

ARBITRATION IN FAVOR.

GROWING TENDENCY TO SETTLE CLAIMS BY THAT METHOD.

AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF TREATIES AND PROTOCOLS RECENTLY NEGOTIATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 24.—Notwithstanding the assertion recently made in the public press that the Hague Peace Conference was a failure so far as the advancement of the cause of arbitration is concerned, there is a growing tendency among nations to settle their differences by arbitration. This is illustrated by the unusual number of conventions and protocols recently concluded providing for the adjustment of claims by arbitration.

The United States has recently concluded such agreements with Great Britain, Germany, Chile, Haiti, Guatemala and Nicaragua, and is negotiating a claims convention with Russia.

THE RECENT AGREEMENTS.

The agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Germany provides for reference to arbitration of the claims of American, British and German residents of Samoa for damages resulting from the acts of the three governments in putting down the disturbance in Samoa last year. The arbitrator is King Oscar of Sweden. It is understood that these claims aggregate about \$4,000,000 in amount.

The treaty with Chile settles the claims connected with the New-Orleans Electric Company of 1892, and provides for the adjudication of claims duly presented to the Commission established under the previous convention, but not decided because of the expiration of the time fixed for the duration of that Commission. The aggregate amount of these claims is about \$3,000,000. The personnel of the new Commission is now under consideration by the President.

The protocol with the Haytian Government provides for the arbitration of the question of liability and amount of damages to be awarded to John D. Metzger & Co., an American firm, engaged in the manufacture of lumber, etc., in Port-au-Prince, Hayti. A license tax was levied on Metzger & Co.'s employees, and on the failure of the firm to pay the license some of its property was seized and sold. The firm alleges that the tax was illegal. Metzger & Co. also claim the value of lumber sold for a relief committee on the occasion of the destruction of the city of Jacmel by fire, the lumber being furnished, as Metzger & Co. allege, at the instance of the Haytian Government. The firm makes a further claim for damages resulting from the failure of the Commune of Port-au-Prince to furnish an adequate supply of water for the operation of its lumber mill. These claims are now being considered by Judge William R. Day, the arbitrator agreed on by the two governments.

The agreement with Guatemala submits to arbitration the claim of Robert H. May, an American citizen, against the Guatemalan Government. This claim arises out of certain contracts between May and the Government in connection with the Guatemala Northern Railroad. It seems that May had a concession from the Government to construct and operate the railroad, and he asserts that after he had built the road, the Government forcibly took possession of the same, and failed to pay him the sum agreed on for constructing it. On the other hand, the Guatemalan Government declares that May failed to perform his part of the contract. The amount claimed by May is about \$150,000. The arbitrator selected is George F. B. Jenner, British Minister and Consul-General to Guatemala.

The agreement with Nicaragua refers to an arbitrator the question of the amount of damages to be paid by the Nicaraguan Government to two American firms—Orr & Laubenthaler, of New Orleans, and the Post-Glove Electric Company, of Cincinnati. The first claim is for damages resulting from the seizure and detention at Rama, Nicaragua, of two steam launches belonging to the New-Orleans company, which was engaged in the shipment of bananas to the United States. The second claim is for damages arising out of the seizure at Bluefields of certain materials for an electric lighting plant, the property of the Post-Glove company. The arbitrator is General E. P. Alexander, of South Carolina. General Alexander is also arbitrator in the pending Costa Rica-Nicaragua boundary dispute. These claims amount to about \$20,000.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

The United States has for some time been negotiating with the Russian Government with a view to the settlement by arbitration of the claims of citizens of this country against Russia, growing out of the seizure and detention by the Russian naval authorities of the American schooners James Hamilton, Lewis, C. H. White, Kate and Anna, and Cape Horn Pigeon. These vessels were seized in Behring and Okhotsk seas, on the charge of illegal fur seal fishing or sealing in Russian territorial waters.

The Russian Government has agreed to refer the claims to arbitration, and it was announced some months ago that an agreement to this end had been concluded between the two governments. It is reported that the agreement was made as to the terms of the submission has not yet been reached. The amount of these claims is upward of \$200,000. It is said that T. M. Asser, of the Hague, is a delegate to the Hague Conference, which will be the arbitrator.

The enactment into law of the bill which has passed the Senate providing for the establishment of a commission to investigate the claims of American citizens arising out of the Cuban insurrection and war with Spain, which the Government assumed by Article VII, of the treaty of Paris, will create another arbitral tribunal to be composed of three commissioners.

RESTORING SUBSISTENCE CORPS.

CONGRESS RECOGNIZES THE FACT THAT WELL FED SOLDIERS ARE THE BEST FIGHTERS.

Washington, March 24 (Special).—Congress has recognized that well fed soldiers are the best fighters, and that their dependence for food is on the efficiency of the Subsistence Corps, which, though less important of the Army staff organizations, has been discharged its duties under the most unfavorable circumstances. Its chief, General Esplan, is under suspension, drawing the full pay of his grade while giving the Government no service, and several years ago, when the Army was only twenty-six thousand strong, four subsistence vacancies were not filled, but allowed to lapse, leaving the strength to be fed by now one hundred thousand men. Both Military committees have adopted a favorable report on a bill to remedy this deficiency by adding an assistant commissary-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and five captains to the corps.

The conditions to be corrected are clearly shown in the following: an assistant commissary-general, F. Weston, Acting Commissary-General to Secretary Root, which induced the action of the committees.

In 1886, during the administration of Mr. Lamont, four officers were taken away from the Subsistence Corps, and the Department was reduced from twenty-two to twenty officers. Of these twenty officers there are now one suspended, one a regiment and captain at Havana, one a colonel available for duty for a long time, thus leaving the regular establishment with eight officers less in the regular establishment than had in 1886, when the reduction took place and the Army was but 250,000 men.

The condition of the Department to-day is that we have no chief commissary at Governor's Island and no assistant to write the reports not to be an assistant to the purchasing agent at Secretary Root, which induced the action of the committees.

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NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL NUMBERS, AND INSTEAD OF FOUR OFFICERS PUT BACK TO WHERE WE WERE IN 1886, WE GET EIGHT TO MAKE UP THE CONDITIONS POINTED OUT ABOVE AND REMOVE THE TENSION WHICH NOW EXISTS IN THE DEPARTMENT.

POLICY MEN WELL PLEASED.

CAPTAIN GODDARD THINKS GRADY'S OBJECT IN AMENDING THE FALLOWS BILL WAS TO DESTROY ITS EFFICIENCY.

The policy makers and keepers of policy shops in this city were in a gleeful mood yesterday because of the reports that Senator Grady had made the Falls bill anti-policy bill harmless by inserting the word "knowingly" in the provision to make the possession of policy slips proof of violation of the law. The policy men believe that it will be impossible to interfere with the business of robbing the poor and ignorant people of the tenement houses if the police must prove guilty knowledge against the agents arrested.

Many people interested in the attempt at legislation to stop the policy men from carrying on their illegal business have declared that the judges of the city could be trusted to determine fairly whether or not the bill was amended in the possession of arrested persons. Nobody believes that innocent persons with policy slips in their possession would be found guilty of engaging in the policy business, but Anthony Comstock was reported yesterday as saying:

"That word 'knowingly' was necessary for the protection of the innocent men, women and children. Without that word, any man, woman or child who had a stylus or manifold sheet could have been arrested and prosecuted as a common gambler."

Those who have advocated the bill were discouraged yesterday, and declared that the efficiency of the measure was destroyed when Senator Grady's amendment was adopted. Captain F. Norton Goddard, the author of the bill, was ill at his home yesterday, but he nevertheless made a statement about it.

Anthony Comstock, Theron G. Strong, Albany Falls and I," said Captain Goddard, "agreed one day, while on a train going to Albany, to amend the bill, to be offered in the Senate, to make it anti-policy bill, slightly. Mr. Comstock gave his word of honor that he would not ask for the word 'knowingly' inserted. This was agreed upon, and I was better evidence than Senator Grady's statement that Mr. Comstock while Mr. Comstock was possibly favor of the word, yet I want it from his own lips that he made such a statement. I will believe the efficiency of the bill. He said in reply, 'Why did Grady want the word inserted, but to kill it?'"

A Tribune reporter who tried to find Mr. Comstock yesterday found his office locked up. Mr. Comstock apparently was out of the city.

ANNUAL SPRING HORSE SHOW.

PROGRAMME FOR FIRST NIGHT—SOME OF THOSE WHO HAVE ENTERED HORSES.

All arrangements have been completed for the ninth annual spring horse show, to be held at Durand's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth-st. and Eighth-ave. The show will open next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, continuing each evening until Saturday inclusive.

There are more than three hundred entries and thirty classes. The display of horses and equines, it is promised, will be unusually good. It is said to be the best show ever held in the city where dealers are barred from the driving classes. Only amateurs will be permitted to show in the various classes. There will, however, two classes for dealers exclusively.

The programme for the first night is as follows: 8:00 o'clock—Judging Class No. 1. Horses over 15.2 hands, three years old or over, up to carrying 200 pounds.

8:20 o'clock—Judging Class No. 2. For the best team (four-in-hand), 15.1 hands and under.

8:40 o'clock—Judging Class No. 3. Women's saddle horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.

9:00 o'clock—Judging Class No. 4. For the best horse over 15.1 hands.

9:20 o'clock—Judging Class No. 2. Horses over 15.2 hands, three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds.

9:40 o'clock—Judging Class No. 3. For the best and best appointed women's fair turnout; horses to count 50 per cent, trap and appointments to count 50 per cent; women to drive.

10:00 o'clock—Judging Class No. 12. Green hunters, up to carrying 150 pounds to hounds; conformation and quality to count 50 per cent; performance to count 50 per cent.

Some of those who have entered horses are Frank Jay Gould, Mrs. John Gerken, C. L. Ralley, H. Z. Bristol, Mrs. J. M. Durand, Arthur Corbett, Mrs. W. W. Kotman, Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. H. H. Good, Judge C. F. Brown, Edwin H. Wettkamp, Miss J. W. Durand, Arthur Corbett, Thomas F. Ryan, Miss Mary Maulring, Mrs. N. K. Hayes, Robert L. Gerry, Ira A. Kip Jr., and Miss Edith Colford.

The judges are: George C. Clausen, saddle classes; H. K. Bloodgood and George B. Hulme, four-in-hands, blindfold, appointments and harness; W. Stanton Elliott, hunters and jumpers.

The veterinary inspectors are Dr. James S. Cattanch and Dr. C. C. Grandin.

The superintendent is Henry A. Stoerzer. Dominor, the noted saddle stallion, which Mr. Bailey will send to the show, will be exhibited every evening.

HOSPITAL FUND COLLECTIONS.

Charles Lanier, No. 17 Nassau-st., the general treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM THE JEWELRY TRADE.

By C. E. Hastings and Leopold Stern: C. E. Hastings, \$10; Leopold Stern, \$10; C. E. Hastings & Co., \$10; Oppenheimer Brothers & Co., \$10; W. A. Schiele, \$10; L. M. Kahn, \$10; Alfred H. Smith, \$10; Joseph Frankel, \$10; S. J. Mayer, \$10; Keler & Untermyer, \$10; Julius King Optical Co., \$10; M. B. Berman, \$10; J. B. Berman & Co., \$10; J. B. Berman & Co., \$10; J. B. Berman & Co., \$10; Total, \$100.

THE WOMAN'S FUND.

Mrs. James Speyer, No. 27 Madison-ave., the treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, reports the following additional contributions to the woman's fund:

Mrs. Robert Golet, \$10; Mrs. Horace W. Robbins, \$5; Mrs. B. Mayer, \$5; Mrs. Harris Colby, \$5; Mrs. M. J. Lawrence, \$5; Mrs. J. C. Barner, \$5; Mrs. H. D. B. Dorris, \$5; Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, \$5; Mrs. William Rockefeller, \$5; Mrs. Frank Scott Gerish, \$5; Mrs. A. M. B. Durand, \$5; Mrs. J. C. Hayden, \$5; Mrs. Philip G. Bartlett, \$5; Mrs. W. F. Wharton, \$5; Mrs. Samuel Thomas, \$5; Mrs. C. S. Franklin, \$5; Miss Helen C. Butler, \$5; Mrs. Mat. W. Mather, \$5; Mrs. Harriett C. Butler, \$5; Mrs. V. G. Gallaudet, \$5; Mrs. Nathan Blum, \$5; Mrs. Gallaudet, \$5; Total, \$100.

STORIES ABOUT ST. LUKE'S DENIED.

The Rev. George S. Baker, superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, when asked by a reporter yesterday whether there was any truth in the report that dissensions had arisen among the nurses on account of a preference for Canadian nurses said to have been shown by Mrs. Lily Quintard, the former head nurse, declared that the story was without foundation in fact. Mrs. Quintard and her assistant, Mrs. E. Baker, who was reported yesterday to have resigned, were both reported to be in the hospital. Mrs. Baker was reported to be a superior nurse emeritus. Dr. Baker said in regard to that report that he had always thought he had given satisfaction, and he had never had the slightest hint from the Board of Managers that they were dissatisfied with him. He said that Mrs. Quintard and Miss Mitchell resigned a month ago, but that they had not been asked to resign. He said that there was no friction with any one connected with the hospital. He asserted that it had always been the policy of the hospital to secure the best nurses possible without respect to whether they were Americans or Canadians. He added that there was no reason to suppose that there was a change in the staff of managers on Monday when there might be a readjustment of some of the affairs of the hospital, and that whatever was then done would be acceptable to him as for the best interests of the hospital.

PLAGIARISM EXPLAINED.

From "The Home World" Observer.

In the "Home World" department of "The New York Observer" of March 24, an article was published, entitled, "Ice Yachting." This article was sent to "The Observer" by F. H. Sweet, whose name was placed over it. The article was published in the "Home World" of the "New York Observer" on March 24, 1900. It was written for some years, and "The Observer" had no reason to suspect the authenticity of the article. Within a few days after its publication, it was taken verbatim from "The Tribune Book of Open Air Sports," a volume published in 1887, by the "New York Tribune" and written for that volume by William S. Rossetter, who was at that time connected with "The Tribune" and is now a publisher in this city.

NEW CENSUS METHODS.

THIS CITY TO BE COUNTED MORE ACCURATELY THAN EVER.

SUPERVISOR WILBUR DETERMINED THAT THERE SHALL BE NO FAULT TO FIND WITH THE TWELFTH ENUMERATION.

Charles S. Wilbur, Supervisor of the Census for Manhattan and The Bronx, is determined, if forethought and activity can prevent it, that there shall be no dissatisfaction with the coming enumeration of New-York's citizens such as there was in 1890, when a second count, made by the police, raised the figures by about 200,000. In order to secure almost absolute accuracy, Mr. Wilbur has been busy with the preliminary work since the first of the year, although the actual enumeration will not begin until June 1 next, and will be all over by June 15.

One of the first things which Mr. Wilbur had to tackle was the redistricting of these two great boroughs into enumeration districts. To do this in such a way that it should furnish just about two full weeks of work for each active enumerator, and yet be certain to avoid giving any one man more than he can do in that time, involved a close study of the city's population, a practical knowledge of the territory and a lot of good common sense. Those who know Mr. Wilbur best have no doubt that this part of the work has been undertaken with the proper equipment. The division made on the general basis of the election districts, but in many cases one election district has been cut into two enumeration districts where the population seemed to demand it.

APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR.

Finally, when Mr. Wilbur had it all arranged in his own mind, he reproduced his design in a series of maps, one for each Assembly district and also one large map covering both boroughs. These were forwarded to the Census Director in Washington and approved. They now decorate the walls of Mr. Wilbur's offices in the Postoffice Building, and show his entire territory ruled off into about one thousand little parallelograms, in which about one thousand enumerators will be hustling for two weeks next June, subjecting all to the mental and moral convulsions which they carry around with them in the shape of interrogations that must be answered under penalty of the law. No selections of enumerators will be made until the middle of May. The rate of pay varies according to the work done, but each enumerator may earn from \$50 to \$75 in the two weeks for which he will be employed. Many women are seeking these places, but Mr. Wilbur has not yet made up his mind whether to appoint any or not.

TOOK TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Not only has Mr. Wilbur made an unusually early start in his particular field, but Director Merriam began six months earlier than ever before to make his preparations for covering the entire country, and hopes to make the twelfth Census more accurate and satisfactory than any of the eleven which have preceded it. Under the new law the entire work of census taking, tabulating and publishing the results must be finished within four years. As has sometimes been the case, in order to prevent discrepancies or apparent conflicts of statistics, Mr. Wilbur said yesterday that no announcement of the result of the count in Manhattan and The Bronx would be made from his office. That, he said, would only come authoritatively from Director Merriam, in Washington.

TWO NEW METHODS.

In order to secure the desired accuracy, two new methods have been introduced. One is the invention of Mr. Wilbur, and is intended to obviate the objection made against former counts in this city, which is that a large number of citizens fail of enumeration here because they have gone to the country in June to escape the heat and help to swell the alleged population of summer resort towns at the expense of their real home, New-York. How to include these summer exodus birds has always been a hard problem to solve, but Mr. Wilbur has hit upon the idea of mailing to them about 300,000 postal cards addressed to himself, on which are printed a few questions which, if the recipients of these postal cards take the trouble to answer, will greatly expedite the census. Here is the form of the postal card:

INQUIRIES TO BE ANSWERED BY OCCUPANT OF HOUSE OR APARTMENT.

1. Name of occupant.....

2. Street and No. of house or apartment.....

3. Location of apartment, if house is intended for more than one family.....

4. Is your house or apartment likely to be closed during the summer months?.....

5. If so, at what time? (Answer yes or no.).....

6. If you are absent from your house or apartment likely to be closed during the summer months, please name the name of the person or persons who will be in charge of the house or apartment during the summer months.....

7. Name of person or persons who will be in charge of the house or apartment during the summer months.....

8. Address of person or persons who will be in charge of the house or apartment during the summer months.....

9. Business address or summer home.....

NOTE—Deposit this card, when filled, in the nearest letter box.

EXPLANATORY LETTER.

These cards were addressed to those persons who might naturally be supposed to leave town in June, and each card was accompanied by the following explanatory letter:

Office of Supervisor of Census, New-York, March 15, 1900.

To the Occupant of the House or Apartment to which the enclosed card is addressed: The twelfth census of the United States is to be taken as of June 1, 1900, and under the provisions of the Census act the house to house canvass in the city of New-York must be completed during the first two weeks in June.

It is the duty of every citizen residing in the city of New-York during the month of June, owing to the absence of the census taker, to answer the questions on the card which is enclosed in this letter, and to return it to the office of the Supervisor of Census, New-York, in the nearest letter box.

CHARLES S. WILBUR, Supervisor of Census.

MAPS FOR ENUMERATORS.

The other new method adopted is to furnish each enumerator with a book containing a complete map of his enumeration district. These maps have been carefully compiled from data and surveys furnished by the fire insurance companies of this city. On his map the enumerator will find each building lot in his district clearly defined and numbered, together with the character of the building thereon, or, if there is none, it will be indicated as vacant. The enumerator must jot down on each lot the number of persons he personally found to be dwelling there, and if any citizen complains that he has been overlooked by the enumerator, the truth or falsity of the charge can be easily ascertained by Mr. Wilbur, and the name of the complainant can be added to the roll if he really was omitted.

Mr. Wilbur has his office staff organized already, but he is, of course, overrun with applicants for the position of enumerator. For these he has a set of examination papers which afford a pretty stiff test of the applicant's ability to handle the enumeration card.

TEST FOR APPLICANTS.

Here is a sample question: Schedule the following household properly: Turning on Baker-st., the enumerator finds two families occupying house No. 27 on that street. In the front part lives the family of Dr. E. M. Prather, consisting of his wife Catherine, his daughter Emma, his mother Elizabeth, and his servant, Lizzie Jackson. On the rear part of the house lives a family of five persons, and his mother and his father, an English Canadian, he was born in Boston forty-five years ago in May, and has been married eighteen years; he is a physician of large practice and owns his home free of incumbrance.

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Mrs. Prather is of New-York City birth and parents are of New-York City birth. She was born in Emma, the daughter, was born in New-York City, August, and was born at sea; she was nine months in the high school last year.

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Lizzie Gaskins is a servant in the family, a divorced colored woman, without children, twenty-six years of age last April; she was born in England and her parents in Alabama. She can read and write, and has been out of employment four months.

In the back part of this house lives the family of a Swede, Henry Jansen, his wife Sophia, and his children. Jansen was born in February, 1866, and came to this country in 1882, and has been naturalized; his wife Sophia is of Norwegian birth and parentage, has been married two years and has one child, which is living; she has been in this country six years and speaks English. The baby Elsa was born in the latter part of last September in Port Royal.

QUESTIONS ONE MUST ANSWER.

Citizens will get some idea of the questions they will be required to answer by studying the schedule in which this household must be properly classified. It contains nine heads and twenty-eight subheads, as follows:

Head No. 1, location; subheads, street, house number, number of dwelling house in the order of visitation, number of family in the order of visitation.

Head No. 2, name; subheads, surname, given name and middle initial, if any, of every person living on June 1.

Head No. 3, nature; subheads, place of birth of each person enumerated, place of birth of his father, place of birth of his mother.

Head No. 4, citizenship; subheads, year of immigration to the United States, number of years in the United States, naturalization, months not employed.

Head No. 5, occupation, trade or profession of each person enumerated, and of his father.

Head No. 6, education; subheads, attended school (in months), can read, can write, can speak English.

Head No. 7, ownership of home; subheads, owned or rented, owned free or mortgaged, farm or house, number of acres of land, number of acres of farm.

If the applicant can fill in this schedule correctly with the data given him at No. 127, Baker-st., he is considered worthy of a job, although much more difficult and complicated households are not seldom encountered.

STATUS OF NEW ISLANDS.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN SOVEREIGN AND TERRITORIAL LIMITS.

Charles E. Magoon, law officer of the Division of Insular Affairs in the War Department, has been making an exhaustive study of the legal precedents throwing light upon the constitutional powers of the Government in relation to Porto Rico and the Philippines. His report to the Secretary of War makes a pamphlet of over seventy pages. No brief extracts can, of course, make any adequate presentation of his findings. Some of his statements concerning the nature of Federal sovereignty, which he supports by many citations of law, are here quoted as throwing light on a phase of the expansion problem about which there has been much misapprehension.

Up to the present time the only powers of the United States which have been exercised in relation to these islands are the war powers. The confirmation of the treaty of peace was but the consummation of a war. But the military arm of our Government is without authority to extend the boundaries of the United States. The military arm of our Government deals with our enemies' territory as "property." Such territory is not under the authority of the President, but of the Supreme Court say, "in order to indemnify the citizens for the injuries they have suffered, or to reimburse the Government for the expenses of the war."

This is what has been done in the territory acquired by the United States in the war with Spain. The President, having waged a war which cleared to exist by the Congress and having conquered a people, proceeded to hold, as the Secretary of War makes a pamphlet of over seventy pages. No brief extracts can, of course, make any adequate presentation of his findings. Some of his statements concerning the nature of Federal sovereignty, which he supports by many citations of law, are here quoted as throwing light on a phase of the expansion problem about which there has been much misapprehension.

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