

FRIENDSHIP AND GENERAL RELATIONS

Treaty signed at Madrid July 3, 1902

Senate advice and consent to ratification December 16, 1902

Ratified by the President of the United States February 6, 1903

Ratified by Spain March 30, 1903

Ratifications exchanged at Madrid April 14, 1903

Entered into force April 14, 1903

Proclaimed by the President of the United States April 20, 1903

Articles XXIII and XXIV abrogated by the United States July 1, 1916, in accordance with Seamen's Act of March 4, 1915¹

33 Stat. 2105; Treaty Series 422

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND SPAIN

The United States of America and His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, desiring to consolidate on a permanent basis the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevail between the two Parties, have determined to sign a Treaty of Friendship and General Relations, the stipulations whereof may be productive of mutual advantage and reciprocal utility to both Nations, and have named with this intention:

The President of the United States of America, Bellamy Storer, a citizen of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty;

And His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, Don Juan Manuel Sanchez y Gutierrez de Castro, Duke of Almodóvar del Rio, Marquis of Puebla de los Infantes, Grandee of Spain, His Most Catholic Majesty's Chamberlain, Knight Professed of the Order of Alcántara, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Ysabela the Catholic, of the Legion of Honor, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, etc., etc., etc., His Minister of State;

¹ 38 Stat. 1164. The U.S. notice of abrogation was accepted by Spain with the understanding that only such provisions of these articles as were in conflict with the act should be abrogated and all other provisions, especially those concerning the arrest, detention, and imprisonment of deserters from war vessels, should continue in force; and that American consuls in Spain should not exercise the powers of which Spanish consuls in the United States were deprived by the provisions of the act.