

PRIMARY COMPROMISE MEASURE FINISHED

Expected to Reach the Senate To-night if Approved by Governor Hughes.

EXTRA SESSION LIKELY

Prospect of Assembly Passing Any Real Direct Nominations Bill Seems Very Remote.

Albany, May 22.—The compromise direct primary bill which the committee of Republican Senators hopes will meet the approval of Governor Hughes was completed to-night. It will be submitted to the Governor to-morrow. If it suits him it will be printed and introduced to-morrow night, either as a substitute for the Cobb bill or Senator Hinman's measure, after the vote which killed that bill has been reconsidered. It seems fair to assume, as most people here are doing, that the bill will suit the Governor, as far as it goes. It is, as The Tribune editorially urged on Saturday it should be and as it predicted this morning it would be, virtually the Hinman-Green bill, so far as the ballot is concerned, and provides for the direct nomination of Assemblymen, Senators, Congressmen and county officers on a plan almost identical with that of the Governor's bill. Working with Senator Cobb and members of the legislative bill drafting force on it to-day were Roger P. Clark, the Governor's counsel, and Robert H. Fuller, the Governor's secretary, both of whom had much to do with the framing of the Hinman-Green bill. Senator Cobb said to-night that he expected the Senate would pass the bill. He does not care whether it is passed under his name or Senator Hinman's, so long as it is passed, and puts the Senate squarely on record on this important issue. He says he has no information about the attitude of the Assembly, and refuses to speculate about it.

Rules Committee Under Control.

Whatever speculation is done places Speaker Seward and Assemblyman Merritt squarely, even violently, in opposition to the abolition of any convention. The fact that they were able to pass the Meade-Phillips bill in the Assembly, retaining the convention system, settled the future attitude of the lower house, so far as they were concerned. They can control every man on the Rules Committee on this issue, and it takes one hundred votes to discharge that committee. Talk of calling a caucus to make the compromise bill a caucus measure in the lower branch is heard, but direct primary people do not seem sanguine about deriving any favorable result from that course. Assemblyman Jesse Phillips, one of the most bitter opponents of the direct primary scheme, is chairman of the Assembly caucus. He and his fellows feel perfectly certain that they could control any caucus against any form of a direct primary bill, and direct primary men are inclined to agree with that view of the situation.

There remains, therefore, a prospect for the calling of an extraordinary session, a prospect which causes every legislator to feel far from overjoyed. Yet most of them consider it inevitable if the Speaker and his Rules Committee refuse to report the Cobb compromise bill for a vote. If the Legislature were to adjourn without enacting any primary legislation most people here feel sure there would be a violent protest from all parts of the state, with an active demand on the Governor for an extra session. Legislators point out that the Governor has educated the public to a keen sense of the urgent necessity for primary reform. Some of his professed supporters have criticized him because he did not jam the Hinman-Green bill through the Legislature by an exercise of the old Odell methods.

Speaker Tenacious of Views.

Hughes men know that the Governor is quite as anxious to have a proper primary reform bill become law this year as the most earnest exponents of the Hinman-Green bill, though he could not see that his duty carried him to that extent. The opinion is pretty general here, however, that he would not consider it beyond the bounds of proper executive action to bring the Legislature back here promptly if final adjournment were taken without an agreement between the houses on a primary bill. Whether this outlook, coupled with the fact that responsibility for the extra session would inevitably be placed on him, will cause the Speaker to abate his enmity to anything looking like a direct primary bill remains to be seen. The chances are that it will not. The Speaker is tenacious of his views. He believes sincerely that abolition of the convention system would spell disaster and destruction to all American institutions. He is a hard fighter, and when pressed to the danger line none too choice in his weapons, as was shown in the defeat this year of the Hinman-Green bill.

It appears to most persons here almost incredible, even if there were enough votes to pass the compromise bill, that the Assembly could take it away from the Speaker in any fashion if he determined to hold it in the Rules Committee. The only way to make sure of getting it before the House for a vote, save with the Speaker's consent, would be through the caucus, and that prospect does not seem joyous to the direct primary men in the lower house who have canvassed the situation in the last couple of days. Accordingly there remains, to throw a shadow over the last week of the session, the likelihood of an extraordinary session on primary legislation.

APPROVAL FOR MORTGAGE GIVEN.

Albany, May 22.—Approval has been given by the Public Service Commission of the form of a first consolidated and refunding mortgage to the Security Trust Company of Rochester by the New York State Railroad to secure issues of \$2,500,000 a percent fifty-year gold bonds.

AUTO LECTURE HOLD-UPS

Young Man Stops Machines to Speak Protest—Is Arrested.

Eight automobile parties had the unusual experience last night of being held up on Fifth avenue and compelled to listen to a sermonette from a young man resembling in appearance a divinity student. Patrolman Keefer, of the Tenderloin station, standing at 29th street, saw the occurrences, and when he was finally convinced that the young man was not a deputy commissioner of whom he had never heard he placed him under arrest, despite the prisoner's protest that he hadn't the pleasure of the partolman's acquaintance. At the Tenderloin station Lieutenant McCarthy, usually an adept cross-questioner, found that he was facing one of the hardest propositions of his career. Finally he did learn that the prisoner was Clare Thompson, of Clearfield, Penn. Letters in his pockets were addressed in care of George I. Thompson, the prisoner would not give his New York address. In explanation of his actions he said that he thought it was a disgrace for automobilists to make the Sabbath hideous by the speeding of their cars and the tooting of their horns.

BOOKKEEPER TO BELLEVUE

Mind Gives Way Planning Company to Make Adding Machines.

Stanley H. C. Walpole, who said he lived at No. 95 Boulevard Weehawken, was taken from the Hotel Knickerbocker to the Tenderloin police station last night, and later he went voluntarily to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital. Walpole had ordered a meal at the hotel café, but before it was served went to his room and retired.

A short time afterward Charles T. Northrop, a lawyer, of No. 31 Nassau street, to whom Walpole had telephoned, called to inquire for him. At that moment Walpole appeared in the office and walked out into 42d street. Northrop followed and told Patrolman Terhob to arrest him. The lawyer told the lieutenant that Walpole was a bookkeeper for the National Biscuit Company and that he was also interested in the organization of a company to manufacture adding machines. His mind had weakened under the double strain. Lieutenant McCarthy suggested that Walpole go to Bellevue, and the latter agreed. He had only one cent in his clothes, but he informed the lieutenant it would be "multiplied to \$1,000,000 before January 1, 1910."

REPORTS \$10,000 BURGLARY

Newark Merchant Wakes Up to Find Cash and Gems Gone.

The police of Newark, N. J., are investigating a mysterious burglary reported by Samuel Vogel, a shoe dealer, living at No. 100 Fairmount avenue, that city. He told detectives that a bag containing \$900 in cash and jewelry valued at \$10,000 was stolen early yesterday morning from under a pillow on which his wife was sleeping. According to Vogel, the intruder at the same time rifled the pockets of his clothing, which contained checks and about \$15 in money.

Detectives Ryan and Farrell, who reached the house soon after the robbery was reported to Police Headquarters, said that while there were at least three windows through which a burglar might have gained entrance, they were unable to find any evidence that anybody had used such means. The only thing that appealed to the detectives as a sign that there had been a visitor while the family slept was the presence of a number of burned matches on the floor.

Vogel keeps a store in Fifteenth avenue, near Springfield avenue, and with his wife returned home with the day's receipts at 2 o'clock. Two hours before that, the detectives learned, a servant girl reached the house, and finding the door for which she had a key barred, got in through a window, which she latched afterward. Asked as to why he carried the money home from the store and did not place it in his safe, Vogel replied that he could not open the safe.

LOBSTER AND TOMCAT TIME

With the Assistance of a Bull Pup a Restaurant is Stirred.

A three-cornered encounter between a tomcat, a lobster and a brindle bulldog caused an uproar in a restaurant in 125th street last night. Before the struggle was over the owner of the dog had fainted, the lobster had lost a claw and the cat had acquired a lasting aversion for sea food. In front of the restaurant is an ice box with a glass top, through which varied delicacies may be seen. A waiter returned from the ice box last night with a basket containing several lobsters, when one of the crustaceans fell out and began to crawl along the floor. Thomas started to demonstrate with the lobster, when the latter fastened a claw in his leg. With a cry of pain the cat retreated, dragging his captor after him.

At this moment Gus, the bulldog, made a spring toward the combatants, upsetting the chair on which his owner, Miss Rose Leland, of No. 516 West 179th street, was sitting. Miss Leland promptly fainted. Many of the other patrons became excited, and several offered suggestions to employees who were trying to separate the principals in the unusual affray. Finally the manager cut off the lobster's claw with a pair of shears and took the rest of it away to be boiled. Miss Leland was revived, Gus resumed his place under his owner's chair and Thomas went off to nurse his wounded leg.

FEED POOR INSTEAD OF AUTOS.

Waterbury, Conn., May 22.—The Rev. John N. Lewis, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, who talks to many millionaires, said this morning that he hoped there would be a generous response in the collection next Sunday, as there were urgent calls among the needy. He said those who went away on Sundays for automobile rides used more money for gasoline than would bring happiness to many poor persons, and he hoped they would give up their trips for one day and give to charity what would go for gasoline.

SCIENTIFIC BATTLE OVER PARSEE'S RIGHTS

Government Goes Deep in Ethnology to Oppose Balsara's Contest for Citizenship.

BROWN SKIN RACES AID HIM

Furnish Money to Fight Test Case—Principal Question the Meaning of "Free White Persons."

Whether Bhicaji Franyi Balsara is a "free white person" and hence entitled to citizenship will come up before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals this week at the Federal Building on an appeal by the government from a decision of Judge Lacombe on June 9 of last year. Judge Lacombe admitted Balsara to citizenship. The government determined to make a test case of it, and the research of Addison S. Pratt and Carl E. Whitney, of the staff of Henry A. Wise, the United States Attorney, to establish their case took them to the Congressional Library at Washington, where they delved for a week into ancient and modern ethnological works. Balsara has as counsel Rounds & Schurman, and Louis Marshall and Max J. Kohler have been retained by Syrians interested in the case. Their preparations have been extensive and the ethnological tangle will call forth a scientific battle in striking contrast to the sugar fraud trial which is being conducted in the same building. The whole Syrian colony, and other races with brown skins, have moved to aid the Parsee with funds, for they feel that their citizenship is at stake.

Fears Loophole for Brown Men.

If the case is taken to the United States Supreme Court the decision by that body will take its place in the literature relating to the races of men, the great man-family of the earth. The case has a significance apart from the mere admission of Balsara. The decision will establish a precedent for the Immigration Commissioner and for the courts in their naturalization proceedings. Balsara is a Parsee, one of the hundred thousand or so of the race left in and about Bombay, India. It has been admitted it is believed by the government that a loophole for the naturalization of little brown men and big brown men will be made.

There is a bill before Congress amending the statutes so that an ethnological quibble may be possible, whether in or out of the courts, so far as the principle of naturalization is concerned. This bill is H. R. 24,075, amending Section 2,193, Revised Statutes of the United States, to read:

"And Mongolians, Malays and other Asiatics, except Armenians, Assyrians and Jews, shall not be naturalized in the United States."

Hitherto the "free white persons" in the statute as desirable citizens was supposed to mean any Caucasian, which in turn was supposed to mean almost anybody not an Ethiopian or of Ethiopian descent. Just what the framers of the original law meant had to be gone over as completely as possible, and in order to find this out it was necessary for Mr. Whitney and Mr. Pratt to discover what works on ethnology were accessible to the framers of the law. The counsel for the government in presenting their case say:

Meaning of "Free White Persons."

"The principal, if not the only, question is the meaning of the phrase 'free white persons' as used in the naturalization acts. It was a phrase in more or less common usage in the colonies and in the original thirteen states prior to the passage of the acts under consideration, and so we turn naturally to its meaning when so used. It has been held by the courts and the appellate and intervenors so contend that by 'white persons' Congress meant 'Caucasians.'"

"The government counsel insist that the term 'Caucasian' was not coined until after the phrase 'free white persons' had been in use some time; that although 'Caucasian' had been used before 1790 it could not have been known to Congress at that time. They further declare that encyclopedias, gazetteers, geographies and histories of the period when the enactment occurred referred to the 'European race,' which was synonymous with the 'white race,' and that all authors of the eighteenth century considered the races or peoples to which Balsara belongs, as well as other Asiatics, to be not white, but dark."

No Outside Room for Parsee.

The reason for this particularity regarding the knowledge of the word and designation meant by "Caucasian" is shown by the definition by the man who coined the term. Blumenbach gives it as follows: "Colour more or less white, with florid cheeks, hair long, soft and brown, running on the one hand into white, on the other hand into black; according to the European ideas of beauty the form of the face and skull most perfect. It includes all of the Europeans with the exception of the Laplanders; the Western Asiatics on this side of the Ob, the Caspian Sea and the Ganges; lastly the Northern Africans; altogether the inhabitants of the world known by the ancient Grecians and Romans." There is no outside room for the Parsee. He is not classed among the Mongolians or the Ethiopians or the Malayans, nor can he be classed among the Americans or red men. There are numerous debates in Congress referred to as showing that by "free white persons" were meant Europeans, and court deci-

BEQUEST MAKES DEAN WEST'S PLAN POSSIBLE

Salem Trustee of Wyman Will Say Everything Recommended Can Be Done.

PRINCETON IVY ON GRAVE

No Contest Expected—Only Blood Relative Satisfied with Provision for Her Benefit.

PRODUCTIVE FUNDS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Columbia \$26,000,000. Girard 23,741,570. Harvard 23,718,750. Leland Stanford, Jr. 18,000,000. University of Chicago 18,000,000. Princeton 14,168,900. Yale 10,561,830.

Salem, Mass., May 22.—While the value of the gift bequeathed to Princeton by the will of Isaac C. Wyman, of this city, is estimated at \$10,000,000, its exact amount is unknown even to the trustees. John M. Raymond, an attorney of this city, who is one of the trustees, said to-night that \$10,000,000 was only an approximate estimate. He did not think the estate would exceed that value, and he was not prepared to say whether it would equal it.

"There are millions enough, however," he added, "to take care of the needs of the Graduate College or proposed graduate college, for which under the terms of the will the money is designated."

Mr. Raymond assisted Mr. Wyman for many years in his business dealings, and is more intimately acquainted than any other person with the size of the estate.

Mr. Raymond said to-night that Mr. Wyman, who made his will July 1, 1909, drew the document with full knowledge of the discussion over the selection of a site for the Princeton Graduate School, in which President Woodrow Wilson and Dean West figured on opposite sides. Mr. Raymond added that Mr. Wyman's gift would make possible everything recommended in the official report of Dean West after his return from a study of the methods of graduate schools abroad.

Brought Ivy for Grave.

Dean Andrew F. West of the Princeton Graduate School, who is the co-trustee with Mr. Raymond under the will, was here yesterday, but left this city immediately after the funeral. Dean West brought with him from Princeton a spray of ivy, which he placed on Mr. Wyman's grave.

There will be no contest of the will, although several relatives were cut off without a cent and were keenly disappointed. The only blood relative, a niece, Mrs. Susan Dickinson, of Salem, said to-day that she was perfectly satisfied with her uncle's disposition of his property.

While she does not receive any bequest outright the income of a sum is set aside for her that will be amply sufficient to provide for her. After her death the fund will revert to Princeton.

"I shall not contest the will," said Mrs. Dickinson. "It was my uncle's property, and he had a right to do whatever he wanted with it."

Niece Praises Mr. Wyman. "Mr. Wyman has been maligned by the newspapers, which asserted that he and I were not on good terms, and that he cheated his brother, my father. I have received many presents from him and have called at his house for years."

Mr. Wyman was a great student. He was familiar with the property laws of every state where he owned land. He practiced law in Boston for ten years, and as Assistant United States Attorney he prosecuted one of the last slave abduction cases tried in the Massachusetts courts.

He was an intimate friend of Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate, and kept up his acquaintance with other famous men of his day long after he retired from the law to manage his real estate interests.

GREAT JOY AT PRINCETON

Trustees Express Deep Gratification Over \$10,000,000 Gift.

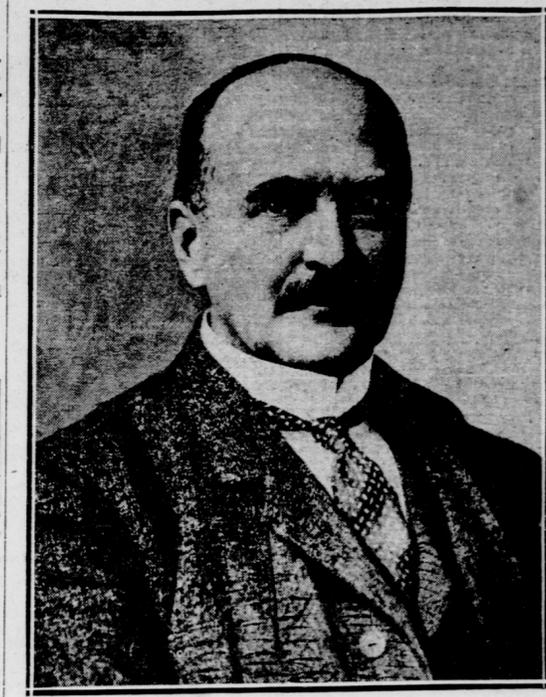
Princeton, N. J., May 22.—The news of the bequest of Isaac C. Wyman to the graduate school of Princeton University was received here to-day with delight. There was much speculation as to what effect it would have on the graduate school controversy, which has recently been more or less of a dead issue, owing to the lack of money with which to begin the erection of the buildings for such an institution. Now that the funds have been provided the trustees will have to decide the questions in dispute.

It is hoped, however, that the result will be harmony. Those who have been in support of Dean West are especially inclined to this view.

That the will of Mr. Wyman was dated July 1, 1909, was considered as distinctly noteworthy by all. The early date makes it seem that at that time Mr. Wyman's bequest was a gift to his Alma Mater, and not to be used to support the ideas of one man. On the other hand, Mr. Wyman was known to be a close friend of Dean West, and there is every probability that the latter was a factor in procuring the money.

The friendship between Mr. Wyman, a man of literary tastes, and Dean West, who is Giger professor of Latin in the university has been of many years' standing. Curiously enough, however, although Mr. Wyman has shown such a deep love for Princeton, he never visited here after his graduation. Dean West discontinued his sophomore course in Horace last Friday and, taking some ivy from Old North with him, left here for Salem. He is now in Boston and is expected here on Tuesday.

President Wilson said to-night that



PROFESSOR ANDREW F. WEST. Whose plans for Princeton's Graduate School will be made possible by the bequest of Isaac C. Wyman, of Salem, Mass.

KING GEORGE'S CLEMENCY

Sentences Remitted—A Touching Letter to His People.

London, May 22.—King George has begun his reign with an act of clemency, granting remission of short sentences and reduction of others throughout the kingdom, these including the army and navy. He has also issued a touching letter "To My People," expressing grateful appreciation of the affection and loving devotion which the nation has shown in the face of "a sorrow so sudden and unlooked for that it might well have been overwhelming." "But the sentiments it has evoked," continues the King, "have made me realize that it is a loss common to me and my people. They share it with me; I do not stand alone. With such thoughts I take courage and hopefully look to the future, strong in my faith in God, trusting my people and cherishing the laws and constitution of my beloved country."

It is announced that King George intends to maintain a royal racing stable at Newmarket and a breeding stud at Sandringham, and that he will patronize racing on the same extensive scale as did his father.

TO END MARRIAGE OF UNFIT

Bishop M'Vicker Favors Mental and Physical Examinations.

Providence, May 22.—That every human being in the United States, or elsewhere for that matter, deemed physically or mentally unfit should be prevented by national laws from marrying, and that a commission of experts should be appointed to pass on the fitness of each would-be bride or bridegroom, is the assertion whereby Bishop M'Vicker of Rhode Island sounds the note of a reform which he declares is likely to spread from one end of the country to the other. Bishop M'Vicker asserts that he makes these recommendations only after the most careful consideration of the subject and after having spent years in accumulating facts relative to his deductions.

"I fully believe," he says, "that in less than a generation we shall see national legislation that will check indiscriminate marriage, and which will prevent the propagation of disease, both mental and physical. The average public does not as yet realize it, but there has been a steady although unobtrusive advancement in legislation looking toward the prevention of marriage between those physically and mentally unfit."

ANTI-CHURCH MOVE

Pittsburg Ball Players Threaten to Use "Blue Laws."

Pittsburg, May 22.—The Pittsburg churches to-day managed to stop Sunday baseball within the city limits, but from the present outlook it appears as if there would be no music in the Pittsburg churches next Sunday, owing to this action.

THREE BALLOONISTS LOST

New Yorkers, Who Went Up on Saturday, Not Yet Heard From.

Pittsfield, Mass., May 22.—Some anxiety is expressed to-night over the whereabouts of three New York men who made a balloon ascension from here Saturday noon and have not yet been heard from. William F. Whitehouse piloted the balloon, the Pittsfield, taking up with him Philip Carroll and Lorimer Warner. The balloon started off in a direction a little west of south. As it was heavily loaded it is thought that under ordinary conditions the voyagers would have found it necessary to descend before getting very far into Connecticut. No word had been received from the party late to-night, although Mr. Whitehouse had arranged to send word here immediately upon landing.

It was said at the Knickerbocker Club last night, of which Mr. Whitehouse is a member, that he was there early last evening, but had said nothing of his balloon trip. He could not be found last night, but his appearance at the club indicates that there was no mishap.

IRISH FACTIONS IN RIOT

Many Persons Hurt at Cork, an M. P. Among Them.

Cork, Ireland, May 22.—The presence here of rival Irish factions, in spite of police precautions, led to serious conflicts to-day, following demonstrations which were addressed by John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party; John Dillon and William O'Brien. Many persons were injured, including Daniel D. Sheehan, Member of Parliament for Cork. Some were taken to the infirmaries.

SAW COMET AND DIED

Two Persons in One Neighborhood Expire Looking at Visitor.

Talladega, Ala., May 22.—The appearance of the comet this evening caused intense excitement here. Congregations of several churches left their pews and hundreds of persons stood excited in the square and gazed at the celestial visitor. Miss Ruth Jordan, daughter of a farmer living two miles from here, was called to the door of her home to see the comet and immediately fell dead, physicians assigning heart disease as the cause.

An unknown negro on the railroad station platform was shown the comet and instantly dropped dead.

INSANE WATCHING COMET

Negro in Constant Terror That World's End Was at Hand.

Somerville, N. J., May 22.—James Kline, a negro, formerly a Pullman car porter, is in the Somerset County jail here to-night in a raving maniac, as the result of waiting in terror for several days for the destruction of the world by Halley's comet.

Patrolman Holmes was standing in Main street about 3 o'clock this morning when Kline, in scant attire, loomed up out of the fog and passed him with the speed of the wind, shouting that he was being pursued by his mother-in-law and the tail of Halley's comet. Holmes called after him, and he stopped and began to pray.

Kline is well known here as one of the pillars of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. He began his observations of the comet about a week ago, after which he went through the negro colony here warning his brethren to prepare for the end of the world on May 15.

ANTI-CHURCH MOVE

Pittsburg Ball Players Threaten to Use "Blue Laws."

Pittsburg, May 22.—The Pittsburg churches to-day managed to stop Sunday baseball within the city limits, but from the present outlook it appears as if there would be no music in the Pittsburg churches next Sunday, owing to this action.

The managers of the A. J. Martins, one of the best known amateur baseball nines in the country, and the Emsworth, another amateur nine, have had lawyers looking up the Sunday "blue laws." They have discovered that it is against the law for churches to hire organists or singers. The managers of the baseball teams to-day announced that they would take action to prevent any church in Pittsburg from having a hired organist or soloist, and if they persisted information would be filed against the ministers of the churches.

HONORS FOR FAMOUS POLO PONY

Wealthy Hyde Park Residents Send Flowers for Punch's Grave.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 22.—Punch, the famous polo pony once owned by the late Woodbury Kane, of New York, was buried with honors at Hyde Park yesterday. He was forty-five years old, and was said to be the oldest horse in the world. Punch had not had a bit in his mouth for twenty-three years, having been pensioned for life by his dead owner to pass his remaining days on the A. D. Jones farm at Hyde Park. His grave was strewn with flowers, which had been sent by the wealthy residents of the Hyde Park Road, including the Rogerses, Roosevelts and Vanderbilts.

LAST DISPUTE WITH CANADA REMOVED

Boundary Treaty Signed by Secretary Knox and Mr. Bryce.

NOT WORTH ARBITRATION

Lines in Passamaquoddy Bay and Grand Manan Channel Delimited—Convention May Go to Senate To-day.

Washington, May 22.—The Secretary of State and the British Ambassador signed yesterday a treaty delimiting the boundary between the United States and Canada, running from a point in Passamaquoddy Bay, between Treat Island and Priar Head, and extending through the bay to the middle of Grand Manan Channel. The treaty, it is expected, will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow for approval.

This action, subject to the approval of the Senate, settles the one remaining boundary question between the United States and Canada, or New Brunswick, to be more exact. The exact location of this boundary had been in dispute ever since 1783. In that year the greater portion of the boundary was delimited, but no agreement could be reached regarding the line at this point. Soon thereafter a joint committee was created and charged with the duty of reaching an agreement on the line, but failed of its purpose.

In the comparatively recent general boundary treaty it was provided that if no agreement could be reached on the boundary at this point within a given period the question should be submitted to arbitration. Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce concluded, however, that the point at issue was not of sufficient importance to warrant the expense and accordingly undertook negotiations which have been concluded to their common satisfaction, a compromise having been reached which is expected to meet the approval of all concerned.

The present era of good feeling, following the recent tariff agreement, was deemed particularly auspicious for this settlement of the one remaining point at issue between the United States and Canada.

Final Chapter in Negotiations.

The signing of this convention completes a chapter of diplomatic relations with Great Britain which reflects the highest credit on both the British and the American diplomats who have labored so assiduously and successfully to remove the last possible occasion of friction between the United States and Great Britain and all of her colonies, and more particularly between this country and the Dominion of Canada.

The completion of the pecuniary claims treaty with Great Britain, first announced in The Tribune of May 12, provided the means of disposing by arbitral methods of the last bone of contention between Great Britain and certain of her colonies, notably Australia. As has been told in The Tribune, that convention was recently submitted to the Foreign Office by Mr. Bryce after a complete agreement had been reached between Secretary Knox and the ambassador, and the ambassador is now only awaiting authority from London, where the draft of the convention has already arrived, formally to affix his signature to the copy which is retained in Washington.

The principal boundary waters treaty, which not only delimited the water boundaries between the United States and Canada but provided for an equitable disposition of the water to be withdrawn for power purposes, and was negotiated by Secretary Root, was ratified in the closing hours of the last Congress on the morning of March 4, 1900, to be exact—but before giving its approval the Senate, as will be recalled, added an amendment in the form of an appended resolution which was insisted on by Senator Smith, of Michigan, which was designed to provide for the proper distribution of the waters of the St. Mary River, and which occasioned such opposition at Ottawa that it demanded the exercise of the most skillful diplomacy on the part of Mr. Knox to induce the Canadians to accept it. With the hearty co-operation of Mr. Bryce the powers at Ottawa were finally persuaded to give their approval, and, having already been ratified by the Senate, the convention became a part of the supreme law of the land.

Work of the Boundary Convention.

The boundary waters convention followed a more general boundary treaty, which provided for a commission to mark clearly and permanently the boundaries entirely across the continent. That work is now being performed, and only the short line through Passamaquoddy Bay and Grand Manan Channel remained the subject of contention. The final delimitation of this line is accomplished by means of the convention signed yesterday, and as far as it is possible to foresee the last occasion for a boundary dispute with Canada has been dispelled.

Pursuant to the negotiations conducted by the American Ambassador to Great Britain and the Foreign Office, the contentions which have menaced the peaceful relations between America and Newfoundland fishermen ever since 1812 are to be settled this summer by arbitral proceedings at The Hague, so that everything augurs well for the most peaceful relations between the United States and its neighbor to the north.

This country, as is known, has awarded its minimum tariff rates to Canada, and within the last ten days Mr. Bryce has been requested to take up with the authorities at Ottawa some plan of negotiations looking to closer trade relations with the Dominion. The eminently successful diplomatic relations which have characterized the tenure of Messrs. Root and Knox as Secretaries of State and of Mr. Bryce as Ambassador from Great Britain augur well for the future, and the signing of this latest treaty will be the occasion of congratulations to both Mr. Knox and Mr. Bryce as soon as the fact becomes known.