

# THE CLAYTON-BULWER PACT AND THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE CONVENTION

THE tentative understanding as to the isthmian canal, reached by the United States and Great Britain in the Hay-Pauncefote convention, as reported, will, it is believed, remove a cause of irritation that has existed between the two countries for

Article 1 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty reads: "Neither Great Britain nor the United States shall ever obtain or maintain any exclusive control over the canal; nor shall they build any fortifications along the route of the same nor establish any colonies there nor exert any dominion nor make use

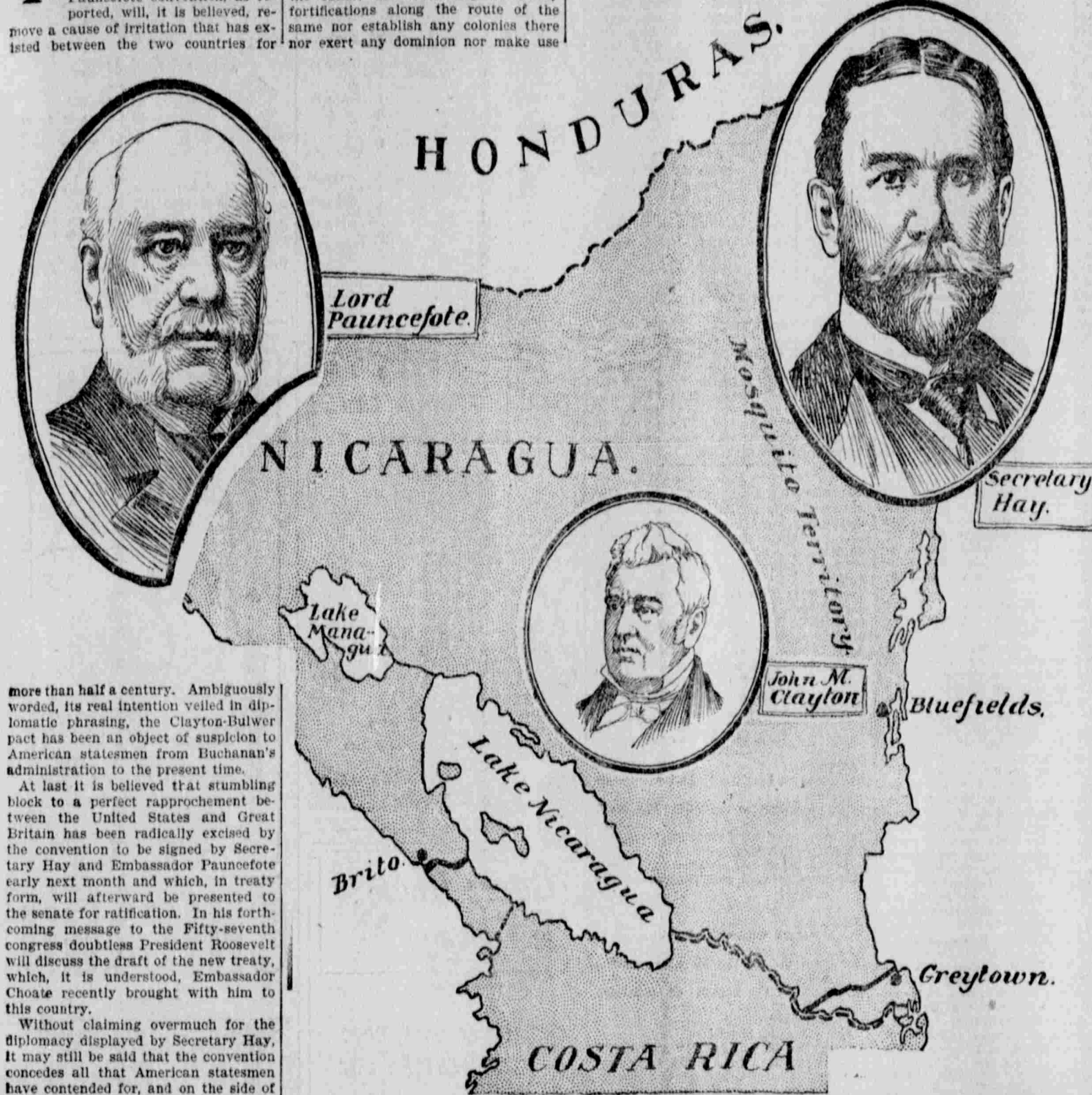
"No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however,

the United States "reserves the right to take such steps for its own protection as it may deem proper"—that is, it

are not to be invited to participate in such guarantee." Great Britain is intentionally one of the guarantors merely because she is a party to this treaty.

In Article 3 of the first treaty "Great Britain and the United States promise mutually to guard the safety and neutrality of the canal and to invite all other nations to do the same." In other words, while the United States assumed all the cost of construction, maintenance, etc., of the canal, it was not to have the sole privilege of guarding it. This tacit invitation to other powers was strenuously objected to in the senate last year and constituted an insuperable obstacle to the ratification of the treaty. This obstacle has been removed also, and, to the great surprise of all concerned, Great Britain virtually admits the justice of our contentions by withdrawing all opposition to the elimination of these objectionable features. The claim of Great Britain to an interest in the prospective canal across the American isthmus was based upon her claim of a protectorate over that portion of Nicaragua known as the Mosquito coast. Some ambitious English settlers had ferreted out an obscure chief of the Mosquito tribe and persuaded him to proclaim himself the rightful representative of a "hereditary monarchy" looking to Great Britain in the nature of protector. A most ridiculous "court" of "nobles" and dignitaries with high sounding names was established, consisting mostly of British subjects, and the various sovereigns took the names of British kings, though Great Britain did not at first formally assume the protectorate. She did not object, however, to asserting all the powers of an alleged prerogative and seizing territory wherever found that might be utilized as termini for the projected canal on either coast of Nicaragua. These proceedings were prior to the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but were probably for the express purpose of asserting what was in effect recognized in that treaty—the right to territory in or adjacent to Nicaragua. This claim could not be established by an extension of the boundaries of British Honduras, for that colony was too far away, so the alleged protectorate was all that could be urged in justification of the claim.

Stripped of all verbiage and shorn of ambiguous phrases, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty amounted, in fact, to a recognition of these British claims. It entrenched the British in a position which they had at first only tentatively held, and not all the invoking of the Monroe doctrine by various administrations could make Great Britain budge. So far back as the days of Lord Palmerston the United States government has striven to obtain a formal abrogation of the treaty, and congress directed President Buchanan at one time to demand its abrogation on the ground that Great Britain had herself violated it by her subsequent action in asserting claims to territory in Central America.



more than half a century. Ambiguously worded, its real intention veiled in diplomatic phrasing, the Clayton-Bulwer pact has been an object of suspicion to American statesmen from Buchanan's administration to the present time.

At last it is believed that stumbling block to a perfect rapprochement between the United States and Great Britain has been radically excised by the convention to be signed by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote early next month and which, in treaty form, will afterward be presented to the senate for ratification. In his forthcoming message to the Fifty-seventh congress doubtless President Roosevelt will discuss the draft of the new treaty, which, it is understood, Ambassador Choate recently brought with him to this country.

Without claiming overmuch for the diplomacy displayed by Secretary Hay, it may still be said that the convention concedes all that American statesmen have contended for, and on the side of Great Britain abandons a position firmly held by her for fifty years. To show this it is only necessary to compare the text of the most important articles in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with that of the Hay-Pauncefote convention:

of any alliance or protectorate either may have there to that end."

Article 7 of last year's Hay-Pauncefote convention, which caused so much adverse criticism in the senate, reads:

shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

In the present convention, however,

may if it chooses erect fortifications or patrol the canal with its warships without asking the consent of any other nation. Again, the neutrality of the canal is to be guaranteed by the United States alone, "and other maritime pow-

## THE FATE OF ANARCHIST ASSASSINS OF RULERS.



Now that the miserable wretch who assassinated President McKinley is about to expiate his act in the electric chair and Justice, so far as she can, has avenged that dreadful deed, it cannot fail to be impressed upon the late Czolgosz's anarchistic fellows in crime that anarchy as enforced by assassination is not profitable. The times have changed since one could with impunity strike down the ruler of a nation. Sooner or later, in fact, as the history of notable assassinations shows, the perpetrator of the crime is brought to feel the weight of the law.

Without taking into account the various attempts upon rulers in times long past and going no further back than the assassination of Alexander II. of Russia, thirty years ago, it appears that in that short space of time no less than eleven rulers and prime ministers have met death by the assassin's hand. At least six of these crimes were charged upon anarchists, and four were the acts of Italians.

The assassinations of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield and the fate of their murderers are facts well known to every reader in this country. Wilkes Booth was shot and Guiteau was hanged. The Russian nihilist Grenievsky, who hurled the fatal bomb that killed Alexander II., was himself killed by the explosion.

The Italian anarchist Cesare Sante, who stabbed President Carnot of France at Lyons June 24, 1894, was promptly beheaded. His crime was committed, he declared, to avenge the death penalties inflicted upon other anarchists. The murderer of Nasr Ed Din, shah of Persia, in 1891, was hanged after having been put to the torture. The Italian anarchist Michael Angiolillo, who shot and killed Canovas del Castillo, Spain's prime minister, Aug. 8, 1897, was, it is said, put to the rack and then garroted. Oscar Solinger, the Swede who shot President Barrios of Guatemala Feb. 8, 1895, was tried by court martial and shot, but Arredondo, the slayer of President Borda of Uruguay, somehow escaped punishment. The Italian anarchist Luccheni, who stabbed the aged Empress Elizabeth of Austria to the heart at Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 10, 1898, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, the law of the canton in which the crime was committed not permitting capital punishment.

The same law against capital punishment prevails in Italy as in some cantons of Switzerland, and hence it was that Gaetano Bresci, the Italian who shot King Humbert July 29, 1900, was sentenced to imprisonment for life instead of being executed. If reports are true, however, his fate would have been less severe had he been put to death, for his end finally, in an insane asylum, gave rise to conjectures that he was tortured while in prison.

It will be seen from the preceding that vengeance has overtaken nearly all the slayers of persons in power in recent years. It will be noticed, also, that the treatment accorded Czolgosz has been merciful and humane as compared with that of some of his infamous predecessors.

### AN INTREPID ARCTIC TRAVELER.

Mrs. Josephine Diebitsch Peary, from whose latest portrait the accompanying illustration was made, possesses a personality that would have won public attention even were she not the wife of a famous explorer. The arctic voyage from which she so recently returned was the fourth she has made into



northern seas, and she has the honor not only of having been nearer the north pole than any other white woman, but of having given birth to the most northerly born white child in the world. Mrs. Peary is well known as an author by her book, "My Arctic Journal," and, it is understood, is intending to furnish soon a further account of her fascinating adventures.

### GROUP OF CAPTURED BULGARIAN BRIGANDS.



Recent occurrences on the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier, the prevalence of lawlessness and the abductions of missionaries call attention to that portion of the world, now recognized as the center of brigandage in Europe. Italy and Spain long vied with this section in being the home of brigands, and the former still holds an unenviable reputation, but in Macedonia many of the natives under Turkish rule have taken to the forests and mountains, whence they wage unrelenting warfare alike upon Christians and Mohammedans. The short mountain range near Dubinitza is their favorite rendezvous, owing to its advantageous situation near the frontier and the security it affords the brigands when hard pressed. Some of the chiefs, portraits of whom appear in the accompanying illustration, are wealthy and, strange to say, are respected by the natives, though they levy blackmail upon all the country round about their mountain fastnesses. They are usually of Macedonian birth.

### A RUSSIAN FIRE EATER.

Not satisfied with his experience as A. D. C. to the late Colonel Villebois Mareuil, fighting for the Boers with the foreign legion in South Africa, during which he was badly wounded, Colonel Eugene Maximoff of the Russian cuirassiers, whose portrait appears here-



with, has fought two duels since his return from South Africa. One was with Prince Wittgenstein, whom he killed, and the other with the prince's brother, whose right arm he shattered. And yet, according to his biographer, Maximoff is "most gentle and unassuming"—as mild mannered a man, in fact, as ever killed another.

### A MIDNIGHT PHOTOGRAPH.

One of the latest achievements of the photographer is shown in the accompanying illustration, made from a picture taken at midnight. It represents a fine large pier on the seashore being consumed by fire. It was not thought



possible until recently to take a photograph of a fire at night by its own light, but this result proves that there is a latent active force in flame sufficient for the purpose, as there is also in the pale light of the moon and of distant stars, provided the sensitive film be exposed a sufficient length of time.

### THE KAISER IS HIS ENEMY.

Although twice elected to the second burgomastership of Berlin by the town council, Herr Gustave Kauffmann, whose portrait here-with appears, has been refused confirmation by the Kaiser, who holds that as he was once cashiered from the army on account of his politics he is not eligible to this position of trust. Herr Kauffmann is a Pomeranian by birth, and he is called honorable and capable by the town councilors, who resolved by a large majority upon his re-election.

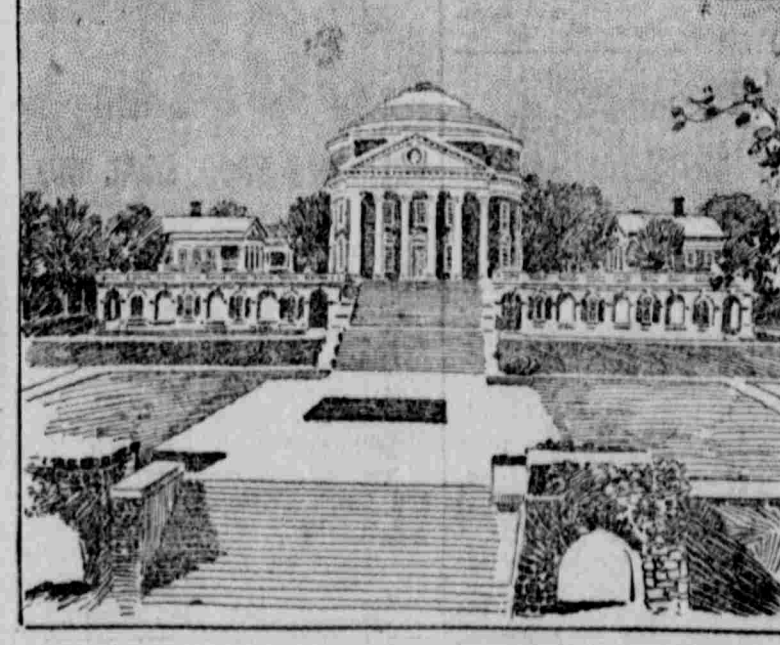


## GENERAL H. C. CORBIN AND MISS EDYTHE F. PATTEN, WHO ARE SHORTLY TO BE MARRIED.



The marriage of Major General Henry C. Corbin and Miss Edythe F. Patten, whose portraits appear in the accompanying illustration, is set for the 4th of November and will be a most brilliant affair. It will take place at Washington, where the general is well known, at the beautiful Patten mansion on Massachusetts avenue, in the most aristocratic part of the city. The fashionable and official world is expected to be present in force, 500 guests having been invited to attend.

### LIBRARY BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.



The University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Albemarle county, chartered in 1819 and famous as the pet project of the great Jefferson, its first rector and general benefactor, has kept well up with the times in its endowments and buildings, now affording accommodations to more than half a thousand students. One of the most beautiful of its detached groups of buildings is that shown in the accompanying illustration, in which are housed the 60,000 volumes comprising its valuable library.

### A FAIR TURKISH REFORMER.

Exiled from Turkey, Ali Nouri Bey, lately Turkish consul general at Rotterdam, is now on his way to this country with his wife for the purpose of presenting certain



schemes of reform to a waiting world. He does not dare present them in Turkey since they involve a change in the dynasty, and the sultan would probably take off his head. He will be accompanied by his wife, whose portrait is presented herewith. She will do the lecturing, and as she is a charming and agreeable lady will doubtless win the hearts of her hearers. She is the daughter of the late Mahmud Pasha Ben Aynd, belongs to one of the oldest families of Tunis and is styled the Princess Haurie Ben Aynd. Holding advanced ideas as to the status of woman in Turkey, Princess Haurie Ben Aynd has discarded the veil and appears in a modified European costume. She is a devoted wife and the mother of two lovely children.

The cost of working gold mines in Venezuela is said to be little more than half of what it was some years ago.

### PERSONAL JOTTINGS.

S. Yanagi Wara, a Japanese nobleman, has become professor of chemistry in the University of Columbia, Missouri. Mr. Wara has been educating himself in the United States for the last seven years. He has attained the degree of master of arts and for several years has served as assistant to Professor R. O. Graham, who holds the chair of chemistry at the Wesleyan university at Bloomington, Ill.

When Emperor William made his oriental trip, the sultan presented him with a number of horses and valuable rugs. Having heard that the sultan was planning a zoological garden, the emperor has now purchased in Hamburg and sent to him a fine collection of lions, tigers, bears, parrots, deer and other animals.

General Sir Redvers Buller is used to command, but when at his English home, Government House, he is sometimes compelled to obey. The autocrat of the household is an old servant who has been in the Buller family for a very

long spell of service and who is absolutely unconventional in her dealings with her master and mistress.

John Alexander Dowie doesn't propose to let his followers forget him. In the most recent issue of one of his pamphlets, which, by the way, is adorned with a full page engraving of Elijah II. in a silk lined full dress suit, he announces he is arranging to have a bi-

ograph make moving pictures of his every motion, not only while delivering his lectures and tirades, but in his home life as well.

It seems from a story going the rounds that the young king of Italy has not the calm indifference to public opinion of his ally, the German emperor. A courtier suggested to him that he should disguise himself as a

student and go into the cafes, just as Peter the Great did. "Yes," said the king. "Peter the Great had the right to hang those who said anything disagreeable, and I have not."

H. B. Irving, the elder of Sir Henry Irving's two sons, is winning recognition by his books. Mr. Irving belongs to the greatly increasing band of university men who have become actors,

for he was educated at Oxford. It is now ten years since he made his first appearance on the stage, which he left for a time in order to finish his reading for the bar.

General Garcia Velez, inspector general of prisons at Havana, who is a son of the famous General Garcia, is in Boston examining the various methods of prison government.