

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

OF

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.



FEBRUARY 13, 1897.—Referred to the Committee on Printing
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WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1897.

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for printing the reports from diplomatic and consular officers of the United States on the passport regulations of foreign countries.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed, under the direction of the Department of State, a special edition of three thousand copies of the reports from diplomatic and consular officers of the United States on the passport regulations of foreign countries for the Department of State, and three thousand copies for the use of Congress, of which one thousand shall be for the use of the Senate, and two thousand for the use of the House.

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PASSPORT REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTRODUCTION.

The reports from diplomatic and consular officers on the passport regulations of the Governments to which they are respectively accredited were made in compliance with the following circular instructions, which were sent to all the embassies and legations and to consuls located in such colonial possessions as it was believed might require passports of foreigners:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 1, 1896.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: In order to enable the Department to answer inquiries which are received from persons about to proceed abroad concerning the advisability of their carrying passports, and in order to definitely determine what consular officers of the United States shall be given authority to issue passports in places where this Government has no diplomatic representative, you are instructed to furnish information on the following points:

- (1) Are foreigners required to have passports before they are admitted to the country to whose government you are accredited? If so, what are the laws and regulations on the subject?
- (2) What are the laws and regulations so far as they affect foreign sojourners?
- (3) What are they so far as they concern the departure of foreigners?

In answering the above questions, it should be stated whether the laws and regulations emanate from the general or local administration and how changes are effected in them.

The Department expects an early reply to this circular.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. W. ROCKHILL,
Acting Secretary.

Following is an epitome of the information received:

Argentine Republic.—Passports are not required, but our minister recommends that all Americans going to that country be provided with them "on account of the possibility that they may be questioned by the police during the period of the yearly mobilization of the national guard, and to be able to identify themselves in case of accident or difficulty of any kind."

Austria-Hungary.—Under the laws of the Empire every foreigner entering must be provided with a passport, but this requirement is not enforced under ordinary circumstances. Sojourners remaining for more than a few months are required to produce passports or similar papers of nationality and identification. Departure from the Empire is without restriction.

Belgium.—No passports are required of travelers or sojourners, but they must register their names, occupations, destination, etc., with hotel or pension keepers. For permanent residence their identity must be proved. The minister advises all who purpose sojourning in Belgium

to provide themselves with passports, "nearly all the information required by the local authorities being contained in this document."

Bolivia.—No passports are required, the constitution of the State declaring the right of foreigners to enter, remain, and leave freely. In time of war or revolution, however, foreigners must register in the police offices and prove their identity.

Brazil.—No passports are required, the constitution declaring, "in time of peace any person may without passport enter or leave the territory of the Republic with his fortune and goods whenever and however he may choose."

Chile.—Passports are not required for entrance, sojourn, or departure.

China.—Foreigners are not required to have passports before they are admitted, but they are advised to be provided with them. To travel in China they are granted passports from the legation. No passports are required in order to depart.

Colombia.—Passports are not required for entrance to the country or departure from it, but for residence the regulations affecting foreigners are such as to render it advisable for them to provide themselves with passports.

Costa Rica.—No passports are required.

Denmark and possessions.—No passports are required for admission to the country. Proprietors of hotels and boarding houses must report to the police the arrival and departure of all foreigners. There are no obstacles to their departure. *St. Thomas, West Indies*.—Passports are not required upon arrival, but after a residence of forty-eight hours or longer anyone leaving the islands requires a passport, which is issued by the local police.

Dominican Republic.—Every foreigner must be provided with a passport to enter the State, travel within it, or depart from it. He should procure his passport from a Dominican consul, if he can, at the port of his departure. If he arrive without a passport, he is subject to detention until inquiry has been made by the police concerning his domicile and antecedents.

France and possessions.—It is customary for keepers of hotels, especially in small towns, to ask a traveler if he is provided with a passport; and the same question is put to persons claiming registered mail at the post office or desiring to pawn any of their effects. Foreign residents in France are required within a fortnight after their arrival to make a statement of their nativity, nationality, parentage, etc., and to produce documents in proof. A passport is accepted as evidence of identity, but is not absolutely essential to prove it. The right of domicile is granted for only five years, and is considered as the first step toward French naturalization. Foreigners may leave France without making any declaration or producing any passports. *Algiers*.—No passports are required upon entrance or departure, or from persons spending the winter in Algiers. Of others a declaration establishing the identity, nationality, etc., is required within three days after arrival. *Cochin China (Saigon)*.—No passports are required. *Guadeloupe, West Indies*.—Foreigners are free to come and go at will. There is an ancient law requiring passports, but it is not enforced. *Madagascar (Tamatave)*.—Travelers in Madagascar are required to furnish information relative to their identity, etc., upon arrival, and to register themselves within three days after landing. No passports are required, but travelers in the interior find it advisable to procure a local passport from the governor of a province. *Martinique (St. Pierre)*.—No passports are required. *New Caledonia (Nouméa)*.—No passports are required, but as there is

a penal establishment in the colony, and in consequence local laws affecting free circulation of certain classes, it is deemed advisable for strangers to provide themselves with passports to avoid petty annoyance. *Tahiti*.—No passports are required. *Tunis*.—No passports are required.

Germany.—The ambassador reports that it is, “as a matter of fact, necessary for an American citizen intending to matriculate at a university, to engage in business, to remain for any length of time in one place, or, in general, whenever he is required to prove his identity in Germany, to be provided with a passport.”

Greece.—Although the law requires that foreigners have passports, it is not enforced except against suspicious characters.

Great Britain and possessions.—No passports are required in the United Kingdom or its colonies. *Aden*.—No passports are required, but in the surrounding country, which is Turkish, they are necessary, and also in the French and Italian colonies opposite Aden. *Gibraltar*.—Foreigners are not necessarily required to produce passports, but it is generally considered prudent to be provided with them for the purpose of identification of the person and nationality.

Guatemala.—No passports are required upon arrival or departure, but all foreigners sojourning in the country must be registered at the ministry of foreign affairs.

Haiti.—Upon arrival the foreigner is called upon to produce his passport or other evidence of his nationality, identity, etc. If there is a Haitian consul at the port of his embarkation for Haiti, his passport should be visaed by him or he should procure a passport from him. All persons leaving Haiti must announce that fact three days before departure and procure a passport from the local authorities; but, if necessary, the announcement may be made one day before departure.

Guatemala and Honduras.—No passports are required for entrance or departure, but foreigners sojourning in the country are required to register themselves at the ministry of foreign affairs.

Hawaii.—No passports are required for admission or sojourn in the islands, but all persons leaving must obtain a passport from the custom-house at Honolulu.

Honduras.—See Guatemala.

Italy.—There are no general or local provisions regulating the matter of passports carried by foreigners, nor is the exhibition of one compulsory, but any person may be called upon to furnish evidence of his identity.

Japan.—No passports are required, but anyone wishing to travel or reside in Japan outside of the treaty ports must procure a permit or passport for the purpose from the Japanese Government.

Korea.—No passports are required for entrance or departure, but in order to travel in the interior a passport must be procured from the American minister and the Korean Government.

Liberia.—No passports are required.

Mexico.—Passports are not required.

Morocco.—Passports are not required, but the consul-general advises that Americans resorting to Morocco should be provided with them.

Netherlands and possessions.—Passports or other documents of identification are required by law for admission to the Kingdom, but the law is not enforced against tourists under ordinary circumstances. In case of a sojourn beyond two months' duration, identification and registration are required by the local authorities. No passport is required on leaving the country. *Guiana (Paramaribo)*.—No passports are required.

Java (Batavia).—No passports are required for entrance or departure. All foreigners must report to the chief of police within three days of their arrival, when they receive a passport permitting six months' residence. To travel in Java a special passport must be obtained from the governor-general. *Sumatra (Padang).*—No passports are required for entrance or departure, but Americans are advised to provide themselves with them as a precaution. In order to sojourn in the island a permit must be obtained from the local authorities.

Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras.—Passports are not required in time of peace.

Paraguay and Uruguay.—Passports are not required.

Persia.—Under the law, a passport with the visa of a Persian consul is demanded of the foreigner at the frontier. If he is not provided with the visa it may be obtained at the frontier. Foreigners may leave without passports.

Peru.—Passports are not required, but Americans are advised to register at the legation or a consulate immediately upon arrival.

Portugal and possessions.—Passports are not required in Portugal, but upon departure from the country by sea a foreigner must satisfy the shipping agent from whom he buys his ticket that he is not a Portuguese, and this may be effected by a passport or consul's certificate. *Azores (Fayal).*—No passports are required for entrance. For residence, foreigners must have passports indorsed with permission by the local police. "Residence tickets" are issued to those who have not passports. These requirements as to residence are, however, not enforced, except as to the Island San Jorge. *Madeira (Funchal).*—No passports are required. *Mozambique.*—No passport is required on entrance to the colony, but if a person intends a residence he must produce a passport visaed at the port of his departure by a Portuguese diplomatic or consular officer, or establish his identity by some other means. His passport must also be visaed by his own consul. A passport also is necessary to depart from the province.

Roumania.—Foreigners are required to produce passports before they are admitted and also at times on departing from the country.

Russia.—Foreigners are admitted to Russia upon presentation of passports bearing the visa of a Russian legation or consulate. Israelites may be excluded, but if they be commissioners of foreign mercantile houses, or bankers, they may be admitted to certain portions of the Empire. Upon arrival in Russia a foreigner receives a Russian permit of sojourn. Upon departure this is surrendered by him and he is furnished with "a passport of departure."

Salvador.—See Nicaragua.

Samoa.—No passports are required.

Servia.—Passports are required of foreigners before they are admitted to Servia.

Spain and possessions.—(No report from Spain.) *Cuba (Habana).*—Americans are not required to have passports in order to be admitted to Cuba, but the consul-general strongly urges that they be provided with them. Upon arrival, however, they must present to the civil authorities evidence of their identity. Upon departure they must obtain the visa of the regional government to the document authorizing their admittance, but if they had domiciliary passes, these must previously be indorsed by the local police authorities before presentation to the regional government. *Philippine Islands (Manila).*—Foreigners are not required to have passports to enter the islands, but are advised to be provided with them. They are required upon departure. *Puerto*

Rico (San Juan).—Foreigners are required to have passports before they can be admitted to the island. If they reside, a local passport is needed. Passports are essential for departure.

Sweden and Norway.—Passports are not required in Sweden.

Switzerland.—Foreigners are not required to have passports to be admitted to Switzerland, but they are advised to provide themselves with them. For sojourn, hotel keepers are held responsible for their guests, but those in boarding houses and private dwellings must deposit their passports with the local police within thirty days after arrival, when they are given a permit of sojourn. Departure from Switzerland is unhampered.

Transvaal (South African Republic).—Foreigners are required to have passports visaed by a consul of the Republic in order to be admitted, but if they are not provided with them they are admitted upon proving their identity. They are then furnished with traveling and residing passports.

Turkey and possessions.—No report has been received from the minister at Constantinople, but the consul at Jerusalem reports that all foreigners are required to have passports visaed by a Turkish legation or consulate before admission to the Turkish dominions. The requirement of the visa is waived when there is no Turkish diplomatic or consular representative in the country issuing the passport. *Egypt (Cairo).*—Although Turkish laws in regard to passports apply to Egypt they are not enforced in that principality, save in exceptional cases, and travelers and sojourners do not need passports. *Syria (Jerusalem).*—See Turkey. No laws or regulations interfere with the sojourn or departure of foreigners.

Uruguay.—See Paraguay.

Venezuela.—Identification of foreigners entering the country is required by a passport or other documentary declaration.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT OF MINISTER BUCHANAN.

Foreigners are not required to have passports either to enter or leave this Republic.

While it is equally true that no regulations exist requiring foreign sojourners to have passports, it is nevertheless distinctly advisable that every person coming here from the United States should provide himself with a passport on account of the possibility that he may be questioned by the police during the period of the yearly mobilization of the national guard, and to be able to identify himself in case of accident or difficulty of any kind.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

BUENOS AYRES, *October 12, 1896.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

REPORT OF MR. TOWNSEND, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM.

The law of the 29th of May, 1867, in regard to foreigners entering Austro-Hungarian territory is as follows:

A. Every foreigner entering Austria must be provided with a proper passport or at least with a document issued by the competent authorities of his native country, giving surname and family-name, character or occupation, and place of domicile.

If a foreigner, on account of loss of his passport or for other reasons, necessarily requires a new passport to continue his journey abroad, or to return from abroad, the chief of the political district may issue such passport, but only in case there should be no representative of the State to which the traveler belongs, stating at the same time the reason and purpose why the passport was given, and reporting the fact to the foreign office through the minister of police.

A visa or deposition of traveling documents of inland or foreign authorities does not take place at the frontiers nor in the interior of the Empire. Every traveler, however, is required, when called upon, to show that he has sufficient means of subsistence.

When it is found that the traveler has neither a passport nor other documents showing his identity, or when the passport is subject to a visa on the part of the mission or consulate and this visa is lacking, the authorities may, if he seem to be a person above suspicion, issue him a temporary certificate that he may reach the nearest police district. Such certificate is only good for a limited time, either expressly stated or for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

B. If a passport of a foreign nation is given for a certain length of time, and this time has expired, it will nevertheless be considered valid if it is otherwise in correct form and if its bearer is otherwise a respectable person.

Passports, however, which are not given for a certain period of time, like those of England and the United States, will, without regard to the date of issue, be accepted as valid documents, so long as they clearly show the identity and nationality of the bearer, and give no rise to suspicion as to text and form.

As the above law has never been changed or repealed, it is theoretically in force; practically it is obsolete, as foreigners are seldom required to show passports on entering Austro-Hungarian territory, though the above law may be put in force in case of war, or for any special reason the authorities deem advisable, as was the case during the late official visit of the Czar of Russia to Vienna.

The above law applies also to foreign sojourners, who may be called upon at any time by the police authorities of the district to show papers proving identity and nationality. In general, foreigners who remain more than a few months in Austria-Hungary are required by the local authorities to produce passports or papers proving identity and nationality, and the post-office authorities require both foreigners and natives to produce papers proving identity in cases calling for payment of post-office checks, money orders, or the delivery of registered mail. All natives of Austria-Hungary are required to show their "Legitimations-Karte," or paper of identity, when called upon to do so by the local authorities.

There are no laws restricting the departure of foreigners from Austria-Hungary, and they are not required to show passports when leaving Austro-Hungarian territory.

The laws governing the above points emanate from the general administration, and changes in them are effected by act of parliament.

LAWRENCE TOWNSEND.

VIENNA, *October 12, 1896.*

BELGIUM.

REPORT OF MINISTER EWING.

In Belgium foreigners are not required to have passports to be admitted into the country.

According to an agreement entered into with the different States of Europe this formality is no longer required.

All persons coming into Belgium from any other country are required by law to register in the books of hotel keepers, pensions, etc., their names, occupations, place of residence, destination, etc., which books are open to inspection by the police authorities. No other formality is required.

As to foreigners sojourning permanently here, the law requires them to prove their identity either by some authenticated document or by creditable witnesses. They are required to register themselves at the bureau of population of the commune where they have fixed their residence, describing their civil condition, their former residence, etc. This information is compiled in a bulletin, which is transmitted to the "administration de la sureti publique," to which are committed the affairs pertaining to foreigners in Belgium.

I respectfully suggest that all Americans desirous of sojourning in Belgium should be provided with a passport, as it will save them much trouble, nearly all information required by the local authorities being contained in this document.

JAS. S. EWING.

BRUSSELS, *September 20, 1896.*

BOLIVIA.

REPORT OF MINISTER MOONLIGHT.

(1) No foreigners are required to have passports before being admitted to Bolivia. They are on the same footing as natives.

(2) There are no laws or regulations affecting foreign sojourners in Bolivia. They are on the same footing as natives.

(3) There are no laws or regulations concerning the departure of foreigners. They are on the same footing as natives.

In time of war or in case of revolutions all foreigners must present themselves for registration in the police offices, and in case they have no passports or other legal documents to prove their identity they must be vouched for by known reputable and responsible persons.

Article 4 of the constitution of 1872, as modified by the national convention of 1880, reads as follows:

Everyone has the right to enter the territory of the Republic, to stay or journey therein, and to leave it without any other restrictions than those established by international law; to exercise and engage in any lawful business, * * *

THOS. MOONLIGHT.

LA PAZ, *October 21, 1896.*

BRAZIL.

REPORT OF MINISTER THOMPSON.

Replying to the interrogatories contained in your circular of the 1st instant, in regard to the necessity for foreigners to be provided with passports upon arrival at or departure from Brazil, I have the honor to state that there is no such necessity, the constitution providing in section 10 of article 72:

In time of peace, any person may, without passport, enter or leave the territory of the Republic with his fortune and goods whenever and however he may choose.

THOS. L. THOMPSON.

PETROPOLIS, *September 20, 1896.*

CHILE.

REPORT OF MINISTER STROBEL.

(1) Foreigners are not required to have passports before being admitted to Chile. There are no laws or regulations on the subject.

(2) There are no laws or regulations affecting foreign sojourners as a class.

(3) There are no laws or regulations concerning the departure of foreigners.

EDWARD H. STROBEL.

SANTIAGO, *October 12, 1896.*

CHINA.

REPORT OF MINISTER DENBY.

(1) Foreigners are not required to have passports before they are admitted to China. It is, however, best to have them. The treaties with the United States contain no specific clause as to passports. The Western powers have acquiesced in the provision made on this subject in the ninth article of the British treaty of 1858, which reads as follows:

British subjects are hereby authorized to travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior under passports which will be issued by their

consuls and countersigned by the local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons or hiring vessels for the carriage of his baggage or merchandise. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offense against law, he shall be handed over to the nearest consul for punishment, but he must not be subject to ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passport need be applied for by persons going on excursions from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 li, and for a period not exceeding five days. The provisions of this article do not apply to crews of ships, for the due restraint of whom regulations will be drawn up by the consul and the local authorities.

To Nankin and other cities disturbed by persons in arms against the Government no pass shall be given until they have been recaptured.

Passports are issued by this legation. They are visaed by the governor of Peking. They permit travel in four provinces.

(2) All foreigners can reside and do business at the treaty ports. Missionaries are allowed to reside and buy and hold lands in the interior. Foreigners who are not missionaries can not reside in the interior. Peking is not open to foreign trade, but four foreign merchants reside and do business here, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has a branch office here. Under the favored nation clause an American merchant could secure the right to reside at Peking.

(3) There are no regulations as to the departure of foreigners. They go at their pleasure. The laws and regulations touching foreigners are found in the treaties. There are no laws and regulations inconsistent with the treaties, because the foreigner in China has the benefit of extraterritoriality.

CHARLES DENBY.

PEKING, *October 28, 1896.*

COLOMBIA.

REPORT OF MINISTER SLEEPER.

In reply to the circular of the Department of State of September 1, 1896, touching the passport regulations of the Republic of Colombia, I beg to report as follows:

1. Foreigners are not required to have passports before being admitted to this country.

2. See legation dispatch No. 159, of December 19, 1888.

3. There are no special laws concerning the departure of foreigners from Colombia.

In answering the above questions, I may state that the laws and regulations upon the subject emanate from the General Government and are changed only by act of Congress.

JACOB SLEEPER.

BOGOTA, *January 20, 1897.*

[Inclosure in No. 159, December 19, 1888, from Bogota.—From the *Diario Oficial*, No. 7619, dated Bogota, December 4, 1888.—Translation.]

Law 145 of 1888 (November 26), concerning the condition of foreigners and naturalization.

The Congress of Colombia decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Those persons are foreigners in Colombia who are not included in the cases specified by article 8 of the constitution.

ART. 2. For the purposes of this law, foreigners are classified as transient or domiciled.

ART. 3. Those foreigners are transient who, being in the Republic, have no domicile therein.

ART. 4. Those foreigners are domiciled who reside in Colombian territory with the intention, expressed or presumed, of remaining in the country.

ART. 5. An expressed intention of remaining is constituted by a formal declaration made by a foreigner before a political authority of the Republic, and in presence of two witnesses, of his intention that he intends to become domiciled in Colombia.

ART. 6. The following circumstances indicate a presumed intention of remaining, and are therefore proofs of domicile: (a) Voluntary and continuous residence within the territory for more than four years; (b) residence, combined with the possession of real property; (c) residence, combined with engagement in commercial pursuits with an established house of business or any other industry which can not be considered as temporary; (d) marriage with a Colombian woman and remaining in the country for more than two years; (e) the holding of any office, employment, or public appointment in the service of the Government.

ART. 7. Domiciled foreigners are liable to pay all public contributions of a general nature, whether ordinary or extraordinary.

ART. 8. Transient foreigners are obliged to pay indirect contributions.

ART. 9. Foreigners are subject to the constitution, laws, jurisdiction, and police of the Republic.

ART. 10. Foreigners are not obliged to render any services on account of war, except in those exceptional cases recognized by the law of nations and in conformity with article 33 of the constitution.

ART. 11. The nation is only responsible to foreigners for expropriations and other acts of the Government itself or its agents, and in no case will grant indemnity for contingent losses or injuries arising from such expropriations.

ART. 12. A foreigner who exercises electoral privileges, or who is performing any duty, or holding any office or appointment involving any political authority or jurisdiction, or who takes part in any seditious plot, rebellion, or civil war, loses his right to exemption which this law recognizes in his favor; and in all cases where his actions render him responsible, such responsibility shall be thrown upon him to the same extent and in the same manner as in the case of natives.

ART. 13. The Government is authorized to expel from Colombian territory any foreigner who interferes with the politics of the country, when it deems it necessary for the public order.

ART. 14. The authorities of the Republic being instituted for the protection and defense of all persons residing in Colombia, the property, rights, and privileges of foreigners shall be protected by the same judges, courts, and administrative authorities which protect natives. Those cases are excepted where, in conformity with treaties or recognized principles, foreigners are allowed to enjoy the benefit of a special jurisdiction.

ART. 15. In consequence, contracts made in Colombia between the Government and foreign persons, whether individuals or corporations, shall be subject to the Colombian law; and the obligations and rights arising out of such contracts shall be exclusively defined by the local judges or courts.

Every contract of this nature shall contain an express condition that the foreigner declares that he will make no attempt to make any diplomatic claim with respect to the obligations and rights arising from the contract except in case of denial of justice.

ART. 16. In conformity with section 3 of article 8, and section 19 of article 120, of the constitution, the Government may issue letters of citizenship or naturalization to foreigners who request it.

ART. 17. The naturalization of the husband involves that of the wife and of the children under 21 years of age.

ART. 18. The request for letters of naturalization shall be made to the executive power by a memorial, in which the petitioner shall state of what nation he is a native and of what government he is a subject; as also the number, names, ages, and sex of the persons dependent upon him, and to which of them naturalization will extend, according to article 17 of this law.

This memorial shall be directed to the minister of foreign affairs through the government of the department in which the interested party resides.

ART. 19. The governor (of the department), as soon as he has received the letters of naturalization signed by the person exercising the executive power, shall require from the petitioner, before giving them up to him, that he swear (or solemnly protest, if his religion does not allow him to swear) to renounce forever all ties binding him to any other government, and to sanction and obey the constitution and laws of the Republic.

ART. 20. When Spanish Americans petition to be inscribed as Colombians, according to section 2 of article 8 of the constitution, a report shall be drawn up on common paper, signed by them and the president and secretary of the respective municipality, in which the following details shall be set forth: (a) The state of which the

petitioner is a native and the government of which he considers himself to be a subject; (b) that he has sworn the oath or made the affirmation mentioned in article 19; (c) the number, names, ages, and sex of the persons dependent upon him and to whom the naturalization should extend.

ART. 21. The municipalities shall not give effect to the preceding article without the authorization of the Government, to whom they shall previously explain the circumstances of the petition.

ART. 22. A register of the names and circumstances of the foreigners naturalized in Colombia shall be kept in the foreign office.

ART. 23. Section 9 of article 5 of decree No. 480 of 1886, concerning stamped paper and national stamps, is repealed. In consequence, the letters of citizenship shall be drawn up on common paper.

ART. 24. The provisions of this law shall be subject to the restrictions which may be deduced from article 11 of the constitution and from public treaties and conventions.

ART. 25. This law abrogates all dispositions of the same nature which may be in opposition to it.

Given at Bogotá the 15th day of November, 1888.

J. A. PARDO,
President of the Senate.

MANUEL J. ORTIZ D.,
President of the House of Representatives.

D. R. DE GUZMAN,
Secretary of the Senate.

SALVADOR FRANCO,
Secretary of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT,
Bogotá, November 26, 1888.

Let it be published and carried out.

[L. S.]

CARLOS HOLGUÍN.

VICENTE RESTREPO,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

COSTA RICA.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN F. BAKER, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication received from the Government of Costa Rica and a translation of the same.

It will be observed that no passports are required of persons entering or departing from Costa Rica, and also that there are no laws upon the subject in that Republic.

JOHN F. BAKER.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *November 12, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Mr. Guardia to Mr. Baker.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
San Jose, Costa Rica, October 31, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your attentive dispatch of the 5th of the current month relative to certain information that you solicit, in obedience to instructions from the Department at Washington, relative to the laws that exist in this Republic concerning passports.

In reply, I am pleased to indicate to you that in Costa Rica no passport is required of natives or foreigners in order to enter or leave the territory; neither are there any existing laws upon the subject.

I am, etc.,

R. FERNANDEZ GUARDIA,
Sub-Secretary

DENMARK AND POSSESSIONS.

REPORT OF MINISTER RISLEY.

(1) No passports are required for the admission of foreigners.

(2) The laws and regulations require proprietors of hotels, pension-nats, and boarding houses to report the arrival and departure of all foreigners at their respective houses to the police department, where a register of such arrivals and departures is kept, but the foreigners themselves are not required to obtain a permit, as is the case, for instance, in Germany.

(3) There are no laws nor regulations concerning the departure of foreigners.

JOHN E. RISLEY.

COPENHAGEN, *September 22, 1896.*

ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF CONSUL STEWART.

(1) Foreigners of any nationality are not asked for passports on landing at these islands, as they are not required.

(2 and 3) All foreigners leaving these islands after a residence of forty-eight hours or longer require passports, which are issued by the police master and are a local law or tax, and as I am informed go to support these islands, in force for many years, and paid by Danes as well as all others. The charges for same are: Europe and America, \$2 each; West Indies and neighboring islands, \$1. Foreign consuls, such as Spanish, Haitian, Dominican, and most of the Central and South American States, visa all such passports, for which they charge from \$2 to \$5.

JAMES H. STEWART.

ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES,
October 31, 1896.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

REPORT OF CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES TERRES.

In compliance with instructions of Department's circular of September 1 last, I beg leave to transmit herewith, inclosed with translation, the laws of Santo Domingo relative to passports and the arrival and departure of travelers in the country.

JOHN B. TERRES.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, *November 9, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

LAW ON PASSPORTS.

CHAPTER IV.—*On the exhibition of passports.*

ART. 12. All travellers who pass from one point to another of the Republic are obliged to show their passports to the governor or the chief of the commune or the chief of the district of the place to which they are going or passing through.

S. The exhibition of passports should be done six hours at least after arrival of the voyager at place of stoppage or of that of the end of the voyage, under penalty of immediate preventative arrestation, and during the time necessary to investigate the cause of the omission.

SS. During times of public disturbances the exhibition shall be immediate and the omission shall be liable to the same penalty of preventative arrestation imposed at the judgment (or opinion) of the local authority, if the voyager be suspected.

ART. 13. When the voyager cannot show his passport by not having provided himself with one, he shall be detained in custody until the police of the domicile or residence of the violator be enquired of about his past antecedent and his life and habits. If his domicile or residence is not proved he shall remain under arrest for 30 days and be kept subject afterward to the surveillance of the ordinary police as a suspicious person.

ART. 14. Persons who intend leaving for foreign parts by sea or by land, without having provided themselves with the passport required by this law, shall be treated as suspicious persons and be detained in the same manner prescribed in the last part of the preceding article, and if the violator be an unknown person and the attempt at violation or of the contravention coincides with the commission of any crime committed at the place from which he comes and of which the author or accomplice is not known, the arrestation may be prolonged until an examination can be made into the motive of the violation.

ART. 15. It is not permissible to enter in the territory or to land at any of the ports of persons who come unprovided with a proper passport, with the exception of those coming from a foreign port where there are no consular or diplomatic agents.

S. It is permitted to foreigners or natives to embark or disembark freely, subject to the high police surveillance, during the time necessary for obtaining information from the police authority of the last residence of the traveller and by giving a personal security to the satisfaction of the Dominican administrative authority.

CHAPTER V.—*On the validity and duration of passports.*

ART. 16. Passports issued in foreign parts shall be valid for six months for the purpose of returning to place of origin. * * *

ART. 17. Passports to the interior are valid to the end of the voyage—that is, when the voyager has returned to his dwelling place; but to return without violation of this present law the voyager must have his passport visaed by the administrative authorities of the place or places through which he passes.

ART. 18. The administrative authorities required to visa passports shall write on them the following words: "Good for to return" or "Good to continue," according to the case.

REPORT OF CONSUL GRIMKE.

Every foreigner is required to have a passport to entitle him to enter or leave the territories of the Dominican Republic or to travel from one part of the same to another.

If coming from abroad, he is required to provide himself with a passport from the consular or diplomatic agent of this Government, if there is one, at the place of departure.

All laws and regulations relating to passports emanate from the General Government, as well as all changes affecting the same.

ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE.

SANTO DOMINGO, *October 27, 1896.*

ENGLAND AND POSSESSIONS.

REPORT OF AMBASSADOR BAYARD.

(1) Are foreigners required to have passports before they are admitted to the country to which you are accredited? If so, what are the laws and regulations on the subject?

No passports are required by law or regulation in the Empire of Great Britain.

(2) What are the laws and regulations so far as they affect foreign sojourners?

There are no such laws or regulations.

(3) What are they so far as they concern the departure of foreigners?

There are no such laws and regulations.

T. F. BAYARD.

LONDON, *September 14, 1896.*

ADEN, ARABIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL MASTERSON.

(1) No passports are necessary to be admitted to this port, and any traveler may come and go as he pleases.

(2) Foreign sojourners have the same privileges as an English subject or a native.

(3) There are no regulations in regard to leaving this port.

While these facts apply to the port of Aden, yet in the surrounding country of Arabia, which is under Turkish dominion, a passport would be very necessary in order to receive ample police protection. And in regard to the French and Italian colonies on the African coast opposite from here, from what I can gather, it seems that a passport is always asked for by the civil authorities on landing at the respective ports.

W. W. MASTERSON.

ADEN, *October 29, 1896.*

BRITISH GUIANA.

REPORT OF CONSUL PATTERSON.

Passports are not required in this colony, and no restrictions are put upon foreigners, either on their arrival or departure.

ANDREW J. PATTERSON.

DEMERARA, *October 13, 1896.*

BRITISH HONDURAS.

REPORT OF CONSUL MORLAN.

There are no local laws in this colony requiring the production of passports either on entering or leaving the colony, and foreigners are accorded the same rights and privileges as British subjects, except that of holding a crown office.

As this is a Crown colony, the law regarding passports is the same as that of England.

During revolutions in Honduras the past ten years the colonial authorities here issued passports to subjects of Great Britain having occasion to go to Central America.

ALBERT E. MORLAN.

BALIZE, *September 25, 1896.*

BRITISH INDIA.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL MEYER, OF BOMBAY.

Citizens of the United States have the same status in India as in other British possessions, according to the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain. There are no special laws and regulations with respect to British India. No passports are required before foreigners are admitted to the country. They are free to come and go in the ordinary course of travel or business, with the exception of certain districts on the northern frontiers.

C. F. MEYER.

BOMBAY, *October 8, 1896.*

CEYLON.

REPORT OF CONSUL MOREY.

(1) Foreigners are not required to have passports for admission to this country.

(2) There are no laws or regulations affecting foreign sojourners except that they can not own real estate unless naturalized. There is, however, a very amiable law, made especially for this object, which aliens may avail themselves of at a cost of 250 rupees, without prejudice to their natural allegiance. It is a general government enactment.

(3) There are no restrictions respecting the departure of foreigners.

W. MOREY.

COLOMBO, *October 6, 1896.*

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

REPORT OF CONSUL MILLER.

(1) Foreigners are not required to have a passport.

(2) They are required to deposit an alien fee of \$20.

(3) This amount is refunded upon their departure, and in the event that they become unable to make their own living they are required to leave.

(4) Laws upon this subject emanate from the local government.

J. H. MILLER.

PORT STANLEY, *November 20, 1896.*

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT OF CONSUL SPRAGUE.

I have the honor to state that although aliens arriving at Gibraltar are not necessarily required to present a passport it is generally considered prudent to be provided with one for the purpose of identifying one's person or nationality in case of need.

An order in council exists in Gibraltar for preventing the increase of the alien civil inhabitants of this fortress and for regulating the entry into and the increase therein of persons not being British subjects.

According to its tenor no person other than a resident can enter Gibraltar without a ticket, unless he satisfies the police that he is a British subject.

Every alien coming into Gibraltar must provide himself with a ticket at the gate through which he enters. This ticket is good for the day and can be extended for ten days on the responsibility of a respectable inhabitant.

No permit can be granted without a vaccination certificate.

The governor of Gibraltar is given the special power to admit any alien person, and for such period as he may deem fit; also to make any rules or regulations under this order in council, subject, however, to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Foreigners have no formalities to undergo on their departure from Gibraltar beyond the delivering up to the police inspector on duty at the gate of egress the temporary permit of residence granted to them at the police office.

HORATIO I. SPRAGUE.

GIBRALTAR, *September 21, 1896.*

MASKAT.

REPORT OF VICE CONSUL MACKIRDY.

(1) Foreigners are not required to have passports before they are admitted to this country.

(2) There are no laws affecting American citizens in this country, jurisdiction being extraterritorial. The treaty concluded September 21, 1883, between the United States and Maskat allows American citizens to land and reside in the ports of this country, and to purchase houses and lands. It is customary, should a foreigner wish to proceed into the interior, to ask the Sultan's permission, which is readily granted in time of peace, the traveler being informed that he does so at his own risk. The Sultan's authority is only nominal in the interior.

(3) There is no law affecting the departure of foreigners.

A. MACKIRDY.

MASKAT, *November 25, 1896.*

MAURITIUS.

REPORT OF CONSUL CAMPBELL.

(1) In reply to the inquiries required in Department circular of September 1, 1896, I have the honor to inform the Department that no passports are required by foreigners, either visiting or remaining in Mauritius.

(2) All such persons residing here are amenable to the laws of the colony while they sojourn in Mauritius.

(3) Neither are passports required by foreigners or natives leaving the colony. If in any special case passports are asked for, the governor, in his discretion, may either issue or refuse them as he thinks proper. The laws governing the issuance of passports in this colony emanate from the British Government.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

PORT LOUIS, *November 27, 1896.*

SIERRA LEONE.

REPORT OF CONSUL POOLEY.

Foreigners are not required to exhibit passports here, nor does there exist any law or regulation affecting the arrival or departure of foreigners in this behalf.

ROBERT P. POOLEY.

FREETOWN, *October 5, 1896.*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

REPORT OF ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL JOAQUIM.

No foreigners are required to have passports before they are admitted to this colony.

Foreign sojourners are subject to the same laws as British subjects, and there is no special law and regulation affecting them with an exception that foreign sojourners are liable to be banished by the governor in council if they are members of secret societies or are professional gamblers.

The laws in force in this colony affecting residents are enactments passed by the legislative council, composed of the governor and official members and seven nonofficial members, the former being Government officials and the latter merchants and lawyers appointed by the governor with the approval of the secretary of state; the chambers of commerce in Singapore and Penang having the right to submit the name of one member each for nomination by the governor.

J. P. JOAQUIM.

SINGAPORE, *October 8, 1896.*

TASMANIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL WEBSTER.

I have the honor to report that passports are not required for admittance to this colony. The only restrictions are upon Chinese and other undesirable immigrants.

A. G. WEBSTER.

HOBART, *October 20, 1896.*

FRANCE AND POSSESSIONS.

REPORT OF AMBASSADOR EUSTIS.

(1) Are foreigners required to have passports before they are admitted to France; if so, what are the laws and regulations on the subject?

Passports are not required from foreigners before they are admitted into France; but it is customary for keepers of hotels, particularly in small towns and villages, to ask a traveler if he has one before registering his name. It is also customary to ask a foreigner who desires to claim a registered letter at the post-office, or to pawn some of his effects, if he has a passport or some other paper establishing his identity. To my knowledge no American has been inconvenienced by this practice.

(2) What are the laws and regulations so far as they affect foreign sojourners?

In order to reply to this question, foreigners sojourning in France must be considered as divided into four classes, viz:—

1. Travelers, or those who do not propose to reside any length of time in France. They are simply asked to register their names at the hotel where they stop.

2. Residents without profession—those who propose to take up their residence in France with no intention of exercising there any trade or profession.

Within a fortnight of their arrival they are to make a declaration setting forth the following particulars: Family and christian names, as well as those of father and mother; nationality; date and place of birth; last domicile; occupation and means of existence; name, age, and nationality of wife and children under age. They must produce documents in support of this declaration. A passport is accepted as evidence of identity, but the authorities, in Paris at least, are not strict in their requirements as to this, and a few lines from this embassy stating that the bearer is registered at our office as an American is quite sufficient. A formal receipt in acknowledgment of the above declaration is delivered without charge.

3. Residents with a profession—those arriving in any commune to exercise a profession, trade, or industry.

Within a week of their arrival they are to make the same declaration required from those having no occupation; but a fee is charged for their registration—50 cents—and it is forbidden to employ them if they are not provided with a certificate showing that they have complied with the law. If they change their place of residence their certificate of registration must be visaed by the mayor of the locality. If they fail to register within the prescribed time they are liable to a fine of 50 to 200 francs.

4. Those domiciled—that is to say, those who have acquired a legal domicile in France, which is quite different from the actual residence, however long this may have been.

They are not subject to any registration; but the right of domicile is only granted for five years, and it is considered as the first step toward naturalization.

(3) What are the laws so far as they concern the departure of foreigners?

There are none. Foreigners can leave France without making any declaration or taking any passports.

The regulations above summarized were prescribed in consequence of two general laws promulgated, one October 2, 1888, the other on August 8, 1893.

J. B. EUSTIS.

PARIS, *September 23, 1896.*

ALGIERS

REPORT OF CONSUL GRELLET.

Foreigners are not required to have passports before they are admitted to this country. The only exceptions to this rule lie with the natives arriving by land and the Spaniards from Spain. The former must be provided with a regular permit and the latter with a pass signed by a French consular officer in their country. In my dispatch No. 154, dated

September 5, 1895, I have already laid this matter before the Department, explaining how the measures adopted, through retaliation, by Spain affect foreigners traveling from Algeria into that country.

The laws and regulations affecting foreign sojourners in this colony are the same as those in force in the mother country, except as amended by the decree of June 21, 1890. I herewith inclose copy of said decree, as well as of abstracts of the laws therein alluded to.

No laws affect sojourners so far as their departure from the country is concerned.

Laws and regulations on the matter emanate from the central administration, and no changes can be effected in them by the local authorities.

CHAS. T. GRELLET.

ALGIERS, *November 9, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Laws and regulations affecting foreigners in Algiers.

[Decree of June 21, 1890.]

* * * * *
 ARTICLE 1. Every foreigner arriving in Algiers should, within three days of his arrival, make to the mayoralty of the commune where he is sojourning a declaration stating: (1) His christian name and surname and those of his father and mother; (2) his nationality; (3) the date and place of his birth; (4) the place of his last domicile; (5) his profession and his means of subsistence; (6) the name and nationality of his wife and minor children, if any, accompanying him. He should produce all necessary evidence in support of his statements. If he is not in possession of such evidence, the mayor may, with the approbation of the prefect of the department, accord him a delay for the purpose of procuring it.

A receipt of his statements will be delivered gratuitously to the person interested, and should be presented by him upon the first requisition during his stay in Algiers.

These formalities will be dispensed with for strangers coming to spend the winter in Algiers. For them it will be sufficient that innkeepers, hotel keepers, and those who let furnished houses to lodgers shall make the necessary statements conformably with the laws and regulations.

* * * * *
 ART. 5. Every infraction of the provisions of the present decree will be punished by the penalties of the common police, without prejudice to the expulsion which may be pronounced by the governor-general or by the prefects, in virtue of the law of December 3, 1849.

ART. 6. The minister of the interior and the governor-general of Algiers are charged, each with the part pertaining to him, with the execution of the present decree.

Done at Paris, June 21, 1890.

CARNOT.

By the President of the Republic:

CONSTANS,
Minister of the Interior.

Extract from Consul Grellet's dispatch of September 5, 1895.

To check the emigration of the too numerous undesirable characters who invaded their colony from Spain, the French authorities have decided that no immigrant arriving from that country be admitted into Algeria if not provided with a pass or passport signed by a French consular officer in Spain.

Through retaliation the Spanish Government has adopted a similar course, and no person arriving from Algeria into Spain is permitted to land without producing a passport duly visaed by a Spanish consul in the colony.

The French, as a rule, do not apply this measure to first and second class passengers, but the Spaniards are less liberal, and the restriction is extended to all. It is, in fact, so strictly enforced that at Osan, Algeria, the navigation companies, whose steamers ply between the two countries, refuse to deliver tickets when the application therefor is not supported by a passport in due form, for fear that, as has occasionally occurred, on arriving at a Spanish port the bearer be refused admittance and ordered to remain on board.

As these are altogether local measures, American tourists traveling from Algeria into Spain are generally only aware of their existence at the very last moment, i. e., when they apply to some ticket agent to secure their passage over.

Those who are not provided with passports are thus put to great inconvenience, as it requires from eight to ten days before one can be secured from Paris.

COCHIN CHINA.

REPORT OF ACTING CONSUL STANG.

I have the honor to inform you that no passports are needed in this colony by Americans or Europeans. The entry and departure are perfectly free.

L. STANG.

SAIGON, *October 26, 1896.*

GUADELOUPE, WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF CONSUL DART.

There is an "ancient law" requiring all "foreigners" to be provided with passports, but for a number of years the authorities have not enforced it. As regards "sojourners," there was also required of them a deposit of 300 francs, for good behavior, but that also has fallen into disuse, and is never enforced. Strangers of respectability are free to come and go at will.

JACOB E. DART.

GUADELOUPE, WEST INDIES, *September 30, 1896.*

MADAGASCAR.

REPORT OF CONSUL WETTER.

The French authorities do not require foreigners to have passports before they are admitted to this country. I have inclosed herein copy of the regulation governing the admission of foreigners to this country, which only requires them to furnish certain information regarding themselves to the customs officer at time of their debarkment. No documents in proof of the traveler's statement are demanded, nor does the regulation require same.

The only laws or regulations affecting foreigners sojourning in Madagascar (applicable also to Frenchmen) are the resident general's notices of March 5, 1896, to the effect that all persons must, within three days of their arrival in a place, register themselves at the provost's of Antananarivo, the municipal administrators of Tamatave, and at the French residency in other places or be liable to the penalties of article 471, section 14, of the penal code, and of April 24, 1896, to the effect that travelers must make known to the governor or subgovernor of each district they pass through their names, professions, whence they came, where they are going, and purpose of their journeys. I inclose copy of text of latter notice.

The penal code referred to in these regulations is the penal code of France.

There are no regulations concerning the departure of foreigners yet in force.

Under the Hova régime the United States-Malagasy treaty requires each American to produce a passport. Outside of Tamatave this was generally in force. This requirement was not actually enforced at Tamatave, Antananarivo, or places en route between. Foreigners traveling frequently, I may say usually, found it advisable to secure a local passport from the P. M. at Antananarivo, or the chief governor of a province, the possession of such a passport securing to the holder exceptionally commodious quarters in villages en route and great expedition in ferriage over rivers and lakes, and this effect of a local passport seems to be even now general in the interior.

EDW. TELFAIR WETTER.

TAMATAVE, *October 31, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Order of the 24th of March, 1896, concerning travelers landing in Madagascar.

The resident-general of France in Madagascar, considering the decree of the 3d December, 1895, considering the decree of the 11th December, 1895, orders:

ART. 1. Every traveler landing in a port of Madagascar is invited to give, upon a form which will be presented to him by the agent of the customs, or any other agent of the French authority designated for that purpose, the following information: (1) Date of his arrival in Madagascar; (2) the port at which he made his landing; (3) the place from whence he comes; (4) his nationality; (5) the place of his birth (indicating the parish, the department, or the province); (6) the date of his birth; (7) his profession; (8) whether the traveler is married or single; (9) in case he is accompanied by his family, the name, the sex, and the age of each person composing same.

ART. 2. In case a traveler refuses to fill out the form, authorization to land will be refused him.

ART. 3. The traveler who shall land, neglecting to conform to the present provisions, will be liable to the penalties determined by article 471 of the penal code. Antananarivo, the 24th of March, 1896.

HIPPOLYTE LAROCHE,
Resident-General of France in Madagascar.

Order of the 24th April, 1896, concerning travelers in the interior of Madagascar.

[Translation.]

The resident-general of the Republic of France in Madagascar, considering that it is indispensable as well for the interest of travelers in particular to whom the authorities owe aid and protection, as in the interest of general peace, that the agents charged with the police of a territory shall be exactly informed about everything there happening, orders:

ART. 1. Every traveler, to whatsoever nationality he may belong, must make known to the governor or undergovernor, through whose territory he passes, his name, his profession, the place from whence he comes, the one to which he goes, and the purpose for which he travels.

ART. 2. The traveler who refuses to conform to the above prescriptions will be liable to the penalties of simple police enacted by article 471, section 15, of the penal code.

Antananarivo, the 24th April, 1896.

HIPPOLYTE LAROCHE,
Resident-General of France in Madagascar.

MARTINIQUE.

REPORT OF CONSUL TUCKER.

- (1) No passports are required by foreigners entering Martinique.
- (2) There are no laws or regulations limiting the time of foreign sojourners.

(3) There are no laws hindering the departure of foreigners. The laws regulating passports for Martinique emanate from the General Government of France.

JULIUS G. TUCKER.

ST. PIERRE, *September 26, 1896.*

NEW CALEDONIA.

REPORT OF VICE-COMMERCIAL AGENT LE MESCAM.

(1) Foreigners are not required to have passports to enter this country.

(2) Foreign sojourners come under the same laws as their French cocitizens.

(3) Foreigners are free to leave the country at any time.

However, as the colony of New Caledonia possesses a penal establishment, and in consequence there are certain local laws affecting the free circulation of a certain class of the penal population, it would be prudent for all foreigners to provide themselves with passports so as to prove their indentity in the first place and to avoid all the petty annoyances unavoidable under the circumstances.

L. LE MESCAM.

NOUMÉA, *October 24, 1896.*

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL HART.

I beg to state that no passports are required to sojourn on these islands. Foreigners are allowed to settle here and enjoy the same rights as French citizens, except the privilege of voting or holding office.

JOHN HART.

TAHITI, *November 14, 1896.*

TUNIS.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL CHAPELIE.

The use of passports has been almost entirely abandoned in Tunis for many years—even before the French occupation—and travelers are still arriving daily at Tunis or starting from it without requiring any, except in some special cases when the authorities of the country where they intend to go, as Turkey, for instance, claim it.

ALFRED CHAPELIE.

TUNIS, *September 21, 1896.*

GERMANY.

REPORT OF AMBASSADOR UHL.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy and translation of a note with accompanying memorandum which was yesterday received from the Imperial foreign office. As will be noticed, the information given

refers only to the regulations in regard to passport requirements in force in the Empire as a whole, in Prussia, and in Hamburg, and that I have been requested to inform the foreign office whether a knowledge of the regulations in force in the other States would be considered as of value. To this I have replied, in a note of to-day's date, stating that information as to the condition of affairs prevailing in south Germany, particularly in Bavaria and Wurtemberg, would be considered as of interest and value by my Government.

In this connection it seems pertinent to remark that, as Americans as a rule have no official certificate of citizenship or identification other than a passport, and as the only paper of that nature which the embassy is authorized to issue is a passport, it is, as a matter of fact, necessary for an American citizen intending to matriculate at a university, to engage in business, to remain for any length of time in one place, or, in general, whenever he is required to prove his identity in Germany, to be provided with a passport.

EDWIN F. UHL.

BERLIN, *January 14, 1897.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, *Berlin, January 12, 1897.*

Referring to the note of the 16th of September last, and to the note verbale of the 8th instant, foreign office, Nos. 97 and 148, the undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Mr. Edwin F. Uhl, that, as a general rule, it is not necessary to have passports in Germany, and therefore, under ordinary circumstances, foreigners are not required to show passports either on entering, leaving, or sojourning within the German Empire. Certain special regulations in regard to some classes of foreigners, prescribing the duty to have passports, exist in Alsace-Lorraine.

The regulations in regard to passports, which are in force in the Empire, in the Kingdom of Prussia, in the State of Hamburg and in Alsace-Lorraine, are contained in the accompanying memorandum. In the Kingdom of Saxony and the State of Bremen no special regulations have been issued.

The undersigned, while requesting to be informed whether information in regard to the regulations which may have been made by the other Federal States would be considered as of value, avails himself of the occasion to renew to his excellency the ambassador the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

ROTENHAN.

Compilation of the regulations which govern the admission of foreigners into Germany, their sojourn in the country, and their departure from the Imperial territory.

I.—REGULATIONS FIXED BY IMPERIAL LAW.

(a) *Law governing passports of October 12, 1867.*

[Confederated law sheet, page 33.]

SECTION 1. Subjects of the confederated states are not required to have passports for the purpose of leaving the confederated territory, returning to the same, for sojourning therein, or traveling within its boundaries.

Passports or other documents necessary for traveling are, however, to be issued to them on their request, whenever there is no legal objection to the journey.

SEC. 2. Neither is a passport to be demanded from foreigners on entering or leaving the territory of the confederated states, nor while sojourning or dwelling therein.

SEC. 3. Subjects of the confederated states as well as foreigners are, however, required to furnish sufficient proof as to their person, whenever this is officially demanded.

SEC. 5. There is no compulsion to present a passport for the purpose of obtaining a visa.

SEC. 9. Whenever the safety of the confederated states or of an individual state or public order seems threatened by war, internal disturbance, or through other causes,

the obligation to be in possession of passports may be introduced for the entire territory or for a certain district or for traveling to or from a certain foreign state, by a decree of the presidency of the confederation.

(b) *Law regarding the organization of the consuls of the confederation, their official rights and duties, of November 8, 1867.*

[Confederation law sheet, page 137.]

SECTION 25. The consuls of the confederation are authorized to issue to subjects of the confederation residing within their official districts passports, and to visé them, but only to visé passports of foreign authorities for the purpose of admission to the territory of the confederation.

II.—REGULATIONS FIXED BY STATE LAW.

1.—Kingdom of Prussia.

Order of the minister of the interior of January 3, 1896.

It seems judicious, for various reasons, that the "Landrätthe" (in cities, the local police authorities), keep continuous list of foreigners who sojourn for some time within their districts. Through this it is possible that undesirable elements coming from foreign countries may be expelled before they permanently settle. Better precautions can be used to see that foreigners entering the country are in possession of sufficient papers of identification. It will be easier to prohibit—which is not infrequently the case—foreigners from being entered on election lists or being called upon to perform military service.

In so far as this has not already been done, it would therefore be necessary to ascertain which foreigners are at present sojourning in each district and to enter them on a prescribed list, which has columns in which the name, occupation, religion, place of residence, citizenship, day of entrance and departure, place from which arrival took place or to which departure is to be made, etc., is to be inserted. For the continuation of this list it would be necessary, leaving those of the cities out of the question, as this would have to be regulated in a different manner, to order that the authorities intrusted with carrying on the announcement registers make known at once, or in no too great intervals, to the court of justice (landrecht), if necessary through the mediation of the local police authorities, every arrival or departure of a foreigner, through an extract of the announcement register, according to which the district list giving the number of foreigners is to be kept.

Those announcements which naturally are not to be omitted because the arrival or departure of a foreigner took place, but the obligation to notify the police thereof had been omitted, will enable the "landrathe" to more carefully investigate the affairs of the foreigner, and to adopt such further measures as might be appropriate.

VON DER RESKE,
Minister of the Interior.

To all chief presidents (cherpräsidenten).

2.—Hamburg territory.

Law, regarding the announcement system, of May 6, 1881 (Laws of the Free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg, p. 21).

SECTION 1.—*Announcement of arrival.*—Whoever intends to take up his permanent residence in Hamburg territory, must, within a week after arrival, either personally or in writing announce his presence at the appropriate announcement bureau (section 8) presenting at the same time sufficient papers of identification (for instance, certificate of citizenship, certificate of announcement of arrival, certificate of birth, announcement of departure, passport, official certificate of demeanor, etc.

The announcement of arrival must contain: (1) Christian and surname, year, day and place of birth, occupation, citizenship, a statement of whether a Hamburg citizen, whether single or married, and condition of military affairs, of the person obliged to announce his arrival and his family (see under chapter 4) and with married women or widows, their maiden name must be given; (2) the residence of the person obliged to announce his arrival, and the date of occupation of same; (3) a statement whether and when the said person had formerly resided at Hamburg; (4) a statement of the last place of residence outside of Hamburg.

A receipt (announcement certificate) is issued after the announcement of arrival has been made.

The announcement of arrival is to be attended to by every one occupying an apartment of his own, and must at the same time extend to the wife and those members of the family—who are single and follow no occupation—living with the head of the family. All other persons living with the family, whether they be self-supporting members of the family, boarders, clerks, or apprentices, must each one separately attend to the obligations of announcement. The regulations thus far in force (section 15) as to servants still prevail.

Formulas for announcing arrival are furnished gratis at the office of all announcement bureaux (section 8) and at all police offices, and for the territory of the "Land-gemeinde-Ordnung" at the "Gemeinde-Vorständen" and district officials.

SECTION 2.—*Announcement of change of residence.*—Whoever changes his residence is obliged to give notice of this change, a week after such change has been made, to the appropriate announcement bureau, presenting at the same time his announcement certificate.

That the announcement of arrival has been made is certified to on the announcement certificate.

SECTION 3.—*Announcement of departure.*—Whoever intends to give up his permanent residence in Hamburg must, before departing, personally or in writing—at the same time transmitting his announcement certificate—give notice of the departure and state where he intends to go. A certificate is issued showing that the announcement of departure has been made. (Departure certificate.)

SECTION 5.—*Announcement obligation of hotel keepers and foreigners residing with them.*—The hotel and innkeepers are obliged to keep a register (book for strangers) in which a record is to be kept of all foreigners (strangers) spending the night at their place, in so far as they do not form a part of their household. They are responsible that the entries be complete.

The book for foreigners is to be shown for inspection to the police officials upon their demand. Aside of this, a copy must daily be furnished to the announcement bureau in the "Landherrenschaft" Ritzbüttel to the office existing there and in the "Landherrenschaft" Bergedorf to the announcement bureau, not only of the persons arriving, but also of those departing.

The book for strangers, as well as the extracts made therefrom, are to be prepared in a manner prescribed by the police authorities.

Persons residing at a hotel for more than four weeks, must comply with sections 1 to 3 of the regulations of this law. The hotel keepers are held responsible that these regulations are complied with.

SECTION 6. Persons who are paying a visit at a private dwelling house, must be announced two weeks after their arrival by the occupant of the apartment. The regulations of the second chapter of section 4 apply to the announcement of arrival. An announcement of departure is unnecessary.

If the length of sojourn should extend to a longer time than six months, the regulations of sections 1 to 3 of this law enter into force. The time in which the announcement of arrival is to be obtained under these circumstances begins with the day following the expiration of the six months.

SECTION 7.—*Exceptions to the duty of announcement.*—From the duty of announcement are exempt—

(1) The persons accompanying foreign legations; (2) persons belonging to the standing army, while they are single and have no household of their own; (3) Seamen who have been mustered in and have no household of their own.

Foreigners who take up their permanent residence in Hamburg must give evidence as to their person, in compliance with section 9 of the regulations of the announcement law, by a certificate showing their nationality, certified to by the accredited representative of their nation in Hamburg. If the certificate is restricted to a certain time they are obliged to renew it after the expiration of its validity.

3.—*Alsace-Lorraine.*

(a) Order of May 22, 1888:

On the strength of the law of October 2, 1795, and October 19, 1797 (10 Vendemiaire of the year IV, 28 Vendemiaire of the year IV), and the order of April 20, 1814, the following is hereby ordered:

(1) From Thursday, May 31, 1888, on, all foreigners entering from the French boundary must, indiscriminately, whether they only intend to pass through the country, or take up their residence therein, be in possession of a passport bearing the visa of the German ambassador in Paris. The visa is not to be more than one year old.

Cards of identification showing the occupation (Gemeinlegitimationskarten) of foreign traveling salesmen (announcement of the imperial chancellor of October 31, 1883, central sheet for the German Empire, p. 305) can not replace passports.

Foreigners who are not in the possession of passports are to be prohibited from continuing their journey, and if necessary, to be taken across the boundary.

Subjects of the Empire who cross over from the French boundary are not required to have passports.

(2) The inhabitants of the adjoining French districts are exempt from this obligation to be in possession of a passport, whenever they intend to visit an adjoining German district for business purposes, and can furnish satisfactory proof therefor to the boundary police official (Greuz-Polizeibeamten).

Ministry for Alsace-Lorraine, Department of the Interior, Strasburg, May 22, 1888.

STUET, *Under Secretary of State.*

(b) Order of February 5, 1891 (central and district official sheet for Alsace-Lorraine, p. 31), based on the law of December 3, 1849, article 7, for the purpose of regulating the police for foreigners, I order that:

(1) Every foreigner (non-German) who intends to take up his permanent residence or one of a longer duration of eight weeks in Alsace-Lorraine is obliged to inform the district director (kreisdirektor) in Strassburg, Metz, and Milhausen, the police president, in person or writing, within fourteen days of his own and the arrival of the members of his family belonging to his household.

For persons at the age from 6 to 17 years, who live in a district of the country without their legal guardian, the announcement must be made by the person in whose care they are placed. A special announcement is not required of children less than 6 years old.

(2) In the announcement (No. 1) must be stated: Name, occupation, and place of residence, citizenship, date and place of birth, last place of residence, name and age of the wife, as well as of the minor children.

In order that incomplete announcements of arrivals be more fully filled in, the "kreisdirektor" (police president) may order the personal appearance of the person whose duty it is to make the announcement.

(3) After the announcement of arrival has been made the "kreisdirektor" (police president) issues an announcement card, which is to be shown by the bearer to the police authorities and officials when they demand it.

(4) Whenever the bearer of an announcement card moves to another district of the country, he must announce his arrival to the "kreisdirektor" (police president) of his own place of sojourn, and at the same time present the announcement card.

(5) These announcements, as regulated under No. 1, must be repeated in January of each year.

(6) The first issue of an announcement card is gratis; for duplicates 50 pfennigs are to be paid. In the cases stated under Nos. 4 and 5, the announcement of arrival is certified to on the announcement cards already issued.

(7) The foregoing regulations go into force April 1, 1891. For those foreigners who already have their permanent residence in the country, the time for the first announcement of arrival is extended to May 31, 1891.

Ministry for Alsace-Lorraine, Department of the Interior, Strasburg, February 5, 1891.

VON KOLLER, *Under Secretary of State.*

(c) Order of September 21, 1891 (central and district official sheet for Alsace-Lorraine p. 139):

(1) The following persons will, in accordance with the order of May 22, 1888, after October 1, 1891, have to be in possession of passports:

(a) Persons in active military service, officers formerly in active service, as well as students of schools of foreign countries which have a military organization.

(b) Persons who have lost their German nationality before they have performed military duty and have not yet passed their forty-fifth year.

A passport is viséed gratis.

(2) Every foreigner who resides in Alsace-Lorraine for more than twenty-four hours is obliged to notify the local police authorities thereof on the forms prescribed by the police regulations of June, 1883, at the latest one day after his arrival, unless this announcement must be made by the owner of the house.

The persons specified under No. 1 must present their viséed passport on making the announcement of their arrival.

Foreigners who do not comply with this obligation of announcement may expect their immediate expulsion.

(3) The order of February 5, 1891, regarding the announcement cards and the regulations regarding the announcement of foreign military persons remain in force. Strasburg, September 21, 1891.

VON KOLLER,
Under Secretary of State.

GREECE.

REPORT OF MINISTER ALEXANDER.

By royal decree, dated March 28, 1835, it was ordered that both Greeks and foreigners should, within twenty-four hours after their arrival at any town in Greece, present themselves before the authorities of the place and have their passports viséed; and that travelers

not provided with passports should be examined by the mayor, and placed under police supervision if unable to offer as bondsman an inhabitant of the town, or if unable to satisfy the authorities in some way that they were not suspicious characters.

The foregoing order fell into disuse many years ago.

On the 5th of December, 1891, the Greek ministry of the interior issued an order to nomarchs and eparchs (the country is divided into sixteen nomarchies and sixty-seven eparchies) directing them to instruct agents of steamships coming to or sailing from Greek ports not to issue tickets to foreigners unless they were possessed of passports duly viséed by a Greek consul if coming from abroad, or by a nomarch or eparch or by the chief of police of Athens or Piræus if leaving Greece.

The foregoing order is still in force nominally, but, as a matter of fact, foreigners are never required to exhibit passports on arriving in Greece, during their sojourn, or at the time of their departure, except in the case of persons whom the authorities have reason to consider suspicious characters.

E. ALEXANDER.

ATHENS, *January 27, 1897.*

GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS.

REPORT OF MR. PRINGLE, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.

I beg to report as follows:

(1) Foreigners are not required to have passports before entering the country.

(2) All foreigners sojourning in the country are required to be registered at the ministry of foreign affairs.

(3) No passport is required to leave the country. The laws and regulations are usually made by the decrees of the President of this Republic and afterwards ratified by the assembly.

D. LYNCH PRINGLE.

GUATEMALA, *September 24, 1896.*

HAWAII.

REPORT OF CONSUL GENERAL MILLS.

I have the honor to say that foreigners are not required to have passports before they are admitted to this country.

There are no laws or regulations affecting foreign sojourners.

All persons leaving this country are required to obtain a passport from the custom-house here, the fee for which is \$1. This is remitted in the case of travelers who have been here for a period of less than thirty days.

ELLIS MILLS.

HONOLULU, *October 3, 1896.*

HAITI.

REPORT OF MINISTER TERRES.

I beg leave to transmit herewith inclosures Nos. 1 and 2, with translation, the laws of Haiti relative to passports and bearing on persons arriving in and departing from the country.

JOHN B. TERRES.

PORT AU PRINCE, *October 5, 1896.*

[Inclosure No. 1—Translation.]

Haitian law on passports.

Law on the police relative to persons arriving from foreign countries in the open ports of the Republic, or who leave on a voyage to foreign countries.

Fabre Geffrard, President of Haiti, on the advice of the council of the secretaries of state, in view of the law of August 4th, 1828, on the police (measures) relative to persons arriving from foreign countries in the open ports of the Republic, or who are leaving for foreign countries, considering that since for a long time the prescriptions of that law have been disregarded, and that it is important to replace them in vigor with certain modifications for the interior order and security of the State, and to the end that the administrative authority may know positively all individuals who enter the territory or who leave it, has proposed, and the legislative corps has voted, the following law:

ART. 1. When a vessel coming from a foreign port enters one of the open ports of the Republic, the captain and all the passengers shall be obliged on coming ashore to go direct to the bureau of the port. The officer commandant of the port, or one of his adjoints shall conduct them without delay to the bureau of the place.

ART. 2. The commandant of the place shall receive the declaration of the arrival of each passenger, verifying his passport or papers certifying to his identity, and shall take in regards to those who do not produce any, or who produce such as are insufficient or irregular, the measures of security as shall be prescribed in article 3.

ART. 3. The declaration of each passenger shall contain (1) his name, first name, profession, and residence; (2) the date of his arrival; (3) his nationality; (4) and the mention whether or not his intention is to reside in the country or is only passing through on a voyage.

ART. 4. These declarations shall be inscribed by number or order on a special register kept for that purpose at each bureau of the place.

Every week an extract from this register, if there is cause, shall be transmitted by the commandant of the place to the commandant of the arrondissement, who in his turn shall transmit a duplicate to the secretary of state of the interior, with such observation as he shall judge necessary.

ART. 5. There shall then be issued by the commandant of the place to each passenger, after his declaration and the verification of his passport or his papers, a certificate on a four-dollar stamp paper certifying to the fulfillment of the said formalities.

ART. 6. Any captain who, on his arrival at a port, shall land a passenger without conducting him to the bureau of the port, and any passenger who, on his arrival, shall not satisfy the prescription of articles 1, 2, and 3 of the present law, shall be liable to a fine of \$500, or \$1,000, for each person not declared.

Any inhabitant of the country who shall receive at his house one or several passengers convinced that they are not bearers of the certificate prescribed in article 5 shall also be liable to a fine of \$500 for each passenger found in his lodgings not furnished with the above-mentioned certificate.

ART. 7. All persons who leave a foreign port to go to Haiti shall be obliged, if there exist a Haitien consulate at that foreign port, to have visaed or have delivered to him a passport by the Haitien consular agent, under the penalty of being liable on his arrival to a fine of \$300.

ART. 8. Each consular agent shall receive for each visa fifty cents and for each passport \$1.

ART. 9. All persons who wish to leave the territory of the Republic to go to a foreign country shall in the three days preceding their departure make the declaration to the commandant of the place, and procure either from the secretary of state of

the interior or from the bureau of the arrondissement in the cities other than the capital a passport in the form at present in use and on stamped paper.

Passports for foreign countries shall only be delivered on exhibition of a certificate certifying that the declaration of departure has been made.

All violations of the provisions of the present article shall be punished by a fine of \$300.

Nevertheless it is optional with the competent authority according to the constitutive circumstances (*force majeure*) to reduce to one day at least the three days prescribed to a foreigner to make the above-mentioned declaration.

ART. 10. The declaration of departure shall be inscribed on a special register kept for that purpose at each bureau of the place. They shall contain, first, the name, first name, profession, and residence of the declarer; 2nd, his nationality; 3rd, the country to which he is going.

ART. 11. Any captain of a Haitien or a foreign vessel who, in leaving one of the ports of the Republic, shall receive on board as passenger or crew, when they really are not so, one or several persons, either Haitiens or foreigners, without passports shall be liable to a fine of \$300 for each person.

ART. 12. Any passenger who on his arrival shall not furnish a passport or papers certifying his identity, or who refuses to obey any of the prescriptions of articles 1 and 2, above, shall be obliged to reembark immediately or remain under the surveillance of the police until he can reembark, unless he has to answer for him a resident citizen or a licensed foreigner.

ART. 13. All the fines in the cases foreseen by the present law shall be pronounced at the diligence of the public minister without delay by the correctional court of the district where the infraction shall have been committed or by the court of the commune, each in the limits of its attributions.

The chiefs of the movements of the ports, the commandants of arrondissements and of places, and all public functionaries are bound to give notice to the public minister of all infractions committed against the provisions of the present law whenever they shall come to their knowledge.

ART. 14. Are dispensed with the declaration of arrival or of departure, above prescribed, diplomatic and consular agents of foreign powers as well as the persons belonging to their suits and the captains and persons belonging to the crew of foreign vessels.

It shall be the same in regard to Haitien diplomatic or consular agents returning to the country.

ART. 15. All the formalities prescribed by the present law are dispensable. Nevertheless the cases of error or simple negligence in their fulfillment are left to the appreciation of the secretary of state of the interior charged with the general police.

ART. 16. The present law abrogates the law of August, 1829, as well as all provisions of the law anterior that are contrary thereto.

ART. 17. The secretaries of state of the interior, of agriculture, and of the general police, that of finance and of commerce, and of foreign relations, and that of justice are charged each in that which concerns him with the execution of the present law.

Given at the national house at Port au Prince September 13, 1864, 61st year of the independence.

ANTOINE LAFOREST,
President of the Senate.

T. BOUCHEREAU,
S. TOUSSAINT,
Secretaries.

Given at the house of representatives at Port au Prince the 19th of September, 1864, the 61st year of the independence.

P. H. VOLCIN,
President of the House.

The President of Haiti orders that the above law of the legislative corps be vested with the seal of the Republic, published and executed.

Given at the national palace at Port au Prince September 20, 1864, the 61st year of the independence.

GEFFRARD.

By the President:

A. CARRE,
Provisional Secretary of State of the Interior, etc.

AUG. ELIE,
Provisional Secretary of State of Finances.

V. LIZAIRE,
Secretary of State of Justice and of Worship.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

Circular of secretary of state.

PORT AU PRINCE, *July 7, 1894.*

The secretary of state of the department of the interior to the commandants of the arrondissements of the Republic.

GENERAL: I draw your serious attention to the provisions of the law of the 26th of September, 1864, on the police relative to persons arriving from foreign ports or departing on sea voyages, which is reproduced in the *Moniteur* of this day that you will receive by post, and particularly on articles 2, 3, and 9, thus expressed:

ART. 2. The commandant of the place shall receive the declaration of the arrival of each passenger, verify his passport or the papers certifying to his identity, and he shall take, in regard to those who do not produce any or who produce such as are insufficient or irregular, the measures of security as shall be prescribed in article 3.

ART. 3. The declaration of each passenger shall contain (1) his name, first name, profession, and residence; (2) the date of his arrival; (3) his nationality; (4) and the mention whether or not his intention is to reside in the country or is only passing through on a voyage.

ART. 9. Each person who wishes to leave the territory of the Republic to go to a foreign country shall in the three days preceding his departure make the declaration thereof to the commandant of the place and procure either from the secretary of state of the interior or from the bureau of the arrondissement in the cities other than the capital a passport in the form at present in use on a stamped paper.

Passports for foreign countries will not be delivered except on exhibition of a certificate certifying that the declaration of departure has been made.

All violations of the provisions of the present article shall be punished by a fine of \$300.

I salute you, General, with perfect consideration.

DUCASSE.

ITALY.

REPORT OF AMBASSADOR MACVEAGH.

I beg to say that, in reply to my request for information on the subjects referred to in the circular, I am informed by Marquis Visconti Venosta, the minister of foreign affairs, that there do not exist in the Kingdom of Italy any general or local provisions for regulating the matter of passports carried by foreigners, nor are there any places or times in Italy when the exhibition of a passport by a stranger is made obligatory. Of course, all strangers as well as all Italians, on demand of the authorities or police officials of any locality, are obliged to furnish evidence of their identity by the best means in their power, such as documents, books of identification, passports, declarations of acquaintances, or other satisfactory evidence.

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

ROME, *November 7, 1896.*

JAPAN.

REPORT OF MINISTER DUN.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular instruction of September 1, 1896, relative to the use of passports in foreign countries, and to answer seriatim the interrogatories therein contained:

(1) No.

(2) No laws or regulations.

(3) No laws or regulations.

I may add that foreigners desiring to travel or reside in Japan outside the limits of the treaty ports are required to secure permission, in the shape of a passport or permit, from the Japanese Government.

EDWIN DUN.

TOKYO, *October 19, 1896.*

KOREA.

REPORT OF MR. ALLEN, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM.

Foreigners only enter Korea at the open ports where passports are not required.

The only passport laws or regulations existing in Korea are the stipulations of the various foreign treaties, which the Korean Government carries out quite faithfully. The treaty between the United States and Korea provides, in Article VI, as follows:

Citizens of the United States who may resort to the ports of Chosen (Korea) which are open to foreign commerce shall be permitted to reside at such open ports within the limits of the concessions. * * * American citizens are not permitted either to transport foreign imports to the interior for sale or to proceed thither to purchase native produce.

Our treaty says nothing about passports and makes no provision for Americans who may wish to go into the interior. We therefore take advantage of the British treaty, which has the following stipulations:

ART. IV, SEC. 6. British subjects shall be allowed to go where they please without passports within a distance of one hundred li (33 miles) from any of the ports and places open to trade, or within such limits as may be agreed upon between the competent authorities of both countries. British subjects are also authorized to travel in Korea for pleasure or for purposes of trade, to transport and sell goods of all kinds, except books and other printed matter disapproved of by the Korean Government, and to purchase native produce in all parts of the country under passports, which shall be issued by their consuls and countersigned by the Korean local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the districts passed through. If the passport be not irregular the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and he shall be at liberty to procure such means of transport as he may require. Any British subject traveling beyond the limits above named without a passport, or committing, when in the interior, any offense, shall be arrested and handed over to the nearest British consul for punishment. Traveling without a passport beyond the said limits will render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars, with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

We have a number of missionaries living and traveling in the interior on these provisions. They are expected to renew their Korean passports annually.

As the country officials do not understand a visa the Korean Government now issues a Korean passport on application from this office. We compel our people wishing Korean passports to first provide themselves with an American passport, which must be renewed every two years.

Passports have nothing to do with the departure of foreigners from Korea, as they depart from a port that is open and where passports are not required.

The country officials are not very strict in the examination of the passports, but our people find them at times very useful.

H. N. ALLEN.

SEOUL, *October 21, 1896.*

LIBERIA.

REPORT OF MINISTER HEARD.

- (1) This Government has no laws touching this subject.
- (2) Foreigners are allowed to pass and repass without let or hindrance.
- (3) Foreigners may leave at any and all times without any question as to passport.

WILLIAM H. HEARD.

MONROVIA, *October 21, 1896.*

MEXICO.

REPORT OF MINISTER RANSOM.

- (1) Foreigners are not required to have passports before they are admitted to the country.
- (2) The laws and regulations in so far as they affect foreign sojourners are contained in the law concerning alienship and naturalization, a copy of which is herewith inclosed in the translation.
- (3) As regards the departure of foreigners, they are free to depart at their pleasure unless detained for violation of the laws of the land.

M. W. RANSOM.

MEXICO, *September 20, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Extracts from the laws of Mexico regulating aliens and naturalization.

ART. 1. Aliens enjoy in the Republic the civil rights belonging to Mexicans and the guarantees granted by section 1 of title 1 of the constitution, without prejudice to the Government's right to expel a mischievous alien.

ART. 32. The federal law alone can modify or abridge the civil rights enjoyed by aliens, in consequence of the principles of international reciprocity, and in order that the aliens may thereby be subject in the Republic to the same disqualifications as the laws of their own country impose on Mexicans residing there, hence the provisions of the civil code and of the code of civil procedure of the federal district on this subject have a federal character, and shall be obligatory throughout the whole union.

ART. 33. Aliens may be domiciled in the Republic for all legal purposes without losing their nationality. The acquisition change and loss of domicile are governed by the laws of Mexico.

ART. 34. When the suspension of individual guarantees is declared under the circumstances under which it is permitted by art. 29 of the constitution, aliens, as well as Mexicans, are subject to the provisions of the laws decreeing the suspension, without prejudice to the stipulations of treaties.

ART. 35. Aliens are bound to contribute to the public expenses in the manner prescribed by the laws, and to obey and respect the institutions, laws, and authority of the country. They must submit to the judgments and decisions of the courts, and have no right to have recourse to other measures than those which the laws grant to Mexicans.

They may appeal to the diplomatic channel only in the case of denial of justice or intentional delay in its administration, after exhausting in vain the ordinary means created by the laws, and in the manner prescribed by the international law.

ART. 36. Aliens can not enjoy any of the political rights of Mexican citizens.

ART. 37. Aliens are exempt from military service. Domiciled aliens are bound, however, to perform police service when the security of the property or the maintenance of order in the town in which they are residing are involved.

ART. 38. Aliens taking part in the civil dissensions of the country may be expelled from its territory as mischievous aliens, and are subject to the laws of the Republic

as to the offenses which they commit against it, without prejudice to the regulations of their rights and obligations during the state of war, by international law and treaties.

ART. 39. The laws ordering the registration of aliens are repealed. The ministry of foreign relations alone can issue certificates of any given nationality in favor of the person requesting them. These certificates constitute legal presumptions of foreign citizenship, but do not exclude proof to the contrary. The final proof of any given nationality is made before the competent courts, and by the means prescribed by the laws and treaties.

CHAP. V, ART. 1. Aliens who have acquired real estate, who have had children born to them in Mexico, or who have held any public office, are bound to declare within six months after the promulgation of this law, if they have not done so previously, before the civil authorities of their place of residence, whether they wish to acquire Mexican citizenship or retain their own. In the former case, they must immediately ask for their certificate of naturalization. If they fail to make the declaration in question, they shall be considered Mexicans, except in those cases where there has been an official declaration on this point.

Colonists in Mexico come under the provisions of this section.

MOROCCO.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL BURKE.

(1) Foreigners are not required to have a passport in this country. They are free to go wherever they may wish without any, yet it would be advisable that any one of our people traveling in the country should be provided in this respect. All foreigners are admitted without a passport. There is a provision against bringing in firearms or munitions of war. Any person, however, wishing to bring in a gun for sporting purposes can do so provided he requests the collector of customs, through the consulate, to give him a permit for this purpose. Foreigners wishing to go to the interior must obtain, through the consulate, a letter from the minister of foreign affairs at Tangier, to be presented, in case of need, to any Moorish official, while one or more soldiers are sent as a guide. For the letter and the soldier, a small sum must be paid the minister.

(2) All foreigners, sojourners, or travelers are practically under the jurisdiction of their respective legations or consulates-general.

(3) There are no regulations regarding the departure of foreigners. They are free to leave when and how they choose. In case of epidemic the diplomatic body frame such regulations as are deemed best to check the epidemic, the general administration cooperating.

DAVID N. BURKE.

TANGIER, *October 7, 1896.*

NETHERLANDS AND POSSESSIONS.

REPORT OF MINISTER QUINBY.

I have the honor to state that the regulations relating to the admission of foreigners to this country are fixed by the law of August 13, 1849, two copies of which are herewith inclosed.

Article 1 of the same provides that all persons who have a satisfactory means of subsistence or can procure it by labor shall be admitted to the Netherlands in due observance of the four following articles, which require: Article 2, the possession of a correct passport; article

3, or the possession of other legal documents of identification; article 4, or due notification to the police of arrival and purpose; article 5, or the obtaining of a passport from the chief of police of the place in which the domicile is situated.

The extension of any passport, or the granting of a permit by the police, shall only be refused in case of the proof of lack of means of subsistence, as prescribed in article 1; and, with one exception only, no person shall be expelled the country otherwise than at the order of a court of justice. Persons dangerous to the public safety can, at the order of the Government, be refused admission, expelled the country, or compelled to reside in such place as shall be indicated them.

In practice no passport is required of the tourist on entering or leaving the country.

In case of a sojourn extending beyond two months the local authorities demand identification and registration of the foreigner.

The law regarding foreign sojourners can only be changed by action of the States General.

WILLIAM E. QUINBY.

THE HAGUE, *September 22, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—From official journal of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.—Translation.]

Law of August 13, 1849, relative to the admission and expulsion of foreigners.

We, William III, by the grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, etc.

Know all men by these presents: Whereas we have taken into consideration that, according to article 3 of the constitution, the admission and expulsion of foreigners and the general conditions on which, in relation to their extradition, treaties may be concluded with foreign powers, should be regulated by law.

Now, therefore, we, having heard the council of state, and having consulted the states general, have approved, as we hereby do approve, the following articles:

ART. 1. All foreigners who possess sufficient means of subsistence, or who are able to earn such means by their industry, shall be admitted into the Netherlands on the terms described in the following four articles:

ART. 2. They shall be admitted on exhibition of a regular foreign passport.

Foreign passports are regular:

a. When they are issued by or in the name of the Government of the country to which the foreigner belongs.

b. When they have been viséed for the journey hither by a Dutch diplomatic or consular agent accredited to that Government.

c. When the time for which they have been issued has not expired.

ART. 3. The possession of other permits to travel may authorize admission, provided it appears therefrom who the holder is and whence and for what purpose he comes to the Netherlands.

ART. 4. Foreigners may be admitted merely on making a statement as to who they are and whence and for what purpose they visit the Netherlands.

In this case identification by two or more persons known to the police may be required.

ART. 5. Admission is to be granted by the chief of police of the commune on the frontier, or of the place where they first arrive, by the issuance of a permit to travel or to remain, and their foreign passports, or the other papers exhibited by them, may then be delivered to the authorities for safe-keeping or not.

ART. 6. Such permits to travel and to remain in a place shall be valid for a period of three months. This time may be extended by the chief of police of the place where the foreigner is.

The extension of the time for which such passes are granted shall not be refused except in default of the requirements stated in article 1.

When the competent police officer thinks that an extension of the time for which a permit to travel and remain has been granted can not be allowed, he shall immediately submit his refusal to the cantonal judge, in order that the latter may act in accordance with article 11.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of foreigners to exhibit their permits to travel and remain, and their foreign passports or other papers serving for identification that may be in their possession to any police officers who may require them to do so, and to the occupants of houses in which they are received.

ART. 8. To foreigners who are found in the country without a permit to travel and remain, the chief of police of the commune in which they are may issue such a permit temporarily, observing the rules established for the admission of foreigners who have just arrived.

ART. 9. Foreigners not admitted, who can receive no permit to travel and remain, must be conveyed beyond the frontier when they are found in the country.

ART. 10. Foreigners who have been admitted shall not be conveyed beyond the frontiers except by order of the cantonal judge of the place in which they are, or by our order.

ART. 11. The cantonal judge shall not order any expulsion otherwise than by reason of a lack of the requirements stated in article 1, and after a hearing has been granted to the foreigner, or after he has been duly summoned for that purpose.

A report shall be made concerning such hearing.

If the foreigner has not appeared, mention of that fact shall be made in the order of his expulsion.

In the order of expulsion the reasons therefor shall be stated.

The cantonal judge shall send a copy of the report and of the order for expulsion to our commissioner in the province.

We reserve the privilege of setting aside the order of expulsion or its execution.

It may, nevertheless, be executed, notwithstanding an appeal to us, or, according to article 20, to the high council.

ART. 12. A foreigner who is dangerous to public tranquillity may be expelled by our order.

A foreigner whose expulsion is ordered by us shall be obliged to leave the Kingdom within fourteen days after being notified thereof. During that time he may avail himself of the privilege granted in article 20 of this law, and meantime be placed in safe custody.

If he does not make use of that privilege, or if the high council finds that his complaints are unfounded, the order for his expulsion shall be immediately executed.

He shall then be removed, if possible, over the frontier which he himself shall select.

ART. 13. We reserve to ourself the privilege of assigning a determinate place of residence in the Kingdom to foreigners who are dangerous to the public tranquillity, or of refusing them permission to remain in determinate places in the Kingdom.

The royal orders referred to in this and in article 12 shall be communicated to the chambers of the states-general.

ART. 14. Foreigners who are found in the country within five years from the date of an order for their expulsion issued by a cantonal judge, without being able to furnish any evidence of subsequent admission, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of from eight days to three months.

ART. 15. Foreigners who return to the Netherlands after having been expelled by our order, when such order for their expulsion has not been revoked, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of from three to six months.

In the cases provided for in this and the preceding article, the condemned persons shall, at the expiration of their term of imprisonment, be conveyed beyond the frontier.

ART. 16. Foreigners may be surrendered to foreign governments, in pursuance of special treaties, on account of desertion, when reciprocity is promised, the provisions being observed which are stated sub literis c and d of the following article.

ART. 17. In respect to the extradition of foreigners for other misdemeanors no new treaties shall be concluded, and those now in force shall not be renewed after this law shall have taken effect, except when the following general provisions are observed:

At the request of a foreign government foreigners may be extradited who have been sentenced by a judge in that country, or who have been indicted there, or for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued by such judge on account of one or more offenses committed outside of the Netherlands, and stated below, to wit:

1. Murder, poisoning, parricide, childmurder, manslaughter, rape.
2. Arson.
3. Forgery of documents, including the counterfeiting of bank notes, paper money, and public bonds.
4. Counterfeiting or mutilating of coin and knowingly placing counterfeit coin in circulation.
5. Bearing false witness.
6. Robbery or theft under aggravating circumstances, swindling, extortion, bribing public officers, embezzlement by officers charged with the reception or custody of public funds.
7. Fraudulent bankruptcy.

Extradition shall not be granted—

a. Except on presentation of a duly authenticated copy of the sentence or indictment or of the warrant of arrest.

b. When the foreigner is already suffering or has suffered punishment in the Netherlands for an offense committed in another country, and that no matter whether a lighter punishment is inflicted in this country for the offense or not, than according to the laws of the country whose Government demands the extradition.

c. For offenses, prosecution or punishment of which is outlawed according to the laws of the Netherlands.

d. If the consequences thereof would be the removal of the person whose extradition is demanded from a prosecution already commenced on account of an infraction of the penal laws of the Netherlands, or his removal from the execution of a sentence to imprisonment pronounced before the demand for extradition was presented.

ART. 18. Foreigners whose extradition is demanded in pursuance of the treaties referred to in the preceding article, may be placed under arrest provisionally, and the property found in their possession may be seized.

Notice of the arrest shall be given within 72 hours to the Government attorney practicing before the court in whose jurisdiction it was made.

The Government attorney shall ask, within 8 days from the arrest (and if no arrest has been made, within 8 days after the order therefor has been issued), that a person whose extradition is demanded shall be heard in council chamber, and that the court shall, within one month, pronounce its opinion as to whether the extradition demanded is or is not to be granted.

The court shall then also decide what property taken from the person whose extradition is demanded shall be returned to him, or shall be surrendered, together with him, as furnishing evidence of his crime.

The opinion (report) and the decision, together with the other papers relating to the case shall be transmitted to the minister of justice.

The person whose extradition is demanded shall, for 14 days (reckoning from the day of his hearing in council chamber), be at liberty to make use of the privilege granted in article 20.

When the above-mentioned formalities have been fulfilled, and the period of 14 days mentioned in the preceding paragraph has expired, or when the high council has pronounced its decision in pursuance of article 20, the extradition shall be granted or refused.

In the latter case, the person whose extradition is demanded shall, if he has been under preliminary arrest, be immediately released, unless there are other reasons for holding him.

ART. 19. The provisions of this law are not applicable to foreigners who, according to article 8 of the civil code, are placed on the same footing with natives of the Netherlands, and who are considered by this law as residents of the country. They are, moreover, not applicable to foreigners settled in the Kingdom, who are married or have been married to women born in the Netherlands and who have had children, born in the Netherlands, by such women.

ART. 20. All persons to whom this law may be made applicable, and who claim to be citizens of the Netherlands, or to be included in the exceptions of the preceding article, may have recourse to the high council for the purpose of securing a declaration that this law does not apply to them. They may, however, do so on the aforesaid grounds alone by means of a petition, and in the cases mentioned in articles 12 and 18, observing the term fixed in those articles.

The high council shall decide these questions after hearing the attorney-general.

ART. 21. All documents and papers that are prepared or issued in pursuance of this law shall be free of charges for seals, registration, and services rendered by clerks of courts.

We command and order that this law shall be published in the official journal, and that all the ministerial departments, authorities, colleges, and officers whom it may concern shall cooperate in its strict execution.

Done at Het Loo, August the 13th, 1849.

WILLIAM.

H. L. WICHERS, *Minister of Justice.*

Issued September 10th, 1849.

A. G. A. VAN RAPPARD,

Councilor of State, Director of the King's Cabinet.

GUIANA.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL VAN PRAAG.

(1) No passports are required from foreigners before they are admitted into this colony.

(2) Foreign sojourners enjoy nearly all the same privileges under the laws as the inhabitants.

(3) Foreigners are entirely free as regards their departure. They can, however, be stopped for debt.

The governor of the colony is empowered by law to send away from the colony any person who he may think is dangerous to the peace and quiet of the colony.

The laws and regulations are made by the governor in council and assented to by the colonial states; these laws must then be approved by the Queen, through the secretary of state for the colonies of Holland.

Any radical change in the local residence naturalization laws must be further ratified by both chambers of the States General in Holland.

I may add that the laws and regulations regarding the admission and sojourn of foreigners in this colony are exceedingly liberal, much more so than in any of the neighboring colonies.

ELI VAN PRAAG.

PARAMARIBO, *September 30, 1896.*

JAVA.

REPORT OF CONSUL RAIRDEN.

Passports are not required by foreigners from their respective governments, and are never asked for.

A foreigner on arrival in Java must first report to the chief of police within three days of arrival. He is then granted a passport, which permits him to remain six months in Java, but for the Batavia and Preanger districts a person wishing to travel through Java must obtain a special passport from his excellency the governor-general. This passport allows a person to travel throughout the Netherlands India.

A foreigner wishing to settle in Java must also obtain permission from his excellency the governor-general.

There are no laws concerning the departure of foreigners from Java, and those who have reported their arrival have no further report to make on departure. The above laws have emanated from the local administration, and are strictly enforced without any charges.

A person failing to report within the prescribed three days is liable to a fine of \$2 for every day's delay.

B. S. RAIRDEN.

BATAVIA, *December 12, 1896.*

SUMATRA.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL BOON.

It is not strictly necessary to carry a passport, but this would only facilitate to identify the persons who are quite strange here and have no relatives at hand.

Before foreign sojourners are admitted into the country they have to secure first a permission ticket signed by the local administration, by which they are granted the consent to stay or travel in the country. Such a permission ticket is easily furnished at the request of the consul. Foreigners may freely depart without any formality as long as they are not detained for any mischief.

The law by which foreign sojourners must be provided with a permission before they are admitted to the country emanates from the general administration, and changes are effected only after publication in the official gazette.

C. BOON.

PADANG, *November 4, 1896.*

NICARAGUA AND SALVADOR.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN F. BAKER, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM.

I transmit herewith a copy of a dispatch from the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America and a translation of the same upon the subject of the laws and regulations concerning foreigners who desire to enter or depart from Salvador.

It will be observed that the statements concerning the use of passports in Salvador also apply to Nicaragua.

JOHN F. BAKER.

MANAGUA, *November 14, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Señor Mendoza to Mr. Baker.

OFFICE OF THE DIET OF THE
GREATER REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA,
San Salvador, October 31, 1896.

SIR: It being the duty of the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America to answer the polite note, dated the 3d of the current month, which you addressed to the minister of foreign relations of Salvador, with the object of obtaining some information concerning the laws and regulations to which foreigners must submit in order to enter and reside in the country and to depart from it, I am pleased to inform you as follows:

(1) According to the law concerning foreigners in force in Salvador no passport is required of foreigners entering the country. But with passport or without they may be denied entrance in time of war, or when they are considered dangerous, or when suffering from contagious diseases or other grave causes mentioned in the law.

(2) When the country is in its normal condition foreigners may travel and remain in the territory of the State without the necessity of a passport or naturalization paper. In time of war they must, the same as the natives, obtain passports from the authorities to travel from one department to the other, or in order to leave the country.

(3) Foreigners may leave the country without the necessity of showing a passport or complying with any regulation, except in time of war. Moreover, in order that citizens and subjects of other nations may enjoy, in a given case, the rights that as foreigners the law of Salvador concedes to them, they must record their names in the respective registers. In order to do this it is necessary to present a passport or paper of citizenship, duly legalized, or in default of this a certificate of nationality granted by the diplomatic or consular agent of his Government accredited to this country. Thus it is only in extraordinary cases that passports or papers of citizenship may be of use to foreigners when they come to this country, because after arriving here they are treated as natives, except in those rights and obligations that are inherent in the citizen.

The above statements are from the law relating to foreigners adopted in 1886 by the National Constitutional Assembly of Salvador, and they must be considered as subject to modifications in conformity with the special treaties that are in force.

I do not believe it necessary to add that the laws relating to foreigners in Honduras and Nicaragua are conceived in identically the same terms as those of Salvador, so that the above statements may apply also to those States.

With what I have shown it is believed that the Diet, of which I am the organ, has satisfied your desires and those of your Government.

With protestations of great consideration, I take pleasure in subscribing myself,
Your very attentive servant,

E. MENDOZA.

PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

REPORT OF MINISTER STUART.

I am in receipt of your circular dated September 1, 1896, in reference to passports in Paraguay and Uruguay, and in reply will say:

- (1) No passports are required.
- (2) Only to obey the laws as other citizens.
- (3) There are none.

GRANVILLE STUART.

ASUNCION, *October 31, 1896.*

PERSIA.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL GENERAL TYLER.

I have the honor to inclose a copy and translation of a communication I have received from the Persian foreign office on the subject of passports.

The Persian Government is not very strict on the question of passports, for though I have crossed the frontiers several times I do not remember being ever asked for one; still that would hardly justify a stranger in making the attempt.

Persia is represented, either diplomatically or by consuls, in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Tiflis, Bagdad, Bombay, and Trebizonde, where passports can be visaed. To save delay and possible trouble, it would be as well for travelers to take that precaution at one of those places. The visa should be written in Persian, as frontier officers can not often read any foreign language.

No passport is required for residence, and foreigners are all exempt from taxation.

JOHN TYLER.

TEHERAN, *November 2, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

*The Persian foreign office to Mr. Tyler.*TEHERAN, *24th Jamadi A. H. 1314 (31st October, 1896).*

SIR: Your communication making inquiries regarding passport regulations has been respectfully received. As I was obliged to refer the matter to another branch of the department for information before replying, I have to apologize for the delay which has taken place. I now beg to send you the rules on this subject.

(1) When the citizen of a foreign State arrives at the Persian frontier, if he has a passport visaed by a Persian consul, resident abroad, he must show it to the official appointed for that purpose, and he can then go on about his business.

(2) If, however, the passport should not bear the visa of a Persian consul, and the holder has business in one of the provinces bordering the frontier, he must have it visaed by the person whose duty it is to attend to this matter. A tax of $4\frac{1}{2}$ krans (\$0.45) is charged for the formality.

(3) If a foreigner should have crossed the frontier and entered one of the towns—for instance, Teheran, Ispahan, etc.—without showing his passport, he must present it to the authorities for the visa and pay the tax of 12 krans 12 shahis (\$1.25). This regulation is also observed at the frontier for persons traveling into the interior, and the higher rate is charged. Persian consuls abroad are guided by this regulation and take the same tax.

(4) Foreigners leaving Persia have not hitherto and are not required to have a passport to clear the frontier.

Receive the assurances, etc. The seal of the Sadik-ul Mulk, under secretary of foreign affairs.

PERU.

REPORT OF MINISTER M'KENZIE.

(1) Foreigners are not required to have passports before they are admitted to Peru, but it is advisable, and will save them a good deal of trouble in cases of public disturbance, to enter their names and establish their identity at their legation or consulate immediately on their arrival.

(2) Foreign sojourners are subject to no especial regulations. They are subject to the laws, and responsible for their misconduct, as are all the inhabitants of the country.

(3) Foreigners can depart freely, provided they have settled all the claims against them.

For further details on the legal status of foreigners sojourning in Peru I respectfully refer the Department to paragraphs 70, 71, 73, 124, 134, and 141 of the excellent work written by Dr. F. C. C. Zegarra, formerly Peruvian minister to the United States, on *The Rights of Foreigners in Peru*.

J. A. MCKENZIE.

LIMA, *October 7, 1896.*

PORTUGAL AND POSSESSIONS.

REPORT OF MINISTER CARUTH.

(1) Foreigners are not required to have passports before entering Portugal.

(2) There are no restrictions whatever as to foreign sojourners.

(3) Foreigners are not required to have passports for their departure, either by land or sea. But passports are required of Portuguese. A foreigner on departing by sea must, therefore, be able to satisfy the shipping agent before he sells a ticket that he is not a Portuguese. This necessitates his proving his nationality in some way, and is done either by a passport, or in the case of foreigners generally, by a consular certificate to the effect that the applicant is a citizen of the consul's country and desires to embark from Libson for a certain point. This certificate is retained by the agent.

GEORGE W. CARUTH.

LISBON, *September 26, 1896.*

AZORES.

REPORT OF CONSUL MANNING.

(1) Article 1 of the royal decree of April 23, 1896, dispenses with the requirement that foreigners should have passports on entering the Kingdom.

(2) The decree of April 7, 1863, provides that foreigners with passports are required to have indorsed thereon by the administrative (or

police) authority, permission to reside for a period not to exceed one year, such license to become permanent upon proof of continuous residence for five years. In the absence of passports, "residence tickets" are issued to foreigners, and may be renewed annually until the expiration of five years, when the residence may be declared permanent.

The fees for the passport indorsement or for the residence ticket are as follows: For three months, about 50 cents; for six months, about 75 cents; for nine months, about \$1; for one year, about \$1.50.

I can not ascertain that these requirements as to residence have ever been enforced in the Azores except at the Island of San Jorge, prior to the issuing of the decree of April 23, 1896, and it is now a mooted question with the authorities whether the latter decree does not, pro tanto, abrogate that of April 7, 1896. The decree of 1896 dispenses with the demanding of passports upon the entry of foreigners, but nothing is therein decreed with respect to residence.

(3) By the decree of 1896, supra, it is also laid down that no passports shall be demanded of foreigners departing from the Kingdom, but proof of foreign citizenship and of identity must be presented before embarking. Thereupon a permit for the purpose of embarking is issued, for which the applicant pays about 40 cents. Of course, a passport answers the purpose of the permit mentioned.

The foregoing are all general laws of the Kingdom.

COLIN C. MANNING.

FAYAL, *October 28, 1896.*

MADEIRA.

REPORT OF VICE AND DEPUTY CONSUL REID.

In reply to circular of 1st September, about passports, I beg to state that since April last passports have not been necessary to leave this island, neither are they required to enter it.

All the laws and regulations are in the hands of the central government in Lisbon; the local authorities have nothing to do beyond carrying out any orders they may receive.

W. J. G. REID.

FUNCHAL, *October 10, 1896.*

MOZAMBIQUE.

REPORT OF CONSUL HOLLIS.

I have received from the secretary-general's office a pamphlet containing the passport laws, and have also had several talks with the chief clerk on the subject, and now, having carefully read the said laws, I beg to report as follows:

(1) Foreigners simply passing through this province or landing at provincial ports of call are not required to have passports. The law concerning travelers will be found in article 1 of the inclosed abstract.

(2) The laws applicable to foreign sojourners will be found in articles 3, 6, and 8.

(3) The laws affecting the departure of foreigners will be found in articles 11, 14, and 15.

These laws were proclaimed in 1892 by the governor-general of the

province, acting under orders from the Lisbon Government. No changes can be made without the consent of the Lisbon Government.

The few changes that have been made since these laws were promulgated affect only Portuguese subjects.

W. STANLEY HOLLIS.

MOZAMBIQUE, *November 10, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Abstract of the passport laws and regulations of the province of Mozambique.

ART. 1. Relating to passengers passing through in transit. In conformity with the declaration in the provincial act, No. 566, of Dec. 28, 1890, confirmed by the Government of His Majesty, all people, Portuguese or foreigners, can travel and pass free in the territories constituting the province of Mozambique without a passport or any other document of a similar nature.

ART. 2. Travelers, Portuguese as well as foreigners, entering or leaving this province are, however, subject to police supervision by the administrative authorities.

ART. 3. Persons coming from abroad landing in any port of this province for the purpose of residing therein will be admitted free after they have presented the following:

1. A passport from the authorities of the country from which they came, or from a diplomatic or consular officer of the nation to which they owe allegiance, countersigned at the port of departure by a Portuguese diplomatic or consular officer.

2. Or, being without a passport, their identity must be fully established.

3. Or, being without a passport and being unable to prove their identity, they may be provisionally admitted if the authorities see fit to do so.

ART. 6. Foreigners intending to reside temporarily in this province are obliged to present to the authorities of the place where they intend to reside—

1. A passport visaed by their consul "good for the bearer to reside in this city for the space of (not to exceed one year)." This must be renewed each year, but after five successive renewals it becomes permanent.

Always whenever foreigners have a consul of their nation here their passport must have his visa. In no case will anyone be allowed to neglect this.

2. They must also provide themselves with a "bilhete de residencia," ticket of residence, paying for the same the fees and stamps fixed by the law.

ART. 8. The governor-general will give notice to the consul of the nation of which any offender of these laws may be the subject, and will then, assisted by his council, determine whether the stranger shall be simply expelled from the country or punished according to law.

ART. 10. No person can leave this province for any other Portuguese port without a passport.

ART. 11. Passengers leaving this province must present themselves to the proper provincial authorities and prove that they are of age; or, being minors, that they have the permission of their parents to leave, or, being married women, that they have their husband's permission; and also, that they are not wanted by the authorities for any crimes committed or otherwise. The authorities will then issue them their provisional passports.

ART. 14. Consular and diplomatic officials are exempt from the provisions of art. 11.

ART. 15. Foreigners wishing to leave the province are exempt from the provisions of art. 11, when they can present passports given them by their respective consuls. These consular passports, however, must be visaed by the proper provincial authorities, the foreigner paying for the same the lawful fees.

[Translation.]

Administration of the Municipality of Mozambique.

Ticket of Residence No. —.

Description:	Age,	Has license to reside for the space of one year in this
—;	height, —;	province, John Smith, son of Henry Smith, native of
—;	face,	United States, who was vouched for by the United States
—;	hair, —;	consul, (and) who has in his company his wife.
—;	eyes,	He remains under the protection of the laws, which, on
—;	nose, —;	his part, he is religiously obliged to follow.
—;	mouth,	
—;	color, —.	
Particular marks,	—.	

Signature of the bearer, ———.	He is obliged to register this present license in the administration of the municipality where he goes to reside, and renew the same in the space of thirty days following.
Paid for this ——— reis.	Given in Mozambique, the 19th day of November, 1896.
Registered folio ——— of book No. ———.	The administrator do concelho (i. e. the mayor).

ROUMANIA.

REPORT OF MINISTER ALEXANDER.

The official publication entitled *Situation des Etrangers en Roumanie* contains nothing in regard to passports. However, foreigners are required to show their passports before they are admitted to Roumania and also at times on departing from the country. Further, article 6 of the law of April 7, 1881, requires that foreigners newly arrived in Roumania who have no known residence shall, within ten days after their arrival, obtain from the administrative authorities or the local police a permit of free sojourn for the period during which they declare that they intend to remain in the country.

Regulations concerning passports emanate from the ministry of the interior.

E. ALEXANDER.

ATHENS, *January 27, 1897.*

RUSSIA.

REPORT OF MINISTER BRECKINRIDGE.

Referring to Mr. Rockhill's circular dispatch of the 1st instant, concerning passport systems, etc., I have the honor to say that the requisite interrogatories have been submitted to the Russian Government. An early reply is requested, and it will be transmitted as soon as it can be obtained.

In partial reply, and to meet, perhaps, pressing questions, I can say now, from my present knowledge of the practice:

(1) All foreigners are required to have passports before entering Russia, and a passport must be previously visaed by a Russian consular or diplomatic official.

(2) Sojourners are required to send or present their passports to the local police upon arriving in a city, by whom permission to stay in Russia for say six months is indorsed on the passport, to be renewed from time to time. If the foreigner is living here, a Russian passport is issued by the police authorities of the city where he may reside, and this is sewed to the foreign passport.

(3) A foreigner can not leave the Empire until he has presented his passport to the police of the locality where he may be and has had a permit to leave placed upon it.

CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, *September 26, 1896.*

REPORT OF MR. PEIRCE, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM.

Referring to the Department's circular of September 1, instructing the legation to obtain and forward information as to the laws and

regulations concerning the passports of foreigners in this Empire, I have the honor to inclose herewith a printed document setting forth these regulations, for which I am indebted to the foreign office.

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, *December 1, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Regulations relative to passports of foreigners arriving in Russia by the European frontier and residing in the Empire.

(1) Foreigners are admitted to Russia upon the exhibition of passports, under the provisions of articles 261 and 262 of the regulations relative to passports, either with national passports or permits of voyage (Wanderbücher) with the visa of a Russian legation or consulate, except those which during the probable sojourn of the holder shall have been indorsed, "In virtue of this document permission has been given to sojourn in Russia," on condition, however, that the terms of the last document shall not have expired. A foreigner returning to Russia with a passport, the terms of which have not yet expired, need not procure a new visa from a Russian legation or consulate. A foreigner who has left Russia provided with a Russian passport of departure, if he desires to return is required to procure for himself a passport from his government visaed by a Russian legation or consulate.

(2) It is permitted to foreign Israelites, and particularly to commissioners of foreign wholesale commercial houses, to resort to the various commercial and manufacturing places of Russia and to sojourn there for a certain determined time. It is reserved to the minister of the interior to give effect in the last resort to petitions which may be addressed to him on the subject of the Israelites in question; but legations and consulates should, nevertheless, deliver or visa to bankers or heads of wholesale houses of commerce known to be of that nationality passports for Russia, under the general conditions applicable to foreigners visiting Russia, without soliciting beforehand authority from the minister of the interior, but each case should be brought to the knowledge of the minister of the interior.

(3) Every foreigner, upon arriving in Russia, provided with a regular passport is required to present it to the governor in the first government house that he may find. After having exhibited the passport with which he arrived in Russia the foreigner will receive another passport, good for his sojourn and journeying in the Empire, under the conditions following.

Remark. Foreigners arriving at a seaport receive the permits of sojourn from the local governor, if there is any at the port.

(4) Foreigners traversing the Kingdom of Poland or Finland should obtain passports for their sojourn in the Empire of the Governor-General of Warsaw or of Finland, or they should take the same precautions with their national passports as for the other portions of the Empire.

(6) National passports and permits of travel (Wanderbücher) issued by foreign governments and visaed by Russian legations or consulates are not retired upon their delivery on arrival in Russia, but, in delivering the Russian passports for sojourn in the Empire, an indorsement is made upon the national passport or upon the passport as follows: "In virtue of the present passport, there has been delivered a separate Russian passport." This statement shall be under official seal.

(7) Upon the exhibition by a foreigner of a passport with which he arrived in Russia, in order to obtain a permit to sojourn in the Empire, he must submit to an interrogatory relative to his condition, his name and first name, his nationality, the place of his birth, the time and the purpose of his arrival in Russia, and his religion. It is demanded of him, also, whether he is married, a bachelor or a widower, and, if his family is with him, the number of persons who accompany him, indicating the age of each. Finally his signature should be written. All of these requirements are not exacted, except of foreigners whose passports do not show all the necessary facts. They may be attested by the signature of the foreigner, if he consents to such action. In the case of persons carried upon the same passport with their family desiring to obtain separate passports the same requirements will be exacted.

Remark 1. The preceding regulation does not imply a peremptory obligation upon every foreigner to present himself in person at the chancellerie of the governor: a person who is ill and persons of distinction may exhibit their passports through the intermediary of a third person, and furnish at their homes the necessary requirements. This remark applies equally to articles 3 and 13 of these regulations.

Remark 2. Chiefs of neighboring governments, as well as the governors of cities, are required to furnish to the department of police weekly lists of all strangers arriving in Russia and to accompany them with the information furnished by the latter.

(8) Passports, serving to permit of sojourn and for traveling in the interior, are delivered to foreigners upon stamped paper for 60 kopecks silver for the term of a year; at the expiration of the term indicated in the passport, the foreigner is required to solicit a new one, and should address the chief of the government within whose boundaries he is at the expiration of the aforesaid term.

Remark 2. Passports delivered to foreigners who are Israelites, carrying them within the general boundaries habited by Israelites in Russia, have a statement upon them that they are not good but for the boundaries assigned as fixed domicile of Israelites.

(9) The passport of every foreigner ought to carry the following indications: The nationality, the place of birth, estate or condition, name and surname, and the religion.

(10) The renewal of passports of foreigners is effected in the following manner: The period of the passport having expired, the foreigner is required, if he finds himself in the capital of a government or in its district, to present himself at the chancellerie of the chief government officer; he is not required to present a written petition, and is subject only to the price of the stamped paper (80 kopecks silver). After having received of a foreigner his passport, also the sum of money required, the director of the chancellerie should immediately make inquiry to assure himself that there is no obstacle to his receiving a new passport, and should prepare the latter. The foreigner receives at the same time a receipt for his old passport or of the payment required, and the precise hour at which he will be able to receive his new passport is indicated to him, which should be on the same day or the next morning at farthest. The delivery to a foreigner of a new passport is made upon his restoring the prescribed receipt which he signs upon receipt of the new passport. The receipt is attached to the old passport, which is canceled and deposited in the chancellerie. If the foreigner lives in another district it is permissible, at the expiration of the term of his passport, to send the document, accompanied by a petition on free paper, either to the tribunal of police of the locality or to the city administration of police. He should accompany it with the sum of 80 kopecks silver, required for the stamped paper upon which his new passport will be written. The said tribunal or administration, having received the passport and the money, gives immediately a receipt, and sends the passport and the petition by the first post to the chief of government, and makes known to him that the requirements have been complied with by the petitioner.

(11) Foreigners residing in St. Petersburg or Moscow receive their passports at the chancelleries of the governor-general or of the governor of those two capitals, and signed by those functionaries.

(13) A stranger who desires to depart from Russia, and who finds himself in the capital of a government, or in the district of the capital, ought, in order to obtain his passport of departure, to present himself in person at the chancellerie of the chief of government and deposit his permit of sojourn in Russia, and the sum of 50 kopecks for the price of the stamp and a certificate of the police attesting that there does not exist any legal obstacle to his departure. There shall then be delivered to him a passport of departure, or there shall be written upon his national passport a statement authorizing him free passage in conformity with the order for renewing passports for the sojourn of foreigners in Russia.

Remark. The triplicate publication in the papers of the names of persons who are leaving Russia is abolished so far as it concerns foreigners.

(14) It is allowable to foreigners who live in the country districts to address the tribunal of police of the district or the administration of city police to obtain a passport for departure, a petition upon free paper accompanying it with their permit of sojourn, and the sum of 50 kopecks silver to pay for the stamp.

Approved on board the ship *Alexandria* July 29, 1860.

Extract from report of Consul Heenan at Odessa.

The passport system reaches its highest development in Russia, and a knowledge of the details in connection with this system is absolutely necessary for the successful conduct of the affairs of a consulate. It is no unusual experience to meet with American travelers who have reached Odessa by a morning train, and who have driven directly to the steamer which leaves the same day for Constantinople, only to find when on the point of departure that their passports contain no permission to leave the country, and they are unceremoniously turned off the steamer, and sent to hunt up the police authorities to get this permission. Naturally this delay, which usually means three days waiting for the next regular steamer, involves not only a loss of temper, but considerable expense as well. Very few of my countrymen speak the Russian language, and no other is of any use with the police authorities to whom the passports must go, hence it occurs to the traveler that his consul might be of service at this particular time, after which the road becomes smooth again. To enter Russia the visa of a Russian consul is absolutely necessary. To leave Russia the permission of the police or higher authorities is required. Foreigners desiring to leave, who have been less than six months in the country, must send their passports to the police and state that they desire permission to leave Russia.

It is the rule that passports must remain in the hands of the police for twenty-four hours, after which the owners must go in person to the police station to receive them. The permission to leave having been granted, the traveler must avail himself of it within a specified period of time, which varies from seven to fourteen days, otherwise a new permission to leave must be obtained. If the traveler owes money in the country and the police know of it he can not secure permission to leave unless the money is paid or his creditor consents to his departure. As a rule the hotel proprietor looks after the passport formalities in the case of travelers who are his guests and there is no trouble; but it often happens that he is ignorant of his guests intention to go abroad and simply sends the passports to the police, who return them to the hotel with an inscription stating the date of arrival, together with the official seal. This formality is, of course, quite a different matter from the permission to leave the country. If the traveler remains more than six months in Russia he must obtain a Russian "ticket of residence," which is attached by the authorities to his national passport and is good for one year. It is not the duty of a consul to interfere in any of the police arrangements regarding passports, as everything necessary to be done can be accomplished by the owner of the passport with the aid of an interpreter from his hotel. * * *

THOMAS E. HEENAN.

ODESSA, *September 16, 1896.*

SAMOA.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL CHURCHILL.

(1) No passports are required for admission of any foreigners to Samoa.

(2) Chinese, Hawaiians, and those without means of support are rigidly excluded.

(3) There are no restrictions on the departure of foreigners.

(4) These regulations are based on the Berlin general act, and changes can be made only with the consent of the three powers.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

APIA, *October 4, 1896.*

SERVIA.

REPORT OF MINISTER ALEXANDER.

Foreigners are required to show their passports before they are admitted to Servia.

Ottoman subjects must have their passports visaed by Servian consuls in Turkey; there is no such requirement in the case of other persons. The regulations concerning the sojourn of foreigners in Servia

simply state that foreigners may remain as long as they act in accordance with established laws. Passports of persons leaving the country are examined at the frontier.

E. ALEXANDER.

ATHENS, *January 27, 1897.*

SPAIN AND POSSESSIONS.

CUBA.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL LEE.

(1) Although foreigners, American citizens are not required to have passports to be admitted into Cuba, yet, on account of the present circumstances of the island, I strongly recommend the advisability of all citizens of the United States who come to Cuba providing themselves with a passport issued by the Secretary of State of the United States.

(2) I transmit a copy of the royal order of July 30, 1887, which defines the privileges of American citizens in coming to Cuba without passports. Article 4 of the "law relating to foreigners," referred to in the first article of this order, states that foreigners must present to the civil authority a passport or some corresponding document to identify themselves, or give evidence before the authority or the respective consul for the same purpose.

(3) With respect to the departure of American citizens, those who have resided in the island less than three months may leave upon obtaining the visa of the regional government to the document by which their admittance was authorized, or the document obtained from their consul for the same purpose. Those who have obtained domiciliary or transient passes (cedulas) shall produce them to the police authorities of their residence to be indorsed for presentation to the regional government for visa, or the issue of a passport under similar conditions. The fee charged is 25 cents, and an extra tax of 5 cents, payable in stamps.

The regulations of the regional government in force since May, 1895, require the presentation of all documents for the visa or issue of passports twenty-four hours previous to their issue.

Police instructions to the agents of all steamship lines impose heavy penalties for the selling of passage tickets without previous delivery of the passport duly visaed. It is obligatory upon such agents to send a list of passengers and their passports two hours before sailing hour to the office of the subinspection of vessels for police inspection. A supplementary list is sometimes admitted an hour later.

FITZHUGH LEE.

HABANA, *September 25, 1896.*

[Inclosure.]

Copy of an inclosure sent with Dispatch No. 705, September 13, 1887.

EXCELLENCY: In conformity with the opinion of the colonial department of the council of state, His Majesty the King, and in his name the Queen Regent of the Kingdom, has been pleased to decree:

First. American citizens may come to the Island of Cuba without passports, but

identifying their persons by the documents referred to in article 4 of the law of July 4, 1870;

Second. Those who are not registered as transient, and shall have resided in the island less than three months, may leave the same upon presentation of the documents by which their entry was authorized, to the superior civil authority at the place of departure, in order that after being noted in a special register the said document may be visaed;

Third. American citizens who may have obtained domicile or transient passes (cedulas) shall produce them to the authority for the same purpose mentioned in the foregoing article; and,

Fourth. The register and visa of the documents to which the foregoing articles refer, shall be effected promptly in ordinary cases to avoid delay and annoyance, and a moderate fee shall be charged, to be paid in stamped paper or stamps to be duly canceled.

Which, by royal order and inclosing copy of the communication of the said colonial department, I communicate to your excellency for your information and compliance therewith.

God guard you many years.

BALAGUER.

MADRID, *July 30, 1887.*

PHILIPPINES.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL DALAND.

Foreigners are not required to have passports for entrance in the Philippine Islands, but must be provided with them to leave the country, with the indorsement of this consulate, and as a passport is prima facie evidence of citizenship, I strongly recommend all Americans to come provided with same, and thereby save trouble and expense.

If a citizen cares to remain in the islands he must pay a poll tax, and also take out a cedula de inscripcion with the local government, which places him on the register of foreign residents and allows traveling through the islands without being molested.

All laws and regulations come from Spain, but the interpretation of same is at times varied by the captain-general, who is the governor of these islands.

W. A. DALAND.

MANILA, *December 15, 1896.*

PUERTO RICO.

REPORT OF CONSUL HALL.

(1) Foreigners are required to have a passport before they can be admitted into the Island of Puerto Rico. It is true that they often land without a passport, and may not be disturbed, but when they attempt to leave the island they find themselves in a trap. The rule is that the passport be given to a police official in the visiting boat, then, after reclaiming it at the general police office, the owner to have the same visaed by his consul.

(2) Besides having a passport of his Government, the foreigner must take out a cedula—a sort of local passport—from the proper authorities of the district in which he lives if he resides or travels any considerable time in the island, and this should be carried on his person at all times.

(3) No steamship company is allowed to sell a ticket to a person without his having a passport properly visaed, or a permit from the proper authority allowing him to leave, and this rule is inexorable.

It has been the custom of this office when an American citizen has landed without a passport and wishes to leave the island, to send a

request or certificate to the police authorities, requesting them to permit his departure to the United States or elsewhere, and for this service no charge is made. In such cases it is quite impossible to issue a passport, because the proper proof of citizenship is not available, although the consular officer may be thoroughly satisfied that the applicant is what he purports to be.

The laws governing this matter are not local, but emanate from the General Government.

JOHN D. HALL.

SAN JUAN, *December 3, 1896.*

SWEDEN.

REPORT OF MINISTER FERGUSON.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a memorandum in reference to Department circular of September 1, 1896 (which has been furnished me by the foreign office), in reference to the regulations relating to foreigners in Sweden. I have asked for a similar memorandum as to their status in the Kingdom of Norway, which will be forwarded to the Department when received.

T. B. FERGUSON.

STOCKHOLM, *October 1, 1896.*

[Inclosure.]

Memorandum of Swedish foreign office.

(1) Are foreigners required to have passports before they are admitted to the country?

No.

(2) What are the laws and regulations so far as they affect foreign sojourners?

There are no laws or regulations concerning the mere sojourn of foreigners in the country. In this respect foreigners are treated on exactly the same footing as natives.

It must be observed, however, that there exist special regulations by law as to the rights of foreigners to possess real estate (see royal ordinance of October 3, 1829), to own ships and to trade (see royal ordinance of June 18, 1864, articles 25 to 31), and as to the taxation of foreign commercial travelers and foreigners giving concerts or other public representations (see royal ordinance of December 2, 1892, whereof a copy is annexed).

(3) What are they, so far as they concern the departure of foreigners?

There are no regulations on this subject. Foreigners, as well as natives, have full freedom to go and come without any formality of any kind.

SWITZERLAND.

REPORT OF MINISTER PEAK.

Foreigners are not required to have passports before being admitted to Switzerland, although it is always advisable to have them, and is so recommended in the law in regard to the subject.

Foreigners are not required to exhibit or deposit papers or passports while sojourning in Switzerland if they are the guests of a recognized

hotel, the hotel being held responsible for them, but all other sojourners, whether foreign or native, including those in private dwellings, boarding houses, or pensions are required to deposit their papers—in case of Americans their passports—with the direction of foreign police, or, in a commune, with the clerk of the commune before the expiration of thirty days from the time of their arrival. A “permit of sojourn” is then given the applicant, the charge for this being, in the case of a short stay not to exceed three months, 3 francs; for a sojourn of longer duration, not to exceed ten years, 6 francs. A change of residence from one city to another in the same canton must be indorsed on this “permit of sojourn;” for a change from one canton to another a new permit must be acquired. The papers or passports are kept by the police and returned only upon surrender of the permit, without additional cost.

There are no laws concerning the departure of foreigners from Switzerland.

These statements, while applying particularly to the canton of Berne, are substantially correct in regard to the other cantons, each of which has its own regulations, but in regard to foreigners these various cantonal regulations do not vary materially.

I would impress upon all Americans about to proceed abroad the advisability of carrying passports for the purpose of establishing identity, citizenship, and avoiding possible annoyance.

JOHN L. PEAK.

BERNE, *October 9, 1896.*

TRANSVAAL (SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC).

REPORT OF MINISTER QUINBY, AT THE HAGUE.

I have the honor, at the request of Mr. G. I. Th. Beelaerts von Blokland, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the South African Republic, to transmit herewith a copy of the aliens law of the South African Republic which will come into force on January 1, 1897, together with a translation of the same.

In handing me the above M. Beelaerts von Blokland expresses the hope that it may be given publicity in the press of the United States.

WILLIAM E. QUINBY.

THE HAGUE, *December 7, 1896.*

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Aliens in the Transvaal.—Text of the new law.

Mr. Montague White, the consul-general of the South African Republic, has issued the following translation of the aliens law of the South African Republic which will come into force on January 1 next:

Whereas it has been found necessary to make regulations with regard to the admission of aliens into this Republic, it is hereby made known that, in accordance with article 6 of the Grondwet, the following regulations have been made:

ARTICLE 1. All foreigners other than natives will be admitted into this Republic, provided they are furnished with a proper foreign passport, given by or on behalf of the Government of the country to which they belong, and visaed by a consul or consular official of the Republic.

ART. 2. Such passport must show that the said foreigner has sufficient means of subsistence, or can obtain such by his work.

ART. 3. Failing the possession of a passport, as aforementioned, foreigners may be

admitted on letters of indication, or even on mere mention of their names, provided, however, they can prove their identity and can show that they can fulfill the conditions laid down in article 2 to the satisfaction of the authorities named hereafter.

ART. 4. Admission is granted by the field cornet at the place of first arrival, or on crossing the frontier, by the official appointed by the Government, through the issue of a traveling and residing passport.

ART. 5. Such traveling and residing passport shall be valid for a period of three months, but can each time be renewed for a further three months by the field cornet of the place where the foreigner is residing. Such renewal can only be refused through nonfulfillment of the requirements laid down in article 2. The decision of the field cornet shall be subject to an appeal to the Government.

ART. 6. Foreigners who, when applying for a renewal of their traveling and residing passports, declare that they intend to settle in the Republic, need only renew their traveling and residing passports once a year, provided always that they give the required guarantee that they will be obedient to the laws of the country by making a sworn or other declaration to the satisfaction of the field cornet.

ART. 7. The above regulations shall not be applicable to foreigners who may be already residing in the Republic on the coming into force of this law, or who have been duly registered according to law at the field cornet's office, or who may so register themselves within one month.

ART. 8. Traveling and residing passports as mentioned in this law must be shown on demand to any landdrost, mining commissioner, resident justice of the peace, or field cornet.

ART. 9. Foreigners who are residing in the Republic contrary to the conditions of this law, and who are not in possession of the necessary traveling and residing passports, can be expelled from the country according to law No. 25 of 1896.

ART. 10. This law shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1897.

TURKEY AND POSSESSIONS.

NOTE VERBALE TRANSMITTED BY MINISTER TERRELL.

[Translation.]

SUBLIME PORTE, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*

It turns out from a communication from the imperial department of the interior that foreigners arrive sometimes at Constantinople without passports, or with passports without the Ottoman consular visa.

This state of things being contrary to the provisions of the regulation on passports, the ministry of foreign affairs has the honor to request the legation of the United States of America to kindly give to whom it pertains the necessary instructions, so that any foreigner coming into the Empire may be furnished with regular papers in order not to find themselves threatened under articles 14, 17, and 18 of the said regulation

ALEX. W. TERRELL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January 27, 1897.*

EGYPT.

REPORT OF AGENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL PENFIELD.

I have the honor to inform you that, while the passport laws and regulations of the Ottoman Empire apply to Egypt, it is not the practice of the Egyptian Government to enforce the same, except in special cases; but travelers going from Egypt to other parts of the Turkish Empire, particularly Palestine, are required in those places to have passports.

Persons visiting Egypt as tourists or sojourning in the country do not need passports.

FREDERIC C. PENFIELD.

CAIRO, *October 17, 1896.*

SYRIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL WALLACE.

All foreigners are required to have passports from their respective Governments before being admitted to Palestine, or any Turkish dominion, as will be seen by the following translation of article 11 of a pamphlet entitled "Reglement sur les Passeports sanctionné par Irade de S. M. I. le Sultan:"

Subjects of foreign powers friendly and allied to the Ottoman Empire who desire to visit Turkey must provide themselves with regular passports. All such passports must be visaed by a diplomatic representative or consul of the Imperial Government. However, in case of there being no diplomatic mission or Ottoman consul in the country of foreigners, a regular passport shall be sufficient.

Concerning the necessity of having a visa on a passport issued by a foreign power the above-quoted document says, in article 14:

Entrance to the Empire is prohibited to all persons who have no passports, or who are unable to establish their identity. Anyone in a locality where there is an Ottoman consulate who shall neglect to have his passport visaed must pay double for having the visa made, viz, 4 piastres (\$2).

Article 15 of the same document says:

Every person entering the Ottoman Empire must, without delay, exhibit his passport to the officers at the frontier if he comes by land, or to the officers of the Government residing at the port if he comes by sea.

Sojourners in Palestine are not in any way subject to legal interference. In certain cases the local authorities have sought to limit the sojourn of Jews bearing American passports, but without success. In traveling through the land visitors are required by the local authorities to have "teskeres," translations in Turkish of the American passport. These are procured through this consulate.

There are no laws or regulations concerning the departure of foreigners from Palestine.

EDWIN S. WALLACE.

JERUSALEM, *September 29, 1896.*

VENEZUELA.

REPORT OF MINISTER THOMAS.

I have the honor, replying to your circular relative to passports, to inclose a letter from the Hon. Ezequiel Rojas, minister of foreign affairs, explanatory of their system, and a transcript of their laws, with translation, taken from the Venezuelan Official Gazette, No. 6100, which I believe contains the desired information.

ALLEN THOMAS.

CARACAS, *October 20, 1896.*

[Inclosure—Translation.]

Mr. Rojas to Mr. Thomas.

CARACAS, *October 12, 1896.*

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The circular from the State Department, which your excellency handed me a few days since, dated September 1, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the requirements of passports of foreigners that come to and go from this country, has been carefully considered, and to satisfy the principal

points of the questions asked this ministry judges sufficient to refer to article 14 of the constitution under which "the liberty of transit and change of residence is guaranteed, observing the legal formalities; to leave and return to the Republic, with their interests;" and under article 9, foreigners have the same civil rights as the native born; to them the same facilities are granted being residents of the country.

In case that the constitutional guaranties be suspended, the requisites of the passport may be as obligatory as any other the Government may enact.

With reference to the entering of foreigners in Venezuela, the dispositions in force are those contained in the decree of May 14, 1894, in which the nature of the documents that foreigners are to present are specified when entering Venezuela; said decree, a copy of which is inclosed to your excellency, was dictated principally with the object to best determine the effects of section 4, article 78, of the constitution.

I renew to your excellency the certainty of my most high and distinguished consideration.

P. EZEQUIEL ROJAS.

Juaquin Crespo, constitutional President of the United States of Venezuela, with the deliberative vote of the Government Assembly, considering:

First. That article 78 of the constitution gives the President of the Republic, with the deliberative vote of the Government Assembly, the right to "prohibit the entrance to the national territory, or expel from the same, foreigners that have no residence in the country, and that are notoriously prejudicial to public order."

Second. That to fulfill the object of said disposition, it is required to know the individuals that enter the country, the same as other countries have adopted with identical purposes.

Decree.

ARTICLE 1. Foreigners that enter Venezuela will present to the administrator of customs of their respective ports, a documentary declaration containing:

First. Name and surname, as well as that of parents.

Second. Nationality.

Third. Date and place of birth.

Fourth. Last place of residence.

Fifth. Profession or occupation.

Sixth. Name, age, and nationality of wife and minor children, if accompanied by them.

ART. 2. Administrators of customs will notify the National Executive by telegraph the contents of said declarations, or their not having been presented.

ART. 3. In case of not having the necessary documents, foreigners may supply such testimony through worthy persons known to them.

ART. 4. Foreigners who have entered the territory within the last six months and are in the federal district will present the required declaration to the governor of the same; if removed to another place and in the capital, to the president of the state thereof; and if in the dependencies of any state, to the authorities.

ART. 5. With reference to the cases cited in the previous article, the governor of the federal district or the president of a state will inform the National Executive of the result under articles 2 and 3, so that the Executive can determine whether he considers prejudicial or subject to expulsion foreigners who have given unsatisfactory declarations, and those that could not or would not comply with the imposed formality.

ART. 6. The consuls of the Republic will have this decree published in their respective places of residence, translating from the Spanish in countries where the language is not spoken, and will send to the Government the newspapers in which the translation has been reproduced.

ART. 7. The ministers of state in the departments of foreign relations, interior relations, and finance, are given charge of the execution of the present decree.

Given under my hand and seal of the National Executive, and signed by the ministers of state in the departments of foreign relations, interior relations, and of finance, at the federal palace at Caracas, the 14th day of May, 1894, eighty-third year of independence and thirty-sixth year of the Federation.

JUAQUIN CRESPO.

JOSE R. NUNEZ,

Minister of Interior Relations

P. EZEQUIEL ROJAS,

Minister of Foreign Relations.

FABRICO CONDE,

Minister of Finance.

