



Treaty Series No. 19 (1927)

Agreement between Palestine and Syria and the Lebanon

TO FACILITATE GOOD NEIGHBOURLY
RELATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH
FRONTIER QUESTIONS

SIGNED AT JERUSALEM, FEBRUARY 2, 1926

Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty

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1927

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Agreement between Palestine and Syria and the Lebanon to facilitate Good Neighbourly Relations in con- nection with Frontier Questions.

*Signed at Jerusalem, February 2, 1926.**

WHEREAS an agreement was concluded on the 3rd of February, 1922, between the British and the French Governments, on behalf of the territories of Palestine on the one hand, and of Syria and the Grand Lebanon on the other, to determine the frontier between these territories;

And whereas it is necessary to conclude an Agreement regulating certain administrative matters in connection with the frontier;

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Symes, District Governor of the Northern District of Palestine;

Mr. A. S. Mavrogordato, Acting Inspector-General of Police and Prisons in Palestine;

representing His Excellency the High Commissioner for Palestine, on the one hand; and

M. Verchère de Reffye, Minister plenipotentiary and Chief Secretary to the French High Commission;

M. le Capitaine de La Bassetière, for the State of the Grand Lebanon;

M. le Capitaine Terrier, for the State of Damascus;

representing His Excellency the High Commissioner of the French Republic in Syria and the Lebanon on the other hand, being the persons accredited by the two High Commissioners above-mentioned, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Tracks or roads which form the frontier between the territories of Syria and the Lebanon on the one hand, and of Palestine on the other, shall be used freely without passport or toll of any kind by the inhabitants and the police of both territories when passing to and from places to which access is given by such tracks or roads.

Similarly, the inhabitants and police of Syria and the Lebanon may use the paths from El-Hamme to Banias immediately to the east of Lake Tiberias, the Jordan and Lake Huleh.

The inhabitants and police of Palestine shall have the like right in respect of the path from the village of Alma-es-Schub to Ramia and the path from the "neck" (col) of Odeissa to the village of Metullah and thence to Banias.

* NOTE.—Certain verbal amendments were made subsequently by Notes exchanged by the High Commissioners for Palestine and for Syria and the Grand Lebanon on March 14 and 21, 1927.

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Convention de bon Voisinage entre la Palestine et la Syrie et le Grand Liban.

*Signée à Jérusalem, le 2 février 1926.**

Vu la Convention en date du 3 février 1922 conclue entre le Gouvernement britannique et le Gouvernement français, agissant au nom et pour le compte des territoires de Palestine d'une part, et de la Syrie et du Grand Liban, d'autre part, pour délimiter la frontière entre ces territoires;

Vu la nécessité de régler par une Convention certaines questions d'ordre administratif se rapportant à cette frontière;

M. le Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Symes, Gouverneur du district du Nord de la Palestine;

M. A. S. Mavrogordato, faisant fonctions d'Inspecteur général de la Police et des Prisons;

représentants dûment accrédités de Son Excellence le Haut-Commissaire en Palestine d'une part; et

M. Verchère de Reffye, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Secrétaire Général du Haut-Commissariat de France;

M. le Capitaine de La Bassetière, pour l'État du Grand Liban;

M. le Capitaine Terrier, pour l'État de Damas;

représentants dûment accrédités de Son Excellence le Haut-Commissaire de la République Française en Syrie et au Liban, d'autre part, se sont mis d'accord sur les articles suivants:

ARTICLE 1^{er}.

Les pistes ou routes servant de frontières entre le Gouvernement de Syrie et du Liban d'une part et celui de la Palestine, d'autre part, seront librement utilisées sans passeport ni taxe d'aucune sorte par les habitants et les agents de la force publique de l'un ou l'autre Gouvernement qui se rendent d'un point à un autre desservi par ces pistes ou routes frontières.

De même, les habitants et les agents de la force publique de Syrie et du Liban pourront utiliser de la même manière les sentiers qui vont de El-Hamme à Baniyas immédiatement à l'est du Lac de Tibériade, du Jourdain et du Lac du Houlé.

Les habitants et les agents de la force publique de Palestine pourront utiliser de la même manière le sentier conduisant du village d'Alma-es-Schub à Ramia et le sentier conduisant du col d'Odeissa au village de El-Metallah et jusqu'à Baniyas.

* See Note on previous page.

ARTICLE 2.

The Governments of Syria and the Lebanon and of Palestine shall each have the right, in case of military necessity, to use the tracks and roads forming the frontier for any movement of troops, but notice of such use shall be given to the other Government concerned as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 3.

All the inhabitants, whether settled or semi-nomadic, of both territories who at the date of the signature of this agreement enjoy grazing, watering or cultivation rights, or own land on the one or the other side of the frontier, shall continue to exercise their rights as in the past. They shall be entitled, for this purpose, to cross the frontier freely and without a passport and to transport, from one side to the other of the frontier, their animals and the natural increase thereof, their tools, their vehicles whatever the mode of traction, their implements, seeds and products of the soil or subsoil of their lands, without paying any customs duties or any dues for grazing or watering or any other tax on account of passing the frontier and entering the neighbouring territory.

The same rights shall be enjoyed by their employees or tenants and by the employees of the latter.

All rights derived from local laws or customs concerning the use of the waters, streams, canals and lakes for the purposes of irrigation or supply of water to the inhabitants shall remain as at present. The same rule shall apply to village rights over communal properties.

The provisions of the Agreement of the 3rd February, 1922, reserving fishing and navigation rights in the lakes of Tiberias and Huleh and the Jordan shall be extended to all the water courses in the ceded area.

ARTICLE 4.

Paragraph 1. The collection of the tithe and wergo on estates contained within the limits of one village, whose grounds are crossed by the frontier, shall be undertaken by the Government in whose territory the village lies.

The collection of the tithe and wergo on properties or isolated parcels of land, situated outside a village and crossed by the frontier, shall be carried out by the Government in whose territory the farm, stables or threshing floor are situated.

The revenue so collected shall be divided between the two Governments according to the assessment of a Commission composed of one Palestinian official, one Syrian official and one local notable chosen by these officials.

The division shall be made in proportion to the average yield of the properties referred to in the two preceding sub-paragraphs.

The two Governments shall draw up twice a year accounts of the sums thus received, and the Government collecting the taxes shall be entitled to a commission of 6 per cent. in this respect. The Govern-

ARTICLE 2.

L'un et l'autre des deux Gouvernements de Syrie ou du Liban et de Palestine aura le droit, en cas de nécessité militaire, d'emprunter les pistes et routes frontières pour les mouvements que les troupes auraient à exécuter, à charge pour chacun d'eux d'en aviser l'autre dans le plus bref délai possible.

ARTICLE 3.

Tous les habitants sédentaires ou semi-nomades de chacune des deux zones, ayant à la date de la signature du présent accord la jouissance de droits de pâturages, d'abreuvoir ou de culture ou ayant des propriétés de l'un ou de l'autre côté de la frontière, continueront, comme par le passé, à exercer ces droits. Ils pourront, pour la nécessité de leur exploitation, traverser la frontière librement sans passeport et transporter d'un côté à l'autre de la frontière leur bétail et le croît de leurs troupeaux, leurs instruments, leurs voitures, quel que soit le mode de traction, leur outillage, leurs semences, tous les produits du sol et du sous-sol de leurs propriétés, sans avoir à payer aucun droit de douane, de pâturage ou d'abreuvoir ou toute autre taxe relative au passage de la frontière ou à l'entrée en territoire voisin.

Il en sera de même de leurs employés ou locataires ou des employés de ces derniers.

Tous les droits consacrés par les textes ou coutumes locales pour l'usage des eaux des rivières, canaux et lacs pour l'irrigation ou l'approvisionnement d'eau des habitants, restent acquis dans les conditions actuelles. Il en est de même des droits des villages sur les biens communaux.

Les stipulations de la Convention du 3 février 1922, réservant les droits de pêche et de navigation pour les lacs de Tibériade et du Houlé et pour le Jourdain sont étendues à tous les cours d'eau de la région rétrocedée.

ARTICLE 4.

Paragraphe 1. La perception de la dîme et du wirgo sur les immeubles groupés dans les limites d'un même village dont les terrains sont traversés par la frontière, sera faite par le Gouvernement sur le territoire duquel se trouve ce village.

La perception de la dîme et du wirgo sur les propriétés ou terrains isolés, situés hors des limites d'un village et coupés par la frontière, sera assurée par le Gouvernement sur le territoire duquel se trouve la ferme, les abris à bestiaux ou l'aire à battre les céréales.

Les revenus dont il s'agit seront partagés entre les deux Gouvernements selon l'estimation d'une Commission composée : d'un fonctionnaire palestinien, d'un fonctionnaire syrien, d'un notable local choisi par les dits fonctionnaires. Le partage sera fait proportionnellement au rendement moyen des propriétés dont il est question dans les deux alinéas ci-dessus.

Deux fois par an, les Gouvernements régleront le compte des sommes ainsi encaissées sur lesquelles le Gouvernement perceuteur retiendra un droit de perception de 6 pour cent.

ments will likewise exchange from time to time extracts of these accounts.

Paragraph 2. When lands farmed as a single estate, either by their owners or tenants, are divided by the frontier, the animal tax shall be collected by the Government of the territory in which the principal farm buildings are situated.

If such persons refuse to allow the enumeration of their animals, or if their declarations appear to be fraudulent, the Governments of the two territories mutually agree—

- (i) to supply to the other all particulars necessary to determine the exact number of the animals;
- (ii) to recover the amount of the tax due under this head;
- (iii) to pay to the Government entitled the amount so collected.

Paragraph 3. Questions of succession, sale or other transfers between living persons, or disputes concerning properties through which the frontier passes, shall be decided by the Government in whose territory, according to the new frontier line, the separate parcels of land are situated; and in accordance with the laws and regulations in force under the Government or with the personal statute applicable to the case.

The cadastral registers of properties divided by the frontier shall be made out in duplicate, one copy being retained by the Palestine Government and the other by the Syrian or Lebanese Government, whichever is concerned.

The Civil Courts and Land Registries of the two Governments are to determine, in case of successions, disputes, sales or other transfers between living persons, that the properties concerning which they are called upon to adjudicate are situated within the boundaries of the territories over which they have jurisdiction.

Paragraph 4. The two Governments undertake to assist each other mutually in collecting the taxes due from Syrian tax-payers in respect of properties situated in Palestine and *vice versa*.

ARTICLE 5.

The contracting parties shall make special provision for close co-operation between the local authorities on each side of the frontier in all matters concerning public security. The procedure laid down in the Extradition Treaty between Palestine and Syria will be simplified as much as possible, and the right of pursuit of persons detected in *flagrante delicto* who take flight across the frontier shall be regulated by mutual agreement between the police authorities.

Any such agreement shall remain in force until it is denounced by one of the two parties.

Les Gouvernements échangeront également périodiquement les extraits comptables dont il s'agit.

Paragraphe 2. Lorsque les terres d'une même exploitation, qu'il s'agisse de propriétés exploitées par leur propriétaire, ou par un locataire, seront coupées par la frontière, l'impôt sur les troupeaux sera perçu par le Gouvernement sur le territoire duquel se trouve situé leur principal établissement.

Si les exploitants se refusaient à laisser recenser leurs troupeaux ou s'il y avait présomption de fraude de leur part dans leurs déclarations, les Gouvernements des deux zones s'engagent :

- (i) à se fournir réciproquement tous renseignements utiles pour déterminer l'état exact des troupeaux ;
- (ii) à recueillir le montant des taxes dues de ce chef ;
- (iii) à verser au Gouvernement intéressé les sommes ainsi recueillies.

Paragraphe 3. Les questions de succession, vente ou, autres mutations entre vifs, contestations de propriétés traversées par la frontière seront réglées par le Gouvernement sur les territoires duquel se trouvent respectivement les parcelles séparées par le nouveau tracé et selon les lois et règlements propres au dit Gouvernement ou suivant le statut personnel applicable.

Les registres cadastraux des propriétés coupées par la frontière existeront en double exemplaire dont l'un sera détenu par le Gouvernement Palestinien et l'autre par le Gouvernement Syrien ou Libanais intéressé.

Les tribunaux et le cadastre des deux Gouvernements sont tenus à s'assurer, en cas de successions, contestations, ventes ou autres mutations entre vifs, que les propriétés au sujet desquelles ils sont requis sont situées dans les limites des territoires relevant de leur juridiction.

Paragraphe 4. Les deux Gouvernements s'engagent à une mutuelle assistance en ce qui concerne la perception des taxes dues par des contribuables syriens pour des propriétés situées en Palestine et réciproquement.

ARTICLE 5.

Les parties contractantes prendront des dispositions spéciales pour une coopération étroite entre les autorités locales de chaque côté de la frontière dans toutes les questions relatives à la sécurité publique. La procédure stipulée dans le Traité d'extradition entre la Palestine et la Syrie, sera simplifiée autant que possible, et le droit de poursuite des délinquants surpris en flagrant délit et qui prennent la fuite à travers la frontière sera réglé par accord mutuel entre les autorités de police.

Ce dernier accord restera en vigueur jusqu'à la dénonciation qui en serait faite par une des deux parties.

ARTICLE 6.

The marabout of Nabi Yusha and its lands remain Wakf property, and shall not in any event be expropriated by the Governments of Palestine or of Syria without the consent of the authority competent in respect of Wakf property in either territory.

If there is any other Wakf property in territory to be transferred, the same principle shall apply.

ARTICLE 7.

Pilgrims making the annual pilgrimage to this marabout at the end of Ramadan shall be exempt from formalities of a passport or *laissez-passer*.

On the occasion of this pilgrimage which lasts four days the Government of the Grand Lebanon shall, by agreement between the local authorities of the two Governments, be entitled to send to Nabi Yusha a gendarmerie post to maintain order in co-operation with the Palestine Police.

ARTICLE 8.

The Government of Syria and the Lebanon shall maintain the boundary cairns which bear uneven numbers; and the Government of Palestine shall maintain the boundary cairns which bear even numbers.

ARTICLE 9.

Facilities shall be given to the inhabitants on each side of the frontier to pass from places in the sub-districts of Acre, Tiberias and Safad to the Kazas of Tyre, Merjayoun, Zawieh and Kuneitra and *vice versa*.

For this purpose a system of permits or certificates of identity signed by the administrative authorities of the sub-districts or Kazas shall take the place of the present passport system. The form of these permits, and regulations for their use, shall be drawn up by mutual agreement between the passport authorities of the two Governments.

The natural products of the country or the products of any local industry of the sub-districts and Kazas below mentioned, when transported by the producers themselves or by persons in their service, shall, save where there is suspicion of fraud, be exempt from customs formalities, and from payment of Customs dues on crossing the frontier, if they are imported or exported for family consumption into any place in the said sub-districts and kazas, namely, Tyre, Merjayoun, Kuneitra, Acre and Safad.

The kaza of Hasbaya, many of whose inhabitants possess produce in the ceded territories, is permitted to have the benefit of the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 10.

The nationality of the inhabitants of territories which change their sovereignty shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Articles 30-36 of the Treaty of Lausanne.

ARTICLE 6.

Le marabout de Nebi Youcha et ses terrains restent propriété des Wakfs et ne pourront, en aucun cas, être expropriés par les Gouvernements de Palestine ou de Syrie, sans le consentement de l'autorité compétente en matière de biens Wakfs dans l'un ou l'autre territoire.

S'il y a quelques autres propriétés Wakfs dans le territoire à transférer, le même principe sera appliqué.

ARTICLE 7.

Les pèlerins se rendant au pèlerinage annuel qui a lieu à ce Marabout, à la fin du Ramadan, seront dispensés des formalités de passeport ou de laissez-passer.

A l'occasion de ce pèlerinage qui dure quatre jours, le Gouvernement du Grand Liban sera autorisé à envoyer à Nebi Youcha un poste de Gendarmerie, pour le maintien de l'ordre, conjointement avec la police du Gouvernement de Palestine et après entente entre les autorités locales des deux Gouvernements.

ARTICLE 8.

Le Gouvernement de Syrie et du Liban assurera le service des bornes portant les numéros impairs.

Le Gouvernement de Palestine assurera le service des bornes portant les numéros pairs.

ARTICLE 9.

Des facilités seront accordées aux habitants de chaque côté de la frontière pour se rendre des localités des sous-districts d'Akka, de Tibériade et de Safed, dans les Cazas de Sour, Merdjayoum, Zaouïé et Kuneitra et réciproquement.

A cet effet, un système de permis ou de pièces d'identité signés par les autorités administratives des sous-districts ou des cazas sera substitué au système actuel de passeport. La forme de ces permis et les règles pour leur usage seront établies par un accord mutuel des autorités compétentes pour la délivrance des passeports dans les deux États.

Les produits naturels du pays ou ceux de l'industrie locale des sous-districts ou cazas ci-dessous mentionnés, transportés par les producteurs eux-mêmes ou des personnes à leurs gages, seront, sauf le cas de soupçon d'abus, exempts de formalités douanières et de paiement de droits de douane au passage de la frontière, s'ils sont importés ou exportés pour la consommation familiale dans une localité desdits sous-districts et Cazas: Sour, Merdjayoum, Kuneitra, Akka, Safed.

Le Caza de Hasbaya dont de nombreux habitants possèdent des produits dans les territoires cédés, est admis au bénéfice des dispositions prévues au présent article.

ARTICLE 10.

La nationalité des habitants des territoires qui changent de souveraineté sera déterminée conformément aux stipulations des articles 30 à 36 du Traité de Lausanne.

ARTICLE 11.

Any disputes which may arise with regard to the application of the provisions of this Agreement and which cannot be settled directly by agreement between the authorities on the two sides of the frontier, shall be referred to a Commission which will decide on all matters at issue. The Commission shall be composed of one delegate from the State of the Grand Lebanon, one delegate from the State of Damascus, and two delegates from Palestine, and a President who shall be named by mutual agreement between the French High Commissioner in Syria and the Lebanon and the High Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty for Palestine.

This Commission shall be convened as soon as possible after a request to that effect has been made by either of the two High Commissioners. Its decision shall be in accordance with the votes of the majority, and the President shall have a casting vote.

Any dispute arising with regard to the interpretation of a clause of the present Agreement or to the execution of a decision of the Commission prescribed in this Article shall be settled by direct agreement between the British and French High Commissioners at Jerusalem and Beirut.

In default of such agreement, the matter at issue shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague constituted by the League of Nations.

In virtue of which the undersigned have put their signatures to this Agreement.

Done at Jerusalem, the 2nd day of February, 1926.

His Britannic Majesty's High
Commissioner for Palestine
and Commander-in-Chief
therein,

Le Haut-Commissaire de la
République Française en
Syrie et au Liban,

PLUMER, *F.M.*

HENRY DE JOUVENEL.

ARTICLE 11.

Les contestations qui pourront surgir au sujet de l'application des dispositions de la présente convention et qui n'auraient pas pu être réglées directement par un accord entre les autorités des deux côtés de la frontière, seront portées devant une Commission qui statuera sur le cas en question.

Cette Commission sera composée d'un Délégué de l'État du Grand Liban, d'un Délégué de l'État de Damas, de deux Délégués de l'État de Palestine, et d'un Président qui sera désigné par un accord mutuel entre le Haut-Commissaire de la République Française en Syrie et au Liban et le Haut-Commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique en Palestine.

Cette Commission sera convoquée dans le plus bref délai après la demande qui en serait faite par l'un des deux Hauts-Commissaires mentionnés. Ses décisions seront prises à la majorité, le Président ayant voix délibérative.

Dans le cas où une contestation s'élèverait sur l'interprétation d'une des clauses de la présente Convention ou sur l'exécution d'une décision de la Commission prévue au présent article elle serait réglée par un accord direct entre les Hauts-Commissaires Britannique à Jérusalem et Français à Beyrouth.

Si cet accord ne pouvait être réalisé, le cas en litige serait porté devant la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale de La Haye constituée par la Société des Nations.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Jérusalem, le 2 février 1926.

Le Haut-Commissaire de la
République Française en
Syrie et au Liban,

HENRY DE JOUVENEL.

His Britannic Majesty's High
Commissioner for Palestine
and Commander-in-Chief
therein,

PLUMER, F.M.

in Article 2, committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 2.

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

2. Manslaughter.

3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.

4. Rape.

5. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 14 years of age.

6. Indecent assault.

7. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

8. Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.

9. Abduction.

10. Procuration.

11. Bigamy.

12. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

13. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

14. Threats by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

15. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

16. Arson.

17. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.

18. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any

mbrenda ne jurisdiksjonin e tjetres s'ane per nji prej krimeve ose delikteve te permanun n'art; 2 te ketij traktati.

ARTIKULLI 2.

Ekstradicjoni do te akordohet reciprokisht per krimet ose deliktet qe vijojne:

1. Vrasje (assassinat, atevrasje, femi-vrasje, helmosje) ose atentat a konspiration per vrasje.

2. Vrasje per kast ("manslaughter").

3. Te dhanunit e barneve ose te perdorunit e veglave me qellim te shkaktoje deshtim ("avortement").

4. Te rembyerit me qellim turprimi ("rape").

5. Turpruarit ose atentat per te turpruar nji vajze nen 14 vjece.

6. Sjelljet te pa-turpshme.

7. Rembese dhe te burgosunit kundra ligjit.

8. Te vjedhurit e femive sikunder dhe te lenit, te diftuemit ne publik ose te mbajtunit jashte ligjes.

9. Abdukcjon.

10. Rufiani.

11. Bigami.

12. Te plagosunit me qellim, ose damprrurje trupit.

13. Sulm me damprrurje trupore.

14. Te friksuarit me leter ose me tjera mjete, me qellim te çkepute te holla ose gjera te tjera me vlere.

15. Be e reme ose te shtyemit per be te reme

16. Zjar-venje.

17. Kursari ose hyrje ne ndonji shtepi per vjedhje, kursari dhe te prishun me forim vjedhje ose abusim besimi dhe vjedhje te hollat besuar.

18. ("Fraud") Mashtrim nga ana e nji njeri te ngarkuar per te bere nji pun e nji agjenti,

company, or fraudulent conversion.

19. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or feloniously obtained.

20.—(a.) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

(b.) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of the coin of the realm.

21. Forgery, or uttering what is forged.

22. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

23. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

24. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

25. Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.

26. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a crime or offence against the laws of both States.

The extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences, providing such participation be punishable by the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any

banqeri, faktori, administratori, direktori, anetari ose ofiqali publik te ndonji kompanije, gjithashtu konvertim fraudolose.

19. Te marit e te hollave, sigurimet vlefshme ose sende te tjera me pretendim te reme; dhe pronje te hollash, sigurime vlefshme dhe pasuni me dijenise jane te vjedhura a te maruna me te genjyer.

20.—(a.) Remesim ose jaterim i te hollave ose te venit ne qarkullim te hollat te remsuara ose te jatersuara.

(b.) Te berit, tue dite, pa autoritet ligjuere e çdo far vegel ose maqine te adoptuara me qellim per te falsifikuar a imituar monedhat e mbreterise.

21. Falsifikim ose perhapje e gjas se falsifikuar.

22. Krime kundra ligjes per faliment.

23. Çdo akt i bere me qellim keqdashjes qe te vere ne rezik sigurimin e njerezve qe udhetojne ose qi gjinden ne udhe te hekurit.

24. Dementimi me keqdashjes kundra pronjeve, ne asht se ky demtim ndiqet prej ligjes.

25. Pirateria dhe krime ose delikte te tjera qe behen ne dete kundra njerzve ose plaçkave, te cillat krime ose delikte mbas nomevet te Anevet Kontraktuese te Nalta, jane krime ose delikte ekstradicjoni.

26. Tregtja e sklevevet ne menyre te tille qe formon nji krime ose delikt kundra nomeve dhe te dy Shteteve.

Ekstradicjoni akordohet dhe per participim per ndonje prej krimevet ose delikteve te shenuara me siper ne qoft se participimi kesodore asht i denuarshum prej nomeve te dy Partive Kontraktuese te Larta.

Ekstradicjoni mund akordohet gjithashtu, ne qoft se Shteti te cillit i behet kerkesa e gjen

other crime or offence for which according to the law of both the High Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE 3.

Each Party reserves the right to refuse or grant the surrender of its own subjects or citizens to the other Party.

ARTICLE 4.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the State applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination or under punishment in the State applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE 5.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applying or applied to.

ARTICLE 6.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the crime or offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for a crime or offence of a political character.

t'aresyeshme per ç'do tjetër krim ose delikt, për të cilën dorëzimi mund të bëhet si mbas ligjit në fuqi të dy nëltpërmendun Partive Kontraktuese.

ARTIKULLI 3.

Çdo anë i rezervon të drejtën të refuzoj ose të pranoj dorëzimin e shtetasvet ose të qytetarvet të vet nëj-tjetrit.

ARTIKULLI 4.

Ekstradicioni nuk do të bëhet në qoftë se personi që kërkohet është gjykuar dhe çgarkuar ose denuar ose është nën gjyq në Shtetin ku është dhënë kërkesa për krimin ose deliktin për të cillin ekstradicioni kërkohet.

Në qoftë se personi i lypun mbrenda në Shtet prej të cillit kërkohet është nën gjykim ose dënim, për një tjetër krim ose delikt, ekstradicioni i tij do të ndalohet deri sa të mbarojë gjykimi i tij në fjale ose të marrë fund dënimi i tij në fjale.

ARTIKULLI 5.

Ekstradicioni nuk do të bëhet në qoftë se pas të kryerit e krimit ose deliktit ose pas nisjes së ndjekjes penale ose dënimit mbi të, përjashtim prej ndjekjes ose dënimit është fituar me kalim kohe, si mbas nomenve të Shtetit aplikues ose të aplikuem.

ARTIKULLI 6.

Një kriminel i aratisur nuk do të dorëzohet në qoftë se krimi ose delikti për të cilin kërkohet dorëzimi i tij ka ndonjë karakter politik, ose në provoft se kërkimi për dorëzimin e tij është bërë me të vertet me qëllim që t'a bëjnë në gjyq ose t'a dënojnë për një krim ose delikt me karakter politik.

ARTICLE 7.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in custody or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime or offence, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes or offences committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE 8.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime or offence had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE 9.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the

ARTIKULLI 7.

Nji njeri i dorezuar as me ndonji menyre s'mund te mbahet ne burg ose te hiqet ne gjyq ne Shtetin te cilit i u be dorezimi per ndonji krim ose delikt tjetër ose per arsye te tjera, perveç atyreve per te cilat do te jete bere ekstradicjoni gjer sa i dorezuari te jete kethyer prape ose te kete patur rast te kethehet prap ne Shtetin prej te cillit ka qene dorezuar.

Kejo marreveshtje ("stipulation") nuk asht e aplikushme per krimet dhe deliktet qe jane bere pas ekstradicjonit.

ARTIKULLI 8.

Kerkesa per ekstradicjon do te behet respektivisht me anen e agjenteve diplomatike te dy Partive Kontraktuese te Nalta.

Kerkesa e ekstradicjonit per nji person t'akuzuar lypset te jete e shoqeruar prej nji vendimit gjykates ("mandat d'arrêt") te dalun nga autoritetet kompetente te Shtetit qi kerkon ekstradicjonin dhe ky mandat duhet te jete keshtu qe sikur krimi ose delikti ne fjale t'ishte bere mbrenda ne Shtetin prej te cillit kerkohet ekstradicjoni, te konstituente dhe atje nji krim ose delikt.

Ne qoft se kerkesa i perket nji njerju qi ka qene denuar qe perpara duhet te jete e shoqeruar prej vendimit te denimit qi asht dhene kundra personit te denuar prej autoriteteve kompetente te Shtetit i cili bene kerkesen per ekstradicjon.

Nji vendim i dhane ne mungese ("in contumaciam") nuk do te quhet si nji denim, po nji njeri i denuar keshtu mund te konsiderohet si nji njeri i akuzuar.

ARTIKULLI 9.

Ne qoft se kerkesa per ekstradicjon eshte ne akord me

foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ARTICLE 10.

A criminal fugitive may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority in either State, on such information or complaint and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime or offence had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority, exercises jurisdiction. He shall, in accordance with this article, be discharged if within the term of thirty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the diplomatic agent of the State claiming his extradition in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty. The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either State which may come into a port of the other.

ARTICLE 11.

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence had been committed in the territory of the same State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person

marreveshitje ("stipulation") e sipermendum, autoritetet kompetente te Shtetit prej te cillit kerkohet duhet t'arestojne t'aratisunin.

ARTIKULLI 10.

Nji kriminal i aratisun mund te zihet me nji mandate te dhene prej çdo gjykatese policore, gjykatese paqsores, ose nji tjetër autoritet kompetent ne njerin prej te dy Shteteve, ne qoft se ka te tilla informata ose qarje dhe te tilla prova ose pas asish procedurash, te cillat ne mendjen e autoritetit qi ka nxjere mandaten justifikjon te nxjerit e nji mandate po qe, qe krimi ose delikti t'ish bere ose personi t'ish denuar ne ate pjese te Dominioneve te dy Partive Kontraktuese, ne te cillen gjykatesi, gjykates i paqes ose tjetër autoritet kompetent ka (eksercon) jurisdikejon. Ne konformitet me kete artikulli i kerkuari do te lirohet sikur se mbrenda ne 30 dite nuk bahet nga ana e nji agentit diplomatik te Shtetit kerkes ne kerkes per ekstradicjon ne konformitet me stipulacionet te ketij traktati. Gjith kejo regull do te aplikohet ne rastin e personave t'akuzuar ose te denuar per ndnje nga krimet ose deliktet te specifikuem ne kete traktat kur behet ne det hapet mbi ndonji anie te njerit ose te tjetrit Shtet e cilla anie mund te vije ne nji liman te Shtetit tjetër.

ARTIKULLI 11.

Ekstradicjoni do te behet vetun ne qoft se prova ("evidence") duket e njaft pas nomeve te Shtetit prej te cillit kerkohet ja se per te justifikuar te hequrit nen gjyq ne raste qe krimi ose delikti t'ish bere ne token e ketij Shteti, ose per te provuar se i burgosuni esht gjith ay njeri qe esht denuar nga gjykatoret e

convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to; and no criminal shall be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his committal to prison to await the warrant for his surrender.

ARTICLE 12.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

1. A warrant, or copy thereof, must purport to be signed by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, or purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate or officer of the other State to be a true copy thereof, as the case may require.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified, under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State.

Shteti qi ka bere kerkesen, dhe se krimi ose delikti per te cillen asht denuar kriminali asht prej atyre per te cillat ekstradicjoni ne kohen e nji denimi te tille mund te akordohet nga ana e Shtetit prej te cillit kerkohej; dhe as ndonji kriminal nuk do te dorezohet pa shkuar 15 dite qe nga data e burgimit te tij per te pritur mandaten per dorezimin e tij.

ARTIKULLI 12.

Ne qyrjen qi do te behet si mbas marreveshtjeve ("stipulation") e sipermendun auktoritetet e Shtetit ku u ba kerkesa do te pranojne si prova te shendoshe deshmimet ose vertetimet e betuara te deshmoreve te berrane Shtetin tjeter, ose kopjet e tyre, dhe gith keshtu mandatat dhe vendimet qe vine s'andejmi, ose kopjet e tyre; dhe certifikatat ose dokumentat gjyqesore duke treguar faktin e nji denimi, me kondita qe te jene autentike si pason:

1. Nji mandat ose kopje e saj duhet te jet e nenshkruar prej nji gjykatesi ose zyrtari te Shtetit tjeter, ose duhet te jete e vertetuar nga ana e nji gjykatesi, ose zyrtari te Shtetit tjeter se asht nji kopje e vertet e mandates si t'a kerkoje rasti.

2. Deshmimet ose pohimet ose kopjet e tyre do te jene te vertetuara nga dor'e nji magistrati, gjykatesi ose zyrtari te Shtetit tjeter se jane deshmimet dhe pohimet origjinale ose qe jane kopjet te verteta te tyre, ashtu si ta kerkoje rasti.

3. Nji certifikate ose dokument gjyqsuar te cillat tregojne faktin e nji denimi duhet te jete e vertetuar nga ana e nji gjykatesi, magistrat, ose zyrtari te Shtetit tjeter.

In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated, either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other minister of the other State, or by any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the State to which the application for extradition is made.

ARTICLE 13.

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived.

ARTICLE 14.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE 15.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence shall be given up when the extradition takes place, in so far as this may be permitted by the law of the State granting the extradition.

Ne çdo mandate, deshmim, pohim, kopje, certifikate ose dokument gjyqesor te ketije duhet te jene autentikuar qoft me bem e do nji deshmori, qoft me vulen zyrtare te Ministrise se Drejtesise a ndonji Ministrite tjetere te Shtetit tjetere ose me ndonji menyre tjetere autentifikimi qe pranohen aso kohe prej nomit te Shtetit, te cillit i eshte bere kerkesa per ekstradicjon.

ARTIKULLI 13.

Ne qoft se nje njeri qe kerkohet nga njera e Partive Kontraktuese te Larta ne baze te keti traktati, kerkohet edhe prej nji ose ma shume fuqive per shkak te krimeve ose delikteve te tjera te bera mbrenda ne jurisdikcionin e tyre; ekstradicjoni i tij do t'akordohet Shtetit i cilli ka dhene kerkesen me pare se te tjerat pervec se ky ne paste hequr dore nga kejo kerkes.

ARTIKULLI 14.

Ne qoft se nuk sillen prova te mjafta per ekstradicjon me dy muaj e siper prej dates se zenit t'aratisunit, ose mbrenda ne nji kohe me te gjate qe asht caktuar prej Shtetit prej te cillit kerkohet ose prej gjykatores se ketij, i aratisuni do te lehet i lire.

ARTIKULLI 15.

Te gjith sendet e zena te cillat i kish ne posesion te vet njerju qe dorezohet ne kohen e zenjes se tij dhe ç'do send qe mund te sherbej per prove per krimin ose deliktin, do te dorezohet kur te behet ekstradicjoni gjer me ate mase qe jep leje nomi i Shtetit qe ben dorezimin.

ARTICLE 16.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may have consented to surrender in pursuance of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 17.

The stipulations of the present treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, except to the self-governing Dominions hereinafter named—that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland—and India, provided always that the said stipulations shall be applicable to any of the above-named Dominions or India in respect of which notice to that effect shall have been given on behalf of the Government of such Dominion or India by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Durazzo, and provided also that it shall be competent for either of the High Contracting Parties to terminate separately the application of this treaty to any of the above-named Dominions or India by a notice to that effect not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

ARTICLE 18.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies,

ARTIKULLI 16.

Ç'do Ane Kontraktuese e Larte do te heqe shpenzimet e shkaktuara nga te zenit ne token e vet nga burgimi dhe nga te shpenit gjer ne kufi te vet te njerzvet te cillet mund te kete pranuar te dorezoje si mbas ketij traktati.

ARTIKULLI 17.

Marreveshjet ("stipulations") e ketij traktati do te jene te zbatueshme deri ku japin leje nomet, ne te gjith Dominionet e Madhenis Tij Britanike perveç Dominioneve te vet-qeverisura te shenuara ketu ma posht d.m.th. Dominioni i Kanades, Kommonvelth i Australise (zihen mbrenda Papua edhe Norfolk Island), Dominioni i Zelandes se Re, Bashkimi i Afrikes së Juges, Shtet'i Lire i Irlandes dhe Newfoundlandes dhe India, me kondite gjithnji qe marreveshjet ("stipulations") e sipershenuara do te jene te aplikushme ne çdo Dominion te sipershenuar ose ne Indie, per te cillat perfaqesonjesi i Madhenis Tij Britanike ne Durres do te jape nje note per Qeverin e Dominionit ose te Indies, me qellim te aplikimit te ketij traktati edhe prap me konditen qi te jene kompetent qe te dy Partit Kontraktuese te perfundojne veç e veç aplikimin e ketij traktati ne çdo Dominion te sipershenuar ose ne Indie me anen e nji note me kete qellim e cilla te mos kaperxeje nji vit dhe te mos jete ma pak se gjasht muaj.

ARTIKULLI 18.

Kerkesa per dorezimin e kriminalit t'aratisun, i cilli ka gjet refugjin ne ndonje prej Dominioneve, Kolonive ose Posesioneve te vet-qeveruese te

or Possessions to which this treaty applies, shall be made to the Governor-General, Governor, or chief authority, of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession by the appropriate consular officer of Albania.

Such requisition may be dealt with, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession will allow, to the provisions of this treaty, by the competent authorities of such self-governing Dominion, Colony or Possession, provided, nevertheless, that if an order for the committal of the fugitive criminal to prison to await surrender shall be made, the said Governor-General, Governor, or chief authority may instead of issuing a warrant for the surrender of such fugitive refer the matter to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed, as far as possible, by the rules laid down in the preceding articles of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 19.

It is understood that the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply in the same manner as if they were Possessions of His Britannic Majesty, to the following British Protectorates, that is to say, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Nigeria Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Solomon Islands

Madhenis Tij Britanike ne te cillat zbatohet ky traktat, do t'i behet Qeveritarit te Pergjithshem, Qeveritarit ose autoritetit te nji Dominionit, Kolonie ose Poesion vet-qeverues te tille nga ana e kryenepunesi konsular te Shqipenise prane Dominionit, Kolonies ose Poesionit vet-qeverues te tille.

Nje kerkese e tille do t'u gjegjte gjithmone nen dispozicjone te ketij traktati aq sa te jete e mundun dhe deri ku permeton ligji i Dominionit, Kolonies ose Poesionit vet-qeverues te tille prej Qeveritarit te Pergjithshem, Qeveritarit ose krye-autoritetit, i cilli, me gjith kete do te jete i lire ose te beje dorezimin ose t'i a panaqsin ceshtjen, Qeverise se Madhenise Tij Britanike.

Kerkesa per dorezimin e nji kriminali t'aratisun qe jepet nga ana e nji Dominionit Kolonie ose Poesioni te vet-qeverisun te Madhenis Tij Britanike do te regullohet aq sa te jete e mundun, prej regullave te vendosuna ne nenet e siperme te ketij traktati.

ARTIKULLI 19.

Kuptohet se qyshket ("stipulations") e dy neneve te siperme aplikohen dhe per Protektoratat Britanike te poshte treguara sikur te ishin keto Poesione te Madhenis Tij Britanike d.m.th. Protektoratat Bechuanaland, Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Rhodesia, te Veriut, Territories Veriore te Golden Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda dhe Zanzibar, edhe per keto

Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Uganda Protectorate and Zanzibar, and to the following territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, that is to say, British Cameroons, British Togoland, the Tanganyika Territory and Palestine.

It is also understood that if, after the signature of the present treaty, it is considered advisable to extend its provisions to any British protectorates other than those mentioned above, or to any British-protected State, or to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty other than those mentioned above, including the territories in respect of which mandates are being exercised on behalf of His Britannic Majesty by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand and the Government of the Union of South Africa, the stipulations of the two preceding articles shall be deemed to apply to such protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date and in the manner prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

It is further understood that the provisions of the present treaty which apply to British subjects shall be deemed also to apply to natives of any British protectorate or protected State or mandated territory to which the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply or shall hereafter apply.

ARTICLE 20.

The present treaty shall come into force ten days after its

vende (territories) qi vijoin ne respekt te cillave nji mandat asht prerule gna ana e Madhenis Tij Britanike per Shoqerin e Kombeve, d.m.th. British Cameroons, British Togoland, vendi (territory) Tanganyika e Palestine.

Kuptohet prap se po qe se pas te nenshkruarit te ketij traktati, shifet e aresyeshme qe te ndehen dispozitat e ketij traktati mbi ndonji protektorat Britanik perveq atyreve qe permendem me siper, ose mbi ndonji Shtet te mprojtur nga Britania ose mbi ndonji vend per te cillen esht pranue nji mandat nga ana e Madhenis Tij Britanike perveq atyreve qe permendem me siper, per Shoqerin e Kombeve, perban edhe vende (territories) ne respekt te cillave mandata ustrohen ne emen te Qeveris te Madhnis Tij Britanike prej Qeveris te Commonwealth te Australis, te Qeveris te Dominionit te New Zealaudedhe te Qeveris te Bashkimit te Afrikes Jugut, qyshket ("stipulations") e dy neneve te siperme doqohen si t'aplikueshme edhe per protektorat ose Shtetet ose viset e Mandatuara te tilla qe prej dates edhe ne menyre te sheneme ne notat qe kembehen me qellim te zgjatimit te till te traktatit.

Veç ketyre kuptohet dhe se dispozitat e ketij traktati qe aplikohen per nenshtetas Britanik, do te numerohen si t'aplikueshme, dhe kundrej vendeseve te q'do protektorate, Shteti te mprojtur ose vendi te Mandatuar Britanik ne te cillet stipulatat e dy neneve te siperme aplikohen ose do te aplikohen pas kenej.

ARTIKULLI 20.

Ky traktat do te hyje ne fuqi dhjete dite pas botimit te tij ne

publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tirana as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Tirana in duplicate in the English and Albanian texts, of which the former is considered authoritative, this twenty-second day of July, in the year 1926.

W. O'REILLY.

konformitet me format e caktuara prej nomeve te Partive Kontraktuese te Larta. Mund te mer fund prej sejcilles Partie Kontraktuese te Larta me anen e nji note date e se cilles te mos kaperceje nji mot dhe te mos jete perpara se gjasht muaj pas nenshkruemit te ketij traktati.

Traktati do te ratifikohet dhe ratifikimi do te kembehet ne Tirane aqe shpejt sa te jete e mundun.

Per deshmi te ketyre, perfaqesonjesit fuqiplote te dy aneve kane nenshkruar kete traktat dhe kane vene mbi te sejcilli vulen e vet.

U be ne Tirane ne duplikat ne tekstin Anglisht e Shqip prej te cilleve i pari konsiderohet authoritative, sot dite nijd du korrik 1926.

H. VRIONI.