

30. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

31. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

Extradition is to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both contracting parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime for which, according to the law of both of the contracting parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

Article 3.

Either Government may, at its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

Article 4.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Siam, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the territory of Siam or in the United Kingdom respectively for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Siam, should be under examination for any crime in the territory of Siam or in the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

Article 5.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is deemed by the party on whom the demand is made to be one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

Article 6.

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

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

Article 7.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the high contracting parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of the 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 had been committed there.

If the requisition for extradition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by a copy of the judgment passed on the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition.

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 8.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive. The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

Article 9.

When either of the contracting parties considers the case urgent it may apply for the provisional arrest of the criminal and the safe keeping of any objects relating to the offence.

Such request will be granted, provided the existence of a sentence or warrant of arrest is proved, and the nature of the offence of which the fugitive is accused is clearly stated.

The warrant of arrest to which this article refers should be issued by the competent authorities of the country applying for extradition. The accused shall on arrest be sent as speedily as possible before a competent Magistrate.

Article 10.

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, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—