

ARTICLE 6.

The Regulations, restrictions, and provisions provided for in this Convention shall remain in force for a period of four years from the date of their executive promulgation, and thereafter until one year from the date when either the Government of Great Britain or of the United States shall give notice to the other of its desire for their revision; and immediately upon such notice being given the Commission shall proceed to make a revision thereof, which Revised Regulations, if adopted and promulgated by the President of the United States and the Governor-General of Canada in Council, shall remain in force for another period of four years and thereafter until one year from the date when a further notice of revision is given as above provided in this Article. It shall, however, be in the power of the two Governments, by joint or concurrent action upon the recommendation of the Commission, to make modifications at any time in the Regulations.

ARTICLE 7.

The present Convention shall be duly ratified by His Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

(L.S.) JAMES BRYCE.

(L.S.) ELIHU ROOT.

[NOTE.—With regard to the foregoing treaty, it may be observed that, the United States Congress having failed to enact the legislation necessary to make effective the regulations prepared by the International Commissioners under its authority in 1909, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, on the 19th October, 1914, notified to the United States Government that it was the intention of Canada to resume her liberty of action in the matters with which it was concerned; and the treaty has thus come to an end.]