

ment on them. Eighteen new group committees in this country will be selected as quickly as possible, and one will be assigned to each of the countries represented in this conference. While these committees will have no official status, they will have a recognized standing in this country and in your countries, I hope, so that when you have matters upon which you wish to secure information, or which you may wish to submit for the consideration of financiers, merchants or manufacturers in the United States, you will have a committee in the United States through which you may get such information or get into contact with our people. As before stated, I would suggest that the delegates of your respective countries continue to act as group committees, or that similar committees be appointed in your countries, so that our people may have a recognized channel through which reliable information may be obtained.

The committees for the United States will be announced later. I shall try to form them in such a way that they will be live committees and continue to do effective work.

#### WILL BE PLACED BEFORE CONGRESS

Before you leave this country for your homes I hope to be able to announce these committees, so that you may know just what the organization here is to be. In this connection I desire to say that I shall take the greatest pleasure in suggesting to the president that in his next message to the congress he refer to the work of this Pan-American financial conference, and make appropriate recommendations for carrying on the work so auspiciously begun here, and that sufficient appropriations be made for the purpose. If we can get that done we can give a great impulse to the work in this country, and I sincerely hope that you, on your part, will make similar recommendations to your governments and induce them to take similar action.

By this means and by co-ordinating the work of these various committees and proceeding along common lines of mutual interest, and in co-operation with the Pan-American Union (and I know my distinguished friend, John Barrett, will gladly pull with us), I am quite sure that we can put enough ginger into this movement to get practical results, and that is what we want. We do not want our work to expire with this conference. We want every man here to put all the force into it that he individually possesses and all the influence and enthusiasm that he commands, in order to realize the great results we are trying to achieve.

Now, gentlemen, I want, in conclusion, to assure you again of my most cordial appreciation of your coming here, and to you, gentlemen of Latin America, do I feel most deeply indebted for all the time, patience and toil that you have given to the work in hand. We are most grateful to you for coming such a long distance to join us in these deliberations.

I hope that you will have a delightful trip through our country. We have tried to arrange a journey that will give you a small understanding, at least, of the greatness of our resources, our industries, and our economic development. In the first part of the trip, I am sorry to say that I shall not be able to accompany you, but I am trying to arrange my plans to join you, if possible, in Chicago and make the remainder of the journey with you. I hope I may succeed in doing that.

#### SECRETARY BRYAN'S FAREWELL

Following is an address of farewell by Mr. Bryan to the delegates of the Pan-American Financial Conference:

Mr. Secretary and Gentlemen of the Conference:

It has during the past two years given me great pleasure to support the secretary of the treasury in the very important work which he has done in connection with domestic problems, and in this international work which he has conceived and brought to such a successful consummation he has also had my most earnest and sympathetic co-operation. I am sure that no one who has had to do with this meeting has found more satisfaction than I have in the very obvious results that have thus far been accomplished. It was not to be expected that you would be able to complete all the work that has been undertaken. In fact, as I have thought of this meeting, I have been reminded of the school events that are associated with this period of the year. This is our "Commencement" season, the commencement being the conclusion of the course of study. The word commencement has been chosen to describe these exercises because it is under-

stood that the training prepares the student for the work which lies before him—the work which he is about to begin. I shall remember this meeting as a commencement exercise, not as the conclusion of our work.

You have been brought together here and have become acquainted; and this acquaintance will, I doubt not, in many cases ripen into a friendship that will not only give pleasure to those in attendance, but will have a substantial and material basis also in the good which our respective countries will derive from it.

I congratulate you upon having laid the foundation; I am sure the superstructure will be all that you can hope for. You have learned a very important lesson at this conference, namely, that there is a sympathetic relationship binding the United States to all of the sister republics and binding each of them to every other one. Upon this sympathetic relationship we shall construct the enduring edifice of Pan-American solidarity, which means so much to all of our nations.

You have, it is true, gone to considerable expense and given considerable time to this meeting, but nothing that is of value can be accomplished without effort. As we look back over our lives our memories dwell with most satisfaction upon those occasions which have drawn out that which is best in us; if this be true then I am sure that this week will be a bright one in the memory of all who have participated, for this gathering will result in a larger acquaintance, a closer intimacy and a mutual helpfulness that will add greatly to the happiness of all.

I thank you.

#### THE NICARAGUAN TREATY

During the closing hours of the Pan-American Financial Conference, which ended its sessions at Washington on May 29, Mr. Bryan, in addressing the delegates regarding the Nicaraguan treaty, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

"I have asked the secretary of the treasury to allow me to say a word in regard to this treaty. I need not tell you that it is a matter in which the department with which I have the honor to be acquainted has been deeply interested. And I desire to add just this word, which probably could come more appropriately from this government than from the committee.

"It has been suggested that this treaty with Nicaragua is in some way antagonistic to the interests of other Central American republics; when we learned that there was uneasiness lest the treaty might interfere with the rights of adjoining countries, we gladly stated that we would amend this treaty so that it would specifically provide that none of its terms should in any way affect the rights of other countries of Central America. We did not regard this amendment as necessary, because nothing that Nicaragua and the United States could do by treaty could possibly affect the rights of any countries not parties to the treaty, but in order to contribute to a sense of security we have been very glad to offer this assurance, and we have done it with the approval of Nicaragua. You will find, when the treaty is ratified, that it will contain an amendment that will specifically declare that no other country is to be in any way injured by any of the rights therein conferred; and we have gone further and said to Costa Rica that we are perfectly willing to make such a treaty with her, purchasing an option on her interest in the canal route, just as we are purchasing an option from Nicaragua. And we have also stated to Honduras and to Salvador that we shall be pleased to make with them arrangements for a lease of land for a naval base similar to that made with Nicaragua. The lease with Nicaragua gives us all the land we need for a naval base, upon the shore adjacent to Nicaragua; but in order to show our entire impartiality we are perfectly willing to treat with all adjoining nations in exactly the same spirit and upon the same terms, and we want them all to understand that nothing that we do with any of them is at all prejudicial to their interests as they are related to each other; that we shall be more than pleased to have them all confer and consult with each other about all matters that affect the welfare of Central America."

It is difficult to please some kinds of republicans. Not long ago they were criticising the president for "pursuing business," and now that his program with relation to business has been completed, they effect to believe that the president has made "his peace" with the business men.

## President's Appeal to Mexico

For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the rights of its people; and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success, have disagreed and turned their arms against one another. All professing the same objects, they are nevertheless unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority denied by those who were expected to support it. Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. And she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into un-availing bloodshed, and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection either for her own citizens or for the citizens of other nations resident and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government.

In these circumstances the people and government of the United States can not stand indifferently by and do nothing to serve their neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all do they desire to settle her affairs for her, or claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see utter ruin come upon her, and they deem it their duty as friends and neighbors to lend any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real objects of the revolution—constitutional government and the rights of the people. Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart and cry out for peace and for every self-sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for food and will presently hate as much as they fear every man, in their country or out of it, who stands between them and their daily bread.

It is time, therefore, that the government of the United States should frankly state the policy which in these extraordinary circumstances it becomes its duty to adopt. It must presently do what it has not hitherto done or felt at liberty to do, lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they can not unite, the warring factions of the country, return to the constitution of the republic so long in abeyance, and set up a government at Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal with, a government with whom the program of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform. I, therefore, publicly and very solemnly, call upon the leaders of faction in Mexico to act, to act together, and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. I feel it to be my duty to tell them that, if they can not accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time this government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people.

WOODROW WILSON.

Washington, June 2, 1915.

Deacon Hemphill of South Carolina, who knows Comptroller Williams very well, says that he is a man "who would rather fight than eat." The simile is quite apt in view of the fact that most of his predecessors lacked in a desire to fight the political banks at the capital, but were willing to take lunch with the cashiers and other bank officers who had money to lend to deserving government officials.

Mr. Taft has demonstrated his patriotism during the last few months by the loyal backing he has given the president, but he marred his last declaration of praise for Wilson and his plea for united support for him by insisting that the democratic party has again shown that it is not fitted to wield governmental power. But then, Prof. Taft does not hold down the chair of logic in his university.