

Treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning reciprocal rights for United States and Canada in the conveyance of prisoners and wrecking and salvage. Signed at Washington, May 18, 1908; ratification advised by the Senate, May 20, 1908; ratified by the President, June 19, 1908; ratified by Great Britain, June 3, 1908; ratifications exchanged at Washington, June 30, 1908; proclaimed July 10, 1908.

May 18, 1908.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, providing for reciprocal rights for the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the matters of conveyance of prisoners and wrecking and salvage, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eight, the original of which Treaty is word for word as follows:

Conveyance of prisoners and wrecking and salvage.
Preamble.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous to make provision for the conveyance of persons in lawful custody for trial or punishment either in the United States or the Dominion of Canada through the territory of the other, and for reciprocal rights in wrecking and salvage in the waters contiguous to the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a treaty, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Contracting powers.

The President of the United States of America, Robert Bacon, Acting Secretary of State of the United States; 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, the Right Honorable James Bryce, O. M., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Plenipotentiaries.

who, after communicating 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.

CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS.

Any officer of the United States of America or of any state or territory thereof, having in his custody without the borders of Canada, by virtue of any warrant or any other lawful process issued by authority of the United States or of any state or territory thereof, any person charged with or convicted of any of the criminal offences specified below, committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any state or territory thereof, may, in executing such warrant or process, convey such person through any part of Canada to a place in the United States, if such warrant or process is endorsed, or backed,

Conveyance of prisoners through Canada by United States officers.

Custody and recapture permitted.	by a judge, magistrate or justice of the peace in Canada, or if the authority of the Minister of Justice of Canada for such conveyance is first obtained.
Conveyance of prisoners through United States by Canadian officers.	During such conveyance of such person through Canada, such officer may keep such person in his custody, and in case of escape may recapture him.
Custody and recapture allowed.	Any officer of the Dominion of Canada or of any province or territory thereof, having in his custody without the borders of the United States of America, by virtue of any warrant or any other lawful process issued by authority of the law of the Dominion or of any province or territory thereof, any person charged with or convicted of any of the criminal offences specified below, committed in Canada, may, in executing such warrant or process, convey such person through any part of the United States to a place in Canada, if such warrant or process is endorsed, or backed, by a judge, magistrate or justice of the peace in the United States, or if the authority of the Secretary of State of the United States for such conveyance is first obtained.
Crimes affected.	During such conveyance of such person through the United States, such officer may keep such person in his custody, and in case of escape may recapture him.
Extraditable offences.	The foregoing provision shall apply only to persons charged with or convicted of offences of the following descriptions:
Assault, etc.	1. Offences for which extradition is at the time authorized by a treaty in force between the United States and Great Britain.
Assault upon officer of the law.	2. Assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm.
Further regulations.	3. Assault upon an officer of the law in the execution of his duty.
	The United States and the Dominion of Canada may by concurrent legislation make further or other regulations for authenticating the warrant or process under which the person in custody is to be conveyed, as before provided.

ARTICLE II.

WRECKING AND SALVAGE.

Wrecking and salvage.	The High Contracting Parties agree that vessels and wrecking appliances, either from the United States or from the Dominion of Canada, may salve any property wrecked and may render aid and assistance to any vessels wrecked, disabled or in distress in the waters or on the shores of the other country in that portion of the St. Lawrence River through which the International Boundary line extends, and, in Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, and in the Rivers Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair, and Ste Marie, and the Canals at Sault Ste Marie, and on the shores and in the waters of the other country along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts within a distance of thirty miles from the International Boundary on such Coasts.
Waters, etc., where reciprocal privileges are allowed.	It is further agreed that such reciprocal wrecking and salvage privileges shall include all necessary towing incident thereto, and that nothing in the Customs, Coasting or other laws or regulations of either country shall restrict in any manner the salving operations of such vessels or wrecking appliances.
Salving operations not restricted.	Vessels from either country employed in salving in the waters of the other shall, as soon as practicable afterwards, make full report at the nearest custom house of the country in whose waters such salving takes place.
Report of vessels.	

ARTICLE III.

Duration.	This Treaty shall remain in force for ten years after its date and thereafter until terminated by twelve months' written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.
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ARTICLE IV.

This Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as possible. Exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals. Signatures.

Done at Washington the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

ROBERT BACON [SEAL]
JAMES BRYCE [SEAL]

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eight; Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. Proclamation.

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

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-third.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.