

Fifth Section: On Tax Exemption.

Art. 45.

Telegrams relative to the service of international telegraphs in the Contracting States are transmitted tax-free throughout the network of said States.

Sixth Section: On Tax Deduction.

Art. 46.

The tax of each telegram of which the telegraphic transmission was not effectuated is returned to the sender by the State that collected it, without recourse against the other States, if necessary.

Art. 47.

As a result of a notable delay or of grave errors in the transmission, if the telegram cannot clearly fulfill its purpose, unless the delay or error is either attributable to a State or a private company who have not accepted the provision of the present Convention, the integral tax of each registered telegram, if necessary, is reimbursed to the sender by the State that collected it.

Art. 48.

Each claim must be formed, subject to decline, within three months of the collection.

This period is carried out to six months for correspondences exchanged with countries situated outside of Europe.

TITLE IV: ON INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANCY.

Art. 49.

The High Contracting Parties must reciprocally tally the taxes collected by each other.

Taxes pertaining to copy and transport fees beyond the lines are reserved to the State that delivered the copies or effectuated the transport.

Each State credits the bordering State for the amount of taxes of each telegram that they transmitted, calculated from the border of the two States to the destination.

These taxes may be regulated by a simple agreement, from the number of telegrams that have crossed that border, leaving out the number of words and incidental fees. In that case, the parts of the bordering country and of each of the following States, if necessary, are determined by the means established by both parties.

Art. 50.

Taxes taken in advance for paid responses and registered telegrams are returned, between the various States, conforming to the provisions of the preceding article, the responses and the telegrams being handled, in the accounts, like some ordinary telegrams that would have been sent by the State who collected.

As soon as the transmission did not occur, the tax is given to the office that collected it, except for the sending fees.

Art. 51.

As soon as a telegram, whatever it is, was transmitted by a different means than that which served as the basis for the tax, the difference in tax is supported by the office that rerouted the telegram.

Art. 52.

The reciprocal regulation of the accounts takes place at the end of each month.

The detailed account and the administration of the balance is done at the end of each quarter.

Art. 53.

The resulting balance of the administration is paid in the common currency of the State to which the balance is established.

TITLE V: GENERAL PROVISIONS.

First Section: On Supplementary Dispositions.

Art. 54.

The provisions of the present Convention are completed, in that they concern the detailed rules of international service, by a common agreement that will be a statement of agreement between the telegraphic administrations of the Contracting States.

The provisions of this regulation will enter into power in the same time as the present Convention; the provisions may be, at any time, modified by a simple agreement by the aforesaid administrations.

Art. 55.

The administration of the State where, by virtue of article 56, below, the final conference will take place, will be charged with the relative measures of execution for the modifications to the regulations, to be carried by a common accord.

All the demands for modifications will be addressed at that administration, which consults all others, and, after having obtained their unanimous assent, will promulgate the adopted changes, in fixing the date of their application.

Second Section: On Conferences and Reciprocal Communications.

Art. 56.

The present Convention will be subjected to periodic revisions, where all the Powers who have taken part will be represented.

To that effect, these conferences will take place successively in the capital of each of the Contracting States, between the delegates of the aforementioned States.

The first reunion will take place in 1868, at Vienna.

Art. 57.

The High Contracting Parties, in order to assure, by an exchange of regular communications, the good administration of their

common service, endeavor to transmit reciprocally all the relative documents to their interior administration and to convey each improvement that they may buy or introduce.

Each one of these will be sent directly to all the others:

1st By telegraph:

The immediately notification of interruptions which may occur in their territory, or on the lines of States and private companies who will serve as intermediaries, for their connection with each of the Contracting States;

2nd By post:

The notification of all the relative measures to the opening of new lines, to the suppression of existing lines, to the openings, suppressions, and modifications of service by the offices included in the territory or in the routes of the telegraphic lines of the States and companies designated in the preceding paragraph;

At the start of each year, a statistical table of the movement of telegrams on their network, during the past year, and a map of that network, drawn up and ended on 31 December of that year;

Finally, their memorandums and service instructions, as they are published.

ART. 58.

An Official Map of Telegraphic Relations will be drawn up and published by the French Administration and subjected to periodic revisions.

Third Section: On Stocks.

Art. 59.

The High Contracting Parties respectively reserve the right to take separately, between one another, some particular arrangement of any nature, on all points of service that do not interest the majority of the States, namely :

On the formation of taxes;

On the adoption of devices or special vocabularies, between the points and in some defined cases;

On the application of a system of telegraph stamps;

On the collection of taxes on arrival;

On the delivery service of telegrams to their destination;

On the extension of right to make telegrams of service that concern meteorology, and all other objects of public interest, tax exempt.

Fourth Section: On Membership.

Art. 60.

The States that do not take part in the present Convention will be allowed to become a member upon their request.

That membership will be notified by diplomatic means to those Contracting States present at the last conference, by that State, to all other States.

The State will take, by right, accession to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present Convention.

Art. 61.

The High Contracting Parties commit to impose, as far as possible, the rules of the present Convention upon concessionaire companies of land-based or underwater telegraphic lines, and to negotiate a reciprocal reduction of taxes with the existing companies, if necessary.

Not included, in any case, in the international tax:

1st The telegraphic offices of the States and of private companies who will not have accepted the uniform regulatory dispositions and obligations of the present Conventions;

2nd The telegraphic offices for the companies of railways or other private exploitations, situated in the continental territories of the Contracting States or adherents, and those for whom there would be a supplemental tax.

Fifth Section: On the Execution.

Art. 62.

The present Convention will be carried out from 1st January 1866, and remain in force until an undetermined time and until the end of one year from the day when the denunciation takes place.

Art. 63.

The present Convention will be ratified, and the ratifications of it will be exchanged in Paris with the least delay possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention and affixed the seal of their arms.

Completed in Paris, 17th May 1865.

(L.S.) Signed : METTERNICH.

(L.S.) SCHWEIZER.

(L.S.) WENDLAND.

(L.S.) BEYENS.

(L.S.) MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.

(L.S.) MON.

(L.S.) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

(L.S.) PHOCION ROQUE.

(L.S.) HEEREN.

(L.S.) LINSINGEN.

(L.S.) NIGRA.

(L.S.) LIGHTENVELT.

(L.S.) PAÏVA.

(L.S.) GOLTZ.

(L.S.) BUDBERG.

(L.S.) SEEBACH.

(L.S.) ADELWARD.

(L.S.) KERN.

(L.S.) DJÉMIL.

(L.S.) WAECHTER.

**ANNEXES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION SIGNED IN PARIS 17TH MAY
1865**

TABLES ON THE FIXED TAXES TO BE USED FOR THE FORMATION OF
INTERNATIONAL TAXES, IN EXECUTION OF ARTICLE 31 OF THE
CONVENTION SIGNED AT PARIS ON TODAY'S DATE

A. Terminal Taxes

(The terminal tax is that which returns to each State for the correspondences coming from or destined for its offices.)

DESIGNATION OF STATES	INDICATION OF CORRESPONDENCES	TAX	OBSERVATIONS
AUSTRIA	For the correspondences exchanged with each of the Contracting States...	3 ^f 00 ^c	For each telegram that traverses the State of the Austro-Germanic Union, that tax is shared with its States.
BADE	For the correspondences that traverse the States of the Austro-Germanic Union...	3 00	<i>Idem.</i>
	For all others...	1 00	
BAVARIA	For the correspondences that traverse the State of the Austro-Germanic Union...	3 00	<i>Idem.</i>
	For all others...	1 00	
BELGIUM	For the correspondences exchanged with Denmark, Norway, Russia, and Sweden...	1 50	
	For all others...	1 00	

DENMARK	For all of its correspondences...	1 ^f 50 ^c	
SPAIN	For the correspondences exchanged with Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and the States comprising the Austro Germanic Union, with the except of Prussia...	3 00	
	For all others...	2 50	
FRANCE	For the correspondences exchanged with Denmark, Greece, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, and the States comprising the Austro-Germanic Union...	3 00	
	For all the others, comprising those exchanged with Holland and Wurtemberg...	2 00	
GREECE	For all of its correspondences...	1 00	
HANOVER	For all of its correspondences...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union
ITALY	For all its correspondences...	3 00	
NORWAY	For all its correspondences...	2 00	
HOLLAND	For the correspondences exchanged with Italy and Switzerland by Belgium and France...	0 50	
	For all others...	1 00	
PORTUGAL	For all its correspondences ...	1 00	
PRUSSIA	For the correspondences that traverse the State of the Union...	3 00	<i>Idem.</i>

RUSSIA	For the correspondences exchanged with each of the Contracting States, with the exception of Turkey...	5 00	The tax is raised to 8 francs for the stations of the Caucasus.
SAXONY	For all its correspondences...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union
SWEDEN	For all its correspondences...	3 00	
SWITZERLAND	For all its correspondences...	1 00	
TURKEY	For the correspondences exchanged with each of the Contracting States, with the exception of Russia...	4 00	Principalities of Serbia and Moldo-Wal-lachia not included.
WURTEMBERG AND HOHENZOLLERS	For the correspondences that traverse the States of the Union...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union.
	For the correspondences exchanged with France, Italy, and Switzerland...	1 00	The tax of 1 franc, for France, is shared with the other States of the Union.

B. Transit Taxes.

(THE TRANSIT TAX IS ONE WHICH RETURNS TO EACH STATE FOR THE CORRESPONDENCES THAT TRAVERSE ITS TERRITORY.)

DESIGNATION OF STATES	INDICATION OF CORRESPONDENCES	TAX	OBSERVATIONS
AUSTRIA	For all correspondences and in all directions...	3 ^f 00 ^c	For each telegram that traverses the State of the Austro-Germanic Union, that tax is shared with its States.

BADE	For the correspondences that traverse the States of the Austro-Germanic Union, in all directions...	3 00	<i>Idem.</i>
	For all others...	1 00	
BAVARIA	For the correspondences that traverse the State of the Austro-Germanic Union, in all directions...	3 00	<i>Idem.</i>
	For all others...	1 00	
BELGIUM	For the correspondences exchanged firstly by France between Holland, and secondly Italy and Switzerland...	0 50	
	For all other correspondences, in all directions...	1 00	
DENMARK	For all of its correspondences and in all directions (underwater lines included)..	1 50	
SPAIN	For the correspondences originated from or the destination of Denmark, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, and the States comprising the Austro Germanic Union, with the except of Prussia...	3 00	
	For the correspondences exchanged between France and Portugal...	2 50	

FRANCE	For the correspondences exchanged:		The transit of Corsica is fixed at 1 franc.
	1 st Between Italy initially, then Spain and Portugal after; 2 nd Between Holland initially, then by each of the States, by the borders of Germany, Italy, and Switzerland...	2 00	
	For all the other correspondences, in all directions...	3 00	
GREECE	#	Does not transit.
HANOVER	For all of its correspondences and in all directions...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union.
ITALY	For all the correspondences exchanged between the same borders and the Ottoman border (underwater lines included)...	3 00	
NORWAY	2 00	Does not transit.
HOLLAND	For all correspondences, in all directions...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union.
PORTUGAL	#	Does not transit.
PRUSSIA	For the correspondences that traverse the States of the Union...		Common tax with the other States of the Union.
	For all the other correspondences, in all directions	3 00	
RUSSIA	For all correspondences, in all directions, with the exception of Turkey...	5 00	The Convention only applies to Europe. It does not mention transit across Asia.

SAXONY	For all correspondences, in all directions...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union
SWEDEN	For all correspondences, in all directions (underwater lines included)...	3 00	
SWITZERLAND	For all correspondences, in all directions...	1 00	
TURKEY	For correspondences originating or destined for Greece...	4 00	Principalities of Serbia and Moldo-Wallachia not included.
WURTEMBERG AND HOHENZOLLERS	For all correspondences, in all directions...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union.

Done in Paris, 17th May Two-Thousand and Sixty-Nine
Signed: METTERNICH.

SCHWEIZER.

WENDLAND.

BEYENS.

MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.

MON.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

PHOCION ROQUE.

HEEREN.

LINSINGEN.

NIGRA.

LIGHTENVELT.

PAÏVA.

GOLTZ.

BUDBERG.

SEEBACH.

ADELSWÄRD.

KERN.

DJÉMIL.

WAECHTER.

II. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE.

*Destined to be completed with the dispositions of the
Telegraphic Convention of Paris*

I

The wires especially assigned for international service receive a particular notation on the *Official Map*, drawn up conforming with Article 58 of the Convention.

These wires are designated under the name: *international wire from. . . . to. . . .*

They only serve, as often as possible, for relations between the two cities designated as their extreme points.

They may be detoured, from that special purpose in case of derangement of lines, but they must be remanded as soon as the derangement has ceased.

These wires are placed under the collective safeguard of the States of whose territory the wire crosses; the respective administrations plan, for each of them, the placements that make it possible to make the best of it.

The heads of service of the districts neighboring the borders speak with one another directly in order to assure, as far as they are concerned, the execution of these measures.

II

The following notations are adopted in the international taxes in order for the telegraphic offices to refer:

N. Office with permanent service (both day and night).

N. Office with day service open until midnight.

2

c. Office with service for the entire day.

l. Office with limited service (that is to say, open during a number of hours lower than the offices with service for the entire day.

- B. Office open during swimming season. These notations may
be combined with
the preceding.
- H. Office open only during Winter
- L/BC. Office open with complete service during swimming season and limited during the rest of the year.
- L/HC. Office open with complete service during winter and limited during the rest of the year.
- E. Office open only during the sojourn of the Court.
- F. Railway station open to the correspondence of private individuals.
- P. Office owned by a private company.
- *. Office to be opened in the near future.
- S. Synonymous.

III

The telegraphic administrations employ, as often as possible, the telegraph keys marking colored dashes.

IV

Each office that receives by an international wire a telegram presented as a telegram of the State or service forwards it as such.

Telegrams by Consular Agents who apply to Paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Convention are not refused by the departure office, and instead their signal is immediately sent to the central administration.

Dispatches emanating from multiple offices, and related to transmission incidents, circulate on the international network like telegrams of service.

V

Each State designates, if it judges it reasonable, the responsible functionaries or magistrates in each city to certify the signature of senders. In that case, each of the offices of that State control the fairness of the authentications that they are presented, and they transmit, after the signature, in the following form:

Signature certified by (qualified by the functionary or magistrate).

That mention enters in the summary of the taxed words.

<i>i</i>	█	█							
<i>j</i>	█	█	█	█	█				
<i>k</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█			
<i>l</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█		
<i>m</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█		
<i>n</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
<i>ñ</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>o</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
<i>ö</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>p</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>q</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>r</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
<i>s</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
<i>t</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
<i>u</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
<i>ü</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>v</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
<i>w</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
<i>x</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>y</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>z</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

NUMBERS.

1	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
2	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
3	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
4	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
5	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
6	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
7	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
8	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
9	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
0	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

Bar

One may also use, to express numbers, the following signs, but only in compulsory practice:

1	█	█	█	█
2	█	█	█	█

The office called must respond immediately by giving its *code*, and, if it prevents itself from receiving, the *Wait* signal, followed by a number indicating the probable duration of the wait. If the probable duration exceeds ten minutes, the wait must be justifiable.

When the office that had just called has received, without other signal, the indication of the responding office, it telegraphs, before everything, the signal indicating *the nature* of the telegram, namely:

- S. for a Telegram of State;
- A. for a Telegram of Service;
- P. for a private telegram.

At this signal, the correspondent responds by the *Invitation to Transmit*. The office that transmit gives, in the order below, all the indications of constituting the preamble of the telegram:

- a. — Office of destination¹;
- b. — Office of origin, preceded by the word *from* (example: Paris from Bruxelles);
- c. — Number of the telegram;
- d. — Nature of the telegram (of the manner indicated above), when it is a Telegram of State or Service;
- e. — Number of words. (In coded telegrams, one indicates: 1st the number of words that serve as the base of the tax, and 2nd, if necessary, the number of words written in ordinary language);
- f. — Depot of the telegram (by three numbers, date, hour, and minute, separated by commas, with indication *m.* or *s.* [morning or evening]);
- g. — Path to follow (if necessary);
- h. — Other *potential indications*.

Any office called may only refuse to receive telegrams by announcement, when it is the destination.

One must not refuse, nor delay a telegram, if the indications of service are not regular: it must receive the telegram and then ask for regularization from the office of origin, via a Telegram of Service.

Following the preamble specified above, one successively telegraphs the address, the text, and the signature of the telegram, and

¹ When the telegram is destined for a locality not under the purview of a telegraphic office, the preamble indicates, not the residence of the addressee, but the telegraphic office under whose care the telegram must be forwarded to the destination or mailed.

it is ended by the signal of *End of Transmission*; after that is received, the correspondent give the signal *Understood*, or, if necessary, *Not Understood* (the question mark).

If the employee who transmits notices that they have made a mistake, they must interrupt by the *Error* signal, repeat the last most properly transmitted, and continue, starting from there, the fixed transmission.

Likewise, the receiving employee, if they notice a word that is not managed to be understood, must interrupt their correspondence by the same signal, and repeat the last understood word, and in doing that follow with question mark. The correspondent responds with the transmission beginning from that word, making an effort to make their signals as clear as possible.

Immediately after the telegram is transmitted, the employee who received it compares the number of words transmitted to the number sent, and, if there is a difference, signals it to their correspondent. If the latter simply erred in announcing the number of words, they respond *successful*; if not, they repeat the first letter of each word up to the omitted passage, which they reestablish.

Apart from the cases determined in concert by the separated Administrations, it is not permitted to use any abbreviation in transmitting the text of a telegram, or to modify the text in any way whatsoever. Each telegram must be transmitted such that the sender wrote it in that moment.

Each telegram produces a partial non-taxed collation, which must not be confused with the integral collation pertaining to registered telegrams.

The partial collation is made at the end of the transmission of the telegram.

After having verified the word count, the employee who has received immediately repeats the proper names, the numbers (with the exception of the year), the uncertain words or the few known and those that contain the principal meaning of the telegram.

This repetition is obligatory for all telegrams. The employee who received may, incidentally, extend the collation and repeat the telegram completely, if they judge it essential to cover their responsibility. Likewise, the employee who has transmitted may ask for an integral repetition of the telegram.

In the repetition of numbers followed by fractions, or of fractions of which the numerator is formed by two numbers of more, one must repeat, in all letters, the numerator of the fraction, in order to avoid any confusion. In this way, for $1\frac{1}{16}$, it is necessary to repeat 1 one/16, so that one does not read it as $\frac{17}{16}$; for $\frac{13}{4}$, it is necessary to repeat thirteen/4, so that one doesn't read $1\frac{3}{4}$.

The repetition may not slow or interrupt under any pretext. When it is finished, and the telegram is identified as perfectly exact, the office that received gives to that which transmitted a signal of *Reception Terminated* or *Acknowledgement of Receipt*, which is immediately by the correspondent. After that, the office that just received transmits in its turn, if it has a telegram; if not, the other continues. If neither side has anything to transmit, the two offices give the other the signal *zero*.

If sometimes, as a result of interruptions or by some other reason, one cannot receive the repetition, that circumstance does not delay the forwarding of the telegram to its destination.

IX

Between two offices of different States, communicating by a direct wire, the closure is given by the one who belongs to the State who has the westernmost capital.

That rule applies to the closure of the official reports and to the division of sessions, in the offices of permanent service.

X

Notices of service relative to a telegram previously transmitted are guided as far as possible to the offices by which the first telegram was transmitted.

When these offices each have all the necessary elements to proceed with notices of service, they take their own measures to avoid an unnecessary forwarding.

XI

Telegrams that are, in case of interruption, addressed by a post office to a telegraphic office are transported by a form.

The office that received the form registers reception of it by post, and reproduces the notice at the moment telegraphic communications are reestablished.

When a telegram is sent directly to the addressee, in the case previewed in Article 14 of the Convention, it is accompanied by a note indicating the interruption of the lines.

The office that forwarded, by telegraph, a telegram already transmitted by another means, must indicate in the preamble that this telegram was transmitted by a certified copy. This notice is carried on the mail delivery to the addressee.

The office that has sent telegrams by post may avoid redelivering them by telegraph, in cases of exceptional encumbrance, and when that redelivery would be clearly injurious to the service system.

XII

When a sender removes or stops their telegram, the enclosed tax remains collected by the interested offices.

The potential relative costs for the delivery to a domicile, the same as those which would be returned at payment for the response or for registration, are only reimbursed if the telegram was stopped in due course.

If the telegram was not entirely transmitted by the relaying office at the moment the sender removed it, the sender requests the cancellation in writing. That request is appended to the original, which remains at the office.

If the telegram was transmitted, the sender may only ask for the annulation by a telegram addressed to the chief of the arrival office, and of which the tax is settled; the sender equally pays for the response, if they desire to be informed by telegraphic means on the development of their request.

The delivery office gives telegrams of this nature the form indicating hereafter, § XXIII.

XIII

The telegraphic office of arrival has the right to utilize the post:

1st With an error in instruction, within the telegram, in the method of transport requested by the sender;

2nd When the method indicated differs from the adopted mode and notified by the State of arrival, conforming to Article 17 of the Convention;

3rd When there is a question of payment by an addressee who has previously refused to pay for the costs of the same nature.

When a telegram sent by registered letter cannot be immediately conformed to the formality of the charge, each may take advantage by a postal delivery, it is first placed by post by ordinary letter; a certified copy is addressed by a registered letter, as soon as possible.

Telegrams addressed to passengers of a ship that docks in a port are delivered to them, as often as possible, before disembarkment.

XIV

When the sender desires that the delivery be only between the hands of the addressee, they must mention it in the address.

At the arrival office, that notice is carefully reproduced on the envelope of the telegram, and the postman receives the necessary indications to conform to it.

When one cannot find the addressee of a telegram, and the arrival office has reason to suspect that an alteration was committed in the transmission of the address, it sends to the originating office a notice of service in the following form:

N^o. . . . from addressed to street (indication of the city). *Addressee unknown.*

The address given in this notice of service must be a verbatim reproduction of the address received.

The departure office verifies the exactness of the address and only respond to the arrival office if there is an error of service to correct.

Each Administration retains control to authorize offices to communicate these notices to senders. In this case, the senders may only complete, rectify, or confirm the address by paid telegram, in the form indicated hereafter, § XXIII.

XV

The transmissions of Telegrams of State have the right. Telegraphic offices have no control to exercise over them.

When a private telegram is stopped after acceptance, the sender is informed of it by telegraph or by post, depending on what each Administration finds convenient.

XVI

The telegraphic Administrations are only bound to give communication or copy of pieces designated by Article 22 of the Convention, if the sender or the addressees furnish the exact date of the telegrams to which they relate.

XVII

In the case of a telegram requesting a paid response, the sender must write after the text, and before the signature, the indication: *paid response*.

The tax of a simple response is collected.

The sender may incidentally complete the notice by putting: *paid* (number of words) *response*, at paying off the corresponding tax.

The sender may also request an unlimited response. In this case, the telegram carries the notice: *unlimited paid response*, and the State of origin remains responsible for the tax due.

The starting telegram must reproduce, in the preamble, the notice indicative of a paid response.

The response must equally contain, in the preamble, the indication: *paid response to N^o . . . from* (office of origin). This indication does not contribute to the count of taxed words.

The response made by the office, after eight days, by the originating office is given in the following form:

Paris by Berlin. — N^o . . . — Date.

Office Response to N^o . . . from . . .

Mr

The addressee has not left a response.

XVIII

When the departure office identifies some alteration in the text that they have returned regarding the return telegram, it must immediately bring about a rectification.

It transmits to this effect:

The preamble and the ordinary address of the service telegrams;

The number and complete address of the registered telegram;

The number of words or groups to be fixed.

Then it successively repeats each word, group, or altered passage, doing so from beginning to end, if necessary, of the last words or groups correctly transmitted; each passage repeated in this way is separated from the following by a question mark.

The arrival office resends this rectification like a service telegram.

The return copy is only communicated to the sender when it is correct, at least if it does not result in a considerable delay. In this case, a note is written on the copy indicated that a rectification will be sent later.

The integral repetition of registered telegrams does not exclude the partial collation determined by § VIII, which is required, in so far that the telegram has not been exchanged in direct communication by the originating office and the destination office.

By general rule, return telegrams accompanied by notices relative to the delivery receive, like paid response, an order number at the office that receives them, and their transmissions are incidentally treated like new telegrams.

The return telegram is given in the following form:

Paris by Beirut. — N^o . . . — Date.

Registered Telegram to N^o . . . from . . . — for return.

(Primary text.)

Delivered (date) — to — h — m — m. or s. — to M^r

(or a style for non-delivery).

When the registered telegram is received directly from the originating office to the destination office, the latter office immediately give the integral collation: but the originating office only sends this to the sender when it has received notices relative to the delivery, under the form mentioned above.

XIX

The primary text of the telegram must be fully transmitted to the destination office successively and reproduced in the copy addressed to the addressee, but in the preamble, each office only reproduces, after the word *forward*, the addressed to which the telegram may then be sent.

The requests for forwarding provided for in § 4 of Article 26 of the Convention may be made by the post.

Each Administration retains for themselves the ability to forward, when it is necessary, according to the indications given to the domicile of the addressee, telegrams for which no special indication was given.

The international tax of forwarded telegrams is simply the tax pertaining to the first route, the complete address counted in the total number of words.

XX

By transmitting a telegram addressed to two or more addressees, it is necessary, in the preamble, to indicate the number of addressees.

The indication given in § 5 of Article 27 of the Convention must enter in the body of the address, and by consequence in the number of taxed words.

It is reproduced in the potential indications.

XXI

The sender must write in the official record the potential indications relative to the delivery to a domicile, to paid responses, to registered telegrams, or to forwarded telegrams.

The words, numbers, or signs added by the office in the interest of service are not taxed.

XXII

The name of the office of departure, the date, the hour, and the minute of deposit are transmitted from the office and inscribed on the copy sent to the addressee.

The sender may repeat their indications, in total or in part, in the text of the telegram: they enter thusly into the count of the words.

XXIII

The telegrams discussed in Article 36 of the Convention are formed as follows: *Paris by Berlin*. — *Service taxed*. They take rank among service telegrams and take a number in the order.

If the sender of a registered telegram notices an error in the text of the return telegram and requests a clarification, the rectifying telegram is transmitted for free by the originating office, so long as the error was not caused by the sender.

The addressee of an ordinary or registered telegram may request a clarification of passages that appear in doubt, and they are cleared as follows: 1st the price of a simple telegram for the request; 2nd the price of a telegram calculated following the length of the repeated passage, conforming to the rule prescribed in § XVIII.

These taxes are reimbursed to them if the repetition finds that the telegraphic service had altered the meaning of the telegram. In that case, the arrival office conducts the reimbursement by the office and with no delay.

The sums paid for taxed service telegrams remain earned entirely by the Administration that collected them, and are not figured in the international counts.

The telegraphic office that receives a telegram by which one asks from them the annulation of another telegram they had previously received, notifies the originating office by post, the party who had made the request, as far as the sender has not paid the price of a telegraphic response.

XXIV

If the tax to be collected at the arrival is not recovered, the loss is supported by arrival office, unless there are special conventions, and brought to a close under article 59 of the Convention.

However, the telegraphic Administrations take, as far as possible, necessary measures in order that the taxes collected upon arrival and would not be paid by the addressee are recovered by the

sender. When thusly recovered, the office who made the telegram maintains a count for the interested office.

XXV

The Administrations and telegraphic offices take necessary measures to diminish, as far as possible, the number of service telegrams benefiting from a gratuity.

Details not presenting a sense of urgency are requested or given by post.

XXVI

Each reclamation or reimbursement of tax must be presented to the originating office, if there is a question about an altered telegram, to be accompanied by the copy sent to the addressee.

The sender who does not reside in the country where they sent their telegram may present their reclamation at the office of origin, by the intermediary of another office. In this case, if it is known that the reclamation is justified, the office that received it is charged with effectuating the reimbursement.

For ordinary telegrams not sent to a destination (Art. 46 of the Convention), or for registered telegrams that do not fulfill their purpose (Art. 47), the reimbursement is supported by the offices on the lines of which there were irregularities which justified the reclamation by the sender.

In the case of alterations to the transmission, the originating office determines the errors that delayed the telegram from fulfilling its purpose, and the part contributable to the various Administrations is resolved according to the number of faults determined in this way.

The errors resulting from a non-fixed repetition are imputable to the sending office. The errors committed in a case where the obligatory repetition was not made, in spite of the request by the sending office, are imputable to the office that received the telegram. The two offices are responsible if the obligatory repetition was not made by the office that received the telegram and was not requested by the sending office.

If a response has fewer words than were paid for, the exceeding is not returned.