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TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS.

## TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

*Convention between the United States and Certain Powers for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899; ratification advised by the Senate February 5, 1900; ratified by the President of the United States April 7, 1900; ratification deposited with the Netherlands Government September 4, 1900; proclaimed November 1, 1901.*

July 29, 1899.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes was concluded and signed on July 29, 1899, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, the United Mexican States, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Bulgaria, the original of which Convention, in the French language, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

#### CONVENTION POUR LE REGLEMENT PACIFIQUE DES CONFLITS INTER- NATIONAUX.

[Translation.]

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse; Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême etc. et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine; Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son Nom Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume; le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; le Président des Etats-Unis Mexicains; le Président de la République Française; Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes; Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon; Son Altesse Royale le Grand-Duc de Luxembourg,

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc. and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the Emperor of China; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain and in His Name Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom; the President of the United States of America; the President of the United Mexican States; the President of the French Republic; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor

Contracting parties.

Duc de Nassau; Son Altesse le Prince de Monténégro; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas; Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah de Perse; Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves etc.; Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies; Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie; Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège; le Conseil Fédéral Suisse; Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans et Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Bulgarie

of Japan; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau; His Highness the Prince of Montenegro; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves etc.; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Siam; His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; the Swiss Federal Council; His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans and His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria

Purpose of convention.

Animés de la ferme volonté de concourir au maintien de la paix générale;

Résolus à favoriser de tous leurs efforts le règlement aimable des conflits internationaux;

Reconnaissant la solidarité qui unit les membres de la société des nations civilisées;

Voulant étendre l'empire du droit et fortifier le sentiment de la justice internationale;

Convaincus que l'institution permanente d'une juridiction arbitrale, accessible à tous, au sein des Puissances indépendantes peut contribuer efficacement à ce résultat;

Considérant les avantages d'une organisation générale et régulière de la procédure arbitrale;

Estimant avec l'Auguste Initiateur de la Conférence Internationale de la Paix qu'il importe de consacrer dans un accord international les principes d'équité et de droit sur lesquels reposent la sécurité des Etats et le bien-être des Peuples;

Désirant conclure une Convention à cet effet ont nommé pour Leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR D'ALLEMAGNE, ROI DE PRUSSE:

SON EXCELLENCE LE COMTE DE MÜNSTER, Prince de Derneburg, Son Ambassadeur à Paris.

Animated by a strong desire to concert for the maintenance of the general peace;

Resolved to second by their best efforts the friendly settlement of international disputes;

Recognizing the solidarity which unites the members of the society of civilized nations;

Desirous of extending the empire of law, and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice;

Convinced that the permanent institution of a Court of Arbitration, accessible to all, in the midst of the independent Powers, will contribute effectively to this result;

Having regard to the advantages attending the general and regular organization of arbitral procedure;

Sharing the opinion of the august Initiator of the International Peace Conference that it is expedient to record in an international Agreement the principles of equity and right on which are based the security of States and the welfare of peoples;

Being desirous of concluding a Convention to this effect, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to-wit: .

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, KING OF PRUSSIA:

HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT DE MÜNSTER, Prince of Derneburg, His Ambassador at Paris.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR D'AUTRICHE, ROI DE BOHÊME ETC., ET ROI APOSTOLIQUE DE HONGRIE:

Son Excellence le COMTE R. DE WELSERSHEIMB, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire.

M. ALEXANDRE OKOLICSANYI D'OKOLICSNA, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BELGES: Son Excellence M. AUGUSTE BEERNAERT, Son Ministre d'État, Président de la Chambre des Représentants.

M. le COMTE DE GRELLE ROGIER, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

M. le CHEVALIER DESCAMPS, Sénateur.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DE CHINE:

M. YANG YÜ, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE DANEMARK:

Son Chambellan FR. E. DE BILLE, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ESPAGNE ET EN SON NOM, SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE-RÉGENTE DU ROYAUME:

Son Excellence le DUC DE TETUAN, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

M. W. RAMIREZ DE VILLA URRUTIA, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles.

M. ARTHUR DE BAGUER, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE:

Son Excellence M. ANDREW D. WHITE, Ambassadeur des États-Unis à Berlin.

M. SETH LOW, Président de l'Université "Columbia" à New-York.

M. STANFORD NEWEL, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF BOHEMIA ETC., AND APOSTOLIC KING OF HUNGARY:

His Excellency COUNT R. DE WELSERSHEIMB, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

MR. ALEXANDER OKOLICSANYI D'OKOLICSNA, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS:

His Excellency MR. AUGUSTE BEERNAERT, His Minister of State, President of the Chamber of Representatives.

COUNT DE GRELLE ROGIER, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The CHEVALIER DESCAMPS, Senator.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA:

MR. YANG YÜ, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK:

His Chamberlain FR. E. DE BILLE, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN AND IN HIS NAME, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN REGENT OF THE KINGDOM:

His Excellency the DUKE OF TETUAN, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MR. W. RAMIREZ DE VILLA URRUTIA, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

MR. ARTHUR DE BAGUER, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

His Excellency MR. ANDREW D. WHITE, Ambassador of the United States at Berlin.

MR. SETH LOW, President of Columbia University, New York.

MR. STANFORD NEWEL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

M. ALFRED T. MAHAN, Capitaine de Vaisseau.

M. WILLIAM CROZIER, Capitaine d'Artillerie.

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS MEXICAINS:

M. DE MIER, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris.

M. ZENIL, Ministre-Résident à Bruxelles.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE:

M. LÉON BOURGEOIS, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de la Chambre des Députés.

M. GEORGES BIHOUD, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

M. le BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Membre de la Chambre des Députés.

SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE DU ROYAUME UNI DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE, IMPÉRATRICE DES INDES:

Son Excellence le Très Honorable BARON PAUNCFOTE DE PRESTON, Membre du Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire à Washington.

SIR HENRY HOWARD, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES HELLENES:

M. N. DELYANNI, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ITALIE:

Son Excellence le COMTE NIGRA, Son Ambassadeur à Vienne, Sénateur du Royaume.

M. le COMTE A. ZANNINI, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

M. le COMMANDEUR GUIDO POMPILI, Député au Parlement Italien.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DU JAPON:

M. I. MOTONO, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles.

CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CROZIER.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES:

MR. DE MIER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

MR. ZENIL, Minister Resident at Brussels.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC:

MR. LÉON BOURGEOIS, formerly President of the Council, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

MR. GEORGES BIHOUD, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

THE BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, Minister Plenipotentiary, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, EMPRESS OF INDIA:

His Excellency the Right Honorable BARON PAUNCFOTE OF PRESTON, Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington.

SIR HENRY HOWARD, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES:

MR. N. DELYANNI, formerly President of the Council, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY:

His Excellency COUNT NIGRA, His Ambassador at Vienna, Senator of the Kingdom.

COUNT A. ZANNINI, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

COMMANDER GUIDO POMPILI, Deputy in the Italian Parliament.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN:

MR. I. MOTONO, His Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

SON ALTESSE ROYALE LE GRAND DUC DE LUXEMBOURG, DUC DE NASSAU:

Son Excellence M. EYSCHEN, Son Ministre d'État, Président du Gouvernement Grand-Ducal.

SON ALTESSE LE PRINCE DE MONTÉNÉGRO:

Son Excellence M. le CONSEILLER PRIVÉ ACTUEL DE STAAL, Ambassadeur de Russie à Londres.

SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE DES PAYS-BAS:

M. le JONKHEER A. P. C. VAN KARNEBEEK, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de la Seconde Chambre des États-Généraux.

M. le GÉNÉRAL J. C. C. DEN BEER POORTUGAEL, Ancien Ministre de la Guerre, Membre du Conseil d'État.

M. T. M. C. ASSER, Membre du Conseil d'État.

M. E. N. RAHUSEN, Membre de la Première Chambre des États-Généraux.

SA MAJESTÉ IMPÉRIALE LE SCHAH DE PERSE:

Son Aide de Camp GÉNÉRAL MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Afra-ud-Dovleh, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg et à Stockholm.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE PORTUGAL ET DES ALGARVES, ETC.:

M. le COMTE DE MACEDO, Pair du Royaume, Ancien Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Madrid.

M. D'ORNELLAS ET VASCONCELLOS, Pair du Royaume, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg.

M. le COMTE DE SELIR, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE ROUMANIE:

M. ALEXANDRE BELDIMAN, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin.

M. JEAN N. PAPINIU, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBURG, DUKE OF NASSAU.

His Excellency Mr. EYSCHEN, His minister of State, President of the Grand Ducal Government.

HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO:

His Excellency the present PRIVY COUNCILLOR DE STAAL, Ambassador of Russia at London.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS:

JONKHEER A. P. C. VAN KARNEBEEK, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General.

GENERAL J. C. C. DEN BEER POORTUGAEL, formerly Minister of War, Member of the Council of State.

Mr. T. M. C. ASSER, Member of the Council of State.

Mr. E. N. RAHUSEN, Member of the First Chamber of the States-General.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA:

His Aid-de-Camp GENERAL MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Afra-ud-Dovleh, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and at Stockholm.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PORTUGAL AND OF THE ALGARVES, ETC.:

COUNT DE MACEDO, Peer of the Kingdom, formerly Minister of the Navy and of the Colonies, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid.

Mr. D'ORNELLAS ET VASCONCELLOS, Peer of the Kingdom, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

COUNT DE SELIR, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA:

MR. ALEXANDER BELDIMAN, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

MR. JEAN N. PAPINIU, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DE  
TOUTES LES RUSSIES:

Son Excellence M. le CONSEILLER PRIVÉ ACTUEL DE STAAL, Son Ambassadeur à Londres.

M. DE MARTENS, Membre Permanent du Conseil du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères, Son Conseiller Privé.

SON CONSEILLER D'ÉTAT ACTUEL DE BASILY, Chambellan, Directeur du Premier Département du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SERBIE:

M. MIYATOVITCH, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres et à la Haye.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SIAM:

M. PHYA SURIYA NUVATR, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg et à Paris.

M. PHYA VISUDDHA SURIYASAKTI, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye et à Londres.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SUÈDE  
ET DE NORVÈGE:

M. le BARON DE BILDT, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Rome.

LE CONSEIL FÉDÉRAL SUISSE:

M. le DR. ARNOLD ROTH, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DES  
OTTOMANS:

Son Excellence TURKHAN PACHA, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Membre de Son Conseil d'Etat.

NOURY BEY, Secrétaire-Général au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

SON ALTESSE ROYALE LE PRINCE  
DE BULGARIE:

M. le DR. DIMITRI STANCIOFF, Agent Diplomatique à St. Pétersbourg.

M. le MAJOR CHRISTO HESSAPTCHEIEFF, Attaché Militaire à Belgrade.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF  
ALL THE RUSSIAS:

His Excellency the present PRIVY COUNCILLOR DE STAAL, His Ambassador at London.

MR. DE MARTENS, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, His Privy Councillor.

His present COUNCILLOR OF STATE DE BASILY, Chamberlain, Director of the First Department of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF  
SERVIA:

MR. MIYATOVITCH, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London and at The Hague.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM:

PHYA SURIYA NUVATR, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and at Paris.

PHYA VISUDDHA SURIYASAKTI, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague and at London.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF  
SWEDEN AND NORWAY:

BARON DE BILDT, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL:

DR. ARNOLD ROTH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF  
THE OTTOMANS:

His Excellency TURKHAN PACHA, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of His Council of State.

NOURY BEY, Secretary-General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE  
PRINCE OF BULGARIA:

DR. DIMITRI STANCIOFF, Diplomatic Agent at St. Petersburg.

MAJOR CHRISTO HESSAPTCHEIEFF, Military Attaché at Belgrade.

Who, after communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

TITRE I.—DU MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX GÉNÉRALE.

TITLE I.—ON THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GENERAL PEACE.

ARTICLE 1.

ARTICLE I.

En vue de prévenir autant que possible le recours à la force dans les rapports entre les États, les Puissances signataires conviennent d'employer tous leurs efforts pour assurer le règlement pacifique des différends internationaux.

With a view to obviating, as far as possible, recourse to force in the relations between States, the Signatory Powers agree to use their best efforts to insure the <sup>Pacific settlement of differences.</sup> pacific settlement of international differences.

TITRE II.—DES BONS OFFICES ET DE LA MÉDIATION.

TITLE II.—ON GOOD OFFICES AND MEDIATION. <sup>Good offices and mediation.</sup>

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE II.

En cas de dissentiment grave ou de conflit, avant d'en appeler aux armes, les Puissances signataires conviennent d'avoir recours, en tant que les circonstances le permettront, aux bons offices ou à la médiation d'une ou de plusieurs Puissances amies.

In case of serious disagreement or conflict, before an appeal to arms, the Signatory Powers agree to have recourse, as far as circumstances allow, to the good offices or mediation of one or more friendly Powers. <sup>Recourse to good offices.</sup>

ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE III.

Indépendamment de ce recours, les Puissances signataires jugent utile qu'une ou plusieurs Puissances étrangères au conflit offrent de leur propre initiative, en tant que les circonstances s'y prêtent, leurs bons offices ou leur médiation aux États en conflit.

Independently of this recourse, the Signatory Powers recommend that one or more Powers, strangers to the dispute, should, on their own initiative, and as far as circumstances may allow, offer their good offices or mediation to the States at variance. <sup>Offers of mediation</sup>

Le droit d'offrir les bons offices ou la médiation appartient aux Puissances étrangères au conflit, même pendant le cours des hostilités.

Powers, strangers to the dispute, have the right to offer good offices or mediation, even during the course of hostilities. <sup>During hostilities.</sup>

L'exercice de ce droit ne peut jamais être considéré par l'une ou l'autre des Parties en litige comme un acte peu amical.

The exercise of this right can never be regarded by one or the other of the parties in conflict as an unfriendly act. <sup>Not an unfriendly act.</sup>

ARTICLE 4.

ARTICLE IV.

Le rôle du médiateur consiste à concilier les prétentions opposées et à apaiser les ressentiments qui peuvent s'être produits entre les États en conflit.

The part of the mediator consists in reconciling the opposing claims and appeasing the feelings of resentment which may have arisen between the States at variance. <sup>Scope of mediator.</sup>

ARTICLE 5.

ARTICLE V.

Les fonctions du médiateur cessent du moment où il est constaté.

The functions of the mediator are at an end when once it is de- <sup>End of mediator's functions.</sup>



soit par l'une des Parties en litige, soit par le médiateur lui-même, que les moyens de conciliation proposés par lui ne sont pas acceptés.

clared, either by one of the parties to the dispute, or by the mediator himself, that the means of reconciliation proposed by him are not accepted.

ARTICLE 6.

ARTICLE VI.

Not binding.

Les bons offices et la médiation, soit sur le recours des Parties en conflit, soit sur l'initiative des Puissances étrangères au conflit, ont exclusivement le caractère de conseil et n'ont jamais force obligatoire.

Good offices and mediation, either at the request of the parties at variance, or on the initiative of Powers strangers to the dispute, have exclusively the character of advice and never having binding force.

ARTICLE 7.

ARTICLE VII.

Noninterruption of war measures.

L'acceptation de la médiation ne peut avoir pour effet, sauf convention contraire, d'interrompre, de retarder ou d'entraver la mobilisation et autres mesures préparatoires à la guerre.

The acceptance of mediation can not, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying, or hindering mobilization or other measures of preparation for war.

During hostilities.

Si elle intervient après l'ouverture des hostilités, elle n'interrompt pas, sauf convention contraire, les opérations militaires en cours.

If mediation occurs after the commencement of hostilities it causes no interruption to the military operations in progress, unless there be an agreement to the contrary.

ARTICLE 8.

ARTICLE VIII.

Special mediation.

Les Puissances signataires sont d'accord pour recommander l'application, dans les circonstances qui le permettent, d'une Médiation spéciale sous la forme suivante.

The Signatory Powers are agreed in recommending the application, when circumstances allow, of special mediation in the following form:—

Choosing mediators. Authority.

En cas de différend grave compromettant la Paix, les Etats en conflit choisissent respectivement une Puissance à laquelle ils confient la mission d'entrer en rapport direct avec la Puissance choisie d'autre part, à l'effet de prévenir la rupture des relations pacifiques.

In case of a serious difference endangering the peace, the States at variance choose respectively a Power, to whom they intrust the mission of entering into direct communication with the Power chosen on the other side, with the object of preventing the rupture of pacific relations.

States in conflict to cease direct communication.

Pendant la durée de ce mandat dont le terme, sauf stipulation contraire, ne peut excéder trente jours, les Etats en litige cessent tout rapport direct au sujet du conflit, lequel est considéré comme déferé exclusivement aux Puissances médiatrices. Celles-ci doivent appliquer tous leurs efforts à régler le différend.

For the period of this mandate, the term of which, unless otherwise stipulated, cannot exceed thirty days, the States in conflict cease from all direct communication on the subject of the dispute, which is regarded as referred exclusively to the mediating Powers, who must use their best efforts to settle it.

Efforts to restore peace.

En cas de rupture effective des relations pacifiques, ces Puissances demeurent chargées de la mission

In case of a definite rupture of pacific relations, these Powers are charged with the joint task of tak-

commune de profiter de toute occasion pour rétablir la paix.

ing advantage of any opportunity to restore peace.

TITRE III.—DES COMMISSIONS INTERNATIONALES D'ENQUÊTE.

TITLE III.—ON INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY.

International commissions of inquiry.

ARTICLE 9.

Dans les litiges d'ordre international n'engageant ni l'honneur ni des intérêts essentiels et provenant d'une divergence d'appréciation sur des points de fait, les Puissances signataires jugent utile que les Parties qui n'auraient pu se mettre d'accord par les voies diplomatiques instituent, en tant que les circonstances le permettront, une Commission internationale d'enquête chargée de faciliter la solution de ces litiges en éclaircissant, par un examen impartial et consciencieux, les questions de fait.

ARTICLE IX.

In differences of an international nature involving neither honour nor vital interests, and arising from a difference of opinion on points of fact, the Signatory Powers recommend that the parties, who have not been able to come to an agreement by means of diplomacy, should as far as circumstances allow, institute an International Commission of Inquiry, to facilitate a solution of these differences by elucidating the facts by means of an impartial and conscientious investigation.

Investigations of differences.

ARTICLE 10.

Les Commissions internationales d'enquête sont constituées par convention spéciale entre les Parties en litige.

La convention d'enquête précise les faits à examiner et l'étendue des pouvoirs des commissaires.

Elle règle la procédure. L'enquête a lieu contradictoirement.

La forme et les délais à observer, en tant qu'ils ne sont pas fixés par la convention d'enquête, sont déterminés par la commission elle-même.

ARTICLE X.

The International Commissions of Inquiry are constituted by special agreement between the parties in conflict.

The Convention for an inquiry defines the facts to be examined and the extent of the Commissioners' powers.

It settles the procedure. On the inquiry both sides must be heard.

The form and the periods to be observed, if not stated in the inquiry Convention, are decided by the Commission itself.

Special agreement.

Extent of jurisdiction

ARTICLE 11.

Les Commissions internationales d'enquête sont formées, sauf stipulation contraire, de la manière déterminée par l'article 32 de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XI.

The International Commissions of Inquiry are formed, unless otherwise stipulated, in the manner fixed by Article XXXII of the present convention.

Formation of Commissions. Post, p. 1793.

ARTICLE 12.

Les Puissances en litige s'engagent à fournir à la Commission internationale d'enquête, dans la plus large mesure qu'Elles jugeront possible, tous les moyens et toutes les facilités nécessaires pour la connaissance complète et l'appréciation exacte des faits en question.

ARTICLE XII.

The powers in dispute engage to supply the International Commission of Inquiry, as fully as they may think possible, with all means and facilities necessary to enable it to be completely acquainted with and to accurately understand the facts in question.

Facts to be submitted by disputants.

## ARTICLE 13.

Report.

La Commission internationale d'enquête présente aux Puissances en litige son rapport signé par tous les membres de la Commission.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The International Commission of Inquiry communicates its Report to the conflicting Powers, signed by all the members of the Commission.

## ARTICLE 14.

Scope of report.

Le rapport de la Commission internationale d'enquête, limité à la constatation des faits, n'a nullement le caractère d'une sentence arbitrale. Il laisse aux Puissances en litige une entière liberté pour la suite à donner à cette constatation.

## ARTICLE XIV.

The report of the International Commission of Inquiry is limited to a statement of facts, and has in no way the character of an Arbitral Award. It leaves the conflicting Powers entire freedom as to the effect to be given to this statement.

International arbitration.

## TITRE IV.—DE L'ARBITRAGE INTERNATIONAL.

## TITLE IV.—ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

CHAPITRE I.—*De la Justice Arbitrale.*CHAPTER I.—*On the System of Arbitration.*

## ARTICLE 15.

Object.

L'arbitrage international a pour objet le règlement de litiges entre les Etats par des juges de leur choix et sur la base du respect du droit.

## ARTICLE XV.

International arbitration has for its object the settlement of differences between States by judges of their own choice, and on the basis of respect for law.

## ARTICLE 16.

Recognition of system.

Dans les questions d'ordre juridique, et en premier lieu dans les questions d'interprétation ou d'application des conventions internationales, l'arbitrage est reconnu par les Puissances signataires comme le moyen le plus efficace et en même temps le plus équitable de régler les litiges qui n'ont pas été résolus par les voies diplomatiques.

## ARTICLE XVI.

In questions of a legal nature, and especially in the interpretation or application of International Conventions, arbitration is recognized by the Signatory Powers as the most effective, and at the same time the most equitable, means of settling disputes which diplomacy has failed to settle.

## ARTICLE 17.

Questions considered.

La convention d'arbitrage est conclue pour des contestations déjà nées ou pour des contestations éventuelles.

Elle peut concerner tout litige ou seulement les litiges d'une catégorie déterminée.

## ARTICLE XVII.

The Arbitration Convention is concluded for questions already existing or for questions which may arise eventually.

It may embrace any dispute or only disputes of a certain category.

## ARTICLE 18.

Submission to award.

La convention d'arbitrage implique l'engagement de se soumettre de bonne foi à la sentence arbitrale.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

The Arbitration Convention implies the engagement to submit loyally to the Award.

ARTICLE 19.

Indépendamment des traités généraux ou particuliers qui stipulent actuellement l'obligation du recours à l'arbitrage pour les Puissances signataires, ces Puissances se réservent de conclure, soit avant la ratification du présent Acte, soit postérieurement, des accords nouveaux, généraux ou particuliers, en vue d'étendre l'arbitrage obligatoire à tous les cas qu'Elles jugeront possible de lui soumettre.

CHAPITRE II.—*De la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage.*

ARTICLE 20.

Dans le but de faciliter le recours immédiat à l'arbitrage pour les différends internationaux qui n'ont pu être réglés par la voie diplomatique, les Puissances signataires s'engagent à organiser une Cour permanente d'arbitrage, accessible en tout temps et fonctionnant, sauf stipulation contraire des Parties, conformément aux Règles de procédure insérées dans la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 21.

La Cour permanente sera compétente pour tous les cas d'arbitrage, à moins qu'il n'y ait entente entre les Parties pour l'établissement d'une juridiction spéciale.

ARTICLE 22.

Un Bureau international établi à La Haye sert de greffe à la Cour.

Ce Bureau est l'intermédiaire des communications relatives aux réunions de celle-ci.

Il a la garde des archives et la gestion de toutes les affaires administratives.

Les Puissances signataires s'engagent à communiquer au Bureau international de La Haye une copie certifiée conforme de toute stipulation d'arbitrage intervenue entre elles et de toute sentence arbitrale les concernant et rendue par des juridictions spéciales.

ARTICLE XIX.

Independently of general or private Treaties expressly stipulating recourse to arbitration as obligatory on the Signatory Powers, these Powers reserve to themselves the right of concluding, either before the ratification of the present Act or later, new Agreements, general or private, with a view to extending obligatory arbitration to all cases which they may consider it possible to submit to it.

Right reserved to extend principle.

CHAPTER II.—*On the Permanent Court of Arbitration.*

ARTICLE XX.

With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitration for international differences, which it has not been possible to settle by diplomacy, the Signatory Powers undertake to organize a permanent Court of Arbitration, accessible at all times and operating, unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure inserted in the present Convention.

Organization of permanent court of arbitration.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Permanent Court shall be competent for all arbitration cases, unless the parties agree to institute a special Tribunal.

Authority.

ARTICLE XXII.

An International Bureau, established at The Hague, serves as record office for the Court.

International bureau.

This Bureau is the channel for communications relative to the meetings of the Court.

Communications.

It has the custody of the archives and conducts all the administrative business.

Archives.

The Signatory Powers undertake to communicate to the International Bureau at The Hague a duly certified copy of any conditions of arbitration arrived at between them, and of any award concerning them delivered by special Tribunals.

Awards of special tribunals.

**Execution of awards.** Elles s'engagent à communiquer de même au Bureau, les lois, règlements et documents constatant éventuellement l'exécution des sentences rendues par la Cour.

They undertake also to communicate to the Bureau the Laws, Regulations, and documents eventually showing the execution of the awards given by the Court.

ARTICLE 23.

ARTICLE XXIII.

**Selection of arbitrators.** Chaque Puissance signataire désignera, dans les trois mois qui suivront la ratification par elle du présent acte, quatre personnes au plus, d'une compétence reconnue dans les questions de droit international, jouissant de la plus haute considération morale et disposées à accepter les fonctions d'arbitres.

Within the three months following its ratification of the present Act, each Signatory Power shall select four persons at the most, of known competency in questions of international law, of the highest moral reputation, and disposed to accept the duties of Arbitrators.

**List to be sent Powers.** Les personnes ainsi désignées seront inscrites, au titre de membres de la Cour, sur une liste qui sera notifiée à toutes les Puissances signataires par les soins du Bureau.

The persons thus selected shall be inscribed, as members of the Court, in a list which shall be notified by the Bureau to all the Signatory Powers.

**Changes.** Toute modification à la liste des arbitres est portée, par les soins du Bureau, à la connaissance des Puissances signataires.

Any alteration in the list of Arbitrators is brought by the Bureau to the knowledge of the Signatory Powers.

**Selection in common.** Deux ou plusieurs Puissances peuvent s'entendre pour la désignation en commun d'un ou de plusieurs membres.

Two or more Powers may agree on the selection in common of one or more Members.

La même personne peut être désignée par des Puissances différentes.

The same person can be selected by different Powers.

**Term of service.** Les membres de la Cour sont nommés pour un terme de six ans. Leur mandat peut être renouvelé.

The Members of the Court are appointed for a term of six years. Their appointments can be renewed.

**Vacancies.** En cas de décès ou de retraite d'un membre de la Cour, il est pourvu à son remplacement selon le mode fixé pour sa nomination.

In case of the death or retirement of a member of the Court, his place shall be filled in accordance with the method of his appointment.

ARTICLE 24.

ARTICLE XXIV.

**Choice of tribunal by Powers.** Lorsque les Puissances signataires veulent s'adresser à la Cour permanente pour le règlement d'un différend survenu entre elles, le choix des arbitres appelés à former le Tribunal compétent pour statuer sur ce différend, doit être fait dans la liste générale des membres de la Cour.

When the Signatory Powers desire to have recourse to the Permanent Court for the settlement of a difference that has arisen between them, the Arbitrators called upon to form the competent Tribunal to decide this difference, must be chosen from the general list of members of the Court.

**Failure of direct agreement.** A défaut de constitution du Tribunal arbitral par l'accord immédiat des Parties, il est procédé de la manière suivante:

Failing the direct agreement of the parties on the composition of the Arbitration Tribunal, the following course shall be pursued:—

**Appointment of arbitrators.** Chaque Partie nomme deux arbitres et ceux-ci choisissent ensemble un surarbitre.

Each party appoints two Arbitrators, and these together choose an Umpire.

En cas de partage des voix, le choix de surarbitre est confié à une Puissance tierce, désignée de commun accord par les Parties.

Si l'accord ne s'établit pas à ce sujet, chaque Partie désigne une Puissance différente et le choix du surarbitre est fait de concert par les Puissances ainsi désignées.

Le Tribunal étant ainsi composé, les parties notifient au Bureau leur décision de s'adresser à la Cour et les noms des arbitres.

Le Tribunal arbitral se réunit à la date fixée par les Parties.

Les membres de la Cour, dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions et en dehors de leur Pays, jouissent des privilèges et immunités diplomatiques.

ARTICLE 25.

Le Tribunal arbitral siège d'ordinaire à la Haye.

Le siège ne peut, sauf le cas de force majeure, être changé par le Tribunal que de l'assentiment des Parties.

ARTICLE 26.

Le Bureau international de la Haye est autorisé à mettre ses locaux et son organisation à la disposition des Puissances signataires pour le fonctionnement de toute juridiction spéciale d'arbitrage.

La juridiction de la Cour permanente peut être étendue, dans les conditions prescrites par les Règlements, aux litiges existant entre des Puissances non signataires ou entre des Puissances signataires et des Puissances non signataires, si les Parties sont convenues de recourir à cette juridiction.

ARTICLE 27.

Les Puissances signataires considèrent comme un devoir, dans le cas où un conflit aigu menacerait d'éclater entre deux ou plusieurs d'entre Elles, de rappeler à celles-ci que la Cour permanente leur est ouverte.

If the votes are equal, the choice of the Umpire is intrusted to a third Power, selected by the parties by common accord.

If an agreement is not arrived at on this subject, each party selects a different Power, and the choice of the Umpire is made in concert by the Powers thus selected.

The Tribunal being thus composed, the parties notify to the Bureau their determination to have recourse to the Court and the names of the Arbitrators.

The Tribunal of Arbitration assembles on the date fixed by the parties.

The Members of the Court, in the discharge of their duties and out of their own country, enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Tribunal of Arbitration has its ordinary seat at The Hague.

Except in cases of necessity, the place of session can only be altered by the Tribunal with the assent of the parties.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The International Bureau at The Hague is authorized to place its premises and its staff at the disposal of the Signatory Powers for the operations of any special Board of Arbitration.

The jurisdiction of the Permanent Court, may, within the conditions laid down in the Regulations, be extended to disputes between non-Signatory Powers, or between Signatory Powers and non-Signatory Powers, if the parties are agreed on recourse to this Tribunal.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Signatory Powers consider it their duty, if a serious dispute threatens to break out between two or more of them, to remind these latter that the Permanent Court is open to them.

Umpire.

Selection by Powers.

Notification.

Meeting of tribunal.

Diplomatic privileges.

Seat of Tribunal.

Use of Bureau for special boards.

Extension of jurisdiction of Permanent Court.

Notifying disputants.

Regarded as a friendly act. En conséquence, Elles déclarent que le fait de rappeler aux Parties en conflit les dispositions de la présente Convention, et le conseil donné, dans l'intérêt supérieur de la paix, de s'adresser à la Cour permanente ne peuvent être considérés que comme actes de Bons Offices.

Consequently, they declare that the fact of reminding the conflicting parties of the provisions of the present Convention, and the advice given to them, in the highest interests of peace, to have recourse to the Permanent Court, can only be regarded as friendly actions.

ARTICLE 28.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Administrative Council. Un Conseil administratif permanent composé des représentants diplomatiques des Puissances signataires accrédités à la Haye et du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères des Pays-Bas qui remplira les fonctions de Président, sera constitué dans cette ville le plus tôt possible après la ratification du présent Act par neuf Puissances au moins.

A Permanent Administrative Council, composed of the Diplomatic Representatives of the Signatory Powers accredited to The Hague and of the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will act as President, shall be instituted in this town as soon as possible after the ratification of the present Act by at least nine Powers.

Functions of Council. Ce Conseil sera chargé d'établir et d'organiser le Bureau international, lequel demeurera sous sa direction et sous son contrôle.

This Council will be charged with the establishment and organization of the International Bureau, which will be under its direction and control.

Il notifiera aux Puissances la constitution de la Cour et pourvoira à l'installation de celle-ci.

It will notify to the Powers the constitution of the Court and will provide for its installation.

Il arrêtera son règlement d'ordre ainsi que tous autres règlements nécessaires.

It will settle its Rules of Procedure and all other necessary Regulations.

Il décidera toutes les questions administratives qui pourraient surgir touchant le fonctionnement de la Cour.

It will decide all questions of administration which may arise with regard to the operations of the Court.

Il aura tout pouvoir quant à la nomination, la suspension ou la révocation des fonctionnaires et employés du Bureau.

It will have entire control over the appointment, suspension or dismissal of the officials and employés of the Bureau.

Il fixera les traitements et salaires et contrôlera la dépense générale.

It will fix the payments and salaries, and control the general expenditure.

Quorum. La présence de cinq membres dans les réunions dûment convoquées suffit pour permettre au Conseil de délibérer valablement. Les décisions sont prises à la majorité des voix.

At meetings duly summoned the presence of five members is sufficient to render valid the discussions of the Council. The decisions are taken by a majority of votes.

Decisions. Regulations. Annual report. Le Conseil communique sans délai aux Puissances signataires les règlements adoptés par lui. Il leur adresse chaque année un rapport sur les travaux de la Cour, sur le fonctionnement des services administratifs et sur les dépenses.

The Council communicates to the Signatory Powers without delay the Regulations adopted by it. It furnishes them with an annual Report on the labours of the Court, the working of the administration, and the expenses.

ARTICLE 29.

Les frais du Bureau seront supportés par les Puissances signataires dans la proportion établie pour le Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle.

CHAPITRE III.—*De la Procédure Arbitrale.*

ARTICLE 30.

En vue de favoriser le développement de l'arbitrage, les Puissances signataires ont arrêté les règles suivantes qui seront applicables à la procédure arbitrale, en tant que les Parties ne sont pas convenues d'autres règles.

ARTICLE 31.

Les Puissances qui recourent à l'arbitrage signent un acte spécial (compromis) dans lequel sont nettement déterminés l'objet du litige ainsi que l'étendue des pouvoirs des arbitres. Cet acte implique l'engagement des Parties de se soumettre de bonne foi à la sentence arbitrale.

ARTICLE 32.

Les fonctions arbitrales peuvent être conférées à un arbitre unique ou à plusieurs arbitres désignés par les Parties à leur gré, ou choisis par Elles parmi les membres de la Cour permanente d'arbitrage établie par le présent Acte.

A défaut de constitution du Tribunal par l'accord immédiat des Parties, il est procédé de la manière suivante:

Chaque Partie nomme deux arbitres et ceux-ci choisissent ensemble un surarbitre.

En cas de partage des voix, le choix de surarbitre est confié à une Puissance tierce, désignée de commun accord par les Parties.

Si l'accord ne s'établit pas à ce sujet, chaque Partie désigne une Puissance différente et el choix du surarbitre est fait de concert par les Puissances ainsi désignées.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The expenses of the Bureau shall be borne by the Signatory Powers in the proportion fixed for the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Expenses.  
*Ante*, pp. 81, 812.  
Vol. 30, p. 1692.

CHAPTER III.—*On Arbitral Procedure.*

ARTICLE XXX.

With a view to encourage the development of arbitration, the Signatory Powers have agreed on the following Rules which shall be applicable to arbitral procedure, unless other rules have been agreed on by the parties.

Rules of procedure.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The Powers who have recourse to arbitration sign a special Act ("Compromis"), in which the subject of the difference is clearly defined, as well as the extent of the Arbitrators' powers. This Act implies the undertaking of the parties to submit loyally to the award.

Special act; contents.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The duties of Arbitrator may be conferred on one Arbitrator alone or on several Arbitrators selected by the parties as they please, or chosen by them from the members of the permanent Court of Arbitration established by the present Act.

Selection of arbitrators.

Failing the constitution of the Tribunal by direct agreement between the parties, the following course shall be pursued:

Disagreement.

Each party appoints two arbitrators, and these latter together choose an Umpire.

Appointment of umpire.

In case of equal voting, the choice of the Umpire is intrusted to a third Power, selected by the parties by common accord.

Umpire.

If no agreement is arrived at on this subject, each party selects a different Power, and the choice of the Umpire is made in concert by the Powers thus selected.

Selection by Powers.



ARTICLE 33.

Procedure when  
chief of State arbi-  
trator.

Lorsqu'un Souverain ou un Chef d'Etat est choisi pour arbitre, la procédure arbitrale est réglée par Lui.

ARTICLE 34.

President of tri-  
bunal.

Le surarbitre est de droit Président du Tribunal.

Lorsque le Tribunal ne comprend pas de surarbitre il nomme lui-même son président.

ARTICLE 35.

Vacancies.

En cas de décès, de démission ou d'empêchement, pour quelque cause que ce soit, de l'un des arbitres, il est pourvu à son remplacement selon le mode fixé pour sa nomination.

ARTICLE 36.

Sessions.

Le siège du Tribunal est désigné par les Parties. A défaut de cette désignation le Tribunal siège à la Haye.

Le siège ainsi fixé ne peut, sauf le cas de force majeure, être changé par le Tribunal que de l'assentiment des Parties.

ARTICLE 37.

Agents.

Les Parties ont le droit de nommer auprès du Tribunal des délégués ou agents spéciaux, avec la mission de servir d'intermédiaires entre Elles et le Tribunal.

Counsel.

Elles sont en outre autorisées à charger de la défense de leurs droits et intérêts devant le Tribunal, des conseils ou avocats nommés par Elles à cet effet.

ARTICLE 38.

Selection of lan-  
guage.

Le tribunal décide du choix des langues dont il fera usage et dont l'emploi sera autorisé devant lui.

ARTICLE 39.

Procedure.

La procédure arbitrale comprend en règle générale deux

ARTICLE XXXIII.

When a Sovereign or the Chief of a State is chosen as Arbitrator, the arbitral procedure is settled by him.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The Umpire is by right President of the Tribunal.

When the Tribunal does not include an Umpire it appoints its own President.

ARTICLE XXXV.

In case of the death, retirement, or disability from any cause of one of the Arbitrators, his place shall be filled in accordance with the method of his appointment.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

The Tribunal's place of session is selected by the parties. Failing this selection the Tribunal sits at The Hague.

The place thus fixed cannot, except in case of necessity, be changed by the Tribunal without the assent of the parties.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

The parties have the right to appoint delegates or special agents to attend the Tribunal, for the purpose of serving as intermediaries between them and the Tribunal.

They are further authorized to retain, for the defense of their rights and interests before the Tribunal, counsel or advocates appointed by them for this purpose.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

The Tribunal decides on the choice of languages to be used by itself, and to be authorized for use before it.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

As a general rule the arbitral procedure comprises two distinct

phases distinctes: l'instruction et les débats.

L'instruction consiste dans la communication faite par les agents respectifs, aux membres du Tribunal et à la Partie adverse, de tous actes imprimés ou écrits et de tous documents contenant les moyens invoqués dans la cause. Cette communication aura lieu dans la forme et dans les délais déterminés par le Tribunal en vertu de l'article 49.

Les débats consistent dans le développement oral des moyens des Parties devant le Tribunal.

ARTICLE 40.

Toute pièce produite par l'une des Parties doit être communiquée à l'autre Partie.

ARTICLE 41.

Les débats sont dirigés par le Président.

Ils ne sont publics qu'en vertu d'une décision du Tribunal, prise avec l'assentiment des Parties.

Ils sont consignés dans des procès-verbaux rédigés par des secrétaires que nomme le Président. Ces procès-verbaux ont seuls caractère authentique.

ARTICLE 42.

L'instruction étant close, le Tribunal a le droit d'écarter du débat tous actes ou documents nouveaux qu'une des Parties voudrait lui soumettre sans le consentement de l'autre.

ARTICLE 43.

Le Tribunal demeure libre de prendre en considération les actes ou documents nouveaux sur lesquels les agents ou conseils des Parties appelleraient son attention.

En ce cas, le Tribunal a le droit de requérir la production de ces actes ou documents, sauf l'obligation d'en donner connaissance à la Partie adverse.

phases; preliminary examination and discussion.

Preliminary examination consists in the communication by the respective agents to the members of the Tribunal and to the opposite party of all printed or written Acts and of all documents containing the arguments invoked in the case. This communication shall be made in the form and within the periods fixed by the Tribunal in accordance with Article XLIX.

Discussion consists in the oral development before the Tribunal of the arguments of the parties.

ARTICLE XL.

Every document produced by one party must be communicated to the other party.

ARTICLE XLI.

The discussions are under the direction of the President.

They are only public if it be so decided by the Tribunal, with the assent of the parties.

They are recorded in the *procès-verbaux* drawn up by the Secretaries appointed by the President. These *procès-verbaux* alone have an authentic character.

ARTICLE XLII.

When the preliminary examination is concluded, the Tribunal has the right to refuse discussion of all fresh Acts or documents which one party may desire to submit to it without the consent of the other party.

ARTICLE XLIII.

The Tribunal is free to take into consideration fresh Acts or documents to which its attention may be drawn by the agents or counsel of the parties.

In this case, the Tribunal has the right to require the production of these Acts or documents, but is obliged to make them known to the opposite party.

Preliminary examination.

Discussion.

Exchange of documents.

Discussions.

Public.

Record.

Limiting discussions

New evidence.

## ARTICLE 44.

Production of all acts.

Le Tribunal peut, en outre, requérir des agents des Parties la production de tous actes et demander toutes explications nécessaires. En cas de refus le Tribunal en prend acte.

## ARTICLE 45.

Oral arguments.

Les agents et les conseils des Parties sont autorisés à présenter oralement au Tribunal tous les moyens qu'ils jugent utiles à la défense de leur cause.

## ARTICLE 46.

Rulings final.

Ils ont le droit de soulever des exceptions et incidents. Les décisions du Tribunal sur ces points sont définitives et ne peuvent donner lieu à aucune discussion ultérieure.

## ARTICLE 47.

Questions by Tribunal.

Les membres du Tribunal ont le droit de poser des questions au agents et aux conseils des Parties et de leur demander des éclaircissements sur les points douteux.

Ni les questions posées, ni les observations faites par les membres du Tribunal pendant le cours des débats ne peuvent être regardées comme l'expression des opinions du Tribunal en général ou de ses membres en particulier.

## ARTICLE 48.

Competence of Tribunal.

Le Tribunal est autorisé à déterminer sa compétence en interprétant le compromis ainsi que les autres traités qui peuvent être invoqués dans la matière, et en appliquant les principes du droit international.

## ARTICLE 49.

Special rules.

Le Tribunal a le droit de rendre des ordonnances de procédure pour la direction du procès, de déterminer les formes et délais dans lesquels chaque Partie devra prendre ses conclusions et de procéder à toutes les formalités que comporte l'administration des preuves.

## ARTICLE XLIV.

The Tribunal can, besides, require from the agents of the parties the production of all Acts, and can demand all necessary explanations. In case of refusal, the Tribunal takes note of it.

## ARTICLE XLV.

The agents and counsel of the parties are authorized to present orally to the Tribunal all the arguments they may think expedient in defence of their case.

## ARTICLE XLVI.

They have the right to raise objections and points. The decisions of the Tribunal on those points are final, and can not form the subject of any subsequent discussion.

## ARTICLE XLVII.

The members of the Tribunal have the right to put questions to the agents and counsel of the parties, and to demand explanations from them on doubtful points.

Neither the questions put nor the remarks made by members of the Tribunal during the discussions can be regarded as an expression of opinion by the Tribunal in general, or by its members in particular.

## ARTICLE XLVIII.

The Tribunal is authorized to declare its competence in interpreting the "Compromis" as well as the other Treaties which may be invoked in the case, and in applying the principles of international law.

## ARTICLE XLIX.

The Tribunal has the right to issue Rules of Procedure for the conduct of the case, to decide the forms and periods within which each party must conclude its arguments, and to arrange all the formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

ARTICLE 50.

Les agents et les conseils des Parties ayant présenté tous les éclaircissements et preuves à l'appui de leur cause, le Président prononce la clôture des débats.

ARTICLE L.

When the agents and counsel of the parties have submitted all explanations and evidence in support of their case, the President pronounces the discussion closed.

Closing discussion.

ARTICLE 51.

Les délibérations du Tribunal ont lieu à huis clos. Toute décision est prise à la majorité des membres du Tribunal.

Le refus d'un membre de prendre part au vote doit être constaté dans le procès-verbal.

ARTICLE LI.

The deliberations of the Tribunal take place in private. Every decision is taken by a majority of members of the Tribunal.

The refusal of a member to vote must be recorded in the *procès-verbal*.

Deliberations private.

ARTICLE 52.

La sentence arbitrale, votée à la majorité des voix, est motivée. Elle est rédigée par écrit et signée par chacun des membres du Tribunal.

Ceux des membres qui sont restés en minorité peuvent constater, en signant, leur dissentiment.

ARTICLE LII.

The award, given by a majority of votes, is accompanied by a statement of reasons. It is drawn up in writing and signed by each member of the Tribunal.

Those members who are in the minority may record their dissent when signing.

Statement of award.

Record of dissent.

ARTICLE 53.

La sentence arbitrale est lue en séance publique du Tribunal, les agents et les conseils de Parties présents ou dûment appelés.

ARTICLE LIII.

The award is read out at a public meeting of the Tribunal, the agents and counsel of the parties being present, or duly summoned to attend.

Announcing award.

ARTICLE 54.

La sentence arbitrale, dûment prononcée et notifiée aux agents des Parties en litige décide définitivement et sans appel la contestation.

ARTICLE LIV.

The award, duly pronounced and notified to the agents of the parties at variance, puts an end to the dispute definitely and without appeal.

Finality of award.

ARTICLE 55.

Les Parties peuvent se réserver dans le compromis de demander la revision de la sentence arbitrale.

Dans ce cas et sauf convention contraire, la demande doit être adressée au Tribunal qui a rendu la sentence. Elle ne peut être motivée que par la découverte d'un fait nouveau qui eût été de nature à exercer une influence décisive sur la sentence et qui, lors de la clôture des débats, était inconnu du tribunal lui-même et de la Partie qui a demandé la revision.

ARTICLE LV.

The parties can reserve in the "Compromis" the right to demand the revision of the award.

In this case, and unless there be an agreement to the contrary, the demand must be addressed to the Tribunal which pronounced the award. It can only be made on the ground of the discovery of some new fact calculated to exercise a decisive influence on the award, and which, at the time the discussion was closed, was unknown to the Tribunal and to the party demanding the revision.

Right of revision.

Grounds for revision.

Proceedings.

La procédure de revision ne peut être ouverte que par une décision du Tribunal constatant expressément l'existence du fait nouveau, lui reconnaissant les caractères prévus par le paragraphe précédent et déclarant à ce titre la demande recevable.

Le compromis détermine le délai dans lequel la demande de revision doit être formée.

## ARTICLE 56.

Parties bound by award.

La sentence arbitrale n'est obligatoire que pour les Parties qui ont conclu le compromis.

Right of other Powers to intervene.

Lorsqu'il s'agit de l'interprétation d'une convention à laquelle ont participé d'autres Puissances que les Parties en litige, celles-ci notifient aux premières le compromis qu'elles ont conclu. Chacune de ces Puissances a le droit d'intervenir au procès. Si une ou plusieurs d'entre elles ont profité de cette faculté, l'interprétation contenue dans la sentence est également obligatoire à leur égard.

## ARTICLE 57.

Expenses.

Chaque Partie supporte ses propres frais et une part égale des frais du Tribunal.

*Dispositions générales.*

## ARTICLE 58.

Ratification.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée dans le plus bref délai possible.

Deposit.

Les ratifications seront déposées à la Haye.

Certified copies of ratifications.

Il sera dressé du dépôt de chaque ratification un procès-verbal, dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par la voie diplomatique à toutes les Puissances, qui ont été représentées à la Conférence Internationale de la Paix de la Haye.

## ARTICLE 59.

Adhesion by non-Signatory Powers.

Les Puissances non signataires qui ont été représentées à la Conférence Internationale de la Paix pourront adhérer à la présente

Proceedings for revision can only be instituted by a decision of the Tribunal expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing in it the character described in the foregoing paragraph, and declaring the demand admissible on this ground.

The "Compromis" fixes the period within which the demand for revision must be made.

## ARTICLE LVI.

The award is only binding on the parties who concluded the "Compromis."

When there is a question of interpreting a Convention to which Power other than those concerned in the dispute are parties, the latter notify to the former the "Compromis" they have concluded. Each of these Powers has the right to intervene in the case. If one or more of them avail themselves of this right, the interpretation contained in the award is equally binding on them.

## ARTICLE LVII.

Each party pays its own expenses and an equal share of those of the Tribunal.

*General provisions.*

## ARTICLE LVIII.

The present Convention shall be ratified as speedily as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

A *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up recording the receipt of each ratification, and a copy duly certified shall be sent, through the diplomatic channel, to all the Powers who were represented at the International Peace Conference at The Hague.

## ARTICLE LIX.

The non-Signatory Powers who were represented at the International Peace Conference can adhere to the present Convention.

Convention. Elles auront à cet effet à faire connaître leur adhésion aux Puissances contractantes, au moyen d'une notification écrite, adressée au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

For this purpose they must make known their adhesion to the Contracting Powers by a written notification addressed to the Netherlands Government, and communicated by it to all the other Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE 60.

Les conditions auxquelles les Puissances qui n'ont pas été représentées à la Conférence Internationale de la Paix, pourront adhérer à la présente Convention, formeront l'objet d'une entente ultérieure entre les Puissances contractantes.

The conditions on which the Powers who were not represented at the International Peace Conference can adhere to the present Convention shall form the subject of a subsequent Agreement among the Contracting Powers.

Adhesion by Powers not represented.

ARTICLE 61.

S'il arrivait qu'une des Hautes Parties contractantes dénonçât la présente Convention, cette dénonciation ne produirait ses effets qu'un an après la notification faite par écrit au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée immédiatement par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

In the event of one of the High Contracting Parties denouncing the present Convention, this denunciation would not take effect until a year after its notification made in writing to the Netherlands Government, and by it communicated at once to all the other Contracting Powers.

Denunciation.

Cette dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'à l'égard de la Puissance qui l'aura notifiée.

This denunciation shall only affect the notifying Power.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Convention et l'ont revêtue de leurs sceaux.

In faith of which the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed their seals to it.

Fait à la Haye, le vingt-neuf juillet mil huit cent quatre-vingt dix-neuf, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises par la voie diplomatique aux Puissances contractantes.

Done at The Hague, the 29th July, 1899, in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Netherlands Government, and copies of it, duly certified, be sent through the diplomatic channel to the Contracting Powers

Deposit of original

Pour l'Allemagne:

For Germany.

(L. s.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.

(L. s.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.

Signatures.

Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie:

For Austria-Hungary:

(L. s.) WELSERSHEIMB.

(L. s.) WELSERSHEIMB.

(L. s.) OKOLICSANYI.

(L. s.) OKOLICSANYI.

Pour la Belgique:

For Belgium:

(L. s.) A. BEERNAERT.

(L. s.) A. BEERNAERT.

(L. s.) CTE DE GRELLE ROGIER.

(L. s.) CTE. DE GRELLE ROGIER.

(L. s.) CHR DESCAMPS.

(L. s.) CHR. DESCAMPS.

Pour la Chine:

For China:

(L. s.) YANG YU.

(L. s.) YANG YU.

Pour le Danemark:

For Denmark:

(L. s.) F. BILLE.

(L. s.) F. BILLE.

## Pour l'Espagne:

(L. s.) EL DUQUE DE TETUAN.  
 (L. s.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.  
 (L. s.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

## Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

(L. s.) ANDREW D. WHITE.  
 (L. s.) SETH LOW.  
 (L. s.) STANFORD NEWEL.  
 (L. s.) A. T. MAHAN.  
 (L. s.) WILLIAM CROZIER.

Sous réserve de la déclaration faite  
 dans la séance plénière de la  
 Conférence de 25 juillet 1899.

## Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains:

A. DE MIER.  
 J. ZENIL.

## Pour la France:

(L. s.) LÉON BOURGEOIS.  
 (L. s.) G. BIHOURED.  
 (L. s.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CON-  
 STANT.

Pour la Grande Bretagne et l'Ir-  
 lande:

(L. s.) PAUNCEFOTE.  
 (L. s.) HENRY HOWARD.

## Pour la Grèce:

(L. s.) N. DALYANNI.

## Pour l'Italie:

(L. s.) NIGRA.  
 (L. s.) A. ZANNINI.  
 (L. s.) G. POMPILJ.

## Pour le Japon:

(L. s.) I. MOTONO.

## Pour le Luxembourg:

(L. s.) EYSCHEN.

## Pour le Monténégro:

(L. s.) STAAL.

## Pour les Pays-Bas:

(L. s.) v. KARNEBEEK.  
 (L. s.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.  
 (L. s.) T. M. C. ASSER.  
 (L. s.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

## Pour la Perse:

(L. s.) MIRZA RISA KHAN, Arfa-  
 ud-Dovleh.

## Pour le Portugal:

(L. s.) CONDE DE MACEDO.  
 (L. s.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS  
 DE VASCONCELLOS.  
 (L. s.) CONDE DE SELIR.

## Pour la Roumanie:

(L. s.) A. BELDIMAN.  
 (L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.

Sous les réserves, formulées aux  
 articles 16, 17 et 19 de la pré-  
 sente Convention (15, 16 et 18  
 du projet présenté par le Comité  
 d'Examen) et consignées aux  
 procès-verbal de la séance de la

## For Spain:

(L. s.) EL DUQUE DE TETUAN.  
 (L. s.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.  
 (L. s.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

## For the United States of America:

(L. s.) ANDREW D. WHITE.  
 (L. s.) SETH LOW.  
 (L. s.) STANFORD NEWEL.  
 (L. s.) A. T. MAHAN.  
 (L. s.) WILLIAM CROZIER.

Under reserve of the declaration  
 made at the plenary sitting of  
 the Conference on the 25th of  
 July, 1899.

## For the United Mexican States:

(L. s.) A. DE MIER.  
 (L. s.) J. ZENIL.

## For France:

(L. s.) LÉON BOURGEOIS.  
 (L. s.) G. BIHOURED.  
 (L. s.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CON-  
 STANT.

## For Great Britain and Ireland:

(L. s.) PAUNCEFOTE.  
 (L. s.) HENRY HOWARD.

## For Greece:

(L. s.) N. DELYANNI.

## For Italy:

(L. s.) NIGRA.  
 (L. s.) A. ZANNINI.  
 (L. s.) G. POMPILJ.

## For Japan:

(L. s.) I. MOTONO.

## For Luxemburg:

(L. s.) EYSCHEN.

## For Montenegro:

(L. s.) STAAL.

## For the Netherlands:

(L. s.) v. KARNEBEEK.  
 (L. s.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.  
 (L. s.) T. M. C. ASSER.  
 (L. s.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

## For Persia:

(L. s.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Ar-  
 fa-ud-Dovleh.

## For Portugal:

(L. s.) CONDE DE MACEDO.  
 (L. s.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS  
 DE VASCONCELLOS.  
 (L. s.) CONDE DE SELIR.

## For Roumania:

(L. s.) A. BELDIMAN.  
 (L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.

Under the reserves formulated in  
 Articles 16, 17 and 19 of the  
 present Convention (15, 16 and  
 18 of the project presented by  
 the Committee on Examination)  
 and recorded in the procès-

<p>Troisième Commission du 20 juillet 1899.</p> <p>Pour la Russie: (L. s.) STAAL. (L. s.) MARTENS. (L. s.) A. BASILY.</p> <p>Pour la Serbie: (L. s.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.</p> <p>Sous les réserves, consignées au procès-verbal de la Troisième Commission du 20 juillet 1899.</p> <p>Pour le Siam: (L. s.) PHYA SURIYA NUATR. (L. s.) VISUDDHA.</p> <p>Pour les Royaumes Unis de Suède et de Norvège: (L. s.) BILDT.</p> <p>Pour la Suisse: (L. s.) ROTH.</p> <p>Pour la Turquie: (L. s.) TURKHAN. (L. t.) MEHEMED NOURY.</p> <p>Sous réserve de la déclaration faite dans la séance plénière de la Conférence du 25 juillet 1899.</p> <p>Pour la Bulgarie: (L. s.) D. STANCIOFF. (L. s.) MAJOR HESSAPTCHIEFF.</p> <p>Certifié pour copie conforme, Le Secrétaire Général du Département des Affaires Étrangères, (L. s.) L H RUYSSENAERS. LA HAYE, le 31 janvier 1900.</p>	<p>verbal of the sitting of the Third Commission of July 20, 1899.</p> <p>For Russia: (L. s.) STAAL. (L. s.) MARTENS. (L. s.) A. BASILY.</p> <p>For Servia: (L. s.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.</p> <p>Under the reserves recorded in the procès-verbal of the Third Commission of July 20, 1899.</p> <p>For Siam: (L. s.) PHYA SURIYA NUATR. (L. s.) VISUDDHA.</p> <p>For the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway: (L. s.) BILDT.</p> <p>For Switzerland: (L. s.) ROTH.</p> <p>For Turkey: (L. s.) TURKHAN. (L. s.) MEHEMED NOURY.</p> <p>Under reserve of the declaration made in the plenary sitting of the Conference of July 25, 1899.</p> <p>For Bulgaria: (L. s.) D. STANCIOFF. (L. s.) Major HESSAPTCHIEFF.</p> <p>Certified as a true copy, The Secretary General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, (L. s.) L. H. RUYSSENAERS. THE HAGUE, January 31, 1900.</p>
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And whereas the said Convention was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America under reservation of the following declaration:

Reservation by United States.

“Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions;”

And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by the Government of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Governments of the other Powers aforesaid with the exception of China and Turkey;

Ratification.

And whereas, in pursuance of the stipulations of Article LVIII of the said Convention the ratifications of the said Convention were deposited at The Hague on the 4th. day of September, 1900, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Sweden and Norway and Bulgaria; on the 6th. day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Japan; on the 16th. day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Montenegro; on the 29th. day of December, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Switzerland; on the 4th. day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Greece; on the 17th. day of



April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Mexico; on the 11th. day of May, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Servia; and on the 12th. day of July, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Luxembourg.

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof, subject to the reserve made in the aforesaid declaration of the Plenipotentiaries of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of [L. s.] the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:  
JOHN HAY,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Convention between the United States of America and Certain Powers, with respect to the laws and customs of war on land. Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899; ratification advised by the Senate March 14, 1902; ratified by the President of the United States March 19, 1902; ratifications deposited with the Netherlands Government September 4, 1900; proclaimed April 11, 1902.*

July 29, 1899.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention with respect to the laws and customs of war on land was concluded and signed on July 29, 1899, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, and Bulgaria, the original of which Convention, in the French language, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

[Translation.]

CONVENTION WITH RESPECT TO THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LES LOIS ET COUTUMES DE LA GUERRE SUR TERRE.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain and in His Name Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom; the President of the United States of America; the President of the United Mexican States; the President of the French Republic; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Duke of Nassau; His Highness the Prince of Monte-

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse; Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême etc. et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son Nom Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume; le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; le Président des Etats-Unis Mexicains; le Président de la République Française; Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes; Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon; Son Altesse Royale le Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, Duc de Nassau; Son Altesse le Prince de Monténégro; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas;

Contracting parties.

negro; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves etc.; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Siam; His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans and His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria.

Purposes of convention.

Considering that, while seeking means to preserve peace and prevent armed conflicts among nations, it is likewise necessary to have regard to cases where an appeal to arms may be caused by events which their solicitude could not avert;

Animated by the desire to serve, even in this extreme hypothesis, the interests of humanity and the ever increasing requirements of civilization;

Thinking it important, with this object, to revise the laws and general customs of war, either with the view of defining them more precisely, or of laying down certain limits for the purpose of modifying their severity as far as possible;

Inspired by these views which are enjoined at the present day, as they were twenty-five years ago at the time of the Brussels Conference in 1874, by a wise and generous foresight;

Have, in this spirit, adopted a great number of provisions, the object of which is to define and govern the usages of war on land.

In view of the High Contracting Parties, these provisions, the wording of which has been inspired by the desire to diminish the evils of war so far as military necessities permit, are destined to serve as general rules of conduct for belligerents in their relations with each other and with populations.

It has not, however, been possible to agree forthwith on provisions

Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah de Perse; Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves etc.; Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies; Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie; Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège; Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans et Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Bulgarie

Considérant que, tout en recherchant les moyens de sauvegarder la paix et de prévenir les conflits armés entre les nations, il importe de se préoccuper également du cas où l'appel aux armes serait amené par des événements que Leur sollicitude n'aurait pu détourner;

Animés du désir de servir encore, dans cette hypothèse extrême, les intérêts de l'humanité et les exigences toujours progressives de la civilisation;

Estimant qu'il importe, à cette fin, de reviser les lois et coutumes générales de la guerre, soit dans le but de les définir avec plus de précision, soit afin d'y tracer certaines limites destinées à en restreindre autant que possible les rigueurs;

S'inspirant de ces vues recommandées aujourd'hui, comme il y a vingt-cinq ans, lors de la Conférence de Bruxelles de 1874, par une sage et généreuse prévoyance;

Ont, dans cet esprit, adopté un grand nombre de dispositions qui ont pour objet de définir et de régler les usages de la guerre sur terre.

Selon les vues des Hautes Parties contractantes, ces dispositions, dont la rédaction a été inspirée par le désir de diminuer les maux de la guerre, autant que les nécessités militaires le permettent, sont destinées à servir de règle générale de conduite aux belligérants, dans leurs rapports entre eux et avec les populations.

Il n'a pas été possible toutefois de concerter dès maintenant des

embracing all the circumstances which occur in practice.

On the other hand, it could not be intended by the High Contracting Parties that the cases not provided for should, for want of a written provision, be left to the arbitrary judgment of the military Commanders.

Until a more complete code of the laws of war is issued, the High Contracting Parties think it right to declare that in cases not included in the Regulations adopted by them, populations and belligerents remain under the protection and empire of the principles of international law, as they result from the usages established between civilized nations, from the laws of humanity, and the requirements of the public conscience;

They declare that it is in this sense especially that Articles I and II of the Regulations adopted must be understood;

The High Contracting Parties, desiring to conclude a Convention to this effect, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to-wit:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia: His Excellency Count de Munster, Prince of Derneburg, His Ambassador at Paris.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary: His Excellency Count R. de Welsersheimb, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Mr. Alexander Okolicsanyi d'Okolicsna, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: His Excellency Mr. Auguste Beernaert, His Minister of State, President of the Chamber of Representatives; Count de Grelle Rogier, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; the Chevalier Descamps, Senator.

His Majesty the King of Denmark: His Chamberlain Fr. E. de

stipulations s'étendant à toutes les circonstances qui se présentent dans la pratique.

D'autre part, il ne pouvait entrer dans les intentions des Hautes Parties Contractantes que les cas non prévus fussent, faute de stipulation écrite, laissées à l'appréciation arbitraire de ceux qui dirigent les armées.

En attendant qu'un code plus complet des lois de la guerre puisse être édicté, les Hautes Parties Contractantes jugent opportun de constater que, dans les cas non compris dans les dispositions réglementaires adoptées par Elles, les populations et les belligérants restent sous la sauvegarde et sous l'empire des principes du droit des gens, tels qu'ils résultent des usages établis entre nations civilisées, des lois de l'humanité et des exigences de la conscience publique.

Elles déclarent que c'est dans ce sens que doivent s'entendre notamment les articles un et deux du Règlement adopté;

Les Hautes Parties contractantes désirant conclure une Convention à cet effet ont nommé pour Leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse: Son Excellence le Comte de Münster, Prince de Derneburg, Son Ambassadeur à Paris.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême etc., et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie: Son Excellence le Comte R. de Welsersheimb, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire. M. Alexandre Okolicsanyi d'Okolicsna, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges: Son Excellence M. Auguste Beernaert, Son Ministre d'État, Président de la Chambre des Représentants. M. le Comte Degrelle Rogier, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Chevalier Descamps, Sénateur.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark: Son Chambellan Fr. E. de Bille, Son

Plenipotentiaries.

Bille, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London.

His Majesty the King of Spain and in His Name, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom: His Excellency the Duke of Tetuan, former Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. W. Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels; Mr. Arthur de Baguer, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the United States of America: Mr. Stanford Newell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the United Mexican States: Mr. de Mier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris; Mr. Zenil, Minister Resident at Brussels.

The President of the French Republic: Mr. Léon Bourgeois, former President of the Council, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Chamber of Deputies; Mr. Georges Bihourd, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; the Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India: His Excellency the Right Honorable Baron Pauncefote of Preston, Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; Sir Henry Howard, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes: Mr. N. Delyanni, former President of the Council, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

His Majesty the King of Italy: His Excellency Count Nigra, His Ambassador at Vienna, Senator of the Kingdom; Count A. Zannini, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son Nom, Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume: Son Excellence le Duc de Tetuan, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangères. M. W. Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles. M. Arthur de Baguer, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique: M. Stanford Newell, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Le Président des États-Unis Mexicains: M. de Mier, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris. M. Zenil, Ministre-Résident à Bruxelles.

Le Président de la République Française. M. Léon Bourgeois, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Membre de la Chambre des Députés. M. Georges Bihourd, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Membre de la Chambre des Députés.

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes: Son Excellence le Très Honorable Baron Pauncefote de Preston, Membre du Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire à Washington. Sir Henry Howard, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes. M. N. Delyani, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie: Son Excellence le Comte Nigra, Son Ambassadeur à Vienne, Sénateur du Royaume. M. le Comte A. Zannini, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire

Hague; Commander Guido Pompilj, Deputy in the Italian Parliament.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Mr. I. Motono, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau: His Excellency Mr. Eyschen, His Minister of State, President of the Grand Ducal Government.

His Highness the Prince of Montenegro: His Excellency Mr. de Staal, Privy Councillor, Ambassador of Russia at London.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands: the Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General; General J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, former Minister of War, Member of the Council of State; Mr. T. M. C. Asser, Member of the Council of State; Mr. E. N. Rahusen, Member of the First Chamber of the States-General.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia: His Aid-de-Camp General Mirza Riza Khan, Arfa-ud-Dovleh, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and at Stockholm.

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.: Count de Macedo, Peer of the Kingdom, former Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; Mr. d'Ornellas et Vasconcellos, Peer of the Kingdom, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg; Count de Selir, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Roumania: Mr. Alexander Beldiman, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin; Mr. Jean N. Papiniu, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: His Excellency Mr. de Staal, Privy Councillor, His

à la Haye. M. le Commandeur Guido Pompilj, Député au Parlement Italien.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon: M. I. Motono, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles.

Son Altesse Royale le Grand Duc de Luxembourg, Duc de Nassau: Son Excellence M. Eyschen, Son Ministre d'Etat, Président du Gouvernement Grand-Ducal.

Son Altesse le Prince de Montenegro: Son Excellence M. le Conseiller Privé Actuel de Staal, Ambassadeur de Russie à Londres.

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas: M. le Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Membre de la Seconde Chambre des Etats-Généraux. M. le Général J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, Ancien Ministre de la Guerre, Membre du Conseil d'Etat. M. T. M. C. Asser, Membre du Conseil d'Etat. M. E. N. Rahusen, Membre de la Première Chambre des Etats-Généraux.

Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah de Perse: Son Aide de Camp Général Mirza Riza Khan, Arfa-Ud-Dovleh, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St.-Pétersbourg et à Stockholm.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, etc.: M. le Comte de Macedo, Pair du Royaume, Ancien Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Madrid. M. d'Ornellas et Vasconcellos, Pair du Royaume, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg. M. le Comte de Selir, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie: M. Alexandre Beldiman, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin. M. Jean N. Papiniu, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies: Son Excellence M. le Conseiller Privé Actuel de Staal,

Ambassador at London; Mr. de Martens, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, His Privy Councillor; Mr. de Basily, His Councillor of State, Chamberlain, Director of the First Department of the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the King of Servia: Mr. Miyatovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London and at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Siam: Phya Suriya Nuvat, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and at Paris; Phya Visuddha Suriyasakti, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague and at London.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway: the Baron de Bildt, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans: His Excellency Turkhan Pasha, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of His Council of State; Noury Bey, Secretary General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria: Dr. Dimitri Stancioff, Diplomatic Agent at St. Petersburg; Major Christo Hessaptchieff, Military Attaché at Belgrade.

Who, after communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following:—

#### ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties shall issue instructions to their armed land forces, which shall be in conformity with the "Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land" annexed to the present Convention.

#### ARTICLE II.

The provisions contained in the Regulations mentioned in Article I are only binding on the Contract-

Son Ambassadeur à Londres. M. de Martens, Membre Permanent du Conseil du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères, Son Conseiller Privé. Son Conseiller d'Etat Actuel de Basily, Chambellan, Directeur du Premier Département du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie: M. Miyatovitch, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres et à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam: M. Phya Suriya Nuvat, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St.-Petersbourg et à Paris. M. Phya Visuddha Suriyasakti, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye et à Londres.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège: M. le Baron de Bildt, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Rome.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans: Son Excellence Turkhan Pacha, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Membre de Son Conseil d'Etat. Noury Bey, Secrétaire-Général au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Bulgarie: M. le Dr. Dimitri Stancioff, Agent Diplomatique à St.-Petersbourg. M. le Major Christo Hessaptchieff, Attaché Militaire à Belgrade.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit:

#### ARTICLE 1.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes donneront à leurs forces armées de terre des instructions qui seront conformes au *Règlement concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre sur terre*, annexé à la présente Convention.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Les dispositions contenues dans le Règlement visé à l'article premier ne sont obligatoires que pour

Instructions to armed land forces.

Post, p. 1811.

Powers bound.

ing Powers, in case of war between two or more of them.

These provisions shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between Contracting Powers, a non-Contracting Power joins one of the belligerents.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified as speedily as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

A *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up recording the receipt of each ratification, and a copy, duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel, to all the Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE IV.

Non-Signatory Powers are allowed to adhere to the present Convention.

For this purpose they must make their adhesion known to the Contracting Powers by means of a written notification, addressed to the Netherlands Government, and by it communicated to all the other Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE V.

In the event of one of the High Contracting Parties denouncing the present Convention, such denunciation would not take effect until a year after the written notification made to the Netherlands Government, and by it at once communicated to all the other Contracting Powers.

This denunciation shall affect only the notifying Power.

In faith of which the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at The Hague the 29th July 1899, in a single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Netherlands Government, and copies of which, duly certified,

les Puissances contractantes, en cas de guerre entre deux ou plusieurs d'entre elles.

Ces dispositions cesseront d'être obligatoires du moment où, dans une guerre entre des Puissances contractantes, une Puissance non contractante se joindrait à l'un des belligérants.

ARTICLE 3.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée dans le plus bref délai possible.

Les ratifications seront déposées à la Haye.

Il sera dressé du dépôt de chaque ratification un *procès-verbal*, dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par la voie diplomatique à toutes les Puissances contractantes.

ARTICLE 4.

Les Puissances non signataires sont admises à adhérer à la présente Convention.

Elles auront, à cet effet, à faire connaître leur adhésion aux Puissances contractantes, au moyen d'une notification écrite, adressé au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

ARTICLE 5.

S'il arrivait qu'une des Hautes Parties contractantes dénonçât la présente Convention, cette dénonciation ne produirait ses effets qu'un an après la notification faite par écrit au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée immédiatement par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

Cette dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'à l'égard de la Puissance qui l'aura notifiée.

En foi de quoi, les plenipotentiaries ont signé la présente Convention et l'ont revêtue de leurs cachets.

Fait à la Haye, le vingt neuf juillet mil huit cent quatre-vingt dix-neuf, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et

Exemption.

Ratification.

Deposit.

Certified copies of ratification.

Adhesion of Non-Signatory Powers.

Notification.

Denunciation.

To affect only notifying Power.

Deposit of original.



shall be delivered to the Contracting Powers through the diplomatic channel.

## Signatures.

For Germany:  
 (Signed) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.  
 For Austria-Hungary:  
 (Signed) WELSERSHEIMB.  
 OKOLICSANYI.  
 For Belgium:  
 (Signed) A. BEERNAERT.  
 CTE. DE GRELLE ROGIER.  
 CHR. DESCAMPS.  
 For Denmark:  
 (Signed) F. BILLE.  
 For Spain:  
 (Signed) EL DUQUE DE TETUAN.  
 W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.  
 ARTURO DE BAGUER.  
 For the United States of America:  
 (Signed) STANFORD NEWEL.  
 For the United Mexican States:  
 (Signed) M. DE MIER.  
 J. ZENIL.  
 For France:  
 (Signed) LÉON BOURGEOIS.  
 G. BIHOURED.  
 D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.  
 For Great Britain and Ireland:  
 (Signed) PAUNCEFOTE.  
 HENRY HOWARD.  
 For Greece:  
 (Signed) N. DELYANNI.  
 For Italy:  
 (Signed) NIGRA.  
 A. ZANNINI.  
 G. POMPILJ.  
 For Japan:  
 (Signed) I. MOTONO.  
 For Luxemburg:  
 (Signed) EYSCHEN.  
 For Montenegro:  
 (Signed) STAAL.  
 For the Netherlands:  
 (Signed) v. KARNEBEEK.  
 DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.  
 T. M. C. ASSER.  
 E. N. RAHUSEN.  
 For Persia:  
 (Signed) MIRZA RIZA KHAN,  
 Arfa-ud-Dovleh.  
 For Portugal:  
 (Signed) CONDE DE MACEDO.  
 AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS  
 DE VASCONCELLOS.  
 CONDE DE SELIR.

dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises par la voie diplomatique aux Puissances contractantes.

Pour l'Allemagne:  
 (L. s.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.  
 Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie:  
 (L. s.) WELSERSHEIMB.  
 (L. s.) OKOLICSANYI.  
 Pour la Belgique:  
 (L. s.) A. BÉERNAERT.  
 (L. s.) CTE. DE GRELLE ROGIER.  
 (L. s.) CHR. DESCAMPS.  
 Pour le Danemark:  
 (L. s.) F. BILLE.  
 Pour l'Espagne:  
 (L. s.) EL DUQUE DE TETUAN.  
 (L. s.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.  
 (L. s.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.  
 Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique:  
 (L. s.) STANFORD NEWEL.  
 Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains:  
 (L. s.) M. DE MIER.  
 (L. s.) J. ZENIL.  
 Pour la France:  
 (L. s.) LÉON BOURGEOIS.  
 (L. s.) G. BIHOURED.  
 (L. s.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.  
 Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande:  
 (L. s.) PAUNCEFOTE.  
 (L. s.) HENRY HOWARD.  
 Pour la Grèce:  
 (L. s.) N. DELYANNI.  
 Pour l'Italie:  
 (L. s.) NIGRA.  
 (L. s.) A. ZANNINI.  
 (L. s.) G. POMPILJ.  
 Pour le Japon:  
 (L. s.) I. MOTONO.  
 Pour le Luxembour:  
 (L. s.) EYSCHEN.  
 Pour le Monténégro:  
 (L. s.) STAAL.  
 Pour les Pays-Bas:  
 (L. s.) v. KARNEBEEK.  
 (L. s.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.  
 (L. s.) T. M. C. ASSER.  
 (L. s.) E. N. RAHUSEN.  
 Pour la Perse:  
 (L. s.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN Arfa-ud-Dovleh.  
 Pour le Portugal:  
 (L. s.) CONDE DE MACEDO.  
 (L. s.) AGOSTINO D'ORNELLAS DE VASCONCELLOS.  
 (L. s.) CONDE DE SELIR.

For Roumania: (Signed) A. BELDIMAN. J. N. PAPINIU.	Pour la Roumanie: (L. s.) A. BELDIMAN. (L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.
For Russia: (Signed) STAAL. MARTENS. A. BASILY.	Pour la Russie: (L. s.) STAAL. (L. s.) MARTENS. (L. s.) A. BASILY.
For Servia: (Signed) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.	Pour la Serbie: (L. s.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.
For Siam: (Signed) PHYA SURIA NUVATR. VISUDDHA.	Pour le Siam: (L. s.) PHYA SURIA NUVATR. (L. s.) VISUDDHA.
For the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway: (Signed) BILDT.	Pour les Royaumes Unis de Suède et Norvège: (L. s.) BILDT.
For Turkey: (Signed) TURKHAN. MEHEMED NOURY.	Pour la Turquie: (L. s.) TURKHAN. (L. s.) MEHEMED NOURY.
For Bulgaria: (Signed) D. STANCIOFF. MAJOR HESSAPTCHIEFF.	Pour la Bulgarie: (L. s.) D. STANCIOFF. (L. s.) MAJOR HESSAPTSCHIEFF.

Certifié pour copie conforme,  
*Le Secrétaire Général du Département des Affaires Étrangères,*  
L H RUYSSENAERS,  
LA HAYE, le 31 janvier 1900.

ANNEXE.

<p>REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.</p> <p>SECTION I.—ON BELLIGERENTS.</p> <p>CHAPTER I.—<i>On the Qualifications of Belligerents.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE I.</p> <p>The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps, fulfilling the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;</li> <li>2. To have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance;</li> <li>3. To carry arms openly; and</li> <li>4. To conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.</li> </ol>	<p>RÈGLEMENT CONCERNANT LES LOIS ET COUTUMES DE LA GUERRE SUR TERRE.</p> <p>SECTION I.—DES BELLIGÉRANTS.</p> <p>CHAPITRE I.—<i>De la qualité de belligérant.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 1.</p> <p>Les lois, les droits et les devoirs de la guerre ne s'appliquent pas seulement à l'armée, mais encore aux milices et aux corps de volontaires réunissant les conditions suivantes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1°. d'avoir à leur tête une personne responsable pour ses subordonnés;</li> <li>2°. d'avoir un signe distinctif fixe et reconnaissable à distance;</li> <li>3°. de porter les armes ouvertement et</li> <li>4°. de se conformer dans leurs opérations aux lois et coutumes de la guerre.</li> </ol>	<p>Regulations.</p> <p>Belligerents.</p> <p>Qualifications.</p> <p>Laws, etc., of war. Application of.</p>
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In countries where militia or volunteer corps constitute the army, or form part of it, they are included under the denomination "army."

Dans les pays où les milices ou des corps de volontaires constituent l'armée ou en font partie, ils sont compris sous la dénomination *d'armée*.

## ARTICLE II.

## ARTICLE 2.

Unorganized belligerents.

The population of a territory which has not been occupied who, on the enemy's approach, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having time to organize themselves in accordance with Article I, shall be regarded a belligerent, if they respect the laws and customs of war.

La population d'un territoire non occupé qui, à l'approche de l'ennemi, prend spontanément les armes pour combattre les troupes d'invasion sans avoir eu le temps de s'organiser conformément à l'article premier, sera considérée comme belligérante si elle respecte les lois et coutumes de la guerre.

## ARTICLE III.

## ARTICLE 3.

Combatants and non-combatants.

The armed forces of the belligerent parties may consist of combatants and non-combatants. In case of capture by the enemy both have a right to be treated as prisoners of war.

Les forces armées des parties belligérantes peuvent se composer de combattants et de non-combattants. En cas de capture par l'ennemi, les uns et les autres ont droit au traitement des prisonniers de guerre.

Prisoners of war.

CHAPTER II.—*On Prisoners of War.*CHAPITRE II.—*Des prisonniers de guerre.*

## ARTICLE 4.

Government controls, not captors.

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not in that of the individuals or corps who captured them.

Les prisonniers de guerre sont au pouvoir du Gouvernement ennemi, mais non des individus ou des corps qui les ont capturés.

Treatment.

They must be humanely treated.

Ils doivent être traités avec humanité.

Personal belongings.

All their personal belongings, except arms, horses, and military papers remain their property.

Tout ce qui leur appartient personnellement, excepté les armes, les chevaux et les papiers militaires, reste leur propriété.

## ARTICLE V.

## ARTICLE 5.

Imprisonment.

Prisoners of war may be interned in a town, fortress, camp, or any other locality, and bound not to go beyond certain fixed limits; but they can only be confined as an indispensable measure of safety.

Les prisonniers de guerre peuvent être assujettis à l'internement dans une ville, forteresse, camp ou localité quelconque, avec obligation de ne pas s'en éloigner au delà de certaines limites déterminées; mais ils ne peuvent être enfermés que par mesure de sûreté indispensable.

## ARTICLE VI.

## ARTICLE 6.

Employment of prisoners.

The State may utilize the labor of prisoners of war according to their rank and aptitude. Their

L'Etat peut employer, comme travailleurs, les prisonniers de guerre, selon leur grade et leurs

tasks shall not be excessive, and shall have nothing to do with the military operations.

Prisoners may be authorized to work for the Public Service, for private persons, or on their own account.

Work done for the State shall be paid for according to the tariffs in force for soldiers of the national army employed on similar tasks.

When the work is for other branches of the Public Service or for private persons, the conditions shall be settled in agreement with the military authorities.

The wages of the prisoners shall go towards improving their position, and the balance shall be paid them at the time of their release, after deducting the cost of their maintenance.

ARTICLE VII.

The Government into whose hands prisoners of war have fallen is bound to maintain them.

Failing a special agreement between the belligerents, prisoners of war shall be treated as regards food, quarters, and clothing, on the same footing as the troops of the Government which has captured them.

ARTICLE VIII.

Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the army of the State into whose hands they have fallen.

Any act of insubordination warrants the adoption, as regards them, of such measures of severity as may be necessary.

Escaped prisoners, recaptured before they have succeeded in rejoining their army, or before quitting the territory occupied by the army that captured them, are liable to disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners who, after succeeding in escaping are again taken pris-

aptitudes. Ces travaux ne seront pas excessifs et n'auront aucun rapport avec les opérations de la guerre.

Les prisonniers peuvent être autorisés à travailler pour le compte d'administrations publiques ou de particuliers, ou pour leur propre compte.

Les travaux faits pour l'Etat sont payés d'après les tarifs en vigueur pour les militaires de l'armée nationale exécutant les mêmes travaux.

Lorsque les travaux ont lieu pour le compte d'autres administrations publiques ou pour des particuliers, les conditions en sont réglées d'accord avec l'autorité militaire.

Le salaire des prisonniers contribuera à adoucir leur position, et le surplus leur sera compté au moment de leur libération, sauf défalcation des frais d'entretien.

ARTICLE 7.

Le Gouvernement au pouvoir duquel se trouvent les prisonniers de guerre est chargé de leur entretien.

A défaut d'une entente spéciale entre les belligérants, les prisonniers de guerre seront traités, pour la nourriture, le couchage et l'habillement, sur le même pied que les troupes du Gouvernement qui les aura capturés.

ARTICLE 8.

Les prisonniers de guerre seront soumis aux lois, règlements, et ordres en vigueur dans l'armée de l'Etat au pouvoir duquel ils se trouvent. Tout acte d'insubordination autorise, à leur égard, les mesures de rigueur nécessaires.

Les prisonniers évadés, qui seraient repris avant d'avoir pu rejoindre leur armée ou avant de quitter le territoire occupé par l'armée qui les aura capturés, sont passibles de peines disciplinaires.

Les prisonniers qui, après avoir réussi à s'évader, sont de nouveau

Service.

Wages.

Maintenance.

Food, etc.

Subject to laws, etc.

Insubordination.

Recaptured prisoners.

oners, are not liable to any punishment for the previous flight.

faits prisonniers, ne sont passibles d'aucune peine pour la fuite antérieure.

## ARTICLE IX.

## ARTICLE 9.

Restriction for false statements.

Every prisoner of war, if questioned, is bound to declare his true name and rank, and if he disregards this rule, he is liable to a curtailment of the advantages accorded to the prisoners of war of his class.

Chaque prisonnier de guerre est tenu de déclarer, s'il est interrogé à ce sujet, ses véritables noms et grade et, dans le cas où il enfreindrait cette règle, il s'exposerait à une restriction des avantages accordés aux prisonniers de guerre de sa catégorie.

## ARTICLE X.

## ARTICLE 10.

Parole.

Prisoners of war may be set at liberty on parole if the laws of their country authorize it, and, in such a case, they are bound, on their personal honour, scrupulously to fulfill, both as regards their own Government and the Government by whom they were made prisoners, the engagements they have contracted.

Les prisonniers de guerre peuvent être mis en liberté sur parole, si les lois de leur pays les y autorisent, et, en pareil cas, ils sont obligés, sous la garantie de leur honneur personnel, de remplir scrupuleusement, tant vis-à-vis de leur propre Gouvernement que vis-à-vis de celui qui les a faits prisonniers, les engagements qu'ils auraient contractés.

Service during parole.

In such cases, their own Government shall not require of nor accept from them any service incompatible with the parole given.

Dans le même cas, leur propre Gouvernement est tenu de n'exiger ni accepter d'eux aucun service contraire à la parole donnée.

## ARTICLE XI.

## ARTICLE 11.

Parole must be voluntary.

A prisoner of war can not be forced to accept his liberty on parole; similarly the hostile Government is not obliged to assent to the prisoner's request to be set at liberty on parole.

Un prisonnier de guerre ne peut être contraint d'accepter sa liberté sur parole; de même le Gouvernement ennemi n'est pas obligé d'accéder à la demande du prisonnier réclamant sa mise en liberté sur parole.

## ARTICLE XII.

## ARTICLE 12.

Recapture after parole.

Any prisoner of war, who is liberated on parole and recaptured, bearing arms against the Government to whom he had pledged his honor, or against the allies of that Government, forfeits his right to be treated as a prisoner of war, and can be brought before the Courts.

Tout prisonnier de guerre, libéré sur parole et repris portant les armes contre le Gouvernement envers lequel il s'était engagé d'honneur, ou contre les alliés de celui-ci, perd le droit au traitement des prisonniers de guerre et peut être traduit devant les tribunaux.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## ARTICLE 13.

Reporters, sutlers, etc.

Individuals who follow an army without directly belonging to it, such as newspaper correspondents and reporters, sutlers, contractors,

Les individus qui suivent une armée sans en faire directement partie, tels que les correspondants et les reporters de journaux, les

who fall into the enemy's hands, and whom the latter think fit to detain, have a right to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they can produce a certificate from the military authorities of the army they were accompanying.

## ARTICLE XIV.

A Bureau for information relative to prisoners of war is instituted, on the commencement of hostilities, in each of the belligerent States, and, when necessary, in the neutral countries on whose territory belligerents have been received. This Bureau is intended to answer all inquiries about prisoners of war, and is furnished by the various services concerned with all the necessary information to enable it to keep an individual return for each prisoner of war. It is kept informed of interments and changes, as well as of admissions into hospital and deaths.

It is also the duty of the Information Bureau to receive and collect all objects of personal use, valuables, letters, &c., found on the battlefields or left by prisoners who have died in hospital or ambulance, and to transmit them to those interested.

## ARTICLE XV.

Relief Societies for prisoners of war, which are regularly constituted in accordance with the law of the country with the object of serving as the intermediary for charity, shall receive from the belligerents for themselves and their duly accredited agents every facility, within the bounds of military requirements and Administrative Regulations, for the effective accomplishment of their humane task. Delegates of these Societies may be admitted to the places of interment for the distribution of relief, as also to the halting places of repatriated prisoners, if furnished with a personal permit by the military authorities, and on giving an

vivandiers, les fournisseurs, qui tombent au pouvoir de l'ennemi et que celui-ci juge utile de détenir, ont droit au traitement des prisonniers de guerre, à condition qu'ils soient munis d'une légitimation de l'autorité militaire de l'armée qu'ils accompagnaient.

## ARTICLE 14.

Il est constitué, dès le début des hostilités, dans chacun des Etats belligérants et, le cas échéant, dans les pays neutres qui auront recueilli des belligérants sur leur territoire, un Bureau de renseignements sur les prisonniers de guerre. Ce bureau, chargé de répondre à toutes les demandes qui les concernent, reçoit des divers services compétents toutes les indications nécessaires pour lui permettre d'établir une fiche individuelle pour chaque prisonnier de guerre. Il est tenu au courant des interments et des mutations, ainsi que des entrées dans les hôpitaux et des décès.

Le Bureau de renseignements est également chargé de recueillir et de centraliser tous les objets d'un usage personnel, valeurs, lettres, etc., qui seront trouvés sur les champs de bataille ou délaissés par des prisonniers décédés dans les hôpitaux et ambulances, et de les transmettre aux intéressés.

Bureau of information as to prisoners.

## ARTICLE 15.

Les sociétés de secours pour les prisonniers de guerre, régulièrement constituées selon la loi de leur pays et ayant pour objet d'être les intermédiaires de l'action charitable, recevront, de la part des belligérants, pour elles et pour leurs agents dûment accrédités, toute facilité, dans les limites tracées par les nécessités militaires et les règles administratives, pour accomplir efficacement leur tâche d'humanité. Les délégués de ces sociétés pourront être admis à distribuer des secours dans les dépôts d'internement, ainsi qu'aux lieux d'étape des prisonniers rapatriés, moyennant une permission personnelle délivrée par l'autorité

Relief societies for prisoners.

engagement in writing to comply with all their Regulations for order and police.

militaire, et en prenant l'engagement par écrit de se soumettre à toutes les mesures d'ordre et de police que celle-ci prescrirait.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Free postage.

The Information Bureau shall have the privilege of free postage. Letters, money orders, and valuables, as well as postal parcels destined for the prisoners of war or dispatched by them, shall be free of all postal duties both in the countries of origin and destination, as well as in those they pass through.

Gifts, etc.

Gifts and relief in kind for prisoners of war shall be admitted free of all duties of entry and others, as well as of payments for carriage by the Government railways.

## ARTICLE 16.

Les Bureaux de renseignements jouissent de la franchise de port. Les lettres, mandats et articles d'argent, ainsi que les colis postaux destinés aux prisonniers de guerre ou expédiés par eux, seront affranchis de toutes taxes postales, aussi bien dans les pays d'origine et de destination que dans les pays intermédiaires.

Les dons et secours en nature destinés aux prisonniers de guerre seront admis en franchise de tous droits d'entrée et autres, ainsi que des taxes de transport sur les chemins de fer exploités par l'Etat.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Pay for officers taken prisoners.

Officers taken prisoners may receive, if necessary, the full pay allowed them in this position by their country's regulations, the amount to be repaid by their Government.

## ARTICLE 17.

Les officiers prisonniers pourront recevoir le complément, s'il y a lieu, de la solde qui leur est attribuée dans cette situation par les règlements de leur pays, à charge de remboursement par leur Gouvernement.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

Freedom of religion.

Prisoners of war shall enjoy every latitude in the exercise of their religion, including attendance at their own church services, provided only they comply with the regulations for order and police issued by the military authorities.

## ARTICLE 18.

Toute latitude est laissée aux prisonniers de guerre pour l'exercice de leur religion, y compris l'assistance aux offices de leur culte, à la seule condition de se conformer aux mesures d'ordre et de police prescrites par l'autorité militaire.

## ARTICLE XIX.

Wills, etc.

The wills of prisoners of war are received or drawn up on the same conditions as for soldiers of the National Army.

Death certificates, etc.

The same rules shall be observed regarding death certificates, as well as for the burial of prisoners of war, due regard being paid to their grade and rank.

## ARTICLE 19.

Les testaments des prisonniers de guerre sont reçus ou dressés dans les mêmes conditions que pour les militaires de l'armée nationale.

On suivra également les mêmes règles en ce qui concerne les pièces relatives à la constatation des décès, ainsi que pour l'inhumation des prisonniers de guerre, en tenant compte de leur grade et de leur rang.

ARTICLE XX.

After the conclusion of peace, the repatriation of prisoners of war shall take place as speedily as possible.

ARTICLE 20.

Après la conclusion de la paix, le rapatriement des prisonniers de guerre s'effectuera dans le plus bref délai possible. Repatriation of prisoners.

CHAPTER III.—*On the Sick and Wounded.*

CHAPITRE III.—*Des malades et des blessés.* Sick and wounded.

ARTICLE XXI.

ARTICLE 21.

The obligations of belligerents with regard to the sick and wounded are governed by the Geneva Convention of the 22nd August, 1864, subject to any modifications which may be introduced into it.

Les obligations des belligérants concernant le service des malades et des blessés sont régies par la Convention de Genève du 22 août 1864, sauf les modifications dont celle-ci pourra être l'objet. Obligations of belligerents. Vol. 22. p. 940.

SECTION II.—ON HOSTILITIES.

SECTION II.—DES HOSTILITÉS. Hostilities.

CHAPTER I.—*On means of injuring the Enemy, Sieges, and Bombardments.*

CHAPITRE I.—*Des moyens de nuire à l'ennemi, des sièges et des bombardements.* Sieges and bombardments.

ARTICLE XXII.

ARTICLE 22.

The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited.

Les belligérants n'ont pas un droit illimité quant au choix des moyens de nuire à l'ennemi. Methods of injuring enemy limited.

ARTICLE XXIII.

ARTICLE 23.

Besides the prohibitions provided by special Conventions, it is especially prohibited:—

Outre les prohibitions établies par des conventions spéciales, il est notamment *interdit*: Prohibitions.

(a.) To employ poison or poisoned arms;

a. d'employer du poison ou des armes empoisonnées;

(b.) To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;

b. de tuer ou de blesser par trahison des individus appartenant à la nation ou à l'armée ennemie;

(c.) To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down arms, or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion;

c. de tuer ou de blesser un ennemi qui, ayant mis bas les armes ou n'ayant plus les moyens de se défendre, s'est rendu à discrétion;

(d.) To declare that no quarter will be given;

d. de déclarer qu'il ne sera pas fait de quartier;

(e.) To employ arms, projectiles, or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury;

e. d'employer des armes, des projectiles ou des matières propres à causer des maux superflus;

(f.) To make improper use of a flag of truce, the national flag, or military ensigns and the enemy's uniform, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva Convention;

f. d'user indûment du pavillon parlementaire, du pavillon national où des insignes militaires et de l'uniforme de l'ennemi, ainsi que des signes distinctifs de la Convention de Genève;

(g.) To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be impera-

g. de détruire ou de saisir des propriétés ennemies, sauf les cas où ces destructions ou ces saisies



tively demanded by the necessities of war.

seraient impérieusement commandées par les nécessités de la guerre.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

## ARTICLE 24.

Obtaining information.

Ruses of war and the employment of methods necessary to obtain information about the enemy and the country, are considered allowable.

Les ruses de guerre et l'emploi des moyens nécessaires pour se procurer des renseignements sur l'ennemi et sur le terrain sont considérés comme *licites*.

## ARTICLE XXV.

## ARTICLE 25.

Bombardment of defenseless towns, etc., prohibited.

The attack or bombardment of towns, villages, habitations or buildings which are not defended, is prohibited.

Il est interdit d'attaquer ou de bombarder des villes, villages, habitations ou bâtiments qui ne sont pas défendus

## ARTICLE XXVI.

## ARTICLE 26.

Notification of bombardment.

The Commander of an attacking force, before commencing a bombardment, except in the case of an assault, should do all he can to warn the authorities.

Le commandant des troupes assaillantes, avant d'entreprendre le bombardement, et sauf le cas s'attaque de vive force, devra faire tout ce qui dépend de lui pour en avertir les autorités.

## ARTICLE XXVII.

## ARTICLE 27.

Unnecessary destruction to be avoided.

In sieges and bombardments all necessary steps should be taken to spare as far as possible edifices devoted to religion, art, science, and charity, hospitals, and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not used at the same time for military purposes.

Dans les sièges et bombardements, toutes les mesures nécessaires doivent être prises pour épargner, autant que possible, les édifices consacrés aux cultes, aux arts, aux sciences et à la bienfaisance, les hôpitaux et les lieux de rassemblement de malades et de blessés, à condition qu'ils ne soient pas employés en même temps à un but militaire.

The besieged should indicate these buildings or places by some particular and visible signs, which should previously be notified to the assailants.

Le devoir des assiégés est de désigner ces édifices ou lieux de rassemblement par des signes visibles spéciaux qui seront notifiés d'avance à l'assiégeant.

## ARTICLE XXVIII.

## ARTICLE 28.

Pillage prohibited.

The pillage of a town or place, even when taken by assault, is prohibited.

Il est interdit de livrer au pillage même une ville ou localité prise d'assaut.

Spies.

CHAPTER II.—*On Spies.*CHAPITRE II.—*Des espions.*

## ARTICLE XXIX.

## ARTICLE 29.

Definition.

An individual can only be considered a spy if, acting clandestinely, or on false pretences, he obtains, or seeks to obtain infor-

Ne peut être considéré comme espion que l'individu qui, agissant clandestinement ou sous de faux prétextes, recueille ou cherche à

mation in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

Thus, soldiers not in disguise who have penetrated into the zone of operations of a hostile army to obtain information are not considered spies. Similarly, the following are not considered spies: soldiers or civilians, carrying out their mission openly, charged with the delivery of despatches destined either for their own army or for that of the enemy. To this class belong likewise individuals sent in balloons to deliver despatches, and generally to maintain communication between the various parts of an army or a territory.

ARTICLE XXX.

A spy taken in the act cannot be punished without previous trial.

ARTICLE XXXI.

A spy who, after rejoining the army to which he belongs, is subsequently captured by the enemy, is treated as a prisoner of war, and incurs no responsibility for his previous acts of espionage.

CHAPTER III.—*On Flags of Truce.*

ARTICLE XXXII.

An individual is considered as bearing a flag of truce who is authorized by one of the belligerents to enter into communication with the other, and who carries a white flag. He has a right to inviolability, as well as the trumpeter, bugler, or drummer, the flag-bearer, and the interpreter who may accompany him.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The Chief to whom a flag of truce is sent is not obliged to receive it in all circumstances.

recueillir des informations dans la zone d'opérations d'un belligérant, avec l'intention de les communiquer à la partie adverse.

Ainsi les militaires non déguisés qui ont pénétré dans la zone d'opérations de l'armée ennemie, à l'effet de recueillir des informations, ne sont pas considérés comme espions. De même, ne sont pas considérés comme espions: les militaires et les non-militaires, accomplissant ouvertement leur mission, chargés de transmettre de dépêches destinées soit à leur propre armée, soit à l'armée ennemie. A cette catégorie appartiennent également les individus envoyés en ballon pour transmettre les dépêches, et, en général, pour entretenir les communications entre les diverses parties d'une armée ou d'un territoire.

ARTICLE 30.

L'espion pris sur le fait ne pourra être puni sans jugement préalable.

ARTICLE 31.

L'espion qui, ayant rejoint l'armée à laquelle il appartient, est capturé plus tard par l'ennemi, est traité comme prisonnier de guerre et n'encourt aucune responsabilité pour ses actes d'espionnage antérieurs.

CHAPITRE III.—*Des parlementaires.*

ARTICLE 32.

Est considéré comme parlementaire l'individu autorisé par l'un des belligérants à entrer en pourparlers avec l'autre et se présentant avec le drapeau blanc. Il a droit à l'inviolabilité ainsi que la trompette, clairon ou tambour, le porte-drapeau et l'interprète qui l'accompagneraient.

ARTICLE 33.

Le Chef auquel un parlementaire est expédié n'est obligé de le recevoir en toutes circonstances.

Exemption.

Trial.

Spies taken after re-joining army.

Flags of truce.

Inviolability of bearer.

Right to reject flag of truce.

He can take all steps necessary to prevent the envoy taking advantage of his mission to obtain information.

In case of abuse, he has the right to detain the envoy temporarily.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Acts of treachery.

The envoy loses his rights of inviolability if it is proved beyond doubt that he has taken advantage of his privileged position to provoke or commit an act of treachery.

Capitulation.

CHAPTER IV.—*On Capitulations.*

ARTICLE XXXV.

Must be in accordance with rules of military honor.

Capitulations agreed on between the Contracting Parties must be in accordance with the rules of military honour.

When once settled, they must be scrupulously observed by both the parties.

Armistices.

CHAPTER V.—*On Armistices.*

ARTICLE XXXVI.

Suspension of hostilities.

An armistice suspends military operations by mutual agreement between the belligerent parties. If its duration is not fixed, the belligerent parties can resume operations at any time, provided always the enemy is warned within the time agreed upon, in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

General and local armistices.

An armistice may be general or local. The first suspends all military operations of the belligerent States; the second, only those between certain fractions of the belligerent armies and in a fixed radius.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

Notification.

An armistice must be notified officially, and in good time, to the competent authorities and the troops. Hostilities are suspended immediately after the notification, or at a fixed date.

Il peut prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires afin d'empêcher le parlementaire de profiter de sa mission pour se renseigner.

Il a le droit, en cas d'abus, de retenir temporairement le parlementaire.

ARTICLE 34.

Le parlementaire perd ses droits d'inviolabilité, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière positive et irrécusable, qu'il a profité de sa position privilégiée pour provoquer ou commettre un acte de trahison.

CHAPITRE IV.—*Des capitulations.*

ARTICLE 35.

Les capitulations arrêtées entre les parties contractantes doivent tenir compte des règles de l'honneur militaire.

Une fois fixées, elles doivent être scrupuleusement observées par les deux parties.

CHAPITRE V.—*De l'armistice.*

ARTICLE 36.

L'armistice suspend les opérations de guerre par un accord mutuel des parties belligérants. Si la durée n'en est pas déterminée, les parties belligérants peuvent reprendre en tout temps les opérations, pourvu toutefois que l'ennemi soit averti en temps convenu, conformément aux conditions de l'armistice.

ARTICLE 37.

L'armistice peut être général ou local. Le premier suspend partout les opérations de guerre des États belligérants; le second, seulement entre certaines fractions des armées belligérants et dans un rayon déterminé.

ARTICLE 38.

L'armistice doit être notifié officiellement et en temps utile aux autorités compétentes et aux troupes. Les hostilités sont suspendues immédiatement après la notification ou au terme fixé.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

It is for the Contracting Parties to settle, in the terms of the armistice, what communications may be held, on the theatre of war, with the population and with each other.

ARTICLE XL.

Any serious violation of the armistice by one of the parties gives the other party the right to denounce it, and even, in case of urgency, to recommence hostilities at once.

ARTICLE XLI.

A violation of the terms of the armistice by private individuals acting on their own initiative, only confers the right of demanding the punishment of the offenders, and, if necessary, indemnity for the losses sustained.

SECTION III.—ON MILITARY AUTHORITY OVER HOSTILE TERRITORY.

ARTICLE XLII.

Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army.

The occupation applies only to the territory where such authority is established, and in a position to assert itself.

ARTICLE XLIII.

The authority of the legitimate power having actually passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all steps in his power to re-establish and insure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.

ARTICLE XLIV.

Any compulsion of the population of occupied territory to take part in military operations against its own country is prohibited.

ARTICLE 39.

Il dépend des parties contractantes de fixer, dans les clauses de l'armistice, les rapports qui pourraient avoir lieu, sur le théâtre de la guerre, avec les populations et entre elles.

Communications permitted.

ARTICLE 40.

Toute violation grave de l'armistice, par l'une des parties, donne à l'autre le droit de le dénoncer et même, en cas d'urgence, de reprendre immédiatement les hostilités.

Violation by principals.

ARTICLE 41.

La violation des clauses de l'armistice, par des particuliers agissant de leur propre initiative, donne droit seulement à réclamer la punition des coupables et, s'il y a lieu, une indemnité pour les pertes éprouvées.

Violation by private individuals.

SECTION III.—DE L'AUTORITÉ MILITAIRE SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE L'ÉTAT ENNEMI.

ARTICLE 42.

Un territoire est considéré comme occupé lorsqu'il se trouve placé de fait sous l'autorité de l'armée ennemie.

Occupation of territory.

L'occupation ne s'étend qu'aux territoires où cette autorité est établie et en mesure de s'exercer.

ARTICLE 43.

L'autorité du pouvoir légal ayant passé de fait entre les mains de l'occupant, celui-ci prendra toutes les mesures qui dépendent de lui en vue de rétablir et d'assurer, autant qu'il est possible, l'ordre et la vie publics en respectant, sauf empêchement absolu, les lois en vigueur dans le pays.

Reestablishment of public order, etc.

ARTICLE 44.

Il est interdit de forcer la population d'un territoire occupé à prendre part aux opérations militaires contre son propre pays.

Forced military service prohibited.

## ARTICLE XLV.

Compulsory oaths prohibited.

Any pressure on the population of occupied territory to take the oath to the hostile Power is prohibited.

## ARTICLE XLVI.

Family rights, private property, etc., to be respected.

Family honours and rights, individual lives and private property, as well as religious convictions and liberty, must be respected.

Private property cannot be confiscated.

## ARTICLE XLVII.

Pillage prohibited

Pillage is formally prohibited.

## ARTICLE XLVIII.

Collection of taxes.

If, in the territory occupied, the occupant collects the taxes, dues, and tolls imposed for the benefit of the State, he shall do it, as far as possible, in accordance with the rules in existence and the assessment in force, and will in consequence be bound to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory on the same scale as that by which the legitimate Government was bound.

## ARTICLE XLIX.

Money taxes for military necessities.

If, besides the taxes mentioned in the preceding Article, the occupant levies other money taxes in the occupied territory, this can only be for military necessities or the administration of such territory.

## ARTICLE L.

General penalty for acts of individuals forbidden.

No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible.

## ARTICLE LI.

Written order for collection of taxes.

No tax shall be collected except under a written order and on the responsibility of a Commander-in-Chief.

## ARTICLE 45.

Il est interdit de contraindre la population d'un territoire occupé à prêter serment à la puissance ennemie.

## ARTICLE 46.

L'honneur et les droits de la famille, la vie des individus et la propriété privée, ainsi que les convictions religieuses et l'exercice des cultes, doivent être respectés.

La propriété privée ne peut pas être confisquée.

## ARTICLE 47.

Le pillage est formellement interdit.

## ARTICLE 48.

Si l'occupant prélève, dans le territoire occupé, les impôts, droits et péages établis au profit de l'Etat, il le fera, autant que possible, d'après les règles de l'assiette et de la répartition en vigueur, et il en résultera pour lui l'obligation de pourvoir aux frais de l'administration du territoire occupé dans la mesure où le Gouvernement légal y était tenu.

## ARTICLE 49.

Si, en dehors des impôts visés à l'article précédent, l'occupant prélève d'autres contributions en argent dans le territoire occupé, ce ne pourra être que pour les besoins de l'armée ou de l'administration de ce territoire.

## ARTICLE 50.

Aucune peine collective, pécuniaire ou autre, ne pourra être édictée contre les populations à raison de faits individuels dont elles ne pourraient être considérées comme solidairement responsables.

## ARTICLE 51.

Aucune contribution ne sera perçue qu'en vertu d'un ordre écrit et sous la responsabilité d'un général en chef.

This collection shall only take place, as far as possible, in accordance with the rules in existence and the assessment of taxes in force.

For every payment a receipt shall be given to the taxpayer.

ARTICLE LII.

Neither requisition in kind nor services can be demanded from communes or inhabitants except for the necessities of the army of occupation. They must be in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such a nature as not to involve the population in the obligation of taking part in military operations against their country.

These requisitions and services shall only be demanded on the authority of the Commander in the locality occupied.

The contributions in kind shall, as far as possible, be paid for in ready money; if not, their receipt shall be acknowledged.

ARTICLE LIII.

An army of occupation can only take possession of the cash, funds, and property liable to requisition belonging strictly to the State, depôts of arms, means of transport, stores and supplies, and, generally, all movable property of the State which may be used for military operations.

Railway plant, land telegraphs, telephones, steamers, and other ships, apart from cases governed by maritime law, as well as depôts of arms and, generally, all kinds of war material, even though belonging to Companies or to private persons, are likewise material which may serve for military operations, but they must be restored at the conclusion of peace, and indemnities paid for them.

ARTICLE LIV.

The plant of railways coming from neutral States, whether the

Il ne sera procédé, autant que possible, à cette perception que d'après les règles de l'assiette et de la répartition des impôts en vigueur.

Pour toute contribution un reçu sera délivré aux contribuables. Receipts.

ARTICLE 52.

Des réquisitions en nature et des services ne pourront être réclamés des communes ou des habitants, que pour les besoins de l'armée d'occupation. Ils seront en rapport avec les ressources du pays et de telle nature qu'ils n'impliquent pas pour les populations l'obligation de prendre part aux opérations de la guerre contre leur patrie. Requisitions and services.

Ces réquisitions et ces services ne seront réclamés qu'avec l'autorisation du commandant dans la localité occupée.

Les prestations en nature seront, autant que possible, payées au comptant; sinon, elles seront constatées par des reçus.

ARTICLE 53.

L'armée qui occupe un territoire ne pourra saisir que le numéraire, les fonds et les valeurs exigibles appartenant en propre à l'Etat, les dépôts d'armes, moyens de transport, magasins et approvisionnements et, en général, toute propriété mobilière de l'Etat de nature à servir aux opérations de la guerre. Seizure of public cash, funds, etc.

Le matériel des chemins de fer, les télégraphes de terre, les téléphones, les bateaux à vapeur et autres navires, en dehors des cas régis par la loi maritime, de même que les dépôts d'armes et en général toute espèce de munitions de guerre, même appartenant à des sociétés ou à des personnes privées, sont également des moyens de nature à servir aux opérations de la guerre, mais devront être restitués, et les indemnités seront réglées à la paix. Railways, telegraphs, etc.

ARTICLE 54.

Le matériel des chemins de fer provenant d'Etats neutres, qu'il Railway material from neutral States.

property of those States, or of Companies, or of private persons, shall be sent back to them as soon as possible.

appartienne à ces Etats ou à des Sociétés ou personnes privées, leur sera renvoyé aussitôt que possible.

## ARTICLE LV.

## ARTICLE 55.

Administration of occupied territory.

The occupying State shall only be regarded as administrator and usufructuary of the public buildings, real property, forests, and agricultural works belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied country. It must protect the capital of these properties, and administer it according to the rules of usufruct.

L'Etat occupant ne se considérera que comme administrateur et usufruitier des édifices publics, immeubles, forêts et exploitations agricoles appartenant à l'Etat ennemi et se trouvant dans le pays occupé. Il devra sauvegarder le fond de ces propriétés et les administrer conformément aux règles de l'usufruit.

## ARTICLE LVI.

## ARTICLE 56.

Municipal, religious, etc., property.

The property of the communes, that of religious, charitable, and educational institutions, and those of arts and science, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.

Les biens des communes, ceux des établissements consacrés aux cultes, à la charité et à l'instruction, aux arts et aux sciences, même appartenant à l'Etat, seront traités comme la propriété privée.

All seizure of, and destruction, or intentional damage done to such institutions, to historical monuments, works of art or science, is prohibited, and should be made the subject of proceedings.

Toute saisie, destruction ou dégradation intentionnelle de semblables établissements, de monuments historiques, d'œuvres d'art et de science, est interdite et doit être poursuivie.

Internment of belligerents, and care of wounded in neutral countries.

## SECTION IV.—ON THE INTERNMENT OF BELLIGERENTS AND THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

## SECTION IV.—DES BELLIGÉRANTS INTERNÉS ET DES BLESSÉS SOIGNÉS CHEZ LES NEUTRES.

## ARTICLE LVII.

## ARTICLE 57.

Confinement of belligerents in neutral territory.

A neutral State which receives in its territory troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them, as far as possible, at a distance from the theatre of war.

L'Etat neutre qui reçoit sur son territoire des troupes appartenant aux armées belligérantes, les internera, autant que possible, loin du théâtre de la guerre.

It can keep them in camps, and even confine them in fortresses or locations assigned for this purpose.

Il pourra les garder dans des camps, et même les enfermer dans les forteresses ou dans des lieux appropriés à cet effet.

It shall decide whether officers may be left at liberty on giving their parole that they will not leave the neutral territory without authorization.

Il décidera si les officiers peuvent être laissés libres en prenant l'engagement sur parole de ne pas quitter le territoire neutre sans autorisation.

## ARTICLE LVIII.

## ARTICLE 58.

Food, clothing, etc.

Failing a special Convention, the neutral State shall supply the

A défaut de convention spéciale, l'Etat neutre fournira aux internés

interned with the food, clothing, and relief required by humanity.

At the conclusion of peace, the expenses caused by the internment shall be made good.

les vivres, les habillements et les secours commandés par l'humanité.

Bonification sera faite, à la paix, des frais occasionnés par l'internement.

Reimbursement.

ARTICLE LIX.

A neutral State may authorize the passage through its territory of wounded or sick belonging to the belligerent armies, on condition that the trains bringing them shall carry neither combatants nor war material. In such a case, the neutral State is bound to adopt such measures of safety and control as may be necessary for the purpose.

Wounded and sick brought under these conditions into neutral territory by one of the belligerents, and belonging to the hostile party, must be guarded by the neutral State, so as to insure their not taking part again in the military operations. The same duty shall devolve on the neutral State with regard to wounded or sick of the other army who may be committed to its care.

L'Etat neutre pourra autoriser le passage sur son territoire des blessés ou malades appartenant aux armées belligérantes, sous la réserve que les trains qui les amèneront ne transporteront ni personnel ni matériel de guerre. En pareil cas, l'Etat neutre est tenu de prendre les mesures de sûreté et de contrôle nécessaires à cet effet.

Les blessés ou malades amenés dans ces conditions sur le territoire neutre par un des belligérants, et qui appartiendraient à la partie adverse, devront être gardés par l'Etat neutre, de manière qu'ils ne puissent de nouveau prendre part aux opérations de la guerre. Celui-ci aura les mêmes devoirs quant aux blessés ou malades de l'autre armée qui lui seraient confiés.

Transit of wounded or sick through neutral territory.

Neutral State must furnish guard.

ARTICLE LX.

The Geneva Convention applies to sick and wounded interned in neutral territory.

And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by the Government of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Governments of the other Powers aforesaid with the exception of Sweden and Norway and Turkey;

And whereas, in pursuance of the stipulations of Article III of the said Convention the ratifications of the said Convention were deposited at The Hague on the 4th day of September, 1900, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, and Bulgaria; on the 6th day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Japan; on the 16th day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Montenegro; on the 4th day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Greece; on the 17th day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Mexico; on the 11th day of May, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Servia; on the 12th day of July, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Luxembourg; and on the 5th day of April, 1902, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of the United States of America:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to

ARTICLE 60.

La Convention de Genève s'applique aux malades et aux blessés internés sur territoire neutre.

Geneva Convention applicable. Vol. 22, p. 940.

Ratification.

Deposit.

Proclamation



be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

DAVID J. HILL,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

*Convention between the United States of America and Certain Powers for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864. Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899; ratification advised by the Senate May 4, 1900; ratified by the President of the United States August 3, 1900; ratification deposited with the Netherlands Government September 4, 1900; proclaimed November 1, 1901.*

July 29, 1899.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention for the adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, was concluded and signed on July 29, 1899, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Bulgaria, the original of which Convention, in the French language, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.  
Vol. 22, p. 940.

[Translation.]

CONVENTION POUR L'ADAPTATION À LA GUERRE MARITIME DES PRINCIPES DE LA CONVENTION DE GENEVE DU 22 AOÛT 1864.

CONVENTION FOR THE ADAPTATION TO MARITIME WARFARE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF AUGUST 22, 1864.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse; Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême etc. et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine; Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son Nom Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume; le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; le Président des Etats-Unis Mexicains; le Président de la République Française; Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes; Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon; Son Altesse Royale le Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, Duc de Nassau; Son Altesse le Prince le Monténégro; Sa Majesté

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc. and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the Emperor of China; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain and in His Name Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom; the President of the United States of America; the President of the United Mexican States; the President of the French Republic; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Duke of Nassau; His

Contracting parties

la Reine des Pays-Bas; Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah de Perse; Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves etc.; Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies; Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie; Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège; le Conseil Fédéral Suisse; Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans et Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Bulgarie

Object of convention.

Egalement animés du désir de diminuer autant qu'il dépend d'eux les maux inséparables de la guerre et voulant dans ce but adapter à la guerre maritime les principes de la Convention de Genève du 22 août 1864, ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet;

Ils ont en conséquence nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne Roi de Prusse: Son Excellence le Comte de Münster, Prince de Derneburg, Son Ambassadeur à Paris.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche Roi de Bohême etc., et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie: Son Excellence le Comte R. de Welsersheimb, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire. M. Alexandre Okolicsanyi d'Okolicsna, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges: Son Excellence M. Auguste Beernaert, Son Ministre d'Etat, Président de la Chambre des Représentants. M. le Comte De Grelle Rogier, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Chevalier Descamps, Sénateur.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine: M. Yang Yü, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark: Son Chambellan Fr. E. de Bille, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.

Highness the Prince of Montenegro; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves etc.; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Siam; His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; the Swiss Federal Council; His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans and His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria.

Alike animated by the desire to diminish, as far as depends on them the evils inseparable from warfare, and wishing with this object to adapt to maritime warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention of the 22nd August, 1864, have decided to conclude a convention to this effect:

They have, in consequence, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, His Excellency Count Munster, Prince of Derneburg, His Ambassador at Paris.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary: His Excellency Count R. de Welsersheimb, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Mr. Alexander Okolicsanyi d'Okolicsna, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: His Excellency Mr. Auguste Beernaert, His Minister of State, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Count de Grelle Rogier, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; the Chevalier Descamps, Senator.

His Majesty the Emperor of China: Mr. Yang Yu, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

His Majesty the King of Denmark: His Chamberlain Fr. E. de Bille, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son Nom, Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume: Son Excellence le Duc de Tetuan, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangères. M. W. Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles. M. Arthur de Baguer, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique: M. Stanford Newel, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Le Président des États-Unis Mexicains: M. de Mier, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris. M. Zenil, Ministre-Résident à Bruxelles.

Le Président de la République Française: M. Léon Bourgeois, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de la Chambre des Députés. M. Georges Bihourd, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Membre de la Chambre Députés.

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes: Sir Henry Howard, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes: M. N. Delyanni, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie: Son Excellence le Comte Nigra, Son Ambassadeur à Vienne, Sénateur du Royaume. M. le Comte A. Zannini, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Commandeur Guido Pompilj, Député au Parlement Italien.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon: M. I. Motono, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles.

His Majesty the King of Spain and in His Name, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom: His Excellency the Duke of Tetuan, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. W. Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels; M. Arthur de Baguer, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the United States of America: Mr. Stanford Newel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the United Mexican States: Mr. de Mier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris; Mr. Zenil, Minister Resident at Brussels.

The President of the French Republic: M. Léon Bourgeois, formerly President of the Council, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Georges Bihourd, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India: Sir Henry Howard, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes: Mr. N. Delyanni, formerly President of the Council, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

His Majesty the King of Italy: His Excellency Count Nigra, His Ambassador at Vienna, Senator of the Kingdom; Count A. Zannini, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; Commander Guido Pompilj, Deputy in the Italian Parliament.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Mr. I. Motono, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

Son Altesse Royale le Grand Duc de Luxembourg, Duc de Nassau: Son Excellence M. Eyschen, Son Ministre d'État, Président du Gouvernement Grand-Ducal.

Son Altesse le Prince de Monténégro: Son Excellence M. le Conseiller Privé Actuel de Staal, Ambassadeur de Russie à Londres.

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas: M. le Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de la Seconde Chambre des États-Généraux. M. le Général J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, Ancien Ministre de la Guerre, Membre du Conseil d'État. M. T. M. C. Asser, Membre du Conseil d'État. M. E. N. Rahusen, Membre de la Première Chambre des États-Généraux.

Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah de Perse: Son Aide de Camp Général Mirza Riza Khan, Arfa-ud-Dovleh, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg et à Stockholm.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, etc.: M. le Comte de Macedo, Pair du Royaume, Ancien Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Madrid. M. d'Ornellas et Vasconcellos, Pair du Royaume, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg. M. le Comte de Selir, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie: M. Alexandre Beldiman, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin. M. Jean N. Papiniu, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies: Son Excellence M. le Conseiller Privé Actuel de Staal, Son Ambassadeur à Londres. M. de Martens, Membre Permanent du Conseil du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères, Son Conseiller Privé. Son Conseiller d'État Actuel de Basily, Chambellan, Directeur du Premier Départe-

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau: His Excellency Mr. Eyschen, His Minister of State, President of the Grand Ducal Government.

His Highness the Prince of Montenegro: His Excellency Mr. de Staal, Privy Councillor, Ambassador of Russia at London.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands: Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General; General J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, formerly Minister of War, Member of the Council of State; Mr. T. M. C. Asser, Member of the Council of State; Mr. E. N. Rahusen, Member of the First Chamber of the States General.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Aid-de-camp General Mirza Riza Khan, Arfa-ud-Dovleh, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.: Count Macedo, Peer of the Kingdom, formerly Minister of the Navy and of the Colonies, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; Mr. d'Ornellas and Vasconcellos, Peer of the Kingdom, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg; Count de Selir, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Roumania: Mr. Alexander Beldiman, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin; Mr. Jean N. Papiniu, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: His Excellency Mr. de Staal, Privy Councillor, His Ambassador at London; Mr. de Martens, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, His Privy Councillor; Mr. de Basily, His Councillor of State, Chamberlain, Director of the First Department of

ment du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie: M. Miyatovitch, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres et à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam: M. Phya Suriya Nuvat, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg et à Paris. M. Phya Visuddha Suriyasakti, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye et à Londres.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège: M. le Baron de Bildt, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Rome.

Le Conseil Fédéral Suisse: M. le Dr. Arnold Roth, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans: Son Excellence Turkhán Pacha, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de Son Conseil d'État. Noury Bey, Secrétaire-Général au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Bulgarie: M. le Dr. Dimitri Stancioff, Agent Diplomatique à St. Pétersbourg. M. le Major Christo Hessaptchieff, Attaché Militaire à Belgrade.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

#### ARTICLE I.

Les bâtiments-hôpitaux militaires, c'est-à-dire les bâtiments construits ou aménagés par les États spécialement et uniquement en vue de porter secours aux blessés, malades et naufragés, et dont les noms auront été communiqués, à l'ouverture ou au cours des hostilités, en tout cas avant toute mise en usage, aux Puissances belligérantes, sont respectés et ne peuvent être capturés pendant la durée des hostilités.

Ces bâtiments ne sont pas non plus assimilés aux navires de guerre au point de vue de leur séjour dans un port neutre.

the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the King of Servia: Mr. Miyatovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London and at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Siam: M. Phya Suriya Nuvat, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and at Paris; M. Phya Visuddha Suriyasakti, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague and at London.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway: Baron de Bildt, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

The Swiss Federal Council: Dr. Arnold Roth, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans: His Excellency Turkhán Pasha, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of His Council of State; Noury Bey, Secretary-General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria: Dr. Dimitri Stancioff, Diplomatic Agent at St. Petersburg; Major Christo Hessaptchieff, Military Attaché at Belgrade;

Who, after communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

#### ARTICLE I.

Military hospital ships, that is to say, ships constructed or assigned by States specially and solely for the purpose of assisting the wounded, sick or shipwrecked, and the names of which shall have been communicated to the belligerent Powers at the beginning or during the course of hostilities, and in any case before they are employed, shall be respected and cannot be captured while hostilities last.

These ships, moreover, are not on the same footing as men-of-war as regards their stay in a neutral port.

Immunity of military hospital ships.

Stay in neutral ports.

## ARTICLE 2.

Exemption of private hospital ships.

Les bâtiments hospitaliers, équipés en totalité ou en partie aux frais des particuliers ou des sociétés de secours officiellement reconnues, sont également respectés et exempts de capture, si la Puissance belligérante dont ils dépendent, leur a donné une commission officielle et en a notifié les noms à la Puissance adverse à l'ouverture ou au cours des hostilités, en tout cas avant toute mise en usage.

Ships certificate.

Ces navires doivent être porteurs d'un document de l'autorité compétente déclarant qu'ils ont été soumis à son contrôle pendant leur armement et à leur départ final.

## ARTICLE 3.

Hospital-ships of neutral countries.

Les bâtiments hospitaliers, équipés en totalité ou en partie aux frais des particuliers ou des sociétés officiellement reconnues de pays neutres, sont respectés et exempts de capture, si la Puissance neutre dont ils dépendent leur a donné une commission officielle et en a notifié les noms aux Puissances belligérantes à l'ouverture ou au cours des hostilités, en tout cas avant toute mise en usage.

## ARTICLE 4.

Relief to belligerents.

Les bâtiments qui sont mentionnés dans les art. 1, 2 et 3, porteront secours et assistance aux blessés, malades et naufragés des belligérants sans distinction de nationalité.

Non-use for military purposes.

Les Gouvernements s'engagent à n'utiliser ces bâtiments pour aucun but militaire.

Restriction.

Ces bâtiments ne devront gêner en aucune manière les mouvements des combattants.

Risk.

Pendant et après le combat, ils agiront à leurs risques et périls.

Rights of belligerents.

Les belligérants auront sur eux le droit de contrôle et de visite; ils pourront refuser leur concours, leur enjoindre de s'éloigner, leur imposer une direction déterminée

## ARTICLE II.

Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the cost of private individuals or officially recognized relief Societies, shall likewise be respected and exempt from capture, provided the belligerent Power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and has notified their names to the hostile Power at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

These ships should be furnished with a certificate from the competent authorities, declaring that they had been under their control while fitting out and on final departure.

## ARTICLE III.

Hospital-ships, equipped wholly or in part at the cost of private individuals or officially recognized Societies of neutral countries, shall be respected and exempt from capture, if the neutral Power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and notified their names to the belligerent powers at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

## ARTICLE IV.

The ships mentioned in Articles I, II, and III shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked of the belligerents independently of their nationality.

The Governments engage not to use these ships for any military purpose.

These ships must not in any way hamper the movements of the combatants.

During and after an engagement they will act at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents will have the right to control and visit them; they can refuse to help them, order them off, make them take a certain course, and put a Commissioner on

et mettre à bord un commissaire, même les détenir, si la gravité des circonstances l'exigeait.

Autant que possible, les belligérants inscriront sur le journal de bord des bâtiments hospitaliers les ordres qu'ils leur donneront.

ARTICLE 5.

Les bâtiments-hôpitaux militaires seront distingués par une peinture extérieure blanche avec une bande horizontale verte d'un mètres et demi de largeur environ.

Les bâtiments qui sont mentionnés dans les articles 2 et 3, seront distingués par une peinture extérieure blanche avec une bande horizontale rouge d'un mètre et demi de largeur environ.

Les embarcations des bâtiments qui viennent d'être mentionnés, comme les petits bâtiments qui pourront être affectés au service hospitalier, se distingueront par une peinture analogue.

Tous les bâtiments hospitaliers se feront reconnaître en hissant, avec leur pavillon national, le pavillon blanc à croix rouge prévu par la Convention de Genève.

ARTICLE 6.

Les bâtiments de commerce, yachts ou embarcations neutres, portant ou recueillant des blessés, des malades ou des naufragés des belligérants, ne peuvent être capturés pour le fait de ce transport, mais ils restent exposés à la capture pour les violations de neutralité qu'ils pourraient avoir commises.

ARTICLE 7.

Le personnel religieux, médical et hospitalier de tout bâtiment capturé est inviolable et ne peut être fait prisonnier de guerre. Il emporte, en quittant le navire, les objets et les instruments de chirurgie qui sont sa propriété particulière.

Ce personnel continuera à remplir ses fonctions tant que cela sera nécessaire et il pourra ensuite se retirer lorsque le commandant en chef le jugera possible.

board; they can even detain them, if important circumstances require it.

As far as possible the belligerents shall inscribe in the sailing papers of the hospital-ships the orders they give them.

*Ships' orders.*

ARTICLE V.

The military hospital-ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of green about a metre and a half in breadth.

The ships mentioned in Articles II and III shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of red about a metre and a half in breadth.

*Color of ships.*

The boats of the ships above mentioned, as also small craft which may be used for hospital work, shall be distinguished by similar painting.

*Color of boats.*

All hospital ships shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross provided by the Geneva Convention.

*Flag.*

ARTICLE VI.

Neutral merchantmen, yachts, or vessels, having, or taking on board, sick, wounded, or shipwrecked of the belligerents, cannot be captured for so doing, but they are liable to capture for any violation of neutrality they may have committed.

*Acts of neutral vessels.*

ARTICLE VII.

The religious, medical, or hospital staff of any captured ship is inviolable, and its members cannot be made prisoners of war. On leaving the ship they take with them the objects and surgical instruments which are their own private property.

*Religious, medical, or hospital staff; immunities, etc.*

This staff shall continue to discharge its duties while necessary, and can afterwards leave when the Commander-in-Chief considers it possible.



Les belligérants doivent assurer à ce personnel tombé entre leurs mains la jouissance intégrale de son traitement.

The belligerents must guarantee to the staff that has fallen into their hands the enjoyment of their salaries intact.

## ARTICLE 8.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Care of disabled prisoners.

Les marins et les militaires embarqués blessés ou malades, à quelque nation qu'ils appartiennent, seront protégés et soignés par les capteurs.

Sailors and soldiers who are taken on board when sick or wounded, to whatever nation they belong, shall be protected and looked after by the captors.

## ARTICLE 9.

## ARTICLE IX.

Disposition of shipwrecked, sick and wounded.

Sont prisonniers de guerre les naufragés, blessés ou malades, d'un belligérant qui tombent au pouvoir de l'autre. Il appartient à celui-ci de décider, suivant les circonstances, s'il convient de les garder, de les diriger sur un port de sa nation, sur un port neutre ou même sur un port de l'adversaire. Dans ce dernier cas, les prisonniers ainsi rendus à leur pays ne pourront servir pendant la durée de guerre.

The shipwrecked, wounded, or sick of one of the belligerents who fall into the hands of the other, are prisoners of war. The captor must decide, according to circumstances, if it is best to keep them or send them to a port of his own country, to a neutral port, or even to a hostile port. In the last case, prisoners thus repatriated cannot serve as long as the war lasts.

## ARTICLE 10.

## ARTICLE X.

(Exclu.)

(Excluded)

## ARTICLE 11.

## ARTICLE XI.

Powers bound.

Les règles contenues dans les articles ci-dessus ne sont obligatoires que pour les Puissances contractantes, en cas de guerre entre deux ou plusieurs d'entre elles.

The rules contained in the above Articles are binding only on the Contracting Powers, in case of War between two or more of them.

Exemption.

Les dites règles cesseront d'être obligatoires du moment où, dans une guerre entre des Puissances contractantes, une Puissance non contractante se joindrait à l'un des belligérants.

The said rules shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between the Contracting Powers, one of the belligerents is joined by a non-Contracting Power.

## ARTICLE 12.

## ARTICLE XII.

Ratification.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée dans le plus bref délai possible.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

Deposit.

Les ratifications seront déposées à la Haye.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

Certified copies of ratification.

Il sera dressé du dépôt de chaque ratification un procès-verbal, dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par la voie diplomatique à

On the receipt of each ratification a *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up, a copy of which, duly certified, shall be sent through the diplo-

toutes les Puissances contractantes.

matic channel to all the Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE 13.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les Puissances non signataires, qui auront accepté la Convention de Genève du 22 août 1864, sont admises à adhérer à la présente Convention.

The non-Signatory Powers who accepted the Geneva Convention of the 22nd August, 1864, are allowed to adhere to the present Convention.

Adhesion of non-signatory powers.

Elles auront, à cet effet, à faire connaître leur adhésion aux Puissances contractantes, au moyen d'une notification écrite, adressée au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

For this purpose they must make their adhesion known to the Contracting Powers by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherlands Government, and by it communicated to all the other Contracting Powers.

Notification.

ARTICLE 14.

ARTICLE XIV.

S'il arrivait qu'une des Hautes Parties contractantes dénonçât la présente Convention, cette dénonciation ne produirait ses effets qu'un an après la notification faite par écrit au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée immédiatement par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

In the event of one of the High Contracting Parties denouncing the present Convention, such denunciation shall not take effect until a year after the notification made in writing to the Netherlands Government, and forthwith communicated by it to all the other Contracting Powers.

Denunciation.

Cette dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'à l'égard de la Puissance qui l'aura notifiée.

This denunciation shall only affect the notifying Power.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Convention et l'ont revêtue de leurs cachets.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed their seals thereto.

Fait à la Haye, le vingt-neuf juillet mil huit cent quatre-vingt dix-neuf, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises par la voie diplomatique aux Puissances contractantes.

Done at The Hague the 29th July, 1899, in single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands, and copies of which duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to the Contracting Powers.

Deposit of original.

Pour l'Allemagne:

For Germany:

(L. s.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.  
(Sous réserve de l'article X.)

(Signed)  
(L. s.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.  
(Under reserve of Article X.)

Signatures.

Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie:

For Austria-Hungary:

(L. s.) WELSERSHEIMB.  
(L. s.) OKOLICSANYI.

(Signed)  
(L. s.) WELSERHEIMB.  
(L. s.) OKOLICSANYI.

Pour la Belgique:

For Belgium:

(L. s.) A. BEERNAERT.  
(L. s.) CTE DE GRELLE ROGIER.  
(L. s.) CHR DESCAMPS.

(Signed)  
(L. s.) A. BEERNAERT.  
(L. s.) CTE. DE GRELLE ROGIER.  
(L. s.) CHR. DESCAMPS.

Pour la Chine:  
(L. s.) YANG YU.

Pour le Danemark:  
(L. s.) F. BILLE.

Pour l'Espagne:  
(L. s.) EL DUQUE DE TETUAN.  
(L. s.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.  
(L. s.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique:  
(L. s.) STANFORD NEWEL.  
(Sous réserve de l'article X.)

Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains:  
(L. s.) A. DE MIER.  
(L. s.) J. ZENIL.

Pour la France:  
(L. s.) LEON BOURGEOIS.  
(L. s.) G. BIHOUD.  
(L. s.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CON-  
STANT.

Pour la Grande Bretagne et l'Ir-  
lande:  
(L. s.) HENRY HOWARD.  
(Sous réserve de l'article X.)

Pour la Grèce:  
(L. s.) N. DELYANNI.

Pour l'Italie:  
(L. s.) NIGRA.  
(L. s.) A. ZANNINI.  
(L. s.) G. POMPILJ.

Pour le Japon:  
(L. s.) I. MOTONO.

Pour le Luxembourg:  
(L. s.) EYSCHEN.

Pour le Monténégro:  
(L. s.) STAAL.

Pour les Pays-Bas:  
(L. s.) V. KARNEBEEK.  
(L. s.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.  
(L. s.) T. M. C. ASSER.  
(L. s.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

Pour la Perse:  
(L. s.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-  
ud-Dovleh.

For China:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) YANG YU.

For Denmark:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) F. BILLE.

For Spain:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) EL DUQUE DE TUTUAN.  
(L. s.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.  
(L. s.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

For the United States of America:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) STANFORD NEWEL.  
(Under reserve of Article X.)

For the United Mexican States:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) A. DE MIER.  
(L. s.) J. ZENIL.

For France:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) LEON BOURGEOIS.  
(L. s.) G. BIHOUD.  
(L. s.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CON-  
STANT.

For Great Britain and Ireland:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) HENRY HOWARD.  
(Under reserve of Article X.)

For Greece:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) N. DELYANNI.

For Italy:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) NIGRA.  
(L. s.) A. ZANNINI.  
(L. s.) G. POMPILJ.

For Japan:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) I. MOTONO.

For Luxemburg:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) EYSCHEN.

For Montenegro:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) STAAL.

For the Netherlands:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) V. KARNEBEEK.  
(L. s.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.  
(L. s.) T. M. C. ASSER.  
(L. s.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

For Persia:  
(Signed)  
(L. s.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-  
ud-Dovleh.

Pour le Portugal:

(L. s.) CONDE DE MACEDO.  
 (L. s.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS  
 DE VASCONCELLOS.  
 (L. s.) CONDE DE SELIR.

Pour la Roumanie:

(L. s.) A. BELDIMAN.  
 (L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.

Pour la Russie:

(L. s.) STAAL.  
 (L. s.) MARTENS.  
 (L. s.) A. BASILY.

Pour la Serbie:

(L. s.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.

Pour la Siam:

(L. s.) PHYA SURIYA NUVATR.  
 (L. s.) VISUDDHA.

Pour les Royaumes Unis de Suède  
 et de Norvège:

(L. s.) BILDT.

Pour la Suisse:

(L. s.) ROTH.

Pour la Turquie:

(L. s.) TURKHAN.  
 (L. s.) MEHEMED NOURY.  
 (Sous réserve de l'article X.)

Pour la Bulgarie:

(L. s.) D. STANCIOFF.  
 (L. s.) MAJOR HESSAPTCHIEFF.

Certifié pour copie conforme, Le  
 Secrétaire Général du Départe-  
 ment des Affaires Étrangères,  
 L. H. RUYSSENAERS.

LA HAYE, le 31 janvier 1900.

For Portugal:

(Signed)  
 (L. s.) CONDE DE MACEDO.  
 (L. s.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS  
 DE VASCONCELLOS.  
 (L. s.) CONDE DE SELIR.

For Roumania:

(Signed)  
 (L. s.) A. BELDIMAN.  
 (L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.

For Russia:

(Signed) (L. s.) STAAL.  
 (L. s.) MARTENS.  
 (L. s.) A. BASILY.

For Servia:

(Signed) (L. s.) CHEDO MIYATO-  
 VITCH.

For Siam:

(Signed) (L. s.) PHYA SURIYA  
 NUVATR.  
 (L. s.) VISUDDHA.

For the United Kingdoms of Swe-  
 den and Norway:

(Signed) (L. s.) BILDT.

For Switzerland:

(Signed) (L. s.) ROTH.

For Turkey:

(Signed) (L. s.) TURKHAN.  
 (L. s.) MEHEMED NOURY.  
 (Under reserve of Article X.)

For Bulgaria:

(Signed) (L. s.) D. STANCIOFF.  
 (L. s.) MAJOR HESSAPTCHIEFF.

Certified as a true copy, The Sec-  
 retary General of the Department  
 of Foreign Affairs,

L. H. RUYSSENAERS.

THE HAGUE, January 31, 1900.

Ratification.

And whereas on an understanding reached by the Government of the Netherlands with the signatory powers it was agreed to exclude from the ratifications of said Convention its Article X;

And whereas the said Convention, with its Article X excluded, was ratified by the Government of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Governments of the other Powers aforesaid, with the exception of those of China and Turkey;

And whereas, in pursuance of the stipulations of Article XII of the said Convention the ratifications of the said Convention were deposited at the Hague on the 4th. day of September, 1900, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Sweden and Norway and Bulgaria; on the 6th. day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Japan; on the 6th. day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Monténégro; on the 29th. day of December, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Switzerland; on the 4th. day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Greece; on the 17th. day of

April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Mexico; on the 11th. day of May, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Servia, and on the 12th. day of July, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Luxembourg:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention, with its Article X excluded, to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof,

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and  
[L. s.] of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State.*

*Declaration to prohibit for the term of five years the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons, and other new methods of a similar nature. Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899; ratification advised by the Senate February 5, 1900; ratified by the President of the United States April 7, 1900; ratification deposited with the Netherlands Government September 4, 1900; proclaimed November 1, 1901.*

July 29, 1899.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Declaration prohibiting for a term of five years the launching of projectiles or explosives from balloons, or by any other new methods of similar nature, was signed at the Hague on July 29th., 1899, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Bulgaria, the original of which Declaration in the French language is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

[Translation.]

DÉCLARATION.

DECLARATION.

Lessoussignés, Plénipotentiaires des Puissances représentées à la Conférence Internationale de la Paix à La Haye, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Gouvernements, s'inspirant des sentiments qui ont trouvé leur expression dans la Déclaration de St. Pétersbourg du 29 Novembre

11 Décembre 1868,

Déclarent:

Les Puissances contractantes consentent, pour une durée de cinq ans, à l'interdiction de lancer des projectiles et des explosifs du haut de ballons ou par d'autres modes analogues nouveaux.

La présente Déclaration n'est obligatoire que pour les Puissances contractantes, en cas de guerre entre deux ou plusieurs d'entre Elles.

Elle cessera d'être obligatoire du moment où dans une guerre entre des Puissances contractantes,

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Powers represented at the International Peace Conference at The Hague, duly authorized to that effect by their Governments, inspired by the sentiments which found expression in the Declaration of St. Petersburg of the 29th November (11th December), 1868,

Declare that:

The Contracting Powers agree to prohibit, for a term of five years, the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons, or by other new methods of similar nature.

The present Declaration is only binding on the Contracting Powers in case of war between two or more of them.

It shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between the Contracting Powers, one of the

International declaration.

Launching projectiles from balloons prohibited.

Powers bound.

Exemption.

	une Puissance non contractante se joindrait à l'un des belligérants.	belligerents is joined by a non-Contracting Power.
Ratification.	La Présente Déclaration sera ratifiée dans le plus bref délai possible.	The present Declaration shall be ratified as soon as possible.
Deposit.	Les ratifications seront déposées à La Haye.	The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.
Certified copies of ratification.	Il sera dressé de dépôt de chaque ratification un procès-verbal, dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par la voie diplomatique à toutes les Puissances contractantes.	A <i>procès-verbal</i> shall be drawn up on the receipt of each ratification, of which a copy, duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to all the Contracting Powers.
Adhesion of non-signatory powers.	Les Puissances non signataires pourront adhérer à la présente Déclaration. Elles auront, à cet effet, à faire connaître leur adhésion aux Puissances contractantes, au moyen d'une notification écrite, adressée au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.	The non-Signatory Powers may adhere to the present Declaration. For this purpose they must make their adhesion known to the Contracting Powers by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherlands Government, and communicated by it to all the other Contracting Powers.
Denunciation.	S'il arrivait qu'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes dénonçât la présente Déclaration, cette dénonciation ne produirait ses effets qu'un an après la notification faite par écrit au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée immédiatement par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.	In the event of one of the High Contracting Parties denouncing the present Declaration, such denunciation shall not take effect until a year after the notification made in writing to the Netherlands Government, and by it forthwith communicated to all the other Contracting Powers.
Powers affected.	Cette dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'à l'égard de la Puissance qui l'aura notifiée.	This denunciation shall only affect the notifying Power.
Signatures.	En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Déclaration et l'ont revêtue de leurs cachets. Fait à La Haye, le vingt neuf juillet mil huit cent quatre-vingt dix-neuf, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises par la voie diplomatique aux Puissances contractantes.	In faith of which the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Declaration, and affixed their seals thereto. Done at The Hague the 29th July, 1899, in a single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Netherlands Government, and of which copies, duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to the Contracting Powers.
	Pour l'Allemagne: (L. s.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.	For Germany: (L. s.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.
	Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie: (L. s.) WELSERSHEIMB. (L. s.) OKOLICSANYI.	For Austria-Hungary: (L. s.) WELSERSHEIMB (L. s.) OKOLICSANYI.
	Pour la Belgique: (L. s.) A. BEERNAERT. (L. s.) Cte de GRELLE RO- GIER. (L. s.) CHR. DESCAMPS.	For Belgium: (L. s.) A. BEERNAERT. (L. s.) Cte. de GRELLE RO- GIER. (L. s.) CHR. DESCAMPS.
	Pour la Chine: (L. s.) YANG YU.	For China: (L. s.) YANG YU.

Pour le Danemark:

(L. s.) F. BILLE.

Pour l'Espagne:

(L. s.) El Duque de TETUAN.

(L. s.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.

(L. s.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

(L. s.) ANDREW D. WHITE.

(L. s.) SETH LOW.

(L. s.) STANFORD NEWEL.

(L. s.) A. T. MAHAN.

(L. s.) WILLIAM CROZIER.

Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains:

(L. s.) A. DE MIER.

(L. s.) J. ZENIL.

Pour la France:

(L. s.) LEON BOURGEOIS.

(L. s.) G. BIHOUD.

(L. s.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

Pour la Grèce:

(L. s.) N. DELYANNI.

Pour l'Italie:

(L. s.) NIGRA.

(L. s.) A. ZANNINI.

(L. s.) G. POMPILJ.

Pour le Japon:

(L. s.) I. MOTONO.

Pour le Luxembourg:

(L. s.) EYSCHEN.

Pour le Monténégro:

(L. s.) STAAL.

Pour les Pays-Bas:

(L. s.) v. KARNEBEEK.

(L. s.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.

(L. s.) T. M. C. ASSER.

(L. s.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

Pour la Perse:

(L. s.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ud-Dovleh.

Pour le Portugal:

(L. s.) Conde de MACEDO.

(L. s.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELAS DE VASCONCELOS.

(L. s.) Conde de SELIR.

Pour la Roumanie:

(L. s.) A. BELDIMAN.

(L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.

Pour la Russie:

(L. s.) STAAL.

(L. s.) MARTENS.

(L. s.) A. BASILY.

Pour la Serbie:

(L. s.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.

Pour le Siam:

(L. s.) PHYA SURIYA NU VATR.

(L. s.) VISUDDHA.

For Denmark:

(L. s.) F. BILLE.

For Spain:

(L. s.) El Duque DE TETUAN.

(L. s.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.

(L. s.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

For the United States of America:

(L. s.) ANDREW D. WHITE.

(L. s.) SETH LOW.

(L. s.) STANFORD NEWEL.

(L. s.) A. T. MAHAN.

(L. s.) WILLIAM CROZIER.

For the United States of Mexico:

(L. s.) A. DE MIER.

(L. s.) J. ZENIL.

For France:

(L. s.) LEON BOURGEOIS.

(L. s.) G. BIHOUD.

(L. s.) d'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

For Greece:

(L. s.) N. DELYANNI.

For Italy:

(L. s.) NIGRA.

(L. s.) A. ZANNINI.

(L. s.) G. POMPILJ.

For Japan:

(L. s.) I. MOTONO.

For Luxemburg:

(L. s.) EYSCHEN.

For Montenegro:

(L. s.) STAAL.

For the Netherlands:

(L. s.) v. KARNEBEEK.

(L. s.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.

(L. s.) T. M. C. ASSER.

(L. s.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

For Persia:

(L. s.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ud-Dovleh.

For Portugal:

(L. s.) Conde de MACEDO.

(L. s.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELAS DE VASCONCELOS.

(L. s.) Conde de SELIR.

For Roumania:

(L. s.) A. BELDIMAN.

(L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.

For Russia:

(L. s.) STAAL.

(L. s.) MARTENS.

(L. s.) A. BASILY.

For Servia:

(L. s.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.

For Siam:

(L. s.) PHYA SURIYA NU VATR.

(L. s.) VISUDDHA.



Pour les Royaumes Unis de Suède et de Norvège: (L. s.) BILDT.	For the United Kingdom of Swe- den and Norway: (L. s.) BILDT.
Pour la Suisse: (L. s.) ROTH.	For Switzerland: (L. s.) ROTH.
Pour la Turquie: (L. s.) TURKHAN. (L. s.) M. NOURY. (L. s.) ABDULLAH. (L. s.) R. MEHEMMED.	For Turkey: (L. s.) TURKHAN. (L. s.) M. NOURY. (L. s.) ABDULLAH. (L. s.) R. MEHEMMED.
Pour la Bulgarie: (L. s.) D. STANCIOFF. (L. s.) Major HESSAPTCHIEFF.	For Bulgaria: (L. s.) D. STANCIOFF. (L. s.) Major HESSAPTCHIEFF.

Certifié pour copie conforme,  
Le Secrétaire Général du Départe-  
ment des Affaires Etrangères,

L H RUYSSENAERS

LA HAYE, *le 31 janvier, 1900.*

Certified as a true copy, Secre-  
tary General of the Department  
of Foreign Affairs,

L. H. RUYSSENAERS.

THE HAGUE, *January 31, 1900.*

Ratification.

And Whereas, the said Declaration was duly ratified by the Govern-  
ment of the United States of America, by and with the advice and con-  
sent of the Senate thereof, and by the Governments of the other  
Powers aforesaid, with the exception of those of China and Turkey;

And Whereas, in pursuance of a stipulation of the said Declaration,  
the ratifications thereof were deposited at the Hague on the 4th. day of  
September, 1900, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the  
United States of America, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain,  
France, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia,  
Siam, Sweden and Norway, and Bulgaria; on the 6th. day of October,  
1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Japan; on the 16th.  
day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of  
Montenegro; on the 29th. day of December, 1900, by the Plenipoten-  
tiary of the Government of Switzerland; on the 4th. day of April, 1901,  
by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Greece; on the 17th. day  
of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Mexico;  
on the 11th. day of May, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Govern-  
ment of Servia, and on the 12th. day of July, 1901, by the Plenipoten-  
tiary of the Government of Luxembourg;

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President  
of the United States of America, have caused the said Declaration to  
be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may  
be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the  
citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the  
seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of November in the  
year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and  
[L. s.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred  
and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State.*

*Parcels-post Convention between the United States of America and  
New Zealand.*

February 12, 1900.  
April 18, 1900.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and New Zealand, the undersigned, Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Joseph George Ward, Postmaster General of New Zealand, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcels-post system of exchanges between the United States and New Zealand.

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Union Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles.

Extent of convention.

ARTICLE II.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention articles of merchandise and mail matter—except letters, post-cards, and written matter—of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet may exceed eleven pounds (or five kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches; greatest length and girth combined, six feet; and must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by Postmasters and Customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this Convention:—

Articles admitted to the mails.

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Articles prohibited.

2. All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collection of Customs duties, and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

Freedom from inspection.

## ARTICLE III.

Letters must not accompany parcels.

Rejection.

Address.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel.
2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.
3. No parcel may contain packages intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed packages be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel-Post rates.

## ARTICLE IV.

Rates of postage.

Delivery.

1. The following rates of postage shall in all cases be required to be *fully prepaid* with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz:—
2. In the United States, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, twelve cents; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, twelve cents.
3. In New Zealand, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, sixpence; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, sixpence.
4. The parcels shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the post-offices of address in the country of destination free of charge for postage; but the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge the amount of which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed five cents (or two and one-half pence) for each parcel, whatever its weight.

## ARTICLE V.

Receipt.

Registry.

Return receipt.

Notice to addressee.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a certificate of mailing from the post-office where the package is mailed on a form like Form 1 annexed hereto.
2. The sender of a package may have the same registered in accordance with the regulations of the country of origin.
3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents.
4. The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them, by a notice from the post-office of destination.

## ARTICLE VI.

Customs declaration.

Collection of duties.

1. The sender of each parcel shall make a Customs declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose (see Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of its contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.
2. The parcels in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenues; and the Customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the Customs regulations of the country of destination; but neither sender nor addressee shall be subject to the payment of

any charge for fines or penalties on account of failure to comply with any Customs regulation.

ARTICLE VII.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees it collects on said parcels; consequently this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

Fees to be retained.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged *direct* between the United States and New Zealand to be despatched to destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides; but must be forwarded, at the option of the despatching office, either in boxes prepared expressly for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, marked "Parcels-Post," and securely sealed with wax or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Transportation.

2. Unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, each country shall promptly return *empty* to the despatching office by next mail all such bags and boxes.

Return of sacks, etc.

3. Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

Packing.

4. Each despatch of a Parcels-Post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list, in duplicate, of all the parcels sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee with address of destination, and the declared contents and value; and must be enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such despatch (see Form 3 annexed hereto).

Descriptive list.

ARTICLE IX.

Exchanges of mails under this Convention from any place in either country to any place in the other shall be effected through the post-offices of both countries already designated as exchange post-offices, or through such others as may be hereafter agreed upon; under such regulations relative to the details of the exchange as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the customs revenues.

Exchange offices.

ARTICLE X.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

Receipt of mail.

2. In the event of the parcel bill not having been received, a substitute should be at once prepared.

Parcel bill.

3. Any errors in the entries on the parcel bill which may be discovered should, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the despatching office on a form "Verification Certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

Errors.

4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

Non-receipt of parcels.

5. If a parcel be observed to be insufficiently prepaid, it must not be taxed with deficient postage, but the circumstance must be reported on the verification certificate form.

Insufficient postage.

- Damaged parcels. 6. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars should be reported on the same form.
- Correct mails. 7. If no verification certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

## ARTICLE XI.

- Failure to deliver. 1. If a parcel can not be delivered as addressed, or is refused, it must be returned without charge directly to the despatching office of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from its receipt at the office of destination; and the country of origin may collect from the sender for the return of the parcel a sum equal to the postage when first mailed.
- Disposal of perishable articles. 2. When the contents of a parcel which can not be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption, they may be destroyed at once if necessary, or, if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person, the particulars of each sale being noticed by one post-office to the other.
- Return postage orders for reforwarding. 3. An order for redirection or reforwarding must be accompanied by the amount due for postage necessary for the return of the article to the office of origin, at the ordinary parcel rates.

## ARTICLE XII.

- No responsibility for loss, etc. The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel, and consequently no indemnity can be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

## ARTICLE XIII.

- Further regulations. The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Postmaster General of New Zealand shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may, by agreement, prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article II of this Convention.

## ARTICLE XIV.

- Duration, etc. This Convention shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin, on the first day of July, 1900; and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given to the other.
- Signatures. Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the eighteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred, and at Wellington the twelfth day of February, one thousand nine hundred.

[SEAL.]

CH. EMORY SMITH,  
*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

[SEAL.]

J. G. WARD,  
*Postmaster General of New Zealand.*

Signed; sealed and delivered by the Honorable Joseph George Ward as Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zealand in the presence of

FRANK HYDE,  
*Private Secretary, Wellington.*

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Colony of New Zealand has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

Approval.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

DAVID J. HILL,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 18, 1900.*

FORM 1.

Form 1.

*Parcel Post.*

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day:

Office  
stamp.

This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster General.

Form 2.

FORM 2.

A.

*Parcel post between the United States and New Zealand.*

Date. Stamp.	<b>FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.</b>	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
-----------------	-------------------------------------	---

Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Percent.	Total customs charges.
	Total..			

Date of posting: ..... 19.. ; signature and address of sender: { .....  
~~For~~ For use of Post-Office only, and to be filled up at the office of exchange:  
Parcel Bill No. .... No. of rates prepaid ..... Entry No. ....

B.

Parcel post from .....  
The import duty assessed by an officer of customs on contents of this parcel amounts  
to \$....., which must be paid before the parcel is delivered.

Date.
Stamp.

C.

Parcel post from .....  
This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs, and must be delivered  
**FREE OF CHARGE.**

.....  
Customs Officer.

Date.
Stamp.

.....  
Postmaster-General.

FORM 3.

Form 3.

Date stamp of the dispatching exchange post-office.      *Parcels from.....for.....*      Date stamp of the receiving exchange post-office.

Parcel bill No. ...., dated 19..: per S. S. "....."

\*Sheet No. ....

Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of sender.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.		Number of rates prepaid to.....	Remarks.
				Total..	\$			

When more than one sheet is required for the entry of the parcels sent by the mail, it will be sufficient if the undermentioned particulars are entered on the last sheet of the parcel bill.

*lbs.*

\*Total number of parcels sent by the mail to      \*Total weight of mail.....

\*Number of boxes or other receptacles forming      \*Deduct weight of receptacles.....  
the mail.....

Signature of the dispatching officer at .....      \*Net weight of parcels.....  
post-office:

Signature of receiving officer at ..... post-office:



April 17, 1900.

*Treaty between the United States and Chile providing for the extradition of criminals. Signed at Santiago, April 17, 1900; ratification with amendments advised by the Senate, December 18, 1900; ratified by the President, May 24, 1902; ratified by Chile, February 26, 1902; ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 27, 1902; proclaimed May 27, 1902.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile providing for the extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Santiago, on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages is, (as amended by the Senate of the United States) word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and the Republic of Chile, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

Los Estados Unidos de América i la República de Chile, deseando confirmar sus amistosas relaciones i promover la causa de la justicia, han resuelto celebrar un tratado para la estradicion de los prófugos de la justicia entre los Estados Unidos de América i la República de Chile, i han nombrado al efecto los siguientes Plenipotenciarios:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, Henry L. Wilson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Chile, and the President of Chile, Señor Don Rafael Errázuriz Urmeneta, Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, al señor Henry L. Wilson, Enviado Extraordinario i Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos en Chile, i el Presidente de la República de Chile, al señor don Rafael Errázuriz Urmeneta, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Quienes, después de comunicarse sus respectivos Plenos Poderes, que encontraron en buena i debida forma, han acordado i concluido los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crimes.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Chile mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos i el Gobierno de Chile convienen en entregarse mutuamente las personas que, habiendo sido acusa-

with or convicted of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

das o condenadas por alguno de los crímenes o delitos especificados en el artículo siguiente, i cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de una de las Partes Contratantes, busquen asilo o se encuentren en los territorios de la otra; siempre que ello se haga solo en virtud de pruebas tales de culpabilidad que, según las leyes del lugar donde el prófugo o la persona acusada se encuentre, habria habido mérito para su aprehension i enjuiciamiento, si allí se hubiera cometido el crimen o delito.

## ARTICLE II.

## ARTÍCULO II.

Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:

Se considerá la estradicion por los siguientes crímenes i delitos:

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; manslaughter, when voluntary.

1. Homicidio, comprendiendo el asesinato, parricidio, infanticidio i envenenamiento; tentativa de homicidio, homicidio imprevisto pero voluntario.

2. Arson.

2. Incendio.

3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money, goods, documents or other property by violence or putting him in fear; burglary.

3. Robo, definido como acto de quitar maliciosa i forzosamente dinero, bienes, documentos u otra propiedad a otra persona, con violencia o intimidacion en ella; robo con fuerza en las cosas.

4. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of Government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

4. Falsificacion, o circulacion de papeles falsificados; imitacion o falsificacion de documentos oficiales del Gobierno, de las autoridades públicas o de los tribunales de justicia, o la circulacion de la cosa imitada o falsificada.

5. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, state, provincial, or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank notes or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of state.

5. El delito de contrahacer, falsificar o alterar monedas, sea de metal o papel, de instrumentos de crédito creados por el gobierno nacional, por el de un estado, provincia o municipalidad, o de sus cupones, o de billetes de banco, o la emision o circulacion de los mismos; o el delito de contrahacer, falsificar o alterar sellos del Estado.

6. Embezzlement by public officers; embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers where in either class of cases the embezzlement exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars; larceny.

6. Malversacion cometida por empleados públicos; malversacion cometida por personas contratadas o asalariadas, en detrimento de sus patrones; siempre que en uno i otra clase de casos la malversacion exceda de la suma de doscientos pesos de 48d; hurto.

7. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor,

7. Fraude o abuso de confianza de un depositario, banquero,

Extraditable crimes.

Murder, etc.

Arson.

Robbery, etc.

Forgery.

Counterfeiting, etc.

Embezzlement.

Breach of trust, etc.

trustee, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than two hundred dollars.

ajente, factor, tenedor de bienes u otra persona que obre en carácter fiduciario, o de un director, miembro o empleado de una compañía, cuando las leyes de ambos países declaren criminoso semejante acto i el dinero o el valor de los bienes defraudados no es inferior a doscientos pesos de cuarenta i ocho peniques.

Perjury. 8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

8. Perjurio; instigacion a perjurar.

Rape, etc. 9. Rape; abduction; kidnaping.

9. Violacion; rapto; sustraccion de personas.

Injuries to railroads. 10. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

10. Destruccion u obstruccion voluntaria e ilegal de ferrocarriles, poniendo en peligro la vida de personas.

Crimes committed at sea. 11. Crimes committed at sea.

11. Delitos cometidos en el mar.

Piracy. (a) Piracy, by statute or by the laws of nations.

(a) Pirateria, segun la lei o el Derecho Internacional.

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

(b) Motin, o conspiracion para amotinarse de dos o mas personas a bordo de un buque en alta mar contra la autoridad del capitan.

Destroying vessels, etc. (c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.

(c) Sumersion o destruccion dolosa de un buque en el mar, o tentativa de hacerlo.

Assaults on ship board. (d) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

(d) Atentados a bordo de un buque en alta mar con el propósito de causar daño corporal grave.

Slave trading, etc. 12. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

12. Crimenes i delitos contra las leyes de ambos países relativas a la supresion de la esclavitud i a la trata de esclavos.

Complicity. Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this Treaty, provided such participation may be punished, in the United States as a felony, and in the Republic of Chile by imprisonment at hard labor.

Tambien habrá lugar a la extradicion por la participacion en cualquiera de los crimenes i delitos mencionados en este Tratado, siempre que dicha participacion sea castigada, en los Estados Unidos como una felonía, i en la República de Chile, con presidio u otras penas mayores.

### ARTICLE III.

### ARTÍCULO III.

Requisitions. Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, may be made by the superior consular officers.

La demanda de entrega de prófugos de la justicia, se hará por los agentes diplomáticos de las Partes Contratantes, o si estuvieren ausentes del país o de la residencia del Gobierno, podrán hacerla los funcionarios consulares superiores.

Copy of sentence or warrant. If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court in which he was con-

Si la persona cuya extradicion se solicita hubiere sido condenada por el crimen o delito, se exhibirá una copia debidamente autenticada de la sentencia del tribunal que lo haya

victed, or if the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued, shall be produced.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in the Republic of Chile, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the state on which the demand for surrender is made.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Where the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proofs, the proper course in the United States shall be to apply to a judge or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases and present a complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States.

When, under the provisions of this article, the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired in the Republic of Chile, the proper course shall be to apply to the Foreign Office, which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest or detention of the fugitive.

The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease and the prisoner be released if a formal requisition for his surrender, accompanied by the necessary evidence of his criminality has not been produced under the stipulations of this Treaty, within two months from the date of his provisional arrest or detention.

#### ARTICLE V.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Treaty.

condenado, o, si el prófugo estuviere simplemente acusado del crimen, se exhibirá una copia debidamente autenticada de la orden de arresto expedida en el país donde se ha cometido el crimen, i de las declaraciones u otras pruebas que han dado mérito a dicha orden.

La extradición de prófugos en virtud de las disposiciones de este Tratado, se efectuará en los Estados Unidos i la República de Chile, respectivamente, de acuerdo con las leyes que sobre extradición estuvieren entonces vijentes en el Estado a quien se dirija la solicitud de entrega.

#### ARTÍCULO IV.

Si el arresto i detencion de un prófugo se desearan por parte telegráfico o de otro modo anticipándose a la presentacion de las pruebas formales, la via adecuada en los Estados Unidos consistirá en dirigirse a un juez u otro magistrado autorizado para librar órdenes de arresto, en causas de extradición, i, en presentar una querrela bajo de juramento, segun lo disponen las leyes de los Estados Unidos.

Cuando, en virtud de las prescripciones de este artículo, el arresto i detencion de un prófugo se desearan en la República de Chile, la via adecuada consistirá en dirigirse al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, el cual dispondrá inmediatamente que se den los pasos necesarios para asegurar el arresto o detencion provisional del prófugo.

La detencion provisional del prófugo cesará i el preso será puesto en libertad si dentro de dos meses contados desde la fecha de su arresto o detencion provisionales, no se hubiere formalizado, segun las estipulaciones de este Tratado, la reclamacion de su entrega acompañada de las pruebas necesarias de su culpabilidad.

#### ARTÍCULO V.

Ninguna de las Partes Contratantes estará obligada a entregar a sus propios ciudadanos en virtud de las estipulaciones de este Tratado.

Proceedings.

Applications for provisional arrest.

In the United States.

In Chile.

Discharge on failure to make formal requisition within two months.

Neither party bound to deliver up its own citizens.

## ARTICLE VI.

No surrender for political offenses.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be 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 an offense of a political character.

Political offenses prior to extradition.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished, for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

Decision.

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the government on which the demand for surrender is made, or which may have granted the extradition, shall be final.

## ARTICLE VII.

No delivery if trial barred by limitation.

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this Treaty if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

Trial to be only for offenses for which extradited.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall, without his consent, freely granted and publicly declared by him, be triable or tried or be punished for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was delivered up, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

## ARTICLE IX.

Disposition of articles seized with person.

All articles seized which are in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his

## ARTÍCULO VI.

No será entregado el criminal fujitivo si el delito con respecto al cual se solicita su entrega, es de carácter político, o si prueba que la reclamacion de su entrega se ha formulado en realidad con el objeto de enjuiciarlo o castigarlo por un delito de carácter político.

Ninguna persona entregada por una de las Altas Partes Contratantes a la otra, podrá ser acusada o enjuiciada o castigada por algun crimen o delito políticos o por algun acto relacionado con ellos, cometido con anterioridad a su estradicion.

Dado que surjiere cualquiera cuestion acerca de si un caso cae bajo las disposiciones de este articulo, será definitiva la decision que adopten las autoridades del Gobierno a quien se ha dirigido la solicitud de entrega o que haya concedido la estradicion.

## ARTÍCULO VII.

No se concederá la estradicion en conformidad a las disposiciones de este Tratado, si los procedimientos legales o la aplicacion de la pena correspondiente al hecho cometido por la persona reclamada, hubieren quedado escluidos por prescripcion, de acuerdo con las leyes del pais a que se ha dirigido el reclamo.

## ARTÍCULO VIII.

Ninguna persona entregada por una de las Partes Contratantes a la otra podrá, sin el consentimiento prestado por ella libre i públicamente ser acusada o enjuiciada o castigada por otro crimen o delito cometido ántes de su estradicion que aquel por el cual ha sido entregada, hasta tanto que no haya tenido oportunidad para regresar al pais de que ha sido estraída.

## ARTÍCULO IX.

Todos los objetos secuestrados que al tiempo de la aprehension se hallaren en poder de la persona

apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall, so far as practicable and in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to such articles shall be duly respected.

## ARTICLE X.

If the individual claimed by one of the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, shall also be claimed by one or several other powers on account of crimes or offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the state whose demand is first received: Provided, that the government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

## ARTICLE XI.

The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination, and delivery of fugitives under this Treaty shall be borne by the state in whose name the extradition is sought: Provided, that the demanding government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such public officers of the government from which extradition is sought as receive a fixed salary; And, provided, that the charge for the services of such public officers as receive only fees or perquisites shall not exceed their customary fees for the acts or services performed by them had such acts or services been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

## ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of rati-

reclamada, ya sean fruto del crimen o delito imputados, o piezas que puedan servir de prueba del crimen o delito, deberán, en cuanto fuere practicable i con arreglo a las leyes de los respectivos paises, entregarse al tener lugar la estradicion. Sin embargo se respetarán debidamente los derechos de terceros en órden a esos objetos.

## ARTÍCULO X.

Si el individuo reclamado por una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, en conformidad al presente Tratado, fuere reclamado tambien por una o varias otras Potencias en razon de crímenes o delitos cometidos dentro de sus respectivas jurisdicciones, su estradicion se concederá al Estado cuya solicitud se haya recibido primero, siempre que el Gobierno de quien se solicite la estradicion no esté sujeto por tratado a dar preferencia a otro.

Persons claimed by two or more countries.

## ARTÍCULO XI.

Los gastos ocasionados por el arresto, detencion, exámen i entrega de los prófugos en virtud de este Tratado, serán de cargo al Estado en cuyo nombre se pida la estradicion; siendo entendido que el Gobierno solicitante no estará obligado a hacer ningun desembolso por servicios de los empleados públicos del Gobierno a quien se pida la estradicion, que perciben sueldo fijo; i bien entendido que el gravámen por los servicios de los empleados públicos que solo perciben derechos o emolumentos, no excederá el de sus aranceles acostumbrados en los actos o servicios ejecutados por ellos como si dichos actos o servicios lo hubieran sido en procedimientos criminales ordinarios a virtud de las leyes del pais del cual son empleados.

Expenses.

## ARTÍCULO XII.

El presente Tratado empezará a rejir el trijésimo dia despues de la fecha en que se hayan canjeado

Effect.

fications, and shall not operate retroactively.

Exchange of ratifications.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force for a period of six months after either of the contracting governments shall have given notice of a purpose to terminate it

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and Spanish languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Santiago, this 17th day of April 1900.

HENRY L WILSON

[SEAL.]

las ratificaciones, i no tendrá efecto retroactivo.

Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado se canjearán en Washington tan pronto como sea posible, i éste permanecerá en vigor hasta seis mesas despues que cualquiera de los Gobiernos Contratantes haya notificado al otro su intencion de ponerle término.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado los artículos precedentes en los idiomas ingles i español, i puesto al pié sus sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Santiago, a los 17 dias de abril de 1900.

R. ERRÁZURIZ URMENETA [SEAL.]

Ratification.

And whereas the said Treaty (as amended by the Senate of the United States) has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and two;

Proclamation.

Now therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, (as amended) may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty sixth.

[SEAL]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State.*

*Treaty between the United States and Bolivia for the extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed at La Paz April 21, 1900; ratification with amendments advised by the Senate December 18, 1900; ratified by the President August 2, 1901; ratified by Bolivia December 19, 1901; ratifications exchanged at La Paz December 23, 1901; proclaimed December 30, 1901.*

April 21, 1900.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia providing for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at La Paz on the 21st day of April, one thousand nine hundred, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

Preamble.

TREATY OF EXTRADITION.

TRATADO DE EXTRADICIÓN.

Contracting powers

The United States of America, and the Republic of Bolivia, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia, and have appointed for that purpose the following representatives plenipotentiary.

La República de Bolivia y la República de los E. E. U. U. de América, deseosas de estrechar sus relaciones de amistad y de servir la causa de la justicia, han convenido en celebrar un Tratado para la extradición de los criminales que hayan huido de la justicia, tanto de Bolivia como de los E. E. U. U. de América, y han designado con tal fin á los siguientes Plenipotenciarios:

The President of the United States to Dr. George H. Bridgman his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bolivia, and the President of Bolivia to Dr. Eliodoro Villazón, his Minister of Foreign Relations, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

El Presidente de la República de Bolivia, al Señor Doctor Eliodoro Villazón, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. El Presidente de los E. E. U. U. de América, al Señor Doctor George H. Bridgman, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Bolivia, quienes, después de haber presentado sus respectivos plenos poderes y encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

Plenipotentiaries.

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Bolivia, mutually agree to deliver up

El Gobierno de Bolivia y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, convienen en entregarse recípro-

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crimes.



persons who, having been charged with or convicted of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

Evidence required.

#### ARTICLE II.

Extraditable crimes.

Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:

Murder, etc.

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; manslaughter, when voluntary.

Arson.

2. Arson.

Robbery, etc.

3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money goods, documents or other property by violence or putting him in fear; burglary.

Forgery, etc.

4. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

Counterfeiting, etc.

5. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, state, provincial or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank notes, or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of state.

Embezzlement.

6. Embezzlement by public officers, embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers where in either class of cases the embezzlement exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars; larceny.

Breach of trust, etc.

7. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or other person acting in a

camente las personas que habiendo sido acusadas ó convictas de cualesquiera de los crímenes ó delitos especificados en el artículo siguiente, cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de una de las partes contratantes, busquen un asilo ó sean encontradas dentro del territorio de la otra, siendo necesario para ello que una prueba evidente de criminalidad, de acuerdo con las leyes del lugar en que el fugitivo ó la persona acusada sea encontrada, justifique su aprehensión y compruebe la existencia del crimen ó delito.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

Será acordada la extradición, por los siguientes crímenes y delitos:

1°. Homicidio, comprendiendo el asesinato, parricidio, infanticidio y envenenamiento, tentativa de asesinato, homicidio voluntario.

2°. Incendio voluntario.

3°. Robo, comprendiéndose en esta palabra el acto de que una persona arrebaté á otra su dinero bienes documentos u otra propiedad con felonía y violencia, por la fuerza ó por la intimidación; saqueo.

4°. Falsificación de documentos y emisión de ellos, falsificación de documentos oficiales del Gobierno, ó de las autoridades públicas, ó de los tribunales de justicia y la circulación de objetos falsificados.

5°. La imitación, falsificación ó alteración de la moneda, sea metálica ó de papel ó de los títulos de la deuda emitidos por los Gobiernos Nacional, del Estado, Provincial ó Municipal, ó de sus cupones, ó de billetes de Banco, ó la emisión ó circulación de ellos; ó la imitación ó falsificación de los sellos del Estado.

6°. Defraudación por empleados públicos; defraudación por personas empleadas ó sujetas á sueldo en perjuicio de sus Jefes siempre que en cualquiera de los diferentes casos, la defraudación exceda de la suma de 200 dollars y hurto.

7°. Fraude ó abuso de confianza de un depositario, banquero, agente, apoderado ú otra persona

fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than \$200.00. or B<sup>s</sup> 500.00.

8 Perjury; subornation of perjury.

9 Rape, abduction; kidnapping.

10 Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

11 Crimes committed at sea:

(a) Piracy, by statute or by the law of nations.

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

(c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.

(d) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

12. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading.

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this Treaty, provided such participation may be punished, in the United States as a felony, and in Bolivia by imprisonment at hard labor.

ARTICLE III.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, may be made by the superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, or if the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime

que administre bienes, ó director ó miembro ó administrador de alguna institución, cuándo dicho acto es considerado criminal por las leyes de ambos países y el monto del dinero ó el valor de la propiedad usurpada no baje de \$200, ó de B<sup>s</sup> 500.

8º. Perjurio ó soborno para conseguirlo.

9º. Rapto, violación y robo de una persona.

10º. Destrucción ú obstrucción premeditada é ilícita de las líneas férreas que pongan en peligro vidas humanas.

11º. Crímenes cometidos en el mar.

A. Piratería segun los reglamentos ó las leyes de las Naciones.

B. Rebelión ó conspiración para la revuelta por dos ó más personas á bordo de una nave en alta mar contra la autoridad del Jefe.

C. Hundir ó destruir criminalmente una nave en el mar ó la tentativa de hacerlo.

D. Asaltar á bordo de un navio en alta mar con la intención de infligir un grave perjuicio corporal.

12. Crímenes y delitos contra las leyes de ambos países relativas á la abolición de la esclavitud y al comercio de esclavos. La extradición tendrá también lugar por la complicidad en cualesquiera de los crímenes y delitos enumerados en este Tratado, con tal de que dicha complicidad pueda ser castigada como crimen, segun las leyes de ambos países.

ARTÍCULO III.

Las requisitorias para la entrega de los fugitivos de la justicia, serán hechas por medio de los Agentes Diplomáticos de las partes contratantes ó en ausencia de ellos del país ó del asiento del Gobierno, podrán ser hechas por los Agentes Consulares superiores.

Si la persona cuya extradición es solicitada, ha sido convicta de un crimen ó delito, debe ser presentada una copia debidamente autorizada de la sentencia del tribunal ante el cual ha sido acusada, ó si el fugitivo ha sido simplemente acusado de crimen, una copia debidamente autorizada del

Perjury, etc.

Rape, etc.

Injuries to railroads, etc.

Crimes committed at sea.

Piracy.

Revolt, etc.

Destruction of vessels, etc.

Assaults on ship-board.

Slave trading, etc.

Complicity.

Requisitions.

Copy of sentence or warrant.

has been committed, and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued, shall be produced.

Proceedings.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in Bolivia, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the state on which the demand for surrender is made.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Applications for provisional arrest. In the United States.

Where the arrest and detention of fugitive are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proofs, the proper course in the United States shall be to apply to a judge or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases and present a complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States.

In Bolivia.

When, under the provisions of this article, the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired in the Republic of Bolivia, the proper course shall be to apply to the Foreign Office which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest or detention of the fugitive.

Discharge on failure to make formal requisition within two months.

The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease and the prisoner be released if a formal requisition for his surrender, accompanied by the necessary evidence of his criminality, has not been produced under the stipulations of this Treaty, within two months from the date of his provisional arrest or detention.

#### ARTICLE V.

Neither country bound to deliver its own citizens.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Treaty.

#### ARTICLE VI.

No surrender for political offense.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is

mandamiento de arresto en el país dónde se ha cometido y de las declaraciones ú otras pruebas en que dicho mandamiento se ha fundado.

La extradición de los fugitivos según las prescripciones de este Tratado, será efectuada en Bolivia y en los Estados Unidos respectivamente, en conformidad con las leyes que regulan la extradición del país ante el cual se ha hecho la petición respectiva.

#### ARTÍCULO IV.

Cuando se pida el arresto ó detención de un réo prófugo, por telégrafo o por cualquier otro medio anterior á la presentación de las pruebas en debida forma, el procedimiento en los Estados Unidos será recurrir á un juez ú otro magistrado con facultades para librar mandamientos de arresto en casos de extradición y presentará la demanda bajo juramento, como está establecido por las leyes de los Estados Unidos.

Cuando según lo establecido por este artículo se desée el arresto y detención de un fugitivo en Bolivia, el procedimiento será recurrir al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, el que tomará inmediatamente las medidas necesarias para asegurar su detención ó arresto provisional.

La detención provisional de un fugitivo cesará y prisionero será puesto en libertad si no se produce una requisitoria en forma para su entrega, acompañada de las pruebas suficientes de su criminalidad según las estipulaciones de este Tratado, dentro de los dos meses de la fecha de su arresto provisional ó detención.

#### ARTÍCULO V.

Ninguna de las partes contratantes estará obligada á entregar á sus propios ciudadanos según las estipulaciones de este Tratado.

#### ARTÍCULO VI.

Un criminal fugitivo no será entregado, si el delito por el cual es solicitada su entrega tiene un

demanded be 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 an offense of a political character.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished, for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the government on which the demand for surrender is made, or which may have granted the extradition, shall be final.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this Treaty, if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall, without his consent, freely granted and publicly declared by him, be triable or tried or be punished for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was delivered up, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

#### ARTICLE IX.

All articles seized, which are in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall, so far as practica-

carácter político ó si prueba que la petición de su entrega ha sido hecha con el propósito de perseguirlo ó castigarlo por un delito político.

Ninguna persona entregada por una de las altas partes contratantes á la otra será juzgable ó juzgada ni será castigada por ningun crimen ó delito político ó por ningun acto relacionado con ello, cometido ántes de su extradición.

Si se suscitase cuestión sobre si el caso de que se trata está ó no comprendido en las estipulaciones de este artículo, la decisión de la Autoridad del Gobierno ante el cual se ha hecho la demanda de entrega ó la de que debe acordar la extradición será definitiva.

#### ARTÍCULO VII.

No será concedida la extradición, en ejecución de las estipulaciones de este Tratado, si los procedimientos legales ó la ejecución de la penalidad por el acto cometido por la persona reclamada ha quedado prescrita ó limitada por las leyes del país al cual se ha dirigido la requisitoria.

#### ARTÍCULO VIII.

Ninguna persona que haya sido entregada por una de las altas partes contratantes á la otra, podrá sin su consentimiento, libremente manifestado y públicamente declarado, ser procesable ó procesada, ni será castigada por ningun crimen ó delito cometido en época anterior á la de su extradición y distinto á aquél por el cual ésta ha sido concedida mientras no haya regresado al país de dónde fué extraído.

#### ARTÍCULO IX.

Todos los objetos secuestrados á la persona que debe ser entregada al tiempo de su aprehensión, ya sean productos del crimen ó del delito imputado ó ya sean capaces de dar una evidencia ó prueba material del crimen ó del delito, serán remitidos de acuerdo con las

Political offenses prior to extradition.

Decision.

No delivery if trial barred by limitation.

Trials to be only for offenses for which extradited.

Disposition of articles seized with persons.

ble and in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to such articles shall be duly respected.

## ARTICLE X.

Persons claimed by two or more countries.

If the individual claimed by one of the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, shall also be claimed by one or several other powers on account of crimes or offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the state whose demand is first received: *Provided*, That the Government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

## ARTICLE XI.

Expenses.

The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination, and the delivery of fugitives under this Treaty shall be borne by the state in whose name the extradition is sought: *Provided*, that the demanding government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such public officers of the Government from which extradition is sought as receive a fixed salary; *And, provided*, that the charge for the services of such public officers as receive only fees or perquisites shall not exceed their customary fees for the acts or services performed by them, had such acts or services been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

## ARTICLE XII.

Effect.

The present Treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively.

Exchange of ratifications.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at La Paz as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force for a period of six

leyes del país en cuánto sea posible á tiempo de concederse la extradición. Sin embargo, los derechos de terceros sobre dichos objetos serán debidamente respetados.

## ARTÍCULO X.

Si el individuo reclamado por una de las altas partes contratantes, en ejecución del presente Tratado, fuere también reclamado por uno ó varios Estados distintos con motivo de crímenes ó delitos cometidos dentro de sus respectivas jurisdicciones, su extradición será concedida á aquél cuya solicitud haya sido recibida primero, siempre que el Gobierno al cual es solicitada la extradición no esté comprometido por un Tratado á dar á otro la preferencia.

## ARTÍCULO XI.

Los gastos que se efectúen en el arresto, detención, identificación y entrega de los fugitivos, segun este Tratado, deben ser á cargo del país en cuyo nombre se ha pedido la extradición. Sin embargo, el Gobierno demandante no estará obligado á ningun gasto por los servicios de los empleados públicos del Gobierno al cual se ha pedido la extradición si éstos están sujetos á sueldos fijos. Todo cargo por los servicios de dichos empleados públicos cuando solo reciben premios ó gratificaciones, no debe exceder de los usuales por los actos ó servicios prestados por ellos en los procedimientos criminales ordinarios segun las leyes del país en el cual son empleados.

## ARTÍCULO XII.

El presente Tratado se ejecutará á los 30 días después de la fecha del cange de las ratificaciones y no podrá tener efecto retroactivo.

Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado serán cangeadas en la ciudad de La Paz, tan pronto como sea posible, y continuarán en vigencia por un período de seis meses

months after either of the contracting governments shall have given notice of a purpose to terminate it.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and the Spanish languages, and have here unto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of La Paz, Bolivia, this twenty first day of April of one thousand nine hundred.

[SEAL.] GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN  
[SEAL.] ELIODORO VILLAZÓN.

después de que uno de los Gobiernos contratantes haya manifestado al otro su propósito de ponerle término.

En fe de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado los anteriores artículos en los dos idiomas Español é Inglés y fijado sus respectivos sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de La Paz, Bolivia, el veintiuno de Abril de mil novecientos.

ELIODORO VILLAZÓN. [SEAL.]  
GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN. [SEAL.]

Signatures.

And whereas the said treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of La Paz, on the 23rd day December, one thousand nine hundred and one;

Ratification.

Now therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY  
*Secretary of State.*

December 13, 1900.

*Supplementary treaty of extradition between the United States and Great Britain. Signed at Washington December 13, 1900; ratification advised by the Senate March 8, 1901; ratified by the President March 28, 1901; ratified by Great Britain March 25, 1901; ratifications exchanged at Washington April 22, 1901; proclaimed April 22, 1901.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Supplementary Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and Great Britain was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the City of Washington on the thirteenth day of December, 1900, the original of which Treaty is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of enlarging the List of Crimes on account of which Extradition may be granted under the Convention concluded between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty on the 12th of July 1889, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime in their respective territories and jurisdictions, have resolved to conclude a Supplementary Convention for this purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Vol. 26, p. 1508.

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States, the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Pauncefote, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Additional extraditable crimes.

The following crimes are added to the list of crimes numbered 1 to 10 in the first Article of the said Convention of July 12, 1889, on account of which extradition may be granted, that is to say:

Obtaining money under false pretences.

11. Obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretences.

Destroying railroads.

12. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

Abortion.

13. Procuring abortion.

## ARTICLE II.

The present Convention shall be considered as an integral part of the said Extradition Convention of July 12, 1889, and the first Article of the last mentioned Convention shall be read as if the list of crimes therein contained had originally comprised the additional crimes specified and numbered 11 to 13 in the first Article of the present Convention.

Former treaty applicable.  
Vol. 26, p. 1508.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or London as soon as possible.

Ratification.

It shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the Laws of the High Contracting Parties and it shall continue and terminate in the same manner as the said Convention of July 12, 1889.

Term.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done at Washington this 13th day of December, 1900.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]  
PAUNCEFOTE [SEAL.]

And whereas, the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one;

Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 22nd day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

[SEAL]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State.*



April 15, 1901.

*Convention between the United States and Guatemala for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks and trade-labels. Signed at Guatemala City, April 15, 1901; ratification advised by Senate, January 27, 1902; ratified by the President, February 1, 1902; ratified by Guatemala, April 5, 1902; ratifications exchanged at Guatemala City, April 7, 1902; proclaimed, April 11, 1902.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and Guatemala providing for the reciprocal protection of Trade-Marks and Trade-Labels, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Guatemala City on the fifteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages is word for word as follows:

Trade-marks in Guatemala and United States.

With a view to secure for the manufacturers of the United States of América, and those in the Republic of Guatemala, the reciprocal protection of their Trade-Marks and Trade-Labels, the Undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed on the following dispositions:

Con la mira de asegurar para las manufacturas de los Estados Unidos de América y las de la República de Guatemala, la recíproca protección de sus Marcas de Fábrica y Marcas de Rótulos, los Infrascritos, debidamente autorizados á ese efecto, han convenido en las siguientes disposiciones:

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

Reciprocal rights to citizens of each country.

The citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall in the Dominions and Possessions of the other have the same rights as belong to native citizens, in everything relating to Trade-Marks and Trade-Labels of every kind.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes tendrán en los Dominios y Posesiones de la otra los mismos derechos como los pertenecientes a los ciudadanos nativos, en toda cosa relativa á Marcas de Fábrica y Marcas de Rótulos de toda especie.

Provided, always, that in the United States the citizens of Guatemala, and in Guatemala, the citizens of the United States of América, cannot enjoy these rights to a greater extent or for a longer period of time than in their native country.

Con tal que en todo caso en los Estados Unidos los ciudadanos de Guatemala, y en Guatemala, los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos de América, no puedan gozar de estos derechos en mas gran extensión ó por mas largo período de tiempo que en su país nativo.

ARTICLE II.

ARTÍCULO II.

Registration.

Any person in either country desiring protection of his Trade-Mark in the Dominions of the

Toda persona en uno ú otro país que desee protección de su Marca de Fábrica en los Dominios del

other must fulfil the formalities required by the law of the latter; but no person, being a citizen of one of the contracting States, shall be entitled to claim protection in the other by virtue of the provisions of this convention, unless he shall have first secured protection in his own country in accordance with the laws thereof.

otro debe cumplir las formalidades requeridas por la ley del último; pero ninguna persona, que sea ciudadano de uno de los Estados contratantes, tendrá derecho á reclamar protección en el otro en virtud de las disposiciones de este convenio, á menos que haya primero obtenido protección en su propio país de acuerdo con las leyes de él.

ARTICLE III.

ARTÍCULO III.

This arrangement shall go into effect immediately on or after the exchange of the ratifications and shall be in force until a year after it has been recalled by one or the other of the two High Parties.

Este arreglo se hará efectivo inmediatamente en la fecha ó después del canje de ratificaciones, y quedará en vigor hasta un año después de que haya sido retirado por la una ó la otra de las dos Altas Partes.

Effect.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTÍCULO IV.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the consent of the Senate thereof and by the President of the Republic of Guatemala, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Guatemala as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

La presente convención será ratificada por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, mediante el consentimiento del Senado de los mismos, y por el Presidente de la República de Guatemala, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Guatemala tan pronto como se pueda dentro de doce meses de la fecha de la misma.

Ratification.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms, in Guatemala the fifteenth day of April of one thousand nine hundred and one.

En testimonio de lo cual, los Infrascritos han firmado la presente convención y han puesto en ella el sello de sus armas, en Guatemala, el día quince de abril de mil novecientos uno

W. GODFREY HUNTER [SEAL.]

JUAN BARRIOS M. [SEAL.]

Signature.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Guatemala, on the seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and two;

Exchange of ratifications.

Now therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

DAVID J. HILL,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 20, 1901.  
October 12, 1901.

*Convention for the exchange of money orders between the United States of North America and the Republic of Bolivia.*

Preamble.

The Post Office Department of the United States and the Postal Administration of the Republic of Bolivia being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of Postal Money Orders between the two countries, the undersigned, Dr. GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN, for the United States of America, and Dr. FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA for the Republic of Bolivia, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Exchange of money orders.

There shall be a regular exchange of Money Orders between the two countries.

ARTICLE II.

To be expressed in United States money.

The amounts of Orders in both directions shall be expressed in United States money; and on account of the frequent fluctuations of the rate of exchange between the two countries, it is agreed that all amounts shall be converted into their proper equivalents by the Post Office Department of Bolivia; that is to say, the sums received by the postal administration of Bolivia for Orders drawn on the United States, shall be converted at the time of issue into United States money, at the current rate of exchange, and the amounts of Orders drawn in the United States on Bolivia shall in like manner be rendered by the postal administration of Bolivia into the currency of Bolivia at the current rate of exchange on the day of the arrival of the list described in Article IX.

ARTICLE III.

Maximum amount.

1. The maximum of each Order is fixed at one hundred dollars (\$100).
2. No Money Order shall include a fractional part of a cent.

ARTICLE IV.

Payment in legal money, etc.

The amounts of Money Orders shall be deposited by the remitters and paid to the payees in gold coin, or in other legal money of the same current value. However, in case there should be in circulation in either country a paper currency of legal tender but of less value than gold, the Administration of that country shall have the right to receive and employ the same in its relations with the public taking into account the difference of value.

ARTICLE V.

Rates of fees.

1. The Bolivian Post Department shall have power to fix the rates of fees paid by the public on all Money Orders issued in Bolivia, and the Post Office Department of the United States shall have the same power in regard to all Money Orders issued in the United States.

2. Each country shall communicate from time to time to the other its tariff of charges (fees paid by the public), which shall be established under this convention, and these rates shall in all cases be payable in advance by the remitters, and shall not be repayable.

Fees payable in advance.

3. It is understood, moreover, that each country is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of Money Orders should circumstances give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the postal revenue.

Temporary suspension of money orders

#### ARTICLE VI.

Each country shall keep the fees paid by the public charged on all Money Orders issued within its jurisdiction.

Fees to be retained.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The service of the Postal Money Order System between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of the United States the office of exchange shall be New York, N. Y., and on the part of Bolivia, La Paz.

Offices of exchange.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

No Money Order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and his own name and address; or the name of the firm or company who are the remitters or payees, together with the addresses of each.

Names and address.

#### ARTICLE IX.

1. The particulars of all Money Orders drawn in the United States upon Bolivia shall be entered at the Exchange Office New York, N. Y., in a list similar to the form marked "A" (in the Appendix) in which shall be shown the amount of each order in United States money, which list after having received the impression of the New York dating stamp, shall be forwarded to the Exchange Post Office of Bolivia, where it shall be impressed with the date stamp of that office, and where the requisite arrangement for effecting payment of the Orders shall be carried out.

Lists.

2. In like manner the particulars of Money Orders drawn in Bolivia upon the United States shall be entered at the Exchange Office at La Paz in a list similar to the form marked "B" (in the Appendix) in which shall be shown the amount of each in the money of both countries, which list after having received the impression of the dating stamp of that office, shall be forwarded to the Exchange Office at New York, N. Y., where it shall receive the impression of the dating stamp in use in that office, and where the necessary arrangements for effecting payment of the orders shall be carried out.

3. Each list, as well as the entries in the lists dispatched shall be numbered consecutively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., in the order of dispatch, commencing on July 1st of each calendar year, and the receipt of each list shall be acknowledged on either side, by means of the first subsequent list forwarded in the opposite direction.

To be numbered.

4. Such a list shall be transmitted by each mail dispatched from Bolivia to the port of New York, and *vice versa*, and of each list dispatched a duplicate shall be sent by the following mail.

Duplicates, etc.

5. Should it happen that, on the day when the list is to be dispatched, there are no orders to be certified for payment, the list must nevertheless be sent. But, in that event, the Exchange Office will write across the list the words: "*No Money Orders.*"

6. Should any list, or the duplicate thereof, fail to be received in

due course, the despatching Exchange Office, on receiving information to that effect shall transmit without delay a duplicate or triplicate of the list duly certified as such.

## ARTICLE X.

Receipt of list from  
despatching office, etc.

1. As soon as the list of the despatching office shall have reached the receiving office of exchange, the latter shall reissue Money Orders in favor of the payees for the amounts specified in the list, and shall forward them free of postage to the addresses or to the offices of destination, in conformity with the regulations in each country for the payment of Money Orders.

2. When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall demand an explanation with as little delay as possible. Pending the receipt of the explanation the reissue of Money Orders of payment relating to the entries found to be erroneous in the list should be suspended.

3. One copy of each exchange list shall be returned by the receiving office of exchange to the despatching office, but before returning such copy, the receiving exchange office shall enter therein the names of the respective offices of payment of the orders enumerated in the list, and, in the lists from the United States, returned by the Exchange Office at La Paz, the latter office shall also enter the amount of each Order in the money of Bolivia according to the conversion made by it.

## ARTICLE XI.

Orders subject to  
regulations governing  
domestic orders.

1. The Orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of Domestic Money Orders in the country on which they are drawn.

2. The paid orders shall remain in the possession of the country of payment.

## ARTICLE XII.

Errors.

When it is desired that any error in the name of the remitter or payee shall be corrected, or that the amount of a Money Order shall be repaid to the remitter, application must be made by the remitter to the postal administration by which the order was issued.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Duplicates.

Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the postal administration of the country in which the original orders were payable and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Repayment.

1. Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders are payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. (Article XVI.)

2. It is the province of each postal administration to determine the manner in which repayment to remitters is to be made.

## ARTICLE XV.

Orders not paid  
within twelve months  
void, etc.

1. Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to and be at the disposal of the country of origin.

2. The Bolivian Postal Administration shall therefore, enter to the credit of the United States in the quarterly account all, Money Orders entered in the lists received from the United States which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified (Article XVI.)

3. On the other hand the Post Office Department of the United States shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the Bolivian Postal Administration, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all Orders included in the lists dispatched from the latter office which under this article become void.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

1. At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared by the Postal Administration of Bolivia showing in detail the totals of the lists containing the particulars of Orders issued in either country during the quarter, and the balance resulting from such transactions.

Quarterly accounts.

2. Two copies of this account shall be transmitted to the Post Office Department of the United States at Washington, and the balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the Post Office Department of the United States be paid at La Paz, but if due by the Bolivian Postal Administration it shall be paid in New York, and in the money of the country to which the payment is made.

3. Payments may also be made in money or by drafts, or by bills of exchange on points other than La Paz or New York, by mutual agreement between the two Departments.

Payments.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

1. If pending the settlement of an account one of the two postal administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other, but nothing herein contained shall prevent such administration from remitting a lesser amount than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) at discretion. This account and the letters which accompany such intermediate remittances shall be in accordance with the forms ("C") ("D") ("E") ("F") annexed to this Convention.

Remittance of balance.

2. If payment by the debtor administration be not made within a period of three months from the time such balance accrues, the creditor administration shall have the right to demand and receive interest thereon.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

1. The postal administration in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the foregoing), for greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally.

Additional rules.

2. All such additional rules however, must be promptly communicated to the Post Office Department of the other country.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

Each administration is authorized in extraordinary circumstances that would justify the measure, to suspend temporarily the Money Order service in whole or in part upon condition of giving notice of such suspension immediately to the other country, and if deemed necessary, by means of the telegraph.

Temporary suspension of service.

ARTICLE XX.

Duration of Convention.

This present Convention shall take effect on the first day of December of 1901, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

Ratification.

The ratification of the present convention shall be exchanged at La Paz as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in the English and the Spanish languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of La Paz, Bolivia, this 20th day of June, 1901.

Signatures.

[Seal of Bolivia.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, 1901.

I hereby approve the foregoing.

CH. EMORY SMITH,

*Postmaster General of the United States.*

GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN.

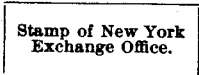
FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.

[Seal of United States.]

Form A.

A.

List. No.....



INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,

New York, N. Y.,.....19....

Sir: I have received the List No.....from your Office, dated.....on the .....

The examination of the said (*list*) has demonstrated the correctness of the totals therein set forth, to wit, amounts paid in.....dollars.....cents.\*

In turn I transmit to you, herewith, (in duplicate) my List No....., of International Money Orders amounting in the aggregate to.....dollars.....cents.

Please examine, complete and return to me the original of the said list, with your acknowledgment of receipt endorsed thereon.

.....  
Postmaster

of International Money Order Exchange Office.

To the Director of Posts,

International Money Order Exchange Office,

La Paz, Bolivia.

\* All errors or discrepancies to be set forth below.

.....  
.....

A.

List No. ....  
Sheet No. ....

Blanks to be filled by the United States Exchange Office.										Blanks to be filled by the Bolivian Exchange Office.			
Current International number of Order.	Number of original Money Order.	Date of original Money Order.	Post Office issuing original Money Order.	Full name and address of Remitter of the Order.	Full name of Payee.	Post Office.	Prov. Ince.	Full address of Payee.	Amount received in United States Money.	Rate of conversion.	Amount payable in Bolivian Money.	Post Office at which payment is to be made.	Remarks.
									\$	c.	Pesos.	Centavos.	

B.

List No. ....

Stamp of the Exchange Office of New York.

Form B.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,

New York, N. Y., ..... 19...

SIR: I have examined your list of Money Orders, No. .... dated the ..... 19... showing a total of ..... dollars and ..... cents.

The said list has been found correct with the following exceptions, viz.: .....

Postmaster  
at New York, N. Y.

To the Postmaster  
at the International Money Order Exchange Office,  
La Paz, Bolivia

C.

..... Trimestre de 19....

ESTADO DETALLADO DE LISTAS.

Giros librados en Bolivia.				Giros librados en los Estados Unidos.			
Número de la lista.	Fecha de la lista.	Importe.		Número de la lista.	Fecha de la lista.	Importe.	
		Dollars.	Cents.			Dollars.	Cents.
1				1			
2				2			
3				3			
4				4			
	Total .....				Total .....		

Form C.



Form D.

D.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,

MONEY-ORDER DIVISION,

Washington, D. C. .... 19....

SIR: This Department has the honor to transmit herewith a Bill of Exchange No. .... for ..... drawn ..... 19.... by ..... of New York, N. Y., to the order of the Postmaster General, and by his indorsement made payable to your order by ..... at .....

Be pleased to cause the receipt of the said Bill of Exchange to be duly acknowledged, its payment to be reported and the proceeds to be placed to the credit of this Department ..... on account of the exchange of Money Orders between our respective countries during the quarter end ..... 19....

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

.....  
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Form E.

E.

La Paz ..... de 19....

Señor DIRECTOR-GENERAL DE CORREOS,

Washington, E. U. de America.

MUY SEÑOR MIO: Adjunto al presente oficio, tengo el honor de remitir á Ud. mi endoso de libranza número ..... por el valor de ..... girada por ..... á cargo de ..... pagadera á la vista en .....

He de merecer á Ud. se sirva acreditar esa cantidad en nuestra cuenta de giros postales por el trimestre en curso.

Reitero á Ud. las seguridades de mi muy distinguida consideración,

.....  
El Director-General de Correos.

Form F.

F.

..... trimestre de 19....

ESTADO GENERAL.

que manifiesta el resultado del cambio de giros postales entre Bolivia y los Estados Unidos.

Á favor de Bolivia.			Á favor de los Estados Unidos.		
	\$	c		\$	c
Giros expeditos en los Estados Unidos y pagaderos en Bolivia segun el Estado detallado (C) .....			Giros expeditos en Bolivia y pagaderos en los Estados Unidos segun el Estado detallado .....		
Giros cuyo importe se ha reintegrado .....			Giros cuyo importe se ha reintegrado .....		
Giros caducos .....			Giros caducos .....		
Pagado en cuenta por la Administración General de Correos de Bolivia .....			Pagado en cuenta por el Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos .....		
..... 19....			..... 19....		
..... 19....			..... 19....		
..... 19....			..... 19....		
..... 19....			..... 19....		
Crédito total de Bolivia .....			Crédito total de los Estados Unidos .....		
Saldo á favor de los Estados Unidos .....			Saldo á favor de Bolivia .....		

Se declara aceptado la cuenta anterior, reconociendose el saldo de ..... dollars y ..... cents á favor de Correo de ..... Bolivia, ..... 19....

EXAMINADO Y ACEPTADO:

Washington, D. C.

.....  
Auditor por el Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos.

*Amended Convention between the Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada and the Post Office Department of the United States of America, for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of postal money orders, to take the place of the Amended Convention signed May 29—June 4, 1880.*

September 30, 1901.  
October 3, 1901.

The Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada and the Post Office Department of the United States of America being desirous of amending the system of exchange of Money Orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles amending the existing Convention.

Preamble.  
Vol. 20, p. 673.

ARTICLE I.—*Issue.*

The transfer of sums of money may be made by means of Postal Money Orders from the Dominion of Canada to the United States, and from the United States to the Dominion of Canada.

Exchange of money orders.

ARTICLE II.—*Form, maximum, etc.*

Form, maximum, etc.

SEC. 1. The Money Orders issued in the Dominion of Canada for payment in the United States shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to model "A" hereto annexed, and the Money Orders issued in the United States for payment in the Dominion of Canada shall, in like manner, conform to model "B," also hereto annexed.

SEC. 2. Each Order shall be delivered to the remitter thereof, to be forwarded by him at his own expense to the payee.

SEC. 3. In filling up the Money Order and Advice the writing must be in the English language, and in Roman letters and Arabic numerals, without alteration or obliteration, and no Order shall contain a fraction of a cent.

SEC. 4. The maximum amount of each Money Order is fixed at one hundred dollars.

ARTICLE III.—*Transmittal of paid orders as basis of settlement.*

Transmittal of paid orders as basis of settlement.

SEC. 1. On the 1st, 9th, 16th and 23d of each month (on the next succeeding day if such date falls on Sunday,) each Administration shall make out in duplicate, and forward a certified list of all Money Orders issued by the other Administration, which have been paid by and received from its inland offices and examined up to the date upon which such lists are prepared.

SEC. 2. These lists must exhibit in detail, and in alphabetical order, by States or Provinces as the case may be, the names of the issuing offices, the serial numbers printed on the Orders, and the amount of each Order. The sum total of each sheet of paid Orders must be stated in a summary attached to the lists.

SEC. 3. The lists shall be numbered consecutively throughout the fiscal year, beginning with number one on the 1st of July, and ending with the last number included in the business of the year.

SEC. 4. One copy of each of the lists shall be transmitted on the part of Canada to the Auditor for the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., and, in like manner, on the part of the United States, to the Superintendent of the Money Order Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.

SEC. 5. Every paid Order shall accompany the list on which it is entered, and both lists and paid Orders shall be forwarded under registered cover.

SEC. 6. Each Department shall promptly acknowledge to the other the receipt of every list, and shall, as soon after its receipt as possible, give notice of any errors which may be discovered therein.

SEC. 7. If at any time the packet containing the paid Money Orders, transmitted by one Administration to the other, be lost while in transit by mail, it is agreed that a certified copy of the lists shall, within a reasonable time, be accepted by the other Administration as a satisfactory voucher and evidence of payment of the Orders described therein which have been lost or destroyed.

Currency.

ARTICLE IV.—*Currency.*

In the exchange of Money Orders between the two countries, one dollar in Canadian money shall be taken as the equivalent of one dollar in United States money.

This standard in either country shall be gold value.

Fees.

ARTICLE V.—*Fees.*

SEC. 1. A fee, to be fixed by the country of origin, shall be collected from the remitter upon each sum of money transmitted under this Convention.

SEC. 2. Each Administration shall communicate to the other the tariff or schedule of the fees to be established by it under the provisions of this article, and also any subsequent change therein.

SEC. 3. The person entitled to payment of a Money Order issued in pursuance of this Convention shall not be subjected, under any pretext whatever, to any commission or tax on account of the payment of such Order.

SEC. 4. Each Postal Administration shall keep the fee which it receives for Money Orders issued within its jurisdiction, and no commission or charge will be made by either Administration for any services performed in connection with the exchange of Money Orders.

Payment, endorsement.

ARTICLE VI.—*Payment, endorsement.*

SEC. 1. Payment of a Money Order in pursuance of this Convention can be exacted only at the paying Post Office named upon the Order, and cannot be exacted until after the receipt by that office of the Advice required by Article VIII hereof, but the Chief Office in either country may, at its discretion, cause a Money Order to be paid at an office other than that named in the Advice.

SEC. 2. Each of the two Administrations reserves the right to authorize the transfer, within its territory, by means of endorsement, of the ownership of Orders originating in the territory of the other.

Lists of offices.

ARTICLE VII.—*Lists of offices.*

SEC. 1. The two Administrations shall designate, each for itself, the Post Offices which are authorized to issue and pay Money Orders under the provisions of this Convention.

SEC. 2. Each administration shall furnish to the other, from time to time, a list of the Post Offices within its jurisdiction authorized to

issue and pay such Orders, and also promptly notify the other of any changes to be made in said list.

SEC. 3. The lists for the United States and Canada shall respectively show the State or Province in which each Money Order office is located.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Advices.*

Advices.

SEC. 1. A Post Office in either country which issues a Money Order payable in the other is required to transmit to the Post Office charged with its payment, by the first mail after the issue thereof, an Advice corresponding in number, date and amount to the Money Order of which it forms a part.

These Advices must be enclosed in envelopes specially provided for the purpose, and are to be carried free from any charge. The address shall include the State or Territory if payable in the United States; and the Province if payable in Canada.

SEC. 2. Each Advice shall express legibly, and in written characters, the following, to wit:

- (a) The name of the issuing office.
- (b) The name of the paying office.
- (c) The amount which is to be paid to the owner of the Order in the country of destination.
- (d) The surname, and the given name or names or at least the initials of the remitter and the payee, as well as the residence of the payee.

It will be sufficient, however, for the purpose, to make use in case of a business house of its business designation, and in case of a corporation, society, or other organization, the ordinary names accorded to such organizations will be sufficient.

SEC. 3. The Advices required by this article shall, if issued in the Dominion of Canada, conform as nearly as practicable to model "A(1)," and, if issued in the United States, to model "B(1)," both of which models are hereto annexed.

ARTICLE IX.—*Duplicate advices.*

Duplicate advices.

SEC. 1. At the request of the paying office a lost or missent Advice will be replaced without delay by a duplicate thereof, issued by the Post Office of original issue.

SEC. 2. Each application for a duplicate Advice shall be made upon a blank conforming or analogous to model "E" hereto annexed.

ARTICLE X.—*Payment, limitation upon correspondence.*

Payment, limitation upon correspondence.

SEC. 1. The Orders drawn by each country upon the other shall be subject as regards payment to the regulations which govern the payment of Domestic Money Orders in the country on which they are drawn.

SEC. 2. With the exception of Advices which are to be addressed and sent direct to the offices of payment by the offices of issue in each country, and ordinary inquiries relating to the exchange of Money Orders between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, no Postmaster is to be permitted to send correspondence to a Postmaster of the other country, excepting through the Chief Offices at Washington and Ottawa.

ARTICLE XI.—*Invalid orders and advices.*

Invalid orders and advices.

SEC. 1. The Money Orders issued in pursuance of this Convention shall be valid until the expiration of twelve months from the last day of the month in which issued.

SEC. 2. After the expiration of that period the Advices of unpaid Orders shall be returned to the Administration of the country of origin accompanied by a detailed statement.

Duplicates.

ARTICLE XII.—*Duplicates.*

Orders lost or destroyed will be replaced by duplicates to be issued by the Administration of the country of origin on the receipt of a request therefor made by the Administration of the country of payment.

Repayments.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Repayments.*

A Money Order, or a duplicate thereof, may be repaid to the remitter upon presentation at the issuing office, but only in case the corresponding Advice is in the possession of the issuing Postmaster. For this purpose, in case the Advice has gone forward, it shall be returned by the paying to the issuing Administration upon the request of the latter. In case of loss of the original Advice a certificate to that effect shall answer the purpose.

Accounts, balances.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Accounts, balances.*

SEC. 1. Within six weeks after the close of each fiscal quarter, two copies of an account shall be prepared, similar to model "F" hereto annexed, and transmitted to the Auditor for the Post Office Department of the United States by the Post Office Department of Canada, exhibiting the balance found due on the exchange of Money Orders during the quarter, one copy of which, after proper verification and acknowledgment, shall be returned to the Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada. The latter will then send an acknowledgment of receipt to the Post Office Department of the United States.

(a) If this verified account shows a balance in favor of the Post Office Department of Canada, that of the United States will transmit with the verified copy of the quarterly account a bill of exchange or certificate of deposit, payable at Ottawa, Canada, for the amount of said balance to the Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada. The latter will then send an acknowledgment of receipt to the Post Office Department of the United States.

(b) If, on the other hand, said account, after verification and acknowledgment as aforesaid, shows a balance in favor of the Post Office Department of the United States, then the Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada will, upon the receipt of the certified copy of the same, transmit to that of the United States a bill of exchange, for the amount thereof, on New York. The United States Post Office Department will then send in return an acknowledgment of receipt.

SEC. 2. If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two Postal Administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding ten thousand dollars, the indebted Administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other.

SEC. 3. The expense attending the remittance of bills of exchange shall invariably be borne by the Post Office Department by which payment is to be made.

SEC. 4. Payments may also be made in money, or by drafts or bills of exchange on other points than Ottawa and New York, by mutual agreement between the two Departments.

Use of vouchers.

ARTICLE XV.—*Use of vouchers.*

Each Administration agrees to place, temporarily, at the disposal of the other any paid Order, the return of which shall have been requested.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Modifications of details.*

Modifications of details.

The two Postal Administrations may, by mutual agreement, make modifications, if found expedient, in matters of detail connected with the execution of the provisions of this Convention, in order to provide for greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the international system.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Suspension of convention*

Each of the two Administrations is empowered, under extraordinary circumstances, which may be of a nature to warrant the measure, to suspend temporarily the Money Order service between the two countries, provided, however, that notice of such suspension be given to the other Administration immediately, and, if deemed necessary, by means of the telegraph.

Temporary suspension of service.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*In effect.*

The present Convention shall take effect when duly signed, and shall be considered as in force from the first day of July, 1901, and shall remain in force until one year after one of the two contracting parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it. During such fiscal year the Convention shall continue to be fully and entirely executed without prejudice to the adjustment and payment of the accounts after the expiration of the term in question.

Duration of Convention.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington on the thirtieth (30th) day of September, in the year 1901, and at Ottawa on the third day of October, in the year 1901.

[SEAL]

CH. EMORY SMITH,  
*Postmaster General of the United States.*

Signatures.

[SEAL]

W. MULOCK,  
*Postmaster General of Canada.*

[Model A—Face.]

CANADA.		No. ....
(Name of office of issue.)		
Stamp of issuing office.	VALUE OF THIS ORDER. VALEUR DU MANDAT.	
Timbre du bureau expéditeur.	Not over.....dollars. N'excedant pas .....Piastres.	Amount -- [Montant.]
	<b>MONEY ORDER.</b> <b>MANDAT D'ARGENT.</b>	\$            cts.
Pay to the person mentioned in advice—[Payez à la personne mentionnée dans l'avis].		
Dollars and—[Piastres et]		
Cents.—[Centins.]		
To the Post-Office at } [Au Bureau de Poste à] .....	Timbre du bureau payeur.	Stamp of paying office.
.....  .....  .....  <i>Postmaster—[Maitre de Poste.]</i>		
Received the above-named sum—[Reçu le montant du mandat ci-dessus].		
Signature.....		
<p>After once paying a Money Order, by whomsoever presented, the Post Office will not be liable to any further claim.</p> <p>The Order is payable only if presented within twelve months from the date of its issue.</p>	<p>Une fois qu'un mandat d'argent a été payé qu'il ait été présenté par qui que ce soit, l'Administration Postale ne sera tenue à aucune réclamation ultérieure.</p> <p>Le mandat est payable pendant douze mois à partir du versement des fonds.</p>	
*This space is for use of paying Postmaster in another country.	*Cet espace est à l'usage du bureau de poste étranger.	

[REVERSE.]

This Money Order is subject as regards payment and transfer by endorsement, to the existing Postal laws and regulations which govern the transfer and payment of Money Orders in the Country upon which it is drawn.

Le présent mandat est sujet, à l'égard du paiement et de la transmission par voie d'endossement, aux lois de Poste et aux règlements qui gouvernent la transmission et le paiement des mandats dans le pays sur lequel il est tiré.

Space for endorsement if any.  
Cadre réservé aux endossements, s'il y a lieu.

Pay for account of the undersigned.  
Payez à compte du soussigné.

To.....  
à

.....Payee.  
[Bénéficiaire.]

Money Orders lost or destroyed are replaced by duplicates.  
Mandats de Poste perdus ou détruits sont remplacés par des duplicatas.

[Model A (1)—Face.]

CANADA.		No. ....
..... (Name of office of issue.)		
Stamp of issuing office.  Timbre du bureau expéditeur.	VALUE OF THE ORDER. VELEUR DU MANDAT.  Not over ..... dollars. N'excédant pas ..... piastres.	Amount—[Montant.]  \$                      cts.
ADVICE AVIS		
of Money Order drawn by the above named office for de mandat d'argent tiré par le bureau ci-dessus mentionné pour		
Dollars and—[Piastres et]		
Cents.—[Centins.]		
To the Post-Office at } [Au Bureau de Poste à] }  .....  .....  .....  Postmaster [Maitre de Poste.]	Timbre du bureau payeur.	Stamp of paying office.
Payee } Bénéficiaire } ..... Street and Number } Rue et numéro } ..... City or town } Ville ou village } ..... County, Department or State ..... Remitter } L'Envoyeur } .....		

[REVERSE.]

MONEY-ORDER ADVICE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

The Postmaster at .....

.....

.....



[Model B—Face.]

UNITED STATES POSTAL MONEY ORDER.

To be stamped here
by paying office.

To the Postmaster at

.....  
 .....

.....  
 (Name of office of issue)  
 .....190

Pay to the order of

.....dollars.....cents.  
 For dollars write words. For cents use figures.

No. ....

This order must correspond in particulars to its advice of same number and date.

\$.....dollars.....cents.  
(Amount for which issued.)

In above spaces write the amount in figures. On next line, in body of order, repeat the amount, there using a word or words to express number of dollars.

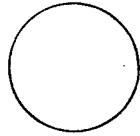
Dated stamp of issuing office.

Postmaster.

The maximum amount for which any postal order can lawfully be issued is one hundred dollars.

Sign name opposite when payment is made.

Received payment.



[REVERSE.]

INFORMATION FOR THE HOLDER.

1. Do not hold this order as a receipt; send it to the person to whom the money is to be paid.
2. Do not mutilate this order, or change any portion of it.
3. If the holder desires to transfer this order to another person he will sign the following form of endorsement.

Pay to.....  
 ..... The amount of this order.  
 ..... Payee.

More than one endorsement is prohibited by law.

(This space for stamps of banks; these are not regarded as endorsements.)

If not presented for payment before the expiration of one year from the last day of the month in which issued, an order becomes invalid by law, and, to obtain the amount, the owner should present it to the postmaster at a money order office, who will forward it with an application for a warrant, which will be issued by the Department in lieu thereof free of charge.

[Model B (1)—Face.]

U. S. POSTAL MONEY ORDER.

..... No. ....  
(Name of office of issue.)

ADVICE.

19C .

A Money Order of above number and date has been drawn by me upon your office in favor of

For ..... dollars, cents.

To the Postmaster at

Postmaster

Name of remitter ..... } Spaces opposite to  
Address of payee: No. ...., street ..... } be filled in  
with pen and ink.

..... Detach here; this receipt is for the remitter.

No. ....

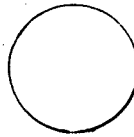
RECEIPT  
FOR

U. S. POSTAL MONEY ORDER.

..... dollars, cents.  
(Amount for which issued.)

To be given by the issuing Postmaster to the purchaser, who will retain same and present it at the office where issued if necessary to make inquiry regarding the order.

Dated stamp of issuing office.



Remitter should write here name and address of person to whom the Order was sent.

Sent to .....

Address.....

For .....

[Model A (1)—Reverse.]

Stamp here the date of receipt.

[Empty rectangular box for stamping]

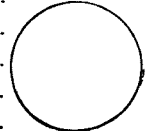
This Advice must be dispatched by the first mail after the issue of the Order. The Postmaster at the office drawn upon unless it is withdrawn by the issuing Postmaster on account of repayment, will keep the Advice carefully for one year from the last day of the month of issue, when, if the Order remains unpaid, it must be sent by him to the Department as an "Invalid Advice." If, on the other hand, the Order has been paid at the office drawn upon, the Advice must be retained thereat for four years, after which it may be disposed of as waste paper.

The spaces opposite are to be filled in when the blanks named are used.	Form No. 6006 .....	190..
	Form No. 6075 .....	190..
	Form No. 6089 .....	190..

Memoranda of paying clerk, as to proof of identity, etc., for reference in case of alleged improper payment.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Date of payment.



[Model E—United States—Face.]

<No 6006.> INQUIRY REGARDING A DEFECTIVE OR MISSING DOMESTIC MONEY ORDER OR ADVICE.

(For space for reply see other side of this sheet.)

When an Advice is missing the Postmaster drawn on will pass his pen through the space headed "Particulars of Advice," and the issuing Postmaster will fill in and return without delay the Second Advice on the other side of this sheet.

If there is a discrepancy between the Advice and Order or statement of Payee, as to name, amount, etc., the Postmaster receiving this inquiry will carefully examine the application, and if it agrees with the First Advice, he will, if practicable, ascertain from the remitter what correction, if any, is required in the application, and will fill in the Second Advice on the opposite side of this sheet accordingly. If the Order or statement of the Payee agrees with the application in its original form the particulars of the Second Advice should be filled in from that application.

PARTICULARS OF ADVICE.

PARTICULARS OF ORDER.

(Spaces to be filled in by Postmaster drawn on.)

No.....	Amount, \$.....	Date.....	190	No.....	Date.....	190
Issued at.....				Amount {	Written in body of Order.....	
Payable at.....					Indicated by figures on right-hand margin of Order, \$.....	
Remitter.....				Issued at.....		
Payee.....				Payable at.....		
Post-Office at.....				Payee.....		

Date.....190

To Postmaster at the office where above Order was issued:  
Payment of the above-described Money Order is delayed for the reason that\*

(See instructions below.)

Please fill in and return Second Advice form upon the other side of this sheet.

Postmaster drawn on.

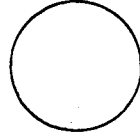
\* Here state whether by reason of "defective Advice or Order," "original Advice not received," "discrepancy between Advice and Order," or "between Advice and statement of Payee," or "between amount in letters in body of Order and amount in figures at right-hand margin," etc., giving in either case such full particulars as should enable the Postmaster who receives it to fully understand the cause of delay in payment. (OVER.)

[Model E—United States—Reverse.]

SECOND ADVICE.

If used to take the place of an Advice spoiled in process of issue, change the above word "Second" to "First," draw the pen diagonally across the "Inquiry" on the other side of this sheet, cancel the original Advice by drawing the pen across the face (thus X) and attach such original to the Second Advice.

Stamp date of  
payment here.



1. In case of discrepancy between the amount written in letters in the body of the Order and the amount indicated by figures at the right-hand margin, payment may be made after receipt of a Second Advice naming either of these amounts.

2. When the original and Second Advices agree in naming a larger amount than is indicated in the Order, only the smaller amount should be paid, but the paying Postmaster should report the case, by letter inclosing both Advices, to the First Asst. Postmaster General, so that the latter may direct the issue of an additional Order for the residue.

3. When an Order is paid on a Second Advice, write across the face of the Order the words "Paid in accordance with Second Advice," adding thereto a statement of the amount paid, if it be less than the amount originally indicated in either place on the Order.

4. The Postmaster to whom a Second Advice is sent will be careful to preserve it on file in his office, and attach it to the original Advice, if that has been received, or should subsequently reach him.

(To be filled in by issuing Postmaster.)

No. .... Date ..... 190  
(Write date of original issue.)

Amount, \$ .....

Issued at .....

Payable at .....

Remitter, .....

Residing at .....

Payee .....

Residing at .....

Remarks .....

.....  
Issuing postmaster.

Stamp of issuing  
office.

\*The date written in this Advice must be the original date of issue of the Money Order, while date of stamp must be the date on which this Second Advice is prepared and dispatched. This form must also be filled in when the original advice is imperfect or illegible, because of the carbonized sheet having been used when upside down. The Department absolutely forbids the use of pen and ink for filling in the particulars in an original advice.

\* See footnote.

[Model E—Canada—Face.]

*This half of the form to be filled up by the Postmaster at the Office where the order is payable.  
Cette moitié de la formule doit être remplie par le maître de poste du bureau où le mandat est payable.*

POST OFFICE AT.....  
BUREAU DE POSTE DE

.....day of.....190  
jour de

SIR,—

MONSIEUR,—

The Advice of your Money Order No.....  
L'avis de votre mandat de poste No.

dated ..... for the sum  
daté ..... pour la somme  
of \$..... payable at this Office, not having been  
de ..... payable à ce bureau, n'ayant pas été

\*  
you will please fill up and immediately return this form. In the meantime, payment of the Order  
vous voudrez bien remplir et renvoyer immédiatement cette formule. Dans l'intervalle, le paiement  
cannot be made.  
de votre mandat ne peut être fait.

.....  
Postmaster.  
Maître de Poste.

To the Postmaster  
Au Maître de Poste

at.....  
de

\* Write here "received," "stamped," "signed," or other words denoting the irregularity in respect to the Advice.

\* Ecrivez ici "reçu," "timbré," "signé," ou autres mots démontrant l'irrégularité relative à cet avis.

[REVERSE.]

APPLICATION FOR 2ND MONEY ORDER ADVICE.

On His Majesty's Service.

.....  
Dy. P. M. Gen'l.

The Postmaster at .....

Province or State of .....

SECOND ADVICE.	CANADA.	SECOND AVIS.
<p>This form is to be used when the Original Advice is accidentally spoiled, or is reported not to have reached its destination, not to have been duly stamped or signed by the Postmaster, or to be otherwise defective. This Second Advice must agree in all particulars, except the Date Stamp with the Original.</p>		<p>Cette formule doit être employée lorsque le premier avis est accidentellement gâté, ou qu'il est rapporté n'être pas arrivé à destination, n'avoir pas été régulièrement timbré ou signé par le maître de poste ou qu'il est autrement défectueux. Le second avis doit être sous tous les rapports conforme au premier à l'exception du timbre à date.</p>
<p>Office of issue } Bureau d'émission } ..... No. ....</p>		<p>Stamp of issuing office. Date of 2nd advice.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
<p>Drawn by the above Office, upon the Post Office at (Tiré par le Bureau ci-dessus sur le Bureau de Poste à)</p>		
<p>Date of Original Advice. (Date du premier avis.) ..... 190</p>		<p>Timbre du bureau expéditeur. [Date du second avis.]</p>
<p>Province, State, or country. (La Province, l'Etat ou le Pays.) } .....</p>		
SUM OF THE ORDER.		[MONTANT DU MANDAT.]
..... dollars.		..... cents.
THE PAYEE. [BENEFICIAIRE.]		Amount.—[Montant.]
The person to whom the order is payable. [La personne à qui le Mandat est payable.]		\$                      cts.
Christian name.—[Nom de baptême.]	Surname.—[Nom de famille.]	
RESIDENCE OF PAYEE. [RÉSIDENCE DU BÉNÉFICIAIRE.]		
Street and number. [Rue et numéro.]	City or Town. [Ville ou Village.]	County, Department or Canton. [Comté, département ou canton.]
THE REMITTER. [L'ENVOYEUR.]		
The person who purchased the Order. [La personne qui a obtenu le mandat.]		
Christian name.—[NOME de baptême.]	Surname.—[Nom de famille.]	Résidence.
Signature of Postmaster who draws the Order. [Signature du Maître de Poste qui tire le Mandat.]		Stamp of paying office.
This advice must be dated, stamped and signed by the Postmaster who draws the Order.		<p>Timbre du bureau payeur.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
Cette Avis doit être daté, timbré et signé par le Maître de Poste qui a tiré le mandat.		

[REVERSE.]

SECOND ADVICE.

On His Majesty's Service.

Dy. P. M. Gen'l.

The Postmaster at .....

Province or State of .....

[Model F—Face.]

Orders issued in the Dominion of Canada paid in the United States.				Orders issued in the United States paid in the Dominion of Canada.				
Number of list.	Date of list.	Amount of list.		Remarks.	Number of list.	Date of list.	Amount of list.	
		Dolls.	cts.				Dolls.	cts.
To credit of United States Postal Department .....					To credit of Canadian Postal Department .....			

[REVERSE.]

BALANCE.

	Dolls.	cts.
Amount of Orders paid to credit of		
Amount of Orders paid to credit of		
Difference to credit of		
Paid on account by the Postal Department of		
Paid on account by the Postal Department of		
Difference of payments on account to credit of		
Balance remaining due the Postal Department of		

Paid on account by the Postal Department of the United States.      Paid on account by the Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada.

Dolls.	cts.	Dolls.	cts.
Total .....		Total .....	

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

MONEY ORDER BRANCH,

Ottawa, .....190..

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, in duplicate, the Account of the Exchange of Money Orders between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, for the quarter ended showing a balance due the Postal Department of the sum of \$

I have the honor to be, sir,  
your obedient servant,

Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM,

Washington, D. C.

The above Statement of Account is accepted with a balance of \$                      due the Postal Department of the                      and one copy of the Account is herewith returned.



October 12, 1901.  
October 25, 1901.

*Treaty between the United States and Servia for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed at Belgrade, October 25, 1901; ratification advised by the Senate, January 27, 1902; ratified by the President, March 7, 1902; ratified by Servia, March 17, 1902; ratifications exchanged at Belgrade, May 13, 1902; proclaimed May 17, 1902.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and Servia providing for the extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Belgrade on the twenty-fifth (twelfth) day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Servian languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Servia, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of Justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Servia, and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, Charles S. Francis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Servia.

His Majesty the King of Servia, M. Michel V. Vouitch, President of His Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator, Grand Officer of the Order of Milosh the Great, Grand Cross of the Order of Takovo, Officer of the Order of the White Eagle etc. etc., who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal delivery  
of persons charged  
with crimes.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Servia mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged with or convicted of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the high contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been committed there.

ARTICLE II.

Extraditable crimes.

Murder, etc.

Arson.

Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:  
1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; manslaughter, when voluntary.  
2. Arson.

The Servian text, in Russian characters, is necessarily omitted in print.

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from person of another money or goods, by violence or putting him in fear; burglary, defined to be the act of breaking, and entering by night, into the dwelling house of another, with intent to commit felony; housebreaking or shopbreaking.   | Robbing, etc.               |
| 4. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.  | Forgery.                    |
| 5. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, state, provincial, or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of banknotes, or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals, dies or stamps of state; of postage and revenue stamps.  | Counterfeiting, etc.        |
| 6. Embezzlement by public officers; embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers; larceny; obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretenses, or receiving money, valuable securities or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property fraudulently obtained or received, is not less than two hundred dollars or one thousand francs in gold. | Embezzlement, larceny, etc. |
| 7. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than two hundred dollars or one thousand francs in gold.   | Breach of trust, etc.       |
| 8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.  | Perjury.                    |
| 9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping.  | Rape.                       |
| 10. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.  | Injuries to railroads, etc. |
| 11. Crimes committed at sea:   | Crimes committed at sea.    |
| a. Piracy, by statute or by the law of nations.  | Piracy.                     |
| b. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.   | Revolt, etc.                |
| c. Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.   | Destroying vessels, etc.    |
| d. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.   | Assaults on ship-board.     |
| 12. Crimes and offenses against the laws of the United States of America for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.   | Slave trading, etc.         |
| Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this Treaty, provided such participation may be punished in the United States as felony and in Servia as crime or offense as before specified.  | Complicity.                 |

### ARTICLE III.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the Governments of the high contracting parties through their diplomatic agents, or in the absence of such through their respective superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the Court in which he has been convicted, or if the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued, shall be produced.

## Proceedings.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in Servia, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the State on which the demand for surrender is made.

## ARTICLE IV.

Applications for provisional arrest. In the United States.

Where the arrest and detention of a fugitive in the United States are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proofs, complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States, shall be made by an agent of the Government of Servia before a judge or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases.

In Servia.

In the Kingdom of Servia the diplomatic or consular officer of the United States shall apply to the Foreign Office, which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest and detention of the fugitive.

Discharge on failure to make formal requisition within two months.

The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease and the prisoner be released if a formal requisition for his surrender, accompanied by the necessary evidence of criminality, has not been produced under the stipulations of this Treaty, within two months from the date of his provisional arrest and detention.

## ARTICLE V.

Neither parties bound to deliver up its own citizens.

Neither of the high contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Treaty.

## ARTICLE VI.

No surrender for political offenses.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be 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 an offense of a political character.

Political offenses prior to extradition.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished, for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

Decision.

If any questions shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the Government on which the demand for surrender is made, or which may have granted the extradition, shall be final.

## ARTICLE VII.

No delivery if trial barred by limitation.

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this Treaty, if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Trials to be only for offenses for which extradited.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall, without his consent, freely granted and publicly declared by him, be triable or tried or be punished for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was delivered up, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

## ARTICLE IX.

Disposition of articles seized with person.

All articles seized which are in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the pro-

ceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall, so far as practicable and in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, be given up to the Country making the demand, when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to such articles shall be duly respected.

ARTICLE X.

If the individual claimed by one of the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, shall also be claimed by one or several other powers on account of crimes or offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose demand is first received: Provided, that the Government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

Persons claimed by two or more countries.

ARTICLE XI.

The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination, and delivery of fugitives under this Treaty shall be borne by the State in whose name the extradition is sought: Provided, that the demanding Government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such public officers of the Government from which extradition is sought as received a fixed salary; and, provided, that the charge for the services of such public officers as receive only fees or perquisites shall not exceed their customary fees for the acts or services performed by them had such acts or services been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

Expenses.

The present Treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall not act retroactively.

Effect.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Belgrade as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force for a period of six months after either of the contracting Governments shall have given notice of a purpose to terminate it.

Exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done at Belgrade this twenty-fifth (twelfth) day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

CHARLES S. FRANCIS. [SEAL.]  
 DR MICHEL VOÛTCH [SEAL.]

And Whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Belgrade, on the thirteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and two;

Ratification.

Now therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[SEAL]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State.*

October 26, 1901.

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Belgium, for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed at Washington October 26, 1901; ratification with amendments advised by the Senate January 30, 1902; ratified by the President June 13, 1902; ratified by Belgium January 28, 1902; ratifications exchanged at Washington June 14, 1902; proclaimed June 14, 1902.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and Belgium providing for the extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the 26th day of October, 1901, the original of which Convention, being in the English and French languages is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, having judged it expedient with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes and offences hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a new Convention for that purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, ayant jugé opportun, en vue d'une meilleure administration de la justice et pour prévenir les crimes dans leurs territoires et juridictions respectifs, que les individus poursuivis ou condamnés du chef des crimes et délits ci-après énumérés et qui se seraient soustraits par la fuite aux poursuites de la justice fussent, dans certaines circonstances, réciproquement extradés, ont résolu de conclure une nouvelle convention dans ce but et ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, ——— Mr. Charles C. Wauters, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Belgium near the Government of the United States;

Le Président des Etats-Unis, John Hay, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, et

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Mr. Charles C. Wauters, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim de Belgique près le Gouvernement des États-Unis;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and

Lesquels, s'étant communiqué réciproquement leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs et les ayant trou-

due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

vés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

## ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Belgium mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged, as principals or accessories, with or convicted of any of the crimes and offences specified in the following article committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

## ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the Belgian penal code by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning and infanticide.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

3. Rape, or attempt to commit rape. Bigamy. Abortion.

4. Arson.

5. Piracy, or mutiny on shipboard whenever the crew, or part thereof, shall have taken possession of the vessel by fraud or by violence against the commander.

6. Larceny; the crime of burglary, defined to be the act of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money or goods by violence or putting him in fear; and the correspond-

## ARTICLE I.

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis et le Gouvernement belge s'engagent à se remettre réciproquement les personnes qui, poursuivies ou condamnées comme auteurs ou complices du chef de l'un des crimes et délits énumérés à l'article suivant, commis dans la jurisdiction de l'une des parties contractantes, chercheront un asile ou seront trouvées dans les territoires de l'autre partie. Toutefois, l'extradition n'aura lieu que dans le cas où l'existence de l'infraction sera constatée de telle manière que les lois du pays où le fugitif ou la personne poursuivie sera trouvée, justifieraient sa détention et sa mise en jugement, si le fait y avait été commis.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crimes.

## ARTICLE II.

Seront livrés, en vertu des dispositions de la présente convention, les individus poursuivis ou condamnés du chef de l'un des crimes ou délits suivants:

1°. Meurtre, y compris les crimes qualifiés dans le code pénal belge de parricide, assassinat, empoisonnement et infanticide;

2°. Tentative de meurtre;

3°. Viol, attentat à la pudeur commis avec violence, avortement, bigamie;

4°. Incendie;

5°. Piraterie ou rébellion à bord d'un navire, lorsque l'équipage ou partie de celui-ci aura pris possession du navire par fraude ou violence envers le commandant;

6°. Vol, crime de "burglary" consistant dans l'action de s'introduire nuitamment et avec effraction ou escalade dans l'habitation d'autrui avec une intention criminelle, crime de "robbery" consistant dans l'enlèvement forcé et criminel, effectué sur la personne d'autrui, d'argent ou d'effets d'une valeur quelconque, à l'aide

Extraditable crimes.

Murder, etc.

Attempt to commit murder.

Rape, etc.

Arson.

Piracy, etc.

Larceny, etc.

ing crimes punished by the Belgian laws under the description of thefts committed in an inhabited house by night, and by breaking in by climbing or forcibly, and thefts committed with violence or by means of threats.

Forgery.

7. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or governmental acts.

Counterfeiting, etc.

8. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money either coin or paper, or of counterfeit public bonds, coupons of the public debt, bank notes, obligations, or in general anything being a title or instrument of credit; the counterfeiting of seals and dies, impressions, stamps, and marks of State and public administrations, and the utterance thereof.

Embezzlement by public officers.

9. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.

Embezzlement by private persons.

10. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers, when the crime is subject to punishment by the laws of the place where it was committed, and the amount of money or the value of the property embezzled is not less than two hundred dollars or one thousand francs.

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Injuries to railroads, etc.

11. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

Obtaining money by false pretences.

12. Obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretences, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property fraudulently obtained is not less than two hundred dollars or one thousand francs.

Kidnapping.

13. Kidnapping of minors.

Receiving stolen property.

14. Reception of articles obtained by means of one of the crimes or offences provided for by the present convention.

Attempts to commit crimes.

Extradition may also be granted for the attempt to commit any of the crimes above enumerated when

de violence ou d'intimidation et les crimes correspondants prévus et punis par la loi belge, sous la qualification de vols commis dans une maison habitée avec les circonstances de la nuit et de l'escalade ou de l'effraction, et de vols commis avec violences ou menaces;

7°. Crime de faux, comprenant l'émission de documents falsifiés et la contrefaçon d'actes publics, du gouvernement ou de l'autorité souveraine;

8°. Fabrication ou mise en circulation de fausse monnaie ou de faux papier-monnaie ou de faux titres ou coupons de la dette publique, de faux billets de banque, de fausses obligations, ou, en général, de tout faux titre ou instrument de crédit quelconque; contrefaçon de sceaux, empreintes, timbres ou marques de l'Etat et des administrations publiques et mise en circulation de pièces ainsi marquées;

9°. Détournement de deniers publics commis dans la juridiction de l'une ou de l'autre partie par des officiers ou depositaires publics;

10°. Détournement commis par toute personne ou personnes employées ou salariées au détriment de ceux qui les emploient, lorsque ces crimes entraînent une peine selon les lois du lieu où ils ont été commis;

11°. Obstruction ou destruction volontaire et illégale de voies ferrées qui puisse mettre en danger la vie humaine;

12°. Obtention d'argent, de titres et valeurs ou d'autre propriété sous de faux prétextes, lorsqu'un tel acte est jugé criminel par les lois des deux pays et que le montant de la somme ou la valeur de la propriété obtenue frauduleusement n'est pas moindre de mille francs ou de deux cents dollars;

13°. Enlèvement de mineurs;

14°. Recèlement des objets obtenus à l'aide d'un des crimes ou délits prévus par la présente convention.

L'extradition pourra aussi avoir lieu pour la tentative des faits énumérés ci-dessus lorsqu'elle est

such attempt is punishable by the laws of both contracting parties.

punissable d'après la législation des deux parties contractantes.

## ARTICLE III.

A person surrendered under this convention shall not be tried or punished in the country to which his extradition has been granted, nor given up to a third power for a crime or offence, not provided for by the present convention and committed previously to his extradition, until he shall have been allowed one month to leave the country after having been discharged; and, if he shall have been tried and condemned to punishment, he shall be allowed one month after having suffered his penalty or having been pardoned.

He shall moreover not be tried or punished for any crime or offence provided for by this convention committed previous to his extradition, other than that which gave rise to the extradition, without the consent of the Government which surrendered him, which may, if it think proper, require the production of one of the documents mentioned in Article VII of this convention.

The consent of that Government shall likewise be required for the extradition of the accused to a third country; nevertheless, such consent shall not be necessary when the accused shall have asked of his own accord to be tried or to undergo his punishment, or when he shall not have left within the space of time above specified the territory of the country to which he has been surrendered.

## ARTICLE IV.

The provisions of this convention shall not be applicable to persons guilty of any political crime or offence or of one connected with such a crime or offence. A person who has been surrendered on account of one of the common crimes or offences mentioned in Article II shall consequently in no case be prosecuted and punished in the State to which his extradition has been granted on ac-

## ARTICLE III.

L'individu extradé ne pourra être poursuivi ni puni dans le pays auquel l'extradition a été accordée ni extradé à un pays tiers pour un crime ou un délit quelconque non prévu par la présente convention et antérieur à l'extradition, à moins qu'il n'ait eu, dans l'un et l'autre cas, la liberté de quitter de nouveau le pays susdit pendant un mois après avoir été jugé, et, en cas de condamnation, après avoir subi sa peine ou après avoir été gracié.

Trial for other offenses.

Il ne pourra pas non plus être poursuivi ni puni du chef d'un crime ou d'un délit prévu par la convention, antérieur à l'extradition, mais autre que celui qui a motivé l'extradition, sans le consentement du gouvernement qui a livré l'extradé et qui pourra, s'il le juge convenable, exiger la production de l'un des documents mentionnés dans l'article VII de la présente convention.

Crimes committed previous to extradition.

Le consentement de ce gouvernement sera de même requis pour permettre l'extradition de l'inculpé à un pays tiers. Toutefois, se consentement ne sera pas nécessaire lorsque l'inculpé aura demandé spontanément à être jugé ou à subir sa peine ou lorsqu'il n'aura pas quitté dans le délai fixé plus haut, le territoire du pays auquel il a été livré.

Delivery to a third country.

## ARTICLE IV.

Les dispositions du présent traité ne sont point applicables aux personnes qui se sont rendues coupables de quelque crime ou délit politique, ou connexe à un semblable crime ou délit. La personne qui a été extradée à raison de l'un des crimes ou délits communs mentionnés à l'article II, ne peut par conséquent, en aucun cas, être poursuivie et punie dans l'Etat auquel l'extradition a été

Political crimes committed prior to extradition.



count of a political crime or offence committed by him previously to his extradition or on account of an act connected with such a political crime or offence, unless he has been at liberty to leave the country for one month after having been tried and, in case of condemnation, for one month after having suffered his punishment or having been pardoned.

Attempts against heads of governments not political offenses.

An attempt against the life of the head of a foreign government or against that of any member of his family when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or assassination, or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offence or an act connected with such an offence.

#### ARTICLE V.

Neither party bound to deliver up its own citizens.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Persons under arrest in country where found.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced

#### ARTICLE VII.

Requisitions.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers.

Copy of sentence or warrant.

If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime or offence, a copy of the sentence of the court

accordée, à raison d'un crime ou délit politique commis par elle avant l'extradition ni à raison d'un fait connexe à un semblable crime ou délit politique, à moins qu'elle n'ait en la liberté de quitter de nouveau le pays pendant un mois après avoir été jugée, et, en cas de condamnation, après avoir subi sa peine ou après avoir été graciée.

Ne sera pas réputé délit politique ni fait connexe à un semblable délit, l'attentat contre la personne du chef d'un gouvernement étranger ou contre celles des membres de sa famille, lorsque cet attentat constituera la fait soit de meurtre, soit d'assassinat. soit d'empoisonnement.

#### ARTICLE V.

Les parties contractantes ne seront point obligées de se livrer leurs propres citoyens ou sujets en vertu des stipulations de la présente convention.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Lorsque la personne, dont l'extradition est réclamée aux termes du présente traité aura été arrêtée à raison de faits délictueux dans le pays où elle a cherché un asile ou lorsqu'elle aura été condamnée de ce chef, son extradition pourra être différée jusqu'à son acquittement ou jusqu'à l'expiration de la peine prononcée contre elle.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Les demandes d'extradition seront faites respectivement par les agents diplomatiques des parties contractantes.

En cas d'absence de ceux-ci soit du pays, soit du siège du gouvernement, ces demandes pourront être faites par les agents consulaires supérieurs.

Lorsque la personne dont l'extradition est réclamée aura été condamnée à raison du crime ou du délit qu'elle a commis, la de-

in which he may have been convicted authenticated under its seal, and attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Belgium, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid.

It shall be lawful for any competent judicial authority of the United States, upon production of a certificate issued by the Secretary of State stating that a request has been made by the Government of Belgium for the provisional arrest of a person convicted or accused of the commission therein of a crime or offence extraditable under the provisions of this convention, and upon complaint duly made that such crime or offence has been so committed, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such person. But if the demand for surrender, with the formal proofs hereinbefore mentioned, be not made as aforesaid by the diplomatic agent of the demanding government, or, in his absence, by the competent consular officer, within forty days from the date of the commitment of the fugitive, the prisoner shall be discharged from custody.

And the Government of Belgium will, upon request of the Government of the United States, transmitted through the diplomatic agent of the United States, or, in his absence, through the competent consular officer, secure in conformity with law the provisional arrest of persons convicted or accused of the commission therein of crimes or offences extraditable under this convention. But if the demand for surrender, with the

mande d'extradition sera accompagnée d'une expédition authentique de l'arrêt de la cour ou du jugement du tribunal qui a prononcé la sentence, munie du sceau de cette juridiction. La signature du juge devra être légalisée par l'agent compétent du pouvoir exécutif dont la signature sera à son tour attestée respectivement par le Ministre ou le Consul des Etats-Unis ou de Belgique. Quand le fugitif sera simplement prévenu d'un crime ou délit, la réquisition devra être accompagnée d'une copie authentique du mandat d'arrêt rendu à sa charge dans le pays où le crime aura été commis et des dépositions sur lesquelles ce mandat a été décerné.

Il sera loisible à toute autorité judiciaire des Etats-Unis, sur la production d'une attestation émanant du Secrétaire d'Etat établissant qu'une demande a été faite par le Gouvernement belge en vue de l'arrestation provisoire d'une personne condamnée ou prévenue d'un crime ou délit passible d'extradition sous les stipulations de la présente convention, et sur la plainte dûment faite qu'un tel crime ou délit a été ainsi commis, de lancer un mandat d'arrêt contre la dite personne. Toutefois, si la demande d'extradition, accompagnée des preuves en due forme mentionnées ci-dessus, n'est pas faite, comme il est prescrit, par l'agent diplomatique du gouvernement requérant, ou, en son absence, par l'officier consulaire compétent, en déans les quarante jours de la date de l'arrestation du fugitif, le prisonnier sera remis en liberté.

Et le Gouvernement belge, à la demande du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, transmise par l'agent diplomatique des Etats-Unis, ou, en son absence, par l'officier consulaire compétent, assurera conformément à la loi l'arrestation provisoire de personnes condamnées ou prévenues de crimes ou délits passibles d'extradition en vertu de la présente convention. Mais si la demande d'extradition, accompagnée des preuves en due

Provisional arrest  
in the United States.

Discharge on failure  
to make formal requisition in forty days.

Provisional arrest  
in Belgium.

Discharge on failure  
to make formal requisition in forty days.

formal proofs hereinbefore mentioned, be not made as aforesaid by the diplomatic agent of the demanding government, or, in his absence, by the competent consular officer, within forty days from the date of the commitment of the fugitive, the prisoner shall be discharged from custody

forme, n'est pas faite, comme il est dit ci-dessus, par l'agent diplomatique du gouvernement requérant ou, en son absence, par l'officier consulaire compétent, en déans les quarante jours de la date de l'arrestation du fugitif, le prisonnier sera remis en liberté.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## ARTICLE VIII.

*Expenses.*

The expenses of the arrest, detention, examination and delivery of fugitives under this convention shall be borne by the State in whose name the extradition is sought; Provided, that the demanding government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such officers of the government from which extradition is sought as receive a fixed salary; and provided that the charge for the services of such public officials as receive only fees shall not exceed the fees to which such officials are entitled under the laws of the country for services rendered in ordinary criminal proceedings.

Les frais occasionnés par l'arrestation, la détention, l'enquête et la remise des fugitifs livrés en vertu de la présente convention seront supportés par l'État requérant. Toutefois, le gouvernement requérant ne devra pas prendre à sa charge les frais du chef des services de ceux des fonctionnaires du gouvernement requis qui reçoivent un traitement fixe; et pour ce qui concerne les services des fonctionnaires publics qui ne reçoivent que des émoluments, il ne sera pas porté en compte des émoluments plus élevés que ceux qui, selon les lois du pays, sont alloués à ces fonctionnaires pour services rendus dans la procédure criminelle ordinaire.

## ARTICLE IX.

## ARTICLE IX.

*No delivery if trial barred by limitation.*

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this convention, if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

L'extradition n'aura pas lieu conformément aux dispositions de la présente convention, si la prescription de l'action ou de la peine est acquise en faveur de l'individu réclamé, d'après les lois du pays auquel la demande est adressée.

## ARTICLE X.

## ARTICLE X.

*Disposition of articles seized with person.*

All articles found in the possession of the accused party and obtained through the commission of the act with which he is charged, or that may be used as evidence of the crime for which his extradition is demanded, shall be seized if the competent authority shall so order, and shall be surrendered with his person.

Tous objets trouvés en la possession de l'individu réclamé et provenant du fait incriminé ou pouvant servir de preuve au fait pour lequel l'extradition est demandée, seront saisis, si l'autorité compétente en a ainsi ordonné, pour être livrés avec sa personne.

*Rights of third parties to be respected.*

The rights of third parties to the articles so found shall nevertheless be respected.

Sont cependant réservés les droits des tiers sur les objets susmentionnés.

## ARTICLE XI.

The present convention shall take effect thirty days after the exchange of ratifications.

After it shall have taken effect, the convention of June 13, 1882, shall cease to be in force and shall be superseded by the present convention which shall continue to have binding force for six months after a desire for its termination shall have been expressed in due form by one of the two governments to the other.

It shall be ratified and its ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in the English and French languages, and they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done, in duplicate, at the City of Washington this 26 day of October 1901.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]  
WAUTERS. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and two;

Now therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State.*

## DECLARATION

The Senate of the United States, by its resolution of January 30, 1902, having given its advice and consent to the ratification of the extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium, signed

## ARTICLE XI.

La présente convention sera exécutoire trente jours après l'échange des ratifications.

A partir de sa mise à exécution, la convention du 13 juin 1882 cessera d'être en vigueur et sera remplacée par la présente convention, laquelle continuera à sortir ses effets pendant six mois après qu'elle aura été dénoncée par l'un des deux gouvernements.

Elle sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que possible.

En foi de quoi les plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus dans les langues française et anglaise et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Ainsi fait par duplicata à Washington le 26 Octobre 1901.

Effect.

Termination of convention of June 13, 1882.

Vol. 22, p. 972.

Exchange of ratifications.

Signatures.

Ratification.

Proclamation.

## DÉCLARATION.

Le Sénat des Etats-Unis, par sa résolution du 30 Janvier 1902, ayant donné son avis et consentement à la ratification du traité d'extradition entre les Etats-Unis et la Belgique, signé à Washington

Declaration.

*Ante*, p. 1896.

at Washington on October 26, 1901, with the following amendment:

II. Addition to Article

In Article II insert after the word "committed" the following: "and the amount of money or the value of the property embezzled is not less than two hundred dollars or one thousand francs," and the said amendment being acceptable to the Government of Belgium, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries before proceeding with the exchange of ratifications of the said treaty, and being duly authorized, have agreed to the following:

Minimum amount embezzled for which extradition will be granted.

Extradition may not be granted for the offenses enumerated in paragraph 10, Article II, of the said treaty unless "the amount of money or the value of the property embezzled is not less than two hundred dollars or one thousand francs."

The present declaration shall have the same force and duration as the Extradition Treaty of which it forms an integral part.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the sixth day of June, 1902.

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State of the  
United States of America.*

le 26 Octobre 1901, sous la réserve de l'amendement ci-après :

A l'article II, après le mot "commis," insérer ce qui suit: "et le montant de la somme ou la valeur de la propriété détournée n'est pas moindre de deux cents dollars ou de mille francs." et le dit amendement étant accepté par le gouvernement Belge, les plénipotentiaires soussignés, avant de procéder à l'échange des ratifications du susdit traité et dûment autorisés à cet effet sont convenus de ce qui suit:

L'extradition ne peut pas être accordée pour les délits énumérés au paragraphe 10, article II du dit traité à moins que le montant de la somme ou la valeur de la propriété détournée ne soit pas inférieur à deux cents dollars ou mille francs.

La présente déclaration aura la même force et durée que le traité d'extradition dont elle forme partie intégrante.

Fait en double à Washington, le sixième jour de Juin, 1902.

Le Ministre de Belgique,  
BN. MONCHEUR.

*Treaty between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal. Signed at Washington, November 18, 1901; ratification advised by the Senate, December 16, 1901; ratified by the President, December 26, 1901; ratified by Great Britain, January 20, 1902; ratifications exchanged at Washington, February 21, 1902; proclaimed, February 22, 1902.*

November 18, 1901.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the Convention of the 19th April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII of that Convention, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington on the 18th day of November, 1901, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Vol. 9, p. 995.

The United States of America and His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the Convention of the 19th April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII of that Convention, have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Contracting powers.

Vol. 9, p. 995.

The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

Plenipotentiaries.

And His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the present Treaty shall supersede the afore-mentioned Convention of the 19th April, 1850.

Treaty of April 19, 1850, superseded.

## ARTICLE II.

United States to  
construct and control  
canal.

It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or Corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

## ARTICLE III.

Rules.

The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following Rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:

Transit of vessels.

1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these Rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

Just and equitable  
charges.

Blockade and hos-  
tilities prohibited.

Military police.

2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

Restriction of bellig-  
erents.

3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the Regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

Prizes.

Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same Rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

Disembarkation of  
troops, etc.

4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

Adjacent waters.

Time limit of bellig-  
erent vessels.

5. The provisions of this Article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within 3 marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case, shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

Immunity of canal,  
etc., from attack or  
injury.

6. The plant, establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this Treaty, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

## ARTICLE IV.

Change of territorial  
sovereignty.

It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of the international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before-mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the High Contracting Parties under the present Treaty.

## ARTICLE V.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London at the earliest possible time within six months from the date hereof.

Ratification.

Term.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and thereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 18th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]  
PAUNCEFOTE. [SEAL.]

And Whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratification of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and two;

Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State.*



January 6, 1902.

*Treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Denmark for the extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed at Washington, January 6, 1902; ratification advised by the Senate, January 30, 1902; ratified by the President, February 26, 1902; ratified by Denmark, March 8, 1902; ratifications exchanged at Washington, April 16, 1902; proclaimed, April 17, 1902.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Denmark providing for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the 6th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Danish languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice, and have appointed for that purpose the following plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of Denmark, Mr. Constantin Brun, Commander of the Order of Dannebrog and decorated with the Cross of Honor of the same Order, His Majesty's Chamberlain and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Da de amerikanske Forenede Stater og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark ønske at befæste de mellem dem bestaaende venskabelige Forhold samt fremme Retfærdighedens Sag, have de besluttet at afslutte en Traktat angaaende Udlevering af bortrømte Forbrydere og i dette Øjemed udnævnt til deres Befuldmægtigede

Præsidenten i de amerikanske Forenede Stater, John Hay, de Forenede Staters Statssecretar; og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, Hr. Constantin Brun, Kommandør af Dannebrog og Dannebrogsmænd, Hans Majestæts Kammerherre og overordentlige Gesandt og befuldmægtigede Minister i Washington; hvilke, efter at have meddelt hinanden deres respektive Fuldmagter, der befandtes i god og rigtig Form, ere komne overens om og have vedtaget følgende Artikler:

ARTICLE I.

ARTIKEL I.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crime.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Denmark mutually agree to deliver up

De amerikanske Forenede Staters Regering og den Kgl. Danske Regering ere enige om gensidigt

persons who, having been charged with or convicted of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

at udlevere Personer, som ere sigtede for eller kendte skyldige i nogen af de i næste Artikel opregnede Forbrydelser og Forseelser, begaaede indenfor den ene af de contraherende Parters Jurisdiktion, og som søge Tilflugt eller blive antrufne indenfor den andens Territorium, forudsat at der foreligger et saadant Bevis for Skyld, at der, ifølge Lovene paa det Sted, hvor den Bortrømte eller Anklagede antræffes, deri vilde indeholdes tilstrækkelig Hjemmel til at paagribe denne og stille ham eller hende for Retten, hvis Forbrydelsen eller Forseelsen var begaaet der.

## ARTICLE II.

Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; the killing of a human being, when such act is punishable in the United States as voluntary manslaughter, and in Denmark as manslaughter.

2. Arson.

3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money or goods, by violence or putting him in fear; burglary, also house-breaking or shopbreaking.

4. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

5. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, state, provincial or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank-notes, or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of state.

6. Embezzlement by public officers; embezzlement by persons

## ARTIKEL II.

Udlevering skal indrømmes for følgende Forbrydelser og Forseelser:

1. Mord, deri indbefattet Snigmord, Forældremord, Barnemord og Giftmord; Forsøg paa Mord; Ombringelse af et menneskeligt Væsen, naar saadan Handling er strafbar i de Forenede Stater som forsætligt Drab og i Danmark som Drab.

2. Brandstiftelse.

3. Røveri, bestemt som den Handling, hvorved Nogen i ond Hensigt og med Magt berøver en Anden Penge eller Ejendele, det være sig ved Anvendelse af Vold eller ved at indgyde ham Frygt; Indbrudstyveri.

4. Dokumentfalsk eller svigagtig Brug af falske Dokumenter; Eftergørelse eller Forfalskning af Regeringens, offentlige Myndigheders eller Domstoles officielle Aktstykker, eller svigagtig Brug af det saaledes Eftergjorte eller Forfalskede.

5. Eftergørelse, Forfalskning eller Forandring af Penge, det være sig Mønt eller Papirpenge eller af Gældsforskrivninger udstedte af nationale Stats- Provins- eller Kommunal-myndigheder eller af dertil hørende Kupons, eller af Banknoter, eller Udgivelse eller Sætten i Omløb af saadanne; eller Eftergørelse, Forfalskning eller Forandring af Statens Segl.

6. Tilegnelse af betroet Gods begaaet af offentlige Embedsmænd;

Extraditable crimes.

Murder, etc.

Arson.

Robbery, etc.

Forgery.

Counterfeiting, etc.

Embezzlement, larceny, etc.

hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers; larceny; obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretenses, or receiving money, valuable securities, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property fraudulently obtained or received is not less than \$200. or Kroner 740.

Tilegnelse af betroet Gods begaaet af lejede eller lønnede Personer til Skade eller dem, i hvis Tjeneste de staa; Tyveri; Tilvendelse ved falske Foregivender af Penge, Værdipapirer eller andre Ejendele, eller Modtagelse af Penge, Værdipapirer eller andre Ejendele med Vidende om, at det Modtagne er erholdt ved Tyveri, Tilegnelse af betroet Gods eller andet bedragerisk Forhold, forsaauidt Handlingen er strafbar efter begge Landes Love og Pengebeløbet eller Værdien af de svingagtigt tilvendte eller modtagne Ejendele ikke er under \$ 200 eller Kroner 740.

Breach of trust, etc.

7. Fraud, or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of the countries, and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than \$200. or Kroner 740.

7. Svingagtige Handlinger eller Brud paa Tillid, der begaaes af en Depositarius, Bankier, Agent, Factor, Væрге, Kurator eller anden Person, der handler som Fiduciarius, eller af en Bestyrer, et Medlem eller en Embedsmand i et Selskab, forsaauidt Handlingen er strafbar efter begge Landes Love, og Pengebeløbet eller Værdien af de uretmæssigt tilvendte Ejendele ikke er under \$200. eller Kroner 740.

Perjury.

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

8. Mened; Forledelse til Mened.

Rape, etc.

9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping.

9. Voldtægt; Bortførelse; Barnerov.

Injuries to railroads, etc.

10. Malicious destruction of, or attempt to destroy, railways, trains or cars, bridges, dwellings, public edifices, or other buildings, when the act endangers human life.

10. Forsætlig Ødelæggelse eller Forsøg paa Ødelæggelse af Skinneveje, Sporvogne eller Wagoner, Broer, Vaaninger, offentlige Bygninger eller andre Bygninger, naar Handlingen medfører Fare for Menneskeliv.

Crimes committed at sea.

11. Crimes committed at sea:

11. Forbrydelser begaaede til Søs;

Piracy.

(a) Piracy, by statute or by the law of nations.

a) Söröveri, efter Loven eller Folketretten;

Revolt, etc.

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

b) Mytteri ombord paa et Skib i rum Sø mod Skibsførerens Myndighed, eller derpaa rettet Sammenrottelse af to eller flere Personer;

Destroying vessels, etc.

(c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.

c) Uretmæssig Sænkning eller Tilintetgørelse af et Skib i Søen eller derpaa rettet Forsøg;

Assaults on ship-board.

(d) Assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

d) Voldsgerninger ombord paa et Skib i rum Sø udøvede i den Hensigt at tilføje en større Legemsbeskadigelse.

Slave trading, etc.

12. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading.

12. Forbrydelser og Forseelser mon begge Landes Love betræffende Undertrykkelse af Slaveri og Slavehandel.

## 13. Procuring abortion.

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this Treaty, provided such participation may be punished, in the United States as a felony, and in Denmark by imprisonment at hard labor.

## 13. Fosterfordrivelse.

Udlevering skal ligeledes finde Sted for Meddelagtighed i nogen af de i denne Traktat nævnte Forbrydelser og Forseelser, forudsat at saadan Meddelagtighed i de Forenede Stater straffes som "felony" og i Danmark kan medføre Straf af Strafarbejde.

Procuring abortion.  
Complicity.

## ARTICLE III.

## ARTIKEL III.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, may be made by the superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, or if the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued, shall be produced.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in Denmark respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the state on which the demand for surrender is made.

Udleveringsbegæringen skal fremsættes af de contraherende Parters diplomatiske Agenter, men kan, hvis saadanne ikke findes i Landet eller paa det Sted, hvor Regeringen har sit Sæde, ogsaa fremsættes af de overordnede Konsulats-Embedsmænd.

Hvis den Person, hvis Udlevering begæres, er bleven dømt for en Forbrydelse eller Forseelse, skal der fremlægges en tilbørligt bekræftet Genpart af den Dom, ved hvilken han er kendt skyldig, eller, dersom den Bortrømte kun er sigtet for en Forbrydelse, en tilbørlig bekræftet Genpart af den Fængslingskendelse, der er udstedt i det Land, hvor Forbrydelsen er begaaet, samt af de retslige Forklaringer eller andre Bevisligheder, i Henhold til hvilke saadan Kendelse er udstedt.

Udlevering af bortrømte Forbrydere i Henhold til denne Traktats Bestemmelser skal foregaa henholdsvis i de Forenede Stater, og Danmark, overensstemmende med de Love angaaende Udlevering, som paa den Tid ere gældende i den Stat, hos hvilken Udleveringen begæres.

Requisitions.

Copy of sentence or warrant.

Proceedings.

## ARTICLE IV.

## ARTIKEL IV.

When the arrest and detention of a fugitive in the United States are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proofs, complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States, shall be made by an agent of the Danish Government before a judge or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases.

Naar en bortrømt Forbryders Paagribelse og Fængsling begæres i de Forenede Stater ad telegrafisk Vej eller gennem anden Meddelelse, forinden de formelige Beviser fremlægges, skal en beediget Klage, saaledes som fastsat i de Forenede Staters Lovgivning, afgives af en Repræsentant for den danske Regering for en Dommer eller anden Övringshedsperson, der er bemyndiget til at udfærdige Arrestordrer i Udleveringstilfælde.

Applications for provisional arrest.  
in the United States.

In Denmark.

In the Kingdom of Denmark the diplomatic or consular officer of the United States shall apply to the Foreign Office, which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest and detention of the fugitive.

Discharge on failure to make formal requisition within two months.

The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease and the prisoner be released, if a formal requisition for his surrender, accompanied by the necessary evidence of his criminality, has not been produced under the stipulations of this Convention, within two months from the date of his provisional arrest or detention.

#### ARTICLE V.

Neither country bound to deliver its own citizens.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens, born or naturalized, under the stipulations of this Convention.

#### ARTICLE VI.

No surrender for political offenses.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be 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 an offense of a political character.

Political offenses prior to extradition.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

Attempt on life of rulers, etc., not considered a political offense.

An attempt against the life of the head of either Government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or assassination, or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offense or an act connected with such offense.

Decision.

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this Article, the decision of the authorities of the gov-

I Kongeriget Danmark skal de Forenede Staters diplomatiske eller konsulære Embedsmand henvende sig til Udenrigsministeriet, der ufortøvet vil foranledige at der foretages de nødvendige Skridt for at sikre den Bortrømtes foreløbige Paagribelse og Fængsling.

Den foreløbige Fængsling af en undvegen Forbryder skal ophøre og den Fængslede løslades, dersom der ikke inden to Maanedes fra Dagen for hans foreløbige Paagribelse eller Fængsling overensstemmende med denne Traktats Bestemmelser er tilvejebragt en formelig Begæring om hans Udlevering, ledsaget af det nødvendige Bevis for hans Skyld.

#### ARTIKEL V.

Ingen af de contraherende Parter skal være forpligtet til i Henhold til denne Traktats Bestemmelser at udlevere sine egne Borgere, indfødte eller naturaliserede.

#### ARTIKEL VI.

En bortrømt Forbryder skal ikke udleveres, dersom den Overtrædelse, for hvis Skyld hans Udlevering er begært, er af politisk Art, eller hvis han godtgør at Begæringen om hans Udlevering i Virkeligheden er fremsat i den Hensigt at tiltale eller straffe ham for en Overtrædelse af politisk Art.

Ingen, der er udleveret af den ene af de høje contraherende Parter til den anden, skal kunne tiltales, dømmes eller straffes for en politisk Forbrydelse eller Overtrædelse eller for en med en saadan forbunden Handling, naar denne er begaaet før hans Udlevering.

Et Anslag mod en af de to Regeringers Overhoveds Liv eller mod et af hans Families Medlemmers Liv skal, naar dette Anslag indbefatter enten Mord eller Snigmord eller Forgivelse, ikke betragtes som en politisk Overtrædelse eller som en med en saadan forbunden Handling.

Hvis der opstaar Spørgsmaal om, hvorvidt en Sag hører ind under Bestemmelserne i denne Artikel, skal den Afgørelse være endelig, der træffes af den Regerings

ernment on which the demand for surrender is made, or which may have granted the extradition, shall be final.

## ARTICLE VII.

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this Convention, if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

## ARTICLE VIII.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall without his consent, freely granted and publicly declared by him, be triable or tried, or be punished for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was delivered up, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

## ARTICLE IX.

All articles seized which are in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense shall, so far as practicable and in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to such articles shall be duly respected.

## ARTICLE X.

If the individual claimed by one of the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, shall also be claimed by one or several other powers on account of crimes or offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose demand

Myndigheder, for hvilken Udleveringsbegæringen er fremsat eller som maatte have indrømmet Udleveringen.

## ARTIKEL VII.

Udlevering skal ikke indrømmes i Medfør af denne Traktats Bestemmelser, saafremt der med Hensyn til Paatale af eller Straf for den Handling, der er begaaet af den reklamerede Person, er indtraadt Forældelse overensstemmende med Lovene i det Land, til hvilket Begæringen er rettet.

## ARTIKEL VIII.

Ingen, der er udleveret af den ene af de høje contraherende Parter til den anden, maa uden hans eget frivillige og offentlig afgivne Samtykke tiltales, dømmes eller straffes for nogen anden Forbrydelse eller Forseelse, der er begaaet for hans Udlevering, end den, for hvilken han er bleven udleveret, forinden han har haft Lejlighed til at vende tilbage til det Land, fra hvilket han blev udleveret.

## ARTIKEL IX.

Alle i Forvaring tagne Genstande, som vare i den Persons Besiddelse, som skal udleveres, paa den Tid, da han blev paagreben, hvad enten de ere Udbytte af den Forbrydelse eller Forseelse, hvorfor han er anklaget, eller de ere af Betydning som Bevismateriale for dens Forøvelse, skulle saa vidt görligt og i Overensstemmelse med de respektive Landes Love udleveres samtidigt med den Paagældende. Dog skulle Trediemands Rettigheder med Hensyn til saadanne Genstande tilbørligt respekteres.

## ARTIKEL X.

Hvis den Person, der er begæret udleveret af en af de høje contraherende Parter i Henhold til nærværende Traktat, ligeledes begæres udleveret af en eller flere andre Magter paa Grund af Forbrydelser eller Forseelser begaaede i deres respektive Jurisdiktioner, skal hans Udlevering indrømmes den

No delivery if trial barred by limitations.

Trials to be only for offenses for which extradited.

Disposition of articles seized with person.

Persons claimed by two or more countries.

is first received: Provided, that the Government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

Stat, hvis Begæring er modtaget først, forudsat at ikke den Regering, hos hvilken Udlevering er forlangt, ved Traktat er forpligtet til paa anden Maade at give Nogen Fortrinet.

## ARTICLE XI.

## ARTIKEL XI.

Expenses.

The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination and delivery of fugitives under this Treaty shall be borne by the State in whose name the extradition is sought; Provided, that the demanding government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such public officers of the government from which extradition is sought as receive a fixed salary; and Provided that the charge for the services of such public officers as receive only fees or perquisites shall not exceed their customary fees for the acts or services performed by them had such acts or services been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

De Udgifter, der ere foraarsagede ved bortrømte Forbryderes Paagribelse, Arrest, Afhøring og Udlevering i Henhold til denne Traktat, skulle bæres af den Stat, i hvis Navn Udleveringen er begæret; dog skal den reklamerende Regering ikke tvinges til at yde nogen Betaling for Tjenester ydede af saadanne offentlige Embedsmænd under den Regering, hos hvilken Udlevering begæres, som oppebære fast Lønning; heller ikke skal Betalingen for Tjenester ydede af saadanne offentlige Embedsmænd, der alene oppebære Gebyrer eller Sportler, overstige deres sædvanlige Godtgørelse for de af dem udførte Tjenestehandlinger, saafremt disse havde været udførte under en almindelig kriminel Retsforfølgning efter Lovene i det Land, hvis Embedsmænd de ere.

## ARTICLE XII.

## ARTIKEL XII.

Effect.

The present Treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively.

Nærværende Traktat skal træde i Kraft paa den 30<sup>e</sup> Dag efter Ratifikationernes Udvexling og skal ikke have tilbagevirkende Kraft.

Exchange of ratifications.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible and it shall remain in force for a period of six months after either of the contracting governments shall have given notice of a purpose to terminate it.

Ratifikationerne vedkommende nærværende Traktat skulle udvexles i Washington saa snart som muligt, og den skal forblive i Kraft i et Tidsrum af 6 Maaneder efter at en af de contraherende Regeringer har tilkendegivet sin Hensigt at ophæve samme.

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and the Danish languages and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Til Bekræftelse heraf have de respektive Befuldmægtigede undertegnet foranstaaende Artikler baade i det engelske og i det danske Sprog samt herunder sat deres Segl.

Done in duplicate, at the City of Washington, this sixth day of January nineteen hundred and two.

Givet i dobbelt Udfærdigelse i Staden Washington den sjette Dag af Januar Nitten Hundrede og to.

JOHN HAY. [SEAL.]  
C. BRUN. [SEAL.]

TREATY—DENMARK. JANUARY 6, 1902.

1913

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the 16th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and two;

Ratification.

Now therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY,

*Secretary of State.*



January 13, 1902.

*Supplementary Convention between the United States and Great Britain, extending for a period of twelve months from July 28, 1901, the time within which British Colonies or Foreign Possessions may give their adhesion to the Convention for the tenure and disposition of real and personal property, signed at Washington on March 2, 1899. Signed at Washington, January 13, 1902; ratification advised by the Senate, February 17, 1902; ratified by the President, March 7, 1902; ratified by Great Britain, March 11, 1902; ratifications exchanged at Washington, April 2, 1902; proclaimed, April 2, 1902.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Supplementary Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain extending for a period of twelve months from July 28, 1901, the time within which British Colonies or Foreign Possessions may give their adhesion to the Convention relative to the disposal of real and personal property, signed at Washington on the 2nd day of March, 1899, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the 13th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two, the original of which Supplementary Convention, is word for word as follows:

Vol. 31, p. 1939.

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, finding it expedient to prolong for a period of twelve months the time fixed by Article IV of the Convention relative to the disposal of real and personal property, signed at Washington on the 2nd day of March, 1899, for the notification of their accession to that Convention by His Britannic Majesty's Colonies or Foreign Possessions, have agreed to conclude an additional Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right Honorable Lord Pauncefote, of Preston, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States; who, having communicated to each other their Full Powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following sole Article:

SOLE ARTICLE.

Time for notice of adhesion of British colonies to tenure of property treaty, extended one year.  
Vol. 31, p. 1940.

It is agreed that the time fixed in Article IV of the said Convention, within which the accessions thereto of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies or Foreign Possessions shall be notified, shall be prolonged for a period of twelve months from July 28th 1901.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 13th day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

Signatures.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]  
PAUNCEFOTE. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Supplementary Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and two;

Ratification.

Now therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Supplementary Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

[SEAL]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State.*

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.]

The following British colonies and possessions have acceded to the Convention between the United States and Great Britain of March 2, 1899, relating to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property:

Cape,	St. Vincent,	Cyprus,
Fiji,	St. Lucia,	Ceylon,
Jamaica,	Falkland Islands,	Hongkong,
Bahamas,	St. Helena,	Straits Settlements,
Trinidad,	Sierra Leone,	British Honduras,
Barbados,	Gambia,	Grenada,
Newfoundland,	Labuan,	North Borneo,
New Zealand,	Mauritius,	British Guiana,
Leeward Islands,	Gold Coast Colony,	Bermuda,
Northern Nigeria,	South Rhodesia,	Lagos,
South Nigeria.	Australia,	British New Guinea.

May 22, 1902.

*Protocol of an agreement between the United States and the Republic of Mexico for the adjustment of certain contentions arising under what is known as "The Pious Fund of the Californias." Signed at Washington May 22, 1902.*

**ROTOCOL OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF CERTAIN CONTENTIONS ARISING UNDER WHAT IS KNOWN AS "THE PIOUS FUND OF THE CALIFORNIAS."**

**PROTOCOLO DE COMPROMISO ENTRE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA Y LA REPÚBLICA DE MÉXICO PARA LA DECISIÓN DE CIERTAS CUESTIONES SUSCITADAS CON RESPECTO AL LLAMADO "FONDO PIADOSO DE LAS CALIFORNIAS."**

Preamble.  
The Pious fund of  
the Californias.  
Vol. 15, p. 679.

Whereas, under and by virtue of the provisions of a convention entered into between the High Contracting Parties above named, of date July 4, 1868, and subsequent conventions supplementary thereto, there was submitted to the Mixed Commission provided for by said Convention, a certain claim advanced by and on behalf of the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church of California against the Republic of Mexico for an annual interest upon a certain fund known as "The Pious Fund of the Californias," which interest was said to have accrued between February 2, 1848, the date of the signature of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and February 1, 1869, the date of the exchange of the ratifications of said Convention above referred to; and

Whereas, said Mixed Commission, after considering said claim, the same being designated as No. 493 upon its docket, and entitled Thaddeus Amat, Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey, a corporation sole, and Joseph S. Alemany, Roman Catholic Bishop of San Francisco, a corporation sole, against The Republic of Mexico, adjudged the same adversely to the Republic of Mexico and in favor of said claimants, and made an award thereon of Nine Hundred and

Por cuanto, en virtud de las disposiciones de una Convención ajustada entre las Altas Partes Contratantes arriba mencionadas, con fecha 4 de Julio de 1868, y siguientes convenciones suplementarias de ella, fué sometida á la Comisión Mixta establecida por dicha Convención una reclamación presentada por parte y en favor de los prelados de la Iglesia Católica Romana de California contra la República de México, por réditos anuales de cierto fondo llamado el "Fondo Piadoso de las Californias," los cuales réditos se consideraron devengados desde el 2 de Febrero de 1848, fecha de la firma del tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo, hasta el 1° de Febrero de 1869, fecha del canje de las ratificaciones de la Convención arriba referida; y

Por cuanto la indicada Comisión Mixta, después de examinar dicha reclamación, que fué señalada en el libro de registro con el número 493 e intitulada "Thaddeus Amat Obispo Católico Romano de Monterey, por la corporación unitaria que representa, y Joseph S. Alemany Obispo Católico Romano de San Francisco, por la corporación unitaria que representa, contra la Republica de México" decidió la reclamación contra la República de México, y en favor de dichos

Vol. 9, p. 922.

Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and 99/100 (904,700.99) Dollars; the same, as expressed in the findings of said Court, being for twenty-one years' interest of the annual amount of Forty-three Thousand and Eighty and 99/100 (43,080.99) Dollars upon Seven Hundred and Eighteen Thousand and Sixteen and 50/100 (718,016.50) Dollars, said award being in Mexican gold dollars, and the said amount of Nine Hundred and Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and 99/100 (904,700.99) Dollars having been fully paid and discharged in accordance with the terms of said convention; and

Whereas, the United States of America on behalf of said Roman Catholic Bishops, above named, and their successors in title and interest, have since such award claimed from Mexico further instalments of said interest, and have insisted that the said claim was conclusively established, and its amount fixed as against Mexico and in favor of said original claimants and their successors in title and interest under the said first mentioned convention of 1868 by force of the said award as *res judicata*; and have further contended that apart from such former award their claim against Mexico was just, both of which propositions are controverted and denied by the Republic of Mexico, and the High Contracting Parties hereto, animated by a strong desire that the dispute so arising may be amicably, satisfactorily and justly settled, have agreed to submit said controversy to the determination of Arbitrators, who shall, unless otherwise herein expressed, be controlled by the provisions of the International Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, commonly known as The Hague Convention, and which arbitration shall have power to determine:

1. If said claim, as a consequence of the former decision, is within

reclamantes, dando un laudo por novecientos cuatro mil setecientos pesos noventa y nueve centavos (\$904,700.99); los cuales, como se expresa en la exposición de dicho tribunal, fueron el importe de réditos vencidos en veintidós años a razón de cuarenta y tres mil ochenta pesos noventa y nueve centavos (\$43,080.99) anuales sobre la suma de setecientos diez y ocho mil diez y seis pesos cincuenta centavos (\$718,016.50) y habían de pagarse en oro mexicano; y dicha suma de novecientos cuatro mil setecientos pesos noventa y nueve centavos (\$904,700.99) fué completamente pagada y finiquitada en conformidad con los términos de dicha Convención; y

Por cuanto los Estados Unidos de América por los Obispos Católicos Romanos arriba nombrados y sus sucesores con el mismo título e interés han reclamado á México después de dicho laudo los sucesivos vencimientos de dichos réditos y han insistido en que la expresada reclamación fué definitivamente juzgada y su monto fijado en contra de México y a favor de los primitivos reclamantes y de sus sucesores con el mismo título e interés, conforme á la primera Convención mencionada de 1868, en virtud de dicho laudo como *res judicata*; y han sostenido además que independientemente de tal laudo su reclamación contra México era justa; aserciones ambas que han sido controvertidas e impugnadas por la República de México, y las Atlas Partes signatarias de este Compromiso, animadas de un vivo deseo de que la controversia así suscitada sea amigable, satisfactoria y justamente resuelta, han convenido en someter dicha controversia á la decisión de árbitros, quienes se ajustarán en todo lo que no se disponga de otro modo por el presente instrumento, á las prevenciones de la Convención internacional para el arreglo pacífico de controversias internacionales comunmente denominada "Convención de La Haya" y estarán facultados para resolver:

1° Si dicha reclamación como consecuencia del laudo anterior

Scope of arbitration.

the governing principle of *res judicata*; and,

2. If not, whether the same be just.

And to render such judgment or award as may be meet and proper under all the circumstances of the case.

Contracting parties.

It is therefore agreed by and between the United States of America, through their representative, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and the Republic of Mexico, through its representative, Manuel de Azpiroz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America for the Republic of Mexico as follows:

### I.

Contentions referred to special tribunal.

That the said contentions be referred to the special tribunal hereinafter provided, for examination, determination and award.

### II.

Composition.

The special tribunal hereby constituted shall consist of four arbitrators, (two to be named by each of the High Contracting Parties) and an umpire to be selected in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention. The arbitrators to be named hereunder shall be signified by each of the High Contracting Parties to the other within sixty days after the date of this protocol. None of those so named shall be a native or citizen of the parties hereto. Judgment may be rendered by a majority of said court.

Umpire.

Judgment.

Vacancies.

All vacancies occurring among the members of said court because of death, retirement or disability from any cause before a decision shall be reached, shall be filled in accordance with the method of appointment of the member affected as provided by said Hague Convention, and if occurring after said court shall have first assembled, will authorize in the judgment of the court an extension of time for hearing or judgment, as the case may be, not exceeding thirty days.

Extension of time.

está regida por el principio de *res judicata*; y

2º De no estarlo, si es justa la misma reclamación.

Y para pronunciar un fallo ó laudo tal que sea adecuado y conveniente á todas las circunstancias del caso:

Por tanto, se conviene entre los Estados Unidos de América, representados por John Hay, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y la República de México, representada por Manuel de Azpiroz, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de la República de México en los Estados Unidos de América, en lo siguiente:

### I.

Las referidas cuestiones serán sometidas al tribunal especial que en seguida se autoriza para examinarlas, determinarlas y fallarlas.

### II.

El tribunal especial constituido por este instrumento se compondrá de cuatro árbitros, debiendo ser dos nombrados por cada una de las altas partes contratantes, y un árbitro superior que será elegido con arreglo á las disposiciones de la Convención de La Haya. Los árbitros nombrados, como se ha dicho, por cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes serán dados á conocer por la parte que los nombró a la otra parte dentro de sesenta días que correrán desde la fecha de este protocolo. Ninguno de los árbitros nombrados como se ha dicho será oriundo ó ciudadano de las partes contratantes. El laudo podrá ser pronunciado por mayoría de votos de dicho tribunal. Todas las vacantes que ocurran entre los miembros de dicho tribunal por causa de muerte, separación ó inhabilidad que provenga de causa anterior al pronunciamiento del laudo serán cubiertas del mismo modo que fué nombrado el miembro cesante, como se dispone en la Convención de La Haya, y si ocurrieren después que dicho tribunal se haya instalado podrán justifi-

car, á juicio del tribunal, una prórroga del término señalado para la audiencia ó resolución, según sea el caso, con tal que ella no pase de treinta días.

III.

All pleadings, testimony, proofs, arguments of counsel and findings or awards of commissioners or umpire, filed before or arrived at by the Mixed Commission above referred to, are to be placed in evidence before the Court hereinbefore provided for, together with all correspondence between the two countries relating to the subject matter involved in this arbitration; originals or copies thereof duly certified by the Departments of State of the High Contracting Parties being presented to said new tribunal. Where printed books are referred to in evidence by either party, the party offering the same shall specify volume, edition and page of the portion desired to be read, and shall furnish the Court in print the extracts relied upon; their accuracy being attested by affidavit. If the original work is not already on file as a portion of the record of the former Mixed Commission, the book itself shall be placed at the disposal of the opposite party in the respective offices of the Secretary of State or of the Mexican Ambassador in Washington, as the case may be, thirty days before the meeting of the tribunal herein provided for.

IV.

Either party may demand from the other the discovery of any fact or of any document deemed to be or to contain material evidence for the party asking it; the document desired to be described with sufficient accuracy for identification, and the demanded discovery shall be made by delivering a statement of the fact or by depositing a copy of such document (certified by its lawful custodian, if it be a public

III.

Todas las alegaciones, testimonios, pruebas, informes en derecho y conclusiones ó laudos de los Comisionados ó del tercero en discordia, presentados ante la Comisión Mixta arriba referida ó acordados por ella, son de aducirse como pruebas ante el tribunal que ahora se nombra, juntamente con toda la correspondencia habida entre los dos países concerniente a los puntos comprendidos en este arbitramento; exhibiéndose al nuevo tribunal dichos documentos originales ó copias de ellos debidamente certificados por los Departamentos de Estado respectivos de las Altas Partes Contratantes. Cuando cualquiera de las dos partes cite libros impresos por vía de prueba, la que ofrezca tal prueba especificará el volumen, edición y página de la parte que quiera se lea, y proporcionará al tribunal impresos los pasajes que desee hacer valer, cuya exactitud será comprobada con testimonio legal; y si la obra original no está ya formando parte del archivo de la primera Comisión Mixta, el libro mismo será puesto a disposición de la parte contraria, en los despachos respectivos del Secretario de Estado ó del Embajador de México en Washington, según sea el caso, treinta días antes de la reunión del tribunal que aquí se nombra.

Arguments, etc.

IV.

Cada parte podrá pedir a la otra que dé a conocer cualquier hecho ó documento considerado como prueba o que contenga materia de prueba interesante ó la parte que la solicita; debiendo ser descrito el documento deseado con suficiente exactitud para su identificación; y se dará la noticia o se hará la exhibición pedida, mediante una relación del hecho, o el depósito de una copia de dicho documento

Documentary evidence.

document, and verified as such by the possessor, if a private one), and the opposite party shall be given the opportunity to examine the original in the City of Washington at the Department of State, or at the office of the Mexican Ambassador, as the case may be. If notice of the desired discovery be given too late to be answered ten days before the tribunal herein provided for shall sit for hearing, then the answer desired thereto shall be filed with or documents produced before the court herein provided for as speedily as possible.

Notice.

(certificada por quien lo tenga legalmente en guarda si es un documento público, y autorizada por su poseedor si el documento fuere privado) y a la parte contraria se deberá dar la oportunidad de examinar el original en la ciudad de Washington en el Departamento de Estado ó en el despacho del Embajador de México según fuere el caso. Si la noticia ó exhibición deseada se obtuviere demasiado tarde para que pueda ser contestada diez días antes que el tribunal aquí establecido abra la audiencia, en tal caso la contestación que se dé al pedimento, o el documento que se produzca, se presentará al tribunal aquí establecido, tan pronto como fuere posible.

## V.

## V.

Oral testimony.

Any oral testimony additional to that in the record of the former arbitration may be taken by either party before any Judge, or Clerk of Court of Record, or any Notary Public, in the manner and with the precautions and conditions prescribed for that purpose in the rules of the Joint Commission of the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, as ordered and adopted by that tribunal August 10, 1869, and so far as the same may be applicable. The testimony when reduced to writing, signed by the witness, and authenticated by the officer before whom the same is taken, shall be sealed up, addressed to the court constituted hereby, and deposited so sealed up in the Department of State of the United States, or in the Department of Foreign Relations of Mexico to be delivered to the Court herein provided for when the same shall convene.

Todo testimonio oral que no conste en el archivo del primer arbitramento podrá rendirse por cualquiera de las partes ante algún juez o secretario de juzgado de letras o notario público, de la manera, con las precauciones y bajo las condiciones prescritas para tal caso en las reglas de la Comisión Mixta de México y los Estados Unidos de América, y adoptadas por dicho tribunal el 10 de Agosto de 1869, en todo lo que sean aplicables. Cuando el testimonio se extienda por escrito, firmado que sea por el testigo y legalizado por el funcionario ante quien se haya rendido, deberá ser sellado, dirigido al tribunal que aquí se establece, y así sellado se entregará en depósito en el Despacho de Relaciones exteriores de México ó en el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos a fin de que sea remitido al tribunal que aquí se establece cuando el mismo se reúna.

## VI.

## VI.

Submission of memorial.

Within sixty days from the date hereof the United States of America, through their agent or counsel, shall prepare and furnish to the Department of State aforesaid, a memorial in print of the origin and amount of their claim, accom-

Dentro de sesenta días desde la fecha de este instrumento la parte de los Estados Unidos de América, por medio de su agente ó abogado, deberá preparar y entregar al Departamento de Estado arriba dicho un memorial impreso del

panied by references to printed books, and to such portions of the proofs or parts of the record of the former arbitration, as they rely on in support of their claim, delivering copies of the same to the Embassy of the Republic of Mexico in Washington, for the use of the agent or counsel of Mexico.

VII.

Within forty days after the delivery thereof to the Mexican Embassy the agent or counsel for the Republic of Mexico shall deliver to the Department of State of the United States of America in the same manner and with like references a statement of its allegations and grounds of opposition to said claim.

VIII.

The provisions of paragraphs VI and VII shall not operate to prevent the agents or counsel for the parties hereto from relying at the hearing or submission upon any documentary or other evidence which may have become open to their investigation and examination at a period subsequent to the times provided for service of memorial and answer.

IX.

The first meeting of the arbitral court hereinbefore provided for shall take place for the selection of an umpire on September 1, 1902, at The Hague in the quarters which may be provided for such purpose by the International Bureau at The Hague, constituted by virtue of The Hague convention hereinbefore referred to, and for the commencement of its hearings September 15, 1902, is designated, or, if an umpire may not be selected by said date, then as soon as possible thereafter, and not later than October 15, 1902, at which time and place and at such other times as the court may set (and at Brussels if

origen y monto de la reclamación, acompañado de las citas de libros impresos y de aquellas partes de las pruebas o piezas del archivo del primer arbitramento, en que quiera fundar su reclamación, dando copias de los mismos documentos á la Embajada de la República Mexicana en Washington para uso del agente ó abogado de México.

VII.

Dentro de cuarenta días después de la entrega del memorial á la Embajada Mexicana, el agente ó abogado de la República de México entregará al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, de la misma manera y con iguales referencias, un memorial de sus alegaciones y razones de oposición á la reclamación dicha.

VIII.

Las prevenciones de los párrafos VI y VII no impedirán á los agentes ó abogados de las partes contratantes reforzar oralmente ó por escrito sus argumentos citando cualesquiera documentos probatorios ú otras pruebas que consideren útiles y les haya sido dado conocer y examinar en un período subsiguiente á los términos señalados para el traslado del memorial y la contestación.

IX.

La primera reunión del tribunal arbitral arriba nombrado se verificará con objeto de elegir un árbitro superior el 1° de Septiembre de 1902 en la Haya en el local que al efecto destine la Oficina Internacional de la Haya constituida en virtud de la convención de la Haya, antes referida y para dar principio á las audiencias del tribunal se designa el 15 de Septiembre de 1902, ó si en esa fecha no estuviere ya electo el árbitro superior, las audiencias comenzarán tan pronto como sea posible y no después del 15 de Octubre de 1902, en cuyo tiempo y lugar ó en otras fechas que el tribunal disponga (y en

Time limit to answer.

Evidence secured subsequent to service of memorial and answer.

Meeting of arbitral court, The Hague, September 1, 1902. Selection of umpire.

Commencement of hearings.



the court should determine not to sit at The Hague) explanations and arguments shall be heard or presented as the court may determine, and the cause be submitted. The submission of all arguments, statements of facts, and documents shall be concluded within thirty days after the time provided for the meeting of the court for hearing (unless the court shall order an extension of not to exceed thirty days) and its decision and award announced within thirty days after such conclusion, and certified copies thereof delivered to the agents or counsel of the respective parties and forwarded to the Secretary of State of the United States and the Mexican Ambassador at Washington, as well as filed with the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Bruselas, si el tribunal determinare no tener sus sesiones en la Haya) explicaciones y alegatos, que se presenten según lo determine el tribunal, y el caso le quedará sometido. Esta sumisión con todos los alegatos, relación de hechos y presentación de documentos estará concluida dentro de los treinta días siguientes al término señalado para las audiencias del Tribunal (á no ser que este acuerde una prórroga que no excederá de treinta días) y el laudo se pronunciará dentro de treinta días después de cerradas las audiencias. Copias certificadas del laudo se darán á los agentes ó abogados de las respectivas partes y se enviarán al Embajador de México en Washington y al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, así como al Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros de los Países Bajos para su archivo.

## X.

## Decision.

Should the decision and award of the tribunal be against the Republic of Mexico, the findings shall state the amount and in what currency the same shall be payable, and shall be for such amount as under the contentions and evidence may be just. Such final award, if any, shall be paid to the Secretary of State of the United States of America within eight months from the date of its making.

## XI.

## Admission of facts.

The agents and counsel for the respective parties may stipulate for the admission of any facts, and such stipulation, duly signed, shall be accepted as proof thereof.

## XII.

Expenses.  
Ante, p. 552.

Each of the parties hereto shall pay its own expenses, and one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, including the pay of the arbitrators; but such costs shall not constitute any part of the judgment.

## X.

Si el laudo del tribunal fuere adverso á la República Mexicana, sus conclusiones expresarán la suma, la especie de moneda en que ha de ser pagada, y la suma será la que se considere justa conforme á lo probado y alegado. La suma, si alguna fuere definitivamente fallada, será pagada al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América dentro de ocho meses desde la fecha del laudo.

## XI.

Los agentes y abogados de las respectivas partes podrán convenir en la admisión de cualesquiera hechos, y tal convenio debidamente firmado será admitido como prueba de los mismos hechos.

## XII.

Cada una de las partes contratantes pagará sus propios gastos y la mitad de los comunes del arbitraje, incluyendo la remuneración de los árbitros; mas estas costas no constituirán parte de la suma fallada.

XIII.

Revision shall be permitted as provided in Article LV of The Hague Convention, demand for revision being made within eight days after announcement of the award. Proofs upon such demand shall be submitted within ten days after revision be allowed (revision only being granted, if at all, within five days after demand therefor) and counterproofs within the following ten days, unless further time be granted by the Court. Arguments shall be submitted within ten days after the presentation of all proofs, and a judgment or award given within ten days thereafter. All provisions applicable to the original judgment or award shall apply as far as possible to the judgment or award on revision. Provided that all proceedings on revision shall be in the French language.

XIV.

The award ultimately given hereunder shall be final and conclusive as to the matters presented for consideration.

Done in duplicate in English and Spanish at Washington, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1902.

JOHN HAY [SEAL]  
M. DE AZPIROZ [SEAL]

XIII.

Habrá lugar á revisión conforme á lo prevenido en el artículo 55 de la Convención de La Haya, si fuere promovida dentro de ocho días desde la notificación del laudo. Las pruebas admisibles en este recurso se presentarán dentro de diez días desde la fecha en que se concediere (el cual solamente se otorgará, si así se acordare, dentro de cinco días después de su promoción) y las pruebas de la parte contraria dentro de los diez días siguientes á no ser que se conceda mayor plazo por el tribunal. Los alegatos se producirán dentro de diez días después de la presentación de todas las pruebas, y el fallo ó laudo se dará dentro de los diez días siguientes. Todas las disposiciones aplicables al fallo ó laudo recurrido se aplicarán en lo posible al fallo ó laudo de revisión, bien entendido que en los procedimientos de este recurso se empleará la lengua francesa.

XIV.

El laudo último dado conforme á este compromiso será definitivo y concluyente en todos los puntos propuestos á la consideración del tribunal.

Hecho por duplicado en inglés y en español en Washington hoy día 22 de Mayo, A. D. 1902.

Revision.  
*Ante, p. 1797.*

Submission of proofs.

French language to be used.

Award.

Signatures.

November 13, 1894.  
December 7, 1894.

*Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Greece for the exchange of postal money orders.*

Exchange of money orders.

Convention entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Royaume de Grèce pour l'échange des mandats-poste.

Les soussignés Wilson S. Bissell, Postmaster General des Etats-Unis d'Amérique agissant en vertu des pouvoirs qu'il tient de la loi, et Démosthènes Avantinós, Directeur-Général des Postes et des Télégraphes helléniques, dûment autorisé à cet effet, ont conclu la Convention suivante:

ARTICLE I.

Exchange offices.

Il est établi entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Royaume de Grèce un échange régulier de mandats-poste. Cet échange aura lieu par l'intermédiaire du bureau de poste à New York, N. Y., de la part des Etats-Unis et du bureau de poste à Athènes, de la part de la Grèce, désignés comme bureaux d'échange.

Ces bureaux se notifieront réciproquement au moyen de listes les mandats tirés d'un pays sur l'autre.

Pour les mandats consignés dans les listes les deux bureaux d'échange émettront des titres internes conformément aux règlements en vigueur ou à établir dans le pays de destination et aux dispositions de l'article 13 de la présente Convention.

Inland orders.

Post, p. 1923.

Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Greece for the exchange of Postal Money Orders.

The undersigned, Wilson S. Bissell, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in him by law, and Demosthenes Avantinós, Director-General of the Hellenic Posts and Telegraphs, duly authorized for the purpose, have concluded the following Convention:

ARTICLE I.

There is established between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Greece a regular exchange of Postal Money Orders. This exchange is to be effected by the Post Office at New York, New York, on the part of the United States, and the Post Office at Athens, on the part of Greece, designated as Exchange Offices for the purpose.

The above offices shall notify each other by means of lists of Orders drawn in one country on the other.

For the Orders entered in the lists the two Exchange Offices shall issue "inland" Postal Orders in accordance with the regulations in force, or to be established in the premises in the country of destination, and in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII of this Convention.

ARTICLE II.

Le montant de chaque mandat sera versé par le déposant et payé au bénéficiaire en monnaie d'or, ou en quelque autre monnaie légale de même valeur courante.

Toutefois, au cas où, dans l'un des deux pays circulerait une monnaie ayant cours légal, mais d'une valeur inférieure à celle de l'or, l'Administration de ce pays aura la faculté de la recevoir et de l'employer elle-même dans ses rapports avec le public, sous réserve de tenir compte de la différence des cours.

ARTICLE III.

Le montant de chaque mandat sera exprimé dans la monnaie du pays où paiement devra avoir lieu.

ARTICLE IV.

Aucun mandat payable aux Etats-Unis ne pourra excéder la somme de cent dollars et aucun mandat payable en Grèce ne pourra dépasser un montant en francs, équivalent à cette somme.

Il ne sera pas tenu compte pour l'établissement des montants des mandats des fractions de cent ou de demi-décime (cinq centimes).

ARTICLE V.

Le taux de conversion de monnaie du pays de destination, des montants versés par les déposants, sera fixé par l'Administration du pays d'origine.

Les deux Administrations se communiqueront réciproquement le taux de change ou de conversion qu'elles auront adopté, ainsi que toute modification qu'elles y apporteraient ultérieurement.

ARTICLE VI.

Chacune des deux Administrations fixera les taxes à percevoir sur les mandats-poste qu'elle créera sur l'autre pays.

Cette taxe ne devra pas, toutefois, dépasser un pour cent des sommes rondes qui forment les degrés de l'échelle de perception.

ARTICLE II.

The amount of each order shall be paid in by the remitter, and paid out to the beneficiary in gold coin or in other lawful money of equal current value.

In case at any time a currency inferior in value to gold coin shall become a legal tender in either country, the postal administration of that country is authorized to receive and to pay it out in its dealings with the public, provided account be taken of such difference of value.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of each Order shall always be expressed in the money of the country in which payment is to be made.

ARTICLE IV.

No Order payable in the United States shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and no Order payable in Greece shall exceed an amount in francs equivalent to that sum.

Fractions of a cent or of a demi-décime (five centimes) are not to be introduced into the amount of an Order.

ARTICLE V.

The rate of conversion of the amounts deposited by remitters into the money of the country of payment shall be fixed by the administration of the country of origin.

The two administrations shall communicate to each other the rate of exchange or of conversion fixed by them as well as the changes they may make therein.

ARTICLE VI.

Each of the two administrations shall fix the fees charged upon Orders issued in its own country and payable in the other.

These fees shall not, however, exceed one per centum upon the amounts constituting the divisions in the schedule of fees.

Payment.

Legal tender.

To be expressed in money of country paying.

Maximum amount.

Fractions.

Rate of exchange, fixed by country of origin.

Fees.

Les deux Administrations se donneront connaissance des taxes qu'elles auront établies et des changements qu'elles y apporteraient ultérieurement.

Les mandats-poste et les acquits donnés sur ces mandats, de même que les récépissés à délivrer au déposant ne pourront être soumis à la charge des expéditeurs ou des destinataires des fonds, à aucun droit ou taxe quelconque, en sus des taxes à percevoir en vertu des paragraphes 1 et 2 de cet article.

## ARTICLE VII.

L'Administration qui créera les mandats créditera celle du pays où le paiement doit en avoir lieu, du montant total des mandats annoncés, en sus, d'une commission d'un demi pour cent du montant total des mandats.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Les sommes converties en mandats-poste sont garanties aux déposants jusqu'au moment où elles auront été régulièrement payées aux bénéficiaires ou aux mandataires de ceux-ci, ou bien remboursées aux déposants eux-mêmes

Est réservé aux Administrations de chacun des pays contractants le droit de déclarer transmissible par voie d'endossement, sur son territoire, la propriété des mandats-poste provenant de l'autre pays.

## ARTICLE IX.

Les mandats-poste qui n'auront pas été payés dans le délai d'une année depuis la date de réception de la liste dans laquelle ils furent avisés, seront déclarés périmés et non payables. Les montants versés pour ces mandats seront remis à la disposition de l'Administration du pays d'origine.

Remboursement d'un mandat ne sera effectué qu'après qu'il aura été constaté de la part du bureau central du pays de destination que le mandat n'a pas été payé.

The two administrations shall communicate to each other the fees which they shall have established and the changes which they may subsequently make therein.

The Postal Orders and the receipts given upon such Orders as well as the receipts to be delivered to the remitters shall not be subjected at the expense of the remitters or the payees of the amounts to any charge or tax whatsoever, in addition to the fees mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of this article.

## ARTICLE VII.

The postal administration by which the Money Orders are issued shall credit the administration of the country of payment with the total amount of the Orders which it has certified to the latter, in addition to a commission of one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of such Orders.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The sums converted into Postal Orders are guaranteed to the remitters until they shall have been regularly paid to the payees or to the representatives of the latter, or shall have been refunded to the remitters.

The administration of each of the two contracting countries reserves the right to declare transferable, within its territory, by means of indorsement, the ownership of Orders originating in the other.

## ARTICLE IX.

Money Orders which shall not have been paid within one year from the date of receipt of the list in which they were certified shall become void. The sums received for such Money Orders shall accrue to and be at the disposal of the administration of the country of origin.

Repayment of an Order shall not, in any case, be made, until it shall have been ascertained from the Chief Office of the country of payment that the Order has not been paid.

Credits.

Guaranty of payments.

Transfer by indorsement.

Time limit.

Repayments.

## ARTICLE X.

A l'expiration de chaque trimestre l'Administration des postes helléniques préparera le compte des sommes payées et des crédits à allouer de part et d'autre en exécution de l'article 7 ci-dessus, ainsi qu'un état des mandats remboursés par chaque Administration.

L'Administration des postes des États-Unis examinera le compte, le rectifiera s'il y a lieu, et si le solde est en faveur de la Grèce en transmettra le montant à celle-ci dans les quinze jours au plus tard après la réception du compte.

Si le solde s'établit en faveur de l'Administration des États-Unis, l'Administration des postes helléniques en transmettra le montant à celle-ci au plus tard dans les quinze jours qui suivront l'avis de l'acceptation ou de la rectification du compte.

Le paiement du solde devra toujours être effectué en monnaie d'or au moyen d'une lettre de change, à vue, tirée, en francs, sur Paris.

Les frais à résulter de l'achat de lettres de change, en paiement des soldes sont à la charge de l'Administration qui effectue le paiement.

## ARTICLE XI.

Pour établir le solde, le créance la plus faible est convertie dans la monnaie du pays, dont la créance est la plus forte. Cette conversion a lieu d'après le taux moyen du change coté à New York pour lettres de change, à vue, tirées dans cette ville sur Paris pendant le trimestre, auquel le compte se rapporte si le solde est en faveur de la Grèce. En cas que le solde est en faveur des États-Unis la créance la plus forte est convertie en francs au taux moyen du change coté à Paris pour lettres de change à vue tirées dans cette ville sur New York pendant le trimestre auquel le compte se rapporte.

## ARTICLE X.

At the expiration of each quarter the postal administration of Greece shall prepare an account comprising the sums paid and the credits to be allowed on each side in conformity with Article VII, as well as a statement of the Orders refunded by each administration.

The postal administration of the United States shall examine this account, correct it, if necessary, and, if the balance is in favor of Greece, shall transmit the amount due within fifteen days, at the latest, after the receipt of the account.

If the account shows a balance in favor of the administration of the United States the postal administration of Greece shall transmit the amount to the former within fifteen days, at the latest, after receipt of notice of acceptance or of correction of the account.

The balance must always be paid in gold by means of a bill of exchange payable at sight, drawn in francs on Paris, France.

The expenses incident to the purchase of bills of exchange for the payment of balances must always be borne by the administration by which payment is made.

## ARTICLE XI.

To ascertain the amount to be paid, the smaller credit is to be converted into money of the country which has the larger credit; if the balance is in favor of Greece, this conversion is to be effected at the average rate of exchange quoted at New York for sight bills of exchange drawn in that city on Paris during the quarter to which that account pertains. If the balance is in favor of the United States, the larger credit is to be converted into French money, at the average rate of exchange quoted at Paris for sight bills of exchange drawn in that city on New York, during the quarter to which the account pertains.

Accounts.

Ante, p. 1926.

Expenses.

Conversion of balances.

## ARTICLE XII.

Payment of bal-  
ances.

Chaque fois que dans le cours d'un trimestre il est constaté que le montant des mandats tirés sur une des deux Administrations dépasse de cinq mille dollars ou vingt-cinq mille francs le montant des mandats tirés sur l'autre Administration, celle-ci fait parvenir à la première le montant approximatif de la différence établie en chiffres ronds, à titre d'acompte, au moyen de lettres de change et aux conditions indiquées à l'article 10.

Ante, p. 1927.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Forms and condi-  
tions.

La forme et les conditions d'émission des mandats dans chaque pays sont déterminées par les règlements en vigueur dans le pays d'origine.

Le mode et les conditions de paiement des mandats-poste, y compris ce qui concerne la suspension de paiement, le remplacement des titres, l'émission des duplicatas et toutes les autres formalités se rapportant au paiement, sont réglées par les dispositions en vigueur dans le pays de destination.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Temporary suspen-  
sion of service.

Chaque Administration est autorisée à suspendre temporairement l'échange des mandats-poste, chaque fois que le cours du change ou toute autre circonstance peut engendrer des abus ou porter préjudice au Trésor.

Notice of action.

Avis de toute mesure de cette nature doit être donné immédiatement à l'autre Administration, et au besoin par voie télégraphique.

## ARTICLE XV.

Regulations.

Post, p. 1929.

Les Administrations postales des deux pays sont autorisées à régler de commun accord les mesures de détail pour l'exécution de cette Convention, et à les modifier à toute époque suivant les besoins du service.

## ARTICLE XII.

Whenever during the course of a quarter it is ascertained that the amount of Orders drawn upon either of the two administrations exceeds by five thousand dollars or twenty-five thousand francs the amount of Orders drawn upon the other administration the latter shall send to the former the approximate amount of the ascertained difference in a round sum as a payment on account by means of bills of exchange under the conditions prescribed in Article X.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The form and conditions of issue of Postal Orders in each country are subject to the regulations in force in the country of origin.

The form and the condition of payment of Postal Orders, including those relating to the suspension of payment, the renewing of Orders, the issue of duplicates, and all other formalities concerning payment, are subject to the regulations in force in the country of destination.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Each administration is authorized to suspend temporarily the interchange of Postal Money Orders, whenever the course of exchange or any other circumstances may give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the revenues.

Notice of action of this nature must be communicated immediately to the other administration, if necessary, by telegraph.

## ARTICLE XV.

The two postal administrations shall have power by mutual agreement to arrange detailed regulations for the execution of the present Convention and to modify them at any time according to the requirements of the service.

ARTICLE XVI.

La présente Convention sera soumise à la ratification de la Chambre hellénique après laquelle elle sera mise à exécution à une date à être fixée de commun accord entre les Administrations postales des deux pays contractants, et restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration de la période d'une année après la date à laquelle l'une des deux Administrations aura notifié à l'autre son intention de faire cesser les effets.

Fait en double original et signé à Athènes le 1-13 Novembre, de l'année 1894.

Le Directeur Général des Postes et des Télégraphes helléniques.

D. AVANTINOS.

ARTICLE XVI.

This Convention shall be submitted to the Legislative Chamber of Greece for ratification, and shall take effect after such ratification upon a date to be fixed by mutual agreement between the postal administrations of the two contracting countries, and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year after the date upon which one of the two administrations shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate the same.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the seventh day of December, A. D. 1894.

WILSON S. BISSELL,  
Postmaster-General,  
United States.

Ratification.

Signatures.

Règlement de détail pour l'exécution de la Convention conclue le 13-Novembre, 7 Décembre, 1894, entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Royaume de Grèce, pour l'échange des mandats-poste.

Les soussignés, en vertu de l'Article 15 de la dite Convention pour l'échange des mandats-poste ont arrêté les mesures d'exécution ci-apres:

Detailed regulations for the execution of the Convention concluded November 13-December 7, 1894, between the Postal Administration of the United States of America and the Kingdom of Greece, concerning the exchange of Postal Orders.

In pursuance of the terms of Article XV of the said Convention concerning the exchange of Postal Orders, the undersigned have agreed upon the following rules of action:

Detailed regulations.

Ante, p. 1928.

ARTICLE I.

En ce qui concerne les listes au moyen desquelles les bureaux d'échange devront, en exécution de l'Article 1er de la Convention, se notifier l'un à l'autre les mandats à payer, le bureau des mandats à Athènes fera usage du formulaire "A" ci-annexé, et le bureau des mandats internationaux de New York, du formulaire "B" également ci-annexé.

ARTICLE I.

For the lists by means of which the Exchange Offices are, in accordance with Article I of the Convention, to notify each other of the Orders to be paid, the Money Order Office at Athens shall make use of Form "A," hereto annexed, and the International Money Order Office at New York of the Form "B," hereto annexed.

Lists.

Post, pp. 1933, 1934.

ARTICLE II.

Les bureaux d'échange d'Athènes et de New York se donnent avis de sommes versées dans leur pays respectif pour être payées dans l'autre pays, avec indication des noms, prénoms et de l'adresse des bénéficiaires.

Ils se servent à cet effet de listes sur lesquelles les versements sont inscrits en dollars et en francs.

Ces listes sont écrites avec de l'encre à copier, d'après les entêtes imprimés et seront transmises deux fois par semaine en double expédition.

ARTICLE II.

The Exchange Offices of Athens and New York shall advise each other of the amounts deposited in the one country for payment in the other, furnishing the surname, given names, and address of the payees.

Names and address of payees.

To this end they shall make use of lists on which the amounts shall be entered in dollars and francs.

These lists are to be written with copying ink, in accordance with the printed headings, and to be forwarded twice a week in duplicate.

ARTICLE III.

S'il arrivait qu'au moment de l'expédition, il n'y aurait pas de mandats-poste à notifier, le bureau d'échange expéditeur

ARTICLE III.

Should it happen at the time of dispatching any mail that there are no Money Orders to be advised to the Ex-

Lists to be numbered and sent regularly.



devrait néanmoins insérer dans la dépêche une liste portant en travers l'inscription "pas de mandats-poste."

Ces listes portent chacune un numéro d'ordre continu, dont la série se renouvelle au commencement de chaque année.

Les mandats inscrits à ces listes seront également numérotés d'une manière continue; la série des numéros recommencera chaque année.

## ARTICLE IV.

## Correction of errors.

Chaque liste sera vérifiée par le bureau d'échange destinataire, et si celui-ci y constatait des erreurs manifestes, il les rectifierait à l'encre rouge. Ce bureau remplira ensuite les colonnes qui lui sont réservées et renverra l'un des doubles de la liste au bureau expéditeur. Il accusera ensuite réception de cette liste au dit bureau expéditeur sur la lettre d'envoi qu'il aura à lui transmettre.

Les rectifications opérées devront toujours être expliquées au bas de la lettre d'envoi.

## ARTICLE V.

## Explanations.

Lorsqu'une liste contiendra des erreurs ou des irrégularités ne pouvant être redressées sans l'intervention du bureau d'échange du pays d'origine, le bureau d'échange du pays de destination réclamera des explications au bureau d'échange expéditeur en même temps qu'il lui accusera réception de la liste. Les explications réclamées seront fournies aussi promptement que possible. En attendant, le paiement des mandats entachés d'erreur sera différé.

## ARTICLE VI.

## Duplicates of missing lists.

S'il est constaté, par le numéro de la liste précédente que la liste suivante n'est point parvenue, le bureau destinataire réclamera cette dernière liste par le premier courrier. Dès réception de cette réclamation le bureau expéditeur transmettra un duplicata de la liste manquante.

## ARTICLE VII.

## Form for quarterly account.

Post, p. 1985.

L'Administration des Postes Helléniques fera usage du formulaire "C" ci-annexé pour l'établissement du compte trimestriel prévu par l'Article 10 de la Convention.

Ce compte sera dressé d'après les listes acceptées ou rectifiées par les bureaux d'échange destinataires. Il devra toujours être établi sans délai et être transmis à l'Administration des Postes des Etats-Unis dès que toutes les listes du bureau des mandats internationaux de New York datées du trimestre auquel le compte se rapporte, seront parvenues au bureau des mandats à Athènes, et que tous les duplicatas des listes du même trimestre transmis par ce dernier bureau,

change Office, a list must nevertheless be sent in that mail; in such event, the dispatching Exchange Office will write across the list the words, "No Money Orders."

The list shall bear consecutive numbers, commencing with the calendar year.

The Orders inscribed in the lists shall also be consecutively numbered, the series of numbers to commence with each calendar year.

## ARTICLE IV.

Each list is to be carefully examined by the receiving office, and if the latter finds that it contains manifest errors, it will correct them with red ink. That office will then fill up the columns intended for its use, and return one of the copies of the list to the dispatching office. In the letter of transmittal of the next list which it has to send, the receiving office, above mentioned, will acknowledge the receipt of the list in question to the office which sent it.

The corrections made are always to be mentioned with explanations at the end of the letter of transmittal.

## ARTICLE V.

When the list contains errors or irregularities which cannot be corrected without consultation with the Exchange Office of the country of origin, the Exchange Office of the country of destination shall request explanation from the dispatching Exchange Office at the same time that it acknowledges the receipt of the list. The explanations requested are to be furnished as promptly as possible. Meantime the payment of Orders in regard to which errors have been discovered is to be suspended.

## ARTICLE VI.

Should it appear from the number of the list received that the preceding list failed to arrive, the receiving office shall apply for such list by the first mail. On receipt of such application the dispatching office shall forward a duplicate of the missing list.

## ARTICLE VII.

For the quarterly account provided for by Article X of the Convention, the Greek Postal Administration shall make use of Form "C," hereto attached.

This account is to be made upon the basis of the lists accepted or corrected by the receiving offices of exchange. It is always to be prepared promptly and transmitted to the Postal Administration of the United States as soon as all the lists from the International Money Order Office of New York bearing the date of the quarter to which it pertains shall have reached the Money Order Office of Athens, and all the duplicatas of the lists of the same quarter dispatched by the latter office shall have been returned to

lui auront été renvoyés par celui de New York. Autant que possible ce compte sera transmis par l'Administration des Postes Helléniques, à celle des Etats-Unis au plus tard six semaines après l'expiration du trimestre.

## ARTICLE VIII.

L'Administration des Postes du pays d'origine devra recevoir avis de tous les mandats qui n'auraient pas été payés à leurs bénéficiaires respectifs et dans le délai d'une année après la réception de la liste. Dès que les deux Administrations se seront mises d'accord au sujet de ces mandats, et conformément à l'article 10 de la Convention, ceux-ci feront l'objet d'un compte trimestriel pour que leur montant puisse être remboursé aux déposants.

On comprendra de même dans ce compte les mandats dont le remboursement aurait été réclamé au pays de destination et autorisé par celui-ci, en exécution de l'Article 9 de la Convention.

## ARTICLE IX.

Le paiement des mandats-poste provenant des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sera exécuté en Grèce comme il suit:

Si les mandats sont destinés pour Athènes ou pour les autres cinq bureaux d'échange helléniques, le paiement sera effectué en or et l'acquit aura lieu sur de titres internationaux émis par le bureau d'Athènes aussitôt à la réception de la liste respective du bureau de New York, sans aucun port additionnel de la part des destinataires.

Mais si les mandats sont destinés pour des bureaux ne participant pas à l'échange des mandats-poste internationaux et qui ne paient que de mandats internes, en papier monnaie, les sommes destinées pour bénéficiaires y résidant seront converties par le bureau d'échange d'Athènes en papier monnaie sur la base du cours du dernier bulletin trimestriel (qui sert pour le paiement des taxes télégraphiques et postales du service international, et qui est fixé par trimestre par une Commission formée de trois membres, dont l'un le Directeur Général des Postes et des Télégraphes et les deux autres le Directeur de la Comptabilité Générale de l'Etat et le Caissier Central de l'Etat), et après cela elles seront écrites sur de titres internes émis par le bureau d'Athènes; le montant de ces titres représentera en papier monnaie le produit de cette conversion monétaire et les titres internes ainsi rédigés seront transmis aux bureaux à qui appartiennent pour y être payés en papier monnaie. L'acquit sera donné sur les titres internes et la taxe respective sera versée par les bénéficiaires aux bureaux du paiement.

Tous les bureaux helléniques qui sont autorisés à participer à l'échange des mandats-poste avec les Etats-Unis, émettront des mandats-poste en or seulement.

it from New York. If it be possible, this account is to be transmitted by the Greek Postal Administration to that of the United States, at the latest, within six weeks after the close of the quarter.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The postal administration of the country of origin shall be duly notified of all Orders which shall not have been paid to the respective payees within one year after the date of the receipt of the list. After an agreement shall have been reached in regard to these Orders, they shall be entered in the quarterly accounts, in order that the amounts thereof may be restored to the remitters in conformity with Article X of the Convention.

In like manner, there shall be embraced in this account Postal Orders application for repayment of which has been made to and permission therefor received from, the country of destination, in conformity with Article IX of the Convention.

## ARTICLE IX.

Payment of Money Orders originating in the United States shall be effected in Greece as follows:

If the Orders are intended for payment in Athens or at any of the five other Greek International Money Order offices, payment shall be made in gold, and receipt therefor shall be given on International Money Orders issued at Athens, on receipt of the list from the New York Exchange Office, without additional charge to the payees.

But if the orders are intended for offices which do not take part in the exchange of International Money Orders, and which pay only Domestic Orders in paper currency, the amounts intended for payees residing at such offices shall be converted by the Athens Exchange Office into paper currency at the rate quoted in the last quarterly bulletin (which serves for the payment of telegraphic and postal charges in the international service, and which is fixed quarterly by a Commission, composed of three members, of whom one is the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and the others are the Director of the General Accounts of the State, and the Treasurer-General of the State,) and they shall then be entered on Domestic Money Orders issued by the office of Athens; the amount of these Orders shall represent the product in paper money of such conversion, and the Domestic Orders thus issued shall be sent to the offices drawn on, to be paid in paper currency. Receipt shall be given on the Domestic Orders, and the fee therefor shall be paid by the respective payees at the paying office.

All the Greek offices which are authorized to take part in the exchange of Money Orders with the United States shall issue Money Orders in gold only.

Disposition of unpaid orders, etc.

*Ante*, p. 1927.

*Ante*, p. 1926.

Payment of money orders originating in the United States.

Quarterly bulletins. Le bulletin trimestriel ci-haut mentionné sera adressé au commencement de chaque trimestre à l'Administration des Postes des Etats-Unis pour en prendre connaissance.

The quarterly bulletin above referred to shall be sent at the commencement of each quarter to the Postal Administration of the United States for its information.

## ARTICLE X.

## ARTICLE X.

Duplicate quarterly accounts. Le compte trimestriel devra toujours être transmis en double expédition à l'Administration des Postes des Etats-Unis, laquelle en renverra une expédition, dûment acceptée, ou modifiée s'il y lieu, à l'Administration des Postes Helléniques.

The quarterly account shall always be transmitted in duplicate to the Postal Administration of the United States, which shall return one copy, duly accepted, or corrected, if necessary, to the Postal Administration of Greece.

## ARTICLE XI.

## ARTICLE XI.

Payments, etc. Les paiements des soldes et des comptes faits en exécution des Articles 10 et 12 de la Convention seront effectués au moyen des traites en francs d'or, tirées sur Paris et payables à l'ordre du Directeur Général des Postes et des Télégraphes Helléniques ou à l'ordre du Postmaster-General des Etats-Unis suivant que la balance est en faveur de l'Administration des Etats-Unis ou de celle de Grèce.

Payments of balances and payments on account made in pursuance of Articles X and XII of the Convention are to be effected by means of bills of exchange, drawn in francs in gold, on Paris, and payable to the Order of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs of Greece, or of the Postmaster-General of the United States, according to whether the balance is in favor of the Postal Administration of Greece, or of the United States.

## ARTICLE XII.

## ARTICLE XII.

Rate of conversion. Pour établir la balance du compte trimestriel la conversion de l'une des monnaies dans l'autre sera faite conformément au cours adopté par l'Administration des Etats-Unis pour les mandats payables en francs, c'est à dire 1 dollar = francs 5.15.

For the purpose of balancing the quarterly account the conversion of the one money into the other shall be made in conformity with the rate adopted by the Postal Administration of the United States for Money Orders payable in francs, i. e., 1 dollar = Frs. 5.15.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Disposition of other claims. Outre les demandes dont il est question à l'article 9 concernant le remboursement des mandats, les deux Administrations conviennent de donner suite aux demandes relatives aux mandats échangés entre la Grèce et les Etats-Unis, en ce qui touche, par exemple, les changements de nom, de lieux de paiement, les demandes de renseignements au sujet de paiements effectués, etc., et de traiter ces demandes conformément aux règlements en vigueur dans chaque pays respectivement.

In addition to the claims mentioned in Article IX concerning the repayment of Orders, the two administrations agree to take charge of other claims in relation to Orders exchanged between Greece and the United States, for example, in regard to changes of name, places of payment, requests for information concerning payments which have been made, etc., and to dispose of them in accordance with the regulations in force in each country respectively.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Duration of detailed regulations. Le présent règlement de détail sera mis en exécution en même temps que la Convention du 13 Novembre et 7 Décembre, 1894, et il aura la même durée que cette dernière.

The present detailed regulations shall take effect at the same time as the Convention of the 13th November and 7th December, 1894, and shall continue in force as long as the latter.

Signatures. Fait en double et signé à Athènes le 17-30 Mars, 1902, et à Washington le 22 Avril, 1902.

Done in duplicate and signed at Athens the 17/30th day of March, 1902, and at Washington the 22d day of April, 1902.

A. ROUKIS,  
Le Directeur Général des Postes et des Télégraphes Helléniques.

A. ROUKIS,  
The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs of Greece.

H. C. PAYNE,  
Le Postmaster Général des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

H. C. PAYNE,  
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[Seal of the Post Office Department of the United States.]



Form B.

B.

Timbre du Bureau de New York.

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE LIST.

Liste de mandats poste émis aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique et payables en Grèce.

DATE DE L'ARRIVÉE DE LA PRÉSENTE LISTE À ATHÈNES.

Liste No .....

Feuille No .....

.....19.....

Colonnes à remplir par le bureau expéditeur de New York.										Colonnes à remplir par le bureau destinataire d'Athènes.				
No. international de l'ordre de paiement.	No. du mandat original.	Date du mandat original.	Montant du mandat original en monnaies Etats-Unis.		Montant du mandat en monnaie grecque payable par le bureau de destination.		Bureau qui a émis le mandat.	Nom exact du déposant.	Nom exact du bénéficiaire.	Adresse du bénéficiaire.		Numéro du mandat-poste interne émis par le bureau d'Athènes.	Bureau sur lequel est tiré le mandat-poste définitif.	Observations.
			Dollars.	Cts.	Francs.	Cts.				Ville ou localité, rue, numéro.	Gouvernement ou Province.			

B.

(REVERSE.)

Liste No.....

Timbre du Bureau de New York.

BUREAU D'ÉCHANGE, New York, N. Y. ....19.....

Monsieur—J'ai reçu votre liste de Mandats Internationaux, No....., du.....19....., le.....19.... La vérification à laquelle il a été procédé a fait constater l'exactitude des totaux, \* soit: sommes payées.....dollars.....cents.

A mon tour je vous transmets ci-contre (en double expédition), une liste de Mandats Internationaux, No....., dont le montant total est de.....Francs.....centimes. Veuillez vérifier, compléter, et me renvoyer l'original de cette liste, muni de votre accusé de réception.

J'ai l'honneur d'être votre obéissant serviteur,

Au Bureau d'Echange de Mandats-Poste à Athènes.

\*Toute différence constatée devra être expliquée ci-dessous.

B.

Timbre du Bureau d'Echange.

BUREAU D'ÉCHANGE, Athènes.....19.....

Monsieur—J'ai vérifié la liste ci-contre, No....., datée du.....19....., d'un montant total de....Francs....centimes.

J'ai trouvé cette liste exacte, sauf en ce qui suit:

Au Bureau d'Echange de Mandats-Poste à New York, E. U. A.

Le Directeur du Bureau de Poste d'Athènes.

C.

Form C.

Compte des Mandats-poste échangés entre la Grèce, et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique pendant le trimestre expirant au.....190.....

Mandats émis en Grèce.				Mandats émis aux Etats-Unis.							
Nos. des Listes.	Dates des Listes.	Numéros internationaux des ordres de paiement.		Montant total de chaque Liste.		Nos. des Listes.	Dates des Listes.	Numéros internationaux des ordres de paiement.		Montant total de chaque Liste.	
		de	à	Dollars.	Cts.			de	à	Francs.	Cts.
Total .....						Total .....					

D.

Form D.

Etat des mandats impayés à porter au crédit de l'Administration qui les a émis.

Mandats émis en Grèce.				Mandats émis aux Etats-Unis.					
Numéro de la Liste.	Date de la Liste.	Numéro international.	Montant du Mandat.		Numéro de la Liste.	Date de la Liste.	Numéro international.	Montant du Mandat.	
			Dollars.	Cents.				Francs.	Cents.
		Total....					Total....		

E.

Form E.

Balance.

En faveur de l'Office de Grèce.			En faveur de l'Office des Etats-Unis.		
	Francs.	Cts.		\$	c.
Montant des mandats émis aux Etats-Unis (voir Compte C) .....			Montants des mandats émis en Grèce (voir Compte C) .....		
Montant du droit revenant à la Grèce, soit: 4 pour cent, du montant ci-dessus .....			Montant du droit revenant aux Etats-Unis, soit: 4 pour cent, du montant ci-dessus .....		
Montant des mandats périmés (voir Etat D) .....			Montant des mandats périmés (voir Etat D) .....		
Montant des mandats remboursés. Total de l'avoir de la Grèce .....			Montant des mandats remboursés. Total de l'avoir des Etats-Unis .....		
Avoir des Etats-Unis, à déduire \$ —, c. —, à convertir d'après le taux convenu de frs. 5.15 pour chaque dollar .....			Avoir de la Grèce, à déduire frs. —, c. —, à convertir d'après le taux moyen convenu de frs. 5.15 pour chaque dollar .....		
Balance en faveur de l'Administration de la Grèce .....			Balance en faveur de l'Administration des Etats-Unis .....		
A comptes payés par l'Office des Etats-Unis. Frs. c.			A comptes payés par l'Office de Grèce .....	\$	c.
Date .....			Date .....		
Balance définitive .....			Balance définitive .....		

Le compte ci-dessus fait ressortir une balance générale de — qui, après déduction des a comptes détaillés ci-dessus, se solde définitivement par une somme de — en faveur de l'Office —.

Athènes, le —, 190 —.

Le Directeur-Général des Postes et des Télégraphes de Grèce.

Vu et accepté pour la somme de — en faveur de l'office —.

L'Auditeur pour le Departement des Postes.

December 14, 1900.

*An additional act, concluded at Brussels December 14, 1900, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and other countries, for the protection of industrial property, modifying the Industrial Property Convention of March 20, 1883. Signed at Brussels, December 14, 1900; ratification advised by the Senate March 7, 1901; ratified by the President, April 16, 1901; ratification deposited at Brussels, May 3, 1901; proclaimed, August 25, 1902.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas an Additional Act modifying the Industrial Property Convention of March 20, 1883, was signed at Brussels, on December 14, 1900, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and other Powers, a true copy of which Additional Act, in the French language is word for word as follows:

[Translation.]

*Union internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle.*

*International union for the protection of industrial property.*

Vol. 25, p. 1372

ACTE ADDITIONNEL DU 14 DÉCEMBRE 1900 MODIFIANT LA CONVENTION DU 20 MARS 1883 AINSI QUE LE PROTOCOLE DE CLÔTURE Y ANNEXÉ.

ADDITIONAL ACT OF DECEMBER 14, 1900, MODIFYING THE CONVENTION OF MARCH 20, 1883, AS WELL AS THE FINAL PROTOCOL THERETO ANNEXED.

Contracting parties.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; le Président des États-Unis du Brésil; Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark; le Président de la République Dominicaine; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et, en son nom, Sa Majesté la Reine Régente du Royaume; le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique; le Président de la République Française; Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas; Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves; Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège; le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse; le Gouver-

His Majesty the King of the Belgians; The President of the United States of Brazil; His Majesty the King of Denmark; the President of the Dominican Republic; His Majesty the King of Spain, and in his name, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom; The President of the United States of America; The President of the French Republic; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; The

nement Tunisien, ayant jugé utile d'apporter certaines modifications et additions à la Convention internationale du 20 mars 1883, ainsi qu'au Protocole de clôture annexé à ladite Convention, ont nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges: M. A. Nyssens, Ancien Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail; M. L. Capelle, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Directeur général du Commerce et des Consultats au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères; M. Georges de Ro, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles, Ancien Secrétaire de l'Ordre; M. J. Dubois, Directeur général au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail.

Le Président des États-Unis du Brésil: M. da Cunha, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des États-Unis du Brésil près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark: M. H. Holten-Nielsen, Membre de la Commission des Brevets, Enregistreur des marques de fabrique.

Le Président de la République Dominicaine: M. J.-W. Hunter, Consul général de la République Dominicaine à Anvers.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et, en son nom, Sa Majesté la Reine Régente du Royaume: M. de Villa Urrutia, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges.

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique: M. Lawrence Townsend, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des États-Unis d'Amérique près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; M. Francis Forbes; M. Walter H. Chamberlin, Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

Le Président de la République Française: M. Gérard, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; M. C. Nicolas, Ancien Conseiller d'État, Directeur hono-

Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation; The Government of Tunis, having deemed it useful to make certain modifications and additions to the International Convention of March 20, 1883, as well as to the Final Protocol annexed to said Convention, have named for their Plenipotentiaries the following:

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: Mr. A. Nyssens, former Minister of Industry and of Labor; Mr. L. Capelle, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Director General of Commerce and of Consulates in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Georges de Ro, Advocate at the Court of Appeal of Brussels, former Secretary of the order. Mr. J. Dubois, Director General in the Ministry of Industry and Labor.

The President of the United States of Brazil: Mr. da Cunha, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil near His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

His Majesty the King of Denmark: Mr. H. Holten-Nielsen, Member of the Patent Commission, Registrar of Trade-Marks.

The President of the Dominican Republic: Mr. J. W. Hunter, Consul General of the Dominican Republic at Antwerp.

His Majesty the King of Spain, and, in His name, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom: Mr. de Villa Urrutia, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The President of the United States of America: Mr. Lawrence Townsend, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near His Majesty the King of the Belgians; Mr. Francis Forbes; Mr. Walter H. Chamberlin, Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

The President of the French Republic: Mr. Gérard, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians; Mr. C. Nicolas, Former Councillor of

Plenipotentiaries.



raire au Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Postes et des Télégraphes; M. Michel Pelletier, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris.

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes: Le Très Honble. C. B. Stuart Wortley, M. P.; Sir Henry Bergne, K. C. M. G., Chef du Département commercial au Foreign Office; M. C. N. Dalton, C. B., Comptroller General of Patents.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie: M. Romeo Cantagalli, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; M. le commandeur Carlo-Francesco Gabba, Sénateur, Professeur à l'Université de Pise; M. le chevalier Samuele Ottolenghi, Chef de division au Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Directeur du Bureau de la Propriété industrielle.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon: M. Itchiro Motono, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges.

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas: M. F.-W.-J.-G. Snyder van Wissenkerke, Docteur en droit, Conseiller au Ministère de la Justice, Directeur du Bureau de la Propriété industrielle.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves: M. le Conseiller E. Madeira Pinto, Directeur Général au Ministère des Travaux Publics, du Commerce et de l'Industrie.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie: M. le Dr. Michel Vouitch, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Paris.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège: M. le comte Wrangel, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges.

Le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse: M. J. Borel, Consul Général de la Confédération suisse à Bruxelles; M. le Dr. Louis-Rodolphe de Salis, Professeur à Berne.

State, Honorary Director at the Ministry of Commerce, of Industry, of Posts and Telegraphs; Mr. Michel Pelletier, Advocate at the Court of Appeal of Paris.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India: The Right Honorable C. B. Stuart Wortley, M. P.; Sir Henry Bergne, K. C. M. G., Chief of the Commercial Department at the Foreign Office; Mr. C. N. Dalton, C. B., Comptroller General of Patents.

His Majesty the King of Italy: Mr. Romeo Cantagalli, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians; Commander Carlo-Francesco Gabba, Senator, Professor at the University of Pisa; Chevalier Samuele Ottolenghi, Chief of Division at the Ministry of Agriculture, of Industry and of Commerce, Director of the Bureau on Industrial Property.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Mr. Itchiro Motono, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands: Mr. F. W. J. G. Snyder van Wissenkerke, Doctor of Laws, Councillor at the Ministry of Justice, Director of the Bureau on Industrial Property.

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves: Councillor E. Madeira Pinto, Director General at the Ministry of Public Works, of Commerce and Industry.

His Majesty the King of Servia: Dr. Michel Vouitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway: Count Wrangel, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation: Mr. J. Borel, Consul General of the Swiss Confederation at Brussels; Doctor Louis-Rodolphe de Salis, Professor at Berne.

Le Président de la République Française: pour la Tunisie: M. Gérard, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; M. Bladé, Consul de première classe au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de France.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

ARTICLE PREMIER.

La Convention internationale du 20 mars 1883 est modifiée ainsi qu'il suit:

I.—L'article 3 de la Convention aura la teneur suivante:

ART. 3.—Sont assimilés aux sujets ou citoyens des États contractants, les sujets ou citoyens des États ne faisant pas partie de l'Union, qui sont domiciliés ou ont des établissements industriels ou commerciaux effectifs et sérieux sur le territoire de l'un des États de l'Union.

II.—L'article 4 aura la teneur suivante:

ART. 4.—Celui qui aura régulièrement fait le dépôt d'une demande de brevet d'invention, d'un dessin ou modèle industriel, d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce, dans l'un des États contractants, jouira, pour effecteur le dépôt dans les autres États, et sous réserve des droits des tiers, d'un droit de priorité pendant les délais déterminés ci-après.

En conséquence, le dépôt ultérieurement opéré dans l'un des autres États de l'Union, avant l'expiration de ces délais, ne pourra être invalidé par des faits accomplis dans l'intervall, soit, notamment, par un autre dépôt, par la publication de l'invention ou son exploitation, par la mise en vente d'exemplaires du dessin ou du modèle, par l'emploi de la marque.

Les délais de priorité mentionnés ci-dessus seront de douze mois pour les brevets d'invention, et de quatre mois pour les dessins ou modèles industriels, ainsi que pour les marques de fabrique ou de commerce.

The President of the French Republic, for Tunis: Mr. Gérard, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians; Mr. Bladé, Consul of the 1st Class at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France.

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The International Convention of March 20, 1883, is modified as follows:

I. Article 3 of the Convention shall read as follows:

ART. 3. Are assimilated to the subjects or citizens of the contracting States, the subjects of citizens of States not forming part of the union, who are domiciled or have bona fide industrial or commercial establishments upon the territory of one of the States of the Union.

II. Article 4 shall read as follows:

ART. 4. Any one who shall have regularly deposited an application for a patent of invention, of an industrial model, or design, of a trade or commercial mark, in one of the contracting States, shall enjoy for the purpose of making the deposit in the other States, and under reserve of the rights of third parties, a right of priority during the periods hereinafter mentioned.

In consequence, the deposit subsequently made in one of the other States of the Union before the expiration of these periods cannot be invalidated by acts performed in the interval, especially by another deposit, by the publication of the invention or its working, by the sale of copies of the design or model, by the employment of the mark.

The periods of priority above mentioned shall be twelve months for patents of invention and four months for designs or industrial models, as well as for trade or commercial marks.

Vol. 25, p. 1374.

Rights of citizens of noncontracting States. Vol. 25, p. 1375, amended.

Rights of priority in contracting countries.

Vol. 25, p. 1376, amended.

Vol. 25, p. 1375, amended.

III.—Il est inséré dans la Convention un article 4 *bis* ainsi conçu:

ART. 4 *bis*.—Les brevets demandés dans les différents États contractants par des personnes admises au bénéfice de la Convention aux termes des articles 2 et 3, seront indépendants des brevets obtenus pour la même invention dans les autres États adhérents ou non à l'Union.

Existing patents.

Cette disposition s'appliquera aux brevets existants au moment de sa mise en vigueur.

Il en sera de même, en cas d'accession de nouveaux États, pour les brevets existant de part et d'autre au moment de l'accession.

IV.—Il est ajouté à l'article 9 deux alinéas ainsi conçus:

Dans les États dont la législation n'admet pas la saisie à l'importation, cette saisie pourra être remplacée par la prohibition d'importation.

Les autorités ne seront pas tenues d'effectuer la saisie en cas de transit.

V.—L'article 10 aura la teneur suivante:

ART. 10.—Les dispositions de l'article précédent seront applicables à tout produit portant faussement, comme indication de provenance, le nom d'une localité déterminée, lorsque cette indication sera jointe à un nom commercial fictif ou emprunté dans une intention frauduleuse.

Est réputé partie intéressée tout producteur, fabricant ou commerçant, engagé dans la production, la fabrication ou le commerce de ce produit, et établi soit dans la localité faussement indiquée comme lieu de provenance, soit dans la région où cette localité est située.

VI.—Il est inséré dans la Convention un article 10 *bis* ainsi conçu:

ART. 10 *bis*.—Les ressortissants de la Convention (art. 2 et 3), jouiront, dans tous les États de l'Union, de la protection accordée aux nationaux contre la concurrence déloyale.

III. There is inserted in the Convention an article 4 *bis*, as follows:

ART. 4 *bis*. Patents applied for in the different contracting States by persons admitted to the benefit of the convention under the terms of articles 2 and 3 shall be independent of the patents obtained for the same invention in the other States adherents or non-adherents to the Union.

This provision shall apply to patents existing at the time of its going into effect.

The same rule applies, in the case of adhesion of new States, to patents already existing on both sides at the time of the adhesion.

IV. There are added to Article 9 two paragraphs, as follows:

In the States whose legislation does not admit of seizure on importation, such seizure may be replaced by prohibition of importation.

The authorities shall not be required to make the seizure in case of transit.

V. Article 10 shall read as follows:

ART. 10. The provisions of the preceding article shall be applicable to every production bearing falsely as indication of origin, the name of a stated locality when this indication shall be joined to a fictitious commercial name or a name borrowed with fraudulent intention.

Is reputed interested party every producer, manufacturer, or trader engaged in the production, the manufacture, or the sale of this production when established either in the locality falsely indicated as place of origin, or in the region where that locality is situated.

VI. There is inserted in the Convention an article 10 *bis*, as follows:

ART. 10 *bis*. Those entitled of right under the Convention (art. 2 and 3), shall enjoy, in all the States of the Union, the protection accorded to citizens or subjects against unfair competition.

Patents applied for in different contracting States.

Patents existing at time of adhesion of new States.

Seizure of articles infringing trademarks, etc.  
Vol. 25, p. 1377, amended.

Application.

Vol. 25, p. 1377, amended.

Protection against unfair competition.

VII.—L'article 11 aura la teneur suivante:

ART. 11.—Les Hautes Parties contractantes accorderont, conformément à la législation de chaque pays, une protection temporaire aux inventions brevetables, aux dessins ou modèles industriels, ainsi qu'aux marques de fabrique ou de commerce, pour les produits qui figureront aux Expositions internationales officielles ou officiellement reconnues, organisées sur le territoire de l'une d'elles.

VIII.—L'article 14 aura la teneur suivante:

ART. 14.—La présente Convention sera soumise à des revisions périodiques en vue d'y introduire les améliorations de nature à perfectionner le système de l'Union.

A cet effet, des Conférences auront lieu successivement, dans l'un des États contractants, entre les Délégués desdits États.

IX.—L'article 16 aura la teneur suivante:

ART. 16.—Les États qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention seront admis à y adhérer sur leur demande.

Cette adhésion sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse, et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

Elle emportera, de plein droit, accession à toutes les clauses et admission à tous les avantages stipulés par la présente Convention, et produira ses effets un mois après l'envoi de la notification faite par le Gouvernement suisse aux autres États unionistes, à moins qu'une date postérieure n'ait été indiquée par l'État adhérent.

ARTICLE 2.

Le Protocole de clôture annexé à la Convention internationale du 20 mars 1883 est complété par l'addition d'un numéro 3 bis, ainsi conçu:

3 bis. Le breveté, dans chaque pays, ne pourra être frappé de déchéance pour cause de non-exploitation qu'après un délai minimum de trois ans, à dater du

VII. Article 11 shall read as follows:

ART. 11. The high contracting parties shall accord conformably to the legislation of each country a temporary protection to patentable inventions, to industrial designs, or models, as well as to trademarks for the productions which shall be shown at official or officially recognized International Expositions organized upon the territory of one of them.

Protection to inventions, etc., at exhibitions.  
Vol. 25, p. 1377, amended.

VIII. Article 14 shall read as follows:

ART. 14. The present Convention shall be submitted to periodical revision for the purpose of introducing improvements calculated to perfect the system of the Union.

Revision.

With this object conferences shall take place successively in one of the contracting States between the delegates of said States.

Vol. 25, p. 1378, amended.

IX. Article 16 shall read as follows:

ART. 16. The States that have not taken part in the present convention shall be admitted to adhere to the same upon their application.

Adhesion of non-signatory States.

This adhesion shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by the latter to all the others.

It shall convey of full right, accession to all the clauses, and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present convention, and shall go into force a month after the sending of the notification given by the Swiss Government to the other Unionist States, unless a later date shall have been indicated by the adhering State.

Vol. 25, p. 1378, amended.

ARTICLE 2.

The Final Protocol annexed to the International Convention of March 20, 1883, is completed by the addition of a number 3 bis, as follows:

ART. 3 bis. The patentee, in each country, shall not suffer forfeiture because of non-working until after a minimum period of three years, to date from the deposit of the

Forfeiture for not working.

dépôt de la demande dans le pays dont il s'agit, et dans le cas où le breveté ne justifierait pas des causes de son inaction.

application in the country concerned, and in the case where the patentee shall not justify the reasons of his inaction.

ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE 3.

Duration.

Le présent Acte additionnel aura même valeur et durée que la Convention du 20 mars 1883.

The present Additional Act shall have the same force and duration as the Convention of March 20, 1883.

Vol. 25, p. 1372.

Ratification.

Il sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront déposées à Bruxelles, au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, aussitôt que faire se pourra, et au plus tard dans le délai de dix-huit mois à dater du jour de la signature.

It shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Brussels as soon as may be and at the latest within the period of eighteen months dated from the day of signature.

Effect.

Il entrera en vigueur trois mois après la clôture du procès-verbal de dépôt.

It shall go into effect three months after the close of the record of deposit.

Signatures.

En Foi De Quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Acte additionnel.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Additional Act.

Fait à Bruxelles, en un seul exemplaire, le 14 décembre 1900.

Done at Brussels, in a single copy, December 14, 1900.

Pour la Belgique:

Signé: A. NYSENS.

“ CAPELLE.

“ GEORGES DE RO.

“ J. DUBOIS.

For Belgium:

Signed: A. NYSENS.

CAPELLE.

GEORGES DE RO.

J. DUBOIS.

Pour le Brésil:

Signé: F. XAVIER DA CUNHA.

For Brazil:

Signed: F. XAVIER DA CUNHA.

Pour le Danemark:

Signé: H. HOLTEN NIELSEN.

For Denmark:

Signed: H. HOLTEN NIELSEN.

Pour la République Dominicaine:

Signé: JOHN W. HUNTER.

For the Dominican Republic:

Signed: JOHN W. HUNTER.

Pour l'Espagne:

Signé: W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.

For Spain:

Signed: W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.

Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique:

Signé: LAWRENCE TOWNSEND.

For the United States of America:

Signed: LAWRENCE TOWNSEND.

“ FRANCIS FORBES.

“ WALTER H. CHAMBERLIN.

FRANCIS FORBES.

WALTER H. CHAMBERLIN.

Pour la France:

Signé: A. GÉRARD.

“ C. NICOLAS.

“ MICHEL PELLETIER.

For France:

Signed: A. GÉRARD.

C. NICOLAS.

MICHEL PELLETIER.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne:

Signé: CHARLES B. STUART WORTLEY.

“ H. G. BERGNE.

“ C. N. DALTON.

For Great Britain:

Signed: CHARLES B. STUART WORTLEY.

H. G. BERGNE.

C. N. DALTON.

Pour l'Italie:

Signé: R. CANTAGALLI.  
 " C. F. GABBA.  
 " S. OTTOLENGHI.

Pour le Japon:

Signé: I. MOTONO.

Pour la Norvège:

Signé: Cte WRANGEL.

Pour les Pays-Bas:

Signé: SNYDER VAN WIS-  
 SENKERKE.

Pour le Portugal:

Signé: ERNESTO MADEIRA  
 PINTO.

Pour la Serbie:

Signé: Dr. MICHEL VOU-  
 ITCH.

Pour la Suède:

Signé: Cte WRANGEL.

Pour la Suisse:

Signé: JULES BOREL.  
 " L. R. DE SALIS.

Pour la Tunisie:

Signé: A. GÉRARD.  
 " ÉTIENNE BLADÉ.

For Italy:

Signed: R. CANTAGALLI.  
 C. F. GABBA.  
 S. OTTOLENGHI.

For Japan:

Signed: I. MOTONO.

For Norway:

Signed: Cte WRANGEL.

For the Netherlands:

Signed: SNYDER VAN WIS-  
 SENKERKE.

For Portugal:

Signed: ERNESTO MADEIRA  
 PINTO.

For Servia:

Signed: Dr. MICHEL  
 VOITCH.

For Sweden:

Signed: Cte WRANGEL.

For Switzerland:

Signed: JULES BOREL.  
 L. R. DE SALIS.

For Tunis:

Signed: A. GÉRARD.  
 ÉTIENNE BLADÉ.

Certifié conforme: Bruxelles, le  
 7 Février 1901.

Le Secrétaire Général du Mi-  
 nistère des Affaires Etrangères de  
 Belgique,

B<sup>on</sup> LAMBERMONT.

And whereas the said Additional Act was ratified by the Govern-  
 ment of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the  
 Senate thereof, and by the other signatory Governments with the  
 exception of those of Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Spain and  
 Servia, and the ratifications have been deposited with the Ministry of  
 Foreign Affairs at Brussels, as required by Article 3 of the Act;

Preamble.

And whereas it is agreed between the ratifying Governments that  
 the said Additional Act shall go into effect between them on Septem-  
 ber 14, 1902, notwithstanding the non-ratification thereof by the four  
 signatory governments above mentioned, which have reserved the right  
 to ratify the same at a later date;

Time of going into  
 effect.

Now therefore, be it know that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of  
 the United States of America, have caused the said Additional Act to  
 be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause  
 thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United  
 States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the  
 seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of August in  
 the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two,  
 [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hun-  
 dred and twenty-seventh.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

August 27, 1901.

*Convention between the United States and Guatemala relating to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property. Signed at Guatemala, August 27, 1901; ratification advised by the Senate, January 30, 1902; ratified by the President, February 6, 1902; ratified by Guatemala, September 12, 1902; ratifications exchanged at Guatemala, September 16, 1902; proclaimed, September 18, 1902.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Guatemala, relating to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property, was concluded at the City of Guatemala on the 27th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of América and the Republic of Guatemala, desiring to improve the condition of the citizens of each of the respective countries in relation to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property situated or being within the territories of the other, as well as to authorize the representation of deceased persons by the Consuls of their respective nations in the settlement of estates, have resolved to conclude a convention for those purposes and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of América the Honorable W Godfrey Hunter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in Guatemala; and

The President of Guatemala the Licentiate Juan Barrios M., Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs,

Who having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and

Los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Guatemala deseando mejorar la situación de los ciudadanos de los respectivos países con referencia á la posesión y disposición de la propiedad inmueble y personal, situada ó estante dentro de los territorios de la otra, como también autorizar la representación de personas fallecidas, por medio de los Cónsules de sus respectivas naciones en el arreglo de testamentarias, han resuelto concluir una convención para esos objetos, y han nombrado por sus Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América al Honorable señor don W Godfrey Hunter, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América en Guatemala; y

El Presidente de Guatemala al señor Licenciado don Juan Barrios M., Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores,

Quienes, habiendo canjeado sus dichos plenos poderes, hallados en

proper form have agreed to and signed the following articles:

buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes que han firmado:

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

Where on the death of any person holding real property (or property not personal), within the territories of one of the Contracting Parties, such real property would, by the laws of the land, pass to a citizen of the other, were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such real property is situated, such citizen shall be allowed a term of three years, in which to sell the same, this term to be reasonably prolonged if circumstances render it necessary, and to withdraw the proceeds thereof, without restraint or interference, and exempt from any succession probate or administrative duties or charges other than those which may be imposed in like cases upon the citizens of the country from which such proceeds may be drawn.

Cuando á la muerte de cualquier persona que tuviere bienes inmuebles (ó propiedades no personales) dentro de los territorios de una de las Partes Contratantes, dicha propiedad inmueble, por las leyes del país, pasare á un ciudadano de la otra, si no estuviere él inhabilitado por las leyes del país en donde está situada dicha propiedad inmueble, á eso ciudadano se les concederá un término de tres años para venderla, debiendo prolongarse razonablemente este término, si las circunstancias lo hicieren necesario, y sacar el producido de la venta, sin restricciones ó intervención, y libre de cualesquiera derechos ó gabelas por sucesión, homologación ó administrativos, distintos de los que, en iguales casos, estén impuestos á los ciudadanos del país de donde han de sacarse dichos producidos.

Three years allowed aliens to sell inherited real property.

ARTICLE II.

ARTÍCULO II.

The citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have full power to dispose of their personal property within the territories of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, legatees, and donees, being citizens of the other Contracting Party, whether resident or non-resident, shall succeed to their said personal property, and may take possession thereof either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the citizens of the country where the property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las Partes Contratantes tendrán plena facultad para disponer de sus propiedades personales que estén dentro de los territorios de la otra, por testamento, donación ó de cualquier otro modo; y sus herederos, legatarios y donatarios que sean ciudadanos de la otra Parte Contratante, ya residentes, ya no-residentes, sucederán á sus dichas propiedades personales, y pueden tomar posesión de ellas, ya sea por sí mismos, ya sea por medio de otros que obren á su nombre, y dispondrán de ellas á su placer, pagando únicamente los derechos que los ciudadanos del país en donde esté la propiedad, estén obligados á pagar en casos iguales.

Disposition of personal property.

ARTICLE III.

ARTÍCULO III.

In case of the death of any citizen of the United States of América in Guatemala, or of any citizen of Guatemala in the United States, without having in the country of

En caso de muerte de cualquier ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América en Guatemala, ó de cualquier ciudadano de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos, sin tener

Notice to consul of death of citizen of one country dying in the other.



his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the Nation to which the deceased person belonged of the circumstance in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to persons interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are otherwise represented.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall come into effect ten days after the day upon which the ratifications are exchanged, and shall remain in force for ten years after such exchange. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of the intention to terminate the present Convention, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

#### ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the approval of the Senate thereof, and by the President of Guatemala, by and with the approval of the National Legislative Assembly thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington or in Guatemala.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Guatemala, this twenty seventh day of august, one thousand nine hundred and one.

W. GODFREY HUNTER [SEAL.]

en el país en que falleció herederos conocidos, ó ejecutores testamentarios, nombrados por él, las autoridades locales competentes, inmediatamente, informarán al más inmediato funcionario consular de la Nación á que perteneció la la persona difunta, de lo ocurrido, á fin de que se dirija inmediatamente el necesario informe á las personas interesadas.

El dicho funcionario consular tendrá el derecho de comparecer personalmente ó por delegado, en todas las tramitaciones, á nombre de los herederos ó acreedores ausentes, hasta que éstos estén representados de cualquier otra manera.

#### ARTÍCULO IV.

La presente convención se pondrá en vigor diez días después de aquel en que se canjéen las ratificaciones, y quedará en vigor por diez años después del canje. En el caso de que ninguna de las Partes Contratantes dé noticia á la otra, doce meses antes de que expire el dicho período de diez años, de la intención de poner fin á la presente Convención, ésta continuará en vigor hasta que expire un año á contar desde el día en que una ú otra de las Altas Partes Contratantes haya dado dicho aviso.

#### ARTÍCULO V.

La presente convención será ratificada en debida forma por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, mediante la aprobación de su Senado, y por el Presidente de Guatemala, mediante la aprobación de la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa; y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Washington ó en Guatemala.

En fé de lo cual, nosotros los respectivos Plenipotenciarios, hemos firmado este Tratado y puesto en él nuestros sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Guatemala, hoy veintisiete de agosto de mil novecientos uno.

JUAN BARRIOS M. [SEAL.]

Consul to represent absent heirs.

Duration.

Ratification.

Signatures.

Proclamation.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Guatemala on the 16th. day of September, one thousand nine hundred and two:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] two and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

*Acting Secretary of State.*

November 30, 1901.

*Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia.*

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the Republic of Bolivia and the United States of America, the undersigned, Federico Diez de Medina, Minister of Foreign Relations of Bolivia, and George H. Bridgman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Bolivia, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a Parcels-Post System of exchanges between the two countries.

Con el objeto de establecer y celebrar convenios postales entre la República de Bolivia y los Estados Unidos de América, los infrascritos, Federico Diez de Medina, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Bolivia, y George H. Bridgman, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América en Bolivia, en virtud de la autorización de que se hallan investidos, han convenido en los siguientes artículos para establecer el cambio de encomiendas postales entre los dos países.

## ARTICLE I.

## ARTÍCULO I.

Extent of convention.

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these Articles.

Las estipulaciones de esta Convencion se refieren unicamente á las encomiendas que se remitan de conformidad con el plan que en ella se establece, y en nada afectarán los arreglos que ahora existen bajo la Convencion de la Union Postal Universal, los cuales continuarán vijentes como hasta ahora; aplicándose las estipulaciones contenidas en la presente Convencion exclusivamente á las balijas que se cambien conforme á estos artículos.

## ARTICLE II.

## ARTÍCULO II.

Articles admitted to the mails.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter (except letters, post-cards, and written matter) of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet may exceed eleven pounds (or five kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches (or

1. Se admitirán en las balijas que se cambien conforme á esta Convencion, mercancías y objetos de cualquiera género trasmisibles por el correo (excepto cartas, tarjetas postales y todo papel escrito,) que sean admitidos bajo cualquier condicion en el correo interno del país de origen, con tal que ningun paquete exceda de once libras (ó cinco kilógramos) de peso, ni de las dimensiones siguientes: mayor longitud en cualquiera direccion,

one hundred and five centimeters); greatest length and girth combined, six feet (or one hundred and eighty centimeters); and must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this Convention:

Publications which violate the copy-right laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live and dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

2. All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collection of customs duties; and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

ARTICLE III.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double

tres piés seis pulgadas (ó ciento cinco centímetros); longitud mayor y circunferencia combinadas, seis pies (ó ciento ochenta centímetros); debiendo estar envueltos ó cubiertos de manera que permitan que su contenido sea fácilmente examinado por los administradores de correos y de aduanas; y exceptuándose, además, los artículos siguientes, cuya admision queda prohibida en las balijas que se cambien entre los dos países, conforme á esta Convencion, á saber:

Publicaciones que violen las leyes de propiedad literaria del país de destino; venenos y materias explosivas ó inflamables; sustancias grasosas, líquidas ó de fácil liquefaccion, dulces y pastas; animales vivos ó muertos, excepto insectos y reptiles perfectamente disecados; frutas y vegetales que puedan descomponerse facilmente, sustancias que exhalen mal olor; billetes, anuncios ó circulares de lotería; objetos obscenos ó inmorales, artículos que puedan destruir ó de alguna manera dañar las balijas, ó causar perjuicio á las personas que los manejen.

2. Todas las mercancías admisibles que se depositen en el correo de un país con destino al otro, ó que se reciban en un país procedentes del otro, no estarán sujetas á otra detencion ó inspeccion que á la que fuere necesaria para cobrar los derechos aduaneros, despachándose á su destino por la vía más rápida y quedando sujetas en su trasmision á las leyes y reglamentos de cada país respectivamente.

ARTÍCULO III.

1. Ninguna carta ó comunicacion que tenga el carácter de correspondencia personal, podrá acompañar al paquete, ni estar escrita ni incluida en él.

2. Si se encontrare alguna carta, se la pondrá en el correo, si pudiere ser separada, y si la comunicacion estuviere adherida de manera que no se pudiera separarse, se rechazará el paquete entero. Sin embargo, si alguna carta fuere enviada inadvertidamente, el país

Articles prohibited.

Freedom from inspection.

Letters must not accompany parcels.

Rejection.

rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

Address.

3. No parcel may contain packages intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed packages be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcels-post rates.

## ARTICLE IV.

Rates of postage.

1. The following rates of postage shall in all cases be required to be *fully prepaid* with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz:

2. In the Republic of Bolivia; for a parcel not exceeding one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) in weight, fifty centavos, and for each additional one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) or fraction thereof, fifty centavos; and in the United States for a parcel not exceeding one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) in weight, twenty cents, and for each additional one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams), or fraction thereof, twenty cents.

Delivery.

3. The parcels shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the post offices of address in the country of destination, free of charge for postage; but the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge the amount of which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed five cents (or ten centavos) for each parcel whatever its weight.

## ARTICLE V.

Receipt.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the parcel, receive from the post office where the parcel is mailed, a "certificate of mailing" on a form like Form I annexed hereto.

Registry.

2. The sender of a parcel may have the same registered by paying, in addition to the postage, the registration fee required for regis-

de destino cobrará doble porte por ella, conforme á la Convencion Postal Universal.

3. Ningun paquete podrá contener encomiendas con direccion diferente de la que lleva la cubierta de aquel. Si se encontrasen tales encomiendas, deberán remitirse separadamente cobrando nuevo y distinto porte por cada uno de ellas.

## ARTÍCULO IV.

1. Se exigirá, en todo caso, el pago previo y total del porte en estampillas del correo del país de origen, como siguen:

2. En la República de Bolivia; por un paquete que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos) y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos), ó fraccion de este peso, cincuenta centavos de Boliviano; y en los Estados Unidos, por un paquete que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos), y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos adicionales), ó fracción de este peso, veinte centavos oro.

3. Los paquetes se entregarán sin demora á los destinatarios, en la oficina de correos á que fueren dirigidos, en el país de su destino, libres de todo recargo por porte de correo; pero el país del destino puede imponer y cobrar á la persona á quien se dirija el paquete, y en compensacion del servicio interior y de entrega, un recargo cuyo monto se fijara segun sus propios reglamentos, el que en ningun caso excederá de cinco centavos oro (ó diez centavos de Boliviano) por cada paquete, cualquiera que sea, su peso.

## ARTÍCULO V.

1. Al depositar en el correo un paquete, se entregará al remitente un "Certificado de Remision" de la oficina de correos que lo recibió, conforme al modelo anexo No. I.

2. El remitente de un paquete podrá certificarlo, pagando, además del porte de correo, el valor de la certificacion que por artículos

tered articles in the country of origin.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered parcel shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents or ten centavos.

4. The addressees of a registered parcel shall be advised of the arrival of the parcel by a notice from the post office of destination.

certificados se cobre en el país de su origen.

3. Se enviará al remitente cuando así lo solicite, una constancia de la entrega hecha del paquete certificado; pero cada país puede exigir del remitente el pago previo de un derecho por ese servicio, que no exceda de cinco centavos oro (ó diez centavos de Boliviano).

4. La oficina de correos de destino dará aviso de la llegada del paquete certificado á la persona á quien fuere dirigido.

Return receipt.

Notice to addressee.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTÍCULO VI.

1. The sender of each parcel shall make a Customs Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the parcel, upon a special Form provided for the purpose (See Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, its address, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence.

1. El remitente de cada paquete hará una declaracion aduanera que se fijará ó adherirá sobre la cubierta del mismo segun la fórmula especial que se le suministrará para ese objeto, (Véase el modelo anexo No. 2) haciendo en ella el detalle general del paquete, una relación exacta de su contenido, valor y fecha del envío; y la firma y lugar de residencia del remitente.

Customs declaration.

2. The parcels in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs Revenues; and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination; but neither sender nor addressee shall be subject to the payment of any charge for fines or penalties on account of failure to comply with any customs regulation.

2. Estos paquetes quedarán sujetos á todos los reglamentos y derechos aduaneros que estuvieren vigentes en el país de su destino para resguardar las rentas de sus aduanas; y los derechos aduaneros que se deban por ellos serán cobrados al entregarse estos, de acuerdo con los reglamentos aduaneros del país de destino; pero ni el remitente ni el destinatario podrán ser obligados al pago de multas ó penas por haber dejado de cumplir algun reglamento aduanero.

Collection of duties.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Each country shall retain to its own use, the whole of the postage, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said parcels; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

Cada país percibirá para si, el total del porte de correo, de los derechos de certificacion y de entrega que colecte sobre dichos paquetes; y en consecuencia, esta Convencion no motivará cuentas separadas entre los dos países.

Fees to be retained.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and

1. Los paquetes se considerarán como parte integrante de las balijas cambiadas directamente entre los Estados Unidos de América y

Transportation.

the Republic of Bolivia, to be despatched to destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides; but must be forwarded, at the option of the despatching office, either in boxes prepared expressly for the service, or in ordinary mail sacks marked "Parcels Post" and securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Return of sacks, etc.

2. Each country shall return empty to the despatching office by next mail, all such boxes or sacks.

Packing.

3. Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the ordinary mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

Descriptive list.

4. Each despatch of a parcels-post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list in duplicate, of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee with address of destination, and the declared contents and value; and must be enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such despatch (See Form 3, annexed hereto).

la República de Bolivia, y serán despachados á su destino por el país de origen, á su costo y por los medios que el provea; pero deben despacharse, á opción de la oficina que los envíe en cajas expresamente preparadas para el servicio, ó en balijas ordinarias de correspondencia que se marcarán: "Encomienas Postales" sellandolos con la seguridad debida, con lacre, ó de la manera que se determine mutuamente por los reglamentos respectivos.

2. Cada país devolverá á la oficina de origen por el próximo correo, todas las cajas ó balijas recibidas.

3. Aunque los paquetes admitidos conforme á esta Convencion se transmitirán en la forma designada, entre las oficinas de cambio, deberán empaquetarse cuidadosamente, á fin de que puedan transmitirse con la debida seguridad en los correos ordinarios de cualquiera de los dos países tanto en su tránsito á la oficina de cambio en el país de origen, como á la oficina de correo á donde se dirijen, en el país de su destino.

4. Cada remision de encomienas postales deberá ser acompañarse en una lista descriptiva, hecha por duplicado, de todas las encomienas que se envíen, y que exprese claramente el número de lista de cada paquete, el nombre del remitente, el nombre y direccion del destinatario y el contenido y valor declarado, y deberá incluirse en una de las cajas ó balijas de la misma remision. (Véase el modelo anexo No. 3).

#### ARTICLE IX.

#### ARTÍCULO IX.

Exchange offices.

Exchanges of mails under this Convention shall, until otherwise mutually agreed upon, be effected through the Exchange Post Offices at La Paz and New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchange, as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the Customs Revenues.

El cambio de balijas conforme á esta Convencion, se verificará mientras no se acuerde otra cosa por las oficinas de correos la Paz y de Nueva York, Nueva Orleans y San Francisco, de conformidad con los reglamentos relativos á los detalles de cambio que por mútuo convenio se determinen y se consideren como esenciales á la seguridad y expedicion en el envío de las balijas y al resguardo de los derechos aduaneros.

ARTICLE X.

ARTÍCULO X.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the exchange office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

2. In the event of the Parcel Bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

3. Any errors in the entries on the Parcel Bill which may be discovered, should, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the despatching office on "Verification Certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact likewise reported at once.

5. If a parcel be observed to be insufficiently prepaid, it must not be taxed with deficient postage, but the circumstance must be reported on the "Verification Certificate" Form.

6. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported in the same manner.

7. If no "Verification Certificate" or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

1. La oficina de correos del país del destino, verificará el contenido de la baliija, tan luego como la reciba.

2. En el caso de que no se recibiere la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, se hará inmediatamente una que la sustituya.

3. Los errores que quedan haberse cometido y que se descubrieren en la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, deben anotarse y corregirse despues de haber sido verificados por un segundo empleado, y se comunicarán á la oficina remitente en el "Certificado de Comprobacion", que se de enviará bajo cubierta especial.

4. Si no se recibiere algun paquete de los consignados en la lista, despues de confirmada la omision por un segundo empleado, se cancelará la anotacion respectiva de la lista, y se informará de igual manera lo ocurrido.

5. Si apareciere un paquete insuficientemente franqueado, no deberá cargarse la insuficiencia, pero se dará cuenta del hecho en el "Certificado de Comprobacion."

6. Cuando se recibiere un paquete averiado ó en mal estado, se comunicarán en la misma manera detalles completos acerca de ello.

7. Si no se recibiere "Certificado de Comprobacion", ó aviso de error, se considerará que la baliija de paquetes fué debidamente recibida y que habiendo sido examinada, se encontró exacta bajo todos aspectos.

Receipt of mail.

Parcel bill.

Errors.

Non-receipt of parcels.

Insufficient postage.

Damaged parcels.

Correct mails.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTÍCULO XI.

1. If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, it must be returned without charge, directly to the despatching office of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from its receipt at the office of destination; and the country of origin may collect from the sender for the return of the parcel, a sum equal to the postage when first mailed.

2. When the contents of a parcel which cannot be delivered are

1. Si no pudiere entregarse un paquete á la persona á quien se dirige, ó si esta rehusare recibirlo, se devolverá directamente y sin recargo, á la oficina que lo despachó, á la espiracion de treinta días contados desde su recibo, por la oficina de destino, y el país de origen puede cobrar al remitente por la devolucion del paquete, una suma igual al porte que pagó cuando lo franqueó.

2. Si el contenido de un paquete, que fuere imposible entregar pu-

Failure to deliver.

Disposal of perishable articles.



liable to deterioration or corruption, they may be destroyed at once, if necessary; or, if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person, the particulars of each sale being noticed by one post office to the other.

## ARTICLE XII.

No responsibility for loss, etc.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel. Consequently, no indemnity can be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Further regulations.

1. The Director General of Posts of the Republic of Bolivia and the Postmaster General of the United States of America, may, by agreement, except, on account of insecurity in the conveyance, or for other causes, certain post offices in either country from receiving or despatching parcels of merchandise as provided by this Convention; and shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail, as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may by agreement prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article II of this Convention.

Bolivian jurisdiction over parcels passing through Peruvian territory.

2. That Bolivia shall assume jurisdiction and charge of all parcels between La Paz and Mollendo, i. e. while passing through Peruvian territory.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Duration, etc.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws. Once ratified, it shall take effect, and operations thereunder

diere deteriorarse ó descomponerse podrá destruirse inmediatamente, si esa medida fuere necesaria; ó si se pudiere, se venderá, sin necesidad de aviso previo ó de formalidad judicial, para beneficio de la persona interesada; comunicandose los detalles de la venta se comunicarán por una oficina de correos á la otra.

## ARTÍCULO XII.

El Departamento de Correos de cada uno de los países contratantes, no será responsable por la pérdida ó avería que sufra algun paquete. Por consiguiente no podrá reclamarse, por lo mismo, en ninguno de los dos países, indemnizacion alguna por parte del remitente, ni de la persona á quien vaya dirigido.

## ARTÍCULO XIII.

1. El Director general de Correos de la República de Bolivia y el Administrador general de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, pueden convenir en exceptuar algunas oficinas postales de recibir ó despachar paquetes de mercaderías, segun el presente Convenio, por falta de seguridad en la conduccion, ó por otras causas, y tendrán autoridad para hacer de común acuerdo y de tiempo en tiempo, aquellos reglamentos de orden y detalle que crean necesarios para cumplir debidamente las prescripciones de la presente Convencion, así como para establecer la admision en las baliijas de cualquiera de los artículos prohibidos por el Artículo II de esta Convencion.

2. Que Bolivia asumirá la jurisdiccion y cargo de todas las encomiendas postales entre La Paz y Mollendo y viceversa al paso por territorio peruano.

## ARTÍCULO XIV.

Esta Convencion se ratificará por los países contratantes de acuerdo con sus respectivas leyes. Una vez ratificada, comenzará á tener efecto el día primero de Febrero

shall begin on the first day of February one thousand nine hundred and two; and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate, and signed at La Paz, Bolivia, this thirtieth day of November one thousand nine hundred and one.

[SEAL.]  
[SEAL.]

de mil novecientos dos y continuará en vigor hasta que se termine por consentimiento mútuo; pero podrá anularse, con la notificación de uno de los Departamentos de Correos hecha al otro, con seis meses de anticipación.

Hecho por duplicado y firmado en La Paz el día treinta de noviembre del año mil novecientos uno.

GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN.  
FED. DIEZ DE MEDINA.

Signatures.

PROTOCOL.

[Translation.]

Reunidos en el despacho de Relaciones Exteriores Su Excelencia el Señor Federico Diez de Medina, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y Su Excelencia el Señor George H. Bridgman, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América, y teniendo en consideración:

Primero:—Que la Convención relativo al cambio de encomiendas postales firmada en 24 de Abril del año próximo pasado, contiene varios errores de palabras que es indispensable corregir, á fin de evitar dificultades en la práctica y.

Segundo:—Que no afectando de modo alguno dichos errores al fondo de la Convención mencionada, no es necesario una segunda aprobación legislativa.

En consecuencia, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han convenido en reproducir con las precisas correcciones la Convención sobre Encomiendas Postales de fecha 24 de Abril de 1900, suscribiéndola de nuevo.

En fé de lo cual, se firma por duplicado el presente acuerdo, en la ciudad de La Paz, á los 30 días del mes de Noviembre del año de mil novecientos uno.

[SEAL.] FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.  
[SEAL.] GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN.

Being assembled in the office of foreign relations, His Excellency Dr. Federico Diez de Medina, minister of foreign relations, and His Excellency Dr. George H. Bridgman, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and taking into consideration:

First. That the convention relative to the exchange of postal parcels signed on the twenty-fourth day of April last year contains several errors in the wording which it is necessary to correct in order to avoid difficulties when put into practice; and

Secondly. As said errors do not affect the fundamental meaning of aforesaid convention, there is no necessity of obtaining again the approval of the legislature.

For these reasons, the respective plenipotentiaries have agreed to reproduce the Parcels-Post Convention of the twenty-fourth of April, 1900, with the necessary corrections, signing it anew.

In virtue of which the present agreement is signed in duplicate, in the city of La Paz, this thirtieth day of the month of November, of the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Having examined and considered the provisions of the foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia, which was signed in duplicate at La Paz, Bolivia, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1901, on behalf of the United States by George A. Bridgman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Bolivia, and on behalf of Bolivia by Federico Diez de Medina, minister of foreign relations of Bolivia, the same is by me, by virtue of the powers vested by law in the Postmaster-General, hereby ratified, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have signed the same and caused the seal of the Post-Office Department of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at Washington this ninth day of January, A. D. 1902.

[SEAL.]

CH. EMORY SMITH,  
Postmaster-General.

Ratification by the United States.

Approval by United States.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

[SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*WASHINGTON, *January 9, 1902.*

Approval by Bolivia.

José Manuel Pando, Presidente Constitucional de la República:  
Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha sancionado la siguiente ley:

El Congreso Nacional Decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se aprueba la Convención Postal, para el cambio de encomiendas, que con fecha 24 de Abril del corriente año, se ha firmado en la ciudad de La Paz entre el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores Dr. Eliodoro Villazón y el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de los E. E. U. U. de Norte América, George H. Bridgman.

ARTÍCULO 2°. El Poder Ejecutivo procederá á canjear las ratificaciones.

Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo, para los fines que prescribe la Constitución Política del Estado.

Sala de sesiones del Congreso Nacional en la ciudad de La Paz, á 8 de Noviembre de 1900.

[FIRMADO.]

ANIBAL CAPRILES.

[FIRMADO.]

JUAN MAL BALCÁZAR.

[FIRMADO.]

GABRIEL VALVERDE C.,

*S. Sec<sup>o</sup>.*

[FIRMADO.]

ANGEL DIEZ DE MEDINA,

*Dep<sup>o</sup>. Sec<sup>o</sup>.*

[FIRMADO.]

MANUEL M<sup>a</sup> SAAVEDRA,*Dip. Srio.*

Portanto, la promulgo para que se tenga y cumpla como ley de la República.

La Paz, Noviembre 13 de 1900.

[FIRMADO.]

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO.

[FIRMADO.]

ELIODORO VILLAZÓN.

Oficialia Mayor de Relaciones Exteriores:

Es conforme:

JOSÉ SALMAS.

[Translation.]

José Manuel Pando, Constitutional President of the Republic:

Inasmuch as the National Congress has sanctioned the following law:

The National Congress decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The Postal Convention for the exchange of postal parcels, which was signed on the 24th of April of the current year, in the city of La Paz, by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Eliodoro Villazón, and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of the United States of North America, George H. Bridgman, is approved.

ARTICLE 2. The executive power will proceed to exchange the ratifications.

To be communicated to the executive power for the purposes prescribed by the political constitution of the State.

Hall of sessions of the National Congress, in the city of La Paz, the 8th of November, 1900.

[Here follow signatures.]

I, therefore, promulgate the same in order that it may be held and observed as a law of the Republic.

La Paz, November 13, 1900.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO.

ELIODORO VILLAZÓN.

Attested:

Chief clerk of foreign relations.

JOSÉ SALMAS.

FORM No. 1.

Form No. 1.

*Parcels-Post.*

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here to-day.

Office stamp.

.....

.....

.....

This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster General.

FORM No. 2.

Form No. 2.

*Parcels-post between the United States and Bolivia.*

Date. Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
-----------------	------------------------------	---

Description of parcel: [State whether box, bag, basket, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
		\$ .		\$
	Total.....	\$		\$

Date of posting:....., 18..; signature and address of sender {.....

For use of Post-Office only, and to be filled up at the office of exchange:  
 Parcel Bill No.....; No. of rates prepaid..... Entry No.....

1958

PARCELS-POST CONVENTION—BOLIVIA. NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

Form No. 3.

FORM 3.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.	<i>Parcels from the United States for the Republic of Bolivia.</i>	Date stamp of the Bolivia Post-Office.					
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	Parcel Bill No.....dated.....18..; per S. S. "....."	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					
* Sheet No. ....							
Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.	Number of rates prepaid.	Remarks.
					\$		
Totals.....					\$		
When more than one sheet is required for the entry of the parcels sent by the mail, it will be sufficient if the undermentioned particulars are entered on the last sheet of the Parcel Bill.							
* Total number of parcels sent by the mail .....				* Total weight of mail..... <i>lbs.</i>			
* Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail.....				* Deduct weight of receptacles.....			
Signature of dispatching officer at United States Post-Office.....				* Net weight of parcels .....			
				Signature of receiving officer at Bolivia Post Office:			

*Treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the establishment of import duties in Zanzibar. Signed at Washington May 31, 1902; ratification with amendment advised by the Senate June 30, 1902; ratified by the President July 22, 1902; ratified by Great Britain August 27, 1902; ratifications exchanged at Washington October 17, 1902; proclaimed October 17, 1902.*

May 31, 1902.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:*

Know Ye, that whereas a Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the establishment of import duties in that portion of the Dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which is under the protection of Great Britain, was concluded at Washington on the 31st. of May, one thousand, nine hundred and two, the original of which Convention is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, acting in the name of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, have, for the purposes herein-after stated, appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, namely:

Contracting powers.

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

Plenipotentiaries.

His Britannic Majesty, Arthur Stewart Raikes, Esquire, His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires,

Who, after having communicated each to the other their respective full powers in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Recognizing that it is just and necessary to facilitate to that portion of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which is under the protection of Great Britain, and which is situated in the basin of the Congo, as defined by the General Act of the African Conference at Berlin of February 26th, 1885, the accomplishment of the obligations which it has contracted by virtue of the General Act of Brussels of July 2nd, 1890, the United States waives any objection on its part to the collection of import duties upon merchandise imported into that Protectorate.

United States waives objection to collection of duties in Zanzibar.

Vol. 27, p. 886.

The tariff of these duties, as provided in the Declaration of Brussels bearing the same date as the said General Act of Brussels, for the period of fifteen years next ensuing from that date, is not to exceed ten per centum of the value of the merchandise at the port of importation, except for spirits and for firearms and ammunition, which are regulated by the General Act of Brussels.

Rates of duties during fifteen years

At the expiration of the said period of fifteen years, and in default of a new agreement, the United States will, with respect to this subject, be restored to the relations with the said Protectorate which existed prior to the Conclusion of this Convention, the right to impose

Rate at expiration of fifteen years.

thereafter import duties to a maximum of ten per centum upon merchandise imported into the said Protectorate remaining acquired to the latter so long only as it shall continue to comply with the conditions and limitations stated in this Convention.

## ARTICLE II.

Rights as to import duties.

The United States shall enjoy in the said Protectorate as to import duties all the advantages accorded to the most favored nation.

Neither differential treatment nor transit duty shall be established in said Protectorate.

In the application of the tariff régime of the said Protectorate, the formalities and operations of commerce shall be simplified and facilitated so far as possible.

## ARTICLE III.

United States accorded rights, etc., of most favored nation.

Considering the fact that in Article I of this Convention the United States has given its assent under certain conditions to the establishment of import duties in that portion of the Dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which is under the protection of Great Britain, it is well understood that the said Protectorate assures to the flag, to the vessels, to the commerce, and to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, in all parts of the territory of that Protectorate, all the rights, privileges and immunities concerning import and export duties, tariff régime, interior taxes and charges and, in a general manner, all commercial interests, which are or shall be accorded to the signatory Powers of the Act of Berlin, or to the most favored nation.

Exchange of ratifications.

This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be and within twelve months from the date hereof.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate at Washington this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]  
ARTHUR S RAIKES [SEAL.]

Ratification.

And whereas the Convention has been duly ratified, as amended, on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 17th. day of October, one thousand, nine hundred and two:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention, as amended, to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of October in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and two [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State.*

*Convention between the United States and Great Britain providing for the settlement of questions between the two countries with respect to the boundary line between the territory of Alaska and the British possessions in North America. Signed at Washington January 24, 1903; ratification advised by the Senate February 11, 1903; ratified by the President February 24, 1903; ratified by Great Britain February 16, 1903; ratifications exchanged at Washington March 3, 1903; proclaimed March 3, 1903.*

January 24, 1903.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain providing for the settlement of questions between the two countries with respect to the boundary line between the territory of Alaska and the British possessions in North America, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, equally desirous for the friendly and final adjustment of the differences which exist between them in respect to the true meaning and application of certain clauses of the convention between Great Britain and Russia, signed under date of February 28/16, A. D. 1825, which clauses relate to the delimitation of the boundary line between the territory of Alaska, now a possession of the United States, and the British possessions in North America, have resolved to provide for the submission of the questions as hereinafter stated to a tribunal, and to that end have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries as follows:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States; and

Plenipotentiaries.

His Britannic Majesty, The Right Honorable Sir Michael H. Herbert, K. C. M. G., C. B., His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

Who, after an exchange of their full powers which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

A tribunal shall be immediately appointed to consider and decide the questions set forth in Article IV of this convention. The tribunal shall consist of six impartial jurists of repute who shall consider judicially the questions submitted to them, each of whom shall first subscribe an oath that he will impartially consider the arguments and evidence presented to the tribunal and will decide thereupon according to his true judgment. Three members of the tribunal shall be

Alaskan Boundary  
Tribunal.  
Members of.

Appointment.



appointed by the President of the United States, and three by His Britannic Majesty. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the members thereof.

Substitution.

In case of the refusal to act, or of the death, incapacity or absten- tion from service of any of the persons so appointed, another impar- tial jurist of repute shall be forthwith appointed in his place by the same authority which appointed his predecessor.

Secretary, bailiff,  
etc.

The tribunal may appoint a secretary and a bailiff to perform such duties as they may prescribe, and may employ scientific experts if found to be necessary, and may fix a reasonable compensation for such officers. The tribunal shall keep an accurate record of all its proceed- ings.

Record.

Compensation.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall make compensation for the services of the members of the tribunal of its own appointment and of any agent, counsel, or other person employed in its behalf, and shall pay all costs incurred in the preparation of its case. All expenses reasonably incurred by the tribunal in the performance of its duties shall be paid by the respective governments in equal moieties.

Expenses.

Regulations.

The tribunal may, subject to the provisions of this convention, establish all proper rules for the regulation of its proceedings.

## ARTICLE II.

Agent.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent.

Written or printed  
case to be submitted.

The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence and all other evidence in writing or print on which each party relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each member of the tribunal and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding two months from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention.

Counter case to be  
submitted.

Within two months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case, either party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each member of the tribunal, and to the agent of the other party, a counter-case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence so pre- sented by the other party. The tribunal may, however, extend this last mentioned period when in their judgment it becomes necessary by reason of special difficulties which may arise in the procuring of such additional papers and evidence.

Copies of reports,  
etc.

If in the case submitted to the tribunal either party shall have speci- fied or referred to any report or document in its own exclusive pos- session without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party shall demand it, within thirty days after the delivery of the case, to furnish to the party applying for it a duly certified copy thereof; and either party may call upon the other, through the tri- bunal, to produce the original or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the tri- bunal may require; and the original or copy so requested shall be delivered as soon as may be and within a period not exceeding forty days after receipt of notice.

Evidence, etc.

Each party may present to the tribunal all pertinent evidence, docu- mentary, historical, geographical, or topographical, including maps and charts, in its possession or control and applicable to the rightful decision of the questions submitted; and if it appears to the tribunal that there is evidence pertinent to the case in the possession of either party, and which has not been produced, the tribunal may in its dis-

cretion order the production of the same by the party having control thereof.

It shall be the duty of each party through its agent or counsel, within two months from the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter-case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each member of the said tribunal and to the agent of the other party a written or printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies, and either party may also support the same before the tribunal by oral argument of counsel. The tribunal may, if they shall deem further elucidation with regard to any point necessary, require from either party a written, printed, or oral statement or argument upon the point; but in such case the other party shall have the right to reply thereto.

Arguments.

## ARTICLE III.

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that the tribunal shall consider in the settlement of the questions submitted to its decision the Treaties respectively concluded between His Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of All the Russias under date of 28/16 February, A. D. 1825, and between the United States of America and the Emperor of All the Russias concluded under date of March 30/18, A. D. 1867; and particularly the Articles III, IV, V, of the first mentioned treaty, which in the original text are word for word as follows:

Former treaties to be considered.

Vol. 15, p. 539.

“La ligne de démarcation entre les Possessions des Hautes Parties Contractantes sur la Côte du Continent et les Iles de l’Amérique Nord-Ouest, sera tracée ainsi qu’il suit:

Boundaries.

“A partir du Point le plus méridional de l’Ile dite *Prince of Wales*, lequel Point se trouve sous la parallèle du 54<sup>me</sup> degré 40 minutes de latitude Nord, et entre le 131<sup>me</sup> et 133<sup>me</sup> degré de longitude Ouest (Méridien de Greenwich), la dite ligne remontera au Nord le long de la passe dite *Portland Channel*, jusqu’au Point de la terre ferme où elle atteint le 56<sup>me</sup> degré latitude Nord; de ce dernier point la ligne de démarcation suivra la crête des montagnes situées parallèlement à la Côte, jusqu’au point d’intersection du 141<sup>me</sup> degré de longitude Ouest (même Méridien); et finalement, du dit point d’intersection, la même ligne méridienne du 141<sup>me</sup> degré formera, dans son prolongement jusqu’à la Mer Glaciale, la limite entre les Possessions Russes et Britanniques sur le Continent de l’Amérique Nord-Ouest.”

## IV.

“Il est entendu, par rapport à la ligne de démarcation déterminée dans l’Article précédent;

“1. Que l’Isle dite *Prince of Wales* appartiendra toute entière à la Russie.

“2. Que partout où la crête des montagnes qui s’étendent dans une direction parallèle à la Côte depuis le 56<sup>me</sup> degré de latitude Nord au point d’intersection du 141<sup>me</sup> degré de longitude Ouest, se trouveroit à la distance de plus de dix lieues marines de l’Océan, la limite entre les Possessions Britanniques et la lisière de Côte mentionnée ci-dessus comme devant appartenir à la Russie, sera formée par une ligne parallèle aux sinuosités de la Côte, et qui ne pourra jamais en être éloignée que de dix lieues marines.”

## V.

“Il est convenu en outre, que nul Etablissement ne sera formé par l’une des deux Parties dans les limites que les deux Articles précédens assignent aux Possessions de l’Autre. En conséquence, les Sujets Bri-

tanniques ne formeront aucun Etablissement soit sur la Côte, soit sur la lisière de terre ferme comprise dans les limites des Possessions Russes, telles qu'elles sont désignées dans les deux Articles précédens; et, de même, nul Etablissement ne sera formé par des Sujets Russes au delà des dites limites."

The tribunal shall also take into consideration any action of the several governments or of their respective representatives preliminary or subsequent to the conclusion of said treaties so far as the same tends to show the original and effective understanding of the parties in respect to the limits of their several territorial jurisdictions under and by virtue of the provisions of said treaties.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Referring to Articles III, IV, and V of the said treaty of 1825 the said tribunal shall answer and decide the following questions:—

1. What is intended as the point of commencement of the line?
2. What channel is the Portland Channel?
3. What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to Portland Channel?
4. To what point on the 56th parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland Channel, and what course should it follow between these points?

5. In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of North latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues, was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland, not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British Possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens, and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north to a point where such line of demarcation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the Meridian of Greenwich?

6. If the foregoing question should be answered in the negative, and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than ten marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the lisière which was to belong to Russia be measured (1) from the mainland coast of the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) was it the intention and meaning of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the lisière was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets?

7. What, if any exist, are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains, when within ten marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the eastern boundary?

#### ARTICLE V.

The tribunal shall assemble for their first meeting at London as soon as practicable after receiving their commissions; and shall themselves fix the times and places of all subsequent meetings.

Questions to be decided.

Meeting of tribunal.

The decision of the tribunal shall be made so soon as possible after the conclusion of the arguments in the case, and within three months thereafter, unless the President of the United States and His Britannic Majesty shall by common accord extend the time therefor. The decision shall be made in writing, and dated, and shall be signed by the members of the tribunal assenting to the same. It shall be signed in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be given to the agent of the United States of America for his government, and the other to the agent of His Britannic Majesty for his government.

Decision.

Signed in duplicate.

ARTICLE VI.

When the High Contracting Parties shall have received the decision of the tribunal upon the questions submitted as provided in the foregoing articles, which decision shall be final and binding upon all parties, they will at once appoint, each on its own behalf, one or more scientific experts who shall with all convenient speed proceed together to lay down the boundary line, in conformity with such decision.

Experts to establish boundary in conformity with decision.

Should there be, unfortunately, a failure by a majority of the tribunal to agree upon any of the points submitted for their decision, it shall be their duty to so report in writing to the respective governments through their respective agents. Should there be an agreement by a majority upon a part of the questions submitted, it shall be their duty to sign and report their decision upon the points of such agreement in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Report of failure to agree.

Partial agreement.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington or in London so soon as the same may be effected.

Ratification.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed our Seals.

Signatures.

Done at Washington, in duplicate, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1903.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]  
MICHAEL H. HERBERT [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the third day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three;

Exchange of ratifications.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY

*Secretary of State.*