

*Treaty of commerce between the United States and the Ethiopian Empire. Signed at Addis-Ababa, June 27, 1914; ratification advised by the Senate, September 15, 1914; ratified by the President, September 19, 1914; Prince Lidj Yassou notified of ratification, December 20, 1914; proclaimed, August 9, 1920.*

June 27, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Treaty between the United States of America and the Ethiopian Empire, to regulate and develop the commercial relations between the two countries, was concluded by their respective plenipotentiaries at Addis-Ababa, on the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the original of which Treaty, being in English and Amharic, is word for word as follows:

Commercial relations with Ethiopia. Preamble.

Treaty of Commerce.

His Royal Highness, Prince Lidj Yassou, successor of Menelik II, King of Kings of Ethiopia and the United States of America, having agreed to regulate the commercial relations between the two countries and develop them, and render them more and more advantageous to the two contracting Powers:

Contracting Powers.

His Royal Highness, Prince Lidj Yassou in the name of the Empire and John Q. Wood, in the name of the United States of America, have agreed and stipulated that which follows:

Plenipotentiaries.

Article I.

The citizens of the two Powers, like the citizens of other countries, shall be able freely to travel and to transact business throughout the extent of the territories of the two contracting Powers.

Freedom of travel and business.

Article II.

In order to facilitate commercial relations, the two Governments shall assure, throughout the extent of their respective territories, the security of those engaged in business therein, and of their property.

Security of persons and property.

Article III.

The two contracting Governments shall reciprocally grant to all citizens of the United States of America and to the citizens of Ethiopia, all the advantages which they shall accord to the most favored Power in respect to customs duties, imposts and jurisdiction.

Most favored nation advantages.

Article IV.

Throughout the extent of the Ethiopian Empire, the citizens of the United States of America shall have the use of the telegraphs, posts and all others means of transportation upon the same terms as the citizens of Ethiopia or of the most favored foreign Power.

Reciprocal use of transportation, etc.

## Article V.

<sup>a</sup> Diplomatic representatives.      re-  
 In order to perpetuate and strengthen the friendly relations which exist between Ethiopia and the United States of America, the two Governments agree to receive reciprocally, representatives acceptable to the two Governments; Diplomatic representatives appointed by either Government who are not acceptable to the Government to which they are accredited shall be replaced.

## Article VI.

Duration.      This treaty shall continue in force for a period of four years after the date of its ratification by the Government of the United States. If neither of the contracting parties, one year before the expiration of that period, notifies officially its determination to terminate the treaty, it shall remain in force for a further period of ten years; and so on thereafter unless notice is given officially by one of the contracting Powers, one year before the expiration of said period, of its intention to terminate said treaty.

## Article VII.

Ratification.      The present treaty shall take effect if ratified by the Government of the United States, and if this ratification shall be notified to His Royal Highness Prince Lidj Yassou, successor of Menelik II, King of Kings of Ethiopia within the period of six months.

Signatures.      His Royal Highness Prince Lidj Yassou in the name of his Empire; and John Q. Wood in virtue of his full powers, in the name of the United States of America, have signed the present treaty, written in double text, Amharic and English and in identical terms. Done at Addis-Abeba, this twenty seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, in the year of our Lord.

JOHN Q. WOOD  
 [Seal of Prince Lidj Yassou]

[Amharic text not printed.]

Notification of ratification.      And whereas, by Article VII of the said Treaty it is provided that the said Treaty shall take effect if ratified by the Government of the United States, and if this ratification shall be notified to His Royal Highness, Prince Lidj Yassou, successor of Menelik II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, within the period of six months;

And whereas the said Treaty was duly ratified by the Government of the United States, and the said ratification was notified to His Royal Highness Prince Lidj Yassou on December 20, 1914:

Proclamation.      Now, therefore, be it known that I, Woodrow Wilson, 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 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 in the District of Columbia, this ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty,  
 [SEAL.]      and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-fifth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
 BAINBRIDGE COLBY  
 Secretary of State.