

PEACE ADVOCATES AT LAKE MOHONK

Annual May Conference on International Arbitration Attracts Men and Women Eminent in Public Life.

Effect of These Meetings on Public Sentiment—Former Secretary of State Foster to Preside.

For some years past Lake Mohonk, a picturesque and romantic locality in the Shawangunk Mountains, overlooking the Hudson River valley a few miles below Poughkeepsie, has been the scene of two annual conferences which have had an increasing and powerful influence in arousing public attention and molding popular sentiment with respect to certain great causes involving the interests of justice, humanity, and the brotherhood of man. One of these conferences, held in May, is devoted specifically to the promotion of international arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations, and the other, held in October, has for its object the betterment of the condition of the American Indians and other dependent races.

Topic of Present Interest.

Of the two conferences that on international arbitration has now the deepest and widest interest, since the topic considered concerns the people of all nations, lays hold upon one of the mightiest problems that can engage human thought, and one which is certain to take upon itself larger and yet more vital phases in the immediate future. The cause of peace and international arbitration has, in fact, made wonderful strides forward since the first of these Mohonk conferences was held nine years ago, a progress stimulated and helped on in no small degree by the thought and action of these annual assemblies and the influence of the men and women who have composed them. These years have witnessed such epoch-making events in the history of the peace movement as the publication of M. de Bloch's work on "The Future of War," the issue of the Carr's rescript, the holding of The Hague Peace Conference, the institution of The Hague International Court, the settlement in that court of the "Plus fund" case, and the recent reference to it of the Venezuelan difficulty and other disputes.

Leaders in the Movement.

Among the guiding spirits of these day meetings, at Lake Mohonk, in years past have been such men as the veteran Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, of Boston, whose life has been devoted to the gospel of peace; former Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, who presided at several sessions, and gave much val-

uable time and wise counsel to the work; Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, whose eloquent lips and prolific pen have never grown weary in well-doing; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, the young Philadelphia lawyer and publicist; Walter S. Logan, a prominent member of the New York bar; President Faunce, of Brown University; President Taylor, of Vassar; President M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr; Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University; the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Felix Adler, of the New York Society of Ethical Culture; the Hon. S. R. Thayer, of Minneapolis, former minister to Holland; Dr. Augustus Strong, of Rochester Theological Seminary; Judge Earl, formerly chief justice of the New York court of appeals; the Hon. Frederick W. Hollis, one of the leading representatives of the United States at The Hague Conference; the Hon. John A. Kasson and Gen. John Eaton, of Washington, and such representative business men as George Foster Peabody, John Crosby Brown, Warner Van Norden, James Talcott, and William F. King, of New York; John B. Garrett and Joshua L. Bailey, of Philadelphia; Robert Treat Paine, Edwin Ginn, Samuel B. Capen, and Osborne Howes, of Boston, and many other men and women who are equally eminent and well known in the world of education, finance, and philanthropy. Helen Gould, the daughter of the famous financier, has attended the conference, and has shown a deep and practical interest in the proceedings.

Host of the Gathering.

Both of these annual gatherings at Mohonk owe their inception, their success, and their continued existence to Albert K. Smiley, the owner of the lake, and all the adjacent territory for miles around, including the great hostelry situated on the border of the lake. The members of the two conferences are selected by Mr. Smiley, and are invited here and entertained at his guests during the three days in which the sessions are held. Associated with him in the management of the arbitration conference, as well as in its gracious hospitalities and thoughtful courtesies, is his brother, Daniel Smiley.

It would be difficult to conceive of a spot more conducive to the calm and clear thinking and the cool and thoughtful deliberation that should mark all wise and successful propaganda for righteousness than Lake Mohonk itself. One can easily imagine with what inward joy and satisfaction some grim and war-loving baron of feudal times would have set upon this spot, this wild mountain eyrie, for the erection of a stronghold from which to direct his forces, keep watch and ward over all his domain, and bid defiance therein to all his enemies, secure within its encircling cliffs and rocky battlements from surprise and every hostile assault. Under these unique and happy conditions and in this atmosphere of peace and rest, these bodies of men and women, of whom we have been speaking, meet year by year for counsel, for deliberation and

preparation for action. An instance of the practical and effective character of the work instituted by these conferences is seen in the fact that a committee appointed last year to bring the subject of arbitration before the commercial bodies of this country has had favorable action taken upon its propositions by chambers of commerce and boards of trade in nearly every large city in the United States.

Effect on Public Sentiment.

While it would be manifestly impossible to measure or to make a definite accounting of the actual good accomplished by the successive arbitration conferences held at Lake Mohonk, the representative and influential character of the 200 or more men and women who have been meeting here each year for counsel on this subject, render it certain that the remarkable upgrowth of public sentiment in favor of arbitration which has taken place in recent days is due to a considerable degree to the inspiration going out from Lake Mohonk.

The Hon. John W. Foster, the veteran diplomatist who has recently been selected as counsel to the Alaskan boundary commission, presided over the Mohonk conference last May, and has consented to act in the same capacity this year. He is an ideal man for the place, not only because of his extended diplomatic experience, but because he has served on numerous international peace commissions as the representative of the United States. He is, moreover, an excellent and tactful presiding officer. Others who have already signified their intention to be present at the coming conference, which opens at Lake Mohonk May 27, are Hon. William L. Penfield, of Washington, who served as counsel for the United States in the "Plus fund" case, tried at The Hague last fall; Hon. H. B. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; President Daniel C. Gilman, of the Carnegie Institution; President Schurman, of Cornell; President Taylor, of Vassar; Chancellor MacCracken, of the New York University; Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University; Prof. George Grafton Wilson, of Brown University; Prof. Martin G. Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania; Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U. S. N.; Gen. O. O. Howard, of Burlington, Vt.; Edward Everett Hale; Lyman Abbott, Dr. Josiah Strong, of League for Social Service; Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Helen Gould, and many others.

Interesting Discussions.

The proceedings include brief addresses relating to the work and prospects of the cause of international arbitration, followed by general discussions. As great care is taken to select only the best and most authoritative speakers on the questions at issue, the discussions always take a high range and are always full of inspiration and instruction. The trial of the "Plus fund" case before The Hague court and the more recent reference of the Venezuela

difficulty and several other less prominent cases to the same tribunal will give the discussions of the conference this year more than usual interest. The points upon which greatest stress will be laid throughout the entire session will be the importance of using all possible means to secure a universal recognition of The Hague tribunal and the necessity of instituting a more active propaganda for the education of public sentiment on the subject of arbitration throughout the civilized world.

The Hon. John W. Foster.

Mr. Foster has led a most interesting and busy life. He was born in Pike county, Indiana, March 2, 1836. In 1855 he was graduated from the State University of Indiana, and during the following year he was a student in Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and practiced his profession at Evansville until July, 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army, and remained in active field service for three and a half years, holding rank successively as major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, and brevet brigadier general. The beginning of his diplomatic service was his commission as minister to Mexico by President Grant in 1873; he was transferred by President Hayes as minister to Russia in 1880; was appointed by President Arthur as minister to Spain in 1883; by President Cleveland on a special mission to Spain in 1885.

In 1886 he resumed the practice of law in Washington, D. C., giving special attention to international cases, but in 1891 was commissioned by President Harrison as plenipotentiary to negotiate treaties of reciprocity with Spain, Germany, the British West Indies, San Domingo, and other countries; was designated agent of the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration with Great Britain, June 1, 1892; was appointed Secretary of State to succeed James G. Blaine, June 29, 1892, and resigned February 23, 1893, to attend the Bering Sea arbitration tribunal at Paris. After the adjournment of this tribunal, he made a tour of the world. During 1895 he visited China and Japan, having been asked by the Emperor of China to assist with the peace negotiations with Japan. In March, 1897, he was offered the mission to Turkey, and the embassy to Spain, both of which he declined, but he accepted the appointment by President McKinley of ambassador on special mission to Great Britain and Russia in the settlement of the Bering Sea seal question. In 1898, Mr. Foster was appointed a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission for the settlement of Canadian questions, in which capacity he is still acting. He is at present living in Washington.

READINGS IN SHAKESPEARE.

Ellen Voecky Siefert, the well-known dramatic reader, appeared in a recital at Carroll Institute Friday night. Mrs. Siefert's numbers included several Shakespearean selections and a group of humorous readings. In the scenes from "Romeo and Juliet" she was especially effective, reading the lines with much intelligence.

RETURNED FROM EXILE, MABINI DIES IN MANILA

Power Behind the Throne During Aguinaldo Regime.

A MOST BRILLIANT FILIPINO

Banished to Guam and Refused to Take Oath of Allegiance to United States Until Dying.

It is generally conceded here among officers of the army and navy conversant with conditions in the Philippines, that, although Aguinaldo was the ostensible leader of the insurgents, Apolinario Mabini, whose death from cholera is chronicled in dispatches from Manila, was the real instigator of the insurrection and subsequently the silent director of the destinies of the "Filipino Republic."

Nominally "minister of foreign affairs," the brilliant young paralytic became the brains of the organization. His counsel and advice were accepted without question by Aguinaldo, and it is known that nearly all the proclamations and other state papers bearing Aguinaldo's name, were really the work of Mabini. Undoubtedly his death removes the ablest representative of the Filipino people since the time of the martyred Rizal.

It is generally accepted belief that he was actuated in his efforts toward independence by a real spirit of patriotism and affection for his fellow-countrymen. Certainly none of the charges of personal aggrandizement that have been made with truth regarding many of the Filipino leaders could apply to him.

For more than two years he suffered exile in the Island of Guam, steadfastly refusing the liberty that could be bought by attaching his signature to an oath of allegiance, until, forsaken by all his associates save Ricarte, endeavored in body and mind, he finally submitted, but only that he might return to die among his people.

Although lately it was ascertained that after his return to Manila he had been in correspondence with guerrilla leaders in the field, it is asserted that his communications were of a personal and not seditious nature. Nevertheless on account of his past efforts and the great influence he still held over the Filipinos, he continued to be regarded with suspicion and there is no doubt his death relieves the authorities of an annoying element.

For his personal attainments, he was held in high esteem by Generals Otis, MacArthur, Chaffee, and other officers, as well as Governor Taft.

In testifying before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, last year, General MacArthur said of Mabini: "He is a highly educated young man,

who, unfortunately, is paralyzed. He has a classical education, and a flexible, imaginative mind. Mabini's views were more comprehensive than those of any of the Filipinos that I have met. His idea was a dream of a Malay confederation, not of Luzon or of the Philippine archipelago, but, I mean, of that blood. He is a firm character and a man of very high accomplishments. As I said, undoubtedly he is paralyzed. He would undoubtedly be of great use in the future of the Islands, if it were not for his affliction."

CHANGES IN MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE

Following is the official list of the changes of station and duties of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service for the seven days ended May 14.

H. D. Geddings, assistant surgeon general, to proceed to Elkins, W. Va., for special temporary duty, May 11, 1903.

D. A. Carmichael, surgeon, granted leave of absence for seventeen days from May 19, May 9, 1903.

P. C. Killoch, surgeon, to assume temporary command of the service at Portland, Me., during absence on leave of Surgeon S. D. Brooks, May 14, 1903.

S. D. Brooks, surgeon, granted leave of absence for three days from May 19, May 14, 1903.

J. H. Oakley, passed assistant surgeon, granted leave of absence for three days, May 8, 1903.

S. B. Grubbs, passed assistant surgeon, granted leave of absence for one month, May 13, 1903. To rejoin station at gulf quarantine at expiration of leave of absence, May 13, 1903.

C. E. Decker, assistant surgeon, granted extension of leave of absence on account of sickness, for fourteen days from April 10, May 5, 1903.

T. F. Richardson, assistant surgeon, granted leave of absence for three days from May 8, 1903, under provisions of paragraph 191 of the regulations. To proceed to Gulf quarantine station for special temporary duty, May 13, 1903.

M. W. Glover, assistant surgeon, to proceed to Newbern, N. C., for special temporary duty, May 12, 1903.

E. F. Duke, acting assistant surgeon, granted leave of absence for four days from May 13, May 9, 1903.

B. W. Goldsborough, acting assistant surgeon, granted leave of absence for five days, May 11, 1903.

G. A. Gregory, acting assistant surgeon, granted leave of absence for four days from May 18, May 11, 1903.

K. S. Kennard, acting assistant surgeon, granted leave of absence for twenty-one days from April 25, May 5, 1903.

J. W. Stevenson, acting assistant surgeon, granted leave of absence for seven days from May 11, 1903, under provisions of paragraph 191 of the regulations.

A. M. Roehrig, pharmacist, granted leave of absence for five days from May 12, 1903, under provisions of paragraph 191 of the regulations.

FILIPINOS HAVE FAITH IN NEW GOVERNMENT

Report of the Governor of the Province of Bulacan.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has received the annual report of Pablo Teeson, governor of the province of Bulacan, P. I., for the year 1902, in which he says:

"The political situation of the province could not be more satisfactory. Since I took possession of the government there has not been noted the least perturbation of public order, but, on the other hand, I have observed that American sovereignty is now so firmly established that it is reflected in the confidence and faith which the inhabitants feel when they see the efforts which the government makes in carrying out their exceedingly favorable promises.

"As an eloquent proof of this, we cite the ease with which the taxes were collected, especially the land tax, which is so new in this country, and to the payment of which the province responded with such patriotism, without offering the least opposition, notwithstanding the agricultural crisis through which it has passed, and is now passing. * * * Small bands of ladrones, the remains of the past revolution, still exist in the province, engaged in stealing animals, making highway assaults upon isolated roads and settlements, but having, however, no political significance. These small bands are fast disappearing, owing to the constant persecution of the constabulary, local police, and the provincial volunteers."

The governor mentions how agriculture has suffered from the loss of animals, and the plague of locusts. He also gives quite a list of bridges, both of wood and stone, that have been constructed and roads that have been improved.

In speaking of public instruction he reports that education has not developed as it should for the following reasons: First, the scarcity of Filipino teachers, who should be paid by the municipalities; second, the lack of a law compelling the attendance of children, when their parents, through apathy or ancient custom, do not wish to send them to school; third, the continuous calamities which have befallen this province during the year 1902, and he urges that Filipino teachers be assigned to assist the Americans in their task of teaching English.

"The hygienic condition of the province," adds the report, "is highly satisfactory, and this is due doubtless to the persevering and intelligent efforts of the president of the provincial board of health, seconded by the municipalities who enforce the sanitary laws in their respective jurisdictions. In the cholera epidemic just past the provincial president was found lending his personal aid in the most infected pueblos of the province. There occurred but 1,520 deaths from cholera in the whole province, which contains approximately 214,000 inhabitants."

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