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of acceptance of the office of arbitrator by H. E. the President of the United States of America.

Each of the two parties interested in the suit shall defray the expenses incurred on its individual authority or behalf; but all expenses entailed by the authority, or with the sanction, of the arbitrator for the purpose of conveniently discharging his functions or duties or for the common benefit of both parties interested in the suit, shall be borne equally between them.

The two governments solemnly bind themselves to abide by the decisions and awards of the arbitrator which shall be final and conclusive and not subject either to discussion or appeal. And they further agree not to reopen negotiations or diplomatic discussions on any point or points which the arbitrator may decide or dispose of, or which he may declare to have already been disposed of in conformity with public law: nor upon any claim or claims of Sig. E. Cerruti which the arbitrator may declare to have an internal and territorial character.

In witness whereof, His Excellency Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Italy, and Don José Marcelino Hurtado, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to His Majesty the King of Italy, hereunto affix their signatures at Castellamare Stadia on this the eighteenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(Signed) BLANC. [L. S.]

(Signed) J. M. HURTADO. [L. S.]

The undersigned declare and acknowledge the foregoing to be a correct and faithful English version of the original protocol as drawn and executed in the Italian language.

Date ut supra.

(Signed) J. M. HURTADO.

(Signed) BLANC.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICA TO FIX THE
CONDITION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS WHO RENEW THEIR RESIDENCE
IN COUNTRY OF THEIR ORIGIN ¹

Signed at San José, June 10, 1911; ratifications exchanged May 9, 1912

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, desiring to regulate the citizenship of those

¹ U. S. Treaty Series, No. 570.

persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Costa Rica and from Costa Rica to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention on this subject and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say: the President of the United States of America, G. L. Monroe, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States at Costa Rica, and the President of Costa Rica Señor Licenciado don Manuel Castro Quesada, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Citizens of the United States who may or shall have been naturalized in Costa Rica, upon their own application or by their own consent, will be considered by the United States as citizens of the Republic of Costa Rica. Reciprocally, Costa Ricans who may or shall have been naturalized in the United States upon their own application or with their own consent, will be considered by the Republic of Costa Rica citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II

If a Costa Rican, naturalized in the United States of America, renews his residence in Costa Rica without intent to return to the United States, he may be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Costa Rica, renews his residence in the United States, without intent to return to Costa Rica, he may be presumed to have renounced his naturalization in Costa Rica.

The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country, resides more than two years in the other country, but this presumption may be destroyed by evidence to the contrary.

ARTICLE III

It is mutually agreed that the definition of the word "citizen" as used in this convention, shall be held to mean a person to whom nationality of the United States or Costa Rica attaches.

ARTICLE IV

A recognized citizen of the one party, returning to the territory of the other, remains liable to trial and legal punishment for an action pun-

ishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration; but not for the emigration itself, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, and any other remission of liability to punishment.

ARTICLE V

The declaration of intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE VI

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and in the event of either party giving the other notice of its intention to terminate the convention it shall continue to be in effect for one year more, to count from the date of such notice.

The present convention shall be submitted to the approval and ratification of the respective appropriate authorities of each of the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at San José or Washington within twenty-four months of the date hereof.

Signed at the city of San José on the 10th day of June one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

[SEAL] G. L. MONROE, JR.

[SEAL] MANUEL CASTRO QUESADA.

CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN BELGIUM AND DENMARK¹

*Signed at Copenhagen, August 26, 1909; ratifications exchanged
June 27, 1910*

His Majesty the King of Belgium and His Majesty the King of Denmark, mutually actuated by the desire to define as fully and clearly as is possible the reciprocal rights, privileges and immunities of their respective consular agents, and also their functions and the obligations to which they are subject in the two countries, have resolved to conclude

¹ *Le Memorial Diplomatique*, September 11-18, 1910, p. 523.