

**REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL  
ARBITRAL AWARDS**

**RECUEIL DES SENTENCES  
ARBITRALES**

**Edward Le Bas and Company (Great Britain) v. United Mexican States**

22 November 1929

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EDWARD LE BAS AND COMPANY (GREAT BRITAIN)  
v. UNITED MEXICAN STATES

(*Decision No. 5, November 22, 1929. Pages 65-66.*)

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PROCEDURE, MOTION TO DISMISS. A motion to dismiss raising issues as to ownership of claim and responsibility of respondent government *suspended* and the issues thus raised postponed until the examination of the claim on its merits.

(*Text of decision omitted.*)

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ADA RUTH WILLIAMS (GREAT BRITAIN)  
v. UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

(*Decision No. 6, November 22, 1929. Pages 67-68.*)

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NATIONAL CHARACTER OF CLAIM.—CLAIM IN REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY.—  
SURVIVAL OF CLAIMS FOR WRONGFUL DEATH. Any claim by a parent arising out of the killing in Mexico of a child who is a British subject will not survive to the estate of such parent, even though the killing occurred during the lifetime of such parent and while he was dependent upon the child for support.

This is a claim for compensation for the murder of an Englishman named George Ernest Williams, who was killed at the El Favor Mines at Hostotipaquillo, near Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco, on the 26th April, 1914. He was employed as cashier and accountant to the El Favor Mining Company, and he was engaged on these duties as the time he met his death. He was thirty-four years of age and unmarried. According to the facts set out in the memorial the mine was attacked by mutinous Mexican miners, when he and another Englishman had surrendered their arms and both were stabbed to death by the crowd.

Mr. Williams was the son of Major George Williams, living at Ingleside, Northam, in the County of Sussex, England. The latter had retired from the army on a pension of £ 200 a year, and it was alleged that the son had, prior to his death, contributed to the maintenance of his father at the rate of ten pounds a month. At the time of his son's death in 1914 the father was sixty-three years of age, and he was said to be partly dependent upon the remittances from his son. On the 17th April, 1920, Major Williams (who was then a widower) was married to a spinster named Ada Ruth Roe, who was fifty-five years of age. On the 11th August, 1925, Major Williams died, leaving a will under which his widow, according to the British Agent, became sole executrix. He left, however, no estate.

The claim is lodged by Mrs. Williams upon two grounds. She alleges (1) that her late husband was partly dependent for his support on the contributions of the son, which amounted to £ 120 0s. 0d. per annum, and she estimates an annuity on a life of 63 years in 1914 (which was then the age of Major Williams) at £ 971 12s. 7d., together with the sum of £ 40 0s. 0d., which the father spent in equipping the son to go abroad; (2) she further alleges in her affidavit that George Ernest Williams had promised her that he would continue the allowance to her on his father's death.