COSTA RICA.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, RICARDO JIMÉNEZ, TO THE CONGRESS.

Minister Hale to the Secretary of State.

No. 17.]

AMERICAN LEGATION, San José, May 2, 1914.

Sr: I have the honor to enclose a copy of the message read by President Jiménez to the Congress of Costa Rica, which met yesterday according to law, and a translation of the same.

I have [etc.]

E. J. HALE.

[Inclosure—Translation—Extract.]

GENTLEMEN:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you and to give here a brief outline of the general state of affairs of the Republic of Costa Rica.

In our foreign affairs, the most important matters are: Our boundary dispute with the Republic of Panama, which controversy, as you know, is about to be settled; and the difference which came up as a result of the canal treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, which was made without our opinion and without our cooperation. When the rumor circulated that the treaty was going to be signed, Costa Rica took steps to have her rights respected by those two Governments. As the treaty is as yet but a mere project, pending before the American Senate for approval, there is no need of alarm, as it might never go any further than its present state. So this Government deemed it needless to press its complaint; and I have so much faith in the high justice of those two Governments, signers of the treaty, and in the strength of our claim, that I have no doubt that the matter will be so arranged as to have the incontestable rights of Costa Rica taken into consideration.

In other respects our foreign relations with the two mentioned Republics, as well as with the rest of the world, have been good and friendly.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN COSTA RICA AND PANAMA.

(See Panama.)

PROTEST OF COSTA RICA IN RELATION TO A PROPOSED NICARAGUAN CANAL TREATY.

(See Nicaragua: Proposed interoceanic canal treaty, etc.)
TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICA FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF GENERAL PEACE.

Signed at Washington, February 15, 1914; ratification advised by the Senate, August 13, 1914; ratified by the President, November 11, 1914; ratified by Costa Rica, July 25, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington, November 12, 1914; proclaimed, November 13, 1914.

Treaty Series No. 603.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica looking to the advancement of the cause of general peace was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, being desirous to strengthen the bonds of amity that bind them together and also to advance the cause of general peace, have resolved to enter into a treaty for that purpose, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, the Honorable William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State; and

The President of Costa Rica, Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica to the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties agree that all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, to the settlement of which previous arbitration treaties or agreements do not apply in their terms or are not applied in fact, shall, when diplomatic methods of adjustment have failed, be referred for investigation and report to a permanent International Commission, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.

ARTICLE II.

The International Commission shall be composed of five members, to be appointed as follows: One member shall be chosen from each country, by the Government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each Government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two Governments, it being understood that he shall not be a citizen of either country. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to remove, at any time before investigation begins, any Commissioner selected by it and
to name his successor, and under the same conditions shall also have
the right to withdraw its approval of the fifth Commissioner selected
jointly; in which case a new Commissioner shall be selected jointly
as in the original selection. The Commissioners shall, when actually
employed in the investigation of a dispute, receive such compensation
as shall be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties. The ex-
enses of the Commission shall be paid by the two Governments in
equal proportion.

The International Commission shall be appointed as soon as pos-
sible after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; and vacancies
shall be filled according to the manner of the original appoint-
ment.

**Article III.**

In case the High Contracting Parties shall have failed to adjust
a dispute by diplomatic methods, they shall at once refer it to the
International Commission for investigation and report. The Inter-
national Commission may, however, spontaneously offer its services
to that effect, and in such case it shall notify both Governments and
request their cooperation in the investigation.

The High Contracting Parties agree to furnish the Permanent
International Commission with all the means and facilities required
for its investigation and report.

The report of the International Commission shall be completed
within one year after the date on which it shall declare its investiga-
tion to have begun, unless the High Contracting Parties shall limit
or extend the time by mutual agreement. The report shall be pre-
pared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each Government,
and the third retained by the Commission for its files.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to act independ-
ently on the subject matter of the dispute after the report of the Com-
mission shall have been submitted.

**Article IV.**

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United
States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
thereof; and by the President of Costa Rica, with the approval of the
Congress thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as
possible. It shall take effect immediately after the exchange of rati-
fications, and shall continue in force for a period of five years; and it
shall thereafter remain in force until twelve months after one of the
High Contracting Parties have given notice to the other of an inten-
tion to terminate it.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed
the present treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals.

Done in Washington on the 13th day of February, in the year of
our Lord nineteen hundred and fourteen.

[Seal.]  [Seal.]

William Jennings Bryan  J. B. Calvo.

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 twelfth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Woodrow Wilson, 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.

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 thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

W. J. BRYAN
Secretary of State.


Signed at Washington, March 16, 1914; ratification advised by the Senate, March 25, 1914; ratified by the President, April 23, 1914; ratified by Costa Rica, July 25, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington, November 12, 1914; proclaimed, November 13, 1914.

Treaty Series No. 604.)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica extending for a further period of five years the arbitration convention concluded between them on January 13, 1909, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the original of which Agreement, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Costa Rica, being desirous of extending the period of five years during which the Arbitration Convention concluded between them on January 13, 1909, is to remain in force, which period is about to expire, have authorized the undersigned, to wit: The Honorable William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, and Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica at Washington, to conclude the following agreement:

ARTICLE I.

of Costa Rica, the duration of which by Article III thereof was fixed at a period of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, which period will terminate on July 20, 1914, is hereby extended and continued in force for a further period of five years from July 20, 1914.

ARTICLE II.

The present Agreement shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of Costa Rica, in accordance with the Constitution and laws thereof, and it shall become effective upon the date of the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate at Washington, in the English and Spanish languages, this 16th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN [seal.]
J. B. CALVO. [seal.]

And whereas, the said Agreement has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the twelfth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Agreement 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.

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 thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
W. J. BRYAN
Secretary of State.

REPRESENTATION OF CHINESE INTERESTS BY AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

File No. 704.9316/2.

Minister Hale to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
San José, August 25, 1914.

Our Consular Agent at Punta Arenas asks the Acting Consul here to inquire of me if the Chinese in Punta Arenas will be allowed protection under the American flag, there being no Chinese consul in Costa Rica. The Consular Agent says that he does not know posi-
tively what the Chinamen are afraid of, but, as they have heard that there is to be a general strike among Government employees and as there is so much poverty among the lower classes just now, they are aiming for the security of their property.

The four richest merchants in Punta Arenas, representative of the whole Chinese colony, send petition for protection under the American flag, citing the precedent in Panama.¹

In view of the present international complications, please cable me instructions.

Hale.

File No. 704.9318.

The Chinese Minister to the Secretary of State.

No. 19.]

Chinese Legation,
Washington, September 1, 1914.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that Chinese citizens resident in Costa Rica have of late had occasion to solicit the Government of the Republic of China for protection by reason of their growing interests in that country. But the Government of the Republic has no diplomatic or consular representative in Costa Rica.

Inasmuch as the American diplomatic and consular representatives in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Salvador are now looking after Chinese interests in those countries, I am instructed by my Government to inquire whether similar instructions can be given to the American diplomatic and consular representatives in Costa Rica to use their good offices, with the consent of the Costa Rican Government, in behalf of the Chinese residents in that country in case of need. Such friendly action on the part of the American Government will be greatly appreciated by my Government.

Accept [etc.]

Kai Fu Shah.

File No. 704.9318.

The Secretary of State to Minister Hale.

[Telegram.]

Department of State,
Washington, September 2, 1914.

Your telegram of August 25. The Chinese Government requests the United States to exercise its good offices in behalf of Chinese in Costa Rica. You will inquire of the Costa Rican Government whether this will be agreeable and if so in case of need you will use your good offices in behalf of Chinese residents and instruct American consuls to do the same.

Bryan.

File No. 704.9318.

The Secretary of State to the Chinese Minister.

Department of State,
Washington, September 4, 1914.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st instant regarding the desire of your Government that the

¹For. Rel. 1913, pp. 1105 et seq.
American diplomatic and consular representatives in Costa Rica use their good offices, with the consent of the Costa Rican Government, in behalf of the Chinese residents in that country in case of need, and to inform you in reply that appropriate instructions have been sent by telegraph to the American Minister at San José to meet the wishes of your Government.

Accept [etc.]

For the Secretary of State:

ROBERT LANSING.

File No. 704.9318/1.

The Chinese Minister to the Secretary of State.

No. 21.]

CHINESE LEGATION,

Washington, September 10, 1914.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th instant, in which you are good enough to inform me that appropriate instructions have been sent by telegraph to the American Minister at San José for the diplomatic and consular representatives to use their good offices, with the consent of the Costa Rican Government, in behalf of the Chinese residents in that country in case of need.

I beg to express to you the sincere thanks of my Government for your kind compliance with its request.

Accept [etc.]

KAI FU SHAH.

File No. 704.9318/3.

Minister Hale to the Secretary of State.

No. 34.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,

San José, September 12, 1914.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose correspondence as follows: a paraphrase of my telegram to the Department of August 25; a copy of the petition (translation) of the Punta Arenas Chinamen; a paraphrase of Department’s reply of September 2; a copy of my note to the Foreign Office of September 3; and a copy and translation of the reply from the Foreign Office of September 9, received today.

I have [etc.]

E. J. HALE.

[Inclosure 1.]

Minister Hale to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

AMERICAN LEGATION,

San José, September 3, 1914.

EXCELLENCY: The Chinese Government has requested the United States to exercise its good offices in behalf of the Chinese in Costa Rica; and I am instructed to inquire whether this will be agreeable to your excellency’s Government.

I avail [etc.]

E. J. HALE.

*Not printed.
FOREIGN OFFICE,
San José, September 9, 1914.

Mr. Minister: I have had the honor to receive your polite note of September 3, in which your excellency is pleased to inform me that the Chinese Government has addressed that of the United States requesting it to exercise its good offices in behalf of the Chinese in Costa Rica; your excellency adds that you have instructions to inquire if such a step would be agreeable to my Government.

In reply I should state to your excellency that by Decree No. 6 of May 20, 1897, the Constitutional Congress of the Republic absolutely prohibited the entrance into the country of persons belonging to the Chinese nationality, tolerating only those who had settled here prior to that date.

It is seventeen years since then and the number of Chinese, which at that time was very small, has diminished, as is natural, in a notable manner; wherefore we can say today, with all justice, that in Costa Rica there are almost no Chinese.

Possibly some have entered surreptitiously, but these should be considered as legally non-existent, since at any moment they can be expelled.

My Government therefore believes, and I very respectfully take the liberty of so stating to your excellency, that it is not in order to accede to the desires of the Chinese Government, especially if it is taken into consideration that both those individuals of that race who have a right to remain in Costa Rica and those who have entered furtively afterward enjoy among us all the guaranties which a civilized nation grants to all human beings who, either permanently or accidentally, are found on its soil.

I avail [etc.]

MANUEL CASTRO QUESADA.

File No. 704.9318/1.

The Secretary of State to Minister Hale.

No. 22.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 30, 1914.

Sir: The Department has received your dispatch No. 34 of September 12, 1914, with enclosures, relating to the request of the Chinese Government that American diplomatic and consular officers in Costa Rica assume charge of Chinese interests in that country. The Department believes that possibly its instructions to you in its telegram of September 2 may not have been sufficiently explicit and that in consequence your representations to the Costa Rican Minister for Foreign Affairs may not have been so clear as they otherwise would have been and may not have been fully understood by the Ministry. In explanation it is well to say that this Government has not been asked and does not desire in any way to interfere in matters relating to Costa Rican internal affairs and is well aware that Chinese as well as other foreign residents in Costa Rica enjoy all the guaranties which a civilized nation can grant. Occasionally, however, questions of a international character arise which require diplomatic treatment, and since China has no diplomatic or consular representatives in Costa Rica the Chinese Government merely desires the United States representatives to act for China when such questions arise affecting the interests of Chinese legally resident in the country. Diplomatic and consular representatives

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of the United States have for many years represented China also in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Salvador and it was but natural that the Chinese Republic should ask this Government to perform the same service in Costa Rica. The Department therefore was induced in ordinary courtesy to agree to do so provided Costa Rica would consent.

You will make a full explanation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs so as to remove any misunderstanding upon his part and express the hope that his Government will reconsider its decision and thus enable this Government to respond favorably to the friendly request of China.

I am [etc.]

For the Secretary of State:

ROBERT LANSING.

File No. 704.2318/4.

Minister Hale to the Secretary of State.

No. 45.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
San José, November 5, 1914.

Sir: In response to the Department’s No. 22 of September 30, I have the honor to report that I addressed a letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in accordance with the Department’s instructions, a copy of which I enclose; and that I have received a reply which seems to concede all we ask, a copy of which I enclose in translation.

Awaiting the Department’s further instructions, I have [etc.]

E. J. HALE.

[Inclosure 1.]

Minister Hale to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 54.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
San José, October 22, 1914.

EXCELLENCY: In response to your excellency’s note of September 9, a copy of which I transmitted to my Government, I am instructed to say that the Government of the United States has not asked and does not desire in any way to interfere in matters relating to Costa Rican internal affairs and is well aware that Chinese as well as other foreign residents in Costa Rica enjoy all the guaranties which a civilized nation can grant. Occasionally, however, questions of an international character arise which require diplomatic treatment; and, since China has no diplomatic or consular representatives in Costa Rica, it appears that the Chinese Government merely desires the representatives of the United States to act for China when such questions arise affecting the interests of Chinese legally resident in the country. Diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States have for many years represented China also in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Salvador, and it is but natural that the Chinese Republic should ask the United States Government to perform the same service in Costa Rica. My Government therefore was induced in ordinary courtesy to agree to do so provided the Government of Costa Rica would consent. It did not anticipate that such consent would be withheld and my note to your excellency of September 3 was regarded by me as little more than perfunctory, and for that reason was less specific than it would otherwise have been.

I venture to express the hope that the foregoing explanation may remove from your excellency’s mind any misunderstanding of the position of the
United States in this matter, and that your excellency’s Government will reconsider its decision and thus enable the Government of the United States to respond favorably to the friendly request of China.

I avail [etc.]

E. J. HALE.

[Inclusion 2—Translation.]

The Minister for Foreign Affairs to Minister Hale.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
San José, November 4, 1914.

Mr. Minister: In reply to your courteous note No. 54 dated October 22 last, in which your excellency is pleased to state the reasons which induce your Government to desire to accede to the request, made to it by the Chinese Government, for diplomatic and consular protection by the American Government for Chinese citizens resident in this Republic, I have the honor to inform your excellency that even though my Government, for reasons which I ventured to set forth in the note of September 9, considers that the protection asked for is unnecessary, there is nevertheless no impediment to granting the request of your excellency in view of the active and repeated interest you have shown in the matter.

It is understood, indeed, that the said protection, as your excellency well observes in the important communication to which I reply, extends no further than to those Chinese who are found legally established in the country.

This occasion affords me the pleasure [etc.]

MANUEL CASTRO QUESADA.

File No. 704.9318/4.

The Secretary of State to the Chinese Minister.

No. 41.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Sir: Referring to previous correspondence relating to the request of your Government that American diplomatic and consular officers in Costa Rica be instructed, in the absence of Chinese official representation in that country, to use their good offices, whenever occasion might require, in behalf of Chinese residents, I have the honor to inform you that this request having been communicated to the Government of Costa Rica by the American Minister at San José, the latter was informed on November 4, 1914, by the Costa Rican Minister for Foreign Affairs that his Government in view of the interest of the American Government in the matter assented to the exercise of good offices by American diplomatic and consular representatives in behalf of Chinese lawfully resident in the country.

Accept [etc.]

W. J. BRYAN.

File No. 704.9318/5.

The Chinese Minister to the Secretary of State.

No. 40.]

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, December 21, 1914.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th instant, in which you are good enough to inform me that the Costa Rican Government has consented to the exercise of good offices by American diplomatic and consular representatives in behalf of Chinese lawfully resident in that country.
I beg to express to you the sincere thanks of my Government for this act of true friendship shown by the American Government toward China, which, I need hardly assure you, is gratefully appreciated by the Chinese residents in Costa Rica as well as by myself. 

Accept [etc.]

KAI FU SHAH.

PROTEST OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE PRESENCE IN COSTA RICA OF CERTAIN NICARAGUAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

File No. 817.00/2380.

Minister Hale to the Secretary of State.

[Extract.]

No. 47.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
San José, November 30, 1914.

Sir: I have the honor to report that ** Julian Irias, well known to the Department, and half a dozen “Generals” of, or connected with the affairs of, Nicaragua have been conferring here a good deal in the last few days. **

I have [etc.]

E. J. HALE.

File No. 817.00/2369.

The Secretary of State to Minister Hale.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 4, 1914

It is reported to the Department that General Luis Mena is in Costa Rica engaged in revolutionary propaganda against the Nicaraguan Government. It is possible that he is receiving aid from the Government of Costa Rica. Investigate most discreetly and report by telegraph.

BRYAN.

File No. 817.00/2369.

The Secretary of State to Minister Gonzales.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 4, 1914.

General Luis Mena, Nicaraguan revolutionist, has been reported at Central Sugar Company, Guantánamo, until November 23. It is stated that General Mena left Cuba for Costa Rica for the purpose of starting revolutionary activity against Government of Nicaragua. Request Cuban Government to furnish you with all information obtainable regarding his movements. Report by telegraph.

BRYAN.

File No. 817.00/2372.
Minister Hale to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
San José, December 7, 1914.

Department’s December 4. I could hear nothing whatever of General Mena until this morning, when the Panama papers of November 30 brought news of his arrival there the day before and of his intention to visit Punta Arenas or Port Limón in a few days. San José paper this evening records his arrival here last evening in an “ordinary passenger train” and devotes half a dozen lines to a description of him.

I do not think there is the slightest reason to believe that he is receiving aid from the Costa Rican Government.

My despatch No. 48 [47], November 30, mentioned the gathering here of Julian Irias and half a dozen Nicaraguan generals; but I have been so far unable to ascertain their purpose. Whatever the omission in transmission, their meeting in this particular place signifies omission in transmission, for San José is the asylum of political refugees.

Hale.

File No. 817.00/2375.

[Telegram—Extract.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
San José, December 11, 1914.

Department’s December 7 [4] and my December 7. I am told that Irias says there should be no revolution; and that Irias and his colleagues have “tied the hands of Mena.” Apparently their meeting in advance of Mena’s arrival was to consider heading him off. * * *

Hale.

File No. 817.00/2369.

The Secretary of State to Minister Hale.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 18, 1914.

The Department informed certain Nicaragua revolutionists are plotting to disturb peace of Nicaragua by fomenting armed revolutionary movement in provinces of Costa Rica adjoining Nicaragua. Department has received knowledge of the leading individuals in this conspiracy now in Costa Rica.

You will approach President of Costa Rica and formally and with emphasis request that, to preserve peace of Central America, in which the United States is deeply interested, following individuals be requested to leave Costa Rica to take up residence in any other country that may seem to them desirable: General Julian Irias,
living at Heredia; General Luis Mena, General Ygnacio Chavez, and Colonel José María Zelaya, all in San José.

Report by telegraph.

BRYAN.

File No. 817.00/2378.

Minister Gonzales to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Habana, December 19, 1914.

Referring to Department’s telegram of December 4. Mena made the acquaintance in New Orleans of Ernesto Ybáñez and Juan Kiosofok. The three arrived in Habana October 23. On the 26th went to Camaguey, and 28th to Guantánamo via San Luis, arriving on the 29th. Mena and Ybáñez remained in town; Kiosofok went to Guantánamo Sugar Company at Los Caños, securing employment as a carpenter, where he is. November 9, Mena went to Santiago and took passage on the Norwegian steamer Amanda, sailing for Jamaica that day. His address is Middleton and Abbeylandewey Postoffice, St. Thomas, Jamaica, where he is said to have extensive land holdings. Ybáñez is now working in a drygoods shop in Guantánamo. Mena’s only purpose in going to Guantánamo seems to have been to get passage for Jamaica. During his ten days’ stay he lived moderately. Nothing suspicious was observed. He held no secret meetings and had no visitors.

GONZALES.

File No. 817.00/2382.

Minister Hale to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
San José, December 24, 1914.

In accordance with Department’s December 18, I presented formal and emphatic request to President of Costa Rica. In his reply of four hundred words he says that one of the chief and most constant aims of his Government has ever been to preserve peace in Central America; and that in the seven years of existence of the Treaty of Washington it has complied strictly with all its stipulations; thus a clean record. But it takes a like pride in its observance of the law and constitution governing its interior affairs. The claim in the concrete case now formulated by the United States, he declares to be “in open opposition to the constitutional articles which guarantee, solely, on the clear and determined occasions provided by the law for them.” [sic] He permits himself to state, very respectfully, his “Government is not able to accede to your demand.”

HALE.
American Legation,
San José, December 25, 1914.

Sir: I have the honor to report as follows: * * * * On December 5 I received Department’s telegram of December 4, to which I replied by telegraph December 7. * * * * On December 19 I received Department’s telegram of December 18. The President was out of town for Sunday. On Monday, December 21, I called upon him and presented a letter embodying the formal and emphatic request which Department’s telegram instructed me to make. A copy of this letter is enclosed. On Wednesday, December 23, I received the President’s reply (through the Foreign Office) of December 22, a copy of which, and translation, is enclosed. On December 24 I sent telegram to Department embodying the gist of the President’s reply. * * * *

I have [etc.]

E. J. Hale.

Minister Hale to the President of Costa Rica

American Legation,
San José, December 21, 1914.

Mr. President: I have the honor to represent to Your Excellency that the Government of the United States has been informed that certain Nicaraguan revolutionists are fomenting armed revolutionary movements in provinces of Costa Rica adjoining Nicaragua. It has received knowledge of the leading individuals in this conspiracy now in Costa Rica.

I am instructed to approach Your Excellency and to present a formal and emphatic request that, in order to preserve the peace of Central America, in which the United States is deeply interested, the following individuals be requested to leave Costa Rica to take up their residence in any other country that may seem to them desirable, namely General Julian Irias (living in Heredia), General Luis Mena, General Ygnacio Chavez, and Colonel Jose Maria Zelaya—all now in San José.

I have [etc.]

E. J. Hale.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs to Minister Hale.

Foreign Office,
San José, December 22, 1914.

Mr. Minister: Following instructions of the President of the Republic, I have the honor to refer to the important communication which yesterday your excellency was pleased to address to that High Functionary relative to the expulsion from the country of various Nicaraguan citizens.

In this your excellency states that your Government has been informed that various Nicaraguan revolutionaries resident here are fomenting subversive movements against the Government of Nicaragua and that, with the object of preserving the peace of Central America, which so greatly interests the United States, it presents a formal and emphatic insistence that Doctor Don Julian Irias, General Don Luis Mena, General Don Ignacio Chavez and Colonel Don Jose Maria Zelaya be expelled from our territory.

In reply I have the honor to express to your excellency that one of the most constant and fundamental desires of my Government has been, and is, to aid in the most efficient manner in the maintenance of the peace of Central America, and that it has never and at no time omitted any effort to that end. That,

1 "Instancia" in the original.
inspired by that zeal, it subscribed at Washington, together with the other
four Governments of the Isthmus, the General Treaty of Peace and Amity of
December 20, 1907; that in the seven years of the existence of this treaty it
has been able to comply strictly with all and each one of its stipulations; and
that, accordingly, it can show with all justice a clean record, which accredits
it as a Government that knows how to comply well and faithfully with its
international obligations.

But as with legitimate pride my Government values its exact observance
of its duty toward other nations, so also it has no less satisfaction in being
able to show that its proceedings in regard to its interior affairs are not other
than those which the Constitution and the laws of the Republic assign to it.

In the concrete case, the claim formulated by your excellency is found in
open opposition to the constitutional articles which guarantee the free residence
of foreigners in Costa Rica, a right which cannot be limited with the sole
exception of the clear and specific occasions provided by law. For which rea-
son I permit myself to state to your excellency, very respectfully, that my
Government is not able to accede to your demand.

I have the honor [etc.]

MANUEL CASTRO QUESADA.

File No. 817.00/2382.

The Secretary of State to Minister Hale.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 29, 1914.

Answering your December 24. Our representations were not pre-
sent ed in the form of a demand, but merely as information con-
voyed to us and transmitted by us in a spirit of friendship and amity
in the interest of peace and order in Central America. Having done
this much, our responsibility ends.

BRYAN.

File No. 817.00/2388.

Minister Hale to the Secretary of State.

No. 52.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
San José, December 31, 1914.

Sir: I have the honor to report as follows:
In my No. 51 of December 25 I gave the text of the communication
which, in accordance with the Department’s instructions, I had pre-
vented to the President of Costa Rica; and also the text of his reply
(through the Foreign Office).
On yesterday I received Department’s telegram of December 29;
and herein enclose copy of my note in accordance therewith, of
December 30, to the Foreign Office.
I venture to express the hope that President Gonzalez will now
continue in the friendly state of mind towards Mr. Bryan and our
Government with which Mr. Bryan’s letter to me of July 24 last
had inspired him.¹

I have [etc.]

E. J. HALE.

¹ "Demanda" in the original.
² See Nicaragua: Proposed interoceanic canal treaty, etc.
Minister Hale to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 62.]

American Legation,
San José, December 30, 1914.

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of December 22 in reference to my communication presented to His Excellency the President of the Republic on the day before, and to say that your excellency has mistaken the word "request" (petición), used by me, for "insistence" (instancia) and then "demand" (demanda) as used by your excellency.

I have the honor further to inform your excellency that I reported the substance of your excellency's note to the Department of State, and have received the answer that the representations of the Government of the United States were not presented in the form of a demand, but merely as information conveyed to it and transmitted by it in a spirit of friendship and amity in the interest of peace and order in Central America. Having done this much, my Government considers that its responsibility ends.

I avail [etc.]

E. J. Hale.