

Convention between the United States and France for settlement of disputes by arbitration. Signed at Washington, February 10, 1908; ratification advised by the Senate, February 19, 1908; ratified by the President, February 27, 1908; ratified by France, March 3, 1908; ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 12, 1908; proclaimed. March 14, 1908.

February 10, 1908.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the French Republic providing for the submission to arbitration of all questions of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties, which may arise between the two countries and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the tenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eight, the original of which Convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Arbitration with France.
Preamble.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the French Republic, signatories of the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 29th July, 1899;

Taking into consideration that by Article XIX of that Convention, the High Contracting Parties have reserved to themselves the right of concluding Agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment,

Have authorized the Undersigned to conclude the following arrangement:—

Le Gouvernement des Etats Unis d'Amérique et le Gouvernement de la République Française, signataires de la Convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux conclue à La Haye le 29 Juillet 1899;

Considérant que par l'Article XIX de cette Convention, les Hautes Parties Contractantes se sont réservé de conclure des accords en vue du recours à l'arbitrage, dans tous les cas qu'elles jugeront possible de lui soumettre,

Ont autorisé les Soussignés à arrêter les dispositions suivantes:—

Contracting parties.

Vol. 32, p. 1789.

ARTICLE I.

Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Par-

ARTICLE I.

Les différends d'ordre juridique ou relatifs à l'interprétation des Traités existant entre les deux Parties Contractantes qui viendrai-

Submitting certain disputes to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

ties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

Vol. 32, p. 1779.

ARTICLE II.

Special agreements defining matters in dispute, etc.

In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that on the part of the United States such special agreements will be made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and on the part of France they will be subject to the procedure required by the constitutional laws of France.

ARTICLE III.

Ratification.

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; it shall become effective on the day of such ratification, and shall remain in force for a period of five years thereafter.

Effect.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate in the English and French languages, at Washington, this tenth day of February, in the year 1908.

ent à se produire entre elles, et qui n'auraient pu être réglés par la voie diplomatique, seront soumis à la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage établie par la Convention du 29 Juillet 1899 à La Haye, à la condition toutefois qu'ils ne mettent en cause, ni les intérêts vitaux ni l'indépendance ou l'honneur des deux États Contractants, et qu'ils ne touchent pas aux intérêts de tierces Puissances.

ARTICLE II.

Dans chaque cas particulier, les Hautes Parties Contractantes avant de s'adresser à la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage, signeront un compromis spécial, déterminant nettement l'objet du litige, l'étendue des pouvoirs des Arbitres et les délais à observer, en ce qui concerne la constitution du Tribunal Arbitral et la procédure. Il est entendu que, pour ce qui concerne les États Unis, les compromis spéciaux seront faits par le Président des États Unis avec l'avis et consentement du Sénat et, pour ce qui concerne la France, soumis aux formalités requises par ses lois constitutionnelles.

ARTICLE III.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée par le Président des États Unis d'Amérique, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Sénat des États Unis; et entrera en vigueur à partir de la date de cette ratification et pour une durée de cinq années.

Fait en double expédition, en anglais et en français, à Washington, le dixième jour de février 1908.

ELIHU ROOT [SEAL]
JUSSERAND [SEAL]

Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas by Article III of the said Convention it is provided that the said Convention shall become effective on the day of its ratification by the President of the United States of America;

And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the 12th day of March 1908;

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 fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one

[SEAL] hundred and thirty-second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of State.