

8. Tenders must be made on the printed forms, which may be obtained from the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England.

9. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

Treasury Chambers,  
1st April, 1927.

#### ANGLO-MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS CONVENTION.

A convention has been concluded between the British and Mexican Governments for the adjustment of pecuniary claims for losses incurred by British subjects in Mexico on account of revolutionary acts which occurred between November 1910 and May 1920.

Claims of this kind are to be submitted to a commission composed of a British, a Mexican and a neutral member. The commission will take cognisance of two classes of claims for damages arising from revolutionary action, viz., direct and indirect claims. Direct claims are for losses or damages suffered either directly by British subjects or by British companies directly holding the property affected. Indirect are those for losses or damages suffered by British subjects indirectly, i.e., by reason of their holdings in non-British companies operating in Mexico. In the case of indirect claims, it will be necessary, if the claim is to come before the Anglo-Mexican Revolutionary Claims Tribunal, that at least fifty-one per cent. of the interest in the non-British company in question shall have been held by British subjects at the time the damages were sustained. Such claimants must also produce documentary evidence from the company that the company make over to the claimants the proportionate share of the company's rights in the matter of damages.

The convention lays down that the losses or damages in respect of which the commission is to take cognisance of claims 'must have been caused during the period included between the 20th November, 1910 and the 31st May, 1920, inclusive by one or any of the following forces:

- ' 1. By the forces of a Government *de jure* or *de facto*;
- ' 2. By revolutionary forces which, after the triumph of their cause, have established Governments *de jure* or *de facto*, or by revolutionary forces opposed to them;
- ' 3. By forces arising from the disjunction of those mentioned in the next preceding paragraph, up to the time when a *de jure* Government had been established, after a particular revolution;
- ' 4. By forces arising from the disbandment of the Federal Army;
- ' 5. By mutinies or risings, or by insurrectionary forces other than those referred to under sub-divisions 2, 3 and 4 of this article, or by brigands, provided that, in each case, it be established that the competent authorities omitted to take reasonable measures to suppress the insurrections, risings, riots or acts of brigandage in question, or to punish those responsible for

' the same; or that it be established in like manner, that the authorities were blamable in any other way.

' The Commission shall also deal with claims for losses or damages caused by acts of civil authorities, provided such acts were due to revolutionary events and disturbed conditions within the period referred to in this article and that the said acts were committed by any of the forces specified in sub-divisions 1, 2 and 3 of this article.'

From the above it will be seen that it is important that claimants should furnish as complete evidence as possible to establish the identity of the forces responsible for the acts giving rise to their claims.

It is to be noted that under the terms of the convention His Majesty's Government undertake not to present to the Mexican Government, otherwise than under the convention, any claims for losses or damages arising in the manner and during the period above mentioned. It is important that any British subjects or companies, with claims of this nature against the Mexican Government, should in their own interests at once communicate with the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Foreign Office, drawing attention to any claims which they have already filed with the Foreign Office or with His Majesty's Legation or Consulate in Mexico City, and furnishing any further particulars which may appear necessary in the light of the above resumé of the terms of the convention. Any British subjects or companies, who have not yet formally filed with the Foreign Office or with His Majesty's Legation or Consulate in Mexico City a documented statement of their claim, should at once communicate with the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Foreign Office giving as full particulars as possible."

Foreign Office,  
March 31st, 1927.

Whitehall, April 1, 1927.

The KING has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint Charles de Courcy Parry, Esq., C.B.E., late Chief Constable of Cumberland and Westmorland, to be an Inspector under the Police (Counties and Boroughs) Act, 1856.

Whitehall, March 18th, 1927.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Edward Medal to George Edward Thorpe, George Gaunt, Thomas John Taylor and John Henry Perkins, in recognition of their gallantry in the following circumstances:—

On 7th January, 1927, a shaft 20 feet in diameter and 50 feet deep, was being sunk at Greenwich. Six men, including George Thorpe, were working at the bottom of the shaft under compressed air when an explosion occurred which blew off the top of the shaft and caused a heavy fall of timber and concrete. At the same time the water which before the explosion was held back by the