

TACNA-ARICA BOUNDARY DISPUTE
DATES FROM 1883 "NITRATE WAR"

Plebiscite to Determine Final Status of Two Provinces, as Stipulated in Treaty of Ancon, Never Held.

Washington, May 7.—Delegates from Chile and Peru will probably sit down to a council table on May 12 to try to settle the Tacna-Arica question. The Chilean delegates, already here, expect to arrive not later than May 8.

"Contrary to the general belief, there are no nitrates in Tacna-Arica," declared Mathieu, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, explained, "the trouble regarding the boundary arose from what is commonly known as the 'nitrate war' of 1883. Since that date, the disputed territory has been under the administration of Chile."

The "nitrate war," or the "war of the Pacific," as it is called, was fought between Bolivia and Peru on one side and Chile on the other, came to an end with the treaty drawn up at Ancon, a little port about 90 miles from Lima.

Under this treaty, the province of Tarapaca was ceded in perpetuity to Chile. The provinces of Tacna and Arica were to continue under the sovereignty of Chile until a plebiscite could be held at a date fixed at 10 years from that time.

Protocol to Determine Form

"The stipulation concerning the plebiscite was as follows: 'A special protocol, which shall be considered an integral part of the present treaty, will determine the form in which the plebiscite is to be carried out and the terms and time for the payment of the 10,000,000 by the nation which remains the owner of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.'"

"When the 10-year period was about to expire, differences arose concerning the special protocol of the treaty plebiscite, in consequence of which there was no plebiscite in 1904, nor has there been one since. At times, there have been indications of an approaching settlement but these attempts have come to naught. The circumstances which prevented a settlement are not now important. A decisive step was taken in December, 1921, when the Chilean Government, through its Foreign Office, submitted to the Peruvian Government a proposition for carrying out the plebiscite provided for by the treaty."

Arbitration Suggested.

"While the Peruvian Government did not reject the proposal, it suggested arbitration covering the three questions resulting from the 'war of the Pacific,' a war which Peru and Bolivia asserted, never, when the Chilean Government, through its Foreign Office, submitted to the Peruvian Government a proposition for carrying out the plebiscite provided for by the treaty."

"Chile was not agreeable to this proposal, holding that it was not desirable to revise what had been fulfilled in all but one of its provisions. Again, it seemed as if there would be a check upon all attempts at settlement, but the President of the United States, after consulting the American Secretary of State, decided to send a special mission to the two countries, to mediate between the plenipotentiaries to Washington and confer with regard to the clauses of the treaty not yet fulfilled."

"The American note stated that 'the United States Government has noted with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction the lofty spirit of conciliation which has animated the two governments and that, as a result of the direct exchanges of views, the idea of arbitration of the existing difficulties is acceptable in principle to both. It has also taken note of the suggestion that representatives of the two governments be named to meet in Washington with a view to finding the means of settling the difficulties which have divided the two countries.'"

"Desiring, in the interest of American peace and concord, to assist in a manner agreeable to both governments concerned in finding a way to settle this long-standing controversy, the President of the United States would be pleased to welcome in Washington the plenipotentiaries of the governments of Chile and Peru and see fit to appoint, to the end that such plenipotentiaries may settle, if happily it may be, the existing difficulties, or may arrange for the settlement of them by arbitration."

"Chile named, in response to the invitation, General Aldunate Solar, a member of the Council of State and for 12 years a Chilean Senator, and Luis Izquierdo, Chilean Minister in Buenos Aires, one-time Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, and twice an emissary to the United States on official missions. These delegates are now in Washington waiting for the conference, which was to have opened on April 25."

Delegates Are Selected. Peru named as one delegate, Herman Velarde, an authority on diplomatic subjects and Minister to Argentina, who had previously served as Minister to Colombia, Minister in Brazil and as First Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Velarde arrived in New York the first of the month and remained there several days before coming to Washington. The other delegate, Meliton Porras, is an authority on international subjects and has served as Minister of Foreign Relations, Minister to Chile, to Bolivia and to Ecuador. He has recently been in Paris, and one of the reasons for the postponement of the conference was to give him time to arrive in Washington for its opening."

Bolivia is not a direct party to the negotiations but has an observer here, Albert Gutierrez, who was Minister to Chile when the treaty was signed by Chile and Bolivia, under which the province of Antofagasta with its littoral was definitely ceded to Chile. One of the provisions of this treaty permitted Bolivia to set up customs agencies in the ports she might designate for accommodation of her trade. In accordance with this treaty, Bolivia established customs houses at Arica and Antofagasta where she has agencies and exercises sovereign control over them."

Another provision of the treaty called for the construction of a railroad from Arica to La Paz at a cost of \$25,000,000. This gives Bolivia its shortest and most direct outlet to the coast. Ownership of that section of the railroad passing through Bolivia will be transferred to Bolivia in 1923, in accordance with the terms of the treaty. Bolivia ceded to Chile the portion of the territories occupied by Chile under the treaty and Chile recognized the free right, in perpetuity, of Bolivia to commercial transit through her territory and ports of the Pacific."

When the conference was proposed Bolivia put in a demand for a seaport of her own and sought to become a party to the Conference to be held in Washington. In reply to the request of the President of Bolivia that Bolivia be included, Mr. Harding replied that it was impossible for him to take the initiative requested because the discussion of the questions at issue between the governments of Peru and Chile was a matter for the exclusive consideration of the two governments concerned."

Must Make Own Terms. Therefore, while the plenipotentiaries of Peru and Chile sit down to see if they can come to a long over-arching agreement, Bolivia will wait to make what terms she can under any circumstances. Chilean plenipotentiaries assert Peru wants to have revived the war status of long ago. This, they say, is like asking the United States to "readjust" California or Texas.

The plenipotentiaries under Chilean control are Chilean, they say. The transfer is an accomplished fact, they back, they assert. They claim that many Peruvians were driven out, they declare, rests upon the fact that when the plenipotentiaries of Peru had to leave, just as thousands of Chileans had to go to another district and had to be helped by their Government."

Mostly Desert Territory. Tacna-Arica, the territory in actual dispute, is mostly desert and has little other than its position to recommend it. Tacna, on the south, which is rich in nitrates, Peru would like to have restored, and Bolivia maintains a claim for the restoration of Antofagasta. It is this going "behind the returns" that Chile is prepared to fight.

As to Tacna-Arica, the question arises as to why the plebiscite has been so long delayed. Apparently, it is in large part due to the insistence by the Chileans that only those who can read and write be allowed to vote and the demand of the Peruvians that every man within the territory be permitted to vote. Several other technical matters of difference, however, have varying degrees of responsibility for the continuance of the controversy."

Peasants of Famine
Land Awaiting
Coming of Spring

Volga About Open and on Its Waters Food Will Float to Sufferers.

Samara, May 7.—(The Associated Press.)—The surge of spring that will break the ice and snow and send the waters of Mother Volga coursing again is awaited by the peasants of this famine land with hopeful expectation for a year of food after a year of hunger. The winter break up has been stormy but is already at hand. "Buras," or snow blizzards that sweep the steppes and choke the railways with deep drifts, have dealt winter's parting blow in blocking transportation on rail and highways, but the spring is just around the corner.

Early in May, according to present weather conditions, the Volga itself will be open again and on her broad waters will float precious food, steamers, barges and tiny craft of all descriptions are being made ready to receive the congested railways of a share of the transportation burden. Peasants in their beds by the bleak cold of starvation winter, the peasants who have survived the famine are now emerging like this bears from their hibernation dens. Every road leading to the railway stations is crowded with their vehicles carrying to the villages seed grain or American corn.

The dismal attitude of hopelessness that prevailed along the Volga last autumn has given way to hope even at the time when deaths are becoming more and more frequent in some villages.

The hungry are tightening their belts another notch, and flocks of swallows over head bespeak peasant faces as the new year begins to melt under the sunshine.

Children May
Fight For The
Crocker Estate

Action Not Unlikely If Late Will Cut Them Off Completely.

New York, May 4.—Richard Crocker's children may begin legal action to recover a share of their father's estate if the former Tammany chief, who died in Ireland last Saturday, left a will cutting them off entirely. They have not decided what their action will be. Excepting for a cablegram received yesterday by Richard Crocker, Jr., from his father's old employees, members of the family have received no notice of his death. They have no information regarding his estate and how it was left. His estrangement from Mrs. Crocker, the widow, appears to be complete.

If it is decided after Mr. Crocker's will is filed there is fair justification for legal action, it was said yesterday. The charge that undue influence had been used by Mrs. Crocker to get possession of the estate was made by a large number of the family. The same charge was made against Mrs. Crocker's estate now, inasmuch as Mr. Crocker's death will not change that issue.

Friends of the family said they would not be surprised if there was a long legal battle. Richard Crocker, Jr., intimated, however, that in his belief there was nothing more to be done. He and his brother, Howard, and sister, Mrs. Ethel White, of Cedarhurst, are grieved over the death of their father in the circumstances which made them almost strangers to him in his last years. For this they blame their stepmother, who, they say, turned their father against them. They have told friends and Mr. Crocker's old associates that the court actions they began were not prompted by their desire for money, but solely to get for their father's estate what they believed had been taken from him by what they alleged the undue influence of Mrs. Crocker.

Did Not Fight Father. "We never were fighting my father and our attitude and feelings toward him never changed," Richard Crocker, Jr., said. "All we ever wanted to do was put in his control the property that was his."

The Tammany Society and the board of directors of the National Democratic Club held formal meetings yesterday and adopted resolutions on the death of Mr. Crocker. The Tammany meeting was attended by a large number of the society's members and a representative gathering of the organization, many of whom were distinguished leaders when he was "Chief." This meeting was not open to the public.

Frederick R. Ryan, counsel for Richard Crocker, Jr., in the suits in the Florida courts, said the estate which he left would be surprised if that were true, inasmuch as the former Tammany boss had transferred all of his property to his Indian wife, so there was nothing left to dispose of in a will.

Belief that undue influence may be adequate ground for contesting the will, if there is one, or for further action to recover part of the estate for the sons and daughters is based on the fact that in three of the four actions brought in the Florida courts, the two sons and one daughter are named as defendants. Two are now on appeal and decisions in one is expected within a few days. It was only after the suits were started that the family learned that Mrs. Crocker was in sole possession of practically all of his estate.

Glencarr Castle in Ireland, with its 600 acres, extensive stables, and its neighboring houses and all furnishings and equipment are understood to be in Mrs. Crocker's name. It is regarded as doubtful whether the estate could disturb her possession. The extensive real estate holdings at Palm Beach were bequeathed to her by her father, by her father's will, which provides that in the event of the death of either party the property passes fully to the other. Practically all of Mr. Crocker's securities are in the possession of Mrs. Crocker in Ireland.

Four Florida Suits. Four actions were brought by the Crocker children in the Florida courts. The first was for recovery of \$1,000 in Wabash Railroad stock, which was won by the children and the lower court and is now on appeal. The second was to recover 400 shares of Westinghouse Electric stock and before the issue was tried Mr. Crocker handed over the stock.

Another suit was to have set aside Mr. Crocker's revocation of the deed of gift executed by him for his wife, the mother of the four sons and daughters, giving to the daughters and Ethel and the son, Howard, \$5,000 a year each. Mr. Crocker also declared himself the possessor of the principal of the trust amounting to \$125,000. He lost that suit and it now is on appeal.

There was also an action to recover \$125,000 alleged to have been paid out by Richard, Jr., for his father in the management of his property here and this has not yet come to trial. A fifth suit also pending concerns a portion of the estate under the trust agreement which was turned over to his brother Howard with the understanding the father was likewise to have over his share but it was charged Mr. Crocker did not do this part and the action now lies against the estate. Jury trial is being sought in that case.

Argument was heard a few weeks ago in the Supreme Court of Florida on the appeal to declare Mr. Crocker's alleged incompetent lawyers were appointed yesterday on the result. If the higher court were to declare the deed man was incompetent when he transferred his property to his wife, it would be a landmark case.

Customs Officers
Home From Ottawa

William M. Campbell and William G. Haslam Were Attending the Annual Convention.

William M. Campbell and William G. Haslam, of the local customs staff, returned yesterday from Ottawa where they have been attending the annual convention of the Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association, held in the Palm room of the Chateau Laurier, last week.

The report that the convention was a great success. About forty delegates, representing every province in the Dominion, were present and many questions pertaining to the benefit of the service were discussed and taken up with the heads of the department and the Civil Service Commission.

Satisfactory assurance were given would be continued to the lower paid officers and the proper yearly salary increase would be given the men who were receiving under \$1,650 per annum.

Consideration of the question of re-grading the ports was promised by the department. The plan suggested provided for an extension from ten, and five grades of outposts instead of three, as now. This would permit of more uniform grading than the present system, under which St. John, Halifax and other ports are in the same class as ports of considerable importance.

On Thursday an informal luncheon was held at the Chateau, Hon. Jacques Bureau, minister of customs and excise; R. R. Farrow, commissioner of customs and excise; E. S. Sweeney, chief engineer, and many other officials of the department being guests of the convention.

Friday afternoon, Hon. Mr. Bureau surprised the delegates by attending the convention and taking part in the deliberations. This was greatly appreciated by them. He congratulated the association on the organization, which he was representative of in ports from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Since taking office he had received many complaints, but not one in regard to the conduct and efficiency of the officers, of what he regarded as the best branch of the civil service. He also commended the association on its best loyalty and the moderation of their demands, all of which he regarded as reasonable, though he could not promise that all of the requests would be granted.

If he failed the latter would not be further assured that his office door was always open to the members of the association. The Minister also announced a change in the administration of the department. Mr. Farrow, the legal adviser of the department, had been appointed chief executive officer in control of the staff, and officials and the departmental head. This would allow Mr. Farrow, the commissioner, more time to devote to other matters of a more technical nature.

The delegates, both by resolution and otherwise, expressed their satisfaction as well pleased with the interest officials and the Civil Service Commission, the latter of which they hoped would be long continued to administer the affairs of this important branch of the service.

L. E. Tapley, who was also a delegate from the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Association, will return today.

Mr. Campbell was re-elected vice-president from New Brunswick. There will not be another convention until 1924, the executive which is composed of the officers and vice-presidents from each province, carrying on in the meantime.

Odessa Factories
Rounding Out 2nd
Year of Idleness

Bitter Economic Lesson Has Left Its Imprint on Industrial Russia.

Odessa, May 2.—The vast amount of reconstruction necessary before Russia can resume her place as a producing nation is typified in Odessa, where more than 60 big factories are rounding out their second year of idleness.

While the Communists appear to be "coming to their senses," as one observer expressed it, the bitter economic lesson of the past four years has left its imprint on the industrial Russia of old. Here are to be seen many powerful examples of how easy it is to destroy and how difficult it will be to build up.

Odessa once boasted two large sugar refineries. Together they employed nearly 10,000 persons, but today they are idle and almost in ruins. Another 2,000 men were employed in the big rope manufacturing plant on the outskirts of the city. The factory will have to be practically rebuilt before it can open again. The brick making industry had 20 factories in and near here in pre-war days, but all of them are falling to pieces. There were once three shipbuilding plants, the largest employing 3,000 men and turning out vessels of 3,000 tons and more. The Soviet government now operates it, at one-eighth capacity. Three chemical factories have not been operated since 1917, and a French factory for making soda ash and soda shares the same fate. It once required eight big plants to can the fish caught in the Black Sea. The fish are still there but the factories long ago ceased to function.

Two jewelry factories have been closed for several years, as have three plants for making vegetable oils, and two others where matches were made in more prosperous days. The making of sugar and grain bags was a big

Mrs. E. A. Smith
At Washington

Pictorial Page of "Evening Star" Shows Excellent Photograph of Prominent Lady.

On the daily pictorial page of the "Evening Star," Washington, D. C., of April 27, appeared the photograph of Mrs. E. A. Smith, of this city, who represented the National Council of Women of Canada at the convention of the League of Women Voters, held recently in Baltimore. Mrs. Smith was one of the most prominent figures at the convention, and her address on Canadian women was the speech of the hour at one of the sessions.

Mrs. Smith has always taken a great interest in women's work, being president of the Local Council of Women, and also president of the Provincial Council, as well as being connected with several other organizations.

During the war she manifested a deep interest in women's work, being a member of the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian War Reliefs Council. She is an eloquent speaker, and her public addresses, the most recent of which were "Standards and France Revisited," have always been of a very high order.

Obituary

George A. Vincent.

The death of George A. Vincent of 209 Newman street occurred in the General Public Hospital at five o'clock Saturday morning, after a six weeks' illness, borne with marked patience. Mr. Vincent was born at Robb's seventy-one years ago, and resided there nearly all his life, moving to the city only a few years ago. He is survived by his wife, one son, G. Gilbert Vincent of this city; four daughters, Mrs. A. B. Pearson, of Highfield, Queen's County; Mrs. Robert DeWitt, of Moncton; Mrs. Percy Moore, of St. John; and Mrs. J. J. Lynch, of this city, and by ten grandchildren.

Funerals

The funeral of Edward Ellis Thompson took place Saturday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock from the residence of W. B. Kierstead, 123 Waterloo street. Service was conducted by Rev. J. A. Swetnam and Rev. J. A. MacKinnon, and interment was at Fernhill cemetery. The remains were brought to the city from New York by train at noon.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine McCarthy took place Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock from the Mater Misericordiae Home, where she had been lying in state. The service was conducted by Rev. H. Ramage. Interment was at the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of Patrick H. McHale was held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 from his late residence, 82 Elmwood street. Service was conducted at the Catholic church by Rev. A. P. Allen and interment made at the old Catholic cemetery.

REV. DR. HUTCHISON
HAS A BIRTHDAY

Rev. Dr. David Hutchinson, pastor of the Main street Baptist church, yesterday began his eighteenth year as minister. At the morning service the ordination of baptism was administered to two persons, and at the evening service the right hand of fellowship was given to twenty-four.

The communion service was a large one. During the years of his pastorate the church has progressed steadily in all departments.

SCOUTS AND GUIDES.

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Knox Church attended divine service in a body yesterday morning. Meeting at the church hall, the Girl Guides under their captain, Miss Marion Perry, and the Boy Scouts, under their leader, Harold Westmore, and headed by the drum corps of the Scouts, marched to the church, where seats had been reserved for them. During the service the pastor, Rev. R. M. Legate, gave a short talk on "Faithfulness."

SORES SPREAD
ALL OVER
FACES AND BODIES

Mrs. Howard Hombats, Washington, D. C., writes:—"I wish to tell you of the benefit we have received by using your valuable medicine Burdock Blood Bitters."

My children started to break out on their faces in small white pimples, every day getting larger each day. I was worried under the odds and they would come out, and each time the sores would be larger; some were as large as a twenty-five cent piece, and would spread all over their bodies. I was nearly in despair and sent to the village for a bottle of good blood medicine. The druggist sent me a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters which I commenced giving them at once.

In about two days I saw an improvement and they grew steadily better each day, and in one month the sores had all disappeared.

All blood and skin diseases are caused by bad blood, and to get it pure and keep it pure you must remove every trace of the impure and morbid matter from the system by a blood cleansing medicine such as BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

It remedies that has been the market for the past forty years, and without an equal for all diseases and disorders of the blood.

Manufactured only by The T. M. Burns Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Purity Ice Cream, made under the new Health Process, offers you a treat in taste surpassing anything you've experienced in the past.

It's carbonated-like champagne. Prepared in an atmosphere a thousand times purer than air. It has a crystal clearness, a sparkling deliciousness absent from even the best of old fashioned ice cream.

Made in the largest plant in the Maritimes—capacity a million and a half quarts. Sold by the finest ice cream dealers—600 of them from Quebec to Halifax. Tell your dealer you want to enjoy

Catholics of
Edmundston Need
More Church Room

Bishop Chaisson Met Members of Faith to Discuss Situation—May Divide Parish.

Edmundston, May 6.—For some years the Catholic Church here has been entirely too small to accommodate the people of that faith in this growing town. During the past year various plans have been talked over, but nothing definite has been done until recently. Last Sunday the parish was visited by His Lordship Bishop Chaisson, of Chatham, in whose diocese Edmundston is located. The bishop preached in the morning, and in the afternoon a meeting of the men of the parish was held, and was very largely attended, the church being taxed to its capacity. One of the plans suggested by the bishop was that of dividing the parish into two, the Madawaska river being the dividing line. If this plan was carried through it would mean the erection of two churches instead of the one now existing. Several speakers spoke of the industrial crisis we are passing through, and of the depression in the country, and thought that for the present the building of one church was all that the parishioners should undertake.

The Hon. L. A. Dugal felt that, in view of the heavy taxation of the town, that it was best to let the parish remain as it is, until the growth of the place warranted the building of another church on the other side of the Madawaska River. It was pointed out by one speaker that the pay roll of the Canadian National Railway, Jaffa, Palestine, May 6.—ARRANGEMENTS are being made here for horse racing on a regular system. A site for the course has been selected near the village of Selmah, in the neighborhood of Jaffa.

HEMORRHOIDS

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles or Hemorrhoids. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chamberlain's Remedy will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. Get it of all dealers, or of Edmundson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free.

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—A few days ago though, I felt pretty miserable—kind of tired and drowsy. I must have been very much run down, until someone recommended—

HERBINE BITTERS

An old fashioned, natural preparation made from Dandelion, Mandrake, Burdock, and other purifying herbs, which tend to relieve Dyspepsia, jaundice, Liver Complaints and Constipation. It purifies, enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. Try a bottle and get back that peppy feeling you used to have. 50c. a bottle. Family size four times as large \$1.00. Try a Bottle.

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