

MULTILATERAL

INTERNATIONAL PROTOCOL, 1901

(Signed at Peking, 7th September 1901.)

THE Plenipotentiaries: —

Of Germany	His Excellency A. Mumm von Schwarzenstein;
Of Austro-Hungary	" Czikann de Wahlborn
Of Belgium	" M. Joostens
Of Spain	" M. B.J. de Cologan
Of United States of America	" M. W.W. Rockhill
Of France	" M. P. Beau
Of Great Britain	" Sir Ernest Satow
Of Italy	" Marquis Salvago Raggi
Of Japan	" M. Jiutaro Komura
Of Holland	" M. F.M. Knobel
Of Russia	" M. M. de Giers

and Of China: His Highness I-KUANG, Prince of the First Rank CHING, President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and His Excellency LI HUNG-CHANG, Earl of the First Rank SU-I, Tutor of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary of the WEN HUA TIEN, Minister of Commerce, Superintendent of the Northern Ports, and Governor General of the province of Chihli;

have met in order to establish that China has announced her agreement to the satisfaction of the Powers, with the the conditions which are set forth in the note of 22nd December, 1900, which were accepted as a whole by His Majesty the Emperor of China by an Edict of 27th December 1900 (Annex 1).

ARTICLE I.

(a.) By an Imperial Edict of 9th June of this year (Annex 2), TSAI FENG, Prince of the First Rank CHUN, has been appointed Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of China, and in this capacity has been commanded to express to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany the regret of His Majesty the Emperor of China and the Chinese Government for the death of the German Ambassador, His Excellency Baron von Ketteler.

Prince CHUN left Peking on the 12th July of this year to carry out the mission entrusted to him.

(b.) The Chinese Government has announced that it will erect, on the spot of the murder of His Excellency Baron von Ketteler, a Memorial Monument corresponding to the

rank of the deceased, with an inscription in Latin, German, and Chinese, which shall express the regret of His Majesty the Emperor of China for the murder done.

Their Excellencies the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have informed His Excellency the German Plenipotentiary by a letter of 22nd July of this year (Annex 3), that an arch will be erected across the entire breadth of the street on the spot mentioned and that the work was begun on the 25th June last.

ARTICLE II.

(a.) Imperial Edicts of the 13th and 21st February, 1901 (Annexes 4, 5 and 6), pronounced the following punishments upon the chief culprits for the attacks and crimes which took place against the friendly Governments and their subjects:

TSAI TI, Prince TUAN, and TSAI LAN, Duke FU KUO, were sentenced to death at the time of the autumn assizes, and it was further determined that if the Emperor saw fit to grant them their lives, they should be banished to Turkestan and there imprisoned for life, with no possibility that the punishment should ever be commuted.

TSAI HSÜN, Prince CHUANG, YING NIEN, President of the Board of Censors, and CHAO SHU-CHIAO, President of the Board of Punishments, were condemned to commit suicide.

YÜ HSIEN, Governor of Shansi, CH'I HSIU, President of the Board of Ceremonies, and HSÜ CHENG-YÜ, formerly Senior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments, were condemned to death.

Posthumous degradation was pronounced against KANG YI, Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Board of Civil Office, HSÜ TUNG, Member of the Grand Secretariat, and LI PING-HENG, formerly Governor-General of Szechuan.

An Imperial Edict of 13th February, 1901 (Annex 7), rehabilitated the memories of the President of the Board of War, HSÜ YUNG-YI; the President of the Board of Revenue, LI SHAN; the Senior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office, HSÜ CHING-CH'ENG; the Vice-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, LIEN-YUAN; and the Vice-President of the Court of Sacrifices, YUAN CHANG, who were executed because they protested against the unheard-of offences against international rights which took place during the last year.

Prince CHUANG committed suicide on the 21st February, 1901; YING NIEN and CHAO SHU-CHIAO on the 24th; YÜ HSIEN was executed on the 22nd February, 1901; CH'I HSIU and HSÜ CHENG-YÜ on the 26th.

The General of Kansu, TUNG FU-HSIANG, has been deprived of his office by Imperial Edict of 13th February, 1901, until it shall be decided what final punishment shall be pronounced against him.

Imperial Edicts of 20th April, and of 19th August, 1901, have pronounced suitable punishments against Provincial authorities who have confessedly been guilty of crimes or murder during the course of last summer.

(b.) An Imperial Edict promulgated on the 19th August, 1901 (Annex 8), has ordered the suspension of the official examinations during five years, in all towns where foreigners were murdered or were subjected to harsh treatment

ARTICLE III.

In order to make suitable amends for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, His Majesty the Emperor of China, by an Imperial Edict of 18th June, 1901 (Annex 9), has appointed the Vice-President of the Ministry of Finance, NA T'UNG, an Extraordinary Ambassador, and specially commanded him to convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan the expression of the regret of His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Government for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama.

ARTICLE IV.

The Chinese Government has agreed to erect an expiatory monument in each of the foreign or international cemeteries which has been desecrated or in which grave monuments have been destroyed.

It has been agreed with the Representatives of the Powers that the interested Legations shall settle the details for the erection of these monuments, China bearing all the expenses thereof, estimated at 10,000 taels for the cemeteries at Peking and within its environs, and at 5,000 taels for the cemeteries in the provinces. These amounts have been paid, and the list of these cemeteries is attached hereto (Annex 10).

ARTICLE V.

China has agreed to forbid the import into its territory of arms and ammunition, as well as of all material exclusively employed for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

An Imperial Edict has been issued on 25th August, 1901 (Annex 11), forbidding such importation for two years.

Further Edicts may be promulgated in the future in order to extend this period every two years, in case the Powers deem it necessary.

ARTICLE VI.

In an Imperial Edict of 22nd May, 1901 (Annex 12), His Majesty the Emperor of China has agreed to pay the Powers an indemnity of 450 millions Haikuan taels. This sum represents the total of the indemnity for the States, companies or societies, individuals and Chinese which are mentioned in Article VI of the note of 22nd December, 1900.

(a.) These 450 million taels constitute a debt in gold for which the rate of the Haikuan tael is calculated in the gold currency of each country in the following manner: —

One Haikuan tael = Marks	3.055
= Austro-Hungarian Kroners	3.595
= Gold Dollar	0.072
= Francs	3.750
= Pound Sterling, Shanghai	3s 0p

= Yen.....1.407
 = Gold Rouble (at the rate of
 dolias fine 17.424).....1.412

This sum in gold will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. a year and the principal is to be reimbursed by China in thirty-nine years on the conditions indicated in the plan of amortisation annexed hereto (Annex 13). The capital and interest will be payable in gold or at the rate of exchange prevailing on the different dates at which the payments fall due.

The amortisation will commence on the 1st January, 1902, and end at the expiration of the year 1940. The amortisations will be payable annually, the first date of maturity being fixed as the 1st January, 1903.

Interest will run from the 1st of July, 1901; but the Chinese Government shall have the right to pay off within a term of three years, beginning January 1, 1902, the arrears of the first six months, ending the 31st of December, 1901, on condition, however, that it pay compound interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the sums the payments of which shall have thus been deferred. Interest shall be payable semi-annually, the first payment being due on the 1st of July, 1902.

(b.) The service of the debt will be effected at Shanghai, in the following manner:

Each power will be represented by a delegate on a Commission of bankers authorised to receive the amount of interest and amortisation which shall be paid to it by the Chinese authorities designated for that purpose, to divide it among the interested parties, and to give a receipt for the same.

(c.) The Chinese Government shall deliver to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking a bond for the lump sum, which will subsequently be converted into fractional bonds bearing the signatures of the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for that purpose. This operation and all those relating to the issue of the bonds will be performed by the abovementioned Commission, in accordance with the instructions which the Powers shall send their delegates.

(d.) The proceeds of the revenues assigned to the payment of the bonds shall be paid monthly to the Commission.

(e.) The revenues assigned as security for the bonds are the following:

1. The balance of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs, after payment of the interest and amortisation of preceding loans secured on these revenues, plus the proceeds of the increase to five per cent. effective of the present tariff on maritime imports, including articles hitherto on the free list, with the exception of rice, cereals, and flour of foreign origin, as well as of gold and silver, minted or unminted.

2. The revenues of the native customs, administered in the open ports by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

3. The total revenues of the gabelle [salt tax], exclusive of the fraction previously set aside for other foreign loans.

The raising of the present tariff on imports to five per cent. effective is agreed to on the conditions mentioned below.

It will be put in force two months after the signing of the present protocol, and no exceptions shall be made save for merchandise shipped not more than ten days after that date.

1°. All duties on imports levied *ad valorem* shall be converted as far as possible and as soon as may be into specific duties. This conversion will be made in the following manner: The average value of merchandise at the time of its unloading during the three years 1897, 1898, and 1899, that is to say, the market price less the amount of import duties and incidental expenses, shall be taken as the basis for the valuation of merchandise. Pending the result of the work of conversion, duties shall be levied *ad valorem*.

2°. The beds of the rivers Peiho and Whangpu will be improved with the financial participation of China.

ARTICLE VII.

The Chinese Government has agreed that the quarter occupied by the Legations shall be considered as a quarter specially reserved to their usage and placed under their exclusive police, where Chinese shall not have the right to reside, and which may be put into a state of defence.

The limits of this quarter have been fixed as follows on the plan attached hereto (Annex 14).

On the west, the line 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;

On the north, the line 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;

On the east, Ketteler Street: 10, 11, 12;

On the south, the line 12—1, drawn along the outer base of the Tartar Wall, taking in the bastions.

By the protocol attached to the letter of 16th January, 1901, China has recognised that each Power has the right to retain a permanent guard in the said quarter for the defence of its Legation.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Chinese Government has consented to have the Taku forts razed, and those which might impede free communication between Peking and the sea.

Steps have been taken to this effect.

ARTICLE IX.

The Chinese Government has recognised that the Powers, by the protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th January, 1901, have the right to occupy certain points to be determined by agreement between them, in order to maintain free communication between the capital and the sea.

The points occupied by the Powers are: — Huangtsun, Langfang, Yangtsun, Tientsin, Ch'enliangch'eng, Tangku, Lutai, Tangshan, Lanchow, Changli, Chinwangtao, Shanhaikuan.

ARTICLE X.

The Chinese Government has engaged to post and publish during two years in all the district towns the following Imperial Edicts: —

(a.) Edict of the 1st February, 1901 (Annex 15), perpetually forbidding, under pain of death, membership in an anti-foreign society;

(b.) Edicts of 13th and 25th February, 29th April, and 19th August, 1901, containing the enumeration of the punishments which have been inflicted on the guilty;

(c.) Edict of the 19th August, 1901, suspending the examination in all the towns where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment;

(d.) Edict of 1st February, 1901 (Annex 16), declaring that all the Governors-General, Governors and functionaries, provincial or local, are responsible for order in their districts and that, in case of a renewal of anti-foreign troubles, or of other infractions of the treaties, which are not immediately repressed, and of which those guilty shall not have been punished, these functionaries will be immediately dismissed, and shall not be appointed to new positions nor receive new honours.

The posting of these Edicts is being progressively carried out throughout the Empire.

ARTICLE XI.

The Chinese Government has undertaken to negotiate such amendments to the treaties of commerce and navigation as have been judged desirable by the Foreign Governments, as well as other subjects touching commercial relations, with the view of facilitating these.

At present, and in consequence of the stipulations inscribed in Article VI on the subject of the indemnities, the Chinese Government has engaged to co-operate in the amelioration of the course of the rivers Peiho and Whangpu, as stated below.

(a.) The works for the improvement of navigation in the Peiho, begun in 1898 with the co-operation of the Chinese Government, have been resumed under the direction of an international Commission. As soon as the administration of Tientsin shall have been handed back to the Chinese Government, the latter will be able to have a representative on this Commission, and will pay each year a sum of sixty thousand Haikuan taels for continuing the works.

(b.) A River Board, charged with the management and control of the work of straightening the Whangpu and improving the course of that river, is hereby created.

This Board shall consist of members representing the interests of the Chinese Government and those of foreigners in the shipping trade of Shanghai. The expense to be incurred for the works and the general management of the undertaking is estimated at the annual sum of four hundred and sixty thousand Haikuan taels for the first twenty years.

This sum will be supplied in equal portions by the Chinese Government and the foreign interests concerned. Detailed stipulations concerning the composition, duties, and revenues of the River Board are embodied in Annex 17.

ARTICLE XII.

An Imperial Edict of 24th July, 1901 (Annex 18), has reorganised the Office of Foreign Affairs (Tsunqli Yamen) along lines indicated by the Powers, that is to say, has transformed it into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Wai-wu-pu), which takes precedence over the other six Ministries of State.

The same Edict named the principal members of this Ministry.

An accord has been similarly established on the subject of the modification of the ceremonial of the Court relative to the reception of the Foreign Representatives, and has been the subject of several notes from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, the substance of which is embodied in a memorandum herewith (Annex 19).

Finally, it is expressly understood that, for the declarations above named and the documents attached emanating from the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, the French text is alone authoritative.

The Chinese Government having thus complied, to the satisfaction of the Powers, to the conditions enumerated in the aforesaid Note of 22nd December, 1900, the Powers have acceded to the desire of China to see the situation created by the disorders of the summer of 1900 come to an end.

In consequence whereof the Foreign Plenipotentiaries are authorised to declare, in the name of their Governments, that, with the exception of the Legation Guards mentioned in Article VII, the international troops will completely evacuate the city of Peking on the 17th September, 1901, and, with the exception of the places mentioned in Article IX, will retire from the province of Chihli on the 22nd of September, 1901.

The present Final Protocol has been drawn up in twelve identic copies and signed by all the Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Countries. One copy will be given to each of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries and one copy will be given to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, 7th September, 1901.

(Signed)	A. VON MUMM.	[Seal]
	M. CZIKANN.	[Seal]
	JOOSTENS.	[Seal]
	B.J. COLOGAN.	[Seal]
	W.W. ROCKHILL.	[Seal]
	BEAU.	[Seal]
	ERNEST SATOW.	[Seal]
	SALVAGO RAGGI.	[Seal]
	JIUTARO KOMURA.	[Seal]
	F.M. KNOBEL.	[Seal]
	M. DE GIERS.	[Seal]

YI-KUANG. [Seal]
LI HUNG-CHANG. [Seal]

ANNEXES TO THE FINAL PROTOCOL

- Nos. 1. Imperial Edict of 27 December 1900.
2. Imperial Edict of 9 June 1901.
3. Letter of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries of 22 July 1901.
4. Imperial Edict of 13 February 1901.
5. Imperial Edict of 13 February 1901.
6. Imperial Edict of 21 February 1901.
7. Imperial Edict of 13 February 1901.
8. Imperial Edict of 19 August 1901.
9. Imperial Edict of 18 June 1901.
10. List of desecrated cemeteries.
11. Imperial Edict of 25 August 1901.
12. Imperial Edict of 29 May 1901.
13. Table of amortisation.
14. Plan of the diplomatic quarter and notice.
15. Imperial Edict of 1 February 1901.
16. Imperial Edict of 1 February 1901.
17. Regulations for the improvement of the Whangpu.
18. Imperial Edict of 24 July 1901.
19. Memorandum concerning Court ceremonial.

ANNEX NO. 1

IMPERIAL EDICT of the 27th December, 1900

[Seal of the Emperor]

ON the 6th day of the 11th moon of the 26th year of KUANG-HSÜ (27 December 1900), the following Edict was rendered:

“We have taken cognisance of the whole telegram of YI-K'UANG and LI HUNG-CHANG. It is proper that We accept in their entirety the twelve articles which they have submitted to Us.

“Respect this!”

ANNEX NO. 2

IMPERIAL EDICT of the 9th of June, 1901

“We confer on TSAI FENG, Prince of the First Rank CH'ÜN, the title of Ambassador Extraordinary, and We direct him to proceed to Germany to discharge respectfully the mission which We confide to him.

“CHANG YI, reader of the Grand Chancellery, and YIN CH'ANG, military Lieutenant-Governor, will accompany him as secretaries.

“Respect this!”

ANNEX NO. 3

Despatch of Prince Ching and of Li Hung-chang, of the 22nd July 1901, to His Excellency M. von Mumm, German Plenipotentiary

Official reply:

On the 3rd day of the 5th moon of the present year (18th of June, 1901), We have received from Your Excellency the following official communication:

“Messrs. JUI-LIANG, secretary, and LIEN-FANG, expectant taotai, delegates entrusted with carrying out Article I of the Joint Note providing for the erection of a commemorative monument on the place of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, former Minister of Germany, commenced some time ago the discussion of the subject with my Legation, and have taken up the manner in which the monument shall be constructed.

“During frequent conversations they have stated that if it were necessary that a commemorative arch of marble from Ta-li, extending the whole width of the avenue of Ch'ung-wen-men, should be erected on the spot of the assassination, the work would require a great deal of time, in view of the difficulty of transporting the materials; but as to adopting some other means, either of transferring to the place of the assassination an archway erected at the present time in some other spot, or of putting up a new arch, or of using an old archway to be transported to the place, they left this to the determination of my Government.

“I at once telegraphed my Government to inform me of its views.

“The reply which I have just received informs me that His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has himself decided that a new archway extending across the whole width of the street should be put up.

“I have therefore urgently to request that you take prompt steps for the immediate commencement of the work.”

We, Prince and Minister, have at once directed the said secretary and taotai to act accordingly. According to the report which they have sent us, “the work was begun on the

10th day of the 5th moon (25th of June), at the foundations. But a certain length of time is necessary for getting out and cutting the stone and for the transportation of materials; and the only thing that can be done is to watch that the workmen use their best endeavors to carry the work on actively.”

Besides having directed that We should be kept informed of the execution of the work, We deem it necessary to send the present official reply to Your Excellency, requesting you to take note of it.

ANNEX NO. 4

IMPERIAL EDICT of the 13th of February, 1901

Since the 5th moon (end of May), the Boxers have created trouble in the capital and have begun hostilities against friendly countries. YI-K'UANG and LI HUNG-CHANG are negotiating for peace at Peking with Representatives of the Powers, and a whole preliminary arrangement has already been signed.

(If) We consider the commencement of these events, (we find that they are due) to several stupid, mad, utterly ignorant, turbulent Princes and Ministers who have trampled the laws underfoot. They have had most absolute confidence in pernicious methods and have involved the Court. Not only did they refuse to obey Our orders to exterminate the Boxers, but they have gone so far as to believe in them, and, stupidly, they began to attack (the Legations). So it was that this evil fire spread abroad, and circumstances did not permit of its being stopped, tens of millions of evil-doers having assembled under the elbow and the armpit (that is to say, at a most important point). Furthermore, the leaders forced generals and ignorant soldiers to attack the Legations, and so it befell that inconceivable evils persisted for several months.

The tutelary deities of the Empire have been in danger, the Imperial tombs and the temples of the Ancestors have trembled, the country has been devastated, the inhabitants are plunged in misery. No words can express the dangers to which We and H.M. the Empress Dowager have been exposed. Our heart and Our head are still in pain; Our tears and Our resentment are confounded. It is to you, Princes and minister, who, by believing in evil words and allowing evil-doers free hands, have put in danger in Heaven Our ancestors and Our gods, and who here below have caused the people to endure these calamities. Do you ask what is the chastisement you deserve?

We have already issued two decrees. But, considering that such light punishments for such grievous faults could not be sufficient to make you expiate your crimes, We must impose upon you new and more severe punishments according to your degree of guilt.

TSAI-HSÜN, PRINCE CHUANG, already degraded, allowed the Boxers to attack the Legations. He, on his own authority, published proclamations contrary to the treaties; he lightly believed the statements of evil-doers; he unlawfully caused to be decapitated a great number of persons; he has shown himself, of a truth, vulgar and stupid. We invite him, as a favour, to commit suicide. We direct KO-PAO-HUA, acting president of the Court of Censors, to go and see (that the suicide has taken place).

TSAI-I, PRINCE TUAN, already degraded, led away with him several Princes and Peilo (Princes of the 3rd class). He lightly gave heed to the Boxers and foolishly advised fighting. So all these troubles broke out; his faults, of a truth, cannot be ignored. TSAI-LAN, DUKE FU-KUO, reduced in rank, in concert with TSAI-HSÜN, foolishly published proclamations contrary to the treaties. He should also be punished for his faults. We deprive them of their nobiliary titles, but, considering that they belong to Our family, We order, by special act of grace, that they be sent to Hsin-chiang (Ili), where they shall be condemned to prison for life. Deputies will first be sent to watch them.

YÜ-HSIEN, degraded governor, foolishly believed, when formerly discharging the duties of governor in Shantung, in the sorcery of the Boxers. Arriving in Peking, he extolled them so highly that several Princes and Ministers fell under his evil influence. Being governor of Shansi, he massacred a great number of missionaries and Christians. He is worse than an imbecile, than a madman, than a murderer; he is the chief culprit and the author of all these calamities. He has already been sent to Hsin-chiang, and, believing that he has arrived in Kan-su, We order that, on receipt of the order which We send, he shall at once be beheaded. We direct the Provincial Judge HO FU-KUN to see that the penalty is carried out.

KANG-YI, Assistant Grand Secretary of State, President of the Board of Works, having lent his aid to the Boxers, serious disturbances broke out. He aided in publishing proclamations contrary to the treaties. A severe punishment was to have been inflicted on him at first, but he has died of disease. We order that the honours which he previously held shall be withdrawn from him and that he be at once degraded.

TUNG FU-HSIANG, general in Kan-su, degraded but retained in office, entered (Peking) to defend (the city) with the troops under his orders; he was unable to maintain strict discipline. Ignorant, furthermore, of international questions, he followed his ideas and acted in an impudent manner. Although the attacks on the Legations were ordered by the above degraded Princes, it is nevertheless difficult to absolve him of all faults. We intended in the first instance to have punished him severely, but, considering the signal services he has rendered in Kan-su and the sympathy felt for him by Mussulmans, as an act of extraordinary grace We order that he shall be immediately degraded.

, President of the Court of Censors, reduced in rank and displaced, opposed Tsai-hsün in publishing on his own authority proclamations contrary to the treaties. We may make due allowance for this circumstance, but as he was not able to overcome (this resistance) by force, it is, after all, difficult to absolve him. We order, as a mark of great benevolence, that he be degraded. We condemn him to death, and he shall wait in prison for his case to be passed on.

CHAO SHU-CHIAO, President of the Board of Punishments, degraded and retained in office, had never shown till then any unfriendly feelings in relations with the Foreign Powers. Having made a report on the Boxers, he said nothing in their favours, but through his negligence faults were made. We order, as a special act of grace, that he be degraded. We condemn him to death, and he will await in prison judgement on his case.

We command that YING-NIEN and CHAO SHU-CHIAO be in the first place confined in the prison of the capital of Shensi.

HSÜ TUNG, Grand Secretary of State, and LI PING-HENG, former Governor-General of Szechwan, reduced in rank and displaced, died for their country, but everyone knows their faults. We order that they be degraded, and We deprive them of the posthumous honours which We had conferred on them.

After the proclamation of this decree all our friendly nations should recognize that the events caused by the Boxers are in truth only attributable to the principal authors of trouble and in no wise to the wishes of the Court.

Since We, the Emperor, not without reason do punish several authors of disorder, the mandarins and the people of the Empire will understand at once that the consequences of such affairs are most serious.

Respect this!

ANNEX NO. 5

IMPERIAL EDICT of the 13th February, 1901

“CH'I-HSIU, President of the Board of Rites, and HSÜ CHENG-YU, formerly senior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments, are in the first place to be degraded.

“We order YI K'UANG and LI HUNG-CHANG to obtain exact proof of their guilt and send Us at once a report. They shall be punished with the greatest severity.

“Respect this!”

ANNEX NO. 6

IMPERIAL EDICT of the 21st February, 1901

Edict published and sent telegraphically the 3rd day of the 1st moon (21 February 1901), and received on the 4th by the Grand Chancellery.

“By a former Edict We had already severely punished, according to the several cases, all the high officials, the principal authors of the present misfortunes. But We received some time ago a telegraphic report from YI-K'UANG and LI HUNG-CHANG telling Us that, according to an official despatch from the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the various Powers, new and severer punishments were necessary, and begging Us to take action.

“Besides TSAI-HSÜN, who has been ordered to commit suicide, and YÜ-HSIEN, against whom has been pronounced the penalty of immediate decapitation, and for each of whom deputies have been ordered to go see that (the sentences have been carried out), We decide that the penalty to be inflicted on TSAI-YI (Prince Tuan) and TSAI-LAN (Duke Lan) is decapitation with reprieve; nevertheless, in view of the relationship in which they stand to Us, We show them the special act of grace of sending them to the frontier of the Empire, in

Turkestan, where they shall be imprisoned for life. A deputy to take them under escort shall be designated, and shall leave at once.

“As to KANG-YI, whose crimes were greater, the penalty should have been immediate decapitation, but as he has already died of disease, as an act of grace, he shall be spared further inquiry into his case.

“As regards YING-NIEN and CHAO SHU-CHIAO, whose punishments, according to Our former decisions were to have been decapitation with reprieve, We command that they be requested to commit suicide, and We direct CH’EN CH’UN-HUAN, Governor of Shan-si, to go and verify (their deaths).

“As to CH’I-HSIU and HSÜ CHENG-YU, whom the Powers designate as the most ardent protectors of the Boxer bandits, and as having most particularly done harm to foreigners, We had previously ordered their degradation; We (now) order YI-K’UANG and LI HUNG-CHANG to ask the Powers by despatch, for their surrender, and to have them executed at once. One of the Presidents of the Board of Punishments shall be directed to verify (their execution).

“As to HSÜ TUNG, who compromised the great general interests by putting his confidence in the Boxers, and LI PING-HENG, whose bragging ways directly brought about these misfortunes, the punishment which should have been theirs was decapitation with reprieve; but taking into consideration the fact that they committed suicide when they saw the disaster coming, and that they have already been degraded, and that the posthumous honours which had been granted them have been annulled and withdrawn, it is needless to take up their cases.

“The nature of the crimes committed by all the principal authors of the wrong has been set forth in a clear and detailed way in previous decrees.

“Respect this!”

ANNEX NO. 7

IMPERIAL EDICT of the 13th February 1901

“The troubles brought about by the Boxers during the 5th moon (May - June) having spread from day to day, the Court had two difficult courses to adopt — to take either coercive or conciliatory measures. In the hope that a line of conduct would be shown Us, the Ministers were several times called in audience.

“We have repeatedly questioned HSÜ YUNG-YI, President of the Board of War, LI-SHAN, President of the Board of Finance, HSÜ CHING-CHENG, senior Vice-President of the Board of Works, LIEN-YUAN, Vice-Chancellor of the Grand Council, and YUAN-CHANG, Vice-President of the Court of Sacrificial Worship.

“In their speech and in their minds all admitted that the two methods were possible. Several Ministers, instigators of disorder, availing themselves of this fact, unjustly accused these men and handed in memorials in which they denounced them. So it came about that they were severely punished in their persons.

“But considering that HSÜ YUNG-YI and the others showed great zeal for many years and have always taken interest in international questions, that they were capable of faithfulness, and had shown themselves industrious, We owe it to them to show them favour.

“We command that LI-SHAN, HSÜ YUNG-YI, HSÜ CHING-CHENG, LIEN-YUAN, and YUAN-CHANG be restored to their former honours.

“Let the Ministry concerned be informed.

“Respect this!”

ANNEX NO. 8

IMPERIAL EDICT of the 19th August, 1901

Edict received by the Grand Chancellery the 6th day of the 7th moon of the 27th year KUANG-HSÜ (19 August 1901).

“Considering the report of this day by which YI-K'UANG and Li Hung-chang inform Us that the foreign Powers have decided on the suspension during five years of civil and military examinations in the localities where troubles have taken place;

“Considering that it is declared that this suspension shall remain applicable to the local examinations for licentiates of Shun-t'ien and of T'ai-yuan;

“Considering the list comprising the localities of —

“Province of Shan-si: T'ai-yuan Fu, Hsin-chou, Tai-ku Hsien, Ta-t'ung Fu, Fen-chou Fu, Hsiao-i Hsien, Ch'u-wo Hsien, Ta-ning Hsien, Ho-ching Hsien, Yueh-yang Hsien, So-p'ing Fu, Wen-shui Hsien, Shuo-yang Hsien, P'ing-yang Fu, Ch'ang-tzu Hsien, Kao-p'ing Hsien, Tse-chou Fu, Hsi Chou, P'u Hsien, Chiang-chou, Kuei-hua Ch'eng, Sui-yuan Ch'eng;

“Province of Ho-nan: Nan-yang Fu, Kuang-chou;

“Province of Che-chiang: Ch'ü-chou Fu;

“Province of Chih-li: Pei-ching, Shun-t'ien Fu, Pao-ting Fu, Yung-ching Hsien, T'ien-ching Fu, Shun-te Fu, Wang-tu Hsien, Huai-lu Hsien, Hsin-ngan Hsien, T'ung-chou, Wu-i Hsien, Ching-chou, Luan-ping Hsien;

“Three provinces of Manchuria: Sheng-ching (=Mukden), Chia-tzu-ch'ang, Lien-shan, Yu-ch'ing-chieh, Pei-lin-tzu, Hu-lan Ch'eng;

“Province of Shen-si: Ning-chiang Chou;

“Province of Hu-nan: Heng-chou Fu;

“We command that in all these localities civil and military examinations shall be suspended during a period of five years, and We order all governors-general, governors, and examiners of the aforesaid provinces, to act in conformity and publish proclamations.

“Respect this!”

ANNEX NO. 9

IMPERIAL EDICT of 18th of June, 1901

Edict received by telegraph from Hsi-an Fu the 3rd day of the 5th moon (18th of June, 1901).

“We confer on NA-TUNG, second Vice-President of the Board of Finance, the mandarin's button of the first rank, and we designate him as Special Envoy to go to Japan and there respectfully to discharge the mission We entrust to him.

“Respect this!”

ANNEX NO. 10

List of cemeteries situated in the neighbourhood of Peking and which have been desecrated

British cemetery.....	One
French cemeteries.....	Five
Russian cemetery.....	One
Total.....	Seven

ANNEX NO. 11

IMPERIAL EDICT of the 25th of August, 1901

We command all Tartar marshals, governors-general, and governors of provinces, as well as Customs taotais, to forbid, in the first place for a period of two years, the importation of implements of war as well as of material of foreign origin serving exclusively for their manufacture.

Inform the ministry concerned.

Respect this!

ANNEX NO. 12

Despatch of Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang to M. de Cologan, Minister of Spain, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps (29 May 1901)

The 12th day of the 4th moon of the 27th year of KUANG-HSÜ (29th May 1901).

Official Reply.

The 7th day of the 4th moon of the present year (24 May 1901) we received from Your Excellency the following official despatch:

“I have the honour to acknowledge to Your Highness and Your Excellency receipt of the letter which you were pleased to send me in reply to my communication dated May 7th concerning the indemnities. In the letter to which Your Highness and Your Excellency have just replied we informed you that the approximate figure of the expenses incurred and of the losses sustained by the Powers amounted to the sum of 450 million taels, calculated to the 1st of July of the current year.

“In reply to this communication Your Highness and Your Excellency have informed me that the Chinese Government proposed to pay off this sum to the Powers by monthly payments of 1,250,000 taels during 30 years.

“The Representatives of the Powers have not failed to transmit this proposal to their Governments. But they must call the attention of Your Highness and Your Excellency to the fact that the total of the payments proposed by the Chinese Government only represents the capital of the sum mentioned, without the question of interest having been taken account of.

“I consequently beg Your Highness and Your Excellency to be so kind as to inform us as soon as possible of the intention of the Chinese Government in this respect.”

In considering in a previous despatch the question of the indemnities, we explained to Your Excellency the penury of the Chinese treasury.

In your last communication Your Excellency is pleased to call our attention to the fact that the annual payments of fifteen millions of taels which we proposed only represent the capital, and you now call our attention to the question of interest.

As we, on our side, had already considered that besides the capital there also had to be taken into consideration the question of annual interest at 4 per cent., we had already, by telegram, submitted to the Throne proposals on this subject, and in reply we have received and Imperial Edict, stating that “the figure of four hundred and fifty millions of indemnities to be paid the Powers, with interest at 4 per cent., is approved,” and we are commanded to take the necessary measures to carry out this decision.

We have, therefore, only to comply with the orders of the Throne.

Nevertheless, this obliges us to recall to Your Excellency that the financial resources of China are so restricted that nothing more can possibly be taken from them beyond the fifteen millions of taels which we have already proposed to Your Excellency to devote specially to the payment of the indemnities, but as this sum must not only furnish payment of the capital, but also that of interest, we have no other alternative to propose than to prolong the term of payments, which we had in the first place fixed at 30 years, in such a way that the instalments paid during the first period of this term thus extended shall be considered as destined to extinguish the capital, while those made during the second period shall be applied to liquidating the interest account, after which all payments would cease

through the extinction of the debt. The Imperial Maritime Customs, already entrusted as we suggested, with the payments of the capital, would likewise be entrusted with the payments on account of interest. As to the amount of the annual interest, it would be understood that it would decrease proportionately every year, according to the progressive reduction of the capital.

We have the honour to request Your Excellency to kindly inform us what you think of the plan we suggest above to pay off both capital and interest, or if in your opinion it would not be better to consider a portion of the fifteen millions paid annually as an instalment on the capital to be paid off, and the balance as an instalment on the interest. These details require a careful examination, and demand a previous and full understanding between the parties.

China having thus shown its good will in assenting to the demands of the Powers on the question of the indemnity, and in taking all the necessary steps to insure an integral payment of it, we hope to have soon the satisfaction of learning that the Powers are in a position to fix an early date for the evacuation.

We have the honour to request Your Excellency kindly to communicate the above to the Representatives of the Powers.

ANNEX NO. 13

PLAN OF AMORTISATION

ANNEX NO. 14

Description of the boundaries of the Legation quarter at Peking

Point 1 is situated is situated on the south wall of the Tartar City a hundred feet to the east of the east side of the superstructure of the CH' IEN MEN. From this point the boundary runs for a distance of two hundred and sixteen feet, following a line nearly due north, as far as

Point 2, southeast corner of the white stone balustrade which encloses the open paved space before the principal entrance of the Imperial City.

Point 3, situated on the north side of the road which forms a continuation of Legation Street, at the intersection of the boundary line coming from 2 and of a line prolonging the north side of Legation Street.

From this point the line runs for a length of six hundred and forty-one feet and a half (measured around and in the angles of the wall) along the north side of Legation Street as far as

Point 4, at one hundred and forty-six feet to the west of the corner (southwest) of Gaselee Road, measured along the north of Legation Street.

From this point the boundary runs for a length of two thousand one hundred and fifty-two feet (measured around and in the angles of the buildings) in a generally northerly direction, but following the line of the buildings now existing and, in the open spaces between the buildings, a line parallel to the general line of the buildings on the left side of the Gaselee Road and one hundred and fifty-seven feet west of the west side of the gate which leads from Gaselee Road to the exterior court of the Imperial City, as far as

Point 5, on the south face of the south wall of the interior court of the Imperial City, and one hundred and fifty-seven feet from the west side of the gate at the end of Gaselee Road.

From this point the line runs for a distance of one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight feet nearly due east along the wall as far as

Point 6, southeast corner of the exterior court of the Imperial City.

From there the line runs almost directly north along the wall for a distance of two hundred and eighteen feet measured in a straight line to

Point 7, northeast corner of the exterior court.

From there the line runs nearly due east for a distance of six hundred and eighty-one feet to

Point 8, southeast corner of the wall of the Imperial city.

From there the boundary runs nearly due north for a distance of sixty-five feet along the wall to

Point 9, at sixty-five feet from the southeast corner of the wall of the Imperial City.

From there the boundary runs due east for a distance of three thousand and ten feet to

Point 10, on the west side of Ketteler Strasse and at three hundred feet from the angle of intersection of Ketteler Strasse and the Viale Italia.

From this point the boundary runs nearly due south along the west side of Ketteler Strasse to

Point 11, northwest corner of the archway of the Hatamen, on the south wall of the Tartar City.

From there the boundary runs along the wall and includes the west ramp of the Hatamen to

Point 12, on the wall at one hundred feet to the west of the superstructure of the Hatamen.

From POINT 12 the boundary follows the southern face of the wall including the bastions, as shown in the plan, until it meets POINT 1.

The points of the plan of which the bearings have been taken are the following:

A. Point at one hundred and seven feet from the superstructure of the Chien-Men, measured to the east along the north edge of the crest of the wall of the Tartar City.

B. Point on top of the north edge of the wall of the Tartar City, exactly above the middle of the canal for the drainage of water.

C. Northwest corner of the superstructure of the Hatamen.

ANNEX NO. 15

IMPERIAL EDICT of February 1, 1901

In all the provinces bandits called for followers and established anti-foreign societies. Various Edicts were issued formally forbidding this. We repeated this many times, but, nevertheless, in late years there have been in all the Shan-tung districts sects under the name of Ta-tao-huei (Great Knives Society) and I-ho-chuan (Boxers), which spread everywhere, with the object of willful murder and theft. Little by little they reached the Chih-li territory and suddenly entered the capital, where they set fire to the foreign establishments and attacked the Legations. Crimes were thus committed against neighbouring countries, and offenses against the general interest. For not having insured protection we have incurred heavy responsibilities.

You, people, who in ordinary times nourish yourselves and live from the products of this land, and who have all been loaded with the Empire's favours — you have, however, dared to incite these bandits with the desire to fight, to teach methods for casting spells, and to devote themselves to false practices. You have rashly resisted your mandarins, you have massacred them, you have assassinated foreigners, and then you have been the cause of unprecedented calamities, which above all else have plunged your Sovereign and your fathers in grief.

We can not think of what has been done without feeling a still deeper resentment. We have already formally ordered the Commanders in Chief of all the regions to exert their sincerest efforts to destroy these societies. The thing is to do away with the evil, even in its roots; therefore the Princes and Ministers who have lent their support to the Boxers will suffer the heaviest penalties according to their crimes, and in order to inspire fear, all civil and military examinations will be suspended for five years in all cities where foreigners were massacred or suffered cruel treatment.

Fearing lest the ignorant rural populations may not hear (of these punishments), new and severe measures will be taken for the special purpose of preventing the execution of those who have not been notified.

You, soldiers and people, must know that it is formally forbidden by law to organise or belong to secret societies. Our Ancestors have never shown the slightest indulgence in the repression of societies of malefactors.

Moreover, the foreign Powers are all friendly countries, the Christians are children of our blood whom the Court regards with the same benevolence, and It could not admit having toward them sentiments of a different sort. All Chinese, whether Christians or not, who may be ill treated, should complain to the authorities and wait until a fair and equitable

judgement is rendered. How can you lightly believe all the rumours which have been spread? How can you disregard the penal laws?

Then, when all is lost, those who are sharp save themselves by flight and the simple are put to death. The law is slow to pardon, and all that has happened is in truth most regrettable. From the publication of this present Edict, each one must reform and repent him of the teaching he has received.

If hardened and incorrigible malefactors should again secretly organise anti-foreign societies, they will be punished by death, as well as anyone belonging to these societies. They shall not be shown the slightest mercy.

The Tartar marshals, the governors-general, governors, and high provincial authorities whose duty it is to guide the population, must give explicit instructions to their subordinates to publish severe proclamations and to have printed on yellow paper the present decree, which shall be posted up everywhere. It is important that all families be notified, that they all be exhorted to good conduct and that none be ignorant of the will of the Court for all to be well aware that punishment will be meted out, in order to avoid the necessity of inflicting other punishments.

Let this Edict be made known to all in the Empire.

Respect this!

ANNEX NO. 16

IMPERIAL EDICT of December 24, 1901

It has been stipulated in the treaties concluded between China and the Foreign Powers that the citizens of these Powers shall be allowed to penetrate into the interior.

The Court, in order to ensure and maintain relations with other countries, has already published decrees ordering that most sincere efforts be made in the provinces to guarantee protection. Nevertheless, the local authorities, having gradually grown lax (in the exercise of their duties), malefactors have caused trouble, and attacks have been directed against foreigners. Similar incidents have repeatedly occurred.

We realise that our ability was too limited to reform the ignorant people, which has led us to make very grievous mistakes. Not a single local mandarin has, in normal times, been able to interpret European affairs, and none has comprehended the importance of foreign relations. Consequently the conflagration spread everywhere, threatening the Empire; and, if they reflect, they will find they have cause for uneasiness.

Henceforth, each one of you must strive to overcome his resentment and to lay aside his prejudices. You must know that the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign countries has in all times been a fundamental law. People coming to China from afar, whether as merchants to exchange their products, or as travellers to increase their scientific

knowledge, or yet as missionaries to preach religion with the object of exhorting the people to do good, have crossed mountains and seas at the cost of the greatest exertions.

Since China passes for a civilised country, it must practice the duties of a host toward his guests. Moreover, the Chinese who have gone abroad in recent years number at least several hundreds of thousands. The safety of their persons and property depends upon the guaranty assured them by the Powers, who have given them their protection. How could we continue to treat their citizens differently.

We again command all the responsible high civil and military authorities of all the provinces to order their subordinates to protect, in the most efficacious manner, the agents and nationals of the foreign Powers who may enter within their districts. In case audacious malefactors should go so far as to maltreat and massacre foreigners, order must be restored immediately and the guilty parties arrested and punished without delay. No delay must occur. If, owing to indifference, or even to voluntary tolerance, great calamities should take place, or if treaties should be violated and no immediate steps taken to make reparation or inflict punishment, the governors-general, governors, and the provincial or local officials responsible will be removed and shall not be reappointed to other offices in other provinces, or hope to be reinstated or receive any further honours.

The present decree must be printed and published to warn the officials and put an end to all shameful customs.

Respect this!

ANNEX NO. 17

Regulations for the improvement of the course of the Whangpu

- I. A River Conservancy Board is established at Shanghai for the Whangpu River.
- II. The Board shall have the twofold duty of acting as agent for the straightening and improvement of the river, and as controlling agent.
- III. The jurisdiction of the Board shall extend from a line drawn from the lower limit of the Kiang-nan Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek, to the red buoy in the Yangtze.
- IV. The Board shall consist of: (a) The Taotai; (b) the Commissioner of Customs; (c) two members elected by the Consular Body; (d) two members of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, elected by the committee of the said Chamber; (e) two members representing shipping interests, elected by shipping companies, commercial firms, and the merchants the total of whose entrances and clearances at Shanghai, Woosung, and other ports on the Whangpu exceeds 50,000 tons per annum; (f) a member of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement; (g) a member of the Municipal Council of the French Concession, and (h) a representative of each country the total tonnage of whose ships entering and clearing at Shanghai and any other port of the Whangpu exceeds two hundred thousand tons a year.

V. The *ex officio* members shall hold office as long as they fill the position by virtue of which they sit on the Board.

VI. The representatives of the Municipal Councils and of the Chamber of Commerce shall be elected for a period of one year. They may be immediately re-elected.

The term of office of the members to be designated by the Governments (provided under paragraph *h*) shall also be one year.

The term of the other members is for three years. They may be immediately re-elected.

VII. In case of a vacancy during a term, the successor of the out-going member shall be designated for one year or for three years, according to the class to which he belongs.

VIII. The Board shall elect its Chairman and Vice-Chairman from amongst its members for a term of one year. If there is no majority at the election of the Chairman, the Senior Consul shall be requested to give a casting vote.

IX. In case of the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall take his place. If both of them are absent, the members shall choose amongst themselves a President for the occasion.

X. In all meetings of the Board, if votes are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

XI. Four members form a quorum.

XII. The Board shall appoint the officials and employees deemed necessary for carrying out the works and enforcing its regulations; it shall fix their salaries, wages, and gratuities, and shall pay them out of the funds placed at its disposal, and it may make regulations and take every measure necessary concerning its staff, which it can dismiss at pleasure.

XIII. The Board shall decide on the necessary steps for the regulation of traffic, including the placing of moorings in the river and the berthing of vessels within the limits indicated in Article III, and on all water courses (such as the Soochow Creek and others) passing through the French Concession or the International Settlement at Shanghai and the foreign quarter at Woosung, as well as on all other creeks emptying into the river, for a distance of two English miles above their mouths.

XIV. The Board shall have the power to expropriate the private moorings and to establish a system of public moorings in the river.

XV. The authorisation of the Board shall be necessary to carry out any dredging, to build bunds, to construct jetties, or to place pontoons and hulks in the section of the river mentioned in Article XIII. The Board may, at its discretion, refuse such authorisation.

XVI. The Board shall have full power to remove all obstacles in the river, or the above-mentioned creeks, and to recover, if necessary, the cost of so doing from those responsible.

XVII. The Board shall have control over all floating lights, buoys, beacons, landmarks, and light signals within the section of the river and within the creeks mentioned in Article XIII, as well as over such marks on the shore as may be necessary for the safe navigation of the river, with the exception of light-houses, which shall remain subject to Article XXXII of the treaty of 1858 between Great Britain and China.

XVIII. The improvement and conservancy works of the Whangpu shall be entirely under the technical control of the Board, even should the carrying out of them necessitate works beyond the limits of its jurisdiction. In this case, the necessary orders will be transmitted by and the work will be done with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

XIX. The Board shall receive and disburse all the funds collected for the works and take, in conjunction with the competent authorities, all proper and efficacious measures to ensure the collection of the taxes and the enforcement of the regulations.

XX. The Board shall appoint the Harbour Master and his staff. This department shall act, within the powers assigned to the Board, in the section of the river indicated in Article XIII.

XXI. The Board shall have authority to organise a police and watch service to ensure the execution of its regulations and orders.

XXII. The Board shall have the direction and control of the Shanghai (Lower Yangtze) pilot service. Licenses for pilots for ships bound for Shanghai shall only be issued by the Board, and at its discretion.

XXIII. In case of infractions of its regulations, the Board shall sue offenders in the following way: Foreigners, before their respective Consuls or competent judicial authority; Chinese, or foreigners whose governments are not represented in China, in the mixed Court, in the presence of a foreign assessor.

XXIV. All suits against the Board shall be brought before the Court of consuls at Shanghai. The Board shall be represented in suits by its secretary.

XXV. Members of the Board and persons employed by it shall not incur any personal responsibility for the votes and acts of the board, for contracts made or expenses incurred by the said body, when the said votes, acts, contracts and expenses concern the carrying out or the enforcement, under the authority or by order of the Board or of one of its branches, of the regulations enacted by said body.

XXVI. Besides the provisions mentioned in Article XIII of the present annex, the Board shall have the power to enact, within the limits of its competency, all necessary ordinances and regulations, and to fix fines for violation thereof.

XXVII. The ordinances and regulations mentioned in Article XXVI shall be submitted for the approbation of the Consular Body. If, two months after presenting the draft of the proposed ordinances and regulations, the Consular Body has made no objection or suggested no modification, it shall be considered as approved and come into force.

XXVIII. The Board shall have power to acquire by purchase the lands necessary for carrying out the works of improvement and conservancy of the Whangpu and to dispose of them.

If, for this purpose, it shall be deemed necessary to expropriate land, the rules laid down in Article VI (*a*) of “The Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai North of the Yang-king-pang” shall be followed. The price shall be fixed by a Committee consisting of, first, a person chosen by the authority to whose jurisdiction the owner is subject; second, one chosen by the board, and, third, one chosen by the Dean of the Consular Corps.

XXIX. Riparian owners shall have the refusal on all land made in front of their properties by the reclamation carried out for the improvement of the waterways in question. The purchase price of these lands shall be fixed by a Committee composed in the same manner as provided for in Article XXVIII.

XXX. The revenues of the Board are to be derived from —

(*a*) An annual tax of one-tenth of one per cent. (0.1 per cent.) on the assessed value of all lands and houses in the French Concession and the International Settlement.

(*b*) A tax of equal amount on all property with water frontage on the Whangpu, from a line drawn from the lower limit of the Kiang-nan Arsenal toward the mouth of Arsenal Creek to the place where the Whangpu empties into the Yangtze. The assessed value of this property shall be fixed by the Committee mentioned in Article XXVIII.

(*c*) A tax of five candareens per ton on all ships of non-Chinese type and of a tonnage of over 150 tons entering or leaving the port of Shanghai, Woosung, or any other port on the Whangpu.

Ships of non-Chinese type of 150 tons and under shall pay a quarter of the above-mentioned tax. These taxes shall only be leviable on each ship once every four months, irrespective of the number of its entrances and clearances.

Foreign-built ships navigating the Yangtze and only stopping at Woosung to take their river papers shall be exempted from the taxes above mentioned, on condition that on their way up or down they shall not carry on any commercial transactions at Woosung. They shall, however, be allowed to take on water and supplies at Woosung.

(*d*) A tax of one-tenth of 1 per centum (0.1 per cent.) on all merchandise passing through the customs at Shanghai, Woosung, or any other port on the Whangpu.

(*e*) An annual contribution from the Chinese Government equal to that supplied by the various foreign interests.

XXXI. The collection of the taxes enumerated in Article XXX shall be made through the medium of the following authorities:

Tax *a*, by the respective Municipalities.

Tax *b*, to be collected from persons under the jurisdiction of Governments represented in China by their respective Consuls; the taxes to be collected from Chinese, or from persons whose governments are not represented in China, by the Taotai.

Taxes *c* and *d*, by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

XXXII. Should the total annual revenues of the Board not be sufficient for the payment of interests and the amortisation of the capital to be borrowed for carrying out the

works, for keeping up the completed works, and for the service in general, the Board shall have the power to increase in the same proportion the various taxes on shipping, on land and houses, and on trade, to a figure sufficient to supply its recognised needs. This eventual increase would apply in the same proportion to the contribution of the Chinese government mentioned in paragraph *e* of Article XXX.

XXXIII. The Board shall give notice to the Superintendent of Southern Trade and to the Consular Body of the necessity for the increase referred to in Article XXXII. Such increase shall only come into force after its approval by the Consular Body at Shanghai.

XXXIV. The Board shall submit to the Superintendent of Southern Trade and the Consular Body at Shanghai, within six months after the closing of each financial year, its annual accounts, accompanied by a detailed report on the general management and the receipts and expenditures during the preceding twelve months. This report shall be published.

XXXV. If the exact and published accounts of receipts and expenditures show a balance of receipts over expenditures, the taxes mentioned in Article XXX shall be proportionately reduced by the Board and the Consular Body at Shanghai acting conjointly. The eventual reduction shall apply in the same proportion to the contribution of the Chinese government referred to in paragraph *e* of Article XXX.

XXXVI. At the expiration of the first term of three years, the signatories shall examine conjointly whether the provisions contained in the present annex require revision. A new revision can take place every three years under the same conditions.

XXXVII. The regulations of the Board within the limits provided for in Article XIII, and subject to the approbation of the Consular Body at Shanghai, shall be binding on all foreigners.

Peking, September 7th, 1901.

ANNEX NO. 18

IMPERIAL EDICT of the 24th July, 1901

On the 9th day of the 6th moon the Grand Chancellery received the following Edict:

“The creation of officers and the determination of their duties has until now been regulated by the requirements of the times. Now, at this moment when a new treaty of peace is concluded, international affairs take the first place among important business, and it is more than ever necessary to have recourse to competent men to devote themselves to all that relates to establishing friendly relations and confidence in speech.

“The Office of Foreign Affairs, formerly created to deal with international questions, has been in existence, it is true, for years; but since the Princes and ministers who composed it did not for the most part exercise these functions except in conjunction with others, they were unable to devote themselves exclusively to the former. It is naturally,

therefore, proper to create special functions, so that each one may have his particular attributions.

“We command, in consequence, that the Office of Foreign Affairs (Tsung-li ko kuo shih-wu ya-men) be changed into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Wai-wu Pu) and take rank before the six ministries. And We designate YI-K’UANG, Prince of the First Rank CH’ING, as President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

“WANG WEN-SHAO, Grand Secretary of State of the Ti-jen Ko, is appointed Vice-President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. CH’U HUNG-CHI, President of the board of works, is transferred with the same rank to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which he is appointed Vice-President. HSÜ SHOU-PENG, Director of the Imperial Stud, and LIEN-FANG, Expectant Metropolitan Sub-Director of the third or fourth rank, are appointed first and second Directors (or Under Secretaries).

“As regards the fixing of the personnel, the rules to be followed in its choice, the salaries to be given the Ministers, Directors, and other Agents, We command the Councillors of State to come to an agreement with the Board of Civil Office and promptly to submit to Us their conclusions in a report.

“Respect this!”

ANNEX NO. 19

MEMORANDUM on the ceremonial to be followed in solemn audiences

1°. Solemn audiences to be given by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Diplomatic Body or to Representatives of the Powers separately shall take place in the palace hall called “Ch’ien-ch’ing Kung.”

2°. In going to or coming back from these solemn audiences, the Representatives of the Powers shall be carried in their sedan chairs as far as outside of the Ching-yun gate. At the Ching-yun gate they will get out of the sedan chair in which they have come and will be carried in a little chair (i chiao) as far as the foot of the steps of the Ch’ien-ch’ing gate.

On arriving at the Ch’ien-ch’ing gate, the Representatives of the Powers shall get out of their chairs, and shall proceed on foot into the presence of His Majesty in the Ch’ien-ch’ing Kung hall.

When departing, the Representatives of the Powers shall return to their residences in the same manner as that in which they arrived.

3°. When a Representative of a Power shall have occasion to present to His Majesty the Emperor his letters of credence or a communication from the Head of the State by whom he is accredited, the Emperor shall cause to be sent to the residence of said Representative, to bear him to the Palace, a sedan chair with yellow trimmings and tassels, such as are used by the Princes of the Imperial family. The said Representative shall be

taken back to his residence in the same manner. An escort of troops shall likewise be sent to the residence of said Representative to accompany him going and returning.

4°. When presenting his letters of credence or communication from the Head of the State by whom he is accredited, the Diplomatic Agent, while bearing said letters or communications, shall pass by the central openings of the Palace doors until he has arrived in the presence of His Majesty. On returning from these audiences he will comply, as regards the doors by which he may have to pass, with the usages already established at the Court of Peking for audiences given to Foreign Representatives.

5°. The Emperor shall receive directly into His hands the letters and communications above mentioned which the Foreign Representatives may have to hand to Him.

6°. If His Majesty should decide upon inviting to a banquet the Representatives of the Powers, it is well understood that this banquet shall be given in one of the halls of the Imperial Palace and that His Majesty shall be present in person.

7°. In brief, the ceremonial adopted by China as regards Foreign Representatives shall in no case be different from that which results from perfect equality between the Countries concerned and China, and without any loss of prestige on one side or the other.