, and the jurisdiction of such Provincial Court shall continue accordingly, and except as provided in sub-article (ii) shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the Orders in Council, King's Regulations, Rules of Court, Rules, Instructions or other enactments now in force in such territory.

(ii) Any appeal from such Provincial Court, which under the Orders in Council mentioned in the Schedule hereto would lie to the Supreme Court or the Full Court constituted under those Orders, shall lie to the Supreme Court for Egypt (or the Full Court, as the case may be) constituted under the "Egypt (Amendment) Order in Council, 1921," and such appeal shall be governed by the rules applicable to appeals from Provincial Courts in Egypt. The Provincial Court shall execute any Order made on such appeal in like manner as any original judgment of such Provincial Court should or might have been executed.

(iii) The Secretary of State may, by an Order published in the London Gazette, terminate to such extent and in such manner as he may think fit the jurisdiction of any Provincial Court whose jurisdiction has been continued under this Article.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Ottoman Order in Council, 1924," and shall be deemed to have come into force as from the date when the Treaty of Peace with Turkey came into force, that is to say the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-four.

And the Right Honourable James Ramsay MacDonald, First Lord of the Treasury, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

*Colin Smith.*

SCHEDULE.

The Ottoman Order in Council, 1910 (S.R. & O., 1910, No. 1184).

The Turkey Order in Council, 1922 (S.R. & O., 1922, No. 226).