
TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS.

(2843)

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Treaty between the United States and certain powers for the arbitration of pecuniary claims. Signed at Mexico, January 30, 1902; ratification advised by the Senate, January 11, 1905; ratified by the President of the United States, January 28, 1905; ratification deposited with the Mexican Government, February 10, 1905; proclaimed March 24, 1905.

January 30, 1902.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Arbitration for pecuniary claims between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the City of Mexico on the 30th day of January, 1902, the original of which Treaty in the English, Spanish and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Treaty of Arbitration for Pecuniary Claims.

Tratado sobre reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios.

Traité pour le règlement par décision arbitrale des Réclamations de dommages pécuniaires.

Their Excellencies the Presidents of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chili, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States of America, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, the United Mexican States, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay,

Sus Excelencias el Presidente de la República Argentina, el de Bolivia, el de Colombia, el de Costa Rica, el de Chile, el de la República Dominicana, el del Ecuador, el de El Salvador, el de los Estados Unidos de América, el de Guatemala, el de Haití, el de Honduras, el de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, el del Nicaragua, el del Paraguay, el del Perú y el del Uruguay;

Desiring that their respective countries should be represented at the Second International American Conference, sent there to duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties that they might deem convenient for

Deseando que sus países respectivos fueran representados en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana enviaron á ella, debidamente autorizados para aprobar las recomendaciones, resoluciones, convenciones y tratados que juzgaren útiles á los inte-

Leurs Excellences le Président de la République Argentine, celui de Bolivie, celui de Colombie, celui de Costa Rica, celui du Chili, celui de la République Dominicaine, celui de l'Equateur, celui du Salvador, celui des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, celui du Guatemala, celui d'Haiti, celui de Honduras, celui des Etats-Unis Mexicains, celui de Nicaragua, celui du Paraguay, celui du Pérou et celui de l'Uruguay,

Contracting parties.

Désirant que leurs pays respectifs soient représentés à la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, y ont envoyé, dûment autorisés pour approuver les recommandations, décisions, conventions et traités qu'ils jugeraient utiles aux intérêts de l'Amérique,

the interests of America, the following Delegates:

Plenipotentiaries.

For the Argentine Republic.—Their Excellencies Antonio Bermejo, Martín García Mérou, Lorenzo Anadón.

For Bolivia.—His Excellency Fernando E. Guachalla.

For Colombia.—Their Excellencies Carlos Martínez Silva, General Rafael Reyes.

For Costa Rica.—His Excellency Joaquín Bernardo Calvo.

For Chili.—Their Excellencies Alberto Blest Gana, Emilio Bello Codecido, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Augusto Matte.

For the Dominican Republic.—Their Excellencies Federico Henríquez y Carvajal, Luis Felipe Carbo, Quintín Gutiérrez.

For Ecuador.—His Excellency Luis Felipe Carbo.

For El Salvador.—Their Excellencies Francisco A. Reyes, Baltasar Estupinián.

For the United States of America.—Their Excellencies Henry G. Davis, William I. Buchanan, Charles M. Pepper, Volney W. Foster, John Barrett.

For Guatemala.—Their Excellencies Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Colonel Francisco Orla.

For Hayti.—His Excellency J. N. Léger.

For Honduras.—Their Excellencies José Leonard, Fausto Dávila.

For Mexico.—Their Excellencies Genaro Raigosa, Joaquín D. Casasús, José López Portillo y Rojas, Emilio Pardo, jr., Pablo Macedo, Alfredo Chavero, Francisco L. de la Barra, Manuel Sánchez Mármol, Rosendo Pineda.

reses de la América, á los siguientes Señores Delegados:

Por la Argentina.—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Antonio Bermejo, Excmo. Sr. D. Martín García Mérou, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Lorenzo Anadón.

Por Bolivia.—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Fernando E. Guachalla.

Por Colombia.—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Carlos Martínez Silva, Excmo. Sr. Gral. D. Rafael Reyes.

Por Costa Rica.—Excmo. Sr. D. Joaquín Bernardo Calvo.

Por Chile.—Excmo. Sr. D. Alberto Blest Gana, Excmo. Sr. D. Emilio Bello Codecido, Excmo. Sr. D. Joaquín Walker Martínez, Excmo. Sr. D. Augusto Matte.

Por la República Dominicana.—Excmo. Sr. D. Federico Henríquez y Carvajal, Excmo. Sr. D. Luis Felipe Carbo, Excmo. Sr. D. Quintín Gutiérrez.

Por Ecuador.—Excmo. Sr. D. Luis Felipe Carbo.

Por El Salvador.—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Francisco A. Reyes, Excmo. Sr. D. Baltasar Estupinián.

Por los Estados Unidos de América.—Excmo. Sr. Henry G. Davis, Excmo. Sr. William I. Buchanan, Excmo. Sr. Charles M. Pepper, Excmo. Sr. Volney W. Foster, Excmo. Sr. John Barrett.

Por Guatemala.—Excmo. Sr. D. Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Excmo. Sr. Coronel D. Francisco Orla.

Por Hayti.—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. J. N. Léger.

Por Honduras.—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. José Leonard, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Fausto Dávila.

Por México.—Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. Genaro Raigosa, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. Joaquín D. Casasús, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. Pablo Macedo, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. Emilio Pardo, jr., Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. Alfredo Chavero, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. José López-Portillo y Rojas, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. Francisco L. de la Barra, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. Manuel Sánchez Mármol, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. Rosendo Pineda.

Messieurs les Délégués suivants:

Pour l'Argentine.—Son Excellence Antonio Bermejo, Son Excellence Martín García Mérou, Son Excellence Lorenzo Anadón.

Pour la Bolivie.—Son Excellence Fernando E. Guachalla.

Pour la Colombie.—Son Excellence Carlos Martínez Silva, Son Excellence Rafael Reyes.

Pour Costa Rica.—Son Excellence Joaquín Bernardo Calvo.

Pour le Chili.—Son Excellence Alberto Blest Gana, Son Excellence Emilio Bello Codecido, Son Excellence Joaquín Walker Martínez, Son Excellence Augusto Matte.

Pour la République Dominicaine.—Son Excellence Federico Henríquez y Carvajal, Son Excellence Luis Felipe Carbo, Son Excellence Quintín Gutiérrez.

Pour l'Equateur.—Son Excellence Luis Felipe Carbo.

Pour le Salvador.—Son Excellence Francisco A. Reyes, Son Excellence Baltasar Estupinián.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique.—Son Excellence Henry G. Davis, Son Excellence William I. Buchanan, Son Excellence Charles M. Pepper, Son Excellence Volney W. Foster, Son Excellence John Barrett.

Pour Guatemala.—Son Excellence Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Son Excellence Francisco Orla.

Pour Hayti.—Son Excellence J. N. Léger.

Pour Honduras.—Son Excellence José Leonard, Son Excellence Fausto Dávila.

Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains.—Son Excellence Genaro Raigosa, Son Excellence Joaquín D. Casasús, Son Excellence Pablo Macedo, Son Excellence Emilio Pardo (jr.), Son Excellence Alfredo Chavero, Son Excellence José López Portillo y Rojas, Son Excellence Francisco L. de la Barra, Son Excellence Manuel Sánchez Mármol, Son Excellence Rosendo Pineda.

For Nicaragua.—His Excellency Luis F. Corea, His Excellency Fausto Davila.

For Paraguay.—His Excellency Cecilio Baez.

For Peru.—Their Excellencies Isaac Alzamora, Alberto Elmore, Manuel Alvarez Calderón.

For Uruguay.—His Excellency Juan Cuestas;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in due and proper form, excepting those presented by the representatives of Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America, Nicaragua and Paraguay, who act "ad referendum," have agreed, to celebrate a Treaty to submit to the decision of arbitrators Pecuniary Claims for damages that have not been settled by diplomatic channel, in the following terms:

Art. 1. The High Contracting Parties agree to submit to arbitration all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens, and which cannot be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels and when said claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expenses of arbitration.

Art. 2. By virtue of the faculty recognized by Article 26 of the Convention of The Hague for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the High Contracting Parties agree to submit to the decision of the permanent Court of Arbitration established by said Convention, all controversies which are the subject matter of the present Treaty, unless both Parties should prefer that a special jurisdiction be organized, according to Article 21 of the Convention referred to.

If a case is submitted to the Permanent Court of The Hague, the High Contracting Parties accept the provisions of the said Convention, in so far as they relate to the organization of the Arbitral Tribunal, and with regard to the pro-

Por Nicaragua.—Excmo. Sr. D. Luis F. Corea, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Fausto Dávila.

Por el Paraguay.—Excmo. Sr. D. Cecilio Baez.

Por el Perú.—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Isaac Alzamora, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Alberto Elmore, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Manuel Alvarez Calderón,

Por el Uruguay.—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Juan Cuestas.

Quienes después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes y encontrádoslos en buena y debida forma, con excepción de los exhibidos por los representantes de SS. EE. el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, el de Nicaragua y el del Paraguay, los cuales obran *ad referendum*, han convenido en celebrar un Tratado para someter á la decisión de árbitros las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios que no hayan sido resueltas por la vía diplomática, en los términos siguientes:

ART. 1º. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios, que sean presentadas por sus ciudadanos respectivos y que no puedan resolverse amistosamente por la vía diplomática, siempre que dichas reclamaciones sean de suficiente importancia para ameritar los gastos del arbitraje.

ART. 2º. En virtud de la facultad que reconoce el art. 26 de la convención de La Haya, para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en someter á la decisión de la Corte Permanente de arbitraje, que dicha Convención establece, todas las controversias que sean materia del presente Tratado, á menos que ambas partes prefieran que se organice una jurisdicción especial, conforme al art. 21 de la citada convención.

En caso de someterse á la Corte Permanente de La Haya, las Altas Partes Contratantes aceptan los preceptos de la referida Convención, en lo relativo á la organización del Tribunal arbitral, respecto á los procedimientos á que éste haya

Pour le Nicaragua.—Son Excellence Luis F. Corea, Son Excellence Fausto Dávila.

Pour le Paraguay.—Son Excellence Cecilio Baez.

Pour le Pérou.—Son Excellence Isaac Alzamora, Son Excellence Alberto Elmore, Son Excellence Manuel Alvarez Calderón.

Pour l'Uruguay.—Son Excellence Juan Cuestas.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs plens pouvoirs et les avoir trouvés en bonne et due forme, à l'exception de ceux exhibés par les représentants de Leurs Excellences le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, celui du Nicaragua et celui du Paraguay, qui agissent *ad referendum*, ont convenu de conclure un Traité pour soumettre à la décision des arbitres les réclamations de dommages pécuniaires, dans les termes suivants.

ART. 1^{er}. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'obligent à soumettre à l'arbitrage, toutes les réclamations pour dommages et pertes pécuniaires, qui seraient présentées par leurs nationaux respectifs et qui ne pourraient être réglées à l'amiable, par la voie diplomatique pourvu que les dites réclamations soient suffisamment importantes pour justifier les frais de l'arbitrage.

ART. 2^o. En vertu de la faculté que reconnaît l'article 26 de la Convention de la Haye, pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent de soumettre à la décision de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage que la dite Convention établit, toutes les controverses qui font l'objet du présent traité à moins que les deux Parties ne préfèrent qu'il soit organisé une juridiction spéciale conformément à l'article 21 de la Convention précitée.

Dans le cas où elles s'adresseraient à la Cour Permanente de La Haye, les Hautes Parties Contractantes acceptent les préceptes de la Convention précitée, en ce qui a trait à l'organisation du Tribunal Arbitral à la procédure à

Pecuniary claims to be arbitrated.

Permanent court of arbitration to decide. Vol. 32, p. 1790.

Vol. 32, p. 1789.

Scope of tribunal.

cedure to be followed, and to the obligation to comply with the sentence.

States affected.

Vol. 32, p. 1779.

Art. 3. The present Treaty shall not be obligatory except upon those States which have subscribed to the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, signed at The Hague, July 29, 1899, and upon those which ratify the Protocol unanimously adopted by the Republics represented in the Second International Conference of American States, for their adherence to the Conventions signed at The Hague, July 29, 1899.

Special treaty provisions.

Art. 4. If, for any cause whatever, the Permanent Court of The Hague should not be opened to one or more of the High Contracting Parties, they obligate themselves to stipulate, in a special Treaty, the rules under which the Tribunal shall be established, as well as its form of procedure, which shall take cognizance of the questions referred to in article 1. of the present Treaty.

Ante, p. 2847.

Effect and duration.

Art. 5. This Treaty shall be binding on the States ratifying it, from the date on which five signatory governments have ratified the same, and shall be in force for five years. The ratification of this Treaty by the signatory States shall be transmitted to the Government of the United States of Mexico, which shall notify the other Governments of the ratifications it may receive.

Ratification.

Signatures.

In testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries and Delegates also sign the present Treaty, and affix the seal of the Second International American Conference.

Made in the City of Mexico the thirtieth day of January nineteen hundred and two, in three copies, written in Spanish, English and French, respectively, which shall be deposited with the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Mexican United States, so that certified copies thereof be made, in order to send them through the diplomatic channel to the signatory States.

For the Argentine Republic,

ANTONIO BERMEJO.
—LORENZO ANADÓN.

de sujetarse y en cuanto á la obligación de cumplir el fallo.

Art. 3°. El presente Tratado no será obligatorio sino para los Estados que hayan suscrito la Convención para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, firmada en La Haya el 29 de julio de 1899, y para los que ratifiquen el Protocolo unánimemente adoptado por las Repúblicas representadas en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, para la adhesión á las Convenciones de la Haya.

Art. 4°. Siempre que por cualquier motivo no llegue á abrirse á a. guna ó á algunas de las Altas Partes Contratantes la Corte Permanente de la Haya, se obligan á consignar en un tratado especial, las reglas conforme á las cuales se establecerá y funcionará el Tribunal que haya de conocer de las cuestiones á que se refiere el art. 1° del presente Tratado.

Art. 5°. Este Tratado será obligatorio para los Estados que lo ratifiquen, desde la fecha en que cinco gobiernos signatarios lo hayan ratificado, y estará en vigor durante cinco años. La ratificación de este Tratado por los Estados que lo firmen, será transmitida al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, el cual comunicará á los demás las notas de ratificación que reciba.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman el presente Tratado y ponen en él el sello de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Hecho en la Ciudad de México, el día treinta de Enero de mil novecientos dos, en tres ejemplares escritos en castellano, inglés y francés, respectivamente, los cuales se depositarán en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á fin de que de ellos se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios. Por la República Argentina,

ANTONIO BERMEJO.
LORENZO ANADÓN.

suivre et à l'obligation d'exécuter la sentence.

Art. 3°. Le présent Traité ne sera obligatoire que pour les Etats qui auraient signé la Convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, signé à La Haye le 29 Juillet 1899 et pour ceux qui ratifieraient le Protocole adopté à l'unanimité par les Républiques représentées à la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, pour l'adhésion aux Conventions de La Haye.

Art. 4°. Si pour un motif quelconque la Cour de La Haye ne s'ouvrirait pas à l'une ou à plusieurs des Hautes Parties Contractantes, elles s'obligent à consigner dans un traité spécial les règles d'après lesquelles sera établi et fonctionnera le Tribunal qui devra connaître des questions auxquelles se réfère l'article 1° du présent Traité.

Art. 5°. Ce Traité sera obligatoire, pour les Etats qui le ratifieraient, à compter de la date où cinq des Gouvernements signataires l'auraient ratifié, et il restera en vigueur durant cinq ans. La ratification de ce Traité par les Etats qui le signeraient sera transmise au Gouvernement des Etats Unis-Mexicains qui communiquera aux autres les notes de ratification qu'il recevrait.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaries et Délégués signent le présent Traité et y apposent le sceau de la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine.

Fait en la ville de Mexico le trete Janvier mil neuf cent deux en trois exemplaires écrits, respectivement, en espagnol, anglais et français, lesquels seront déposés au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement des Etats Unis-Mexicains afin d'en faire des copies certifiées pour être envoyées par la voie diplomatique à chacun des Etats signataires.

Pour la République Argentine,
ANTONIO BERMEJO.
LORENZO ANADÓN.

For Bolivia, FERNANDO E. GUA- CHALLA.	Por Bolivia, FERNANDO E. GUA- CHALLA.	Pour la Bolivie, FERNANDO E. GUA- CHALLA.
For Colombia, RAFAEL REYES.	Por Colombia, RAFAEL REYES.	Pour la Colombie, RAFAEL REYES.
For Costa Rica, J. B. CALVO.	Por Costa Rica, J. B. CALVO.	Pour Costa Rica, J. B. CALVO.
For Chili, AUGUSTO MATTE. JOAQ. WALKER M. EMILIO BELLO C.	Por Chile, AUGUSTO MATTE. JOAQ. WALKER M. EMILIO BELLO C.	Pour le Chili, AUGUSTO MATTE. JOAQ. WALKER M. EMILIO BELLO C.
For the Dominican Re- public, FED. HENRIQUEZ I CAR- VAJAL.	Por la República Domini- cana, FED. HENRÍQUEZ I CAR- VAJAL.	Pour la République Domini- caine, FED. HENRIQUEZ I CAR- VAJAL.
For Ecuador, L. F. CARBO.	Por Ecuador, L. F. CARBO.	Pour l'Equateur, L. F. CARBO.
For El Salvador, FRANCISCO A. REYES. BALTASAR ESTUPINIAN.	Por El Salvador, FRANCISCO A. REYES. BALTASAR ESTUPINIAN.	Pour le Salvador, FRANCISCO A. REYES. BALTASAR ESTUPINIAN.
For the United States of America: W. I. BUCHANAN. CHARLES M. PEPPER. VOLNEY W. FOSTER.	Por los Estados Unidos de América, W. I. BUCHANAN. CHARLES M. PEPPER. VOLNEY W. FOSTER.	Pour les Etats Unis d'Amé- rique, W. I. BUCHANAN. CHARLES M. PEPPER. VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
For Guatemala, FRANCISCO ORLA.	Por Guatemala, FRANCISCO ORLA.	Pour le Guatemala, FRANCISCO ORLA
For Hayti, J. N. LÉGER.	Por Hayti, J. N. LÉGER.	Pour Hayti, J. N. LÉGER.
For Honduras, J. LEONARD. F. DÁVILA.	Por Honduras, J. LEONARD. F. DÁVILA.	Pour Honduras, J. LEONARD. F. DÁVILA.
For Mexico, G. RAIGOSA. JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS. E. PARDO, jr. JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS. PABLO MACEDO. F. L. DE LA BARRA. ALFREDO CHAVERO. M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL. ROSENDO PINEDA.	Por México, G. RAIGOSA. JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS. E. PARDO (jr.) JOSÉ LÓPEZ-PORTILLO Y ROJAS. PABLO MACEDO. F. L. DE LA BARRA. ALFREDO CHAVERO. M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL. ROSENDO PINEDA.	Pour le Mexique, G. RAIGOSA. JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS. E. PARDO, jr. JOSÉ LÓPEZ-PORTILLO Y ROJAS. PABLO MACEDO. F. L. DE LA BARRA. ALFREDO CHAVERO. M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL. ROSENDO PINEDA.
For Nicaragua, F. DÁVILA.	Por Nicaragua, F. DÁVILA.	Pour Nicaragua, F. DÁVILA.
For Paraguay, CECILIO BAEZ.	Por Paraguay, CECILIO BAEZ.	Pour le Paraguay, CECILIO BAEZ.
For Peru, MANUEL ALVAREZ CAL- DERÓN. ALBERTO ELMORE.	Por Perú, MANUEL ALVAREZ CAL- DERÓN. ALBERTO ELMORE.	Pour le Pérou, MANUEL ALVAREZ CAL- DERÓN. ALBERTO ELMORE.
For Uruguay, JUAN CUESTAS. Es copia del original que na sido depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México, Marzo 15 de 1902. El Ministro de Rela- ciones Exteriores. [SEAL] IGNO. MARISCAL	Por Uruguay, JUAN CUESTAS. Es copia del original que ha sido depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México, Marzo 15 de 1902. El Ministro de Rela- ciones Exteriores [SEAL] IGNO. MARISCAL	Pour l'Uruguay, JUAN CUESTAS. Es copia del original que ha sido depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México, Marzo 15 de 1902. El Ministro de Rela- ciones Exteriores. [SEAL] IGNO. MARISCAL

And whereas it is provided in its Article V that the said Treaty shall be binding on the States ratifying it from the date on which five signatory governments have ratified the same, and shall be enforced for five years:

And whereas, the said Treaty was ratified by the United States of America on January 28, 1905; by Guatemala on April 25, 1902; by El Salvador on May 19, 1902; by Peru on October 29, 1903, and by Honduras on July 6, 1904;

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

Ratification.

Proclamation.

TREATY—CLAIMS ARBITRATION. JANUARY 30, 1902.

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 twenty-fourth day of March,
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America,
the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States and Panama for the mutual extradition of criminals. Signed at the City of Panama, May 25, 1904; ratification advised by the Senate, January 6, 1905; ratified by the President, January 20, 1905; ratified by Panama, May 25, 1904; ratifications exchanged at City of Panama, April 8, 1905; proclaimed, May 12, 1905.

May 25, 1904.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama providing for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Panama on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and four, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, PROVIDING FOR THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

TRATADO ENTRE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA Y LA REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, SOBRE EXTRADICION DE CRIMINALES.

The United States of America and the Republic of Panamá, 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 Panamá, and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:—The President of the United States of America, William W. Russell, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States in Panamá, and the President of the Republic of Panamá, Tomás Arias, Secretary of Government of Panamá.

Los Estados Unidos de America y la República de Panamá, deseando confirmar sus amistosas relaciones y promover la causa de la justicia, han resuelto celebrar un tratado para la extradición de los prófugos de la justicia entre los Estados Unidos de America y la República de Panamá, y han nombrado al efecto los siguientes Plenipotenciarios:—El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America, al Señor William W. Russell, Encargado de Negocios ad interim de los Estados Unidos en Panamá, y el Presidente de la República de Panamá, al Señor Tomás Arias, Secretario de Gobierno de Panamá.

Contracting parties

Plenipotentiaries.

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, despues de comunicarse sus respectivos plenos poderes que encontraron en buena y debida forma, han acordado y concluido los siguientes artículos:—

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

The Government of the United States and the Government of the Republic of Panamá mutually

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el Gobierno de la República de Panama convienen en

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crimes.

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 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.

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.

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.

entregarse mutuamente las personas que, habiendo sido acusadas ó condenadas por alguno de los Crímenes ó delitos especificados en el artículo siguiente y cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de una de las partes contratantes, busquen asilo ó se encuentren en los territorios de la otra; siempre que ello se haga sólo en virtud de pruebas tales de culpabilidad que según las leyes del lugar donde el prófugo ó la persona acusada se encuentre, habria habido mérito para su aprehensión y enjuiciamiento, si allí se hubiera cometido el crimen ó delito.

ARTÍCULO II.

Se concederá la extradición por los siguientes crímenes y delitos:—

1. Homicidio, comprendiendo el asesinato, parricidio, infanticidio y envenenamiento; tentativa de homicidio, homicidio imprevisto pero voluntario.

2. Incendio.

3. Robo, definido como acto de quitar maliciosa y forzosamente dinero, bienes documentos ó otra propiedad á otra persona, con violencia ó intimidación en ella; robo con fuerza en las cosas.

4. Falsificación, ó circulación de papeles falsificados; imitación ó falsificación de documentos oficiales del Gobierno, de las autoridades públicas ó de los tribunales de justicia, ó la circulación de la cosa imitada ó falsificada.

5. El delito de contrahacer, falsificar ó alterar monedas, sea de metal ó papel, de instrumentos de crédito creados por el Gobierno nacional, por el de un Estado, Provincia ó Municipalidad, ó de sus cupones, ó de billetes de banco, ó la emisión ó circulación de los mismos; ó el delito de contrahacer, falsificar ó alterar sellos del Estado.

6. Malversación cometida por empleados públicos; malversación cometida por personas contratadas ó asalariadas en detrimento de sus patrones; siempre que en una y otra clase de casos la malversación exceda de la suma de doscientos pesos oro de los Estados Unidos; hurto.

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.

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping.

10. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

11. Crimes committed at sea.

(a) Piracy, by statute or by the laws 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.

13. Bribery, defined to be the giving, offering or receiving of a reward to influence one in the discharge of a legal duty.

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 Panamá 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.

7. Fraude ó abuso de confianza de un depositario, banquero, agente, factor, tenedor de bienes ú otra persona que obre en carácter fiduciario, ó de un director, miembro ó empleado de una compañía, cuando las leyes de ambos países declaran criminoso semejante acto y el dinero ó el valor de los bienes defraudados no es inferior á doscientos pesos oro de los Estados Unidos.

8. Perjurio; instigación á perjurar.

9. Rapto; violación; sustracción de personas.

10. Destrucción ú obstrucción voluntaria é ilegal de ferrocarriles, poniendo en peligro la vida de personas.

11. Delitos cometidos en el mar.

(a) Piratería, según la ley ó el Derecho Internacional.

(b) Motín ó conspiración para amotinarse de dos ó más personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar contra la autoridad del Capitan.

(c) Sumersión ó destrucción dolosa de un buque en alta mar ó tentativa de hacerlo.

(d) Atentados á bordo de un buque en alta mar con el propósito de causar daño corporal grave.

12. Crímenes y delitos contra las leyes de ambos países relativas á la supresión de la esclavitud y á la trata de esclavos.

13. Soborno, definido como acto de dar, ofrecer ó recibir remuneración por ejercer influencia en el desempeño de funciones legales.

Tambien habrá lugar á la extradición por la participación en cualquiera de los crímenes y delitos mencionados en este Tratado, siempre que dicha participación sea castigada, en los Estados Unidos como una felonía, y en la República de Panamá, con presidio y otras penas mayores.

ARTÍCULO III.

La demanda de entrega de prófugos de la justicia, se hará por los Agentes diplomáticos de las partes contratantes, ó si estuvieron ausentes del país ó de la residencia del Gobierno, podrán hacerla los funcionarios Consulares superiores.

Breach of trust.

Perjury.

Rape, etc.

Injuries to railroads, etc.

Crimes committed at sea. Piracy.

Mutiny.

Destroying vessels.

Assaults on ship-board.

Slave trading, etc.

Bribery.

Complicity.

Requisitions.

Papers required.

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 a 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.

Procedure.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in the Republic of Panamá, 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.**Application for provisional arrest.**

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.

In the United States.**In Panamá.**

When, under the provisions of this article, the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired in the Republic of Panamá, 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.

Discharge on failure to make formal requisition in two months.

Si la persona cuya extradición se solicita hubiere sido condenada por el crimen ó delito se exhibirá una copia debidamente autenticada de la sentencia del tribunal que la haya condenado, ó, 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; y de las declaraciones ú otras pruebas que han dado mérito á dicha orden.

La extradición de prófugos en virtud de las disposiciones de este Tratado, se efectuará en los Estados Unidos y la República de Panamá, respectivamente, de acuerdo con las leyes que sobre extradición estuviere entonces vigentes en el Estado á quien se dirija la solicitud de entrega.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Si el arresto y detención de un prófugo se desearan por parte telegráfica ó de otro modo anticipándose á la presentación de las pruebas formales, la vía adecuada en los Estados Unidos consistirá en dirigirse á un juez ú otro magistrado autorizado para librar ordenes de arresto, en causas de extradición, y, en presentar una querrela bajo juramento, según lo disponen las leyes de los Estados Unidos.

Cuando, en virtud de las prescripciones de este artículo, el arresto y detención de un prófugo se desearan en la República de Panamá, la vía adecuada consistirá en dirigirse al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, el cual dispondrá inmediatamente que se den los pasos necesarios para asegurar el arresto ó detención provisional del prófugo. La detención provisional del prófugo cesará y el preso será puesto en libertad si dentro de dos meses contados desde la fecha de su arresto ó detención provisionales, no se hubiere formalizado, según las estipulaciones de este Tratado, la reclamación de su entrega acompañada de las pruebas necesarias de su culpabilidad.

ARTICLE V.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Treaty.

ARTÍCULO V.

Ninguna de las partes contratantes estará obligada á entregar á sus propios ciudadanos en virtud de las estipulaciones de este Tratado.

Neither country bound to deliver up its own citizens.

ARTICLE VI.

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. 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.

ARTÍCULO VI.

No será entregado el criminal fugitivo si el delito con respecto al cual se solicita su entrega, es de carácter político, ó si prueba que la reclamación de su entrega se ha formulado en realidad con el objeto de enjuiciarlo ó castigarlo por un delito de carácter político. Ninguna persona entregada por una de las altas partes contratantes á la otra, podrá ser acusada ó enjuiciada ó castigada por algún crimen ó delito político ó por algún acto relacionado con ellos, cometido con anterioridad á su extradición. Dado que surgiere cualquiera cuestión acerca de sí un caso cae bajo las disposiciones de este artículo, será definitiva la decisión que adopten las autoridades del Gobierno á quien se ha dirigido la solicitud de entrega ó que haya concedido la extradición.

No surrender for political offenses.

Decision.

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.

ARTÍCULO VII.

No se concederá la extradición de conformidad con las disposiciones de este Tratado, si los procedimientos legales ó la aplicación de la pena correspondiente al hecho cometido por la persona reclamada, hubieren quedado excluidos por prescripción, de acuerdo con las leyes del país á que se ha dirigido el reclamo.

No delivery if trial barred by limitation.

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.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Ninguna persona entregada por una de las partes contratantes á la otra podrá, sin el consentimiento, prestado por ella libre y públicamente, ser acusada ó enjuiciada ó castigada por otro crimen ó delito cometido antes de su extradición que aquel por el cual ha sido entregada hasta tanto que no haya tenido oportunidad para regresar al país de que ha sido extraída.

Trial to be only for offense for which extradited.

ARTICLE IX.

Disposal of articles seized with person.

All the 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.

Persons claimed by other 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 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.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Todos los objetos secuestrados que al tiempo de la aprehensión se hallaren en poder de la persona reclamada, ya sean fruto del crimen ó delito imputados ó piezas que puedan servir de prueba del crimen ó delito, deberán, en cuanto fuere practicable y con arreglo á las leyes de los respectivos países, entregarse al tener lugar la extradición. Sin embargo se respetarán debidamente los derechos de terceros en orden á esos objetos.

ARTÍCULO X.

Si el individuo reclamado por una de las altas partes contratantes de conformidad con el presente Tratado, fuere reclamado también por una ó varias otras potencias en razón de crímenes ó delitos cometidos dentro de sus respectivas jurisdicciones, su extradición se concederá al Estado cuya solicitud se haya recibido primero, siempre que el Gobierno de quien se solicite la extradición no esté sujeto por tratado á dar preferencia á otro.

ARTÍCULO XI.

Los gastos ocasionados por el arresto, detención, examen y entrega de los prófugos en virtud de este Tratado, serán de cargo del Estado en cuyo nombre se pida la extradición; siendo entendido que el Gobierno solicitante no estará obligado á hacer ningun desembolso por servicio de los empleados públicos del Gobierno á quien se pida la extradición, que perciben sueldo fijo; y bien entendido que el gravamen por los servicios de los empleados públicos que solo perciben derechos ó emolumentos, no excederá el de sus aranceles acostumbrados en los actos ó servicios ejecutados por ellos como si dichos actos ó servicios lo hubieran sido en procedimientos criminales ordinarios á virtud de las leyes del país del cual son empleados.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTÍCULO XII.

The present Treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively. The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Washington or at Panamá 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.

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 Panamá on the twenty fifth day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and four.

W. W. RUSSELL. [SEAL.]
TOMAS ARIAS. [SEAL.]

El presente Tratado empezará á regir el trigesimo dia despues de la fecha en que se hayan canjeado las ratificaciones y no tendrá efecto retroactivo. Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado se canjearán en Washington ó en Panamá tan pronto como sea posible, y éste permanecerá en vigor hasta seis meses después que cualquiera de los Gobiernos contratantes haya notificado al otro su intención de ponerle término.

En fe de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado los artículos precedentes en los idiomas inglés y español, y puesto al pié sus sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Panamá á los veinte y cinco dias del mes de Mayo del año del Señor de mil novecientos cuatro.

TOMAS ARIAS [SEAL]
W. W. RUSSELL [SEAL]

Effect.

Exchange of ratifications.

Signatures.

Ratification.

Proclamation.

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 Panama on the eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five;

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.

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 twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS

Acting Secretary of State.

August 9, 1904.

Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Haiti for the mutual extradition of criminals. Signed at Washington, August 9, 1904; ratification advised by the Senate, December 15, 1904; ratified by the President, June 17, 1905; ratified by Haiti, August 25, 1904; ratifications exchanged at Washington, June 28, 1905; proclaimed, June 28, 1905.

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 Haiti providing for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the ninth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and four, the original of which Convention, being in the English and French languages is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and the Republic of Haiti, wishing to insure the proper administration of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the purpose of mutually surrendering persons who, being charged with one of the crimes hereinafter specified, or having been sentenced for one of these crimes, shall, by flight, have escaped judicial prosecution or the consequences of their sentence.

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et la République d'Haiti, voulant assurer la bonne administration de la justice, ont résolu de conclure un traité à l'effet de se livrer mutuellement les individus qui, étant accusés d'un des crimes ci-après spécifiés ou qui ayant été condamnés à raison d'un de ces crimes, se seraient soustraits par la fuite aux poursuites judiciaires ou aux conséquences de la condamnation.

Plenipotentiaries.

To this end they have appointed their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

A ce propos ils ont nommé leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

The President of the United States of America, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and,

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Monsieur John Hay, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; et,

The President of the Republic of Haiti, Mr. J. N. Léger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti at Washington;

Le Président de la République d'Haiti, Monsieur J. N. Léger, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire d'Haiti à Washington;

Who, after having communicated their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

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

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crimes.

The High Contracting Parties agree to deliver up to their respective justice, persons who, be-

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à livrer à leur justice respective les personnes

ing accused or convicted of any of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, committed within the limits of jurisdiction of the demanding party, shall have afterwards taken refuge or shall be found in the territory 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 apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes for which extradition shall be granted are the following:

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, and voluntary manslaughter.)

2. Counterfeiting of money, either coin or paper; utterance or circulation of counterfeit or altered money; introduction of counterfeit or altered money into the territory of one of the Contracting Parties.

3. Counterfeiting of any securities issued by one of the Contracting Parties, of bonds or coupons of the public debt, of bank notes or other instruments of credit authorized by law; utterance, use, or introduction, in the territory of one of the Parties, of the aforementioned counterfeit or falsified securities or notes.

4. Forging of public or private documents; use of forged documents.

5. Larceny; robbery, or that which corresponds to the crime provided for and punished by the laws of Haiti as theft committed with arms in hand or by violence or threats, or on the public highways; burglary, or that which corresponds to the crime provided for and punished by the laws of Haiti as theft committed by breaking or climbing into, or using false keys, or at night in a place inhabited or used as a dwelling.

6. Embezzlement by public officers or by persons hired or sala-

qui, accusées de quelqu'un des crimes ou condamnées pour quelqu'un des crimes ci-après énumérés commis dans l'étendue de la juridiction de la Partie requérante, se seront ensuite réfugiées ou auront été trouvées sur le territoire de l'autre; pourvu que, selon les lois du pays où les personnes ainsi accusées ou condamnées auront été trouvées, les preuves du crime soient telles qu'elles auraient justifié leur prise de corps et leur mise en jugement si le crime ou le délit y avait été commis.

ARTICLE II.

Les crimes pour lesquels l'extradition doit être accordée sont les suivants:

1°. Meurtre (assassinat, parricide, infanticide, empoisonnement, et homicide volontaire);

2°. Contrefaçon des monnaies, soit métalliques, soit papier; émission ou mise en circulation de la fausse monnaie ou de la monnaie altérée; introduction de la fausse monnaie ou de la monnaie altérée sur le territoire de l'une des Parties Contractantes;

3°. Contrefaçon de tous effets émis par l'une des Parties Contractantes, des titres ou coupons de la dette publique, des billets de Banque ou autres instruments de crédit autorisés par la loi; émission, usage ou introduction sur le territoire de l'une des Parties, des sus-dits effets ou billets contrefaits ou falsifiés;

4°. Faux en écriture publique ou privée; usage de faux;

5°. Vol; "robbery" ou ce qui correspond au crime prévu et puni par les lois haitiennes comme vol commis soit à main armée, soit avec violence ou menaces, soit dans les chemins publics; "burglary" ou ce qui correspond au crime prévu et puni par les lois haitiennes comme vol avec effraction, escalade, fausses clefs, ou commis la nuit dans un lieu habité ou servant à l'habitation;

6°. Détournement pratiqué par des officiers publics ou par des

Extraditable crimes.

Murder, etc.

Counterfeiting money.

Counterfeiting securities, etc.

Forgery.

Robbery, etc.

Embezzlement.

ried, to the detriment of their employers; provided, that the amount of money or value of the property embezzled is not less than two hundred dollars.

Arson; destruction of property.

7. Arson; destruction of railways, bridges, tramways, vessels, public edifices or other buildings, endangering human life.

Perjury; bribery.

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury; bribery, defined to be the giving, offering or receiving of a reward to influence one in the discharge of a legal duty.

Rape.

9. Rape.

Bigamy.

10. Bigamy.

Kidnapping.

11. Kidnapping of minors.

Piracy.

12. Piracy, as defined by statute or international law.

personnes prises à gages ou salariées au détriment de leurs patrons; pourvu que la valeur des objets détournés ne soit pas moins de deux-cents dollars;

7°. Incendie; destruction de chemins de fer, de ponts, de tramways, de navires, d'édifices publics, ou de toutes autres constructions, quand des vies humaines auront été mises en péril;

8°. Faux témoignage; subornation de témoins; corruption ou l'acte de donner, d'offrir ou de recevoir une récompense pour influencer l'accomplissement d'un devoir imposé par la loi;

9°. Viol;

10°. Bigamie;

11°. Enlèvement de mineurs;

12°. Piraterie, telle qu'elle est définie par la loi ou par le Droit International.

ARTICLE III.

Attempts to commit crimes.

Extradition shall also be granted for the attempt to commit one of the crimes above enumerated, and against any accomplice of these crimes or attempts at crimes, when such complicity and attempt are punishable by the laws of the Party demanding the extradition.

Accomplices.

ARTICLE III.

L'extradition doit être aussi accordée pour tentative de commettre l'un des crimes précédemment énumérés et contre tout complice de ces crimes ou tentatives de crimes, lorsque la complicité, ainsi que la tentative, est punie par les lois de la Partie qui demande l'extradition.

ARTICLE IV.

Neither party bound to deliver up its own citizens.

Neither of the Contracting Parties shall be obliged to deliver up its own citizens.

ARTICLE IV.

Aucune des Parties Contractantes ne sera tenue de délivrer ses propres citoyens.

ARTICLE V.

Persons under prosecution in country where found.

If the person claimed is under prosecution, either in the United States or Haiti, for any other crime than that upon which the demand for extradition is based, the extradition shall be postponed until the judgment is pronounced, and, if the person is convicted, until the sentence imposed is fully served or remitted.

The extradition may also be postponed when the person claimed is being prosecuted for a civil offense in the country of which the demand is made. In this case it will not take place until after the execution of the judgment or the remission of the penalty.

ARTICLE V.

Si la personne réclamée est sous le coup d'une instruction judiciaire soit aux Etats-Unis, soit à Haiti, pour tout autre crime que celui qui a motivé la demande d'extradition, il sera différé à l'extradition jusqu'à ce que le jugement soit prononcé, et, s'il y a condamnation, jusqu'à ce que la peine infligée soit entièrement subie ou remise.

L'extradition pourra être aussi différée quand la personne réclamée est, dans l'Etat requis, l'objet d'une poursuite à fin d'emprisonnement civil. Elle n'aura, dans ce cas, lieu qu'après exécution du jugement ou remise de la condamnation.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive who shall have been claimed at the same time by two or more States, shall be delivered up to the State which has first presented its demand; provided, that the government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

ARTICLE VII.

The provisions of the present treaty shall not apply to offenses of a political character. The assassination or poisoning of the head of a government, or any other attempt against the life of the head of a government, shall not be considered as a crime of a political character.

A person whose extradition shall have been granted on account of one of the crimes mentioned in Article II of this Convention shall not, in any case, be tried for a political offense or for an act connected with a political offense committed prior to the demand for extradition, unless such person has had abundant opportunity to quit the country during the month following that in which he was set at liberty either as a result of acquittal, expiration of his sentence, or pardon.

ARTICLE VIII.

A person surrendered cannot, without the consent of the State which has granted the extradition, be detained or tried in the State which has obtained his extradition, for any other crime or causes than those which have given rise to the extradition. This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed subsequently to the extradition.

However, a person who has had ample opportunity to quit the country which has obtained his extradition, and who shall be found there a month after his release by acquittal, the expiration of his sentence, or pardon, may be arrested and tried, without the

ARTICLE VI.

Le fugitif qui aura été en même temps réclamé par deux ou plusieurs États sera livré à l'État dont la demande aura été présentée la première, à moins que l'État auquel la demande est adressée ne soit obligé par Traité accorder la préférence à l'une des Parties réclamantes.

Persons claimed by other countries.

ARTICLE VII.

Les dispositions du présent Traité ne s'appliqueront pas aux infractions ayant un caractère politique.

No surrender for political offenses.

L'assassinat, l'empoisonnement d'un chef d'État, ou tout autre attentat contre la vie d'un chef d'État, ne sont point considérés comme des crimes ayant un caractère politique.

Une personne dont l'extradition aura été accordée pour l'un des crimes énumérés à l'article II de la présente Convention, ne pourra, en aucun cas, être jugée pour un fait politique ou pour un fait ayant rapport à un acte politique commis avant la demande d'extradition, à moins qu'elle n'ait eu pleine latitude de quitter le pays durant le mois qui suit sa mise en liberté par suite d'acquittal, d'expiration de peine ou de pardon.

Ante, p. 2860.

ARTICLE VIII.

Une personne rendue ne peut être, sans le consentement de l'État qui a accordé l'extradition, détenue ou jugée, dans l'État qui a obtenu son extradition, pour un autre crime ou pour d'autres causes que ceux qui ont motivé l'extradition.

Trial to be only for offense for which extradited.

Cette stipulation ne s'applique pas aux crimes commis postérieurement à l'extradition.

Cependant la personne qui aurait pleine latitude de quitter le pays ayant obtenu son extradition et qui y serait trouvée un mois après sa mise en liberté par suite d'acquittal, d'expiration de peine ou de pardon, pourra être arrêtée et jugée, sans le consente

Trials for other offenses.

consent of the State which has granted the extradition, for other crimes than those which have given rise to the demand for extradition.

ment de l'Etat qui avait accordé l'extradition, pour des crimes autres que ceux qui avaient motivé la demande d'extradition.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

Application 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 the formal proofs, complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States, shall be made by an agent of the Haitian Government, before a judge or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases.

In Haiti.

In Haiti the diplomatic or consular agent of the United States shall address, through the Ministry of Foreign Relations, a complaint to the government commissioner or any other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of commitment. The provisional arrest and 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 Convention within sixty days from the date of his arrest.

Quand l'arrestation et la détention d'un fugitif seront demandées aux Etats-Unis sur requête télégraphique ou autre précédant la présentation des preuves formelles une plainte sous serment, comme l'exigent les statuts des Etats-Unis, sera faite par un agent du Gouvernement haitien pardevant un juge ou tout autre magistrat autorisé à émettre des mandats d'arrêt dans les cas d'extradition.

A Haiti, l'agent diplomatique ou consulaire des Etats-Unis adressera, par l'intermédiaire du Ministère des Relations Extérieures, une plainte au Commissaire du Gouvernement ou à tout autre magistrat autorisé à émettre des mandats de dépôt.

L'arrestation et la détention provisoires du fugitif prendront fin et le prisonnier sera mis en liberté si la demande formelle de son extradition, accompagnée des preuves nécessaires du crime, n'a pas été faite conformément aux stipulations de la présente Convention et dans les soixante jours de la date de l'arrestation.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE X.

Requisitions.

Every demand for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties. In case of absence or impediment of these agents, the demand may be presented by the consuls. This demand shall be acted on in conformity with the laws of each of the Parties. Nevertheless, if the person demanded has already been sentenced for one of the crimes hereinbefore enumerated, the requisition shall be merely accompanied by the sentence, duly certified by the competent authority of the State demanding the extradition.

Toute demande d'extradition sera faite par l'entremise des agents diplomatiques des Hautes Parties Contractantes. En cas d'absence ou d'empêchement de ces agents, la demande pourra être présentée par les Consuls.

Cette demande sera instruite conformément aux lois de chacune des Parties.

Néanmoins s'il s'agit d'une personne déjà condamnée pour l'un des crimes précédemment énumérés, la réquisition sera seulement accompagnée du jugement de condamnation dûment certifié par l'autorité compétente de l'Etat qui réclame l'extradition.

ARTICLE XI.

In the investigation which they may have to make, according to their own laws, the authorities of the State of which the demand is made who are qualified to decide on the demand for extradition, shall admit as entirely valid evidence all depositions or declarations of witnesses coming from the other State, or copies thereof, and warrants issued, provided these documents are signed or certified by a competent magistrate or officer of the State making the demand.

ARTICLE XII.

The objects found in the possession of the fugitive and which were obtained by the perpetration of the crime with which he is charged, or which may serve to prove his crime, shall be seized at the time of his arrest and delivered together with his person to the party demanding the extradition. Nevertheless, the rights of third persons to the articles so found shall be respected.

ARTICLE XIII.

The expenses of detention, procedure, and delivery, incurred in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be borne by the demanding Party. It is agreed, however, that the State making the demand shall have nothing to pay to the officers of the State to which the demand is addressed who receive fixed salaries; officers who, having no fixed salary, receive fees, shall not demand any other fees than those generally charged in ordinary criminal procedures.

ARTICLE XIV.

The stipulations of the present treaty are applicable to the insular possessions of the United States. In this case the demand shall be addressed to the Governor or principal authority of the possession by the consul of Haiti.

ARTICLE XI.

Dans l'instruction qu'elles peuvent avoir à faire, suivant leur législation propre, les autorités qui, dans l'Etat requis, auront qualité pour décider sur la demande d'extradition admettront comme preuve entièrement valide toutes les dépositions ou déclarations de témoins provenant de l'autre Etat, copies de ces dernières et les mandats émis, pourvu que ces documents soient signés ou certifiés par un magistrat ou un officier compétent de l'Etat qui fait la demande d'extradition.

ARTICLE XII.

Tous les objets trouvés en la possession du fugitif et qui proviennent de la perpétration du crime dont il est accusé ou qui peuvent servir à prouver ce crime, seront saisis lors de son arrestation et remis avec sa personne à la Partie qui fait la demande d'extradition.

Néanmoins les droits que des tiers pourraient avoir sur ces objets seront respectés.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les frais de détention, de procédure et de remise, faits en vertu des articles précédents, seront à la charge de la Partie demanderesse.

Il est cependant convenu que l'Etat qui fait la demande n'aura rien à payer aux fonctionnaires de l'Etat auquel la demande est adressée et qui reçoivent des appointements fixes; les fonctionnaires qui, n'ayant pas d'appointements fixes, reçoivent des frais, ne pourront pas réclamer des frais autres que ceux généralement perçus dans les procédures criminelles ordinaires.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les stipulations du présent Traité sont applicables aux possessions insulaires des Etats-Unis. En ce cas la demande d'extradition est adressée au Gouverneur ou à la principale autorité de la possession par le Consul d'Haiti.

Evidence required.

Disposal of articles seized with person.

Expenses.

Applicable to United States insular possessions.

ARTICLE XV.

Effect.

The present treaty shall remain in force until it is denounced; it shall cease to bind the Parties six months after one of them shall have notified its intention to terminate it.

ARTICLE XV.

Le présent Traité restera en vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'il soit dénoncé; il cessera de lier les Parties six mois après que l'une d'elles aura notifié son intention d'y mettre fin.

ARTICLE XVI.

Exchange of ratifications.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the competent authority of each of the High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the foregoing articles, and have affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, in English and French, this ninth day of August, nineteen hundred and four.

ARTICLE XVI.

Le présent Traité sera approuvé et ratifié par l'autorité compétente de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes; et les ratifications seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que possible.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus, et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait à Washington, en double original, en anglais et en français, ce jour, le neuf août, mil neuf-cent-quatre.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]
J. N. LÉGER [SEAL.]

Exchange of ratifications.

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 twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and five;

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 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-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE
Acting Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States and Norway amending the extradition treaty of June 7, 1893, between the two countries. Signed at Washington, December 10, 1904; ratification advised by the Senate, January 6, 1905; ratified by the President, April 1, 1905; ratified by Sweden and Norway, February 3, 1905; ratifications exchanged at Washington, April 4, 1905; proclaimed, April 6, 1905.

December 10, 1904.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway amending the last paragraph of Article II of the Treaty of Extradition between the United States and Norway, concluded June 7, 1893, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and four, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Norwegian languages is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Whereas the Kingdom of Norway has enacted a new penal code, taking effect January 1, 1905, by which the penalty of imprisonment at hard labor is abolished, the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway have deemed it expedient to conclude a treaty amending, in this respect, the treaty of extradition concluded between the same High Contracting Parties on June 7, 1893, and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, J. A. W. Grip, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and

Da der i kongeriget Norge er udfærdiget en ny straffelov, som træder ikraft 1 januar 1905, ved hvilken strafarten strafarbejde er afskaffet, har Amerikas Forenede Stater og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Sverige og Norge anset det tjenligt at slutte en traktat, som under hensyn hertil ændrer udleveringstraktaten sluttet mellem de samme høie kontraherende parter den 7 juni 1893, og har i det øiemed udnævnt følgende befuldmægtigede:

Contracting parties.

Amerikas Forenede Staters Præsident, John Hay, Amerikas Forenede Staters Statssecretair; og

Hans Majestæt Kongen af Sverige og Norge, J. A. W. Grip, Hans Majestæt's Envoyé Extraordinaire og Ministre Plenipotentiaire i Amerikas Forenede Stater;

Plenipotentiaries.

som efter at have meddelt hinanden sine respektive fuldmagter, der fandtes i god og tilbørlig

Vol. 28, p. 1187.

due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

orden, er bleven enige om og har afsluttet følgende artikler:

ARTICLE I.

ARTIKEL I.

Extradition of accessories from Norway.

Provisions modified.

The last paragraph of Article II of the Treaty of Extradition, concluded June 7, 1893, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, is hereby amended, to take effect on January 1, 1905, by striking out, after the word "Norway," the words "by imprisonment at hard labor," and inserting in their place "by a higher penalty than imprisonment for three months."

Sidste afsnit af artikel II i udleveringstraktaten, afsluttet 7 juni 1893 mellem Amerikas Forenede Stater og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Sverige og Norge, bliver herved, at regne fra 1 januar 1905, ændret saaledes, at efter ordet "Norge" udgaar ordene "med strengere straf end fængsel," og at der istedet indsættes "med høiere straf end fængsel i tre maaneder."

The paragraph in question shall then read, as amended:

Det omhandlede afsnit skal derefter, saaledes ændret, lyde:

"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 Norway by a higher penalty than imprisonment for three months."

"Udlevering skal ligeledes finde sted for delagtighed i nogen af de i denne traktat nævnte forbrydelser og forseelser, forsaavidt saadan delagtighed bliver at straffe i de Forenede Stater som "felony" og i Norge med høiere straf end fængsel i tre maaneder."

Accessories.
New paragraph.
Vol. 28, p. 1189.

ARTICLE II.

ARTIKEL II.

Exchange of ratifications.

The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force as long as the Treaty of Extradition hereby amended, and shall be terminable on the same notice.

Ratifikationerne af denne traktat skal udveksles saa snart som muligt, og den skal forblive i kraft saa længe som den herved ændrede udleveringstraktat og skal kunne opsiges med det samme varsel.

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and Norwegian languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Til bekræftelse herpaa har de respektive befuldmægtigede underskrevet ovenstaaende artikler, affattede baade i det engelske og det norske sprog, og har herunder fæstet sine segl.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, this tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and four.

Udfærdiget i to eksemplarer i Washington paa den tiende dag i december et tusinde ni hundrede og fire.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]
J. A. W. GRIP. [SEAL.]

Ratification.

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 4th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five;

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 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 sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

By the President:

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS

Acting Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

December 23, 1904.
December 27, 1904.

Declaration between the United States and Luxemburg for the effective protection of trade-marks. Signed at Luxemburg, December 23, 1904; signed at The Hague, December 27, 1904; ratification advised by the Senate, February 3, 1905; ratified by the President, March 15, 1905; published by Luxemburg, March 15, 1905; proclaimed, March 15, 1905.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Declaration between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg providing for a complete and effective protection of the manufacturing industry of the citizens and subjects of the two countries, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Luxemburg the twenty-third and at the Hague the twenty-seventh of December, one thousand nine hundred and four, the original of which Declaration, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

DECLARATION.

Declaration.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg being desirous of securing a complete and effective protection of the manufacturing industry of the citizens and subjects of the two countries, the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have agreed upon the following provisions.

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxemburg désirant assurer une protection complète et efficace à l'industrie manufacturière des citoyens et sujets des deux pays, les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE 1.

ARTICLE 1^{ER}.

Reciprocal rights as to trade-marks.

The subjects and citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same rights as are given to native subjects or citizens in matters relating to trade-marks.

Les sujets et citoyens de l'une des hautes parties contractantes jouiront dans les Etats ou possessions de l'autre, en ce qui concerne la protection des marques de fabrique et de commerce, des mêmes droits que les nationaux.

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 2.

Observance of legal formalities required.

In order to secure to their marks the protection stipulated for by the preceding article, American

Pour assurer à leurs marques la protection stipulée par l'article précédent, les citoyens américains

citizens in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and Luxemburg subjects in the United States of America must fulfil the formalities prescribed to that effect by the laws and regulations of the country in which the protection is desired.

dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et les sujets luxembourgeois dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique devront remplir les formalités prescrites à cet effet par les lois et règlements du pays dans lequel la protection est désirée.

ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE 3.

The present arrangement shall take effect from the date of its official publication in the two countries and shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months immediately following a denunciation made by one or the other of the contracting parties.

Le présent arrangement sera exécutoire des la date de sa publication officielle dans les deux pays et il demeurera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration des douze mois qui suivront une dénonciation faite par l'une ou l'autre des parties contractantes.

Effect.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the present Declaration and have thereto affixed their seals.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés ont signé la présente Déclaration et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate at Luxemburg, the 23, and in the Hague, the 27 December 1904.

Fait en double exemplaire à Luxembourg, le 23, et à La Haye, le 27 décembre 1904.

EYSCHEN [SEAL]

STANFORD NEWEL [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Declaration has been duly ratified;

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 article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Ratification.
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 fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

February 25, 1905.

Treaty between the United States and Great Britain by which the United States relinquishes extraterritorial rights in Zanzibar. Signed at Washington, February 25, 1905; ratification advised by the Senate, March 8, 1905; ratified by the President, May 12, 1905; ratified by Great Britain, April 3, 1905; ratifications exchanged at Washington, June 12, 1905; proclaimed, June 12, 1905.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Convention between 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, by which the United States agrees to renounce in the British Protectorate of Zanzibar, and in that part of the mainland dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which lies within the Protectorate of British East Africa, its extraterritorial rights in favor of the British courts therein established, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

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, acting in the name of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, have, for the purposes hereinafter stated, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, namely:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honorable Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States;

Who, after having communicated each to the other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The United States of America agrees to renounce in the British Protectorate of Zanzibar, and in that part of the mainland dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which lies within the Protectorate of British East Africa, the extraterritorial rights secured to it by the treaty of September 21, 1833, between the United States and the Sultan of Muscat, and the treaty of July 3, 1886, between the United States and Zanzibar.

Extra territorial rights relinquished in British Protectorate of Zanzibar.
Vol. 8, p. 459.
Vol. 25, p. 1439.

The jurisdiction exercised thereunder by consular courts of the United States in the British Protectorate of Zanzibar and in that part of the mainland dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which is under British protection, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions, and immunities enjoyed by citizens of the United States as a part of or appurtenant to such jurisdiction, shall absolutely cease and determine. It being understood, however, that this renunciation shall not take effect until such time as the rights of extraterritoriality enjoyed in Zanzibar by other nations shall have been likewise renounced.

Jurisdiction of consular courts renounced.

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of this renunciation by the United States of America, the Government of His Britannic Majesty agrees to empower the competent British courts which have been established in the British Protectorate of Zanzibar and in that part of the mainland dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which is under British protection, to exercise jurisdiction over citizens of the United States the same as over British subjects and British protected persons, and that citizens of the United States shall have in and before said courts all the rights and privileges that belong and are accorded therein to British subjects and to British protected persons.

Authority to British courts.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

Ratification.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

Signatures.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]
H M DURAND [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 twelfth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and five;

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 twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS.

Acting Secretary of State.

May 10, 1905.

June 19, 1905.

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the commonwealth of Australia.

Preamble.

For the purpose of promoting greater facilities than at present exist for the exchange of Postal Parcels between the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia, the undersigned, George B. Cortelyou, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Sydney Smith, Postmaster General of the Commonwealth of Australia, duly authorized in that behalf, have agreed, on behalf of their respective Governments, to the following Articles, namely:—

ARTICLE 1.

Extent of convention.

The provisions of this Convention shall relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and shall not affect the arrangements existing under the Universal Postal Convention, and the Regulations made in conformity therewith; which arrangements will continue as heretofore; and all the conditions hereinafter contained shall apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles.

ARTICLE 2.

Direct exchanges.

There shall be a regular exchange of uninsured parcels between the United States of America on the one hand, and the Commonwealth of Australia on the other hand, which shall be effected by means of the direct postal service between the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia.

ARTICLE 3.

Exchange offices.

The offices of exchange shall be the Post Office of San Francisco for the United States of America; and, for the Commonwealth of Australia—for the State of New South Wales, Sydney; for the State of Victoria, Melbourne; for the State of Queensland, Brisbane; for the State of South Australia, Adelaide; for the State of Western Australia, Perth; for the State of Tasmania, Hobart; and such other exchange offices as may hereafter be mutually agreed upon.

ARTICLE 4.

Articles admitted to 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, provided that no parcel may exceed in value \$50, or ten pounds (£10) sterling; four pounds six ounces (or two kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches; greatest length and girth combined, six feet; and every parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit the contents to be easily examined by postal and customs officers.

Freedom from inspection.

2. All admissible articles or 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 postal delivery charges or 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 5.

Every parcel shall bear the name and address of the person for whom it is intended, given with such completeness as will enable delivery to be effected. No parcel shall be accepted for transmission unless it be securely packed, in such a manner as to protect the contents from damage.

Address, etc., of parcels.

ARTICLE 6.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel.

Letters must not accompany parcels.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole parcel will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect on the letter or letters double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Convention.

Rejection.

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 Parcels-Post rates.

Address.

ARTICLE 7.

1. The sender will, upon application at the time of mailing the parcel, receive a Certificate of Mailing from the Post Office where the parcel is mailed on a Form like Form 1. annexed hereto.

Receipt.
Post, p. 2876.

2. The sender of a parcel posted in the United States of America may have the same registered in accordance with the Regulations of that country.

Registry.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a 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 in the United States or two pence half penny in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Return receipt.

4. The addressees of registered parcels shall be advised of the arrival of a parcel addressed to them by a notice from the Post Office at destination.

Notice to addressee.

ARTICLE 8.

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, an accurate statement of its contents and value, date of mailing and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.

Customs declaration.

Post, p. 2877.

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.

Collection of duties.

ARTICLE 9.

The following articles are prohibited from admission to or transmission in the mails exchanged under this Convention, viz:

Articles prohibited.

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, and any other articles prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of origin or of destination from transmission by parcel post.

Should any parcel containing any such prohibited article be detected in transit through the post, the parcel will be, without other formality, returned to the despatching office of exchange; unless the parcel contains a dangerous substance, in which case, it shall be destroyed.

ARTICLE 10.

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 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 the Commonwealth of Australia, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, one shilling; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, sixpence.

Delivery.

4. The parcels shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the Post Office 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 addressees 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 in the United States for each parcel, whatever its weight, or three pence per pound weight in the Commonwealth of Australia.

ARTICLE 11.

Fees to be retained.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages and delivery fees it collects on parcels exchanged under this Convention; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE 12.

Transportation.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged *direct* between the United States and the Commonwealth of Australia, 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 agreed.

Return of bags, etc.

2. Each country shall promptly return *empty* to the despatching office by next mail, subject to change by mutual agreement, all such bags and boxes.

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 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.

Descriptive list.

4. Each despatch of a Parcels-Post mail must be accompanied by a parcel bill giving 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).

5. The parcel bills shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with Number 1. on the 1st of January in each year, and each entry in a parcel bill shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1.

ARTICLE 13.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the 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 be at once 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 a form "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 cancelled, and the fact 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 should be reported on the same form.

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 14.

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, provided, however, that parcels prohibited by Article 9, and those which do not conform to the conditions as to size, weight, and value, prescribed by Article 4, shall not necessarily be returned to country of origin, but may be disposed of, without recourse, in accordance with the customs laws and regulations of the country of destination.

2. When the contents of a parcel which cannot 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 notified by one post office to the other.

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 15.

Neither of the countries parties to this Convention will be responsible for the loss of or damage to any parcel, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed from either country by the sender or addressee of a parcel which may become lost or damaged in transmission through the post.

ARTICLE 16.

Where not provided for in this Convention, the conditions as to the posting, transmission, and delivery of parcels, (including the levy of customs duty and other charges) and redirection within the limits of the country of destination shall be governed by the regulations of that country.

Post, p. 38.

Receipt of mail.

Parcel bill.

Errors.

Nonreceipt of parcels.

Insufficient postage.

Damaged parcels.

Correct mails.

Failure to deliver.

Ante, p. 2873.

Ante, p. 2872.

Perishable articles.

Reforwarding.

No responsibility for loss, etc.

General provisions.

ARTICLE 17.

Further regulations. The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Postmaster General of the Commonwealth of Australia shall from time to time jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention; and may, by agreement, prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article 9 of this Convention.

Ante, p. 2873.

ARTICLE 18.

Duration, etc.

This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of August 1905, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either country upon six months previous notice being given by one country to the other country.

Done at Melbourne this 10th day of May 1905.

Signatures.

SYDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster-General Commonwealth of Australia.

And at Washington this 19th day of June 1905.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

[SEAL.]

By the President,
FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1905.

Form 1.

FORM No. 1.

Parcels-Post.

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day:	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80%; height: 80%; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Office stamp.</div> </div>	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
<p style="font-size: small;">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.</p>	

FORM No. 2.

Form 2

A.

Parcels-Post between the United States and Australia.

Date. Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, etc.]	Contents.	Value. Per cent. Total customs charges.
		\$ \$
	Total.	\$ \$

Date of posting, 19...; 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.

B.

Parcels 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.

.....
Customs Officer.

C.

Parcels Post from
 This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs and must be delivered
FREE OF CHARGE.

Date Stamp.

.....
Postmaster-General.

Form 3.

FORM No. 3.

Date stamp of dispatching exchange Post-Office. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 5px;"></div>	Parcels from for Parcel Bill No., dated; per S. S. "....." *Sheet No.	Date stamp of receiving exchange Post-Office. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 5px;"></div>					
Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of sender.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.	Number of rates prepaid.	Remarks.
					\$		
				Totals	\$		
<p>*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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>lbs.</i></p> <p>Total number of parcels sent by the mail to Total weight of mail</p> <p>Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail Deduct weight of receptacles</p> <p>Signature of dispatching officer at Post-Office Net weight of parcels</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature of receiving officer at Post-Office</p>							

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama.

June 19, 1905.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, the undersigned, George B. Cortelyou, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, duly authorized thereto by law, and J. D. de Obaldia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, duly authorized thereto by the President of the Republic of Panama, have agreed upon the following articles:

Con la mira de establecer arreglos postales entre las Repúblicas de Panamá y los Estados Unidos de América, la primera, por medio de J. D. de Obaldía, su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Washington, plenamente autorizado por el Presidente de la República de Panamá, y los Estados Unidos por George B. Cortelyou, Administrador General de Correos, de la segunda, debidamente autorizado por ley, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICULO I.

(a) Articles of every kind or nature, which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country, except as herein prohibited, shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention; subject however to such regulations as the Postal Administration of the country of destination may deem necessary for sanitary purposes, or to protect its customs revenues, or its taxes on commerce.

(a) Los objetos de toda clase ó naturaleza que se admitan en las balijas domésticas de cada país, con excepción de los que aquí se prohíben, se admitirán en las balijas que se cambien conforme á esta Convención; sujetos, sin embargo, á los reglamentos que considere necesarios, para proteger sus rentas aduanales ó impuestos comerciales, y para fines sanitarios, la Administración Postal del país de su destino. Pero los artículos que no sean cartas en su forma usual y ordinaria, nunca se cerrarán á la inspección, sino que se cubrirán ó envolverán de modo que puedan ser fácil y completamente examinados por los administradores de correos ó empleados de aduanas de las agencias postales. Excepto que podrán admitirse en las balijas que se cambien entre Panamá y los Estados Unidos los paquetes no sellados que contengan, en receptáculos sellados, artículos que no puedan remitirse con seguridad en receptáculos no sellados; siempre que el contenido de dichos

Articles admitted to mails.

Articles not to be closed against inspection.

Exception.

(b) But articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must never be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters or customs officers or postal employees. Except that there may be admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and Panama unsealed packages which contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which can not be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plain-

ly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles, and that the package is so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

The following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this Convention:

Articles prohibited.

(a) Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets, except single volumes of printed books, the weight of which exceeds two kilograms; liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, those which easily liquefy, live or dead animals (not dried), insects and reptiles, fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose and substances which exhale a bad odor, lottery tickets or circulars, all obscene and immoral articles, other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Freedom from inspection.

(b) All admissible matter 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 by the regulations of the country of destination for the collection of its customs duties; and shall in the first case be forwarded by the most speedy means to its destination, and in the latter be delivered to the respective persons to whom it is addressed, being subject in its transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

Post, p. 2886.

Fees to be retained.

(a) Each Administration shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages and registration fees it collects on postal articles exchanged with the other, including deficient postage. Consequently, there will be no postage accounts between the two countries.

receptáculos cerrados esté plenamente visible ó se declare con precisión en las cubiertas de los receptáculos cerrados, y que el paquete esté hecho de tal manera que la cubierta exterior pueda abrirse con facilidad.

Se prohíbe la admisión en las balijas que se cambien, conforme á esta Convención, de los objetos siguientes:

Las publicaciones que violen las leyes sobre propiedad literaria del país de su destino; paquetes de todas clases, exceptuando un solo libro impreso, aunque su peso exceda de dos kilogramos; los líquidos, venenos, materias explosivas ó inflamables, las grasosas, las fácilmente liquidables, animales vivos, los muertos no disecados, insectos y reptiles, frutas y vegetales que puedan descomponerse fácilmente y sustancias que exhale un mal olor, billetes ó circulares de lotería, todo objeto obscuro ó inmoral y todos los demás objetos que puedan destruir ó de alguna manera perjudicar á las balijas ó dañar á las personas que las manejen.

(b) Todos los objetos admitidos en las balijas de un país y dirigidos al otro, ó recibidos en un país del otro, serán libres de detención ó inspección de cualquiera clase, exceptuando lo establecido por los reglamentos del país de su destino para cobrar los derechos de importación y para fines sanitarios; en el primer caso, serán enviados por la vía más rápida, y, en el segundo, serán entregados á las personas á quienes vayan dirigidos, quedando sujetos en su trasmisión á las leyes y reglamentos de cada país, respectivamente.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICULO II.

Cada Administración de Correos conservará, para su propio uso, el total del porte y los derechos de certificación que recaude sobre objetos postales cambiados con el otro país, incluyendo el porte insuficientemente pagado. En consecuencia, no se llevarán cuentas de porte de correos entre los dos países.

(b) Articles other than letters and postal cards must be prepaid at least in part. Letters and postal cards will be forwarded to the country they are addressed to, even if they absolutely lack postage.

Payment of postage and registration fees shall be certified by affixing the appropriate stamps of the country of origin.

(c) Each insufficiently prepaid letter shall have stamped on its cover the capital letter T, and shall have indicated plainly thereon, in figures, on the upper left hand corner of the address, by the postal officials of the country of origin, the amount of the deficient postage, and only the amount so indicated shall be collected of addressees on delivery, except in cases of obvious error.

ARTICLE III.

No postage charges shall be levied in either country on fully prepaid correspondence originating in the other, nor shall any charge be made in the country of destination upon official correspondence which under the postal regulations of the country of origin is entitled to freedom from postage; but the country of destination will receive, forward and deliver the same free of charge.

ARTICLE IV.

In case any correspondence is tendered for mailing in either country, obviously with the intention to evade the higher postage rates applicable to it in the other country, it shall be refused, unless payment be made of such higher rates.

ARTICLE V.

(a) Exchanges of mails under this Convention shall be effected through the post-offices of both countries already designated as exchange post-offices, or through such offices as may be hereafter

(b) El porte de los artículos que no sean cartas y tarjetas postales debe ser franqueado, al menos, parcialmente; las cartas y las tarjetas postales serán remitidas al país de su destino aunque carezcan en absoluto de franqueo.

El pago del porte del derecho de certificación se acreditarán fijando las correspondientes estampillas de correo del país de su destino.

(c) Cada carta, cuyo porte no esté pagado por completo, llevará en su cubierta un sello con una letra T, mayúscula, y llevará indicado, en números claros, y en la esquina izquierda superior de su dirección, por los empleados de correo del país de su origen, la cantidad de porte no pagada, y sóloamente esta cantidad será cobrada á la persona á quien se dirija al entregársela, exceptuando los casos en que haya error manifiesto.

ARTICULO III.

En ninguno de los dos países se cobrará porte á la correspondencia debidamente franqueada en el otro ni se cobrará nada en el país de su destino á la correspondencia oficial que conforme á los reglamentos del país de su procedencia debe transmitirse libre de porte; sino que el país del destino recibirá, enviará y entregará la misma, libre de recargo.

ARTICULO IV.

En caso de que se presente al correo de cualesquiera de los dos países, alguna correspondencia, con la intención obvia de evadir la tarifa más alta que le corresponde en el otro país, no se admitirá sino en el caso de que se pague el porte de la tarifa más alta.

ARTICULO V.

El canje de correspondencia conforme á esta Convención se efectuará por las oficinas de correos de ambos países, yá designadas como oficinas de canje, ó por medio de aquellas otras que puedan conve-

Prepayment of postage.

Stamps.

Insufficient postage.

Fully prepaid correspondence, etc.

Evasion of payment.

Exchange offices.

agreed upon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the customs revenues or taxes on commerce.

Transportation expenses.

(b) Each country shall provide for and bear the expense of the conveyance of its mails to the other.

ARTICLE VI.

Transit of closed mails.

The United States of America and the Republic of Panama each grants to the other, free of any charges, detention, or examination whatsoever, the transit across its territory, of the CLOSED mails made up by any authorized exchange office of either country, addressed to any other exchange office of the same country or to any exchange office of the other country.

ARTICLE VII.

Registry.

(a) Any packet of mailable correspondence may be registered upon payment of the rate of postage and the registration fee applicable thereto in the country of origin.

Return of receipts.

(b) 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.

ARTICLE VIII.

Descriptive list.

(a) Exchanges of ordinary international correspondence may be effected without the use of letter-bills; but registered correspondence must be accompanied by a descriptive list thereof, by means of which the registered articles may be identified for the purpose of acknowledgment by the receiving offices.

Nonreceipt of articles.

(b) If a registered article advised shall not be found in the mails by the receiving office, its

nirse en lo sucesivo, conforme á los reglamentos sobre detalles de los cambios que se expidieren mutuamente, y que se consideren esenciales para la seguridad y prontitud de los correos y para la protección de las rentas aduanales ó impuestos comerciales.

(b) Cada país sufragará los gastos de transporte de sus balijas dirigidas al otro.

ARTICULO VI.

La República de Panamá y los Estados Unidos de América se conceden el uno al otro, libre de todo gasto, detención ó examen de cualquier género, el tránsito á través de su territorio de balijas cerradas, preparadas por cualquier oficina de canje autorizada de uno ú otro país y dirigidas á otra oficina de canje autorizada del mismo país ó á otra oficina igualmente autorizada para el canje del otro país.

ARTICULO VII.

(a) Todo paquete de correspondencia que sea transmitido por el correo podrá certificarse pagando su porte y el derecho de certificación correspondiente en el país de su origen.

(b) Un recibo de la entrega de un artículo certificado será devuelto al remitente, cuando así se solicite; pero cada país podrá exigir del remitente el previo pago de un derecho que no exceda de cinco centavos.

ARTICULO VIII.

(a) El canje de la correspondencia internacional ordinaria puede efectuarse sin el uso de hojas de aviso; pero la correspondencia certificada deberá ir acompañada de una lista descriptiva de ella, por medio de la cual los objetos certificados puedan identificarse, con el fin de que las oficinas receptoras acusen recibo de los mismos.

(b) Si alguna oficina receptora no encontrare en las balijas algún objeto certificado comprendido en

absence shall be immediately reported by the receiving to the sending office.

ARTICLE IX.

Ordinary and registered exchanges, unless the latter be made in through registered pouches, shall be effected in properly sealed sacks.

ARTICLE X.

(a) All registered articles, ordinary letters, postal cards, and other manuscript matter, business or commercial papers, books (bound or stitched), proofs of printing, engravings, photographs, drawings, maps, and other articles manifestly of value to the sender, which are not delivered from any cause, shall be reciprocally returned without charge, through the central administrations of the two countries in special packets or sacks marked "Rebuts," after the expiration of the period for their retention required by the laws or regulations of the country of destination; the returned registered articles to be accompanied by a descriptive list, and the special packets or sacks used for returning registered articles to be returned under registration, when registered articles are returned in them.

(b) Fully prepaid letters which bear requests by the senders for their return in case of nondelivery by a certain date, or within a specified time, shall be reciprocally returned, without charge, directly to the dispatching exchange office, at the expiration of the period for their retention indicated in the requests.

(c) Fully prepaid letters bearing on the covers the business cards, the names and addresses of the senders, or designation of places to which they may be returned (as post-office box, street and number,

la lista, notificará su falta inmediatamente á la oficina remitente.

ARTICULO IX.

El canje de correspondencia ordinaria y certificada, excepto en el caso de que el último se haga directamente en balijas certificadas, se efectuará en sacos debidamente sellados.

ARTICULO X.

(a) Todos los objetos certificados, cartas ordinarias, tarjetas postales, y otros manuscritos, documentos comerciales ó de negocio, libros (empastados, encuadernados ó cosidos), pruebas de imprenta, grabados, fotografias, dibujos, mapas y otros objetos de manifiesto valor para el remitente, que no se entreguen por cualquiera causa, serán recíprocamente devueltos sin estipendio alguno, por conducto de las Administraciones centrales de los dos países, en paquetes ó sacos especiales marcados "Rebuts," después de que expire el término de su retención exigido por las leyes ó reglamentos del país de su destino. Los objetos certificados que se devuelvan irán acompañados de una lista descriptiva de los mismos, y los paquetes ó sacos especiales que se usen para la devolución de los objetos certificados, se devolverán cuando contengan algunos de los objetos rezagados que hayan sido certificados.

(b) Las cartas totalmente franqueadas con el ruego por parte de los que las envían de que se devuelvan en caso de que no se entreguen dentro de cierta fecha, ó dentro de un período de tiempo especificado, serán recíprocamente devueltas sin recargo alguno directamente á la oficina de canje remitente, al expirar el plazo de su retención indicado en el ruego.

(c) Las cartas totalmente franqueadas que lleven en sus cubiertas las razones sociales ó los nombres ó direcciones de los remitentes, ó la designación de lugares adonde puedan devolverse, como apartado

Sealed sacks.

Return of non-delivered articles.

Return of prepaid letters.
If requested.

Having address of senders, etc.

etc.), without requests for their return in case of non delivery within a specified time, shall be reciprocally returned without charge directly to the dispatching exchange office at the expiration of thirty days from the date of their receipt at the office of destination.

del correo, calle y número etc., sin ruego de que se devuelvan, en caso de que no se entreguen en un período de tiempo determinado, serán recíprocamente devueltas sin estipendio alguno, directamente á la oficina de canje remitente, al expirar el término de treinta días contados desde la fecha de su recibo en las oficinas de su destino.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTICULO XI.

Universal Postal Convention regulations to govern.

All matters connected with the exchange of mails between the two countries which are not here in provided for shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention and regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, for the government of such matters in the exchange of mails between countries of the Universal Postal Union generally, so far as the articles of such Universal Postal Convention shall be obligatory upon both of the contracting parties.

Todos los asuntos que se relacionen con el cambio de balijas entre los dos países, que no estén determinados en esta Convención, se regirán por las estipulaciones de la Convención Postal Universal y los reglamentos que están ahora vigentes, ó que en adelante se acuerden para el régimen de los cambios de balijas entre los países que pertenezcan á la Unión Postal Universal en general, en cuanto los artículos de la expresada Convención Postal Universal, sean obligatorios para ambas partes contratantes.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTICULO XII.

Further regulations.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Panama 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 I.

El Gobierno de la República de Panamá y el Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América tendrán facultad de expedir unidos, de tiempo en tiempo, los reglamentos ulteriores de orden y detalle que fueren necesarios para cumplir la presente Convención y podrán por mutuo convenio establecer las condiciones para la admisión, en las balijas, de cualesquiera de los objetos prohibidos en el Artículo I.

Ante, p. 2880.

ARTICLE XIII.

ARTICULO XIII.

Effect.

This Convention abrogates the postal relations existing between the two countries. It shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws and its ratification shall be exchanged at the city of Washington as early as possible. It shall take effect thirty days from the exchange of ratifications and shall

Esta convención abroga las relaciones postales existentes entre ambos países. Será ratificada por los países contratantes de acuerdo con sus respectivas leyes, y sus ratificaciones se canjearán en la ciudad de Washington tan pronto como sea posible. Comenzará á regir treinta días después del canje de ratificaciones y continuará en

Exchange of ratifications.

continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or annulled at the instance of the Post-Office Department of either country, upon six months previous notice given to the other.

vigencia hasta que se denuncie de común acuerdo ó se termine la instancia de cualesquiera de los dos países, previa una notificación hecha al otro con seis meses de anticipación.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the 19th day of June one thousand nine hundred and five.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

Signatures.

J. D. DE OBALDIA
*Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario
de Panamá en los Estados Unidos de América.*

The foregoing Convention between the United States of America and Panama has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

Approval.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
Acting Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, June 19th, 1905.

The undersigned, George B. Cortelyou, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and J. D. de Obaldia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama at Washington, having met for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Postal Convention concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama and signed at Washington June 19th, 1905, and having carefully compared the ratifications of said Convention and found them exactly conformable to each other, the exchange took place this day in the usual form.

Ratification.

In witness whereof, they have signed the present protocol of exchange and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Washington this 19th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[SEAL]

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

[SEAL]

J. D. DE OBALDIA
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from
the Republic of Panama to the United States of America.*

July 19, 1905.

Amendment to the postal convention between the United States and Panama, of June, 1905.

Amendment to postal convention.
Ante, p. 2879.

For the purpose of perfecting the Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, signed at Washington on the 19th of June, 1905; the undersigned, George B. Cortelyou, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and J. D. de Obaldía, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama, in the exercise of powers duly conferred upon them, have agreed upon the following amendment to said Postal Convention:

New paragraph.

Add to Article 1 of the Convention the following paragraph:

Classification and rates of postage, etc.
Ante, p. 2880.

“(c) The classification of, and the rates of postage and the registration fee to be levied and collected upon, mail matter originating in either country and addressed to the other, shall be in accordance with the domestic laws and regulations of the country of origin; provided, that the rates of postage and registration fees so levied shall not exceed in either country the minimum rates of postage and registration fee prescribed for articles of a like nature, by the Articles of the Universal Postal Convention which is in force.”

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the 19th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[SEAL.]

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

J. D. DE OBALDÍA,
Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Panamá en los Estados Unidos de América.

Approval.

The foregoing Amendment has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, July 24, 1905.

Con el propósito de perfeccionar la Convención Postal entre la República de Panamá y los Estados Unidos de América, firmada en Washington el día 19 de Junio de 1905, los que abajo firman, J. D. de Obaldía, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Panamá, y George B. Cortelyou, Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, ejerciendo poderes debidamente conferidos á ellos, han convenido en la siguiente enmienda á dicho Convenio Postal:

Agreguese al Artículo 1 de la Convención el siguiente párrafo:

“(c) La clasificación, el porte y el derecho de certificación que se exijan y recauden sobre objetos trasladados en las balijas que se originen en un país y sean dirigidas al ótro, serán los establecidos por las leyes y los reglamentos domésticos del país de su origen, siempre que el porte y derecho de certificación que se exijan no excedan en ninguno de los dos países, del minimum del porte y derecho de certificación prescritos para objetos de la misma naturaleza, por los artículos de la Convención Postal Universal que esté en vigor.”

Hecho por duplicado y firmado en Washington el día 19 de Julio de mil novecientos cinco.

Supplementary treaty between the United States and Denmark for the extradition of criminals. Signed at Washington, November 6, 1905; ratification advised by the Senate, December 7, 1905; ratified by the President, February 13, 1906; ratified by Denmark, December 14, 1905; ratifications exchanged at Washington, February 19, 1906; proclaimed, February 19, 1906.

November 6, 1905.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Supplementary Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Denmark providing for the extension of the Treaty of January 6, 1902, to their respective island possessions and colonies and adding the crime of bribery to the list of extraditable crimes contained in Article II of the said Treaty of January 6, 1902, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the sixth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five, the original of which Supplementary Convention, being in the English and Danish languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Vol. 32, p. 1906.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, agreeing that the convention for the extradition of criminals signed by their Plenipotentiaries at Washington on January 6, 1902, is applicable to their respective island possessions or colonies, and desiring to define the procedure by which applications for the surrender of accused persons from such island possessions or colonies shall be made, and to add to the list of extraditable crimes mentioned in Article II of the said convention of January 6, 1902, by means of an additional convention, have to that end appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Majesty the King of Denmark, Mr. Constantin Brun, Com-

Da de Amerikanske Forenede Stater og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark ere enige om, at den af deres Befuldmægtigede d. 6. Januar 1902 i Washington undertegnede Konvention angaaende Udlevering af Forbrydere er anvendelig paa deres respektive Bilande og Kolonier, og endvidere ønske, i en Tillægskonvention, at fastslaa den Fremgangsmaade der vil være at benytte ved Begæringen om Udlevering af anklagede Personer fra saadanne Bilande og Kolonier, samt at gøre en Tilføjelse til den i Artikel II i nævnte Konvention af 6. Januar 1902 anførte Fortegnelse om Forbrydelser, for hvilke Udlevering kan begæres, have de til det Formaal udnævnt til deres Befuldmægtigede:

Contracting parties

Præsidenten for de amerikanske Forenede Stater, Elihu Root, de Forenede Staters Statssekretær; og

Plenipotentiaries

Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, Hr. Constantin Brun, Kom-

mander 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 due and good form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

In the case of crimes committed in the island possessions or colonies of the contracting parties, applications for the surrender of the accused may be made directly to the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the island possession or colony in which the fugitive has sought refuge, by the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the colony or island possession of the other contracting party, provided that both island possessions or colonies are situated in America. The aforesaid Governors or Chief Magistrates shall have authority either to grant the extradition or to refer the matter for decision to the Government of the mother country. In all other cases applications for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic channel.

Where a fugitive criminal is arrested in the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, Faroe Islands, or Iceland he may be provisionally detained for a period of four months.

ARTICLE II.

In addition to the crimes and offenses mentioned in Article II of the convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Denmark for the extradition of criminals, signed at Washington on January 6, 1902, extradition shall be granted also for the following crime or offense:

Bribery, defined to be the offering, giving or receiving of bribes, when made punishable by the laws of the two contracting parties.

mandör 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 rigtig og god Form, ere blevne enige om og have vedtaget følgende Artikler:

ARTIKEL I.

Naar Forbrydelser ere blevne begaaede i de kontraherende Parters Bilande og Kolonier, kunne Begæring om de Anklagedes Udlevering fremsættes direkte til Guvernören over eller den överste Myndighed i det Biland eller den Koloni, hvor Flygtningen har sögt Tilflugt, af Guvernören over eller den överste Myndighed i den anden kontraherende Parts Koloni eller Biland, forudsat at begge Bilande eller Kolonier ligge i Amerika.

Fornævnte Guvernörer eller överste Myndigheder skulle være bemyndigede til enten at tilstaa Udleveringen eller at henvise Sagen til Afgörelse af Moderlandets Regering. I alle andre Tilfælde skulle Begæring om Udlevering fremsættes ad diplomatisk Vej.

Naar en flygtet Forbryder er anholdt paa Filippinerne, Hawaii Öerne, Færøerne eller Island, kan han holdes foreløbig arresteret i et Tidsrum af fire Maaneder.

ARTIKEL II.

Foruden de Forbrydelser og Lovovertrædelser, der ere opregnede i Artikel II i Konventionen mellem de amerikanske Forenede Stater og Kongeriget Danmark angaaende Udlevering af Forbrydere, undertegnet i Washington d. 6 Januar 1902, skal Udlevering tilstaaes ogsaa for følgende Forbrydelse eller Lovovertrædelse:

Bestikkelse, det vil sige den Handling at tilbyde, give eller modtage Stikpenge, naar saadant er strafbart efter de to kontraherende Parters Lovgivning.

Extradition provisions extended to island possessions and colonies.
Vol. 32, p. 1906.

Limitation.

Additional extraditable crime.
Vol. 32, p. 1907.

Bribery.

ARTICLE III.

ARTIKEL III.

The present convention shall be considered as an integral part of the said extradition convention of January 6, 1902, and shall be ratified according to the respective laws of the two contracting parties. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and Danish languages and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at the City of Washington, this sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and five.

Nærværende Konvention skal betragtes som en integrerende Del af nævnte Udleveringskonvention af 6. Januar 1902 og skal ratificeres i Overensstemmelse med de to kontraherende Parters respektive Lovgivning. Ratifikationerne skulle udvexles i Washington saa snart som muligt.

Til Bekræftelse heraf have de respektive befuldmægtigede undertegnet foranstaaende Artikler baade i det engelske og i det danske Sprog samt herunder sat deres Segl.

Givet i dobbelt Udfærdigelse i Staden Washington den sjette Dag af November Nitten Hundrede og fem.

Exchange of ratifications.

Signatures.

ELIHU ROOT [L. S.]
C. BRUN [L. S.]

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 nineteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and six;

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.

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 nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirtieth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of State.

Ratification.

Proclamation.

November 10, 1905.

Copyright convention between the United States and Japan. Signed at Tokio November 10, 1905; ratification advised by the Senate February 28, 1906; ratified by the President March 7, 1906; ratified by Japan April 28, 1906; ratifications exchanged at Tokio May 10, 1906; proclaimed May 17, 1906.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Copyrights in Japan
and the United States.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, providing for legal protection in both countries in regard to copyright, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Tokio on the tenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five, the original of which Convention being in the English and Japanese languages is word for word as follows:

Contracting powers.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan being equally desirous to extend to their subjects and citizens the benefit of legal protection in both countries in regard to copyright, have, to this end, decided to conclude a Convention, and have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, Lloyd C. Griscom, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Japan; and

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, General Count Taro Katsura, Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Golden Kite, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal rights to
citizens of each coun-
try.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Article II of the present Convention.

ARTICLE II.

Translation of books,
etc., without authori-
zation.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books, pamphlets or any other writings, dramatic works, and musical compositions, published in the dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translations.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come into operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

Ratification.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the English and Japanese languages, this 10th day of November, of year one thousand nine hundred and five, corresponding to the 10th day of the 11th month of the 38th year of Meiji.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

LLOYD C. GRISCOM.
TARO. KATSURA.

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 Tokio on the tenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six;

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 to be affixed.

[SEAL] Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirtieth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
ELIHU ROOT
Secretary of State.

[Japanese text not printed.]

November 14, 1905.
December 14, 1905.

Parcels Post convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Sweden.

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and Sweden, the undersigned George B. Cortelyou Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and E. von Krusenstjerna, Director-General of Posts of Sweden, 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.

ARTICLE 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, directly between the office of New York, and such other offices within the United States as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster-General of the United States; and the office of Malmö, and such other offices within Sweden as may be hereafter designated by the Director-General of Posts of Sweden.

ARTICLE II.

Articles admitted to the mails.

There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter—except letters, postcards and written matter of all kinds—that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic

I afsikt att förbättra postförbindelserna mellan Sverige och Amerikas Förenta Stater hafva undertecknade, E. von Krusenstjerna, Generalpostdirektör i Sverige, och George B. Cortelyou, Generalpostmästare i Amerikas Förenta Stater, i kraft af dem meddeladt bemyndigande öfverenskommit om följande artiklar angående utväxling af paketpost mellan de begga länderna.

ARTIKEL I.

Bestämmelserna i detta aftal gälla endast postpaket, som utväxlas enligt det häri fastslagne system, och medföra ingen ändring i gällande bestämmelser uti världspostkonventionen, hvilka fortfarande skola gälla såsom hittills; alla i det följande innefattade bestämmelser gälla uteslutande de poster, som i enlighet med dessa artiklar utväxlas direkt mellan å ena sidan postkontoret i Malmö och de andra postkontor i Sverige, som senare må af Svenska Generalpoststyrelsen bestämmas, samt å andra sidan postkontoret i New York och de andra postkontor i Amerikas Förenta Stater, som framdeles må af Förenta Staternas Generalpostmästare bestämmas.

ARTIKEL II.

I poster, som utväxlas jämlikt detta aftal, kunna befordras varor och post försändelser—med udantag af bref, brefkort och skriftliga meddelanden af hvarje slag—såvida försändelserna öfver hufvud taget kunna postbefordras i den inri-

mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed fifty dollars (\$50) or its equivalent in value, 4 pounds 6 ounces [or 2 kilograms] in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches [105 centimeters]; greatest length and girth combined, six feet [180 centimeters]; and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by customs officers and by postmasters duly authorized to do so; and except that the following articles are prohibited:

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.

ARTICLE III.

A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel.

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 may collect on the letter or letters, double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Convention.

kes postutväxlingen i inlämningslandet. Dock må icke något paket öfverstiga i värde 50 dollars eller motsvarande belopp, eller i vikt 2 kilogram (= 4 engelska skålpund 6 uns) och ej heller öfverskrida följande mått, nämligen i längd, bredd eller höjd 105 centimeter (= 3 engelska fot 6 tum) samt i längd och omfång tillsammans 180 centimeter (= 6 engelska fot). Vidare skola paketen vara så inslagna, att deras innehåll må kunna lätteligen undersökas af tulltjänstemän och vederbörande postfunktionärer.

Följande föremål må icke befordras, nämligen, publikationer, som kränka adresslandets lagar angående den litterära äganderätten; gifter och explosiva eller lätt antändliga ämnen; fettämnen, vätskor och sådane ämnen, som lätt öfvergå i flytande form; sockerbageriarbeten och bakverk; lefvande och döda djur med undantag af döda insekter och reptilier i fullständigt torkadt tillstånd; frukter och grönsaker, som lätt öfvergå till förruttelse, illaluktande ämnen; lottsedlar, tillkännagifvanden angående lotteri samt lottericirkulär; föremål af oanständig eller omoralisk art; samt sådane föremål, hvilka kunna på något sätt skada eller förstöra postforsendelserna eller medföra fara för de personer, som hafva att behandla desamma.

ARTIKEL III.

Bref eller meddelande, som har karaktär af personlig skriftväxling, må icke atfölja postpaket, ej heller vara skrifvet utanpå paketet eller inneslutet i detsamma.

Anträffas sådant bref eller meddelande, skall detsamma, om det kan skiljas från paketet, befordras särskildt; men om brefvet eller meddelandet icke kan skiljas från paketet, skall postbefordran vägras hela försändelsen. Skulle likväl en dylik försändelse blifvit på grund af förbiseende befordrad, kan adresslandet för brefvet eller brefven utkräfvad dubbelt porto i enlighet med världspostkonventionens bestämmelser.

Articles prohibited.

Letters must not accompany parcels.

Rejection.

Address.

No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcels-post rates.

In tet paket må innehålla paket-försändelser med annan adress-betekning än den, som paketet själf bär. Upptäckas så beskaffade paket, inneslutna i ett annat, skola de befordras hvar och ett för sig och beläggas med nya, särskilda paketporton.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTIKEL IV.

Rates of postage.

The packages 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 to the following rates of postage, which shall in all cases be required to be FULLY PREPAID, viz:

In the United States; for a parcel not exceeding one pound [455 grams] in weight, 12 cents; and for each additional pound [455 grams] or fraction of a pound, 12 cents;

In Sweden; for a parcel not exceeding 1 kilogram in weight, 80 öre, and for other parcels, 1 krona 40 öre.

Ifrågavarande paket skola i adresslandet vara underkastade alla där gällande tullavgifter och tullbestämmelser. Följande portosatser, hvilka alltid skola i förväg till fulls erläggas, äro bestämda att gälla, nämligen:

I. Sverige för ett paket, i vikt icke öfverstigande 1 kilogram, 80 öre och för öfriga paket 1 krona 40 öre;

I Förenta Staterna för ett paket i vikt icke öfverstigande 1 engelskt skålpund (= 455 gram) 12 cents och för hvarje ytterligare skålpund (= 455 gram) eller del däraf 12 cents.

ARTICLE V.

ARTIKEL V.

Customs declaration.

The sender of each package must make a *Customs Declaration*, upon a special form provided for the purpose [see Form 1, "A" annexed hereto], giving the address, a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence; which declaration must accompany the parcel to destination.

För hvarje paket skall afsändaren afgifva en tulldeklaration å en för detta ändamål afsedd särskild blankett (se här bifogade formulär 1, "A"), innehållande paketets adress, en allmän beskrifning af detsamma, noggrann uppgift å innehållet och värdet, dagen för inlämnandet samt afsändarens namnunderskrift och adress; denna deklaration skall åtfölja paketet till adressorten.

Receipt.

Either country may authorize the postoffice where the package is mailed to deliver to the sender of the package at the time of mailing, a certificate of mailing on a form like Form 2 annexed hereto.

Hvardera landet äger bemyndiga inlämningspostanstalten att vid ett pakets aflämnande tillhandahålla afsändaren ett inlämningsbevis å blankett liknande bifogade formulär 2.

Post, p. 2899.

Return receipt.

The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin, and, on demand therefor, will receive a return receipt, without additional charge.

Afsändaren af ett paket må kunna mot erläggande af den i inlämningslandet gällande rekommendationsavgift få paketet befordradt såsom registrerad; på begäran erhåller han utan erläggande af någon tillägsavgift ett mottagningsbevis.

ARTICLE VI.

The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them, by a notice from the postoffice of destination.

The packages shall be delivered to addressees at the postoffices of address in the country of destination free of charge *for postage*; but the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination; and the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents in the United States and 20 öre in Sweden, on each single parcel of whatever weight.

ARTICLE VII.

The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States and Sweden to be dispatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, but must be forwarded, at the option of the dispatching office, either in boxes prepared especially for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, to be marked "Parcels-post," and not to contain any other articles of mail matter, and to be securely sealed with wax or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Each country shall promptly return *empty* to the dispatching office by next mail, all such bags and boxes, but subject to other regulations between the two Administrations.

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

ARTIKEL VI.

Adressaterna till registrerade paket skola af adresspostanstalten skriftligen underrättas om paketens ankomst.

Paketen skola i adresslandet utlämnas till adressaterna å adresspostanstalterna utan afgift; men å paketen hvilande tullafgifter skola vid utlämnandet inkasseras i enlighet med adresslandets tullförfattningar, och det står adresslandet fritt att för paketets behandling inom samme lands postområde och för dess hembäring upptaga hos adressaten en afgift, som icke får öfverstiga i Sverige 20 öre och i Förenta Staterna 5 cents för hvarje paket, oafsedt dess vikt.

ARTIKEL VII.

Paketen skola betraktas såsom en del af de poster, som direkt utväxlas mellan Sverige och Förenta Staterna och som af inlämningslandet på dess bekostnad och med lägenheter, om hvilka inlämningslandet föranstalter befordras till adresslandet, men de måsta försändas, efter den afsändande postanstaltens val, antingen i för andamålet särskildt förfärdigade lådor eller ock i vanliga postsäckar, hvilke skola bära påskriften "paket-post" samt ej få innesluta andra slags försändelser och som skola vara på ett betryggande sätt tillslutna antingen genom försegling eller på annat sätt, hvarom må ömsesidigt träffas närmare bestämmelser.

Hvartdera landet skall med förste post till den afsändande postanstalten återsända *tomma* alla sådana lådor och postsäckar, så framt ej annorlunda öfverenskommits mellan de båda postförvaltningarna.

Oaktad de enligt detta aftal tillättna postförsändelser skola befordras mellan utväxlingspostanstalterna på sätt som ofvan nämnts, skola dock paketen vara så sorgfälligt förpackade, att de trygt kunna styckevis befordras med hvartdera landets inrikes post,

Notice to addressee.

Collection of duties.

Transportation.

Return of bags, etc.

Packing

of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

såväl till utväxlingspostanstalten i inlämningslandet som till adresspostanstalten i adresslandet.

Descriptive list.

Each dispatch 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 inclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such dispatch. [See Form 3 annexed hereto.]

Hvarje paketpost, som afsändes, skall atföljas af en i två exemplar upprättad karta, upptagande samtliga i posten befintliga paket samt innehållande uppgift, för hvarje särskildt paket, å dess löpande nummer, afsändarens namn adressatens namn och adress samt paketinnehållet och dess värde. Denna karta—se bifogade formulär 3—skall innesluttas i en af de till posten hörande lådor eller säckar.

Post, p. 2900.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Receipt of mail.

As soon as the mail shall have reached the office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

Så snart posten ankommit till bestämmelsepostanstalten, skall denna granska postens innehåll.

Parcel bill.

In the event of the parcel bill not having been received, a substitute should be at once prepared.

Medföljer icke någon paketkarta, skall en sådan genast af mottagande postanstalten upprättas.

Errors.

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 dispatching office on a form "Verification certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

Om felaktigheter upptäckas hos paketkartan, skola dessa—efter af hafva konstaterats af ännu en tjänsteman—rättas, och skall anmälan om desamma göras till afsändningspostanstalten medelst en besvaring, som skal afsändas i särskildt konvolut.

Nonreceipt of parcels.

If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the nonreceipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

Saknas en på paketkartan uppförd försändelse, skall, efter det förhållandet konstaterats af ännu en tjänsteman, den å kartan om försändelsen gjorda anteckning utstrykas, och anmälan genast göras.

Damaged parcels.

Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars should be reported on the same form.

Mottages ett paket i skadadt eller bristfälligt skik, skall utfärdas besvaring, med angifvande af de närmere omständigheterna.

Correct mails.

If no verification certificate or note of error be received, a parcels-mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

Erhåller den afsändande postanstalten icke någon besvaring eller anmälan om felaktighet, skall paket-posten anses hafva blifvit vederbörligen emottagen och vid granskning befunnen riktig i alla afseenden.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTIKEL IX.

Failure to deliver.

If the packages cannot be delivered as addressed, or if they are refused, they should be reciprocally returned without charge, directly to the dispatching office of exchange, at the expiration of

Kunna paket icke beställas enligt angifven adress, eller vägra adressaterna att mottaga dem, skola paketen 30 dagar efter framkomsten till adresspostanstalten kostnadsfritt återsändas direkt till

thirty days from their 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;

Provided, however, that parcels prohibited by Article II and those which do not conform to the conditions as to size, weight and value, prescribed by said Article, shall not be returned to the country of origin, but may be disposed of, without recourse, in accordance with the customs laws and regulations of the country of destination.

When the contents of a parcel which cannot 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.

ARTICLE X.

The Post-Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; but either country is at liberty to indemnify the sender of any package which may be lost or destroyed on its territory.

ARTICLE XI.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE XII.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Director-General of Posts of Sweden, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present

afsändande utväxlingspostanstalten; och må inlämningslandet för ett pakets återsändande uppbära af afsändaren ett belopp motsvarande den ursprungliga porto afgiften.

Dock skall paket, som enligt Artikel II icke må befordras, eller som icke uppfyller de i sagda Artikel föreskrifna villkor beträffande storlek, vikt och värde, icke återsändas till bestämningslandet, utan må med sådant paket slutgiltigt förfaras i enlighet med adresslandets tullförfatningar.

Om innehållet i ett obeställbart paket utgöres af föremål, som lätt kunna försämrans eller skämmas, kunna dessa, om sådant är af nöden, omedelbart förstöras eller ock, om så synes lämpligt, utan föregående tillkännagifvande och utan iakttagande af laga formaliteter försäljas till förmån för den som vederbör; de närmare omständigheterna vid försäljningen skola af den ena postanstalten meddelas den andra.

ARTIKEL X.

Postförvaltningarna i de kontraherande länderna äro icke ansvariga för forlust af eller skada å paket; dock står det hvardera landet fritt att godtgöra afsändaren för ett paket, som må hafva gått förloradt eller skadats inom dess postområde.

ARTIKEL XI.

Hvardera landet behåller för egen räkning samtliga för paketen upptagna porto-registrerings-och hembäringsavgifter; och skall följaktligen detta aftal icke gifva anledning till någon särskild afräkning mellan de både länderna.

ARTIKEL XII.

Svenska Generalpoststyrelsen och Generalpostmästaren i Amerikas Förenta Stater äro berättigade att gemensamt utfärda ytterligare detaljbestämmelser, som efter hand kunna visa sig vara af nöden för utförandet af detta aftal, af-

Nonreturn of parcels.
Ante, p. 2892.

Disposal of perishable articles.

Nonresponsibility for loss, etc.

Postage, etc., to be retained.

Further regulations.

Convention from time to time; and may, by agreement, prescribe conditions for the admission in packages exchanged under this Convention of any of the articles prohibited by Article II.

Ante, p. 2893.

ARTICLE XIII.

This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of February, 1906, 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.

Duration, etc.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the 14th day of December, 1905, and at Stockholm the 14th day of November, 1905.

[Seal of the Post-Office Department of the U. S.]

[Sweden seal.]

Approval.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and Sweden has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT *Secretary of State*
WASHINGTON, *December 21, 1905.*

vensom att, efter öfverenskommelse, besluta rörande de vilkor, på hvilka föremål, som enligt Artikel II äro uteslutna från postbefordran, må kunna försändas i paket, utväxlade på grund af detta aftal.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Detta aftal skall träde i kraft och dess bestämmelser börja tillämpas den 1^{ste} Februari 1906. Det skall förblifva gällande, intill dess det genom ömsesidig öfverenskommelse varder upphäfdt, dock kan detsamma upphävas jämväl på begäran af endera postförvaltningen, efter 6 måneder i förväg hos den andra förvaltningen gjord uppsägning.

Utfärdadt i två exemplar och undertecknadt i Stockholm den 14 November 1905, samt i Washington den 14 December 1905.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

E. VON KRUSENSTJERNA.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FORM NO. 1.

Form 1.

A.

Parcels-Post between the United States and Sweden.

Date Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
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Description of parcel: [State whether box, bag, basket, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
	Total.			

Date of posting:19..; 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.

B.

Parcels-Post from [country of origin.]
 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.

.....
Customs Officer.

Parcels-Post from [country of origin.]
 This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs and must be delivered
FREE OF CHARGE.

Date Stamp.

FORM NO. 2.

Form 2

Parcels-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 Postal Administration.	

FORM No. 3.

Date stamp of dispatching exchange Post- Office.	Parcels from [country of origin.] for [country of destination.]	Date stamp of 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.	Observations.
				Totals ...			
<p>* 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.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Total number of parcels sent by the mail Total weight of mail.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">to [country of destination.]</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Number of boxes or other receptacles Deduct weight of receptacles.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">forming the mail.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Signature of postal official at the dispatch- Net weight of parcels</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">ing exchange post-office.</p> <p style="margin-left: 120px;">.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 120px;">Signature of postal official at the receiving exchange post-office.</p> <p style="margin-left: 120px;">.....</p>							

Convention between the United States and Roumania for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks. Signed at Bucharest March 18/31, 1906; ratification advised by the Senate May 4, 1906; ratified by the President May 10, 1906; ratified by Roumania June 20, 1906; ratifications exchanged at Bucharest June 21, 1906; proclaimed June 25, 1906.

March 18/31, 1906

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Roumania providing for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Bucharest, on the ^{eighteenth}~~thirty-first~~ day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Roumanian languages is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Roumania being desirous of securing a complete and effective protection of the manufacturing industry of the citizens and subjects of the two countries, the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Statele-Unite ale Americēi și Maiestatea Sa Regele României dorind a asigura o protecțiune deplină și folositore industriei manufacturale a cetățenilor și supușilor celor două țări, subsemnații, autorizați în regulă spre acest sfârșit, s'au învoit asupra dispozițiunilor următoare:

Trade-marks in Roumania and United States.

ARTICLE I

ARTICOLUL I

The citizens and subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same rights as are given to native citizens or subjects in matters relating to trade-marks.

Cetățenii și supușii uneia din înaltele părți contractante se vor bucura în Statele și posesiunile celeilalte, în ce privește protecțiunea mărcilor de fabrică și de comerț, de aceleași drepturi ca și naționali.

Reciprocal rights of citizens of each country.

ARTICLE II

ARTICOLUL II

In order to secure to their marks the protection stipulated for by the preceding article, American citizens in the Kingdom of Rou-

Spre a asigura mărcilor lor protecțiunea prevăzută prin articolul precedent, cetățenii americani în Regatul României și supușii Ro-

Conforming to laws and regulations.

mania and Roumanian subjects in the United States of America, must fulfil the formalities prescribed to that effect by the laws and regulations of the country in which the protection is desired.

mâni în Statele Unite, vor trebui să îndeplinească formalitățile prescrise spre acest sfârșit de legile și regulamentele țării în care protecțiunea este căutată.

ARTICLE III

ARTICOLUL III

Effect.

The present Convention shall take effect from the date of its official publication in the two countries and shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months immediately following a denunciation made by one or the other of the contracting parties.

Convențiunea de față va fi executorie de la chiar data publicării ei oficiale în cele două țări și va rămânea în vigoare pînă la expirarea celor două-spre-zece luni ce vor urma dupe o denunțare făcută de una sau de alta din părțile contractante.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Spre credința căroră, subsemnații am semnat Convențiunea de față și au pūs pe ea sigiliile lor.

Done in duplicate at Bucharest, March 18/31, 1906.

Făcută în îndoit exemplar la Bucuresci la 18/31 Martie 1906.

Signatures.

J. W. RIDDLE [SEAL]

General J. N. LAHOVARY [SEAL]

Exchange of ratifications.

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 Bucharest, on the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and six;

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 article and clause thereof may be 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 to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirtieth.

[SEAL]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of State.

Supplementary convention between the United States and Great Britain for the extradition of criminals. Signed at London, April 12, 1905; ratification advised by the Senate December 13, 1905; ratified by the President December 21, 1906; ratified by Great Britain November 14, 1906; ratifications exchanged at Washington December 21, 1906; proclaimed February 12, 1907.

April 12, 1905.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Supplementary Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain enlarging the list of crimes on account of which extradition may be granted between the two countries was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at London, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five, the original of which Supplementary Convention, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

THE President of 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, being desirous of enlarging the list of crimes on account of which extradition may be granted under the Conventions concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the 12th July, 1889, and the 13th December, 1900, 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:

Contracting parties.

Vol. 26, p. 1508.

Vol. 32, p. 1864.

The President of the United States, the Honourable Joseph Hodges Choate, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of His Britannic Majesty;

Plenipotentiaries.

And his Britannic Majesty, the Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquess of Lansdowne, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

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.

The following crimes are added to the list of crimes numbered 1 to 10 in the 1st Article of the said Convention of the 12th July, 1889, and to the list of crimes numbered 11 to 13 in Article I of the Supplementary Convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the 13th December, 1900, that is to say:

Crimes added.
Vol. 26, p. 1508.

Vol. 32, p. 1864.

14. Bribery, defined to be the offering, giving or receiving of bribes made criminal by the laws of both countries.

Bribery.

15. Offences, if made criminal by the laws of both countries, against bankruptcy law.

Bankruptcy.

ARTICLE II.

Former treaty applicable.

The present Convention shall be considered as an integral part of the said Extradition Conventions of the 12th July, 1889, and the 13th December, 1900, and the 1st Article of the said Convention of the 12th July, 1889, shall be read as if the lists of crimes therein contained had originally comprised the additional crimes specified and numbered 14 and 15 in the 1st Article of the present Convention.

Ratifications.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or London as soon as possible.

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 the 12th July, 1889.

Signatures.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at London, this 12th day of April, 1905.

[L. s.] JOSEPH H. CHOATE
[L. s.] LANSDOWNE

Ratifications exchanged.

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 twenty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and six;

Proclamation.

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.

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 twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of State.

General act of the international conference at Algeciras and an additional protocol. Signed at Algeciras April 7, 1906; ratification advised by the Senate December 12, 1906; ratified by the President of the United States December 14, 1906; ratification deposited with the Spanish Government December 31, 1906; proclaimed January 22, 1907.

April 7, 1906.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a General Act and an Additional Protocol was concluded and signed on April 7, 1906, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, and Sweden, the originals of which General Act and Additional Protocol, being in the French language, are word for word as follows:

Preamble.

[Translation.]

Au nom de Dieu Tout Puissant:
Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, au nom de l'Empire Allemand; 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 d'Espagne; le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; le Président de la République Française; Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et des territoires britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur des Indes; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas; Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, etc., etc.; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède;

“In the Name of Almighty God.”

Contracting powers.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire; 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 Spain; the President of the United States of America; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, etc.; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc., etc., etc.; His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias; His Majesty the King of Sweden:

S'inspirant de l'intérêt qui s'attache à ce que l'ordre, la paix et la prospérité règnent au Maroc, et ayant reconnu que ce but précieux ne saurait être atteint que moyennant l'introduction de réformes basées sur le triple principe

Inspired by the interest attaching itself to the reign of order, peace, and prosperity in Morocco, and recognizing that the attainment thereof can only be effected by means of the introduction of reforms based upon the triple prin-

Reforms in Morocco.

de la souveraineté et de l'indépendance de Sa Majesté le Sultan, de l'intégrité des Ses Etats et de la liberté économique sans aucune inégalité, ont résolu, sur l'invitation qui Leur a été adressée par Sa Majesté Chérifiennne, de réunir une Conférence à Algeciras pour arriver à une entente sur les dites réformes, ainsi que pour examiner les moyens de se procurer les ressources nécessaires à leur application, et ont nommé pour Leurs Délégués Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, au nom de l'Empire Allemand:

Le Sieur Joseph de Radowitz, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique, et

Le Sieur Christian, Comte de Tattenbach, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême, etc., et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie:

Le Sieur Rodolphe, Comte de Welsersheimb, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique, et

Le Sieur Léopold, Comte Bolesta-Koziebrodzki, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire au Maroc;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges:

Le Sieur Maurice, Baron Joostens, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique, et

Le Sieur Conrad, Comte de Buisseret-Steenbecque de Blarenghien, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire au Maroc;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne:

Don Juan Manuel Sánchez y Gutiérrez de Castro, Duc de Almodóvar del Río, Son Ministre d'Etat, et

Don Juan Pérez-Caballero y Ferrer, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

ciple of the sovereignty and independence of His Majesty the Sultan, the integrity of his domains, and economic liberty without any inequality, have resolved, upon the invitation of His Shereefian Majesty, to call together a conference at Algeciras for the purpose of arriving at an understanding upon the said reforms, as well as examining the means for obtaining the resources necessary for their application, and have appointed as their delegates plenipotentiary the following:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire:

Mr. Joseph de Radowitz, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty, and

Christian, Count of Tattenbach, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Very Faithful Majesty.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary:

Rudolph, Count of Welsersheimb, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty, and

Leopold, Count Bolesta-Koziebrodzki, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Morocco.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

Maurice, Baron Joostens, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty, and

Conrad, Count of Buisseret Steenbecque de Blarenghem, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Morocco.

His Majesty the King of Spain:

Don Juan Manuel Sánchez y Gutiérrez de Castro, Duke of Almodóvar del Río, His Minister of State, and

Don Juan Pérez-Caballero y Ferrer, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The President of the United States of America:

Le Sieur Henry White, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique près Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, et

Le Sieur Samuel R. Gummeré, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique au Maroc;

Le Président de la République Française:

Le Sieur Paul Révoil, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de la République Française auprès de la Confédération Suisse, et

Le Sieur Eugène Regnault, Ministre Plénipotentiaire;

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et des territoires britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur des Indes:

Sir Arthur Nicolson, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie:

Le Sieur Emile, Marquis Visconti Venosta, Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Très-Sainte Annonciade, et

Le Sieur Giulio Malmusi, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire au Maroc;

Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc:

El Hadj Mohamed Ben-el Arbi Ettorrés, Son Délégué à Tanger et Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire,

El Hadj Mohamed Ben Abdessem El Mokri, Son Ministre des Dépenses,

El Hadj Mohamed Es-Seffar, et Sid Abderrhaman Bennis;

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas:

Le Sieur Jonkheer Hannibal Testa, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, etc., etc., etc.:

Le Sieur Antoine, Comte de Tovar, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique, et

Le Sieur François-Robert, Comte de Martens Ferrão, Pair

Mr. Henry White, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to His Majesty the King of Italy, and

Mr. Samuel R. Gummeré, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Morocco.

The President of the French Republic:

Mr. Paul Révoil, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Swiss Confederation, and

Mr. Eugène Regnault, Minister Plenipotentiary.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

Sir Arthur Nicolson, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.

His Majesty the King of Italy:

Emile, Marquis Visconti Venosta, Knight of the Order of the Very Holy Annunciation, and

Mr. Giulio Malmusi, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Morocco.

His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco:

El Hadj Mohammed Ben-el Arbi Ettorrés, His Delegate at Tangier and Ambassador Extraordinary.

El Hadj Mohammed Ben Abdessem El Mokri, His Minister of Expenses,

El Hadj Mohammed Es-Seffar, and Sid Abderrhaman Bennis.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Jonkheer Hannibal Testa, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty.

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc., etc., etc.:

Anthony, Count of Tovar, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty, and

Francis Robert, Count of Martens Ferrao, Peer of the Kingdom,

du Royaume, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire au Maroc;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies:

Le Sieur Arthur, Comte Cassini, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique, et

Le Sieur Basile Bacheracht, Son Ministre au Maroc;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède:

Le Sieur Robert Sager, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique et près Sa Majesté Très Fidèle.

Lesquels, munis de pleins pouvoirs qui ont été trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont, conformément au programme sur lequel Sa Majesté Chérifienne et les Puissances sont tombées d'accord, successivement discuté et adopté:

I. Une Déclaration relative à l'organisation de la police;

II. Un Règlement concernant la surveillance et la répression de la contrebande des armes;

III. Un Acte de concession d'une Banque d'Etat marocaine;

IV. Une Déclaration concernant un meilleur rendement des impôts et la création de nouveaux revenus;

V. Un Règlement sur les Douanes de l'Empire et la répression de la fraude et de la contrebande;

VI. Une Déclaration relative aux Services Publics et aux Travaux Publics;

et, ayant jugé que ces différents documents pourraient être utilement coordonnés en un seul instrument, les ont réunis en un Acte général composé des articles suivants:

CHAPITRE I

Déclaration relative à l'organisation de la police

His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Morocco.

His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias:

Arthur, Count Cassini, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty, and

Mr. Basile de Bacheracht, His Minister to Morocco.

His Majesty the King of Sweden:

Mr. Robert Sager, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty and His Very Faithful Majesty.

Who, furnished with full powers, which were found in good and due form, have, in conformity with the programme upon which His Shereefian Majesty and the powers have agreed, successively discussed and adopted:

I. A declaration relative to the organization of the police.

II. A regulation concerning the detection and repression of the contraband of arms.

III. An act of concession for a Moroccan State Bank.

IV. A declaration concerning a better return of taxes, and the creation of new revenues.

V. A regulation concerning the customs of the Empire and the repression of fraud and smuggling.

VI. A declaration relative to public services and public works.

And, having decided that these different documents might usefully be coordinated in a single instrument, they have united them in a general act composed of the following articles:

CHAPTER I.

Declaration relative to the organization of the police.

ARTICLE 1. The conference summoned by His Majesty the Sultan to pronounce on the measures necessary to organize the police declares that the following provisions should be made:

ART. 2. The police shall be under the sovereign authority of His Majesty the Sultan. It shall be

Objects of conference.

Police organization.

Declaration.

Sovereign authority of Sultan, etc.

ARTICLE premier. La Conférence, appelée par Sa Majesté le Sultan à se prononcer sur les mesures nécessaires pour organiser la police, déclare que les dispositions à prendre sont les suivantes.

ART. 2. La police sera placée sous l'autorité souveraine de Sa Majesté le Sultan. Elle sera re-

crutée par le Makhzen parmi les musulmans marocains, commandée par des Caïds marocains et répartie dans les huit ports ouverts au commerce.

ART. 3. Pour venir en aide au Sultan dans l'organisation de cette police, des officiers et sous-officiers instructeurs espagnols, des officiers et sous-officiers instructeurs français, seront mis à Sa disposition par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, qui soumettront leur désignation à l'agrément de Sa Majesté Chérifienne. Un contrat passé entre le Makhzen et les instructeurs, en conformité du règlement prévu à l'article 4, déterminera les conditions de leur engagement et fixera leur solde qui ne pourra pas être inférieure au double de la solde correspondante au grade de chaque officier ou sous-officier. Il leur sera alloué, en outre, une indemnité de résidence variable suivant les localités. Des logements convenables seront mis à leur disposition par le Makhzen qui fournira également les montures et les fourrages nécessaires.

Les Gouvernements auxquels ressortissent les instructeurs se réservent le droit de les rappeler et de les remplacer par d'autres, agréés et engagés dans les mêmes conditions.

ART. 4. Ces officiers et sous-officiers prêteront, pour une durée de cinq années à dater de la ratification de l'Acte de la Conférence, leur concours à l'organisation des corps de police chérifiens. Ils assureront l'instruction et la discipline conformément au règlement qui sera établi sur la matière; ils veilleront également à ce que les hommes enrôlés possèdent l'aptitude au service militaire. D'une façon générale, ils devront surveiller l'administration des troupes et contrôler le paiement de la solde qui sera effectué par l'Amin, assisté de l'officier instructeur comptable. Ils prêteront aux autorités marocaines, investies du commandement de ces corps, leur concours technique pour l'exercice de ce commandement.

recruited by the Maghzen from Moorish Mohammedans, commanded by Moorish Kaïds, and distributed in the eight ports open to commerce.

ART. 3. In order to aid the Sultan in the organization of this police, Spanish officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors, and French officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors, shall be placed at His disposal by their respective Governments, which shall submit their designation to the approval of His Shereefian Majesty. A contract drawn between the Maghzen and these instructors, in conformity to the regulation provided by article 4, shall determine the conditions of their engagement and fix their pay, which must not be less than double of the pay corresponding to the rank of each officer or non-commissioned officer. In addition they will be allowed living expenses, varying according to their residences. Proper lodgings will be placed at their disposal by the Maghzen, which will likewise supply them with their horses and the necessary fodder.

The Governments having jurisdiction over the instructors reserve the right to recall them and replace them by others, accepted and engaged under the same conditions.

ART. 4. These officers and non-commissioned officers for a period of five years, to date from the ratification of the act of the conference, shall give their service to the organization of a body of Shereefian police. They shall assure instruction and discipline in conformity with the regulations to be drawn up in respect thereto. They shall also see that the men enlisted are fit for military service. In a general way they shall supervise the administration of the soldiers and superintend the payment of their salary, which shall be effected by the "Amin," assisted by the accounting officer instructor. They shall extend to the Moorish authorities invested with the command of these bodies their technical aid in the exercise of the said command.

Instructors, to be Spanish and French officers.

Right of recall reserved.

Term of service.

Duties.

Regulations.

Les dispositions réglementaires propres à assurer le recrutement, la discipline, l'instruction et l'administration des corps de police, seront arrêtées d'un commun accord entre le Ministre de la Guerre chérifien ou son délégué, l'inspecteur prévu à l'article 7, l'instructeur français et l'instructeur espagnol les plus élevés en grade.

Le règlement devra être soumis au Corps Diplomatique à Tanger qui formulera son avis dans le délai d'un mois. Passé ce délai, le règlement sera mis en application.

Number and disposition of force.

ART. 5. L'effectif total des troupes de police ne devra pas dépasser deux mille cinq cents hommes ni être inférieur à deux mille. Il sera réparti suivant l'importance des ports par groupes variant de cent cinquante à six cents hommes. Le nombre des officiers espagnols et français sera de seize à vingt; celui des sous-officiers espagnols et français, de trente à quarante.

State Bank to advance expense fund.

ART. 6. Les fonds, nécessaires à l'entretien et au paiement de la solde des troupes et des officiers et sous-officiers instructeurs, seront avancés au Trésor chérifien par la Banque d'Etat, dans les limites du budget annuel attribué à la police qui ne devra pas dépasser deux millions et demi de pesetas pour un effectif de deux mille cinq cents hommes.

Limit.

The regulations to assure the recruit, discipline, instruction, and administration of the bodies of police shall be established by mutual agreement between the Shereefian Minister of War or his delegate, the inspector provided by article 7, and the highest ranking French and Spanish instructors.

The regulations shall be submitted to the Diplomatic Body at Tangier, which will formulate its opinion within a month's time. After that period the regulations shall be enforced.

ART. 5. The total strength of the police shall not be more than 2,500 men, nor less than 2,000. It shall be distributed, according to the importance of the ports, in groups varying between 150 and 600 men. The number of Spanish and French officers shall be between sixteen and twenty; of Spanish and French noncommissioned officers, between thirty and forty.

ART. 6. The funds necessary to maintain and pay soldiers and officers and noncommissioned officer instructors shall be advanced by the State Bank to the Shereefian Treasury within the limits of the annual budget assigned to the police, which shall not exceed two million and a half pesetas for an effective strength of two thousand five hundred men.

Inspection by Swiss officer.

ART. 7. Le fonctionnement de la police sera, pendant la même période de cinq années, l'objet d'une inspection générale qui sera confiée par Sa Majesté Chérifienne à un officier supérieur de l'armée suisse dont le choix sera proposé à Son agrément par le Gouvernement fédéral suisse.

ART. 7. During the same period of five years a general inspection shall be made into the working of the police. Such inspection shall be intrusted by His Shereefian Majesty to a superior officer of the Swiss army, who will be submitted to His approval by the Swiss Federal Government. This officer will be styled Inspector-General and reside at Tangier.

Rank and residence.

Cet officier prendra le titre d'Inspecteur général et aura sa résidence à Tanger.

He shall inspect at least once a year the different bodies of the police, and after such inspection he shall draw up a report which he will address to the Maghzen.

Inspection and reports.

Il inspectera, au moins une fois par an, les divers corps de police et, à la suite de ces inspections, il établira un rapport qu'il adressera au Makhzen.

En dehors des rapports réguliers, il pourra, s'il le juge nécessaire, établir des rapports spéciaux sur toute question concernant le fonctionnement de la police.

In addition to such regular reports, he will, if he regards it as necessary, draw up special reports with reference to the working of the police.

Sans intervenir directement dans le commandement ou l'instruction, l'Inspecteur général se rendra compte des résultats obtenus par la police chérifienne au point de vue du maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité dans les localités où cette police sera installée.

ART. 8. Les rapports et communications, faits au Makhzen par l'Inspecteur général au sujet de sa mission, seront, en même temps, remis en copie au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique à Tanger, afin que le Corps Diplomatique soit mis à même de constater que la police chérifienne fonctionne conformément aux décisions prises par la Conférence et de surveiller si elle garantit, d'une manière efficace et conforme aux traités, la sécurité des personnes et des biens des ressortissants étrangers, ainsi que celle des transactions commerciales.

ART. 9. En cas de réclamations dont le Corps Diplomatique serait saisi par la Légation intéressée, le Corps Diplomatique pourra, en avisant le Représentant du Sultan, demander à l'Inspecteur général de faire une enquête et d'établir un rapport sur ces réclamations, à toutes fins utiles.

ART. 10. L'Inspecteur général recevra un traitement annuel de vingt-cinq mille francs. Il lui sera alloué, en outre, une indemnité de six mille francs pour frais de tournées. Le Makhzen mettra à sa disposition une maison convenable et pourvoira à l'entretien de ses chevaux.

ART. 11. Les conditions matérielles de son engagement et de son installation, prévues à l'article 10, feront l'objet d'un contrat passé entre lui et le Makhzen. Ce contrat sera communiqué en copie au Corps Diplomatique.

ART. 12. Le cadre des instructeurs de la police chérifienne (officiers et sous-officiers) sera espagnol à Tétouan, mixte à Tanger, espagnol à Larache, français à Rabat, mixte à Casablanca, et français dans les trois autres ports.

Without directly intervening either in the command or the instruction, the Inspector-General will ascertain the results obtained by the Shereefian police, as regards the maintenance of order and security in the places where this police shall have been established.

ART. 8. A copy of the reports and communications made to the Maghzen by the Inspector-General, with reference to his mission, shall at the same time be transmitted to the Dean of the Diplomatic Body at Tangier, in order that the Diplomatic Body be enabled to satisfy itself that the Shereefian police acts in conformity to the decisions taken by the conference, and to see whether it guarantees effectively, and in conformity with the treaties, the security of person and property of foreign citizens, subjects, and protégés, as well as that of commercial transactions.

ART. 9. In the case of complaints filed with the Diplomatic Body by the legation concerned, the Diplomatic Body may, upon notice given to the representative of the Sultan, direct the Inspector-General to investigate and report for all available purposes in the matter of such complaints.

ART. 10. The Inspector-General shall receive an annual salary of 25,000 francs. In addition, he will be allowed 6,000 francs for the expenses of his tours. The Maghzen will place at his disposal a suitable residence and will look after the maintenance of his horses.

ART. 11. The material conditions of his engagement and of his establishment, as provided by article 10, shall be the subject of a contract drawn up between him and the Maghzen. A copy of this contract shall be communicated to the Diplomatic Body.

ART. 12. The staff of instructors of the Shereefian police (officers and noncommissioned officers) shall be Spanish at Tetuan, mixed at Tangier, Spanish at Larache, French at Rabat, mixed at Casablanca, and French in the other three ports.

Reports to Diplomatic Body.

Complaints.

Salary, etc.

Service contract, etc.

Nationality of staff instructors.

CHAPITRE II

CHAPTER II.

Contraband of arms. *Règlement concernant la surveillance et la répression de la contrebande des armes*

Regulations concerning the detection and repression of the contraband of arms.

Importation, etc., forbidden.

ART. 13. Sont prohibés dans toute l'étendue de l'Empire Chérifien, sauf dans les cas spécifiés aux articles 14 et 15, l'importation et le commerce des armes de guerre, pièces d'armes, munitions chargées ou non chargées de toutes espèces, poudres, salpêtre, fulmi-coton, nitro-glycérine et toutes compositions destinées exclusivement à la fabrication des munitions.

ART. 13. Throughout the Shereefian Empire, except in the cases specified by articles 14 and 15, the importation and sale is forbidden of arms of war, parts of guns, ammunition of any nature, loaded or unloaded, powder, saltpeter, gun cotton, nitroglycerin, and all compositions destined exclusively for the manufacture of ammunition.

Explosives used in public works, etc.

ART. 14. Les explosifs nécessaires à l'industrie et aux travaux publics pourront néanmoins être introduits. Un règlement, pris dans les formes indiquées à l'article 18, déterminera les conditions dans lesquelles sera effectuée leur importation.

ART. 14. Such explosives as are necessary for industry and public works may, however, be introduced. A regulation drawn up in the manner indicated by article 18 shall determine the conditions under which their importation may be effected.

Arms, etc., for troops.

ART. 15. Les armes, pièces d'armes et munitions, destinées aux troupes de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, seront admises après l'accomplissement des formalités suivantes:

ART. 15. The arms, parts of guns, and ammunition intended for the troops of His Shereefian Majesty will be admitted after the fulfillment of the following formalities:

Formalities.

Une déclaration, signée par le Ministre de la Guerre marocain, énonçant le nombre et l'espèce des fournitures de ce genre commandées à l'industrie étrangère, devra être présentée à la Légation du pays d'origine qui y apposera son visa.

A declaration signed by the Moorish Minister of War, describing the number and nature of such articles ordered abroad, must be presented to the legation of the country of their origin, whose visa shall be affixed thereto.

Le dédouanement des caisses et colis contenant les armes et munitions, livrées en exécution de la commande du Gouvernement marocain, sera opéré sur la production:

The passage through the customs of the cases and packages containing the arms and munitions, delivered at the order of the Moorish Government, shall be effected upon the presentation:

1.° de la déclaration spécifiée ci-dessus,

1. Of the aforesaid declaration.

2.° du connaissement indiquant le nombre, le poids des colis, le nombre et l'espèce des armes et munitions qu'ils contiennent. Ce document devra être visé par la Légation du pays d'origine qui marquera au verso les quantités successives précédemment dédouanées. Le visa sera refusé à partir du moment où la commande aura été intégralement livrée.

2. Of the invoice indicating the number and weight of the packages and the number and kind of the arms and munitions contained therein. This document must be visaed by the legation of the country of their origin, which will mark on the back the successive amounts previously passed through the customs. This visa will be refused when the order shall have been entirely delivered.

Sporting arms.

ART. 16. L'importation des armes de chasse et de luxe, pièces

ART. 16. The importation of sporting and high-priced arms,

d'armes, cartouches chargées et non chargées, est également interdite. Elle pourra, toutefois, être autorisée:

1.° pour les besoins strictement personnels de l'importateur,

2.° pour l'approvisionnement des magasins d'armes autorisés conformément à l'article 18.

ART. 17. Les armes et munitions de chasse ou de luxe seront admises pour les besoins strictement personnels de l'importateur, sur la production d'un permis délivré par le Représentant du Makhzen à Tanger. Si l'importateur est étranger, le permis ne sera établi que sur la demande de la Légation dont il relève.

En ce qui concerne les munitions de chasse, chaque permis portera au maximum sur mille cartouches ou les fournitures nécessaires à la fabrication de mille cartouches.

Le permis ne sera donné qu'à des personnes n'ayant encouru aucune condamnation correctionnelle.

ART. 18. Le commerce des armes de chasse et de luxe, non rayées, de fabrication étrangère, ainsi que des munitions qui s'y rapportent, sera réglementé, dès que les circonstances le permettront, par décision chérifienne, prise conformément à l'avis du Corps Diplomatique à Tanger, statuant à la majorité des voix. Il en sera de même des décisions, ayant pour but de suspendre ou de restreindre l'exercice de ce commerce.

Seules, les personnes ayant obtenu une licence spéciale et temporaire du Gouvernement marocain, seront admises à ouvrir et exploiter des débits d'armes et de munitions de chasse. Cette licence ne sera accordée que sur demande écrite de l'intéressé, appuyée d'un avis favorable de la Légation dont il relève.

Des règlements pris dans la forme indiquée au paragraphe premier de cet article détermineront le nombre des débits pouvant être ouverts à Tanger et, éventuellement, dans les ports qui seront ultérieurement désignés.

parts of guns, cartridges loaded and unloaded, is likewise forbidden. It may none the less be authorized—

1°. For the strictly personal requirements of the importer;

2°. For supplying the gunshops authorized by article 18.

ART. 17. Sporting and high-priced arms and the ammunition for the same will be admitted for the strictly personal requirements of the importer on presentation of a permit issued by the representative of the Maghzen at Tangier. If the importer is a foreigner, this permit will only be granted at the request of his legation.

With respect to ammunition for sporting purposes, each permit shall allow a maximum of a thousand cartridges or the supplies necessary for the manufacture of a thousand cartridges. The permit shall only be issued to those who have never been sentenced for any offense.

ART. 18. The trade in sporting and high-priced arms, not rifled, of foreign manufacture, as well as of the ammunition appertaining to the same, shall be regulated, as soon as circumstances permit, by a Shereefian decision made in conformity with the advice of a majority of the Diplomatic Body at Tangier. This shall be the case, as well, with decisions intended to suspend or restrict the exercise of such trade.

Only such persons as have secured a special and temporary license from the Moorish Government shall be allowed to open and operate retail shops for the sale of sporting guns and ammunition. This license shall only be given at the written request of the applicant, indorsed by his legation.

Regulations drawn up in the manner indicated by the first paragraph of this article shall determine the number of such retail shops which may be opened at Tangier and, if occasion arises, in the ports that may be later designated.

Permits for personal use.

Regulation of trade in sporting arms.

Special license.

Regulations.

Ils fixeront les formalités imposées à l'importation des explosifs à l'usage de l'industrie et des travaux publics, des armes et munitions destinées à l'approvisionnement des débits, ainsi que les quantités maxima qui pourront être conservées en dépôt.

Withdrawal of license.

En cas d'infractions aux prescriptions réglementaires, la licence pourra être retirée à titre temporaire ou à titre définitif, sans préjudice des autres peines encourues par les délinquants.

Punishment for illegal importation.

ART. 19. Toute introduction ou tentative d'introduction de marchandises prohibées donnera lieu à leur confiscation et, en outre, aux peines et amendes ci-dessous, qui seront prononcées par la juridiction compétente.

At open ports.

ART. 20. L'introduction, ou tentative d'introduction, par un port ouvert au commerce ou par un bureau de douane, sera punie:

1.° D'une amende de cinq cents à deux mille pesetas et d'une amende supplémentaire égale à trois fois la valeur de la marchandise importée;

2.° D'un emprisonnement de cinq jours à un an; ou de l'une des deux pénalités seulement.

Outside of open ports.

ART. 21. L'introduction, ou tentative d'introduction, en dehors d'un port ouvert au commerce ou d'un bureau de douane, sera punie:

1.° D'une amende de mille à cinq mille pesetas et d'une amende supplémentaire, égale à trois fois la valeur de la marchandise importée;

2.° D'un emprisonnement de trois mois à deux ans; ou de l'une des deux pénalités seulement.

Fraudulent sales, etc.

ART. 22. La vente frauduleuse, le recel et le colportage des marchandises prohibées par le présent règlement seront punis des peines édictées à l'article 20.

Punishment of accomplices.

ART. 23. Les complices des délits prévus aux articles 20, 21 et 22, seront passibles des mêmes peines que les auteurs principaux. Les éléments caractérisant la complicité seront appréciés d'après la législation du tribunal saisi.

They shall fix the formalities to be imposed on the importation of explosives intended for industry and public works, of arms and ammunition intended to supply such shops, as well as the maximum quantity of stock that can be kept.

In case of the violation of the regulating ordinances, the license may be temporarily or permanently withdrawn without prejudice to other penalties incurred by the offenders.

ART. 19. Every introduction of, or attempt to introduce, the prohibited merchandise shall make it liable to confiscation, and further to the punishments and fines mentioned below, which shall be pronounced by the competent jurisdiction.

ART. 20. The introduction or attempt to introduce in a port open to commerce, or through a custom-house, shall be punished:

1°. By a fine of from 500 to 2,000 pesetas and an additional fine equal to three times the value of the imported merchandise;

2°. By imprisonment of from five days to a year, or else by only one of these two punishments.

ART. 21. The introduction or attempt to introduce outside a port open to commerce or a custom-house shall be punished:

1°. By a fine of from 1,000 to 5,000 pesetas and an additional fine equal to three times the value of the imported merchandise;

2°. By imprisonment of from three months to two years, or else by only one of these two punishments.

ART. 22. The fraudulent sale, the receiving and peddling, of merchandise prohibited by the present regulations shall be punished according to the penalties specified in article 20.

ART. 23. The accomplices in the offenses set forth in articles 20, 21, and 22 shall be liable to the same penalties as the principals. The elements determining complicity shall be adjudged according to the laws of the court in charge of the case.

ART. 24. Quand il y aura des indices sérieux, faisant soupçonner qu'un navire mouillé dans un port ouvert au commerce transporte en vue de leur introduction au Maroc des armes, des munitions ou d'autres marchandises prohibées, les agents de la douane chérifienne devront signaler ces indices à l'autorité consulaire compétente afin que celle-ci procède, avec l'assistance d'un délégué de la douane chérifienne, aux enquêtes, vérifications ou visites qu'elle jugera nécessaires.

ART. 25. Dans le cas d'introduction ou de tentative d'introduction par mer de marchandises prohibées, en dehors d'un port ouvert au commerce, la douane marocaine pourra amener le navire au port le plus proche pour être remis à l'autorité consulaire, laquelle pourra le saisir et maintenir la saisie jusqu'au paiement des amendes prononcées. Toutefois, la saisie du navire devra être levée, en tout état de l'instance, en tant que cette mesure n'entravera pas l'instruction judiciaire, sur consignation du montant maximum de l'amende entre les mains de l'autorité consulaire ou sous caution solvable de la payer, acceptée par la douane.

ART. 26. Le Makhzen conservera les marchandises confisquées, soit pour son propre usage, si elles peuvent lui servir, à condition que les sujets de l'Empire ne puissent s'en procurer, soit pour les faire vendre en pays étranger.

Les moyens de transport à terre pourront être confisqués et seront vendus au profit du Trésor chérifien.

ART. 27. La vente des armes réformées par le Gouvernement marocain sera prohibée dans toute l'étendue de l'Empire Chérifien.

ART. 28. Des primes, à prélever sur le montant des amendes prononcées, seront attribuées aux indicateurs qui auront amené la découverte des marchandises prohibées et aux agents qui en auront opéré la saisie: ces primes seront ainsi attribuées après déduction, s'il y a lieu, des frais du procès, un tiers à répartir par la douane

ART. 24. When there is good reason to suppose that a vessel anchored in a port open to commerce carries guns, ammunition, or other prohibited merchandise, with a view of introducing the same into Morocco, the officers of the Shereefian customs shall so inform the competent consular authority, in order that the latter may carry out, in company with a delegate of the Shereefian customs, such investigations, verifications, or searches as may be judged necessary.

ART. 25. In the case of the introduction or the attempted introduction by sea of prohibited merchandise outside of a port open to commerce, the Moorish customs authorities may bring the vessel to the nearest port, to be turned over to the consular authority, who shall have the right to seize it and continue such seizure until payment of the fines decreed. The vessel may, however, be released at any period of the trial, provided that the judicial proceedings shall not be impeded thereby, on the deposit made with the consular authority of the maximum of the fine, or else under responsible bail accepted by the customs.

ART. 26. The Maghzen may retain the confiscated merchandise either for its own use, if able to utilize it, on condition that the subjects of the Empire shall not be able to get possession of it, or it shall dispose of it abroad.

The conveyances of the same on shore may be confiscated and shall be sold for the profit of the Shereefian Treasury.

ART. 27. The sale of arms condemned by the Moorish Government shall be prohibited throughout the Shereefian Empire.

ART. 28. Rewards taken out of the amount of the fines levied are to be given to the informants who have been instrumental in discovering forbidden merchandise and to the agents who have effected its seizure. Such rewards shall be assigned after deducting, if necessary, the costs of the trial, one-third to be distributed by the cus-

Inspection of suspected vessels at open ports.

At outside ports.

Seizure.

Disposal of confiscated merchandise.

Sale of condemned arms forbidden.

Payment of reward to informer, etc.

entre les indicateurs, un tiers aux agents ayant saisi la marchandise, et un tiers au Trésor marocain.

Distribution of fines.

Si la saisie a été opérée sans l'intervention d'un indicateur, la moitié des amendes sera attribuée aux agents saisissants et l'autre moitié au Trésor chérifien.

Notice to diplomatic, etc., agents.

ART. 29. Les autorités douanières marocaines devront signaler directement aux agents diplomatiques ou consulaires les infractions au présent règlement commises par leurs ressortissants, afin que ceux-ci soient poursuivis devant la juridiction compétente.

Les mêmes infractions, commises par des sujets marocains, seront déférées directement par la douane à l'autorité chérifienne.

Un délégué de la douane sera chargé de suivre la procédure des affaires pendantes devant les diverses juridictions.

Enforcement of regulations.
French frontier.

ART. 30. Dans la région frontière de l'Algérie, l'application du règlement sur la contrebande des armes restera l'affaire exclusive de la France et du Maroc.

Spanish frontier.

De même, l'application du règlement sur la contrebande des armes dans le Riff et, en général dans les régions frontières des Possessions espagnoles, restera l'affaire exclusive de l'Espagne et du Maroc.

toms among the informants, one-third to the officers who seized the merchandise, and one-third to the Moroccan Treasury.

If the seizure has been effected without the intervention of an informer one-half of the fines shall go to the officer making the seizure and the other half to the Sherreefian Treasury.

ART. 29. The Moorish customs authorities shall notify directly the diplomatic or consular agents of any violations of this regulation, committed by those under their jurisdiction, in order that the same may be prosecuted before the proper jurisdiction.

Similar violations committed by Moorish subjects shall be submitted directly by the customs to the Shereefian authority.

A delegate of the customs shall be assigned to follow the procedure of cases pending before the different jurisdictions.

ART. 30. In the region bordering on Algeria, the enforcement of the regulations on the contraband of arms shall be the exclusive concern of France and Morocco.

Similarly, the enforcement of the regulation on the contraband of arms in the Riff and in general in the regions bordering on the Spanish possessions shall be the exclusive concern of Spain and Morocco.

CHAPITRE III

CHAPTER III.

State Bank.

Acte de concession d'une Banque d'Etat

Act of concession for a State Bank.

Name.

ART. 31. Une Banque sera instituée au Maroc sous le nom de "Banque d'Etat du Maroc" pour exercer les droits ci-après spécifiés dont la concession lui est accordée par Sa Majesté le Sultan, pour une durée de quarante années à partir de la ratification du présent Acte.

ART. 31. A bank shall be established in Morocco under the name of the "State Bank of Morocco," to exercise the following specified rights, which are granted to it by His Majesty the Sultan for a period of forty years, to date from the ratification of this act.

Powers, etc.

ART. 32. La Banque, qui pourra exécuter toutes les opérations rentrant dans les attributions d'une banque, aura le privilège exclusif d'émettre des billets au porteur, remboursables à présentation, ayant force libératoire dans les

ART. 32. The Bank, which will have power to carry on all transactions entering into the operations of a bank, shall have the exclusive privilege of issuing notes to bearer, payable on presentation and receivable for public

caisses publiques de l'Empire marocain.

La Banque maintiendra, pour le terme de deux ans à compter de la date de son entrée en fonctions, une encaisse au moins égale à la moitié de ses billets en circulation, et au moins égale au tiers après cette période de deux ans révolue. Cette encaisse sera constituée pour au moins un tiers en or ou monnaie or.

ART. 33. La Banque remplira, à l'exclusion de toute autre banque ou établissement de crédit, les fonctions de trésorier-payeur de l'Empire. A cet effet, le Gouvernement marocain prendra les mesures nécessaires pour faire verser dans les caisses de la Banque le produit des revenus des douanes, à l'exclusion de la partie affectée au service de l'Emprunt 1904 et des autres revenus qu'il désignera.

Quant au produit de la taxe spéciale créée en vue de l'accomplissement de certains travaux publics, le Gouvernement marocain devra le faire verser à la Banque, ainsi que les revenus qu'il pourrait ultérieurement affecter à la garantie de ses emprunts, la Banque étant spécialement chargée d'en assurer le service, à l'exception toutefois de l'Emprunt 1904 qui se trouve régi par un Contrat spécial.

ART. 34. La Banque sera l'agent financier du Gouvernement, tant au dedans qu'au dehors de l'Empire, sans préjudice du droit pour le Gouvernement de s'adresser à d'autres maisons de banque ou établissements de crédit pour ses emprunts publics. Toutefois, pour les dits emprunts, la Banque jouira d'un droit de préférence, à conditions égales, sur toute maison de banque ou établissement de crédit.

Mais, pour les Bons du Trésor et autres effets de trésorerie à court terme que le Gouvernement marocain voudrait négocier, sans en faire l'objet d'une émission publique, la Banque sera chargée, à l'exclusion de tout autre établissement, d'en faire la négociation, soit au Maroc, soit à l'étranger, pour le compte du Gouvernement marocain.

dues throughout the Moorish Empire.

The Bank shall maintain for a period of two years, to date from its going into operation, cash on hand at least equal to half its notes in circulation, and equal to at least one-third after the expiration of said period of two years. At least one-third of such cash on hand is to be gold bullion or gold coin.

Cash reserve.

ART. 33. The Bank shall, to the exclusion of every other bank or establishment of credit, discharge the duty of disbursing treasurer of the Empire. To this end the Moorish Government shall take all necessary measures to deposit in the Bank the proceeds of the customs revenues, exclusive of the part thereof applied to the loan of 1904, and such other revenues as it may designate.

Government depository and disbursing treasurer.

With reference to the special tax established in order to carry out certain public works, the Moorish Government must have the same deposited in the Bank, as well as the revenues it may later pledge for its loans, the Bank being especially charged with the payments thereon, except, however, in the case of the loan of 1904, which is governed by special contract.

Funds for public works.

ART. 34. The Bank shall be the financial agent of the Government both within and without the Empire, without prejudice to the Government's right to apply to other banking houses or establishments of credit for its public loans. The Bank, however, shall enjoy, in regard to such loans, a right of preference, other conditions being equal, over any banking or credit establishment.

Financial agent of the Government.

For Treasury notes or other short-term notes which the Moorish Government may wish to negotiate without making it a public issue, the Bank shall, however, be charged, to the exclusion of every other establishment, with negotiating the same for the account of the Moorish Government, either in Morocco or abroad.

Negotiation of notes.

Advances.

ART. 35. A valoir sur les rentrées du Trésor, la Banque fera au Gouvernement marocain des avances en compte-courant jusqu'à concurrence d'un million de francs.

ART. 35. The Bank shall make advances to the Moroccan Government on account current up to a million francs, chargeable against Treasury receipts.

Credit account.

La Banque ouvrira, en outre, au Gouvernement, pour une durée de dix ans à partir de sa constitution, un crédit qui ne pourra pas dépasser les deux tiers de son capital initial.

The Bank shall likewise open a credit account for the Government for the period of ten years, to date from its establishment, such account not to exceed two-thirds of its initial capital.

Interest, etc.

Ce crédit sera réparti sur plusieurs années et employé en premier lieu aux dépenses d'installation et d'entretien des corps de police organisés conformément aux décisions prises par la Conférence, et subsidiairement aux dépenses de travaux d'intérêt général qui ne seraient pas imputées sur le fonds spécial prévu à l'article suivant.

This credit account shall be distributed over several years and employed primarily for the expenses of establishing and maintaining the bodies of police, organized in conformity to the decisions adopted by the conference, and secondarily for the expenses of such works of public interest as might not be charged to the special fund as provided for by the following article:

Maximum rate.

Le taux de ces deux avances sera au maximum de sept pour cent, commission de banque comprise, et la Banque pourra demander au Gouvernement de lui remettre en garantie de leur montant une somme équivalente en Bons du Trésor.

The maximum rate for these two advances will be 7 per cent, bank commission included, and the Bank may ask the Government to give as security an equal amount in Treasury notes.

Loan.

Si, avant l'expiration des dix années, le Gouvernement marocain venait à contracter un emprunt, la Banque aurait la faculté d'obtenir le remboursement immédiat des avances faites conformément au deuxième alinéa du présent article.

If before the expiration of the said term of ten years the Moorish Government should contract a loan, the Bank would have the right to obtain the immediate reimbursement of its advances made in accordance with the second paragraph of the present article.

Special tax fund.

ART. 36. Le produit de la taxe spéciale (Articles 33 et 66) formera un fonds spécial dont la Banque tiendra une comptabilité à part. Ce fonds sera employé conformément aux prescriptions arrêtées par la Conférence.

ART. 36. The proceeds of the special tax (articles 33 and 66) shall form a special fund for which the Bank shall keep a separate account. This fund shall be employed in conformity to the regulations adopted by the conference.

En cas d'insuffisance et à valoir sur les rentrées ultérieures, la Banque pourra ouvrir à ce fonds un crédit dont l'importance ne dépassera pas le montant des encaissements pendant l'année antérieure.

In the case of its insufficiency, and chargeable to later receipts, the Bank may open a special credit for such fund, the amount of which should not exceed the total of the receipts for the previous year.

Les conditions de taux et de commission seront les mêmes que celles fixées à l'article précédent pour l'avance en compte-courant au Trésor.

The conditions of the rate and commission shall be the same as those established by the preceding article for advances to the Treasury on account current.

ART. 37. La Banque prendra les mesures qu'elle jugera utiles pour assainir la situation monétaire au Maroc. La monnaie espagnole continuera à être admise à la circulation avec force libératoire.

En conséquence, la Banque sera exclusivement chargée de l'achat des métaux précieux, de la frappe et de la refonte des monnaies, ainsi que de toutes autres opérations monétaires qu'elle fera pour le compte et au profit du Gouvernement marocain.

ART. 38. La Banque, dont le siège social sera à Tanger, établira des succursales et agences dans les principales villes du Maroc et dans tout autre endroit où elle le jugera utile.

ART. 39. Les emplacements nécessaires à l'établissement de la Banque ainsi que de ses succursales et agences au Maroc seront mis gratuitement à sa disposition par le Gouvernement et, à l'expiration de la concession, le Gouvernement en reprendra possession et remboursera à la Banque les frais de construction de ces établissements. La Banque sera, en outre, autorisée à acquérir tout bâtiment et terrain dont elle pourrait avoir besoin pour le même objet.

ART. 40. Le Gouvernement chérifien assurera sous sa responsabilité la sécurité et la protection de la Banque, de ses succursales et agences. A cet effet, il mettra dans chaque ville une garde suffisante à la disposition de chacun de ces établissements.

ART. 41. La Banque, ses succursales et agences, seront exemptes de tout impôt ou redevance ordinaire ou extraordinaire, existants ou à créer; il en est de même pour les immeubles affectés à ses services, les titres et coupons de ses actions et ses billets. L'importation et l'exportation des métaux et monnaies destinés aux opérations de la Banque, seront autorisées et exemptes de tout droit.

ART. 42. Le Gouvernement chérifien exercera sa haute surveillance sur la Banque par un Haut Commissaire marocain, nommé

ART. 37. The Bank shall take such measures as it may deem conducive to a sounder monetary situation in Morocco. Spanish currency shall continue to be permitted to circulate as legal tender.

In consequence, the Bank shall have the exclusive charge of purchasing precious metals, of striking and melting coins, as well as of all its other monetary operations for the account and profit of the Moorish Government.

ART. 38. The home office of the Bank shall be at Tangier, but it shall establish branches and agencies in the principal cities of Morocco or in any other place it may deem expedient.

ART. 39. The land necessary for the establishment of the Bank, as well as its branches and agencies in Morocco, shall be placed gratuitously at its disposal by the Government, and at the expiration of the concession the Government shall retake possession of it and reimburse the Bank for the cost of building these establishments. The Bank shall further be authorized to purchase such houses and land as it may require for the same purpose.

ART. 40. The Shereefian Government shall insure and be responsible for the safety and protection of the Bank, its branches and agencies. To this end it shall place an adequate guard at the disposal of each establishment in every city.

ART. 41. The Bank, its branches and agencies, shall be exempt from all imposts or dues, ordinary or extraordinary, existing or to be created. The same exemption shall be extended to real estate devoted to its use, and to the certificates and coupons of its shares and to its notes. The importation and exportation of metals and coins intended for banking operations shall be authorized and exempted from every tax.

ART. 42. The Shereefian Government shall exercise its high supervision over the Bank by a High Commissioner, whom it shall

Monetary system.

Coinage.

Home office, etc.

Real estate.

Protection.

Tax exemptions.

Supervision by High Commissioner.

par lui, après entente préalable avec le Conseil d'Administration de la Banque.

Duties.

Ce Haut Commissaire aura le droit de prendre connaissance de la gestion de la Banque; il contrôlera l'émission des billets de Banque et veillera à la stricte observation des dispositions de la concession.

Le Haut Commissaire devra signer chaque billet ou y apposer son sceau; il sera chargé de la surveillance des relations de la Banque avec le Trésor Impérial.

Il ne pourra pas s'immiscer dans l'administration et la gestion des affaires de la Banque, mais il aura toujours le droit d'assister aux réunions des Censeurs.

Deputy commissioners.

Le Gouvernement chérifien nommera un ou deux Commissaires adjoints qui seront spécialement chargés de contrôler les opérations financières du Trésor avec la Banque.

Regulations.

ART. 43. Un règlement, précisant les rapports de la Banque et du Gouvernement marocain, sera établi par le Comité spécial prévu à l'article 57 et approuvé par les Censeurs.

French law to govern.

ART. 44. La Banque, constituée avec approbation du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, sous la forme des sociétés anonymes, est régie par la loi française sur la matière.

Prosecutions.

ART. 45. Les actions intentées au Maroc par la Banque seront portées devant le Tribunal consulaire du défendeur ou devant la juridiction marocaine, conformément aux règles de compétence établies par les traités et les firmans chérifiens.

Les actions, intentées au Maroc contre la Banque, seront portées devant un Tribunal spécial, composé de trois magistrats consulaires et de deux assesseurs. Le Corps Diplomatique établira, chaque année, la liste des magistrats, des assesseurs, et de leurs suppléants.

Ce Tribunal appliquera à ces causes les règles de droit, de procédure et de compétence édictées en matière commerciale par la législation française. L'appel des

Appeals.

appoint after a previous agreement with the Bank's Board of Directors.

This High Commissioner shall have the right to examine into the management of the Bank. He shall supervise the issuance of bank notes and shall see that the provisions of the concession are strictly observed.

The High Commissioner shall sign every note or affix thereto his seal. He shall be charged with the supervision of the relations between the Bank and the Imperial Treasury.

He shall take no part in the administration or transaction of the banking business, but he shall always have the right to attend the meetings of the Censors.

The Shereefian Government shall appoint one or two deputy commissioners, who shall be especially charged with the supervision of the financial transactions of the Treasury with the Bank.

ART. 43. A set of rules defining the relations of the Bank and of the Moorish Government shall be framed by the special committee provided for in article 57 and approved by the Censors.

ART. 44. The Bank, organized with the approval of the Government of His Shereefian Majesty in the form of a corporation, shall be governed by the French law relative thereto.

ART. 45. Actions instituted in Morocco by the Bank shall be brought before the Consular Court of the defendant or before the jurisdiction of Morocco, in accordance with the rules of competence established by the Shereefian treaties and firmans.

Actions instituted in Morocco against the Bank shall be brought before a special tribunal consisting of three consular magistrates and two associates. The Diplomatic Body shall, each year, arrange the list of magistrates, associates, and substitutes.

This tribunal shall apply to such cases the rules of law, procedure, and competence established by the French legislation in commercial matters. Appeals from judgments

jugements prononcés par ce Tribunal sera porté devant la Cour fédérale de Lausanne qui statuera en dernier ressort.

ART. 46. En cas de contestation sur les clauses de la concession ou de litiges pouvant survenir entre le Gouvernement marocain et la Banque, le différend sera soumis, sans appel ni recours, à la Cour fédérale de Lausanne.

Seront également soumises à cette Cour, sans appel ni recours, toutes les contestations qui pourraient s'élever entre les actionnaires et la Banque sur l'exécution des Statuts ou à raison des affaires sociales.

ART. 47. Les Statuts de la Banque seront établis d'après les bases suivantes par un Comité spécial prévu par l'article 57. Ils seront approuvés par les Censeurs et ratifiés par l'Assemblée générale des actionnaires.

ART. 48. L'Assemblée générale constitutive de la Société fixera le lieu où se tiendront les Assemblées des actionnaires et les réunions du Conseil d'Administration; toutefois, ce dernier aura la faculté de se réunir dans toute autre ville s'il le juge utile.

La Direction de la Banque sera fixée à Tanger.

ART. 49. La Banque sera administrée par un Conseil d'Administration composé d'autant de membres qu'il sera fait de parts dans le capital initial.

Les administrateurs auront les pouvoirs les plus étendus pour l'administration et la gestion de la Société; ce sont eux notamment qui nommeront les Directeurs, Sous-Directeurs et Membres de la Commission, indiquée à l'article 54, ainsi que les Directeurs des Succursales et Agences.

Tous les employés de la Société seront recrutés, autant que possible, parmi les ressortissants des diverses Puissances qui ont pris part à la souscription du capital.

ART. 50. Les Administrateurs, dont la nomination sera faite par l'Assemblée générale des action-

pronounced by this tribunal shall be taken to the Federal Court of Lausanne, whose decision shall be final.

ART. 46. In case of dispute over the clauses of the concession or litigation arising between the Moorish Government and the Bank, the difference shall be referred, without appeal or recourse, to the Federal Court of Lausanne.

All disputes arising between the shareholders and the Bank in regard to the enforcement of the by-laws or by reason of the corporate business shall likewise be referred, without appeal or recourse, to the same court.

ART. 47. The by-laws of the Bank shall be framed on the following bases by a special committee provided for in article 57. They shall be approved by the Censors and ratified by the General Assembly of Shareholders.

ART. 48. The General Constituent Assembly of the corporation shall fix the place where the meetings of the shareholders and the sessions of the Board of Directors shall be held; the latter, however, shall have the faculty of meeting at any other city if it deems it expedient.

The office of the manager of the Bank shall be at Tangier.

ART. 49. The Bank shall be administered by a Board of Directors consisting of as many members as there are parts in the initial capital.

The Directors shall have the most extensive powers for the administration and management of the corporation; they shall especially appoint the managers, assistant managers, and members of the commission indicated in article 54, as well as the managers of branches and agencies.

The employees of the company shall be recruited so far as possible from among the citizens, subjects, or protégés of the several powers which have taken part in subscribing the capital.

ART. 50. The Directors, who shall be appointed by the General Assembly of Shareholders, shall

Disputes referred to Swiss court.

Formulating by-laws.

Shareholders' meetings.

Board of directors.

Powers, etc.

Employees.

Nomination of directors.

naires, seront désignés à son agrément par les groupes souscripteurs du capital.

Le premier conseil restera en fonctions pendant cinq années. A l'expiration de ce délai, il sera procédé à son renouvellement à raison de trois membres par an. Le sort déterminera l'ordre de sortie des Administrateurs; ils seront rééligibles.

A la constitution de la Société, chaque groupe souscripteur aura le droit de désigner autant d'Administrateurs qu'il aura souscrit de parts entières, sans que les groupes soient obligés de porter leur choix sur un candidat de leur propre nationalité.

Les groupes souscripteurs ne conserveront leur droit de désignation des Administrateurs, lors du remplacement de ces derniers, ou du renouvellement de leur mandat, qu'autant qu'ils pourront justifier être encore en possession d'au moins la moitié de chaque part pour laquelle ils exercent ce droit.

Dans le cas où, par suite de ces dispositions, un groupe souscripteur ne se trouverait plus en mesure de désigner un administrateur, l'Assemblée générale des actionnaires, pourvoitrait directement à cette désignation.

ART. 51. Chacun des établissements ci-après: Banque de l'Empire Allemand, Banque d'Angleterre, Banque d'Espagne, Banque de France, nommera, avec l'agrément de son Gouvernement, un Censeur auprès de la Banque d'Etat du Maroc.

Les Censeurs resteront en fonctions pendant quatre années. Les Censeurs sortants peuvent être désignés à nouveau.

En cas de décès ou de démission, il sera pourvu à la vacance par l'établissement qui a procédé à la désignation de l'ancien titulaire, mais seulement pour le temps où ce dernier devait rester en charge.

ART. 52. Les Censeurs qui exerceront leur mandat en vertu du présent Acte des Puissances signataires devront, dans l'intérêt de celles-ci, veiller sur le bon fonctionnement de la Banque et assurer la stricte observation des

be nominated by the groups subscribing the capital.

The first Board shall remain five years in office. At the expiration of this period, there shall be a renewal at the rate of three members annually. The order of outgoing Directors shall be determined by lot; they may be reelected.

On the constitution of the corporation, each subscribing group shall have the right to nominate as many directors as it shall have subscribed entire parts, but such groups shall not be compelled to select candidates of their own nationality.

The subscribing groups shall not retain their right of nominating directors when the latter are superseded or reelected, unless they can prove that they still have in their possession at least one-half the share conferring that right upon them.

In a case where, by reason of these provisions, a subscribing group should be no longer in a position to nominate a director, the General Assembly of Shareholders shall make a direct nomination.

ART. 51. Each of the following institutions: the Bank of the German Empire, the Bank of England, the Bank of Spain, and the Bank of France, shall, with their Government's approval, appoint a Censor for the State Bank of Morocco.

The Censors shall remain in office four years. The outgoing Censors may be reappointed.

In the case of death or resignation the institution which had appointed the former incumbent shall fill the vacancy, but only for the unexpired term of the vacated office.

ART. 52. The Censors who shall exercise their mandate by virtue of this act of the Signatory Powers shall, in the interests of the latter, see that the Bank is efficiently operated and insure the strict observance of the clauses of

Foreign censors.

Duties.

clauses de la Concession et des Statuts. Ils veilleront à l'exact accomplissement des prescriptions concernant l'émission des billets et devront surveiller les opérations tendant à l'assainissement de la situation monétaire; mais ils ne pourront jamais, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, s'immiscer dans la gestion des affaires, ni dans l'administration intérieure de la Banque.

Chacun des Censeurs pourra examiner en tout temps les comptes de la Banque, demander, soit au Conseil d'Administration, soit à la Direction, des informations sur la gestion de la Banque et assister aux réunions du Conseil d'Administration, mais seulement avec voix consultative.

Les quatre Censeurs se réuniront à Tanger, dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, au moins une fois tous les deux ans, à une date à concerter entr'eux. D'autres réunions à Tanger ou ailleurs devront avoir lieu, si trois des Censeurs l'exigent.

Les quatre Censeurs dresseront, d'un commun accord, un rapport annuel qui sera annexé à celui du Conseil d'Administration. Le Conseil d'Administration transmettra, sans délai, une copie de ce rapport à chacun des Gouvernements signataires de l'Acte de la Conférence.

ART. 53. Les émoluments et indemnités de déplacement, affectés aux Censeurs, seront établis par le Comité d'étude des Statuts. Ils seront directement versés à ces agents par les Banques chargées de leur désignation et remboursés à ces établissements par la Banque d'Etat du Maroc.

ART. 54. Il sera institué à Tanger auprès de la Direction une Commission dont les membres seront choisis par le Conseil d'Administration sans distinction de nationalité, parmi les notables résidant à Tanger, propriétaires d'actions de la Banque.

Cette Commission, qui sera présidée par un des Directeurs, ou Sous-Directeurs, donnera son avis sur les escomptes et ouvertures de crédits.

the concession and of the statutes. They shall see that the regulations governing the issuance of notes are precisely fulfilled, and shall supervise the operations tending to put the monetary situation on a sound basis, but they shall never, under any pretext, interfere in the conduct of business or in the internal administration of the Bank.

Each of the Censors shall be empowered to examine at all times the Bank accounts, and to call for information either from the Board of Directors or the manager's office with regard to the management of the Bank, and attend the meetings of the Board of Directors, but only in an advisory capacity.

The four Censors shall meet at Tangier in the discharge of their duties at least once every two years, at a time to be fixed by them. Other meetings at Tangier or elsewhere may take place if three of the Censors should demand it.

The four Censors shall draw up in common accord an annual report, which shall be annexed to that of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall transmit without delay a copy of such report to each of the Governments signatory to the act of the conference.

ART. 53. The Censors' emoluments and traveling expenses shall be fixed by the committee on by-laws. They shall be paid directly by the banks charged with their nomination, and the amount reimbursed to these institutions by the State Bank of Morocco.

ART. 54. To assist the manager's office a committee shall be established at Tangier, the members of which shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, without distinction of nationality, from among the notables residing at Tangier and holding shares of the Bank.

This committee, which shall be presided over by one of the managers or assistant managers, shall give its advice on questions of discounts and opening of credit accounts.

Examinations.

Meetings.

Report.

Emoluments, etc.

Committee of shareholders.

Elle adressera un rapport mensuel sur ces diverses questions au Conseil d'Administration.

Capital, etc.

ART. 55. Le capital, dont l'importance sera fixée par le Comité spécial désigné à l'article 57, sans pouvoir être inférieur à quinze millions de francs, ni supérieur à vingt millions, sera formé en monnaie or et les actions, dont les coupures représenteront une valeur équivalente à cinq cents francs, seront libellées dans les diverses monnaies or, à un change fixe, déterminé par les Statuts.

Post, p. 2925.

Ce capital pourra être ultérieurement augmenté, en une ou plusieurs fois, par décision de l'Assemblée Générale des Actionnaires.

La souscription de ces augmentations de capital sera réservée à tous les porteurs d'actions, sans distinction de groupe, proportionnellement aux titres possédés par chacun d'eux.

Division of initial capital.

ART 56. Le capital initial de la Banque sera divisé en autant de parts égales qu'il y aura de parties prenantes parmi les Puissances représentées à la Conférence.

Subscriptions.

A cet effet, chaque Puissance désignera une Banque qui exercera, soit pour elle-même, soit pour un groupe de banques, le droit de souscription ci dessus spécifié, ainsi que le droit de désignation des Administrateurs prévu à l'article 50. Toute banque, choisie comme chef de groupe, pourra avec l'autorisation de son Gouvernement être remplacée par une autre banque du même pays.

Notification.

Les Etats, qui voudraient se prévaloir de leur droit de souscription, auront à communiquer cette intention au Gouvernement Royal d'Espagne dans un délai de quatre semaines, à partir de la signature du présent Acte par les représentants des Puissances.

Allotment to banks.

Toutefois, deux parts égales à celles réservées à chacun des groupes souscripteurs seront attribuées au *Consortium* des banques signataires du contrat du 12 Juin 1904, en compensation de la cession qui sera faite par le *Consortium* à la Banque d'Etat du Maroc:

It shall transmit a monthly report on these various subjects to the Board of Directors.

ART. 55. The capital, of which the amount shall be fixed by the special committee designated in article 57, shall be not less than fifteen million francs nor more than twenty million francs, and shall be of gold coin, and the shares thereof, of the value of five hundred francs each, shall be inscribed with the various gold coinages at a fixed rate of exchange, as determined by the by-laws.

The said capital may thereafter be increased at one or more times by a decision of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

The subscription to the increased capital shall be reserved for all shareholders, without distinction of groups, in proportion to their individual holdings.

ART. 56. The initial capital of the Bank shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are participants among the powers represented at the conference.

To this end, each power shall designate a bank which shall exercise either for itself or for a group of banks the above-specified right of subscription, as well as the right of nomination of the Directors, as provided in article 50. Any bank selected as head of a group may, with its Government's authorization, be superseded by another bank of the same country.

States wishing to avail themselves of their rights of subscription must notify such intention to the Royal Government of Spain within a period of four weeks from the signature of this act by the representatives of the powers.

Two parts, however, equal to those reserved to each of the subscribing groups, shall be assigned to the *consortium* of banks signatory of the contract of June 12, 1904, in compensation for the cession which shall be made by the *consortium* to the State Bank of Morocco:

1° des droits spécifiés à l'article 33 du contrat;

(1) Of the rights specified in article 33 of the contract;

2° du droit inscrit à l'article 32 (§ 2) du contrat, concernant le solde disponible des recettes douanières sous réserve expresse du privilège général conféré en premier rang par l'article 11 du même contrat aux porteurs de Titres sur la totalité du Produit des Douanes.

(2) Of the right inscribed in article 32 (paragraph 2) of the contract concerning the available balance of the customs receipts, with the express reservation of the general preferential right to the aggregate proceeds of customs granted to bondholders by article 11 of the same contract.

ART. 57. Dans un délai de trois semaines à partir de la clôture de la souscription, notifiée par le Gouvernement Royal d'Espagne aux Puissances intéressées, un Comité spécial, composé de délégués nommés par les groupes souscripteurs, dans les conditions prévues à l'article 50 pour la nomination des Administrateurs, se réunira afin d'élaborer les Statuts de la Banque.

ART. 57. Within a period of three weeks from the time of closing the subscriptions, notified by the Royal Government of Spain to the powers interested, a special committee composed of delegates appointed by the subscribing groups, as provided in article 50 for the appointment of Directors, shall meet with a view to elaborating the by-laws of the Bank.

Special committee meeting.

Ante, p. 2921.

L'Assemblée générale constitutive de la Société aura lieu dans un délai de deux mois, à partir de la ratification du présent Acte.

The General Constituent Assembly shall meet two months after the ratification of this act.

La rôle du Comité spécial cessera aussitôt après la constitution de la Société.

The functions of such special committee shall cease upon the organization of the corporation.

Le Comité spécial fixera lui-même le lieu de ses réunions.

The special committee shall fix the place of its meetings.

ART. 58. Aucune modification aux Statuts ne pourra être apportée si ce n'est sur la proposition du Conseil d'Administration et après avis conforme des Censeurs et du Haut Commissaire Impérial.

ART. 58. No modification shall be made in the by-laws except on the motion of the Board of Directors and with the advice and consent of the Censors and the Imperial High Commissioner.

Changes in by-laws.

Ces modifications devront être votées par l'Assemblée Générale des Actionnaires à la majorité des trois quarts des membres présents ou représentés.

Such modifications must be voted by a three-quarters majority, either present or represented, of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

CHAPITRE IV

CHAPTER IV.

Déclaration concernant un meilleur rendement des impôts et la création de nouveaux revenus.

A declaration concerning a better return of taxes and the creation of new revenues.

Taxation and revenue.

ART. 59. Dès que le *tertib* sera mis à exécution d'une façon régulière à l'égard des sujets marocains, les Représentants des Puissances à Tanger y soumettront leurs ressortissants dans l'Empire. Mais il est entendu que le dit impôt ne sera appliqué aux étrangers,

ART. 59. As soon as the "tertib" shall have been put into regular operation with regard to Moorish subjects, the representatives of the powers at Tangier shall subject their citizens, subjects, and protégés in the Empire to the application thereof. But it is understood that this tax shall not be applied to foreign subjects except—

"Tertib." Application.

a) que dans les conditions fixées par le règlement du Corps Diplo-

(a) Under the conditions stipulated by the regulation of the

matique à Tanger en date du 23 Novembre 1903,

b) que dans les localités où il sera effectivement perçu sur les sujets marocains.

Les autorités consulaires retiendront un tantième pour cent des sommes encaissées sur leurs ressortissants pour couvrir les frais occasionnés par la rédaction des rôles et le recouvrement de la taxe.

Le taux de cette retenue sera fixé, d'un commun accord, par le Makhzen et le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger.

Property rights of
foreigners.

ART. 60. Conformément au droit qui leur a été reconnu par l'article 11 de la Convention de Madrid, les étrangers pourront acquérir des propriétés dans toute l'étendue de l'Empire Chérifien et Sa Majesté le Sultan donnera aux autorités administratives et judiciaires les instructions nécessaires pour que l'autorisation de passer les actes ne soit pas refusée sans motif légitime. Quant aux transmissions ultérieures par actes entre vifs ou après décès, elles continueront à s'exercer sans aucune entrave.

In open ports.

Dans les ports ouverts au commerce et dans un rayon de dix kilomètres autour de ces ports, Sa Majesté le Sultan accorde, d'une façon générale, et sans qu'il soit désormais nécessaire de l'obtenir spécialement pour chaque achat de propriété par les étrangers, le consentement exigé par l'article 11 de la Convention de Madrid.

Other places.

A Ksar el Kebir, Arzila, Azemour et, éventuellement, dans d'autres localités du littoral ou de l'intérieur, l'autorisation générale ci-dessus mentionnée est également accordée aux étrangers, mais seulement pour les acquisitions dans un rayon de deux kilomètres autour de ces villes.

Erection of build-
ings.

Partout où les étrangers auront acquis des propriétés, ils pourront élever des constructions en se conformant aux règlements et usages.

Deeds.

Avant d'autoriser la rédaction des actes transmissifs de propriété, le Cadi devra s'assurer, conformé-

Diplomatic Body at Tangier on November 24, 1903;

(b) At places where it shall effectively be collected from Moorish subjects.

The consular authorities shall retain a certain percentage of the receipts of the taxes they collect from those subject to their jurisdiction to cover the cost of tax bills and collection.

The rate of such percentage shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the Maghzen and the Diplomatic Body at Tangier.

ART. 60. In accordance with the right granted by article 11 of the Madrid Convention, foreigners shall have the right to acquire property throughout the Shereefian Empire, and His Majesty the Sultan shall issue to his administrative and judicial officers such instructions as may be necessary for them not to refuse the registration of deeds without lawful cause. Subsequent transfers, either by deeds between living parties or by death, shall continue without hindrance.

In the ports open to commerce and within a radius of ten kilometers around such ports, His Majesty the Sultan, generally and without it being necessary henceforth for foreign subjects to obtain a special permission for each purchase of property, now grants the consent required by article 11 of the Madrid Convention.

At Ksar el Kebir, Arzila, Azemour, and eventually in other towns of the coast or the interior, the general authorization stated above is likewise granted to foreigners, but only for purchasers within a radius of two kilometers around those towns.

Wherever foreigners may have acquired property they will be permitted to erect buildings in compliance with regulations and usage.

Before authorizing the execution of deeds for transferring property, the Cadi will have to satisfy him-

ment à la loi musulmane, de la régularité des titres.

Le Makhzen désignera, dans chacune des villes et circonscriptions indiquées au présent article, le Cadi qui sera chargé d'effectuer ces vérifications.

ART. 61. Dans le but de créer de nouvelles ressources au Makhzen, la Conférence reconnaît, en principe, qu'une taxe pourra être établie sur les constructions urbaines.

Une partie des recettes ainsi réalisées sera affectée aux besoins de la voirie et de l'hygiène municipales et, d'une façon générale, aux dépenses d'amélioration et d'entretien des villes.

La taxe sera due par le propriétaire marocain ou étranger sans aucune distinction; mais le locataire ou le détenteur de la clef en sera responsable envers le Trésor marocain.

Un règlement édicté, d'un commun accord, par le Gouvernement chérifien et le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger, fixera le taux de la taxe, son mode de perception et d'application et déterminera la quotité des ressources ainsi créées qui devra être affectée aux dépenses d'amélioration et d'entretien des villes.

A Tanger, cette quotité sera versée au Conseil sanitaire international, qui en règlera l'emploi jusqu'à la création d'une organisation municipale.

ART. 62. Sa Majesté Chérifienne, ayant décidé en 1901 que les fonctionnaires marocains, chargés de la perception des impôts agricoles, ne recevraient plus des populations ni *sokhra* ni *mouna*, la Conférence estime que cette règle devra être généralisée autant que possible.

ART. 63. Les Délégués chérifiens ont exposé que des biens habous ou certaines propriétés domaniales, notamment des immeubles du Makhzen, occupés contre paiement de la redevance de six pour cent, sont détenus par des ressortissants étrangers, sans titres réguliers ou en vertu de contrats sujets à révision. La Conférence, désireuse de remédier à cet état de

self of the validity of the title in conformity to the Mohammedan law.

The Maghzen shall designate in each city and district specified in this article the Cadi who shall have charge of such verification.

Verification.

ART. 61. With a view to creating new resources for the Maghzen, the conference recognizes in principle that a tax may be established on city buildings.

Building taxes.

A part of the receipts thus realized shall be set aside for the requirements of municipal streets and hygiene, and generally for the expense of improvement and conservation of the cities.

The tax is due from the Moorish or foreign owner, without distinction, but the tenant or the holder of the key shall be responsible to the Moorish Treasury.

Regulations issued jointly by the Shereefian Government and the Diplomatic Body at Tangier shall establish the rate, its method of collection and application, and shall determine the quota of revenue thus created which shall be devoted to the expense of improvement and conservation of the cities.

At Tangier this quota shall be turned over to the International Sanitary Council, which shall decide as to its use until the creation of a municipal organization.

ART. 62. His Shereefian Majesty having decided in 1901 that the Moorish officials who collect the agricultural taxes should no longer receive either the "*sokhra*" or the "*mouna*," the conference is of the opinion that this rule should be made general, so far as is possible.

Agricultural taxes.

ART. 63. The Shereefian delegates have stated that habou property, or certain State property, notably buildings of the Maghzen, occupied at a rental of 6 per cent, are held by persons subject to foreign jurisdiction without regular title or by virtue of contracts subject to revision. The conference, desirous of remedying this state of affairs, charges

Buildings rented by foreigners.

choses, charge le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger de donner une solution équitable à ces deux questions, d'accord avec le Commissaire spécial que Sa Majesté Chérifienne voudra bien désigner à cet effet.

Taxes on trade, etc.

ART. 64. La Conférence prend acte des propositions formulées par les Délégués chérifiens au sujet de la création de taxes sur certains commerces, industries et professions.

Si, à la suite de l'application de ces taxes aux sujets marocains, le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger estimait qu'il y a lieu de les étendre aux ressortissants étrangers, il est, dès à présent spécifié que les dites taxes seront exclusivement municipales.

Stamp taxes, etc.

ART. 65. La Conférence se rallie à la proposition faite par la Délégation marocaine d'établir avec l'assistance du Corps Diplomatique:

a) un droit de timbre sur les contrats et actes authentiques passés devant les adoul;

b) un droit de mutation, au maximum de deux pour cent, sur les ventes immobilières;

c) un droit de statistique et de pesage, au maximum de un pour cent *ad valorem*, sur les marchandises transportées par cabotage;

d) un droit de passeport à percevoir sur les sujets marocains;

e) éventuellement, des droits de quais et de phares dont le produit devra être affecté à l'amélioration des ports.

Tax on imports.

ART. 66. A titre temporaire, les marchandises d'origine étrangère seront frappées à leur entrée au Maroc d'une taxe spéciale s'élevant à deux et demi pour cent *ad valorem*. Le produit intégral de cette taxe formera un fonds spécial qui sera affecté aux dépenses et à l'exécution de travaux publics, destinés au développement de la navigation et du commerce en général dans l'Empire chérifien.

Le programme des travaux et leur ordre de priorité seront arrêtés, d'un commun accord, par le Gouvernement chérifien et par le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger.

Les études, devis, projets et

the Diplomatic Body at Tangier to solve these two questions equitably, in accord with the special commissioner whom His Shereefian Majesty may be pleased to designate to that effect.

ART. 64. The conference takes formal note of the proposition formulated by the Shereefian delegates on the subject of taxes to be created on certain trades, industries, and professions.

If as the result of the collection of such taxes from Moorish subjects the Diplomatic Body at Tangier should deem it advisable to extend the same to those under foreign jurisdiction, it is hereby specified that the said taxes shall be exclusively municipal.

ART. 65. The conference adheres to the proposition proposed by the Moorish delegation to create, with the assistance of the Diplomatic Body—

(a) A stamp tax on contracts and notarial acts brought before "adouls."

(b) A maximum transfer tax of 2 per cent on sales of real estate.

(c) A statistical and weighing tax of a maximum of 1 per cent *ad valorem* on merchandise transported by coasting vessels.

(d) A passport fee to be collected from Moorish subjects.

(e) Eventually, wharfage and light-house dues, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to harbor improvement.

ART. 66. Merchandise of foreign origin shall temporarily be subject on entry into Morocco to special taxes amounting to 2½ per cent *ad valorem*. The whole proceeds of this special tax shall form a special fund, which shall be devoted to the execution of and expenses connected with public works for the development of navigation and the general trade of the Shereefian Empire.

The programme of works and their order of priority shall be determined jointly by the Shereefian Government and the Diplomatic Body at Tangier.

The surveys, estimates, plans,

cahiers des charges s'y rapportant seront établis par un ingénieur compétent nommé par le Gouvernement chérifien d'accord avec le Corps Diplomatique. Cet ingénieur pourra, au besoin, être assisté d'un ou plusieurs ingénieurs adjoints. Leur traitement sera imputé sur les fonds de la caisse spéciale.

Les fonds de la caisse spéciale seront déposés à la Banque d'Etat du Maroc qui en tiendra la comptabilité.

Les adjudications publiques seront passées dans les formes et suivant les conditions générales prescrites par un Règlement que le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger est chargé d'établir avec le Représentant de Sa Majesté Chérifienne.

Le bureau d'adjudication sera composé d'un représentant du Gouvernement chérifien, de cinq délégués du Corps Diplomatique et de l'ingénieur.

L'adjudication sera prononcée en faveur du soumissionnaire qui, en se conformant aux prescriptions du cahier des charges, présentera l'offre remplissant les conditions générales les plus avantageuses.

En ce qui concerne les sommes provenant de la taxe spéciale et qui seraient perçues dans les bureaux de douane établis dans les régions visées par l'article 103 du Règlement sur les douanes, leur emploi sera réglé par le Makhzen avec l'agrément de la Puissance limitrophe, conformément aux prescriptions du présent article.

ART. 67. La Conférence, sous réserve des observations présentées à ce sujet, émet le vœu que les droits d'exportation des marchandises ci-après soient réduits de la manière suivante:

Pois chiches.....	20	pour	100
Maïs.....	20	"	100
Orge.....	50	"	100
Blé.....	34	"	100

ART. 68. Sa Majesté Chérifienne consentira à élever à dix mille le chiffre de six mille têtes de bétail de l'espèce bovine que chaque Puissance aura le droit d'exporter du

and specifications appertaining thereto shall be made by a competent engineer, appointed by the Shereefian Government jointly with the Diplomatic Body. This engineer may, if necessary, be assisted by one or more assistant engineers. Their salaries shall be charged to the special fund.

The special fund will be deposited with the State Bank of Morocco, which is to keep its accounts.

Public contracts shall be awarded in the form and under the general terms prescribed by the regulations that the Diplomatic Body at Tangier is charged to frame, together with the representative of His Shereefian Majesty.

Public contract awards.

The board of awards shall consist of one representative of the Shereefian Government, of five delegates of the Diplomatic Body, and of the engineer.

The award shall be given in favor of the bidder who, in conformity with the specifications, may submit the bid offering the most advantageous general terms.

As for the sums yielded by the special tax and collected at the customs-houses, in the districts specified in article 103 of the Customs Regulations, their expenditure will be determined upon by the Maghzen, with the consent of the neighboring power, in accordance with the clauses of this article.

Expenditure of special tax.

ART. 67. The conference, without detriment to the observations offered upon this point, expresses the wish that the export duties on the following merchandise be reduced as follows:

Export tax reductions.

	Per cent.
Chick-peas.....	20
Corn.....	50
Barley.....	50
Wheat.....	34

ART. 68. His Shereefian Majesty will consent to increase from six to ten thousand the number of head of cattle of the bovine species which each power shall have

Export of cattle.

Maroc. L'exportation pourra avoir lieu par tous les bureaux de douane. Si, par suite de circonstances malheureuses, une pénurie de bétail était constatée dans une région déterminée, Sa Majesté Chérifienne pourrait interdire temporairement la sortie du bétail par le port, ou les ports qui desservent cette région. Cette mesure ne devra pas excéder une durée de deux années; elle ne pourra pas être appliquée à la fois à tous les ports de l'Empire.

Il est d'ailleurs entendu que les dispositions précédentes ne modifient pas les autres conditions de l'exportation du bétail fixées par les firmans antérieurs.

La Conférence émet, en outre, le vœu qu'un service d'inspection vétérinaire soit organisé au plus tôt dans les ports de la côte.

Coasting trade.

ART. 69. Conformément aux décisions antérieures de Sa Majesté Chérifienne et notamment à la décision du 28 septembre 1901, est autorisé entre tous les ports de l'Empire le transport par cabotage des céréales, graines, légumes, œufs, fruits, volailles, et, en général, des marchandises et animaux de toute espèce, originaires ou non du Maroc, à l'exception des chevaux, mulets, ânes et chameaux pour lesquels un permis spécial du Makhzen sera nécessaire. Le cabotage pourra être effectué par des bateaux de toute nationalité, sans que les dits articles aient à payer les droits d'exportation, mais en se conformant aux droits spéciaux et aux règlements sur la matière.

Restrictions.

Harbor dues.

ART. 70. Le taux des droits de stationnement ou d'anchorage imposés aux navires dans les ports marocains se trouvant fixé par des traités passés avec certaines Puissances, ces Puissances se montrent disposés à consentir la révision des dits droits. Le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger est chargé d'établir, d'accord avec le Makhzen, les conditions de la révision, qui ne pourra avoir lieu qu'après l'amélioration des ports.

Customs storage dues.

ART. 71. Les droits de magasinage en douane seront perçus dans tous les ports marocains où il existera des entrepôts suffisants, con-

the right to export from Morocco. Such exportation may be effected through any custom-house. If by misfortune there should be a scarcity of cattle in any particular district his Shereefian Majesty shall have the right to temporarily forbid the exportation of cattle through the port or ports of that district. Such measure shall not exceed two years; nor shall it be applied at the same time to all the ports of the Empire.

It is further understood that the preceding provisions do not modify the other conditions for the exportation of cattle as fixed by previous firmans.

The conference expresses the additional wish that a veterinary inspection be organized as soon as possible at the seaports.

ART. 69. In accordance with the previous decisions of His Shereefian Majesty, and notably the decision of September 28th, 1901, the transportation is allowed by coasting vessels, between all ports of the Empire, of cereals, grains, vegetables, fruits, eggs, poultry, and in general of merchandise and animals of every kind, of Moroccan origin or not; except horses, donkeys, and camels, for which a special permit from the Maghzen will be necessary. Such coasting trade may be carried on by vessels of every nationality without such articles being subjected to payment of the export duties, but subject to the special taxes and regulations relative thereto.

ART. 70. The rate of sojourn and anchorage dues levied on ships in Moorish ports being fixed by treaties with certain powers, the said powers are disposed to consent to a revision of such dues.

The Diplomatic Body at Tanger is therefore charged to effect an agreement with the Maghzen on the terms of such revision, which can not, however, take place until after the improvement of the ports.

ART. 71. The customs storage dues shall be collected in all Moorish ports where there are adequate warehouses, in conformity to the

formément aux règlements pris ou à prendre sur la matière par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, d'accord avec le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger.

ART. 72. L'opium et le kif continueront à faire l'objet d'un monopole au profit du Gouvernement chérifien. Néanmoins, l'importation de l'opium spécialement destiné à des emplois pharmaceutiques sera autorisée par permis spécial, délivré par le Makhzen, sur la demande de la Légation dont relève le pharmacien ou médecin importateur. Le Gouvernement Chérifien et le Corps Diplomatique régleront, d'un commun accord, la quantité maxima à introduire.

ART. 73. Les Représentants des Puissances prennent acte de l'intention du Gouvernement chérifien d'étendre aux tabacs de toutes sortes le monopole existant en ce qui concerne le tabac à priser. Ils réservent le droit de leurs ressortissants à être dûment indemnisés des préjudices que le dit monopole pourrait occasionner à ceux d'entre eux qui auraient des industries créées sous le régime actuel concernant le tabac. A défaut d'entente amiable, l'indemnité sera fixée par des experts désignés par le Makhzen et par le Corps Diplomatique, en se conformant aux dispositions arrêtées en matière d'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique.

ART. 74. Le principe de l'adjudication, sans acception de nationalité, sera appliqué aux fermes concernant le monopole de l'opium et du kif. Il en serait de même pour le monopole du tabac, s'il était établi.

ART. 75. Au cas où il y aurait lieu de modifier quelque une des dispositions de la présente déclaration, une entente devra s'établir à ce sujet entre le Makhzen et le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger.

ART. 76. Dans tous les cas prévus par la présente déclaration, où le Corps Diplomatique sera appelé à intervenir, sauf en ce qui concerne les articles 64, 70 et 75, les décisions seront prises à la majorité des voix.

regulations existing or to be adopted in regard thereto by the Government of His Shereefian Majesty in accord with the Diplomatic Body at Tangier.

ART. 72. Opium and kiff will continue to be a monopoly of the Shereefian Government. The importation of opium specially intended for medicinal purposes will, however, be allowed by special permit issued by the Maghzen at the request of the legation, the physician, or apothecary importing the same. The Shereefian Government and the Diplomatic Body shall jointly determine the maximum quantity which may be thus introduced.

ART. 73. The representatives of the powers take note of the Shereefian Government's intention to extend to tobacco of all kinds the monopoly existing in the case of snuff. They reserve the right of their citizens, subjects, and protégés to be duly indemnified for damages which the said monopoly may cause such of them as carry on a tobacco business established under the present system. In case no amicable agreement shall be reached, the damages shall be fixed by experts designated by the Maghzen and the Diplomatic Body, in conformity with the provisions governing expropriation for public purposes.

ART. 74. The principle of awarding contracts on bids without preference of nationality shall be applied to the farming of the monopoly of opium and kiff. The same rule would apply to the tobacco monopoly, if created.

ART. 75. If the occasion should arise to modify any of the provisions of this declaration, the Maghzen and the Diplomatic Body at Tangier shall reach an understanding on this point.

ART. 76. In all the cases provided for by the present declaration where the Diplomatic Body shall be called upon to intervene, except in what concerns articles 64, 70, and 75, the decision shall be reached by a majority of the votes.

Opium and kiff.

Tobacco.

Monopoly contracts.

Modification.

Diplomatic intervention.

CHAPITRE V

CHAPTER V.

Customs regulation.

Règlement sur les douanes de l'Empire et la répression de la fraude et de la contrebande.

A regulation concerning the customs of the Empire and the repression of fraud and smuggling.

Deposits of manifests.

ART. 77. Tout capitaine de navire de commerce, venant de l'étranger ou du Maroc, devra, dans les vingt-quatre heures de son admission en libre pratique dans un des ports de l'Empire, déposer au bureau de douane une copie exacte de son manifeste, signée par lui et certifiée conforme par le consignataire du navire. Il devra, en outre, s'il en est requis, donner communication aux agents de la douane de l'original de son manifeste.

ART. 77. Every captain of a merchantman coming from a foreign or a Moorish port shall, within twenty-four hours after having been granted free pratique in any of the ports of the Empire, deposit at the customs an exact copy of his manifest, signed by him and certified to by the vessel's consignee. He shall furthermore, if required to do so, produce before the customs authorities the original of his manifest.

La douane aura la faculté d'installer à bord un ou plusieurs gardiens pour prévenir tout trafic illégal.

The customs shall have power to station one or more watchmen on board to prevent illicit trade.

Exemptions.

ART. 78. Sont exempts du dépôt du manifeste:

ART. 78. The following are exempt from depositing the manifest:

1.° Les bâtiments de guerre ou affrétés pour le compte d'une Puissance;

1°. Men-of-war or ships chartered for the account of a power.

2.° Les canots appartenant à des particuliers, qui s'en servent pour leur usage, en s'abstenant de tout transport de marchandises;

2°. Boats belonging to private individuals for their personal use and never carrying any merchandise.

3.° Les bateaux ou embarcations employés à la pêche en vue des côtes;

3°. Boats or craft used for shore fisheries.

4.° Les yachts uniquement employés à la navigation de plaisance et enregistrés au port d'attache dans cette catégorie;

4°. Yachts intended only as pleasure boats and registered as such at their home ports.

5.° Les navires chargés spécialement de la pose et de la réparation des câbles télégraphiques;

5°. Ships especially charged with laying down and repairing telegraphic cables.

6.° Les bateaux uniquement affectés au sauvetage;

6°. Boats exclusively used in life-saving service.

7.° Les bâtiments hospitaliers;

7°. Hospital ships.

8.° Les navires-écoles de la marine marchande, ne se livrant pas à des opérations commerciales.

8°. Training ships of the merchant marine not engaged in commercial operations.

Contents of manifests.

ART 79. Le manifeste, déposé à la douane, devra annoncer la nature et la provenance de la cargaison avec les marques et numéros des caisses, balles, ballots, barriques, etc.

ART. 79. The manifest deposited at the customs shall state the nature and origin of the cargo, with the marks and numbers of the cases, bales, bundles, casks, etc.

Investigations.

ART. 80. Quand il y aura des indices sérieux faisant soupçonner l'inexactitude du manifeste, ou quand le capitaine du navire refusera de se prêter à la visite et

ART. 80. If there is serious reason to suspect the accuracy of the manifest, or in case the captain of the ship should refuse to allow the visit and verifications of cus-

aux vérifications des agents de la douane, le cas sera signalé à l'autorité consulaire compétente afin que celle-ci procède avec un délégué de la douane chérifienne, aux enquêtes, visites et vérifications qu'elle jugera nécessaires.

ART. 81. Si, à l'expiration du délai de vingt-quatre heures indiqué à l'article 77, le capitaine n'a pas déposé son manifeste, il sera passible, à moins que le retard ne provienne d'un cas de force majeure, d'une amende de cent cinquante pesetas par jour de retard, sans toutefois que cette amende puisse dépasser six cents pesetas. Si le capitaine a présenté frauduleusement un manifeste inexact ou incomplet, il sera personnellement condamné au paiement d'une somme égale à la valeur des marchandises pour lesquelles il n'a pas produit de manifeste, et à une amende de cinq cents à mille pesetas, et le bâtiment et les marchandises pourront en outre être saisis par l'autorité consulaire compétente pour la sûreté de l'amende.

ART. 82. Toute personne, au moment de dédouaner les marchandises importées ou destinées à l'exportation, doit faire à la douane une déclaration détaillée, énonçant l'espèce, la qualité, le poids, le nombre, la mesure et la valeur des marchandises, ainsi que l'espèce, les marques et les numéros des colis qui les contiennent.

ART. 83. Dans le cas où, lors de la visite, on trouvera moins de colis ou de marchandises qu'il n'en a été déclaré, le déclarant, à moins qu'il ne puisse justifier de sa bonne foi, devra payer double droit pour les marchandises manquantes, et les marchandises présentées seront retenues en douane pour la sûreté de ce double droit; si, au contraire, on trouve à la visite un excédant quant au nombre des colis, à la quantité ou au poids des marchandises, cet excédant sera saisi et confisqué au profit du Makhzen à moins que le déclarant ne puisse justifier de sa bonne foi.

toms officers, the case shall be brought to the attention of the proper consular authority, in order that the latter, in company with a delegate of the Shereefian customs, shall undertake the investigations, visits, and verifications that he may judge necessary.

ART. 81. If after twenty-four hours, as stated in article 77, the captain has not deposited his manifest, he shall incur, unless the delay be a case of *vis major*, a fine of 150 pesetas for each day's delay; provided, however, that the fine shall not exceed 600 pesetas. If the captain has fraudulently presented an inaccurate or incomplete manifest, he shall be personally condemned to pay a sum equal to the value of the merchandise for which he has failed to produce the manifest, and a fine of from 500 to 1,000 pesetas, and the vessel and merchandise shall be further liable to seizure by consular authority as security for such fine.

ART. 82. Any person about to pass through the customs merchandise imported or intended for exportation shall file in the custom-house a detailed statement setting forth the nature, quality, weight, number, measurement, and value of the merchandise, as well as the nature, marks, and numbers of the packages containing the same.

ART. 83. If there should be found at the time of the visit fewer packages or less merchandise than declared, the declarant, unless able to prove that he has acted in good faith, shall pay double duties for the missing merchandise, and the merchandise presented shall be retained in the customs as security for such double duty. If, on the contrary, there should be found at the time of the visit an excess of packages, or quantity, or weight of the merchandise, this excess shall be seized and confiscated for the benefit of the Maghzen, unless the person making the declaration can prove his good faith.

Penalty for non-delivery of manifest.
Ante, p. 2932.

Fraudulent inaccuracies.

Invoice declarations.

Inaccurate invoices.

As to kind and quality.

ART. 84. Si la déclaration a été reconnue inexacte quant à l'espèce ou à la qualité, et si le déclarant ne peut justifier de sa bonne foi, les marchandises inexactement déclarées seront saisies et confisquées au profit du Makhzen par l'autorité compétente.

ART. 84. If the declaration should be found inaccurate as to kind or quality, and the declarant is unable to prove his good faith, the merchandise wrongly declared shall be seized and confiscated by the proper authority for the benefit of the Maghzen.

As to value.

ART. 85. Dans le cas où la déclaration serait reconnue inexacte quant à la valeur déclarée et si le déclarant ne peut justifier de sa bonne foi, la douane pourra, soit prélever le droit en nature séance tenante, soit, au cas où la marchandise est indivisible, acquérir la dite marchandise, en payant immédiatement au déclarant la valeur déclarée, augmentée de cinq pour cent.

ART. 85. If the declaration should be found inaccurate as to the declared value, and the declarant should be unable to prove his good faith, the customs may either levy the duty in kind, then and there, or, if the merchandise is indivisible, take the said merchandise by at once paying to the declarant its declared value, plus 5 per cent.

False declarations.

ART. 86. Si la déclaration est reconnue fautive quant à la nature des marchandises, celles-ci seront considérées comme n'ayant pas été déclarées et l'infraction tombera sous l'application des articles 88 et 90 ci-après et sera punie des peines prévues aux dits articles.

ART. 86. If the declaration should be found false as to the nature of the merchandise the latter shall be considered as not having been declared, and the offense shall fall under articles 88 and 90 hereinbelow, and shall be punished by the penalties provided for in the said articles.

Smuggling, etc.

ART. 87. Toute tentative ou tout flagrant délit d'introduction, toute tentative ou tout flagrant délit d'exportation en contrebande de marchandises soumises au droit, soit par mer, soit par terre, seront passibles de la confiscation des marchandises, sans préjudice des peines et amendes ci-dessous qui seront prononcées par la juridiction compétente.

ART. 87. The smuggling, flagrant or attempted, in or out of the country, by land or by sea, of merchandise subject to duty shall be punishable by confiscation of the merchandise, without prejudice to the penalties and fines hereinbelow, which shall be imposed by the proper jurisdiction.

Seizure, etc.

Seront en outre saisis et confisqués les moyens de transport par terre dans le cas où la contrebande constituera la partie principale du chargement.

In addition, the conveyances on shore shall be seized and confiscated when smuggled goods form the greater part of the load.

Fines, at open ports.

ART. 88. Toute tentative ou tout flagrant délit d'introduction, toute tentative ou tout flagrant délit d'exportation en contrebande par un port ouvert au commerce ou par un bureau de douane, seront punis d'une amende ne dépassant pas le triple de la valeur des marchandises, objet de la fraude, et d'un emprisonnement de cinq jours à six mois, ou de l'une des deux peines seulement.

ART. 88. The smuggling, flagrant or attempted, in or out of the country, through a port open to commerce or through a customhouse, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed triple the value of the merchandise so smuggled and by imprisonment of from five days to six months, or by only one of these penalties.

Outside open ports.

ART. 89. Toute tentative ou tout flagrant délit d'introduction, toute tentative ou tout flagrant délit

ART. 89. The smuggling, flagrant or attempted in or out of the country, outside of a port

d'exportation, en dehors d'un port ouvert au commerce ou d'un bureau de douane, seront punis d'une amende de trois cents à cinq cents pesetas et d'une amende supplémentaire égale à trois fois la valeur de la marchandise ou d'un emprisonnement d'un mois à un an.

ART. 90. Les complices des délits prévus aux articles 88 et 89 seront passibles des mêmes peines que les auteurs principaux. Les éléments caractérisant la complicité seront appréciés d'après la législation du tribunal saisi.

ART. 91. En cas de tentative ou flagrant délit d'importation, de tentative ou flagrant délit d'exportation de marchandises par un navire en dehors d'un port ouvert au commerce, la douane marocaine pourra amener le navire au port le plus proche pour être remis à l'autorité consulaire, laquelle pourra le saisir et maintenir la saisie jusqu'à ce qu'il ait acquitté le montant des condamnations prononcées.

La saisie du navire devra être levée, en tout état de l'instance, en tant que cette mesure n'entravera pas l'instruction judiciaire, sur consignation du montant maximum de l'amende entre les mains de l'autorité consulaire ou sous caution solvable de la payer acceptée par la douane.

ART. 92. Les dispositions des articles précédents seront applicables à la navigation de cabotage.

ART. 93. Les marchandises, non soumises aux droits d'exportation, embarquées dans un port marocain pour être transportées par mer dans un autre port de l'Empire, devront être accompagnées d'un certificat de sortie délivré par la douane, sous peine d'être assujetties au paiement du droit d'importation et même confisquées si elles ne figuraient pas au manifeste.

ART. 94. Le transport par cabotage des produits soumis aux droits d'exportation ne pourra s'effectuer qu'en consignat au bureau de départ, contre quittance, le montant des droits d'exportation relatifs à ces marchandises.

open to commerce or of a custom-house, shall be punished by a fine of from 300 to 500 pesetas, and by an additional fine equal to three times the value of the merchandise, or by imprisonment of from a month to a year.

ART. 90. The accomplices in offenses as provided by articles 88 and 89 shall be liable to the same penalties as the principals. The elements constituting complicity shall be adjudged according to the law of the tribunal in charge of the case.

ART. 91. In the case of smuggling, flagrant or attempted, in or out of the country, by a vessel outside of a port open to commerce, the Moorish customs shall have the right to take such vessel to the nearest port, to be turned over to the consular authority, and the said authority may seize and detain the vessel until it shall have paid the amount of the penalties imposed.

The vessel shall be released at any stage of the action, in so far as the preliminary judicial proceedings are not impeded thereby, upon deposit made with the consular authority of the maximum of the fine, or else under responsible bail accepted by the customs.

ART. 92. The provisions of the preceding articles are also applicable to coasting vessels.

ART. 93. Such merchandise as is not subject to an export duty, shipped in a Moorish port to be transported by sea to some other port in the Empire, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the customs, under penalty of being subjected to the payment of import duties, and even of being confiscated, if not entered in the manifest.

ART. 94. The transportation by coasting vessels of products subject to export duties can only be effected by depositing at the custom-house of the port of departure the amount of export duties on such merchandise and taking receipt therefor.

Accomplices.

Attempt at smuggling by vessels.

Seizure.

Release.

Coasting vessels.

Export certificates.

Deposit of duties.

Refund of deposit.

Cette consignation sera remboursée au déposant par le bureau où elle a été effectuée, sur production d'une déclaration revêtue par la douane de la mention d'arrivée de la marchandise et de la quittance constatant le dépôt des droits. Les pièces justificatives de l'arrivée de la marchandise devront être produites dans les trois mois de l'expédition. Passé ce délai, à moins que le retard ne provienne d'un cas de force majeure, la somme consignée deviendra la propriété du Makhzen.

Payment of duties.

ART. 95. Les droits d'entrée et de sortie seront payés au comptant au bureau de douane où la liquidation aura été effectuée. Les droits ad valorem seront liquidés suivant la valeur au comptant et en gros de la marchandise rendue au bureau de douane, et franche de droits de douane et de magasinage. En cas d'avaries, il sera tenu compte, dans l'estimation, de la dépréciation subie par la marchandise. Les marchandises ne pourront être retirées qu'après le paiement des droits de douane et de magasinage.

Receipt.

Toute prise en charge ou perception devra faire l'objet d'un récépissé régulier, délivré par l'agent chargé de l'opération.

Appraisements.

ART. 96. La valeur des principales marchandises taxées par les Douanes marocaines sera déterminée chaque année, dans les conditions spécifiées à l'article précédent, par une Commission des valeurs douanières, réunie à Tanger et composée de:

Committee on customs.

- 1.° Trois membres désignés par le Gouvernement marocain,
- 2.° Trois membres désignés par le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger,
- 3.° Un délégué de la Banque d'Etat.
- 4.° Un agent de la Délégation de l'Emprunt marocain 5%, 1904.

La Commission nommera douze à vingt membres honoraires domiciliés au Maroc, qu'elle consultera quand il s'agira de fixer les valeurs et toutes les fois qu'elle le jugera utile. Ces membres honoraires seront choisis sur les listes des no-

This money shall be returned to the depositor by the custom-house where it was deposited, on production of a declaration on which the customs certify the arrival of such merchandise and of the receipt for the deposit of the amount of the duties. The documents proving the arrival of the merchandise shall be produced within three months from the time of shipment. After this term, unless the delay be a case of *vis major*, the amount deposited shall become the property of the Makhzen.

ART. 95. The import and export duties shall be paid cash at the custom-house where liquidation has been made. The ad valorem duties shall be liquidated according to the cash wholesale value of the merchandise delivered in the custom-house and free from customs duties and storage dues. Damages to the merchandise, if any, shall be taken into account in appraising the depreciation thereby caused. Merchandise can only be removed after the payment of customs duties and storage.

The holding of the goods or the collection of duty shall, in every case, be made the subject of a regular receipt delivered by the officer in charge.

ART. 96. The value of the chief articles of merchandise dutiable in the Moorish customs is to be appraised every year under the conditions specified in the foregoing article by a committee on customs valuations, meeting at Tangier, and consisting of—

- 1.° Three members appointed by the Moorish Government.
- 2.° Three members appointed by the Diplomatic Body at Tangier.
- 3.° One delegate of the State Bank.
- 4.° One agent of the delegation of the 5 per cent Moroccan loan of 1904.

This committee shall appoint from twelve to twenty honorary members resident in Morocco, whom it shall consult when called upon to determine the value, and whenever it may see fit. These honorary members shall be se-

tables, établies par chaque Légation pour les étrangers et par le Représentant du Sultan pour les marocains. Ils seront désignés, autant que possible, proportionnellement à l'importance du commerce de chaque nation.

La Commission sera nommée pour trois années.

Le tarif des valeurs fixées par elle servira de base aux estimations qui seront faites dans chaque bureau par l'administration des douanes marocaines. Il sera affiché dans les bureaux de douane et dans les chancelleries des Légations ou des Consulats à Tanger.

Le tarif sera susceptible d'être révisé au bout de six mois, si des modifications notables sont survenues dans la valeur de certaines marchandises.

ART. 97. Un Comité permanent, dit "Comité des douanes", est institué à Tanger et nommé pour trois années. Il sera composé d'un Commissaire spécial de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, d'un membre du Corps Diplomatique ou Consulaire désigné par le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger, et d'un délégué de la Banque d'Etat. Il pourra s'adjoindre, à titre consultatif, un ou plusieurs représentants du service des Douanes.

Ce Comité exercera sa haute surveillance sur le fonctionnement des Douanes et pourra proposer à Sa Majesté Chérifienne les mesures qui seraient propres à apporter des améliorations dans le service et à assurer la régularité et le contrôle des opérations et perceptions (débarquements, embarquements, transport à terre, manipulations, entrées et sorties des marchandises, magasinage, estimation, liquidation et perception des taxes). Par la création du "Comité des douanes", il ne sera porté aucune atteinte aux droits stipulés en faveur des porteurs de titres par les articles 15 et 16 du Contrat d'emprunt du 12 Juin 1904.

lected from the lists of notables drawn up in the case of foreign subjects by each legation, and in the case of Moors by the Sultan's representative. They shall be appointed as far as possible in proportion to the importance of the commerce of each nation.

The committee shall be appointed for the term of three years.

The schedule of values fixed by it shall serve as a basis for the appraisals which the administration of Moorish customs shall make in every custom-house. It shall be posted at all custom-houses and in the chanceries of the legations and consulates at Tangier.

The schedule may be revised at the end of six months in case of considerable changes in the values of certain articles.

ART. 97. A permanent committee, to be known as the "Committee of Customs," shall be organized at Tangier and appointed for a term of three years. It shall consist of a special commissioner of His Shereefian Majesty, of a member of the diplomatic or consular body appointed by the Diplomatic Body at Tangier, and of a delegate from the State Bank. It shall be empowered to add to its members, in an advisory capacity, one or more representatives of the customs service.

This committee shall exercise its high supervision over the customs service, and shall have the right to propose to His Shereefian Majesty such measures as are likely to effect improvement in the service and assure the regularity and supervision of operations and collections (landing, shipping, land transportation, handling, the incoming and outgoing of merchandise, storage, appraisal, liquidation and collection of duties). The creation of such a Committee of Customs shall in no way infringe the rights stipulated in favor of the bondholders by articles 15 and 16 in the loan contract of June 12th, 1904.

Schedule of values.

Permanent committee.

Duties.

Des instructions, élaborées par le Comité des douanes et les services intéressés, détermineront les détails de l'application de l'article 96 et du présent article. Elles seront soumises à l'avis du Corps Diplomatique.

Instructions to be drawn up by the Committee of Customs and the services interested therein shall determine the details of the enforcement of article 96 and of the present article. They shall be submitted to the advice and consent of the Diplomatic Body.

Warehouses.

ART. 98. Dans les douanes où il existe des magasins suffisants, le service de la douane prend en charge les marchandises débarquées à partir du moment où elles sont remises, contre récépissé, par le capitaine du bateau aux agents préposés à l'acconage jusqu'au moment où elles sont régulièrement dédouanées. Il est responsable des dommages causés par les pertes ou avaries de marchandise qui sont imputables à la faute ou à la négligence de ses agents. Il n'est pas responsable des avaries résultant soit du dépérissement naturel de la marchandise, soit de son trop long séjour en magasin, soit des cas de force majeure.

ART. 98. In custom-houses where sufficient warehouses exist the customs service shall take charge of the disembarked merchandise as soon as it is turned over by the captain of the vessel to the officers in charge of the lighterage, who shall receipt therefor, and until such time as it shall have been regularly cleared from the customs. The customs service is responsible for injuries caused by loss of or damage to merchandise which may be imputed to the fault or negligence of its officers. It is not responsible for damages resulting either from the natural decay of merchandise, or from too lengthy a storage in the warehouse, or from cases of *vis major*.

Dans les douanes où il n'y a pas de magasins suffisants, les agents du Makhzen sont seulement tenus d'employer les moyens de préservation dont dispose le bureau de la douane.

In custom-houses where there are not sufficient warehouses the agents of the Maghzen are required only to employ such means of preservation as may be at the disposal of the custom-house.

Revision of storage regulations.

Une révision du Règlement de magasinage, actuellement en vigueur, sera effectuée par les soins du Corps Diplomatique statuant à la majorité, de concert avec le Gouvernement chérifien.

A revision of the storage regulations now in force shall be made under the direction of the Diplomatic Body, whose decisions shall be taken by a majority vote, in concert with the Shereefian Government.

Sale of confiscated articles.

ART. 99. Les marchandises et les moyens de transport à terre confisqués seront vendus par les soins de la douane, dans un délai de huit jours à partir du jugement définitif rendu par le tribunal compétent.

ART. 99. Confiscated merchandise and conveyances shall be sold under direction of the customs service within eight days from the date of final judgment rendered by the competent tribunal.

Proceeds.

ART. 100. Le produit net de la vente des marchandises et objets confisqués est acquis définitivement à l'Etat; celui des amendes pécuniaires, ainsi que le montant des transactions, seront, après déduction des frais de toute nature, répartis entre le Trésor chérifien et ceux qui auront participé à la répression de la fraude ou de la contrebande.

ART. 100. The net proceeds of the sale of confiscated merchandise and articles become the final property of the State; as to pecuniary fines and compromises thereof, the amount, after deduction of costs of all kinds, shall be divided between the Shereefian Treasury and those who have participated in the repression of fraud or smuggling:

Un tiers à répartir par la douane entre les indicateurs,

One-third to be distributed by the customs among the informants,

Un tiers aux agents ayant saisi la marchandise,
Un tiers au Trésor marocain.

One-third to the officers who have seized the goods,
One-third to the Moorish Treasury.

Si la saisie a été opérée sans l'intervention d'un indicateur, la moitié des amendes sera attribuée aux agents saisissants et l'autre moitié au Trésor marocain.

If the seizure has been made without the intervention of an informant, one-half the fine shall be awarded to the officers making the seizure and the other half to the Moorish Treasury.

ART. 101. Les autorités douanières marocaines devront signaler directement aux agents diplomatiques ou consulaires les infractions au présent règlement commises par leurs ressortissants, afin que ceux-ci soient poursuivis devant la juridiction compétente.

ART. 101. The Moorish customs authorities shall directly inform the diplomatic or consular agents of any violations of this regulation which may have been committed by those under their jurisdiction, in order that they may be prosecuted before the competent court.

Violation by foreigners.

Les mêmes infractions, commises par des sujets marocains, seront déferées directement par la douane à l'autorité chérifienne.

Similar violations by Moorish subjects shall be brought directly by the customs before the Shereefian authority.

Un délégué de la douane sera chargé de suivre la procédure des affaires pendantes devant les diverses juridictions.

A delegate of the customs shall be charged to follow the legal proceedings in cases pending before the several jurisdictions.

ART. 102. Toute confiscation, amende, ou pénalité, devra être prononcée pour les étrangers par la juridiction consulaire et pour les sujets marocains par la juridiction Chérifienne.

ART. 102. Every confiscation, fine, or penalty must be imposed on foreigners by consular jurisdiction, and on Moorish subjects by Shereefian jurisdiction.

Imposition of penalties.

ART. 103. Dans la région frontrière de l'Algérie, l'application du présent règlement restera l'affaire exclusive de la France et du Maroc;

ART. 103. In the region bordering on Algeria the enforcement of these regulations shall be the exclusive concern of France and Morocco.

On Algerian frontier.

De même, l'application de ce règlement dans le Riff et, en général, dans les régions frontrières des Possessions espagnoles, restera l'affaire exclusive de l'Espagne et du Maroc.

The enforcement of these regulations in the Riff and in general in the regions bordering on the Spanish possessions shall likewise be the exclusive concern of Spain and Morocco.

Spanish frontier.

ART. 104. Les dispositions du présent règlement, autres que celles qui s'appliquent aux pénalités, pourront être révisées par le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger, statuant à l'unanimité des voix, et d'accord avec le Makhzen, à l'expiration d'un délai de deux ans à dater de son entrée en vigueur.

ART. 104. The provisions of the present regulations, other than those relating to penalties, may be revised by unanimous decision of the Diplomatic Body at Tangier and in accord with the Maghzen, at the expiration of a term of two years from the date of their taking effect.

Revision.

CHAPITRE VI

CHAPTER VI.

Déclaration relative aux services publics et aux travaux publics.

A declaration relative to public services and public works.

Public services and works.

ART. 105. En vue d'assurer l'application du principe de la liberté économique sans aucune inégalité,

ART. 105. With a view to assuring the application of the principle of economic liberty without any

Nonalienation of public services, etc.

les Puissances signataires déclarent qu'aucun des services publics de l'Empire Chérifien ne pourra être aliéné au profit d'intérêts particuliers.

Reservation of authority.

ART. 106. Dans le cas où le Gouvernement chérifien croirait devoir faire appel aux capitaux étrangers ou à l'industrie étrangère pour l'exploitation de services publics ou pour l'exécution de travaux publics, routes, chemins de fer, ports, télégraphes et autres, les Puissances signataires se réservent de veiller à ce que l'autorité de l'Etat sur ces grandes entreprises d'intérêt général demeure entière.

Concessions.

ART. 107. La validité des concessions qui seraient faites aux termes de l'article 106 ainsi que pour les fournitures d'Etat sera subordonnée, dans tout l'Empire chérifien, au principe de l'adjudication publique, sans acception de nationalité, pour toutes les matières qui, conformément aux règles suivies dans les législations étrangères, en comportent l'application.

Notice to diplomatic body.

ART. 108. Le Gouvernement chérifien, dès qu'il aura décidé de procéder par voie d'adjudication à l'exécution des travaux publics, en fera part au Corps Diplomatique; il lui communiquera, par la suite, les cahiers des charges, plans, et tous les documents annexés au projet d'adjudication, de manière que les nationaux de toutes les Puissances signataires puissent se rendre compte des travaux projetés et être à même d'y concourir. Un délai suffisant sera fixé à cet effet par l'avis d'adjudication.

Submission of plans, etc.

Free competition.

ART. 109. Le cahier des charges ne devra contenir, ni directement ni indirectement, aucune condition ou disposition qui puisse porter atteinte à la libre concurrence et mettre en état d'infériorité les concurrents d'une nationalité vis-à-vis des concurrents d'une autre nationalité.

Award of contracts.

ART. 110. Les adjudications seront passées dans les formes et suivant les conditions générales prescrites par un règlement que le Gouvernement chérifien arrêtera avec l'assistance du Corps Diplomatique.

inequality, the Signatory Powers declare that none of the public services in the Shereefian Empire can be alienated for the advantage of private interests.

ART. 106. In case the Shereefian Government should invoke the aid of foreign capital or foreign industry for the working of public services or for the operation of public works, roads, railways, ports, telegraphs, and other public works, the Signatory Powers reserve to themselves the right to see to it that the authority of the State over these great enterprises of general interest remains entire.

ART. 107. The validity of the concessions which may be made under the terms of article 106, as well as for Government supplies, shall, throughout the Shereefian Empire, be subordinated to the principle of public awards on proposals, without preference of nationality, whenever applicable under the rules followed in foreign laws.

ART. 108. As soon as the Shereefian Government shall have decided to invite proposals for execution of public works, it shall so inform the Diplomatic Body. It shall later communicate to it the plans, specifications, and all documents annexed to the call for proposals, in order to enable the nationals of all the Signatory Powers to form a clear idea of the contemplated works and compete for the same. A sufficient term for this shall be specified in the call for proposals.

ART. 109. The specifications shall not contain, either directly or indirectly, any condition or provision which may be prejudicial to free competition and which may give advantage to competitors of one nationality over those of another nationality.

ART. 110. The contracts shall be awarded in the form and according to the general conditions prescribed by the regulations which the Shereefian Government shall draw up with the assistance of the Diplomatic Body.

L'adjudication sera prononcée par le Gouvernement chérifien en faveur du soumissionnaire qui, en se conformant aux prescriptions du cahier des charges, présentera l'offre remplissant les conditions générales les plus avantageuses.

ART. 111. Les règles des articles 106 à 110 seront appliquées aux concessions d'exploitation de forêts de chênes-lièges, conformément aux dispositions en usage dans les législations étrangères.

ART. 112. Un firman chérifien déterminera les conditions de concession et d'exploitations des mines, minières et carrières. Dans l'élaboration de ce firman, le Gouvernement chérifien s'inspirera des législations étrangères existant sur la matière.

ART. 113. Si, dans les cas mentionnés aux articles 106 à 112, il était nécessaire d'occuper certains immeubles, il pourra être procédé à leur expropriation moyennant le versement préalable d'une juste indemnité et conformément aux règles suivantes.

ART. 114. L'expropriation ne pourra avoir lieu que pour cause d'utilité publique et qu'autant que la nécessité en aura été constatée par une enquête administrative dont un règlement chérifien, élaboré avec l'assistance du Corps Diplomatique, fixera les formalités.

ART. 115. Si les propriétaires d'immeubles sont sujets marocains, Sa Majesté Chérifienne prendra les mesures nécessaires pour qu'aucun obstacle ne soit apporté à l'exécution des travaux qu'Elle aura déclarés d'utilité publique.

ART. 116. S'il s'agit de propriétaires étrangers, il sera procédé à l'expropriation de la manière suivante:

En cas de désaccord entre l'administration compétente et le propriétaire de l'immeuble à exproprier, l'indemnité sera fixée par un jury spécial, ou, s'il y a lieu, par arbitrage.

ART. 117. Ce jury sera composé de six experts estimateurs, choisis trois par le propriétaire, trois par l'administration qui poursuivra

The contracts shall be awarded by the Shereefian Government to the bidder who, while conforming himself to the specifications, shall have submitted the bid fulfilling the most advantageous general conditions.

ART. 111. The rules of articles 106 to 110 shall be applied to concessions for working cork forests, in accordance with the customary provisions in foreign laws.

ART. 112. The Shereefian firman shall determine the conditions of the concessions and the working of mines and quarries. In the composition of this firman the Shereefian Government shall be guided by foreign laws relating to such matters.

ART. 113. If in the cases mentioned in articles 106 to 112 it should become necessary to occupy certain property, its expropriation may be effected by previous payment of a fair indemnity, in conformity to the following rules:

ART. 114. Expropriation can only be effected on the ground of public utility and when necessity for the same shall have been ascertained by any administrative investigation, the formalities of which shall be determined by Shereefian regulations drawn up with the assistance of the Diplomatic Body.

ART. 115. If the property holders are Moorish subjects, His Shereefian Majesty shall take the necessary measures, that no hindrance shall impede the execution of works that he shall have declared to be of public utility.

ART. 116. If the owners are foreigners the method of expropriation shall be as follows:

In case of disagreement between the competent administration and the owner of the property to be expropriated, the indemnity shall be fixed by a special jury, or, if the occasion arises, by arbitration.

ART. 117. This jury shall be composed of six expert appraisers, three to be selected by the owner, three by the administration desir-

Cork forests.

Mines and quarries.

Expropriation of property.

Ascertainment of necessity.

Property of Moorish subjects.

Property of foreigners.

Appraisal.

l'expropriation. L'avis de la majorité absolue prévaudra.

S'il ne peut se former de majorité, le propriétaire et l'administration nommeront chacun un arbitre et ces deux arbitres désigneront le tiers arbitre.

A défaut d'entente pour la désignation du tiers arbitre, ce dernier sera nommé par le Corps Diplomatique à Tanger.

Arbitrators.

ART. 118. Les arbitres devront être choisis sur une liste établie au début de l'année par le Corps Diplomatique et, autant que possible, parmi les experts ne résidant pas dans la localité où s'exécute le travail.

Appeals.

ART. 119. Le propriétaire pourra faire appel de la décision rendue par les arbitres, devant la juridiction compétente, et conformément aux règles fixées en matière d'arbitrage par la législation à laquelle il ressortit.

ing to expropriate. A majority vote shall rule.

If there be no majority, the owner and the administration shall each appoint an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators shall name an umpire.

In case no agreement can be reached in selecting an umpire he shall be appointed by the Diplomatic Body at Tangier.

ART. 118. The arbitrators shall be selected from a list drawn up at the beginning of each year by the Diplomatic Body, and they shall be selected, as far as possible, from experts not living within the district in which the work is to be carried out.

ART. 119. The owner may appeal from the arbitrators' decision to a competent jurisdiction, and in accordance with the rules set for arbitration cases by the law of the country to which he belongs.

CHAPITRE VII

Dispositions générales.

CHAPTER VII.

General provisions.

General provisions.

Legislation by signatory powers.

ART. 120. En vue de mettre, s'il y a lieu, sa législation en harmonie avec les engagements contractés par le présent Acte Général, chacune des Puissances signataires s'oblige à provoquer, en ce qui la concerne, l'adoption des mesures législatives qui seraient nécessaires.

ART. 120. With a view to harmonizing its legislation, if the occasion arises, with the engagements contracted under the present General Act, each of the Signatory Powers engages to take the necessary steps leading to the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary so far as it is concerned.

Ratification.

ART. 121. Le présent Acte Général sera ratifié suivant les lois constitutionnelles particulières à chaque Etat; les ratifications seront déposées à Madrid le plus tôt que faire se pourra, et au plus tard le trente et un Décembre mille neuf cent six.

ART. 121. The present General Act shall be ratified according to the constitutional laws of each state. The ratifications shall be deposited at Madrid as soon as practicable, and at the latest by December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and six.

Certification.

Il sera dressé du dépôt un procès-verbal dont une copie certifiée conforme sera remise aux Puissances signataires par la voie diplomatique.

A procès verbal shall be made of such deposit and a certified copy sent to each of the Signatory Powers through the diplomatic channel.

Effect.

ART. 122. Le présent Acte Général entrera en vigueur le jour où toutes les ratifications auront été déposées, et au plus tard le trente et un Décembre mille neuf cent six.

ART. 122. The present General Act shall enter into effect as soon as all the ratifications shall have been deposited, and at the latest on December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and six.

Stipulations subject to legislation.

Au cas où les mesures législatives spéciales qui dans certains

measures which may be necessary

pays seraient nécessaires pour assurer l'application à leurs nationaux résidant au Maroc de quelques-unes des stipulations du présent Acte général, n'auraient pas été adoptées avant la date fixée pour la ratification, ces stipulations ne deviendraient applicables, en ce qui les concerne, qu'après que les mesures législatives ci-dessus visées auraient été promulguées.

ART. 123 et dernier. Tous les traités, conventions et arrangements des Puissances signataires avec le Maroc restent en vigueur. Toutefois, il est entendu qu'en cas de conflit entre leurs dispositions et celles du présent Acte Général, les stipulations de ce dernier prévaudront.

En foi de quoi, les Délégués Plénipotentiaires ont signé le présent Acte Général et y ont apposé leur cachet.

Fait à Algeciras le septième jour d'Avril mille neuf cent six, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Catholique et dont des copies certifiées conformes seront remises par la voie diplomatique aux Puissances signataires.

Pour l'Allemagne:

[L. s.] RADOWITZ.

[L. s.] TATTENBACH.

Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie:

[L. s.] WELSERSHEIMB.

[L. s.] BOLESTA-KOZIEBRODZKI

Pour la Belgique:

[L. s.] JOOSTENS.

[L. s.] COMTE CONRAD DE BUIS-SERET.

Pour l'Espagne:

[L. s.] EL DUQUE DE ALMO-DÓVAR DEL RÍO.

[L. s.] J. PÉREZ-CABALLERO.

Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique: Sous réserve de la déclaration faite en séance plénière de la Conférence le 7 Avril 1906.

[L. s.] HENRY WHITE.

[L. s.] SAMUEL R. GUMMERÉ.

Pour la France:

[L. s.] RÉVOIL.

[L. s.] REGNAULT.

Pour la Grande Bretagne:

[L. s.] A. NICOLSON.

in certain countries to insure the application to their nationals living in Morocco of certain stipulations of this present General Act shall not have been enacted by the date fixed for ratification, these stipulations shall only become applicable in respect to them after the legislative measures above referred to shall have been promulgated.

ART. 123 and last. All treaties, conventions, and arrangements of the Signatory Powers with Morocco remain in force. It is understood, however, that in case of conflict between their provisions and those of the present General Act, the stipulations of the latter shall prevail.

In faith whereof the Delegates Plenipotentiary have signed the present General Act and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Algeciras this seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of His Catholic Majesty, and of which certified copies shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel to the Signatory Powers.

For Germany:

[L. s.] JOSEPH DE RADOWITZ

[L. s.] TATTENBACH

For Austria-Hungary:

[L. s.] WELSERSHEIMB

[L. s.] BOLESTA-KOZIEBROD-ZKI

For Belgium:

[L. s.] JOOSTENS

[L. s.] COMTE CONRAD DE BUISSET

For Spain:

[L. s.] EL DUQUE DE ALMO-DÓVAR DEL RÍO

[L. s.] J. PÉREZ-CABALLERO

For the United States of America, with reservation of the declaration made in the plenary session of the conference on April 7, 1906:

[L. s.] HENRY WHITE

[L. s.] SAMUEL R. GUMMERÉ

For France:

[L. s.] RÉVOIL

[L. s.] REGNAULT

For Great Britain:

[L. s.] A. NICOLSON

Former treaties.

Conflicting provisions.

Signatures.

Pour l'Italie:

[L. s.] VISCONTI VENOSTA.

[L. s.] G. MALMUSI.

Pour le Maroc:

Pour les Pays-Bas:

[L. s.] H. TESTA.

Pour le Portugal:

[L. s.] CONDE DE TOVAR.

[L. s.] CONDE DE MARTENS
FERRÃO.

Pour la Russie:

[L. s.] CASSINI.

[L. s.] BASILE BACHERACHT.

Pour la Suède:

[L. s.] ROBERT SAGER.

Pour copie certifiée conforme,

Le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat,

[SEAL.] E. DE OJEDA

For Italy:

[L. s.] VISCONTI VENOSTA

[L. s.] G. MALMUSI

For Morocco:

For the Netherlands:

[L. s.] H. TESTA

For Portugal:

[L. s.] CONDE DE TOVAR

[L. s.] CONDE DE MARTENS
FERRAO

For Russia:

[L. s.] CASSINI

[L. s.] BASILE DE BACHERACHT

For Sweden:

[L. s.] ROBERT SAGER

PROTOCOLE ADDITIONNEL

Additional protocol.

Au moment de procéder à la signature de l'Acte général de la Conférence d'Algeciras, les Délégués d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de France, de la Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, des Pays-Bas, de Portugal, de Russie et de Suède,

Tenant compte de ce que les Délégués du Maroc ont déclaré ne pas être en mesure pour le moment, d'y apposer leur signature, l'éloignement ne leur permettant pas d'obtenir à bref délai la réponse de Sa Majesté Chérifienne concernant les points au sujet desquels ils ont cru devoir Lui en référer,

S'engagent réciproquement, en vertu de leurs mêmes pleins pouvoirs, à unir leurs efforts, en vue de la ratification intégrale par Sa Majesté Chérifienne du dit Acte Général et en vue de la mise en vigueur simultanée des réformes qui y sont prévues et qui sont solidaires les unes des autres.

Ils conviennent, en conséquence, de charger Son Excellence M. Malmusi, Ministre d'Italie au Maroc et Doyen du Corps Diplomatique à Tanger, de faire les démarches nécessaires à cet effet, en appelant l'attention de Sa Majesté le Sultan sur les grands avan-

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL.

On the point of signing the General Act of the Conference of Algeciras, the delegates of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, and Sweden.

Taking into account the declaration of the delegates of Morocco that they were not, for the present, in position to affix their signatures thereto, they being unable, owing to the distance, to receive an early reply from His Shereefian Majesty concerning the points in regard to which they deemed it their duty to refer to Him,

Reciprocally engage, by virtue of their respective full powers, to unite their efforts towards the ratification of the said General Act in its entirety by His Shereefian Majesty and towards the simultaneous enforcement of the reforms therein provided which are interdependent.

They therefore agree to charge His Excellency Mr. Malmusi, Minister of Italy to Morocco and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Tangier, to take the necessary steps to that end by calling the attention of His Majesty the Sultan to the great advantages that His Empire would

Signatures of Moroccan delegates withheld.

Enforcement of reforms, etc.

Notice of stipulations to Sultan.

tages qui résulteront pour Son Empire des stipulations adoptées à la Conférence par l'unanimité des Puissances signataires.

L'adhésion donnée par Sa Majesté Chérifienne à l'Acte Général de la Conférence d'Algeciras devra être communiquée, par l'intermédiaire du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Catholique, aux Gouvernements des autres Puissances signataires. Cette adhésion aura la même force que si les Délégués du Maroc eussent apposé leur signature sur l'Acte Général et tiendra lieu de ratification par Sa Majesté Chérifienne.

En foi de quoi, les Délégués d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de France, de la Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, des Pays-Bas, de Portugal, de Russie et de Suède, ont signé le présent Protocole additionnel et y ont apposé leur cachet.

Fait à Algeciras, le septième jour d'Avril, mille neuf cent six, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Catholique et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises, par la voie diplomatique, aux Puissances signataires.

Pour l'Allemagne:

[L. S.] RADOWITZ.

[L. S.] TATTENBACH.

Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie:

[L. S.] WELSERSHEIMB.

[L. S.] BOLESTA-KOZIEBRODZKI.

Pour la Belgique:

[L. S.] JOOSTENS.

[L. S.] COMTE CONRAD DE BUISSET.

Pour l'Espagne:

[L. S.] EL DUQUE DE ALMODÓVAR DEL RÍO.

[L. S.] J. PÉREZ-CABALLERO.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique: Sous réserve de la déclaration faite en séance plénière de la Conférence le 7 Avril 1906.

[L. S.] HENRY WHITE.

[L. S.] SAMUEL R. GUMMERÉ.

Pour la France:

[L. S.] RÉVOIL.

[L. S.] REGNAULT.

derive from the stipulations adopted at the conference by the unanimous action of the Signatory Powers.

The adhesion given by His Sheerifian Majesty to the General Act of the Conference of Algeciras shall be communicated through the Government of His Catholic Majesty to the Governments of the other Signatory Powers. This adhesion shall have the same force as if the delegates of Morocco had affixed their signatures to the General Act and will take the place of ratification by His Sheerifian Majesty.

In witness whereof, the delegates of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, and Sweden have signed the present additional protocol and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Algeciras on the seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six, in a single copy, which shall remain filed in the archives of the Government of His Catholic Majesty, and of which certified copies shall be delivered to the Signatory Powers through the diplomatic channel.

For Germany:

[L. S.] JOSEPH DE RADOWITZ

[L. S.] TATTENBACH

For Austria-Hungary:

[L. S.] WELSERSHEIMB

[L. S.] BOLESTA-KOZIEBRODZKI

For Belgium:

[L. S.] JOOSTENS

[L. S.] COMTE CONRAD DE BUISSET

For Spain:

[L. S.] EL DUQUE DE ALMODÓVAR DEL RÍO

[L. S.] J. PÉREZ-CABALLERO

For the United States of America, with reservation of the declaration made in the plenary session of the conference on April 7, 1906:

[L. S.] HENRY WHITE

[L. S.] SAMUEL R. GUMMERÉ

For France:

[L. S.] RÉVOIL

[L. S.] REGNAULT

Notice of adhesion to signatory powers.

Signatures.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne:

[L. s.] A. NICOLSON.

Pour l'Italie:

[L. s.] VISCONTI VENOSTA.

[L. s.] G. MALMUSI.

Pour les Pays-Bas:

[L. s.] H. TESTA.

Pour le Portugal:

[L. s.] CONDE DE TOVAR.

[L. s.] CONDE DE MARTENS
FERRÃO.

Pour la Russie:

[L. s.] CASSINI.

[L. s.] BASILE BASHERACHT.

Pour la Suède:

[L. s.] ROBERT SAGER.

Pour copie certifiée conforme,
Le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat,

[SEAL] E. DE OJEDA

For Great Britain:

[L. s.] A. NICOLSON

For Italy:

[L. s.] VISCONTI VENOSTA

[L. s.] G. MALMUSI

For Morocco:

For the Netherlands:

[L. s.] H. TESTA

For Portugal:

[L. s.] CONDE DE TOVAR

[L. s.] CONDE DE MARTENS
FERRAO

For Russia:

[L. s.] CASSINI

[L. s.] BASILE DE BACHERACHT

For Sweden:

[L. s.] ROBERT SAGER

Preamble.

And whereas the said General Act and Additional Protocol were signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America under reservation of the following declaration:

“The Government of the United States of America, having no political interest in Morocco and no desire or purpose having animated it to take part in this conference other than to secure for all peoples the widest equality of trade and privilege with Morocco and to facilitate the institution of reforms in that country tending to insure complete cordiality of intercourse without and stability of administration within for the common good, declares that, in acquiescing in the regulations and declarations of the conference, in becoming a signatory to the General Act of Algeciras and to the Additional Protocol, subject to ratification according to constitutional procedure, and in accepting the application of those regulations and declarations to American citizens and interests in Morocco, it does so without assuming obligation or responsibility for the enforcement thereof.”

And whereas, in giving its advice and consent to the ratification of the said General Act and Additional Protocol the Senate of the United States resolved, “as a part of this act of ratification, that the Senate understands that the participation of the United States in the Algeciras Conference, and in the formulation and adoption of the General Act and Protocol which resulted therefrom, was with the sole purpose of preserving and increasing its commerce in Morocco, the protection as to life, liberty and property of its citizens residing or traveling therein, and of aiding by its friendly offices and efforts in removing friction and controversy which seemed to menace the peace between the powers signatory with the United States to the treaty of 1880, all of which are on terms of amity with this government; and without purpose to depart from the traditional American foreign policy which forbids participation by the United States in the settlement of political questions which are entirely European in their scope.”

And whereas, the said General Act and Additional Protocol were duly ratified by the Governments of the United States of America and of the other powers aforesaid, and by His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco:

And whereas in pursuance of Article 121 of the said General Act, the ratifications of the said General Act and Additional Protocol of

Disclaimer of political interest by United States.

all the signatory powers were deposited with the Government of His Majesty, the King of Spain, on December 31, 1906, thereby constituting a valid exchange of the ratifications thereof;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said General Act and Additional Protocol 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, subject to the reservation made in the aforesaid Declaration of the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and to the Resolution of the Senate.

Proclamation.

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

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of State.

April 21, 1906.

Convention between the United States and Great Britain providing for the surveying and marking out upon the ground of the 141st degree of west longitude where said meridian forms the boundary line between Alaska and the British Possessions in North America. Signed at Washington April 21, 1906; ratification advised by the Senate April 25, 1906; ratified by the President July 10, 1906; ratified by Great Britain June 9, 1906; ratifications exchanged at Washington August 16, 1906; proclaimed August 21, 1906.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Vol. 27, p. 955.
Vol. 28, p. 1200.
Vol. 32, p. 1961.

Whereas a Convention between 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, providing for the surveying and marking out upon the ground of the 141st degree of West Longitude where said meridian forms the boundary line between Alaska and the possessions in America of His Britannic Majesty, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

Vol. 15, p. 539.

Whereas by a treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, for the cession of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States, concluded March 30, 1867, the most northerly part of the boundary line between the said Russian possessions and those of His Britannic Majesty, as established by the prior convention between Russia and Great Britain, of February 28/16, 1825, is defined as following the 141st degree of longitude west from Greenwich, beginning at the point of intersection of the said 141st degree of west longitude with a certain line drawn parallel with the coast, and thence continuing from the said point of intersection, upon the said meridian of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean.

And whereas, the location of said meridian of the 141st degree of west longitude between the terminal points thereof defined in said treaty, is dependent upon the scientific ascertainment of convenient points along the said meridian and the survey of the country intermediate between such points, involving no question of interpretation of the aforesaid treaties but merely the determination of such points and their connecting lines by the ordinary processes of observation and survey conducted by competent astronomers, engineers and surveyors;

And whereas such determination has not hitherto been made by a joint survey as is requisite in order to give complete effect to said treaties;

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, being equally desir-

ous to provide for the surveying and marking out upon the ground of the said astronomical line established by existing treaties, and thus to remove any possible cause of difference between their respective governments in regard to the location of the said 141st meridian of West Longitude, have resolved to conclude a convention to that end, and for that purpose have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, The Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States, and

His Britannic Majesty, The Right Honorable Sir H. Mortimer Durand, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Plenipotentiaries.

ARTICLE I.

Each Government shall appoint one Commissioner with whom may be associated such surveyors, astronomers and other assistants as each Government may elect.

Commissioners, etc.

The Commissioners shall at as early a period as practicable ascertain by the telegraphic method a convenient point on the 141st meridian of West Longitude and shall then proceed under their joint direction and by their joint operations in the field, to trace and mark so much of a north and south line passing through said point as is necessary to be defined for determining the exact boundary line as established by the said Convention of 28/16 February, 1825, between the possessions in America of His Britannic Majesty, and the adjacent possessions in America formerly belonging to His Majesty The Emperor of all the Russias and ceded to the United States by the said Treaty of 30th March, 1867.

Vol. 15, p. 539.

ARTICLE II.

The location of the 141st meridian as determined hereunder shall be marked by intervisible objects, natural or artificial, at such distances apart as the Commissioners shall agree upon and by such additional marks as they shall deem necessary, and the line when and where thus marked, in whole or in part, and agreed upon by the Commissioners, shall be deemed to define permanently for all international purposes the 141st meridian mentioned in the treaty of February 28/16, 1825, between Great Britain and Russia.

Boundary line monuments.

The location of the marks shall be described by such views, maps and other means as the Commissioners shall decide upon, and duplicate records of these descriptions shall be attested by the Commissioners jointly and be by them deposited with their respective Governments, together with their final report hereinafter mentioned.

Maps, etc., of locations.

ARTICLE III.

Each Government shall bear the expenses incident to the employment of its own appointees and of the operations conducted by them, but the cost of material used in permanently marking the meridian, and of its transportation and erection in place, shall be borne equally and jointly by the two Governments.

Expenses.

ARTICLE IV.

The Commissioners shall diligently prosecute the work to its completion and they shall submit to their respective Governments from

Reports.

time to time, and at least once in every calendar year, a joint report of progress, and a final comprehensive report upon the completion of the whole work.

ARTICLE V.

Ratification.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, 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 as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate at Washington this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

ELIHU ROOT [SEAL.]

H M DURAND [SEAL.]

Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged at the City of Washington, on the sixteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six;

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 article and clause thereof 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 Washington, this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the [SEAL.] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

Supplementary convention between the United States and Japan for the extradition of criminals. Signed at Tokyo, May 17, 1906; ratification advised by the Senate, June 22, 1906; ratified by the President, June 28, 1906; ratified by Japan, September 22, 1906; ratifications exchanged at Tokyo, September 25, 1906; proclaimed, September 26, 1906.

May 17, 1906.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Supplementary Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan providing for the addition of the crimes of embezzlement of private moneys or property and larceny to the list of crimes and offences on account of which extradition may be granted between the two countries, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Tokyo, on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six, the original of which Supplementary Convention, being in the English and Japanese languages is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan being desirous to add the crimes of embezzlement of private moneys or property and larceny to the list of crimes or offences on account of which extradition may be granted under the Treaty concluded between the two countries on the 29th day of April, 1886 (corresponding to the 29th day of the 4th month of the 19th year of Meiji), 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, and, for this purpose, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America, Huntington Wilson, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America at Tokio, and

Plenipotentiaries.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Marquis Kinmoti Saionzi, Shonii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

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

ARTICLE.

The following crimes are added to the list of crimes or offences numbered 1 to 13 in the second Article of the said Treaty of the 29th day of April, 1886 (corresponding to the 29th day of the 4th month of the 19th year of Meiji), on account of which extradition may be granted, that is to say:

Extraditable crimes.
Vol. 24, p. 1015.

Embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, where the amount of money or the value of the property embezzled is not less than \$200 or 400 Yen.

Embezzlement.

Larceny.

Larceny, where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for one year or more, or for which sentence of imprisonment for one year or more has been pronounced.

Ratification.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible.

It shall come into force ten days after the exchange of the ratifications, and it shall continue and terminate in the same manner as the said Treaty of the 29th day of April, 1886 (corresponding to the 29th day of the 4th month of the 19th year of Meiji).

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Signatures

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the English and Japanese languages, this 17th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six (corresponding to the 17th day of the 5th month of the 39th year of Meiji).

[SEAL] HUNTINGTON WILSON.

[SEAL] MARQUIS SAIONZI

Exchange of ratifications.

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 Tokyo, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1906.

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 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 to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

[Japanese text not printed.]

Convention between the United States and Mexico providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes. Signed at Washington, May 21, 1906; ratification advised by the Senate, June 26, 1906; ratified by the President, December 26, 1906; ratified by Mexico, January 5, 1907; ratifications exchanged at Washington, January 16, 1907; proclaimed, January 16, 1907.

May 21, 1906.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes, and to remove all causes of controversy between them in respect thereto, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and the United States of Mexico being desirous to provide for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes, and to remove all causes of controversy between them in respect thereto, and being moved by considerations of international comity, have resolved to conclude a Convention for these purposes and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

Los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos deseosos de ponerse de acuerdo en la equitativa distribución de las aguas del Río Grande para fines de irrigación, y de alejar todas las causas de discusión entre ellos á ese respecto, y obrando por consideraciones de cortesía internacional, han resuelto celebrar una Convención con este propósito y han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Contracting powers.

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, al Señor Elihu Root, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos; y

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of Mexico, His Excellency Señor Don Joaquín D. Casasús, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico at Washington;

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á Su Excelencia el Señor Don Joaquín D. Casasús, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Washington;

Who, after having exhibited their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

quienes, despues de presentar sus plenos poderes respectivos, que se encontraron en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

After the completion of the proposed storage dam near Engle, New Mexico, and the distributing

Una vez que se hayan terminado la proyectada presa cerca de Engle, Nuevo México, y el sistema auxi-

Amount of water delivered to Mexico annually.

system auxiliary thereto, and as soon as water shall be available in said system for the purpose, the United States shall deliver to Mexico a total of 60,000 acre-feet of water annually, in the bed of the Rio Grande at the point where the head works of the Acequia Madre, known as the Old Mexican Canal, now exist above the city of Juarez, Mexico.

ARTICLE II.

Distribution of water.

The delivery of the said amount of water shall be assured by the United States and shall be distributed through the year in the same proportions as the water supply proposed to be furnished from the said irrigation system to lands in the United States in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas, according to the following schedule, as nearly as may be possible:

	Acre feet per month.	Corresponding cubic feet of water.
January	0	0
February	1,090	47,480,400
March	5,460	237,837,600
April	12,000	522,720,000
May	12,000	522,720,000
June	12,000	522,720,000
July	8,180	356,320,800
August	4,370	190,357,200
September	3,270	142,441,200
October	1,090	47,480,400
November	540	23,522,400
December	0	0
Total for the year	60,000 acre-feet	2,613,600,000 cubic feet

Reduction of amount during drought.

In case, however, of extraordinary drought or serious accident to the irrigation system in the United States, the amount delivered to the Mexican Canal shall be diminished in the same proportion as the water delivered to lands under said irrigation system in the United States.

ARTICLE III.

Cost of storing, etc., paid by United States. *Ante*, p. 1537.

The said delivery shall be made without cost to Mexico, and the United States agrees to pay the

liar de distribución al efecto, y tan luego como haya agua disponible para el objeto en dicho sistema, los Estados Unidos entregarán á México un total de 60,000 acres pies de agua anualmente, en el lecho del Río Grande y en el punto en donde se encuentran ahora las obras principales de la Acequia Madre, conocida con el nombre de viejo canal mexicano, arriba de Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

ARTÍCULO II.

Los Estados Unidos asegurarán la entrega de dicha cantidad de agua y la distribuirán durante el año en las mismas proporciones que la cantidad de agua que se proyecta proporcionar del expresado sistema de irrigación á los terrenos de los Estados Unidos en las cercanías de El Paso, Texas, de conformidad, y tan aproximadamente como sea posible, con la siguiente lista:

	Acres pies por mes.	Pies cúbicos de agua correspondientes.
Enero	0	0
Febrero	1,090	47,480,400
Marzo	5,460	237,837,600
Abril	12,000	522,720,000
Mayo	12,000	522,720,000
Junio	12,000	522,720,000
Julio	8,180	356,320,800
Agosto	4,370	190,357,200
Setiembre	3,270	142,441,200
Octubre	1,090	47,480,400
Noviembre	540	23,522,400
Diciembre	0	0
Total en el año ..	60,000 acres pies	2,613,600,000 pies cúbicos

En caso, sin embargo, de extraordinaria sequía ó de serio accidente en el sistema de irrigación en los Estados Unidos, se disminuirá la cantidad de agua que deba entregarse al canal mexicano, en la misma proporción que la que se entregue á las tierras sujetas á dicho sistema de irrigación en los Estados Unidos.

ARTÍCULO III.

La expresada entrega se hará sin gasto alguno para México, y los Estados Unidos convienen en pagar

whole cost of storing the said quantity of water to be delivered to Mexico, of conveying the same to the international line, of measuring the said water, and of delivering it in the river bed above the head of the Mexican Canal. It is understood that the United States assumes no obligation beyond the delivering of the water in the bed of the river above the head of the Mexican Canal.

ARTICLE IV.

The delivery of water as herein provided is not to be construed as a recognition by the United States of any claim on the part of Mexico to the said waters; and it is agreed that in consideration of such delivery of water, Mexico waives any and all claims to the waters of the Rio Grande for any purpose whatever between the head of the present Mexican Canal and Fort Quitman, Texas, and also declares fully settled and disposed of, and hereby waives, all claims heretofore asserted or existing, or that may hereafter arise, or be asserted, against the United States on account of any damages alleged to have been sustained by the owners of land in Mexico, by reason of the diversion by citizens of the United States of waters of the Rio Grande.

ARTICLE V.

The United States, in entering into this treaty, does not thereby concede, expressly or by implication, any legal basis for any claims heretofore asserted or which may be hereafter asserted by reason of any losses incurred by the owners of land in Mexico due or alleged to be due to the diversion of the waters of the Rio Grande within the United States; nor does the United States in any way concede the establishment of any general principle or precedent by the concluding of this treaty. The understanding of both parties is that the arrangement contemplated by this treaty extends only to the

el total costo del depósito de la mencionada cantidad de agua que debe darse á México, de la conducción de la misma hasta la línea internacional, de la medición de dicha agua y de su entrega en el lecho del río, arriba de la boca del Canal Mexicano. Queda entendido que los Estados Unidos no asumen otra obligación que la de entregar el agua en el lecho del río, arriba de la boca del Canal Mexicano.

ARTÍCULO IV.

La entrega del agua, como aquí se establece, no se considerará como un reconocimiento por los Estados Unidos de ningún derecho por parte de México á dichas aguas; y se conviene que, en consideración á dicho abastecimiento de agua, México retira cualquiera y todas las reclamaciones, sea cual fuere su objeto, á las aguas del Río Grande entre la boca del actual Canal Mexicano y Fort Quitman, Texas, y declara también completamente arregladas y extinguidas todas las reclamaciones hasta hoy presentadas, existentes ó que puedan después suscitarse ó presentarse contra los Estados Unidos á causa de cualesquiera daños que los propietarios de tierras en México aleguen haber sufrido con motivo de las desviación de aguas del Río Grande efectuada por ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos.

Waiver of all claims by Mexico, etc.

ARTÍCULO V.

Los Estados Unidos, al celebrar este tratado, no otorgan con él, expresa ni implícitamente, ningún fundamento legal para reclamaciones que en lo futuro se aleguen, ó puedan alegarse, procedentes de cualesquiera pérdidas sufridas por los propietarios de tierras en México, ora se deba ó se alegue deberse, á la desviación de las aguas del Río Grande dentro de los Estados Unidos; ni convienen los Estados Unidos de ninguna manera en el establecimiento de ningún principio general ó precedente á causa de la celebración de este tratado. Quedan entendidas las dos Altas Partes

Legal basis of Mexican claims not conceded.

Portion of the Rio Grande affected.

portion of the Rio Grande which forms the international boundary, from the head of the Mexican Canal down to Fort Quitman, Texas, and in no other case.

Contratantes que el arreglo que se proyecta con este tratado sólo se extiende á la porción del Río Grande que forma el límite internacional, desde la boca del Canal Mexicano hasta Fort Quitman, Texas, y á ningún otro caso.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Exchange of ratifications.

The present Convention shall be ratified by both contracting parties in accordance with their constitutional procedure, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

La presente Convención será ratificada por Ambas Partes Contratantes de acuerdo con las formalidades constitucionales de cada una de ellas, y se canjearán las ratificaciones en Washington tan luego como fuere posible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention both in the English and Spanish languages and have thereunto affixed their seals.

En fe de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado la presente Convención, tanto en inglés como en castellano, y han puesto en ella sus sellos.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, this 21st day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six.

Hecho en dos originales en la Ciudad de Washington, el 21 de Mayo, de mil novecientos seis.

ELIHU ROOT [SEAL.]
JOAQUIN D CASASUS [SEAL.]

Exchange of ratifications.

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 sixteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seven;

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 article and clause thereof 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 sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
ELIHU ROOT
Secretary of State.

Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru. May 28, 1906.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, the undersigned, George Bruce Cortelyou, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Felipe Pardo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States of America, 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.

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 Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these Articles.

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 Fifty dollars (\$50.00) or ten Peruvian libras, gold, in value, eleven pounds (or five kilograms) in

Con el objeto de establecer mejores arreglos postales entre la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América, los infrascritos, Felipe Pardo, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Perú en los Estados Unidos de América, y George Bruce Cortelyou, Administrador general de correos de los Estados Unidos de América, en virtud de la autorización de que están investidos, han convenido en los siguientes artículos para establecer el cambio de Paquetes Postales entre los dos países.

ARTÍCULO I.

Las estipulaciones de esta Convención se refieren únicamente á las encomiendas que se remitan de conformidad con el plan que en ella se establece, y en nadá afectarán los arreglos que ahora existen bajo la Convención de la Unión Postal Universal, los cuales continuarán vigentes como lo están ahora; y todas las estipulaciones contenidas en la presente Convención se aplicarán exclusivamente á las balijas que se cambien conforme á estos artículos.

ARTÍCULO II.

1. Se admitirán en las balijas que se cambien conforme á esta Convención, mercancías y objetos trasmisibles por el correo, de cualquier género que sean (exceptuando cartas, tarjetas postales y todo papel escrito), que se admitan conforme á los reglamentos que rigen respecto de las balijas domésticas del país de origen, con tal que ningún paquete exceda de (\$50.00) ó Lp. 10, oro, en valor, once libras

Preamble.

Extent of convention.

Articles admitted to the mails.

weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches (or 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:

Articles prohibited.

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.

Freedom from inspection.

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.

Letters must not accompany parcels.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel.

Rejection.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole

(ó cinco kilogramos) de peso, ni de las dimensiones siguientes: Mayor longitud en cualquiera dirección, tres pies seis pulgadas (ó ciento cinco centímetros); mayor longitud y grosor combinados, 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 que siguen, cuya admisión queda prohibida en las balijas que se cambien entre los dos países, conforme á esta Convención, 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 liquefacción, dulces y pastas; animales vivos ó muertos, exceptuando insectos y reptiles perfectamente disecados; frutas y vegetales que puedan descomponerse fácilmente, sustancias que exhalen mal olor; billetes, noticias 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 las manejen.

2. Todos los artículos admisibles de mercancías 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 sujetos á otra detención ó inspección sino sólamente á la que fuere necesaria para cobrar los derechos aduaneros, y se despacharán á su destino por la vía más rápida, quedando sujetos en su trasmisión á las leyes y reglamentos de cada país respectivamente.

ARTÍCULO III.

1. Ninguna carta ó comunicación que tenga el carácter de correspondencia personal, podrá acompañar al paquete, ya sea que esté escrita sobre él, ó incluida en el mismo.

2. Si se encontrare alguna carta, se pondrá en el correo, si pudiere separarse, y si la comunicación estuviere adherida de manera que

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 Convention.

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.

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 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; and in the Republic of Peru: for a parcel not exceeding one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) in weight, fifty milésimos of a Peruvian libra, gold, and for each additional one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams), or fraction thereof, fifty milésimos de libra Peruvian gold.

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 in the United States nor 50 milésimos of a Peruvian libra, gold, in Peru for each parcel whatever its weight.

ARTICLE V.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the parcel, receive from

no se pueda separar, se desechará el paquete entero. Sin embargo, si alguna carta fuere enviada inadvertidamente, el país de destino cobrará doble porte por ella, conforme á la Convención Postal Universal.

3. Ningún paquete podrá contener encomiendas con dirección diferente de la que aparezca en la cubierta de aquel. Si se encontrasen tales encomiendas, deberán remitirse separadamente cobrando nuevo y distinto porte por cada una 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 Perú, por un paquete que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos) cincuenta milésimos de libra peruana oro, y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos adicionales), ó fracción de este peso, cincuenta milésimos de libra peruana oro; 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), ó fracción de este peso, veinte cents.

3. Los paquetes se entregarán sin tardanza á las personas á quienes se dirijan, en la oficina de Correos á donde 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 compensación del servicio interior y de entrega, un recargo cuyo monto se fijará según sus propios reglamentos; pero el cual en ningún caso excederá de cinco cents en los Estados Unidos ni de cincuenta milésimos de libra peruana oro en el Perú por cada paquete, cualquiera que fuere su peso.

ARTÍCULO V.

1. Al depositar en el correo un paquete, se entregará al remitente

Address.

Rates of postage.

In the United States.

In Peru.

Delivery.

Post, p. 2964.

Receipt.

the post office where the parcel is mailed, a "certificate of mailing" on a form like Form I annexed hereto.

un "Certificado de Envío" de la oficina de correos que lo recibió, conforme al modelo anexo No. 1.

Registry.

2. The sender of a parcel may have the same registered by paying, in addition to the postage, the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

2. El remitente de un paquete podrá certificarlo, pagando, además del porte de correo, el valor de la certificación que por artículos certificados se cobre en el país de su origen.

Return receipt.

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 milésimos of a Peruvian libra, gold.

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 cents ó diez milésimos de libra peruana oro.

Notice to addressees.

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.

4. La oficina de correos de destino dará aviso de la llegada del paquete certificado á la persona á quien fuere dirigido.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Customs declaration.

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 declaración aduanera que se fijará ó adherirá sobre la cubierta del mismo según la fórmula especial que se le suministrara para ese objeto, (Véase el modelo anexo No. 2) dando en ella una descripción general del paquete, una manifestación exacta de su contenido y valor, fecha del envío, firma y lugar de residencia del remitente.

Collection of duties.

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 en el país de su destino á todos los reglamentos y derechos aduaneros que estuvieren vigentes en el mismo país, para proteger las rentas de sus aduanas; y los derechos aduaneros que debidamente correspondan cobrar sobre los mismos paquetes, 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 haberse dejado de cumplir algún reglamento aduanero.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Fees to be retained.

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

Cada país percibirá para sí, el total del porte de correo, de los derechos de certificación y de entrega que colecte sobre dichos paquetes; y en consecuencia, esta

give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

Convención no motivará cuentas separadas entre los dos países.

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 the Republic of Peru, 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.

1. Los paquetes se considerarán como parte integrante de las baliijas cambiadas directamente entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República del Perú, y serán despachados á su destino por el país de su origen al otro, á su costo y por los medios que él provea; pero deben despacharse, á opción de la oficina que los envíe en cajas expresamente preparadas para el servicio, ó en sacos ordinarios de correspondencia que se marcarán: "Paquetes Postales" y se sellarán con la seguridad debida, con lacre, ó de alguna otra manera que se determine mutuamente por los reglamentos respectivos.

Transportation.

2. Each country shall return empty to the despatching office by next mail, all such boxes or sacks.

2. Cada país devolverá á la oficina de origen por el próximo correo, todas las cajas ó sacos recibidos.

Return of boxes, 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 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.

3. Aunque los paquetes admitidos conforme á esta Convención se transmitirán en la forma designada, entre las oficinas de cambio, deberán empaquetarse cuidadosamente, á fin de que puedan transmitirse con debida seguridad en las baliijas abiertas de un país, tanto á la oficina de correos de cambio en el país de su origen, como á la oficina de correos á donde se dirijan, en el país de su destino.

Packing.

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.)

4. Cada envío de paquetes postales deberá ser acompañado de una lista descriptiva, hecha por duplicado, de todos los paquetes enviados, que exprese claramente el número de lista de cada paquete, el nombre del remitente, el nombre y dirección de la persona á quien se dirige y el contenido y valor declarado, y deberá incluirse en una de las cajas ó sacos del mismo envío. (Véase el modelo anexo No. 3.)

Descriptive list.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Exchanges of mails under this Convention shall, until otherwise mutually agreed upon, be effected through the Exchange Post Offices at New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and Lima, under such regulations relative to the

El cambio de baliijas conforme á esta Convención, se verificará mientras no se acuerde otra cosa por las oficinas de correos de Nueva York, Nueva Orleans y San Francisco, y de Lima, de conformidad con los reglamentos relativos á los

Exchange offices.

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.

detalles de cambio que por mutuo convenio se determinen y se consideren como esenciales á la seguridad y expedición en el envío de las balijas y á la protección de los derechos aduaneros.

ARTICLE X.

ARTÍCULO X.

Receipt of mail.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the exchange office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

1. La oficina de correos del país del destino, verificará el contenido de la balija, tan luego como la reciba.

Parcel bill.

2. In the event of the Parcel Bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

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.

Errors.

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 "Verification Certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

3. Los errores que puedan haberse cometido y se descubrieren en la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, deben anotarse y corregirse después de haber sido verificados por un segundo empleado, y se comunicarán á la oficina remitente en el "Certificado de Comprobación", que le enviará bajo cubierta especial.

Nonreceipt of parcels.

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.

4. Si no se recibiere algún paquete de los consignados en la lista, después de confirmada la omisión por un segundo empleado se cancelará la anotación respectiva de la lista, y se informará de igual manera lo ocurrido.

Insufficient postage.

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.

5. Si apareciere un paquete insuficientemente franqueado, no deberá cargarse la insuficiencia, pero se dará cuenta del hecho en el "Certificado de Comprobación."

Damaged parcels.

6. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported in the same manner.

6. Cuando se recibiere un paquete averiado ó en mal estado, se comunicarán en la misma manera detalles completos acerca de ello.

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.

7. Si no se recibiere "Certificado de Comprobación", ó aviso de error, se considerará que la balija de paquetes fué debidamente recibida y que habiendo sido examinada, se encontró exacta bajo todos aspectos.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTÍCULO XI.

Failure to deliver.

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

1. Si no pudiere entregarse un paquete á la persona á quien se dirige, ó si ésta rehusare recibirlo, se devolverá directamente y sin recargo, á la oficina que lo despachó, á la expiración de treinta

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 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.

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.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Director General of Posts of the Republic of Peru, may, by agreement, except, on account of insecurity in the conveyance, or for other causes, certain post offices in either country from receiving or dispatching 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.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws. Once ratified, it shall take

días contados desde su recibo, por la oficina de destino, y el país de origen puede cobrar al remitente por la devolución del paquete, una suma igual al porte que pagó cuando lo puso primitivamente en el correo.

2. Si el contenido de un paquete, que no fuere posible entregar pudiese deteriorarse ó descomponerse podrá destruirse inmediatamente, si esa medida fuere necesaria; ó si se pudiese, se venderá, sin necesidad de aviso previo ó de formalidad judicial, para beneficio de la persona interesada; y 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 algún paquete. Por consiguiente no podrá reclamarse, por lo mismo, en ninguno de los dos países, indemnización alguna por parte del remitente, ni de la persona á quien vaya dirigido.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

El Administrador general de la República del Perú 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, según el presente Convenio, por falta de seguridad en la conducción, 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 Convención, así como para establecer la admisión en las baliijas de cualquiera de los artículos prohibidos por el Artículo II de esta Convención.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

Esta Convención se ratificará por los países contratantes de acuerdo con sus respectivas leyes. Una vez ratificada, comenzará á

Perishable articles.

Nonresponsibility for loss, etc

Further regulations.

Duration, etc.

effect, and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of September one thousand nine hundred and six; 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.

tener efecto el día primero de Setiembre de mil novecientos seis, y continuará en vigor hasta que se termine por consentimiento mutuo; pero podrá anularse, con la notificación de uno de los Departamentos de Correos hecha al otro, con seis meses de anticipación.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the 28th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six.

Hecho por duplicado y firmado en Washington el día veinte ocho de mayo de mil novecientos seis.

[L. S.]

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

[L. S.]

FELIPE PARDO,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru
in the United States of America.*

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 29th, 1906.*

Ratification by Peru.

Con fecha 23 del actual se ha expedido el siguiente decreto supremo: "Apruebase la convencion firmada en Washington, el 28 de mayo ultimo, por el Ministro Plenipotenciario del Peru y el director General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de America, para el canje de encomiendas postales entre ambos paises, debiendo comenzar a regir, como esta estipulado, el 1° de Setiembre proximo. Autorizase, al afecto, a la Direccion General de Correos de la Republica, la que, ademas, tendra facultad de cobrar a los destinatarios en el Peru cincuenta centavos (\$0.50) de sol por cada paquete postal de procedencia americana, con el objeto de compensar los gastos de transito y entrega que ocasionen las encomiendas, de conformidad con lo que dispone el inciso 3 del articulo IV de la misma convencion. Expedase el respectivo instrumento de ratificacion; registrese, comuniquese y publíquese.

Ante, p. 2969.

"[RUBRICA.]

"S. E. PRADO Y UGARTECHE."

[Translation.]

We, by these presents, ratify the Convention signed at Washington the 28th of May last, by the Minister of Plenipotentiary of Peru and the Post-Master General of the United States of America, for the interchange of Parcels Post between both countries, which Convention will begin to be enforced, as stipulated, on the 1st of September next. The Post Office Department of the Republic is hereby authorized to recognize the said Convention and will be further authorized to charge to the addressees in Peru .50 of a Peruvian Sol for each Parcel Post coming from the United States, to the end of compensating the expenses of transportation and delivery which said parcels may cause, in accordance with the provision of Section 3, Article 4, of the same Convention. We further order that the pertaining instrument of ratification be issued; be it registered, communicated, and published.

(Signed)

J. PRADO Y UGARTECHE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru.

Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and Denmark.

June 30, 1906.
August 15, 1906.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and Denmark, the undersigned G. B. Cortelyou, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and The Directorate General of Posts of Denmark, 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.

I den Hensigt at forbedre Postforbindelsen mellem Danmark og de Forenede Stater i Amerika ere Undertegnede, Generaldirektoret for det danske Postvæsen, og G. B. Cortelyou, Generalpostmester i de Forenede Stater i Amerika, i Henhold til meddelt Bemyndigelse, komne overens om følgende Artikler til Etablering af en Pakkepostudveksling mellem de to Lande.

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

ARTIKEL 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 Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles, directly between the office of New York, and such other offices within the United States as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster-General of the United States; and the office of Copenhagen, and such other offices in Denmark as may be hereafter designated by the Directorate General of Posts of Denmark.

Bestemmelserne i denne Overenskomst vedrøre kun Postpakker, der udveksles efter det her fastsatte System, og berøre ikke de nugældende Bestemmelser i Verdenspostkonventionen, hvilke skulle vedblive at gælde som hidtil; alle de i det efterfølgende indeholdte Bestemmelser vedrøre udelukkende de Poster, der i Henhold til disse Artikler udveksles direkte mellem Penge- og Pakkepostkontoret i Kjøbenhavn samt de andre Postkontorer i Danmark, som senere maatte blive bestemte af den danske Postbes tyrelse, og Postkontoret i New York samt de andre Postkontorer i de Forenede Stater, som senere maatte blive bestemte af Generalpostmesteren i de Forenede Stater.

Extent of convention.

ARTICLE II.

ARTIKEL II.

There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter—except letters, postcards and written matter of all kinds—that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of

I de Poster, der udveksles i Henhold til denne Overenskomst, kan sendes Varer og Postsager—herfra undtaget Breve, Brevkort og skrevne Sager af enhver Art—, forsaavidt disse Forsendelser overhovedet kunne postbefordres i Afsendelseslandets indenrigske

Articles admitted to mails.

origin, except that no packet must exceed fifty dollars (\$50) or its equivalent in value, 4 pounds 6 ounces [or 2 kilograms] in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches [105 centimeters]; greatest length and girth combined, six feet [180 centimeters]; and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by customs officers and by postmasters duly authorized to do so; and except that the following articles are prohibited:

Articles prohibited.

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, and live bees enclosed in appropriate receptacles; 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.

ARTICLE III.

A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel.

Rejection.

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 may collect, on the letter or letters, double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Convention.

Letters must not accompany parcels.

Tjeneste. Dog maa ingen Pakke overstige i Værdi 50 Dollars eller det tilsvarende Beløb eller i Vægt 2 Kilogram (4 Pund 6 Unzer, engelsk Vægt) og heller ikke overskride følgende Dimensioner: største Længde i hvilkensomhelst Retning 105 Centimeter (tre Fod seks Tommer, engelsk Maal). Pakkernes Omslag og Indpakning maa være saaledes, at Indholdet let kan undersøges af Toldfunktionærerne og af de paagældende Postfunktionærer.

Følgende Genstande kunne ikke sendes i Pakkeposten: trykte Sager, der krænke Bestemmelseslandets Love om den litterære Ejendomsret; Gifte og eksplosive eller let antændelige Stoffer; Fedtstoffer, flydende Sager og Sager, som let gaae over i flydende Form; Sukkerbagværk og Konfekt; levende eller døde Dyr med Undtagelse af døde Insekter og Krybdyr ii fuldstændig tørret Stand samt levende Bier, indesluttede i dertil egnede Beholdere; Frugt og Grøntsager, som let gaae i Forradelse; ildelugtende Sager; Lotterisedler, Lotterimodeler eller Lotterikulærer; alle obscøne eller umoralske Sager; Genstande som paa nogen Maade kunne beskadige eller ødelægge Postforsendelserne eller skade de Personer som behandle dem.

ARTIKEL III.

Breve eller Meddelelser, der have Karakter af personlig Korrespondance, maa ikke medfølge, skrives udenpaa eller indlægges i nogen Pakke.

Hvis saadanne findes, ville de, hvis de kunne skilles fra Pakken, blive befordrede særskilt; men hvis Meddelelsen ikke kan skilles fra Pakken, skal hele Forsendelsen, nægtes Modtagelse. Hvis alligevel en saadan Forsendelse ved Uagtsomhed skulde blive fremsendt, kan Bestemmelseslandet opkræve dobbelt Porto for Brevet eller Brevene overensstemmende med Verdenspostkonventionens Bestemmelser.

No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcels-post rates.

Ingen Pakke maa indeholde Pakker, der ere bestemte til at udleveres efter en anden Adresse end den, som Pakken selv bærer. Opdages saadanne indlagte Pakker, skulle de fremsendes enkeltvis og belastes med ny særskilt Pakkepostporto.

Address.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTIKEL IV.

The packages 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 to the following rates of postage, which shall in all cases be required to be FULLY PREPAID, viz:

De omhandlede Pakker skulle i Bestemmelseslandet være undergivne alle de i dette Land gældende Toldafgifter og Toldlove. Følgende portosatser, der altid skulle erlægges forud med det fulde Beløb, komme til Anvendelse, nemlig:

Collection of duties

In the United States; for a parcel not exceeding one pound [455 grams] in weight, 12 cents; and for each additional pound [455 grams] or fraction of a pound, 12 cents:

I de Forenede Stater for en Pakke, der i Vægt ikke overskrider et Pund (455 Gram), 12 Cents og for hvert overskydende Pund (455 Gram) eller Del deraf 12 Cents.

In Denmark; for a parcel not exceeding in weight one kilogram 60 øre, and for other parcels, 1 krone.

I Danmark for en Pakke hvis Vægt ikke overskrider 1 Kilo-gram, 60 Øre og for andre Pakker 1 Krone pr. Pakke.

ARTICLE V.

ARTIKEL V.

The sender of each package must make a Customs Declaration, upon a special form provided for the purpose [see Form 1, "A" annexed hereto], giving the address, a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence; which declaration must accompany the parcel to destination.

For hver Pakke skal Afsenderen udfærdige en Tolddeklaration paa en hertil indrettet særlig Blanket (See vedføjede Formular 1, A), indeholdende Pakkens Adresse, en almindelig Beskrivelse af den, en nøjagtig Angivelse af Indholdet og dets Værdi, Afsendelsesdatoen og Afsenderens Underskrift og Opholdssted; denne Deklaration skal medfølge Pakken til dens Bestemmelsessted.

Customs declaration.

Post, p. 2972.

Either country may authorize the postoffice where the package is mailed to deliver to the sender of the package at the time of mailing, a certificate of mailing on a form like Form 2 annexed hereto.

Ethvert af Landene kan bemyndige det Postkontor, hvor Pakken indleveres, til ved Indleveringen at give Pakkens Afsender et Indleveringsbevis paa en Blanket som vedføjede Formular 2.

Receipt.

The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin, and, on demand therefor, will receive a return receipt, without additional charge.

Afsenderen af en Pakke kan faa den sendt under Anbefaling mod herfor at erlægge det i Afsendelseslandet sædvanlige Anbefalingsgebyr; paa Forlan gende kan han uden nogen Tillægsgebyr erholde et Modtagelsesbevis.

Registry.

ARTICLE VI.

Notice to addressee. The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them, by a notice from the postoffice of destination.

Delivery. The packages shall be delivered to addressees at the post-offices of address in the country of destination free of charge *for postage*; but the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination; and the Post-Office Department of the United States may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee in this country for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight.

ARTICLE VII.

Transportation. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States and Denmark, to be dispatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, but must be forwarded, at the option of the dispatching office, either in boxes prepared especially for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, to be marked "Parcels-post," and not to contain any other articles of mail matter, and to be securely sealed with wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Return of bags, etc. Each country shall promptly return empty to the dispatching office by next mail, all such bags and boxes, but subject to other regulations between the two Administrations.

Packing. 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

ARTIKEL VI.

Anbefalede Pakkers Adressater skulle af Bestemmelsesposthuset underrettes om Ankomsten af en til dem adresseret Pakke.

Pakkerne skulle i Bestemmeslandet undleveres Adressaterne paa Bestemmelsesposthuset uden Opkrævning af nogen Porto; men de paa Pakkerne hvilende Toldafgifter skulle indkasseres ved Udliveringen overensstemmende med Bestemmeslandets Toldforskrifter, og det staar de Forenede Staters Postvæsen frit for for Befordringen paa dets Postomraade af ankomne Pakker samt for ombæringen at opkræve hos Adressaten et Gebyr, der ikke maa overstige 5 Cents for hver enkelt Pakke uden Hensyn til Vægten.

ARTIKEL VII.

Pakkerne skulle betragtes som en Bestanddel af de mellem Danmark og de Forenede Stater direkte udvekslede Poster, og de skulle fremsendes fra Afsendeslandet paa dets Bekostning til det andet Land med saadanne Befordringsmidler, som det raader over; Pakkerne skulle efter det afsendende Posthus's Bestemmelse fremsendes enten i specielt for Ojemedet indrettede Kasser eller i almindelige Postsække, der mærkes "Pakkepost," og som ikke maa indeholde andre Arter Postforsendelser, og som skulle behørig forsegles eller lukkes paa anden Vis, hvorom der gensidig træffes nærmere Bestemmelser.

Hvert Land skal uopholdelig med næste Post til det afsendende Posthus tilbagesende alle saadanne tomme Sækker og Kasser, medmindre anden Aftale træffes mellem de to Postbestyrelser.

Skønt de efter nærværende Overenskomst tilstedelige Genstande skulle befordres some ovenfor nævnt mellem Udvekslingskontorerne, skulle de dog pakkes saa omhyggeligt, at de trygt kunne befordres stykkrævis med den almindelige Post gennem

of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

Each dispatch 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 inclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such dispatch. [See Form 3 annexed hereto.]

et af Landene, baade under-Vejs til Afsendelseslandets Udvekslingskontor og til Adresseposthuset i Bestemmelseslandet.

Hver afsendt Pakkepost skal ledsages af et Karte in duplo over alle de afsendte Pakker, i hvilket særskilt anfóres for hver Pakke dens Lóbenummer, Afsenderens Navn, Adressatens Navn og Adresse, det angivne Indhold og dettes Værdi; Kartet indlægges i en af Kasserne eller Sækkene i vedkommende Post. (See vedfójede Formular 3.)

Descriptive list.

Post, p. 2973.

ARTICLE VIII.

As soon as the mail shall have reached the office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

In the event of the parcel bill not having been received, a substitute should be at once prepared.

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 dispatching office on a form "Verification certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

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.

Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars should be reported on the same form.

If no verification certificate or note of error be received, a parcels-mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

ARTICLE IX.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed or is refused by the addressee, the sender shall be consulted (through the Administration of the country of

ARTIKEL VIII.

Saasart Posten er ankommen til Bestemmelsesposthuset, skall dette kontrollere dens Indhold.

Modtages ikke nogen Pakkepostkarte, skal der straks af Bestemmelsesposthuset udfærdiges et Nód-Karte.

Mulige Fejl i Pakkepostkartets Anfórsler, der maatte opdages, skulle—efter at være konstaterede af endnu en Postfunktionær—berigtiges og meldes det afsendende Kontor i en "Tilbagemeldelse," der skal sendes i en særlig Konvolut.

Hvis en paa Kartet opfórt Pakke mangler, skal Anfórslen paa Kartet, efter at Manglen er konstateret af endnu en Postfunktionær, udstryges, og Sagen straks tilbagemeldes.

Modtages en Pakke i beskadiget eller mangelfuld Stand, skal Tilbage meldelse udstedes med Angivelse af alle nærmere Omstændigheder.

Modtages ingen Tilbage meldelse eller Melding om Fejl, skal vedkommende Pakkepost betragtes som rigtig afleveret og ved Undersógelse befundet i Orden i enhver Henseende.

Receipt of mail.

Parcel bill.

Errors.

Nonreceipt of parcels.

Damaged parcels.

Correct mails.

ARTIKEL IX.

Hvis en Pakke ikke kan udleveres efter Adressen eller bliver nægtet Modtagelse af Adressaten, skal Afsenderen (gennem Afsendelseslandets Postbestyrelse) forespórges

Failure to deliver.

origin) as to its disposal. If within two months of the dispatch of the notice of non-delivery the office of destination shall not have received instructions from the sender the parcel shall be treated as abandoned.

Prohibited articles.*Ante*, p. 2966.

Provided, however, that parcels prohibited by Article II and those which do not conform to the conditions as to size, weight and value, prescribed by said Article, shall not necessarily be returned to the country of origin, but may be disposed of, without recourse, in accordance with the customs laws and regulations of the country of destination.

Destruction, etc., of perishable articles.

When the contents of a parcel which cannot 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 postoffice to the other.

No responsibility for loss.

The Post-Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; but either country is at liberty to indemnify the sender of any package which may be lost or destroyed on its territory.

Fees to be returned.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

Further regulations.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Directorate General of Posts

om, hvad han ónsker foretaget med den. Hvis Bestemmelsesposthuset ikke inden 2 maaneder efter Afsendelsen af denne Meddelelse om en Pakkes Ubesórgelighed har modtaget Afsenderens Forholdsordre, behandlet Pakken, som om Adressaten har givet Afkald paa den.

Dog skulle Pakker, som i Henhold til Artikel II ikke maa bemandres, og Pakker, som ikke opfyldte de i nævnte Artikel foreskrevne Betingelser med Hensyn til Stórrelse, Vægt og Værdi, ikke nódvendigvis tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet, men der kan endeligt disponeres over dem overensstemmende med Bestemmeslandet's Toldlove og Reglementer.

Naar Indholdet af en ubesórgelig Pakke let kan fordærves eller ódelægges, kan det om nódvendigt straks tilintetgóres eller sælges—hvis dette findes hensigtsmæssigt—uden forudgaaende Varsel eller restlige Formaliteter til Fordel for den paagældende Ejer; de nærmere Omstændigheder ved Salget skal af det ene Posthus meldes det andet.

ARTICLE X.

ARTIKEL X.

Postbestyrelserne i de kontraherende Lande ere ikke ansvarlige for Tab eller Beskadigelse af nogen Pakke, men det staar hvert af de to Lande frit for at udbetale Erstatning til Afsenderen af en Pakke, der maatte gaa tabt eller blive ódelagt indenfor dets Postomraade.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTIKEL XI.

Hvert Land skal for egen Regning udelte beholde den Porto og de Anbefalings og Udleveringsgebyrer, som det opkræver for de omhandlede Pakker; som Følge heraf vil denne Overenskomst ikke give Anledning til nogen særlig Afregning mellem de to Lande.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTIKEL XII.

Postbestyrelsen i Danmark og General-Postmesteren i de Forenede Stater i Amerika skal have

of Denmark, 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 in packages exchanged under this Convention of any of the articles prohibited by Article II.

Bemyndigelse til i Fællesskab at udfærdige yderligere Detailbestemmelser; der efterhaanden maatte findes nødvendige for at bringe denne Overenskomst til Udførelse; de kunne derhos efter Overenskomst foreskrive Betingelser for Tilstedeligheden af nogen af de i Artikel II forbudte Genstande i Pakker, udvekselde i Henhold til denne Overenskomst.

Ante, p. 2966.

ARTICLE XIII.

ARTIKEL XIII.

This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of October 1906; 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.

Denne Overenskomst skal træde i Kraft og dens Bestemmelser komme til Udførelse den 1. Oktober 1906, og skal blive gældende, indtil den ophæves efter gensidig Overenskomst; dog kan den træde ud af Kraft paa Forlangede af en af Postbestyrelserne, naar denne giver den anden Varsel 6 Maander i Forvejen.

Duration, etc.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the 15th day of August 1906, and in Copenhagen, the 30 day of June 1906

Udfærdiget i duplo og undertegnet i Kjøbenhavn den 30 Juni 1906, og i Washington den 15 August 15, 1906.

Signatures.

[Denmark seal.]

KIÖRBOE.

[Seal of the Post-Office Department of the U. S.]

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and Denmark has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

Ratification.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
ROBERT BACON,
Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1906.

Form No. 1.

FORM No. 1.

A.

Parcels-Post between the United States and Denmark.

Date Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
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Description of parcel: [State whether box, bag, basket, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
	Total.			

Date of posting:, 19..; 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.

B.

Parcels-Post from [country of origin.]
 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.

Parcels-Post from [country of origin.]
 This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs and must be delivered
FREE OF CHARGE.

	Date Stamp.
--	------------------------

Form No. 2.

FORM No. 2.

Parcels-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 Postal Administration.	

PARCELS-POST CONVENTION—DENMARK.

JUNE 30, 1906.
AUGUST 15, 1906.

2973

FORM No. 3.

Form No. 3.

Date stamp of dispatching exchange Post Office.	[country of origin.] [country of destination.] Parcels from.....for.....	Date stamp of 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.	Observations.
				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 to..... [country of destination.]	Total weight of mail.....
Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail.....	Deduct weight of receptacles.....
Signature of postal official at the dispatching exchange post office.	Net weight of parcels.....
Signature of postal official at the receiving exchange post office.	

December 28, 1906.

Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador.

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, the undersigned George Bruce Cortelyou, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and L. F. Carbo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the United States of America, 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 mejores arreglos postales entre la República del Ecuador y los Estados Unidos de América, los infrascritos, L. F. Carbo, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Ecuador en los Estados Unidos de América, y George Bruce Cortelyou, Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, en virtud de la autorización de que están investidos, han convenido en los siguientes artículos para establecer el cambio de Paquetes 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 Convención se refieren únicamente 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 Convención de la Unión Postal Universal, los cuales continuarán vigentes como lo están ahora; y todas las estipulaciones contenidas en la presente Convención se aplicarán exclusivamente á las balijas que se cambien conforme á estos artículos.

ARTICLE II.

ARTÍCULO II.

Articles admitted to mails.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter (except letters, postcards, 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 fifty dollars (\$50.00) or ten Ecuadorian cóndores, gold, in value, eleven pounds (or five kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in

1. Se admitirán en las balijas que se cambien conforme á esta Convención, mercancías y objetos trasmisibles por el correo, de cualquier género que sean (exceptuando cartas, tarjetas postales y todo papel escrito), que se admitan conforme á los reglamentos que rigen respecto de las balijas domésticas del país de origen, con tal que ningún paquete exceda de (\$50.00) ó 10 cóndores ecuatorianos, oro, en valor; once libras (ó cinco kilogramos) de peso, ni de las dimen-

any direction, three feet six inches (or 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,

siones siguientes: Mayor longitud en cualquiera dirección, tres pies seis pulgadas (ó ciento cinco centímetros); mayor longitud y grosor combinados, 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 que siguen, cuya admisión queda prohibida en las balijas que se cambien entre los dos países, conforme á esta Convención, 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 liquefacción, dulces y pastas; animales vivos ó muertos, exceptuando insectos y reptiles perfectamente disecados; frutas y vegetales que puedan decomponerse fácilmente, sustancias que exhale mal olor; billetes, noticias ó circulares de lotería; objetos obscenos ó imorales, artículos que puedan destruir ó de alguna manera dañar las balijas, ó causar perjuicio á las personas que las manejen.

2. Todos los artículos admisibles de mercancías 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 sujetos á otra detención ó inspección sino solamente á la que fuere necesaria para cobrar los derechos aduaneros, y se despacharán á su destino por la vía más rápida, quedando sujetos en su trasmisión á las leyes y reglamentos de cada país respectivamente.

ARTÍCULO III.

1. Ninguna carta ó comunicación que tenga el carácter de correspondencia personal, podrá acompañar al paquete, ya sea que esté escrita sobre él, ó incluida en el mismo.

2. Si se encontrare alguna carta, se pondrá en el correo, si pudiere separarse, y si la comunicación estuviere adherida de manera que no

Articles prohibited.

Freedom from inspection.

Letters must not accompany parcels.

Rejection.

the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect upon the letter or letters double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal 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 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; and

In the Republic of Ecuador: for a parcel not exceeding one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) in weight, fifty milésimos of an Ecuadorian cóndor, gold, and for each additional one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams), or fraction thereof, fifty milésimos de cóndor, Ecuadorian gold.

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 in the United States nor 50 milésimos of an Ecuadorian cóndor, gold, in Ecuador for each parcel whatever its weight.

se pueda separar, se desechará el paquete entero. Sin embargo, si alguna carta fuere enviada inadvertidamente, el país de destino cobrará doble porte por ella, conforme á la Convención Postal Universal.

3. Ningún paquete podrá contener encomiendas con dirección diferente de la que aparezca en la cubierta de aquel. Si se encontrasen tales encomiendas, deberán remitirse separadamente cobrando nuevo y distinto porte por cada una 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 del Ecuador, por un paquete que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos) cincuenta milésimos de cóndor ecuatoriano, oro, y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos adicionales), ó fracción de este peso, cincuenta milésimos de cóndor ecuatoriano, oro; 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), ó fracción de este peso, veinte centavos.

3. Los paquetes se entregarán sin tardanza á las personas á quienes se dirijan, en la oficina de Correos á donde 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 compensación del servicio interior y de entrega, un recargo cuyo monto se fijará según sus propios reglamentos; pero el cual en ningún caso excederá de cinco centavos en los Estados Unidos ni de cincuenta milésimos de cóndor ecuatoriano, oro, en el Ecuador por cada paquete, cualquiera que fuere su peso.

ARTICLE V.

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.

2. The sender of a parcel may have the same registered by paying, in addition to the postage, the registration fee required for registered 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 milésimos of an Ecuadorian cóndor, gold.

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.

ARTICLE 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.

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 regulations.

ARTICLE VII.

Each country shall retain to its own use, the whole of the postages,

ARTÍCULO V.

1. Al depositar en el Correo un paquete, se entregará al remitente un "Certificado de Envío" de la oficina de correos que lo recibió, conforme al modelo anexo No. 1.

2. El remitente de un paquete podrá certificarlo, pagando, además del porte de correo, el valor de la certificación que por artículos 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 ó diez milésimos de cóndor ecuatoriano, oro.

4. La oficina de correos de destino dará aviso de la llegada del paquete certificado á la persona á quien fuere dirigido.

ARTÍCULO VI.

1. El remitente de cada paquete hará una declaración aduanera que se fijará ó adherirá sobre la cubierta del mismo según la fórmula especial que se le suministrará para ese objeto (véase el modelo anexo No. 2), dando en ella una descripción general del paquete, una manifestación exacta de su contenido y valor, fecha del envío, firma y lugar de residencia del remitente.

2. Estos paquetes quedarán sujetos en el país de su destino á todos los reglamentos y derechos aduaneros que estuvieren vigentes en el mismo país, para proteger las rentas de sus aduanas; y los derechos aduaneros que debidamente corresponda cobrar sobre los mismos paquetes, serán cobrados al entregarse éstos, 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 haberse dejado de cumplir algún reglamento aduanero.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Cada país percibirá para sí, el total del porte de correo, de los

Receipts.

Post, p. 2981.

Registry.

Return receipt.

Notice to addressee

Customs declaration.

Post, p. 2982.

Collection of duties.

Fees to be retained.

registration and delivery fees, it collects on said parcels; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

Transportation.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, 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 bags, 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.)

Post, p. 2983.

ARTICLE IX.

Exchange offices.

Exchanges of mails under this Convention shall, until otherwise mutually agreed upon, be effected through the Exchange Post Offices

derechos de certificación y de entrega que colecte sobre dichos paquetes; y en consecuencia, esta Convención no motivará cuentas separadas entre los dos países.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

1. Los paquetes se considerarán como parte integrante de las balijas cambiadas directamente entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República del Ecuador, y serán despatchados á su destino por el país de su origen al otro, á su costo y por los medios que él provea; pero deben despacharse, á opción de la oficina que los envíe, en cajas expresamente preparadas para el servicio, ó en sacos ordinarios de correspondencia que se marcarán "Paquetes Postales" y se sellarán con la seguridad debida, con lacre, ó de alguna otra 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 sacos recibidos.

3. Aunque los paquetes admitidos conforme á esta Convención se transmitirán en la forma designada, entre las oficinas de cambio, deberán empaquetarse cuidadosamente, á fin de que puedan transmitirse con debida seguridad en las balijas abiertas de un país, tanto á la oficina de correos de cambio en el país de su origen, como á la oficina de correos á donde se dirijan, en el país de su destino.

4. Cada envío de paquetes postales deberá ser acompañado de una lista descriptiva, hecha por duplicado, de todos los paquetes enviados, que exprese claramente el número de lista de cada paquete, el nombre del remitente, el nombre y dirección de la persona á quien se dirige y el contenido y valor declarado, y deberá incluirse en una de las cajas ó sacos del mismo envío. (Véase el modelo anexo No. 3.)

ARTÍCULO IX.

El cambio de balijas conforme á esta Convención, se verificará mientras no se acuerde otra cosa por las oficinas de correos de Nueva

at New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and Guayaquil, 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.

York, Nueva Orleans y San Francisco, y de Guayaquil, de conformidad con los reglamentos relativos á los detalles de cambio que por mutuo convenio se determinen y se consideren como esenciales á la seguridad y expedición en el envío de las balijas y á la protección 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 a "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 balija, 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 puedan haberse cometido y se descubrieren en la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, deben anotarse y corregirse después de haber sido verificados por un segundo empleado, y se comunicarán á la oficina remitente en el "Certificado de Comprobación" que le enviará bajo cubierta especial.

4. Si no se recibiere algún paquete de los consignados en la lista, después de confirmada la omisión por un segundo empleado, se cancelará la anotación 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 Comprobación."

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 Comprobación ó aviso de error, se considerará que la balija de paquetes fué debidamente recibida, y que habiendo sido examinada se encontró exacta bajo todos aspectos.

Receipt of mail.

Parcel bill.

Errors.

Nonreceipt of parcel.

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

1. Si no pudiere entregarse un paquete á la persona á quien se dirige, ó si ésta rehusare recibirlo, se devolverá directamente y sin

Failure to deliver.

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 cannot 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.

ARTICLE XII.

Nonresponsibility 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.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Director General of Posts of the Republic of Ecuador, may, by agreement, except, on account of insecurity in the conveyance, or for other causes, certain post offices in either country from receiving or dispatching 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.

Ante, p. 2975.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in

recardo, á la oficina que lo despachó, á la expiración de treinta días contados desde su recibo, por la oficina de destino, y el país de origen puede cobraral remitente por la devolución del paquete, una suma igual al porte que pagó cuando lo puso primitivamente en el Correo.

2. Si el contenido de un paquete que no fuere posible entregar pudiese deteriorarse ó descomponerse, podrá destruirse inmediatamente si esa medida fuere necesaria; ó si se pudiese, se venderá, sin necesidad de aviso previo ó de formalidad judicial, para beneficio de la persona interesada; y 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 algún paquete. Por consiguiente no podrá reclamarse, por lo mismo, en ninguno de los dos países, indemnización alguna por parte del remitente, ni de la persona á quien vaya dirigido.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

El Administrador General de Correos de la Republica del Ecuador 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, según el presente Convenio, por falta de seguridad en la conducción, ó por otras causas, y tendrán autoridad para hacer de común acuerdo y tiempo en tiempo, aquellos reglamentos de orden y detalle que crean necesarios para cumplir debidamente las prescripciones de la presente Convención, así como para establecer la admisión en las balijas de cualquiera de los artículos prohibidos por el Artículo II de esta Convención.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

Esta Convención se ratificará por los países contratantes de

Duration, etc.

accordance with their respective laws. Once ratified, it shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven; 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.

acuerdo con sus respectivas leyes. Una vez ratificada, comenzará á tener efecto el día primero de Marzo de mil novecientos siete, y continuará en vigor hasta que se termine por consentimiento mutuo; pero podrá anularse, con la notificación de uno de los Departamentos de Correos hecha al otro, con seis meses de anticipación.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the 28th day of December, 1906.

Hecho por duplicado y firmado en Washington el día 28 de Diciembre de 1906.

Signatures.

[L. s.]

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

[L. s.]

L. F. CARBO,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in the United States of America.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1907.

FORM No. 1.

Form No. 1.

A.

Parcels-post between the United States and Ecuador.

Date stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.			Place to which the parcel is addressed.
Description of parcel: [State whether box, bag, basket, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Percent.	Total customs charges.
Total.				

Date of posting....., 19...; 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.

B.

[country of origin.]
Parcels-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.
--	-------------

.....
Customs Officer.

C.

[country of origin.]

Parcels-post from.....

This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs and must be delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

Date stamp.

Form No. 2.

FORM No. 2.

Parcels-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 Postal Administration.

Form No. 3.

FORM No. 3.

Date stamp of dispatching exchange post-office.

Parcels from [country of origin.] [country of destination.] for

Date stamp of 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 pre-paid.	Observations.
				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 [country of destination.] mail to..... Total weight of mail.....
Deduct weight of receptacles.....

Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail..... Net weight of parcels.....

Signature of postal official at the dispatching exchange post-office.

Signature of postal official at the receiving exchange post-office.

Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and the British colony of Bermuda.

December 13, 1906.
January 15, 1907.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America and the Postmaster of the British Colony of Bermuda, being desirous of establishing a regular direct exchange of parcels between the United States of America and Bermuda, have agreed, on behalf of their respective Governments, to the following Articles:—

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of this Agreement 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 Agreement 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 11 pounds (or 5 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 inclosed 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 Agreement:—

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 odour; 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.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel.

Letters, etc., not to accompany parcel.

Rejection.

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 upon the letter or letters double 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 that borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed packages be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel-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 United States, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, 12 cents; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, 12 cents.

3. In Bermuda, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, sixpence; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, sixpence.

Delivery.

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 5 cents or two and one-half pence for each parcel, whatever its weight.

ARTICLE V.

Receipt.

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.

Post., p. 2987.

Registry.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered in accordance with the regulations of the country of origin.

Return receipt.

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 or two and one-half pence.

Notice to addressee.

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.

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.

Post., p. 2987.

Collection of duties.

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.

ARTICLE VII.

Fees to be retained.

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.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged *direct* between the United States and Bermuda, 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. Each country shall promptly return *empty* to the despatching office by next mail all such bags and boxes.

Return of bags, etc.

3. Although articles admitted under this Agreement 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.

Post, p. 2988.

ARTICLE IX.

Exchanges of mails under this Agreement 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 cancelled and the fact reported at once.

Nonreceipt of parcel.

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.

6. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars should be reported on the same form.

Damage to parcels.

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.

Correct mails.

ARTICLE 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

Failure to deliver.

Ante, p. 2983.

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: Provided, however, that parcels prohibited by Article II, and those which do not conform to the conditions as to size, weight, and value prescribed by said Article, shall not be returned to the country of origin, but may be disposed of, without recourse, in accordance with the customs laws and regulations of the country of destination.

Perishable articles.

2. When the contents of a parcel which cannot 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.

Reforwarding.

3. An order for re-direction or re-forwarding 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.

Nonresponsibility 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 no indemnity can consequently 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 of Bermuda shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Agreement 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.

Ante, p. 2983.

ARTICLE XIV.

Duration, etc.

This Agreement shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of February, 1907, 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.

In witness whereof the respective duly authorized Representatives have signed this Agreement, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, United States of America, this 13th day of December, 1906, and at Bermuda this 15th day of January, 1907.

[SEAL.]

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

ALIAN F. SMITH,
Postmaster of Bermuda.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the British Colony of Bermuda has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, December 18th, 1906.

FORM 1.

Form 1.

Parcels-Post.

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day.

Office stamp.	
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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.

FORM 2.

Form 2.

A.

Parcels-Post between the United States and Bermuda.

Date Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
-------------	-------------------------------------	---

Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
		\$		\$
	Total.	\$		\$

Date of posting:....., 19...; 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.....

B.

Parcels 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.

.....
Customs Officer.

C.

Parcels-Post from
This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs, and must be delivered
FREE OF CHARGE.

Date
Stamp.

Postmaster.

Form 3.

FORM 3.

Date stamp of the dispatching exchange Post Office. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	Parcels from for Parcel Bill No., dated 18..... per S.S. "....." *Sheet No	Date stamp of the receiving exchange Post Office. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					
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. * Total number of parcels sent by the mail to * Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail Signature of dispatching officer at Post-Office:..... <div style="text-align: center;">lbs.</div> * Total weight of mail..... * Deduct weight of receptacles..... * Net weight of parcels..... <div style="text-align: right;">Signature of receiving officer at Post Office:</div>							