

	Date	Purport.
Mr. Hubbard to Sir Francis Plunkett	May 21	Memorandum. Proposing to withdraw from Committee's consideration the formal objection to incorporation of Article V.
Sir Francis Plunkett to Mr. Hubbard	May 21	Acknowledging above, which he has laid before the Committee. Requests further explanation of reserves made.
Mr. Hubbard to Sir Francis Plunkett	May 24	Gives reasons for withdrawing objection.
Mr. Hubbard to Sir Francis Plunkett	June 15	Unable to attend the meeting on 15th.
Sir Francis Plunkett to Mr. Hubbard	June 15	Hopes to lay the report of the Committee before Conference before summer vacation.
Mr. Delavat to Sir Francis Plunkett	April 26	Calls attention to paragraph 2 of Article V. Thinks the meaning of the word "similar" ought to be clearly fixed.
Mr. Delavat to Sir Francis Plunkett	April 30	Calls attention to paragraph 3 of Art. V, as to basis on which ad valorem duties are to be calculated.
Mr. Delavat to Count Inouye	June 29	Objects to the specific rate of duty on sugar, as proposed by the Japanese Government.
Annex to Mr. Delavat's letter	June 29	Table annexed to the above letter showing the amount of sugar imported into Japan from various countries.
Mr. Braess to Mr. van der Pot.		Report regarding land in Kobe settlement.
Viscount Aoki to the Committee		Comment on Mr. Braess's letter by the Japanese Delegate.
Article regarding Colonies.		Proposed Article respecting Colonies which British Government would be willing to accept.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan andbeing equally desirous of maintaining the relations of good understanding which happily exist between them, by extending and increasing the intercourse between their respective States, and being convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by revising the Treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such a revision, based upon principles of equity and mutual benefit, and, for that purpose, have named as Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: His Majesty the Emperor of Japan,, and, who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territories of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

In whatever relates to rights of residence, to the possession of real estate, goods and effects of any kind, to the succession to real or personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever, the subjects or citizens of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as they may establish and maintain for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be paid by native subjects.

The subjects or citizens of either of the Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions. The duties and charges connected with the ownership or leasing of lands and other real property, to which all subjects of the country may be liable, are excepted.

The Japanese Government, however, undertakes to exempt.....subjects or citizens from billeting.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties may trade in any part of the dominions of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandize of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects, conforming themselves to the laws, police and customs regulations of the country like native subjects or citizens.

They shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of industry, manufacture, commerce,

and navigation as native subjects or citizens, without having to pay taxes, imposts, or duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE III.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other the same protection as native subjects in regard to patents, trade marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

Such protection shall mutually be granted by each of the Contracting Parties to the subjects or citizens of the other, as far and as long as they are protected in their own country.

ARTICLE IV.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions of....., from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article; the produce or manufacture of the dominions of either of the Contracting Parties, into the dominions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE V

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties

that, in lieu of the import duties hitherto levied and collected, the duties specified in the tariff hereunto annexed may be levied by the Japanese Government on all products or manufactured goods imported into Japan. The Japanese Government, however, reserves to itself the right to restrict or temporarily prohibit the importation of any article which, for sanitary reasons, or in view of public security, might offer any danger, and, under exceptional circumstances, the importation of munitions of war.

It is understood by the Contracting Parties that the Japanese Government, in the event of its imposing or augmenting any internal duty on sake, shoyu, mirin, or tobacco,* may impose a compensatory duty on such articles imported into Japan, provided such compensatory duty, with the Customs duty added, shall not exceed the internal tax or duty.

Import duties payable ad valorem in Japan shall be calculated on the actual cost of the goods at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance, and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists. *The sum thus obtained shall be regarded as the dutiable value of the goods, upon which the rate of duty provided in the tariff shall be paid.*

Goods of foreign production or manufacture reimported into Japan, after having been exported therefrom, shall pay import duty in accordance with the tariff, notwithstanding duty may have been paid upon such goods when originally imported.

Goods of Japanese production or manufacture brought back from foreign countries to Japan shall pay an ad valorem duty of five per centum.

ARTICLE VI.

All payments to the Japanese Customs shall be made in silver yen, or its equivalent in

* Fish was originally comprised in this enumeration, but by a circular note dated July 16th, 1887, addressed to the Foreign Delegates the Japanese Government notified its intention not to include this article among those to which the reservation in the above paragraph applies.

Japanese currency. Where the dutiable value of goods imported into Japan is expressed in foreign coin, the duties shall be calculated upon the amount of such dutiable value reduced to silver yen in accordance with the tables of comparative values of silver yen and foreign coins prepared by the Minister of Finance, as hereinafter provided.

The Minister of Finance will prepare this list of comparative values on the 1st of December, March, June, and September of each year on the average rate of exchange ruling at Yokohama for bank sight bills during the previous three months, and it shall be at once published and enforced as fixing the standard rate for the payment of Customs dues, from the 1st of January, April, July, and October next following.

It is understood that when the dutiable value of imported merchandise is expressed in foreign money, without specifying whether the same is coin or paper money, such value so expressed is in the standard coin of the country of purchase, production, or fabrication.

The yen alluded to in this Treaty and its annex is the present Japanese silver yen of 900 fineness and 416 grains in weight.

ARTICLE VII.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the territories of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other, than such as are, or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like articles to any other country.

ARTICLE VIII.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other in respect to exemption from transit duties, and in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks, all the advantages which have been, or may be here-

after granted to the most favored nation.

It is however understood that all goods imported into Japan by subjects or citizens, on which the duty shall have been paid according to the Tariff annexed to this Treaty, may be conveyed to any Japanese port free of duty, and when transported into the interior, shall not be subject to any additional tax, excise, or transit duty whatsoever in any part of the Japanese Empire.

ARTICLE IX.

When goods of foreign production or manufacture, which have been removed from the custody and control of the Customs are, within two years from the date of their importation, exported from Japan, such goods shall be allowed to pass the Customs free of export duty, and the importer thereof shall, in addition, be entitled to receive a drawback certificate for the amount of the import duties paid thereon, provided that all charges upon the said goods to the Customs shall have been paid, that they are bona fide exported to a foreign country; that they are so exported in the casks, cases, boxes, trunks or packages in which they were originally imported, without having been opened or unpacked except by the Customs or with their permission; that the original import permit shall accompany the application for drawback of duty and be retained by the Customs Authorities, and that the said goods shall be, at the time of their exportation, subject to such examination and inspection as the Customs Authorities may deem necessary to determine their identity with the goods described in the import permit. These drawback certificates shall either be redeemed on demand, or be, at any time, accepted by the Customs Authorities in payment of duties.

ARTICLE X.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into Japan of any article which is, or may be legally importable therein by native or foreign subjects or citizens, whether such importation shall be in Japanese or vessels. The same duties shall be paid on the exportation from Japan of any article which is or may

be legally exportable therefrom by native or foreign subjects or citizens, whether such exportation shall be in Japanese or vessels.

In importing any article into or exporting the same from....., Japanese subjects shall enjoy all the advantages which have been, or may hereafter be granted to the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XI.

The coasting trade of both the Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty; and shall be regulated according to the laws of.....and of Japan, respectively. It is, however, understood that subjects or citizens in Japan, and Japanese subjects in, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are, or may be granted, under such laws, to the subjects or citizens of any other country.

A Japanese vessel, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in, and a.....vessel, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other port or ports of destination where foreign trade is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the laws and custom house regulations of the two countries.

But the Imperial Japanese Government makes the following concession in addition, that vessels may carry cargoes between any of the ports hereinafter mentioned, namely: Yokohama, Kobe, Hiogo, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate.

ARTICLE XII.

The Imperial Japanese Government agrees that for a period of ten years from the opening of the country, as stipulated in Article I of the Jurisdictional Convention of this date, subjects or citizens shall be entitled to charter ships to Japanese subjects for employment in the coasting trade of Japan, subject, however, to the observance of the following stipulations.

No foreign vessel shall be permitted to engage in the coasting trade of Japan under

the provisions of this Article, except such as are bona fide, and in whole, chartered by Japanese subjects alone.

Any Japanese subject desiring to charter a foreign vessel shall apply in writing to the Customs Authorities of the port of charter, setting forth in his application all the particulars relating to the vessel, so far as it is possible to give them, and the name and nationality of the master. The application shall be accompanied by a draft of the charter party, to be signed by the owner, master, or agent of the vessel; this draft shall mention the object of the charter, its duration, and the amount of charter money to be paid. Upon the receipt of this application the Customs Authorities shall, upon the payment of a fee of 50 yen, issue a permit to be called the "charter permit."

The term for which foreign vessels may be chartered shall not exceed twelve calendar months. At the expiration of the charter, the charter-permit shall be returned to the Customs Authorities of the port of charter. The charter may, however, be renewed and a new charter-permit obtained upon the payment of a further fee of 50 yen, and upon application being made in the same manner as in the case of the original charter.

In addition to the foregoing fee, chartered foreign vessels shall pay tonnage and light dues at the rate of 2 sen per ton for every month, or fraction of a month, during which their charters continue.

Chartered foreign vessels shall carry a distinguishing flag, to indicate that the vessels are chartered by Japanese subjects.

They shall, in the same manner as Japanese vessels, be obliged to carry mails, when required to do so by the Japanese Postal Authorities. But such vessels shall, under no circumstances, be allowed to carry mails without permission from the said authorities.

Chartered foreign vessels shall only be permitted to engage in the coasting trade. When going abroad the charter-permit shall be surrendered to the Customs Authorities of the port of clearance, and all such goods as may have been shipped at any port while the vessel was so chartered, shall be subject to the prescribed

export duties.

Chartered foreign vessels are subject to the Trade Regulations, but their charter-permits shall, when in port, be deposited with the Customs Authorities.

ARTICLE XIII.

Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or, if there be no such Consular Officers, they shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

*All proceedings relative to the salvage of...
..... vessels, wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the Japanese Empire, shall take place in accordance with the laws of Japan; and, reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to Japanese vessels, wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of
....., shall take place in accordance with the laws of*

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel and all parts thereof, and all furnitures and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them. If such

owners or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular Officers, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses, which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

When a vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the Contracting Parties is stranded or wrecked in the territories of the other, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall be authorized, in case the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, to lend their official assistance in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of the respective State. The same rule shall apply in case the owner, master, or other agent is present, but requires such assistance to be given.

ARTICLE XIV.

Except under the circumstances provided for in the last preceding Article, merchant vessels shall not enter any port or place in Japan where a Custom House has not been established. Any subject or citizen who smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, goods at any port or place in Japan shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twice the value of such goods, and the goods themselves may be confiscated.

The Japanese Government may, moreover, adopt such other measures as are requisite for preventing smuggling in Japan.

ARTICLE XV.

All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be considered Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to law are to be considered vessels, shall, for the purposes

of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and vessels, respectively.

ARTICLE XVI.

If any seaman should desert from any man-of-war or merchant ship belonging to either of the Contracting Parties within the territory of the other, the local authorities shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension and handing over of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the Consul of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects or citizens of the country where the desertion takes place.

ARTICLE XVII.

..... mail steamers visiting Japanese ports shall not, on any account, be diverted from their destination, nor be subjected to seizure, detention, embargo or arrêt de prince.

Passengers on mail steamers who do not see fit to land during their stay in a Japanese port shall not, under any pretext, be removed from the vessel, nor be subjected either to search or to the formality of the visa of their passports. However, the Japanese Authorities may claim, through the Consular Authority of the ship's nationality, the expulsion from on board the ship of any individual who may be pursued in virtue of a regular warrant for crimes or delicts against common law, and who may have taken refuge in Japan on board a mail steamer. This expulsion cannot be refused. In case of necessity, searches may be made by the local authorities with the assistance of the Consul or his delegate, or after the Consul has been duly informed beforehand.

Japanese subjects on board of a mail steamer who may be pursued for a crime or delict against common law within the competence of a Japanese Court can be claimed, and shall, upon the presentation of a regular warrant, be expelled from on board as stated above, although they may not have embarked in Japan.

On no account shall the execution of these

measures delay the departure of the vessel.

..... mail steamers may enter and leave the ports of Japan at all hours of the day and night. All facilities shall be granted to them for assuring the rapid despatch of their business and the safety of their stay in port.

..... mail steamers shall be subjected, in all that regards their commercial transactions, to the Regulations of commerce and navigation, in so far as those Regulations do not conflict with the above stipulations.

..... mail steamers must be represented by a responsible agent residing in Japan.

ARTICLE XVIII.

..... vessels entering Japanese ports shall pay tonnage and light dues according to one of the following rates, at the option of the masters, owners, or agents of such vessels:

1. 25 sen per ton for one Japanese port of call only.
2. 30 sen per ton for a period of two months, with the option to call at any number of Japanese ports, but at no foreign port or ports.
3. 80 sen per ton for a period of 6 months, with the option to call at any Japanese or foreign port or ports.
4. Mail companies may, if they desire, free their vessels from tonnage and light dues for seven consecutive schedule voyages, on paying a duty of 80 sen per ton on the average tonnage of the vessels making such voyages.

This payment must be made at the time of the first entry. It shall be calculated according to the schedule arrangement of the company, on condition that reimbursement shall be made either by the Customs Authorities or by the mail companies, as the case may be, at the time of the seventh entry, of any excess or deficiency in the dues paid, arising from any changes which may have taken place in the vessels employed.

The dutiable tonnage of.....vessels shall be the net tonnage as shown by the..... certificate of registry or other papers. The system of reduction of measurement adopted for the payment of the Suez Canal dues shall apply in the ports of Japan to all vessels

belonging to countries which have not adopted the system of measurement at present in force in Japan.

The following vessels shall be exempt from the payment of tonnage and light dues:

1. Men-of-war.
2. Pleasure yachts.
3. Fishing vessels having no cargo on board.
4. Vessels of less than 20 tons burthen.
5. Vessels putting into port in distress or for repairs.
6. Vessels entering and clearing in ballast.
7. Vessels exempt by Articles III and XXIV of the Trade Regulations.

The fees hitherto paid on the entrance and clearance of.....vessels in Japanese ports shall be no longer levied.

ARTICLE XIX.

Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Proconsuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.

This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties, without being made likewise in regard to every other Power.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Proconsuls, and Consular Agents shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or may hereafter be granted there to Consular Officers of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XX.

The Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, to travel through, or to residence in their respective dominions, any privilege, favor, or immunity whatever, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant to the Government, subjects, or citizens of any other State shall be enjoyed immediately and unconditionally by the Government, subjects, or citizens of the other Contracting Party.

ARTICLE XXI.

(Article concerning reserve made in regard to Colonies.)

ARTICLE XXII.

The taxes, duties, and fees payable by..... subjects in Japan, in conformity with this Treaty, shall be collected directly by the Japanese Authorities.

In case subjects, during the period Consular Jurisdiction remains in force, refuse or neglect to pay the taxes, duties, or fees aforesaid, after having been duly notified to that effect, the following rules shall be observed :

1. If the debtor resides within the present treaty limits, or possesses property therein liable to attachment, the competent Japanese Authorities shall, through the medium of the Chiji, proceed to recover the same through the Consul.

2. If any property of the debtor outside the present treaty limits is to be attached for the purpose of enforcing payment as aforesaid, the competent Japanese Authorities shall, in conformity with the rules of attachment in administrative matters, which shall be provided for by law, take the necessary coercive measures directly, without the interference of the Consul.

ARTICLE XXIII.

All privileges and immunities which subjects or citizens have hitherto enjoyed in Japan, in virtue of the existing treaties and arrangements, are maintained pending the duration of the present Treaty, in so far as they are not abrogated by the stipulations of this Treaty or the Jurisdictional Convention of this date.

ARTICLE XXIV.

If, during the period Consular Jurisdiction still continues, subjects or citizens manufacture, fabricate, or prepare within the settlements fish, sake, tobacco, shoyu, mirin, wine, beer, or spirits, they shall pay the same dues and taxes as Japanese subjects engaged in a similar business.

Any subject or citizen who desires to retail wine, beer, or spirits must take out the same license and pay the same license fee as Japanese subjects; this license can never be refused without just and reasonable cause.

ARTICLE XXV.

Simultaneously with the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction in Japan, in conformity with Art. VI of the Jurisdictional Convention of even date herewith, the titles to all real property then held or rented by..... subjects or citizens, either jointly or severally, in trust or otherwise, from the Japanese Government under leases in perpetuity, shall be converted into absolute titles, and the lessees of such real property shall thereupon become absolute owners thereof, and shall, upon surrendering their leases, obtain title deeds from the Japanese Government. The rents hitherto paid on such real property shall then cease to be collected, and, in lieu thereof, such real property shall be subject to the same Imperial and local taxes as are imposed in respect of similar real property owned by native subjects, and shall also, in all other respects, be subject to the laws of Japan relating to real property.

It is, however, understood that, in all cases where a reduction in rent on land held under leases in perpetuity has been made by the Japanese Government on account of the uses to which such land has been devoted, the taxes hereafter to be levied in lieu of such rent shall not exceed the amount of such reduced rent.

When the foregoing changes in the tenure of real property have been effected, the several foreign settlements shall be completely incorporated with the respective Japanese communes. They shall thenceforth form integral portions of the municipal system of Japan, and the competent authorities shall assume all municipal obligations and duties in respect thereof. At the same time the municipal funds and property belonging to such settlements shall be transferred to the said Japanese Authorities.

Such transfer of funds or property, or vesting of title shall only be made after all outstanding contracts or liabilities of said foreign municipi-

palties have been satisfied or accepted by the competent Japanese Authorities as their own contracts or liabilities, in accordance with the original terms and conditions of such contracts or liabilities.

..... subjects or citizens who have for the preceding six years been domiciled, and have possessed real property in Yokohama, Kobe, or Nagasaki shall have the right to take part in municipal elections there as electors under the same conditions as Japanese subjects.

All lands which have been hitherto given by the Japanese Government free of rent for public purposes in the foreign settlements shall, subject to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved, free of all taxes and charges, for the public purposes for which they were originally set apart.

ARTICLE XXVI.

In case of conflict between any of the provisions of the present Treaty and those contained in the Jurisdictional Convention of even date herewith, the provisions of the latter shall be decisive.

Such of the stipulations of this Treaty as imply any interference with the existing Consular Jurisdiction will take effect only from the date of surrender of that Jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the Regulations annexed to this Treaty, namely, the Trade, Government and Private Bonded Warehouse, and Harbor Regulations shall be regarded as forming a portion of the same.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

This Treaty shall remain in force for 12 years after the exchange of the ratifications, which shall take place at the same time as the exchange of the ratifications of the Jurisdictional Convention of even date herewith.

The present Treaty shall come into force one month after the exchange of the ratifications, which shall take place at Tokio within one year after its signature, or sooner if possible.

In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties shall, 12 months before its expiration,

have given notice to the other of the intention to terminate the operation of the Treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the day upon which either of the two High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty in quadruplicate, two copies being in the Japanese, and two copies in the language. All of these copies have the same meaning and intent, but in case of conflict the () text shall decide.

Done at the City of Tokio this day of the month of the year of Meiji, corresponding to the day of, in the year of the Christian Era.