

MARK TWAIN (SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.)

MARK TWAIN'S PLIGHT IN POVERTY.

Bowed Under Disappointment, the Author Is Struggling with Pen, Possibly in Vain, to Pay His Debts.

From the Times-Herald.

prince and diner at the tables of kings, house. He romped about Hannibal. is now impoverished and a slave to a There was no one in town who ever debt. He is in poor health, confined to dreamed the shaggy head of brown hair a modest lodging and burdened with age covered the brains which should later and the woes of a broken heart. His make him a welcome guest at the palace determination is heroic, but, in accord- of the German emperor. ance with that fine irony of the human race, the men and women who were anxious to boost him when he was at the top and he did not need them are missing, now that he has lost and is at the bottom.

It is probable that the end has come. man, who for twenty years has shared the field of American letters—as the Europeans estimate American letterswith Bret Harte. He is home from a trip around the world. It began in Vancouver and ended in London-a failure from the start. He has been working for weeks on the manuscript of the story, but the few who have hunted him in the modest room fear pushed himself into the attention of the east or the admiration of the critics and that the inspiration has gone. He is working under forced conditions, and the prediction is that the tale of the tour will be like a plant forced to blossom in unnatural conditions.

LAST DOLLAR SACRIFICED. It is very evident that the man is money and prospects in air castles and folly. He would not stand the charge

of dishonesty. Sacrificing his last dollar, he is tolling night and day to meet the debts yet unpaid to pay for the lodgings which are more meager and less comfortable than the home he had when he was writing odes to the editor of a weekly paper in Missouri.

Mark Twain is 62 years old and handicapped by the fact that his best efforts have not been his latest. There has been a steady decline in his humor since it became a treadmill grind. The sooner the end comes the fewer will be the excuses when the record of his reputation shall be written as a matter of literary history. He seems to realize this. He has refused to see the few who have hunted him up, and it is one of the pathetic incidents in this city full of pathos that the great circle of intimates which went to the very edge of | that the throne has dwindled to two or three faithful souls.

ONCE WITHOUT A PEER. There is no question as to the posi-

tion he used to hold in the English and continental estimate. No one has ever divided his standing as the American "The Innocents Abroad" was translated into the tongues of the leading nations, and since 1869 all the facts concerning his life have been eagerly read. It was in looking for these facts and searching for the early incidents in the life of the man that all Germany has come to know the story of Samuel L. Clemens. The importance that those facts attached to Missouri led many to imagine in the usually intelligent grasp of American affairs by Europeans that Missouri is the capital of the United States.

His enthusiasm and ability to succeed have gone. If he had the vigor and confidence he had thirty years ago the rally might be easy. There was nothing impossible, in his estimation, when he was apprenticed as a printer in the office of the Hannibal Weekly Journal. into it. He was then 50 years old and bei brothers, the petroleum kings of Euat the age of 13. He was then full of was preparing to settle in London and rope, died Dec. 10 at St. Remo. At first

From the Times-Herald.

London, Jan. 15.—Mark Twain, the which is forced by a life in a one-story

VAGUE IDEAS OF TWAIN'S YOUTH. There are many stories over here about his early adventures. The Londoners know that he was once a pilot on the Mississippi, but they have but little notion of where the Mississippi is. There is but a single hope for this He is known as a journalist, but the most active journalism he ever talks about is his term as city editor of the Enterprise, published in Virginia City, Nev., or as a joint reporter and deputy sheriff at Dutch Flats, in the Sierra Nevadas. This was in 1862 and 1863, while he was searching fame and wealth in the west and before he had east or the admiration of the critics and

people over here. He came over the Atlantic first in 1867. He had previously rambled over the islands of the Pacific and had begun the publication of articles which were beginning to attract attention. He returned to America from the conti-nent, and "Innocents Abroad," in 1869, worse than penniless. All his fortune rather placed him in the public eye as a went down with the publishing house professional humorist. It gave him the The first impression was that he

would not succeed in any other field.

HAYMAKING IN SUNSHINE. It was about this time that Professor Charles F. Richardson, in his book on the literature of the country, advised Mark Twain to make hay while the sun shines—"since twenty years hence, unless the school enshrines its wits in some higher literary achievement, its unknown successors will be the privileged comedians of the repub-

There have been no successors, unknown or otherwise, and more than

twenty years have passed. He has proved the proverb of Commodore Vanderbilt that it is easier to earn a fortune than to keep it. His earnings were immense from the beginning, and have succeeded twice over of any other American writer. Bronson Howard made over \$200,000 in the royalties on his but Twain received more than that for "Innocents Abroad." His income from this source was \$100,000 during the first three years. Miss Alcott made \$100,000 out of "Little Men" and "Little Women," but Twain's "Gilded Age' was worth \$80,000 to his rapidly growing fortune. "Tom Saw-yer" was a gold mine. "Life Upon the Mississippi" and "A Tramp Abroad' had sales that were marvelous,

ONCE A FULL MILLIONAIRE.

investments made him as much more.

The financial sun began to set in 1884, although, "Pudd'nhead William" and of the publishing firm of Webster & Co. of the name he bore. seemed glittering, and he put als capital

take life as his hard work deserved he plan that he was forced to the realiza-

tion of absolute bankruptcy. Mark Twain had pulled himself up by his own bootstraps, and he started out to rebuild his fortune. His name as a literary man-not as a business manwas all he had left. He found it was worth money, and he signed a contract for a series of European letters for an American magazine at the unprecedent-ed rate of \$1,000 per letter. He secured other contracts, and, had he been the same as he was thirty years ago, there was enough in sight to wipe out his obligations made by the publishing house and put him on his feet. He was not

equal to the opportunities.

A few months ago he came back from a trip to Africa. He is putting the experiences he had into his book and should he live long enough to complete the story he hopes to pay the last cent of his indebtedness and leave something for his family. The struggle is really one of most tearful contemplation, with every indication that the poor man will | him in later years. not be able to realize his last faint hope

It is possible at this time to see pro-

phecies in some of the assertions he has made in other years. He wrote in the midst of his prosperity that "the law recognizes no mortgage on a man's brains. Honor is a harder master than law. It cannot compromise for less than a hundred cents on a dollar, and its debts never outlaw." He once said that he learned this philosophy when he was living out in Florida, a little town in Missouri. The home in which head of his class, he hoped to be a star ular writer in London. The reading he was born was a two-room log cabin in a circus. He tells that he used to public here knows him as it knows a -"altogether too mean a house for so give exhibitions of his process during preat a man to be born in," as his mother remarked during her last illness. His hands, jump higher and turn neater with all the odds against him. He is paid his debts at their face value.

on the big river left the most secure imshould. It was at the beginning of this pressions on his mind. It was from this undermined by hard work, but which is period that he got the name under which he is known, even by his personal and intimate friends. It is the cry used to this day in the river navigation, and means that the man at the line, taking the depth of the water for the captain. finds it is twelve feet to the bottom. "Twain" stands for twelve and "Mark" is an abbreviation for the long sentence that would be necessary to say that the and a face so full of freckles that there "mark" shows twelve feet. The man was not room for one freckle more. at the line yelled "Mark twain" and Clemens at the pilot replied "Mark twain." He did not suspect at the time that the expression would become historical rather than provincial.

The humorist always has given his mother much of the credit for his successes. She was a superior and handsome woman, much given to dreamy speculation. She was the source of some of his most admirable characteristles. It was also fortunate that his early home was surrounded with natural features which made good capital for

EARLY IMAGINATION FOSTERED. There were glens and cliffs and islands with caves, fostering the imagination of any lad who was capable of dreams of adventure. Almost every rock and natural scene used in "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" can ! the fun in everything. It was this read still be found. "Tom Sawyer's" Island

ambition to excel. Next to being at the father struck hard fast to honor. He somersaults than any other boy in probably working harder now than ever paid his debts at their face value. School. It was this romping, roving before. Sad it is the results do not look There is always evidence that his life spirit that laid the foundation for his promising.

failing under the stress of disappoint-

It has been insisted that Twain's shambling step and drawling method of speech are affectation. The men who remember him as a boy claim that the two peculiarities were distinguishing traits in the boy's young habits. He was then thick set, with shaggy hair, was not room for one freckle more.

CREATED JUST FOR FUN.

He looked like a boy "created just for fun," and his perpetually tired, weary gait and ludicrous speech made him such a joke that, had anyone ventured to pick one of the Clemens boys as a coming great man, the choice would have surely fallen upon Henry or Orion anyone but Samuel.

Mark Twain has been honored with memberships in most of the leading orders and societies of merit on the continent. He wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and when asked about It did not draw himself up with pride. but replied that he had the distinction. "Few escape It," he added, with his customary drollery. And the readiness of the bit of humor is but characteristic of the readiness with which he saw iness that made him one of the best is still in the river just below Hannibal. talkers that ever stood at a banquet Clemens, as a boy, had the greatest table.

There is now no more personally pop-



BENSON BIDWELL, Inventor of the Trolley.

THE FATHER OF THE TROLLEY.

The Claims of an Indiana Inventor, Benson Bidwell-Says He Originated the Idea but Got Nothing for It. ·····

From the Times-Herald.

Rochester, Ind., Jan. 23.—Benson Bldmay result in his coming into the fortune to which, he alleges, his early patents entitle him. Mr. Bidwell is not only the inventor of the trolley system as it is used today, but is likewise the discoverer of the process by which railway cars are operated, heated and lighted by the same current. He claims that every machine used in this process is an infringement on one or another of his patents, and he believes that when justice shall have been given him his present condition of poverty will have been changed into one of

Bidwell's story is like that of many other unfortunate inventors who lost the benefits of lifelong efforts. He was born in 1835 in Livingston county, New York. Soon after his birth his father moved to Adrian, Mich., and at the age of 9 had the good fortune to meet Professor Morse, who was giving exhibitions of his wonderful telegraph mechine in various cities and towns. The people of Adrian put Morse down as a quack, but young Bidwell was deeply impressed with what he saw and made read all the literature he could find on the subject, and when, in 1845, his fa-ther moved to Toledo, Benson secured a position as messenger boy in the office of the new telegraph line that had been recently built between Toledo and Cleveland, To further his studies in electricity he went to New York in 1857 and worked as a humble clerk in a store, while at night he attended Professor Draper's chemistry class in Cooper Institute. Profiting by the chances offered him by the Astor IIbrary, he stored his mind with treasures of science he found in books. The year 1863 found him in Chicago, and it was while living there he conceived the idea of applying electricity to locomotive purposes. In 1886 he removed to Grand Rapids, and while living there he perfected his models of the trolley car, with its overhead lines. His experience was that of most inventorsne lived in poverty while at work on his inventions.

From 1868 to 1878 he lived at South Bend and worked upon his models. while his son Charles supported the family by keeping a little candy store. He made a tour through Indiana, giving lectures on electricity and exhibiting his models, but he was regarded and dismissed as being a crank. Ill fortune attended him until 1883, when the electrical exposition in the Franklin institute at Philadelphia gave him an opportunity to place his work before the public.

Early in the spring of 1883 he started for Philadelphia with his models, in a penniless condition, but he managed to make a few dollars in the citles along the way and by the kindness of the railway conductors; who he would interest in the models, he managed to him-are swept into oblivion by the reach his destination in about three length and breath of his wonderful weeks. He was repeatedly baffled in legacy. Proportional to the vastness of his attempts to prevail upon some one his gift is the wisdom with which it is to furnish the means necessary to coustruct and equip a car of sufficient sizversity: no nation or state or city to carry passengers, and he was about community is to be benefited by his to give up in despair when a gooddeed. The whole world will share in natured, generous-hearted German, William Rosengardner, of Philadelphia,

came to the rescue. The president of the exposition allotted a space of 100 well, the inventor of the trolley sys- feet for the exhibit. After a number tem of operating railway and street of experiments a car was constructed cars, is the plaintiff in a lawsuit which seven feet in length and four feet wide, and to accommodate fifteen passengera, Mr. Bidwell had arranged the apparatus so that the car could be run back and forth over the 100 feet of track and so that the same electrical

current would propel, heat and light it. The Edison company had agreed to furnish the lamps, but when the superintendent of that company learned the plans of the inventor, he absolutely refused to allow Bidwell to use the Edison lamps, as the numerous experts on the ground were positive that a current strong enough to propel the car would immediately burn out the lamps. It was only by persistent persuasion that Bidwell secured the lamps, and when they were properly placed and

the current applied, the most sanguine expectations of the inventor were realized. The lighting and heating arrangements of the car were perfect, and it was kept busy running back and forth over the track throughout the exposition. This was the first car ever run by the trolley system. In 1884-85 Mr. Bidwell operated two cars at an exhibition in Boston on a circular track 600 feet in circumference, and his inup his mind to study electricity. He vention attracted universal attention throughout the New England states, All of the inventions were patented as oon as practicable after their ery, and the inventor claims that there is not today a trolley line in operation in the United States that does not infrings upon the patents issued to and owned by him. His patents cover all the principles involved in propelling, lighting and heating cars by the trolley system. He has no adaptability for general business transactions, and it was through his weakness in this respect that he has never profited financially from his inventions.

> About four years ago he commenced suit in Toledo against the Consolidated Electric Street Railway company of Toledo, and the trial has been repeatedly postponed and a hearing has not yet been had. Sufficient testimony has been taken, however, to satisfy unprejudiced persons of the justice of Bidwell's claims, and the defendant has made several offers of compromise, all of which have been spurned. In 1887 Mr. Bidwell ran his cars on the lake front at Chicago and had several interviews with Mr. Yerkes and endeavored to enlist him in the invention. Finally, in 1888, Mr. Yerkes wrote that he had given the matter an exhaustive investigation, and had concluded that sufficlent power could not be generated to make an electric street car line practicable for Chicago.

> And now the inventor, after a life full of trial and hardships, believes that he is in sight of the goal. He is a quiet, courteous gentleman of rare social qualities. He is a leading mem-ber of Grace Methodist Episcopal church of this city. In 1855 he married Miss Clara K. Burch, of Grand Rapids. One of his daughters is Miss Sylvia May Bidweil, a well known act-

Mrs. Henry E. Abbey is to appear in London as Florence Gearard, the name under which she made her reputation in England. She will act under the management of John Sleeper Clarke in Glen Macdonough's play, "The Prodigal Pather."



ALFRED NOBEL. Famous Swedish Philanthropist.

His Millions for Humanity.

Stockholm, Jan. 12.—The superb for- | it was believed, and so reported, that | Stockholm; those for literature by the tune of the Nobel family—the greatest | he had given the entire Nobel fortune to | Swedish Academy, and those for the greatest in all Europe, if not in the world-will go to the advancement of science and the elevation of the human race. More than 300,000,000 francs-\$60,-000,000 in American coin-has been bequeathed by its late possessor. Alfred Noble, to be used as a perpetual fund. the interest of which will serve as a stimulus to inventive genius, a reward for discovery in science and as an emolument for those who excel in aesthetic and literary arts. Never in the history of mankind has such a thing as this been known. No king has ever been such a royal donor; no government has ever held out such inducements to the cultivation of all those fields from which spring the efficient and permanent forces that go to make up human progress. Alfred Nobel, by his grand bequest, has earned a place in history. His good work will live, in fact, and his memory The hay he made while the sun shone will be preserved in the centuries yet amounted to half a million, and good to come. The wealth which his genius enabled him to win from the world he has given back to the world at large; not to his own country, but all counother short sketches went to prove that | tries; not to his own people, but to all he had a vein other than the one he had peoples. That is why Alfred Nobel is worked so successfully—something to more honored in Sweden today than is peoples. That is why Alfred Nobel is make people laugh and then think. It | Sweden's king, kind and good though was then that he began to handle actively his large means. The prospects acter was in every way entirely worthy he be. The great manufacturer's char-

Alfred Nobel, the last of the four No-

fortune in all Sweden, and one of the | the University of Sweden, but this was denied, and it is now definitely known | five persons to be appointed by the just what disposition the rich man made of his millions. The will was opened on Dec. 20. The instrument is not lengthy. It is dated at Paris, Nov. 27, 1895, and begins by canceling all former wills. Some millions of kroner are bequeathed to relatives and friends, after which the text of the will reads as follows: "The whole of my remaining fortune is to be given away in this manner: My executors are ordered to convert my entire estate into safe securities, which shall constitute a fund, the interest of which is to be annually divided among those who, during the year preceding, have done the greatest service to humanity. The income is to be divided into five equal parts, which sall be distributed in

"One-fifth for the most important discovery in the natural sciences. One-fifth for the most important discovery in physiology and medicine. "One-fifth for the most excellent work in literature, and the remaining fifth part to that person who has labored most effectively for the unition of humanity, the disarmament, partial or complete, of standing armies, and for

"The prizes for natural science and chemistry," continues the will, "are to be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, Those for physiology and medicine by the Carolina Institute at

peace congresses.'

the organization and promotion of

promotion of peace by a committee of Norwegian storthing 1the legislative body, representing the sovereign people of Norway]. It is my earnest desire that in the distribution of the prizes the nationality of the prize winner shall not be considered. The one most worthy shall be awarded the prize, whether he be Scandinavian or otherwise." Som months of investigation will be required before the precise amount of Mr. Nobel's fortune can be learned. But there is no doubt that the total to be used in the ways described will exceed that of the sum mentioned above.

By this will the great Swede dwarfs all the benefactors who have pre-ceded him. The munificence of his bequests to humanity make the philanthropists of all times and all coun tries insignificant by contrast. Compared with what he does for his race the givings of the philanthropists of Europe and America become mere bagatelles in the miser's grudging, halfopen hand. Founders of big hospitals, creators of universities, builders of hurches-all who have come before given, Mr. Nobel has founded no uni-

(Continued on Page 10.)

Reasons Why the Senate Should Ratify the Arbitration Treaty.

cerning the treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, now awaiting ratification in the senate is made by the permanent committee on arbitration appointed at the Arbitration conference held at Washington on April 22 and 23, 1896;

THE ORIGIN OF THE TREATY. From Washington's administration down to this day, arbitration has uni-formly been a prominent feature of our national policy. Acting upon the convic-tion that justice is best secured by judicial methods, our government has always stood among the nations as the champion of law, and the pending treaty is, in a ing the president "to invite from time time, as fit occasions may arise, negotlations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplo-matic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration, and be peaceably adjusted by such means." In 1893 the British house

ference between them which they may all to adjust by diplomatic negotiations, follows almost the precise words of the solution of congress. None but the most cogent reasons could justify the rejection of a treaty thus ne-gotiated in direct response to our own

invitation. WHAT THE TREATY IS.

The treaty provides different methods for the various cases arising.

Pecuniary claims are to be submitted to a tribunal consisting of "jurists of repute," three or five in number, each gov. ernment naming one member of the court very definite sense, the result of our ini-tiative. In 1890 congress unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution request-maining member is to be selected by those first named, or, if they cannot agree, by the joint action of the Supreme court of the United States and the judicial com-mittee of the British Privy Council Final-ly, and only in the event of these bodies being unable to unite in a selection, the third or fifth member is to be named by the king of Sweden and Norway.

Other matters of difference, not involving territorial claims, are also to be sub-

judication of territorial claims.

This tribunal is to consist of three American and three British judges named by the president of the United States and the queen of Great Britain respectively. There is no umpire. The award of this tribunal is not to be final unless agreed tribunal is not to be final unless agreed upon by a majority of not less than five to one of its members. But if there should be a less majority, the award may also included under three heads, viz.: Pecuniabe final if both powers acquiesce. If either protests against it as erroneous, the award will be of no validity. It is further provided that in such cases of disagreement, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description, until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited.

The treaty is to remain in force for five years, and as much longer as the two gov-ernments desire—either being at liberty to terminate if after Jan. 11, 1902, by mere ly giving notice. There will, therefore, be full opportunity for revision if, after a fair trial, experience shows defects in the practical working of the scheme.

SUPPOSED OBJECTIONS TO THE TREATY.

their differences to arbitration only "in ry claims, territorial claims and "all other matters in difference, in respect to which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under treaty or otherwise." It is clear that no such agreement requires the arbitration of matters of policy. The term "rights," as used in the treaty, can only mean legal rights. The words of the treaty aptly define the agreement to arbitrate so as to exclude from its operation all questions not suitable for judicial decision; and it could no more be held by either party to require Great Britain to arbitrate the principle of the halance of power in Europe, or the United States the Monroe Doctrine, than t could be held to oblige either party to

of commons expressed the hope that Her Majesty's government would 'lend their ready co-operation to the government of the United States, upon the basis of the United States, upon the basis of the Piletury as distinguished from the private rights

The appointment of the third or fifth show that while fairly covering all sub-distinguished from the determination of the constituted as above; but whenever it is found that the advocacy of war for reasons that mitted to indicate the advocacy of war for reasons that pointment of the third or fifth show that while fairly covering all sub-distinguished from the advocacy of war for reasons that pointment of the division of the advocacy of war for reasons that decision, it is a contingency, that we shall be spared the advocacy of war for reasons that pointment of the division of the advocacy of war for reasons that decision, it is a contingency, that we shall be spared the advocacy of war for reasons that pointment of the division of the advocacy of war for reasons that decision, it is a contingency, that we shall be spared the advocacy of war for reasons that decision, the advocacy of war for reasons that decision the advocacy of war for reasons that de

arbitrate its standard of value or its tariff

and all disputes involving principles of any of our legitimate rights of sovereign-general importance affecting national rights, are to be dealt with by a court. For the settlement of all disputes of exclusively composed of American and greater importance than mere pecuniary British judges, and that such controver-claims, the treaty simply furnishes to the British judges, and that such controversies cannot be decided against us unless two out of three of our own representatives concur in thinking us in the wrong.

WHY THE TREATY SHOULD BE RAT-

A candid examination of the treaty will show that while fairly covering all subjects proper to be submitted to judicial decision, it has been drawn with unusual

The following public statement contreaty, by which the two governments | whereof it is merely the international repterning the treaty of arbitration beagree to submit to arbitration, under
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the king of Sweden and Norway, has been disputes are to be finally decided without the king of Sweden and Norway, has been criticised, but no more acceptable means of selection has been suggested. Leaving the choice of an umpire to lot, as has been done in some of our treaties, is open to far graver objections. It has been our common practice in treaties of arbitration, to provide for the appointment of certain members of the tribunal by friendly European governments. The San Juan disputes are to be finally decided without the presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but parties are satisfied with the decision made by a less majority. It also appears that in case of final disagreemant on that in case of final disagreemant on the important matters, before a resort to hostile action of any description, the mediation of friendly powers must be invoked, which mediation in its very nature voked, which mediation in its very nature which was submitted to the dicision of the emperor of Germany as sole arbitrator. But the presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, but he presence of an umpire, and only by an import unalities. a more conclusive answer than an appeal pressed by some, that the treaty may into precedent, is found in the fact that this volve a renunciation of the Monroe Doctreaty provides that all territorial claims. Trine in any acceptation of the term, or of

ollowed by other countries-a blessing to The initiation of the movement for es-

tablishing a permanent system of arbi-tration, of which this treaty between the inited States and Great Britain is the first fruit, forms one of the most honora-ble pages in American hisory. The American people will certainly not fail to ap-preciate the glory of leadership in this treat cause which is the cause of advanc. ing civilization.

For these reasons the committee, being

convinced after careful study that the treaty deserves all the commendations bestowed upon it by friends of peace and progress throughout the world, express the confident hope that the senate of the 'nited States will soon give the treaty the

sanction of its approval.

Respectfully submitted, William E.

Dodge, John W. Foster, J. R. Moore, Lyman J. Gage, Horace Davis, Henry Hitch-cock, C. C. Harrison, Charles F. Fenner, peaceable understanding. It will prevent the precipitate opening of hostilities under the spur of heedless passion. It will give Tucker, Fleming Du Bignon, Carl Schurz,