

MR. BRYCE'S MISSION.

QUESTIONS WITH CANADA.

The Ambassador to Discuss Them with Officials at Ottawa.

Washington, March 22.—That Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, who is now in New York on his way to Ottawa, goes to the Canadian capital for the purpose of making himself familiar with the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain, all of which are confined to differences growing out of relations with Canada, is well known. The ambassador has on several occasions discussed these questions, no one of which is of great importance in itself, but which all combined present a fairly formidable array, with Secretary Root, and before committing himself on any of them he has determined to consult the Canadian authorities. It is noteworthy, however, that the ambassador has refrained from holding out to this country great encouragement of immediate settlement of the questions, some of which involve important private interests, and others of which affect the national pride of the two countries.

Most of the problems for which Mr. Bryce hopes to find a solution have been thrashed over by several of his predecessors, no one of whom has been able to devise a solution acceptable to both countries. Ernest efforts were made by the Joint High Commission to reach some basis for trade reciprocity, but they did not meet with success, and there is no reason for looking for more satisfactory results from a discussion of the subject at this time. In fact, the administration regards the arrangement of reciprocal relations as, for the present at least, wellnigh hopeless.

Questions affecting the fisheries, the seal fisheries and those on the Great Lakes, present almost insurmountable difficulties, although it is possible that Mr. Bryce, with his thorough understanding of American affairs, may prove more successful than his predecessors.

Strong pressure has been brought to bear on the administration to effect some agreement with Great Britain whereby the treaty of 1817 may be so amended as to permit the construction and maintenance of several small naval vessels on the Great Lakes, and it is regarded as possible that Mr. Bryce may be able to prevail on Canada to consent to some extension of the existing privilege along this line.

The evolution of trade conditions makes it important that some arrangement be made for the transportation of merchandise across the boundaries and through the territory of each country in bond, and so exempt from the regular customs duties, and it is understood that Mr. Bryce will bring the advantages of such a system to the attention of the Canadian authorities.

The other questions pending, such as surveys, the Niagara water power, etc., are generally regarded as of minor importance, although it would give great relief if all of them could be settled in a manner satisfactory to both Canada and the United States.

It will be recalled that when the Secretary of State made his recent visit to Lord Grey it was with the hope of engaging in a friendly discussion which would make for the satisfactory settlement of a number of the questions at issue between Canada and the United States. But, unfortunately, Mr. Root's visit was cut short by illness in Lord Grey's family, with the result that the discussion was indefinitely postponed. If Mr. Bryce can reach a solution of the numerous and perplexing Canadian questions which have long annoyed the diplomats of Great Britain and the United States, he will have begun his mission to Washington most auspiciously, but the State Department is not disposed to over-sanguine regarding the immediate effect of his visit to Canada.

MODIFIES 8-HOUR RULING.

Mr. Taft Now Holds It Applicable Only to Mechanics and Laborers.

Washington, March 22.—Secretary Taft has reconsidered his original opinion of March 7 relative to the Eight-Hour law in its application to employes on river and harbor works. Then he held that the law applied to every person connected with the work on dredges and steamers of various kinds, while now he is of the opinion that it affects only mechanics and laborers and does not change the present hours of work of captains, cooks, deckhands, pilots and the like.

PRINCETON WINS TWO DEBATES.

Defeats Harvard and Yale on Subject of States' Rights.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] New Haven, March 22.—In the annual Yale-Princeton debate here to-night over "State Rights vs. Centralized Federal Power," The Tigers, advocating "state rights," won the unanimous decision of the judges, who were out only five minutes. Princeton's argument was founded on the assumption that the present distribution of power was adequate and that if a trifling adjustment was necessary it would be desirable to get it by a co-operation of power rather than by the states' changing any of their power to the federal government.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Princeton, N. J., March 22.—Princeton won the annual Harvard-Princeton debate, held in Alexander Hall, this evening, with Sidebotham, of Princeton, best speaker. The subject was: "Resolved, That the present distribution of power between federal and state governments is not adapted to modern conditions and calls for readjustment in the direction of further centralization."

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URGED TO MAKE PEACE.

Movement for Intervention in Central America Grows Stronger.

Washington, March 22.—The movement for intervention in Central America is gaining strength. Assistant Secretary Bacon to-day received calls from Señor Calvo, the Minister from Costa Rica, and Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister. It is understood that Mr. Bacon strongly impressed on his callers the wisdom of speedily terminating the present state of warfare, as it promises to involve all the other republics, and is almost certain, if prolonged, to lead to the presence in their waters of foreign naval vessels, with possible intervention in behalf of the citizens of European countries. Señor Corea afterward visited Señor Creel, the Mexican Ambassador, who has gone to the limit of his powers in the endeavor to induce the belligerent republics to accept the good offices of Mexico and the United States in bringing about peace. It is evident that Señor Corea is about to transmit to the government at Managua some representations for its consideration.

Señor Corea has received a cable dispatch from his government confirming the report that the Nicaraguan navy has captured the Honduran port of Ceiba. The Nicaraguan vessels are on their way to Puerto Cortez, where they probably will repeat their success at Ceiba, and as Trujillo already has fallen into the hands of Nicaraguans, practically the whole north coast of Honduras is in their possession.

The State Department received the following dispatch to-day from José de Olivares, the American Consul at Managua:

This government reports that on March 18 an army of 5,000 Salvadorans and 1,000 Hondurans, commanded by General Presa, a Salvadoran, attacked the Nicaraguan vanguard near Namasique, Honduras. The battle lasted three days, resulting in the complete rout of the Salvadorans, who lost 1,000 killed. Nicaragua has 20,000 troops at the front, and will begin an immediate attack on Choloteca and Tegucigalpa.

The cruiser Chicago, which has been patrolling the Pacific side of the isthmus and Central America, has gone from Acapulco, Salvador, to Acapulco, Mexico, a thousand miles northward. This voyage is made necessary by the fact that coal is scarce in Central America, and cannot be obtained at reasonable rates in sufficient quantities for a large naval vessel.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Urged Upon Zelaya Advantages of Arbitration Before War Began.

New Orleans, March 22.—President Zelaya of Nicaragua is quoted as according to a request of President Roosevelt for arbitration of the war troubles in Central America in a letter received here last night from Bluefields, Nicaragua. The statement of President Zelaya is said to have been printed in Bluefields, along with President Roosevelt's appeal for peace, which is dated in February and is as follows:

It is with profound regret that I have received the news from the court of arbitration between Nicaragua and Honduras, which met in El Salvador and has been dissolved, owing to the fact that the court believed that one of the two parties concerned had not discontinued its preparations for war during the arbitration.

Allow me to state to your excellency that the United States hopes that this deplorable happening may be the result of some error which might easily be recognized and another appointed which may act in accordance with regulations well understood and faithfully carried out by both parties to this controversy, so that peace, with all of its benefits, may be maintained not only in Nicaragua and Honduras but in all of the Central American states. The cause of humanity, the advantages of pacific relations, by means of which the prosperity of each separate republic contributes to the prosperity of all, and the friendship that we all possess for the two countries involved in this difficulty induce us, while expressing our respect and esteem, to vehemently urge your excellency to take this proceeding.

I am sure that the governments of Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica will agree with me in this. I am addressing a similar telegram to the President of Honduras. President Zelaya closes his reply by saying: "I therefore accept your friendly offices, being disposed to have the question settled by arbitration on the basis mentioned. I beg to state to you that the sentiment of the Nicaraguan people is the same as that of the American people when the steamship Maine was blown up."

STUDENTS ASK TO FIGHT.

Young Nicaraguans Here Volunteer to Enlist.

A committee of young Nicaraguans, representing about one hundred of their number who are students in colleges in this city and Philadelphia, waited on Pio Bolaños, Consul General of Nicaragua, yesterday and volunteered to aid their country in whipping the allied forces of Honduras and Salvador. The young men held a meeting on Thursday night on Morningside Heights, at which several patriotic speeches were made. Then one of the students said he would offer his services to defend his dear "patria"; he was followed by all his compatriots, whose blood had been fired by the stories of reverses suffered by the Nicaraguan arms.

Thereupon a letter was drafted and addressed to Minister Corea, at Washington, telling him of their patriotic resolution and placing themselves at his orders. The letter was sent yesterday. The committee waited in person on Consul General Bolaños and made known the decision of those who attended the meeting.

The Nicaraguans who are now studying here are members of some of the best families in Nicaragua. J. M. Zelaya, who is at a preparatory school, is a nephew of President J. Santos Zelaya; Luis Castro, who is also studying at preparatory school, is the son of the Minister of Finance of the republic, while the father of Amiel Zelaya, who is no relation to President Zelaya, formerly occupied that post.

Young Zelaya is a student at Columbia University, where there are three more of his compatriots. There is one Nicaraguan at Cornell University and one at the University of Pennsylvania, while nearly

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POWERS OF THE HOUSE.

Discussed by President Wilson of Princeton at Columbia.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton had for his subject "The House of Representatives" in a lecture which he delivered at Columbia yesterday before a large audience in Earl Hall. Dr. Wilson said that like the President of the United States the House of Representatives had got far away from the purpose for which it was originally formed and become a body with a genius and a mania for doing things. Dr. Wilson said that the original idea of those who conceived Congress was that it was to be a body for discussion and deliberation, and that, in fact, almost no discussion took place in that body. Said the speaker:

RAILROADS IN POLITICS.

Timothy Byrnes Says Rate Law Is Far from Perfect.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Hartford, Conn., March 22.—At a meeting of business men held here to-day, Timothy Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, discussed the railroad situation. It is the present idea, he said, that political activity on the part of corporations is injurious to public interests, but, he said, if this was discontinued there would be no one to protect them against the assaults of men holding public office who are opposed to corporations on general principles. Continuing, he said:

"The President is not opposed to corporations. On the contrary, he does every possible thing to help them. But he is opposed to all concerns which treat the public unfairly, whether in the form of a corporation or other combination, and so is every citizen. No man who is worthy to be called an American citizen, representative and above all else a citizen, should be so stupid as to let himself be used by a very man, rich or poor, every business institution, whether corporation or otherwise, as given an opportunity, as far as possible, to do business on terms of equality."

The Federal Rate law recently enacted is far from perfect, and those who think it will bring relief to the public will be disappointed. It is, however, a step in the right direction, and will be amended from time to time, as experience shows complex problems. Regulation by law of the railroads is a problem of the greatest difficulty, and it would probably be impossible to find the country who would agree on the terms of a law for that purpose. A corporation is not so honest and does no one harm; it can be trusted and is as long lived and harmonious as the Democratic voter in Vermont. A corporation is what its directors and employees make it. They are like other people—no better, no good, and no worse. The good should be encouraged, and if possible, made to do better; the bad should be discouraged, and if possible, made to do better. The people should guard the rights of a public service corporation as carefully as they would if it were a corporation owned by the public. The individual who wrongs a corporation should be punished as severely as if he had wronged an individual. There should not be one code of ethics for a corporation and another for individuals. There is nothing original in this. It is simply old-fashioned honesty, for which New England has always been famous. Two cents a mile passenger fare laws are being passed in many states where passengers on the trains are obliged to talk to the trainmen to keep from getting lonesome. People do not realize that money invested in railroads has not been paying as large returns as money invested in other lines of business. They have heard of a few men in the railroad business who, by speculation and the great growth of the country, have made large fortunes, but they have forgotten that the ordinary stockholder has been receiving not far from 4 per cent on his investment. The public is gunning for the speculator; it has no desire to punish the ordinary stockholder. Indeed, the ordinary stockholder is a member of the governing party himself. So far as steam roads are concerned, we in New England have been remarkably free from speculation and overcapitalization.

DISMISSED SUPERINTENDENT FIGHTS.

Frank J. Ulrich, the suspended superintendent of the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings, tried yesterday to have dismissed the indictments which were returned against him last month accusing him of accepting money for placing William Potrusch and Louis Shekin in his office as corporation inspectors. Ulrich had no power under the charter to appoint men and could therefore not be held responsible. The case was held in the Supreme Court before Justice Carr. Upon the request of District Attorney Clarke the justice ordered that briefs be submitted.

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Bandmaster Assaulted at Door. Just as he was about to enter his home last night William Bayne, of No. 83 Third Avenue, the leader of the 6th Regiment Band, was struck from behind by a man who tried to rob him. After a chase a man who gave his name as Lawrence Rosch was arrested by Patrolman O'Brien, of the East 8th street police station, and locked up as a suspicious person. Bayne was just putting his key in the door when he heard a step behind him. He started to turn around, but was struck on the head with some heavy instrument. He fell to his knees, and then grappled with his assailant. The man tried unsuccessfully to get his watch away, and then turned and ran. Bayne followed, yelling, "Stop, thief!"

Prevented Suicide. Policeman "Ajax" Whitman Saves Man from Onrushing Car. "Ajax" Whitman, the strong man of the New York Police Department, going duty in Harlem on a bicycle, while riding east on 125th street near Fifth Avenue last night, saw a man throw himself in front of an eastbound Third Avenue car. "Ajax" at great speed, spurred ahead of the car, picked the man up and went down in a heap on the westbound track. The eastbound car, in charge of Motorman John Reilly, went by at rapid speed. The man who was saved was Edward Skonion, aged forty, who is a painter, and lives in Westchester. Later he tried to kill himself by butting his head against a steam radiator in the East 120th street station house. He hit a policeman's hand, and was then put in a straitjacket, and taken to the Harlem Hospital and thence to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue.

Big Shipments of Oranges. Riverside, Cal., March 22.—This week Riverside has shipped East, on an average, one car of oranges every twelve minutes, counting nine working hours to the day. Up to the beginning of the rain this was the busiest week of the season in the packing houses. The daily average has been forty-six cars. For the week 272 cars of oranges and three cars of lemons have been shipped.

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