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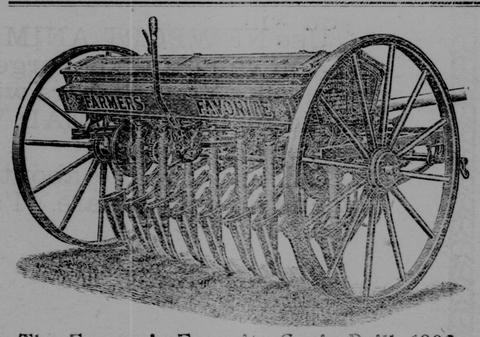

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WORLD'S TRIBUNAL

How It Was Formed and Its First Case.

THE PIOUS FUND LITIGATION

Edward Everett Hale Writes in the Baltimore Sunday Sun of the Great Arbiter of Nations.

The first of September had been fixed as the time for the first trial before the World's Tribunal, the case for consideration being the Pious Fund claim. This fund originated in 1697 in gifts from charitable persons for the purpose of establishing and supporting Roman Catholic missions in the Californias and for converting the heathen of that region. The gifts were made in trust to the Society of Jesus. In 1797 the Spanish crown made an order expelling the Jesuits from Mexico and California, and took over the property of the order and administered the fund through a commission appointed for that purpose. When Mexico achieved independence she succeeded to the trust and continued to the maintenance of the missions.

On the cession of Upper California to the United States, Mexico ceased to pay the Catholic church there its portion of the interest on the "Pious Fund," and the arrears were made the subject of a claim by the prelates of California before the mixed commission of 1868. Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, the Mexican and United States delegates disagreeing, held that the interest of the fund should be apportioned equally between the church in Upper and Lower California, and that Mexico should pay to the Upper California church an annual interest of $43,080.99, which for 21 years from February 1, 1848, to 1869, when ratifications of the claims convention were exchanged, amounted to $904,700.79. This amount was paid in full.

After that time Mexico made no further payments, and for 28 years nothing was done, until 1897, when on complaint made by the Roman Catholic Bishop of California, Minister Clayton was instructed to press vigorously for payment of over $1,000,000 of withheld interest. Mexico repudiated the indebtedness, holding that the umpire in 1869 had exceeded his jurisdiction, which did not extend beyond the time of the treaty. As a result of the Pan-American Conference last winter and its recommendations on the subject of disputes between American republics, an agreement was reached to refer the case to the International Tribunal—the Supreme Court of the World.

It is the first case to be brought for trial before this august International Tribunal. We have heard quite as much as was good for us of complaint from the kind of people who like to make complaints, because The Hague Tribunal has not acted in one case or another, which the grumblers think should have been settled. "Why does not your Hague Conference take hold?" they have asked a little petulantly; a little as if they should ask Chief Justice Fuller, of our Supreme Bench, why he does not step out from the courtroom and quiet any two Senators who may happen to be fighting in the Senate Chamber. To which cynical question the proper answer has been that the time had not yet come.

At last, however, and not to the entire satisfaction of the grumblers, the time has come. The judges are selected by the two nations, Mexico and the United States, and the date for the hearing has been appointed. In all this affair the analogy between the organization of the world's tribunal and the organization of the Thirteen States on the seaboard of the Atlantic in 1789 is very curious. The truth is that the United States has furnished the object lesson in the whole affair. How is it that those 13 States have been united and that they have added to their number 32 more States?

It is because they agreed in 1789 to submit their disputes to a Supreme Court. This Supreme Court had cognizance of all cases possible of dispute or discussion between States excepting African slavery. That exception cost us the Civil War. With that one exception, the Supreme Court has kept peace between 13, 33, and 45 States, who agreed to submit their disputes to a Supreme Court.

Thus there are hundreds of thousands of intelligent men in Iowa and Missouri who hardly know that there was once a question of boundary between these States. It was a question such as created wars hundreds of times in history.

There was once a similar question between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Why did these States not fight with each other? Why did not a sheriff's posse from Missouri meet another posse from Iowa and a deputy sheriff wound another deputy sheriff? Why did not each Governor call out soldiers and the soldiers fight? That was the way in old times. Because there was a supreme tribunal. The supreme tribunal settled it and the world has forgotten the cause of war.

The existence of this Supreme Court has made the 45 States, which it united, to be the strongest of nations. This object lesson is too important to be kept out of sight. And the real statesmen of the world, such men as the Emperor of Russia, and William McKinley, and Lord Salisbury, and Andrew D. White and Dr. De Martens, who has been called the Chief Justice of Christendom, they and men not known by name succeeded three years ago in organizing for 24 nations a tribunal international, of which the only duty is the same as one of the duties of our Supreme Court.

Poor China might have been the twenty-fifth of these confederates. Her so-called Government declined and now she is knocking at the door and begging to have the tribunal try one of her unfortunate questions.

When our Supreme Court was organized in 1789 it met and made some orders of administration and then adjourned. Nobody had a case ready for it. Perhaps nobody dared bring one in. At the end of three months the judges met and again adjourned. Nobody had a case to bring before it. So for two years it met and adjourned.

But at the ninth quarterly meeting the celebrated case which decided the relations between the State of Georgia and a citizen of the United States who was not of Georgia was tried and decided. Since that time the court has not often had to adjourn without any cases on its docket.

The International Tribunal consists of 80 judges, appointed by the 24 nations—two, three, four or five, as the nation chooses. From these 80 the United States has now selected two judges to determine the Pious case. The United States has named Sir Edward Fry, formerly Chief Justice of the English Court of Appeals, and Dr. F. Martens, of Russia. Mexico has named Senor Chelli, a distinguished Italian judge, and Dr. Lohman, a Dutch magistrate of high rank. These will select a fifth judge, which will complete the court for this occasion. Neither nation may select one of its own citizens or the subject of its own sovereign.

The court when assembled will have to arrange many of the precedents for the proceedings of future trials. This fact gives special interest to the occasion.

Dr. Martens has been called "The Chief Justice of Christendom," because he has so often been selected as a member of courts of arbitration between nations. He was made doctor of laws by Yale University last October. When I saw Mr. Choate, our Ambassador to England, present the Chief Justice of America to the Chief Justice of Christendom I felt that that was indeed an omen of the civilization of the new century.

Persevere and Success is Sure.

Men have been carried to financial success by fortunate circumstances over which they had no control, and as long as the human race exists examples will be found of pure luck acting to shape some men's careers. The rule, however, is that each must work out his own destiny, and the men who are entitled to the highest credit for great things accomplished are those who have created conditions by the force of their own brains and hands.

The best ultimate results are reached by those who have formed a definite purpose and who have refused to be influenced by forces tending to turn them into any other road than that in which they had decided to travel. In all professions and in all business this principle has illustrations, and it may be said to be one of the basic laws of successful effort. It is no better exemplified than in advertising.

The advertiser who is spasmodic and unsystematic in his methods is the man who is taking the long chances that good fortune may seek him out. The one who lays a definite plan, who carries on a campaign of publicity founded on logical principles, and who persists in the course he has determined to be right, is the man who creates a prestige for his goods and ultimately wins the reward of his perseverance.

Reduced Rates to Washington.

For the Thirty-sixth National Encampment, G. A. R., to be held at Washington, D. C., October 6 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Washington from all points on its lines at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale from October 4 to 7, inclusive, and good to return until October 14, inclusive. By depositing ticket with the Joint Agent at Washington between October 7 and 14, and the payment of 50 cents, an extension of the return limit to November 3 may be obtained. For specific rates and further information apply to nearest ticket agent.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

MORGAN IS MASTER

Wall Street Has Many Captains But Pierpont Is General

A POWER FOR GOOD OR EVIL

With His Friends He Can Promote Or Paralyze Any of the Country's Great Industries —There Is Zest In the Game

Let an event of importance happen in London, Paris or Berlin, and as soon as the cable flashes it to this country the telegraph machine commences to write it off simultaneously in every office in Wall street. The man of affairs hears the clicking of the machine and glances through the glass cover to see if the news interests him. In that way come quotations of prices in every foreign port, the rate of exchange, the birth of an heir apparent, the death of a monarch, and rumors of war or peace. The local news of the street, of the Treasury in Washington, of the arrival of John W. Gates or J. Pierpont Morgan or James R. Keene from his yacht or his special car is conveyed in like manner. The same agencies distribute all through the business, day printed handbills struck off from presses and hot from the wires, conveying information of interest to the street. These are handed about by messenger boys, who dart through the crowds and stand not upon the order of their going. The first thing your captain of industry wants to know is what is happening; the next is to act accordingly, and, if possible, act before the other fellow does.

This Wall street is the epitome of the spirit of centralization of the times. It represents combination, organization, systematization and—monopoly.

The banking-houses in this little area could in 24 hours tie up the cotton crop of the Southern States this fall and prevent its movement just as effectually as if the bales were chained to the ginning houses; they could drive every merchant in the Mississippi Valley into bankruptcy; they could squeeze the money market until every small crossroads general store in the Middle West felt it. It will not answer to say that they will not do this; the fact that they can do it is the essential point.

The railroad owners whose offices are in this little area could meet at luncheon and fix a rate for the transportation of corn which would cause the farmers of Kansas, Iowa and Missouri to burn it for fuel, as they did in Populists times out West. You say they will not desire to do this. True. But the point is, they can do it.

Just as the finance and industry of the country centre in Wall street, so does the interest in Wall street centre in Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's office. If anything big is going to happen in Wall street, Mr. Morgan's office will know it. If anytning big is suspected of having happened, you go to Mr. Morgan's office to ascertain all its details.

As Wall street is the material representation of organization and combination, he is their personification. With him combination and organization form the passion of life. Money, it is said, is secondary. It is the game that fascinates him and makes life a joy; the lust of conquest, the delight of overcoming obstacles and vanquishing difficulties. Moreover, he believes in the system. The system wins; there is no doubt of it. He is the head of more industrial schemes than any other man in the world. When he lays down his hand in this game it will tax the financial resources of all New York to prevent a crash that would bring widespread disaster.

Yet, with all his responsibilities and cares, he does not work hard. His organizations do the work. He formulates the idea and his associates and assistants carry it into effect. He calls in one of his partners and says: "I want to consolidate these three railroads. The total capitalization will be so-and-so, and each road will do so-and-so. Work it out." Then the partner gets to work with that wonderful organization and perfects the details. The rounded plan is some day laid before Mr. Morgan for his approval, and that ends it.

He is a busy man for a few hours, but it is the business of grasping subjects in gross. In manner he is abrupt and positive. He never permits argument. Yea is yea and nay is nay with him, and no biblical injunction could make stronger his practice. He is easy to see, if you have legitimate business with him; but he does not want to see anyone on business that his subordinates or associates can transact. He likes good Burgundy, good cigars and enjoys his food. He is appreciative of paintings, tapestries and old bronzes. He ownes a yacht that is practically a steamship, and spends a great deal of his time on it. Every proposition which is presented to him must come in its crystalized form. In character and life he is the exponent of the commercial tendency of the age.

Mr. Morgan believes the age of centralization and combination is in its incipiency. He does not fear political interference, for the reason that he believes finance has superseded politics and statecraft in power and influence in this country.

The Library Commission.

The State Library Commission, created by an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, organized at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, a few days ago, by electing M. Bates Stevens, Superintendent of Public Instruction, as president and Dr. Bernard C. Steiner as secretary.

At its last session the General Session of Maryland passed an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a library commission, and appropriating $2,000 for the establishment of traveling libraries and $1,000 annually for their support. This result was accomplished chiefly by the Federation of Woman's Clubs.

It will be noted that in a considerable number of States women's clubs have been instrumental in securing legalized systems of traveling libraries. Indeed, this work seems to have commended itself strongly to women and to have furnished a congenial achievement for their energy and philanthropy. In a number of States their appeals to the Legislatures have, as yet, failed to secure the desired results; but they regard it as only a hope deferred, and are continuing the pressue with the unswerving conviction of success. In the meantime individual clubs and federations are exerting themselves to provide reading matter for country sections and are collecting statistics to prove that country people will read good books and are anxious to have them to read. In Georia, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Colorado, Utah and Oregon women are circulating traveling libraries and are trying to pave the way for legalized systems.

The number of books in a miscellaneous traveling library ranges from 35 to 100. They are selected with care and with a view of pleasing the tastes of a variety of readers. They embrace history, fiction, biography, travel, science, sociology, ethics, art, literature. They are ordinarily sent out in strong woden cases, provided with handles, doors and locks, and furnished with shelves, so that when not traveling the case may be utilized for the keeping of books not in circulation. Communities desiring a library are usually required to provide transportation from and to the central station, to secure a suitable librarian, and to furnish a guarantee from several responsible citizens for the proper care and safe return of the library. Generally these conditions have been gladly met.

Traveling libraries have found stations in all sorts of places. Very frequently the village postmaster becomes librarian and circulates the books. Not infrequently the library finds its home in the country store, where it is gladly welcomed as a means of attracting custom. Sometimes the busy housekeeper volunteers to take charge of it, thereby gaining frequent chats with her neighbors and providing them with good material for such chats. The schoolhouse is a favorite station, the teachers, as a rule, gladly assuming the work of distribution for the sake of securing the additional advantages for her pupils. We read of a Wisconsin milkman who was librarian, and who, along with the lacteal fluid, diffused knowledge among his patrons.

Everywhere the traveling library is making its way. It is carrying the glad message of knowledge to the remotest rural districts, where heretofore men, women and children have been forced to sit in the shadow of intellectual darkness. It is a panacea for dreariness and discontent; it elevates conversation and refines the home; it tends to prevent anarchy and sedition; it converts the long, lonely country evenings to seasons of refreshment and enjoyment; it is the demand of education; it is the auxiliary of missions, it is destined to become one of the greatest evangelizing agencies of the time.

Her Idea of Matrimony.

The following is the latest story told of Cardinal Gibbons, and it comes from Washington. His Eminence was recently examining a class of postulants for confirmation. The parish priest was proud of the proficiency of his pupils and was showing them off. He had asked various questions, and finally asked one little girl "What is matrimony?"

She promptly answered: "Matrimony is a condition in which those who are in a state of grace undergo grievous torment in order that they may afterward enjoy eternal happiness."

"Oh! no, my dear child, you are mixing up matrimony with purgatory," said the priest.

"Let her alone," interposed the Cardinal. "What do you and I know about it, anyway. Perhaps she is right."