CHILE.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHILE.

Mr. Wilson to Mr. Hay.

No. 224.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago, January 3, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy and translation of an article published in El Mercurio (a daily paper of this city), giving an account of a testimonial to me as representative of the Government of the United States in Chile, upon New Year’s eve.

I also inclose herewith copy and translation of an editorial published in La Ley (a daily paper of this city), upon January 2. I have thought that these publications might be of interest to the Department as indicating the very excellent footing upon which our relations with this country are at the present time.

I have, etc.,

HENRY L. WILSON.

[Inclosure 1.—Translation.]

From El Mercurio, Santiago, January 2, 1902.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT THE UNION CLUB IN HONOR OF MR. HENRY L. WILSON.

At the traditional supper with which the Union Club every 31st of December celebrates the coming of the new year, an imposing demonstration of regard was made on Tuesday last, in honor of the worthy representative of the United States, Mr. Henry L. Wilson.

Two large halls of the club were fitted up for the New Year’s supper, profusely illuminated with the electric light, and adorned with bamboos, palms, and beautiful flowers. At 12 o’clock precisely more than 400 people were seated around the tables, and the orchestra began its well-selected programme.

At that moment Mr. Wilson, who is a member of the club, arrived, in company with several of his friends, and took his seat at one of the tables. Everyone present at once stood up and cheered for Mr. Wilson, the President of the United States (Mr. Roosevelt), and the great North American Republic. The demonstration was spontaneous and a surprise. The American minister was greatly impressed as he listened to the speeches of several members, and responded in grateful language, expressing his thanks for the demonstration in his honor.

All then sat down again and the supper proceeded, while gaiety and harmony reigned supreme.

An hour afterwards, when the members of the club began to retire, it was suggested to accompany the American minister to his residence.

More than 400 people, walking two by two, followed Mr. Wilson to the legation, cheering him enthusiastically. There the minister briefly and courteously expressed his thanks for the demonstration, and the various groups then retired.

There were present at the New Year’s supper, besides one of the directors of the club, Don Enrique Larrain Alcabe, two members of the cabinet, numerous members of Congress, several officers of the army, and a large number of distinguished gentlemen.

The demonstration in honor of the American minister is a beautiful social note in proof of the regard in which the people hold the representative of a great friendly nation, both in his official as well as his private capacity.
CHILE.

The Union Club, on December 31, gave expression to a general sentiment, publicly manifesting the respect and social consideration accorded on all sides to the worthy representative of the United States of America, Mr. Henry L. Wilson.

[Inclosure 2.—Translation.]

From La Ley, Santiago, January 3, 1902.

CHILE AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"Public opinion in America is favorable to Chile, in view of the justice on her side in insisting upon the observance of an agreement already signed (the Yañez-Portela protocols)."

We have taken the lines above quoted from a telegraph dispatch from the Havas Agency, dated the 1st instant.

That news confirms the elevated and friendly spirit with which our country is judged in the Great Republic of the North.

We ought to feel proud of the fact that the most powerful and progressive of nations sends us this fraternal and just message, which we Chileans—sincere friends and admirers of the land of Washington and Franklin, Lincoln and Farragut, Grant and Edison, McKinley and Roosevelt—receive as the most valuable evidence of international confraternity, and as the most authorized opinion in favor of the irreproachable policy of our foreign office.

It was not enough for our country to be conscious of its right and might. In order to be tranquil in these stormy moments in which our enemies employ against us all kinds of unfair weapons, we required to hear the honored an impartial opinion of the great powers—England, France, and Germany—and also the opinion of the Latin-American republics, which do not follow the adventurous and dangerous policy of Peru, Bolivia, and the Argentine; and, above all, the opinion of the giant nation which, to-day and to-morrow, is destined to cultivate intimate relations with the most conscientious and laborious of South American peoples.

We have mentioned the United States and Chile.

We already know the opinion, the learned and respected opinion, which all those countries have just expressed in the conflict originated by the Yañez-Portela protocols.

The opinion of all of them is favorable to us, and reveals the fact that, notwithstanding the active anti-Chilean propaganda, the enormous distance is recognized which separates the false apostles of arbitration from those who have loyally practiced it both with the powerful and with the weak.

We required only this to be able to look confidently forward to the future.

The lying diplomacy of the brave dancing masters of this continent has been unmasked.

It is a great victory, which fills us with legitimate satisfaction, and which will certainly make the drawers of the sword and the flatterers, Peru and Bolivia, meditate.

Chileans would be ungrateful and rude if they did not reciprocate, as we really do reciprocate, with most affectionate regard, the attitude of the noble peoples of Europe and America who honor us with their esteem.

Believing that we interpret the opinion and feeling of Chile, we express our most hearty thanks to those who, far beyond our frontiers, have understood and done us ample justice.

But let it be left on record that we direct these expressions of friendly acknowledgment more especially to the land which nurtured George the Great—that Washington of epic figure who was the progenitor of all the democracies of America.

Yes, all gratitude to the United States of America; to their press—the messenger of the universal conscience; and to President Roosevelt who, perhaps because in his veins runs the same blood of heroes which is being shed to-day in the battlefields of South Africa, knows how to appreciate the rectitude and courage of the first republic of the Pacific which never trembled at the threats of its enemies.

Thanks also to the Hon. Henry L. Wilson, to the distinguished diplomat who, on account of his fair and well-founded opinion, can at any time demonstrate to his Government that our country earnestly desires to second the policy of peace, labor, and progress of the Great Republic of the North.

Here a short parenthesis is proper.

It has been a piece of good fortune for our Government and for the Chilean people, in an hour of trial like the present, that the United States foreign office is represented here by such a man as the Hon. Mr. Wilson. This gentleman, who has so dis-
crectly and ably interpreted the idea of Mr. Roosevelt, has maintained himself, with
rare discretion and impartiality, in his proper position in diplomacy.

No one better than he can judge the acts of our foreign office in connection with
Peru, Bolivia, and the Argentine. No one better than he is in a position to appreci-
ate, even at a distance, the attitude of our plenipotentiaries in the Mexican con-
ference, and to understand the affinities which, at the present moment, bind Chile to
the United States with bonds of an entente cordiale which will be of great benefit to
the nations of North, Central, and South America.

In conclusion, we hope that the Governments of the two Republics may appreciate
the attitude of friends and allies de facto, as well as of convinced defenders of the
cause of peace, which should be assumed, both now and in future, by the Yankees of
the North, and their pupils and imitators, the Yankees of the South.

Mr. Hutchinson to Mr. Hay.

No. 270.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago, July 18, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I tendered the usual Fourth of
July reception at this legation, and I beg to inclose a couple of par-
agraphs taken from El Ferrocarril of July 5, with translation, referring
to the same.

On July 4 all the Santiago newspapers devoted one or two columns
each in praise of the United States, and I was greatly impressed by
their extremely friendly tone. Since my arrival no other foreign
country has been so much lauded on its anniversary by the papers as
the United States.

I have, etc.,

NORMAN HUTCHINSON.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

From El Ferrocarril, Santiago, Chile, July 6, 1902.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

On account of yesterday being the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of
the independence of the great Republic of the north, the different legations accred-
ited in Santiago had their flags raised.

The rooms of the legation were artistically adorned with choice flowers and plants,
this part of the work having been intrusted to men from the Central Garden. The
appearance of the rooms was most elegant and pleasing.

The chargé d'affaires, Mr. Norman Hutchinson, was visited yesterday by the diplo-
matic corps and the representative of Mexico, Señor José María Gamboa. The sub-
secretary of the department of foreign relations, Señor Manuel Foster Recabarren,
and the aid of his excellency the President of the Republic, Sertg. Maj. Señor
Pedro Morandé Vieufia, saluted him in the name of the Government.

Mr. Hutchinson received besides numerous congratulations from this city and the
provinces, among which figure that of the alcalde of Santiago municipality, Señor
Carlos Rogers P., and those of well-known members of the North American colony
residing at Iquique, Valparaiso, Concepción, and other localities.

In the evening Mr. Hutchinson gave at the legation, the rooms of which were
artistically decorated, a reception, which was attended by the minister of Great
Britain, Mr. Gerard Lowther, and numerous ladies and gentlemen of the English
and North American colonies.

An orchestra, directed by Prof. Señor Alberto Ulloa, enlivened the reception, and
executed choice pieces of music during the evening, the guests remaining until after
midnight.
COURTSESIES TO U. S. BATTLE SHIPS IOWA AND WISCONSIN.

Mr. Wilson to Mr. Hay.

No. 280.]  

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Santiago, February 11, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to report the arrival of the U. S. battle ship Iowa, Captain Perry commanding, at Talcahuano January 4. Upon the same date Captain Perry communicated with me by telegram, informing me of the arrival of the ship under his command and requesting me to obtain the consent of the Chilean Government to place the Iowa in the Talcahuano dry dock for immediate repairs.

This I did in an unofficial and informal way, and orders were at once communicated by the minister of marine to Admiral Perez, in command at Talcahuano, to admit the Iowa and furnish her with all facilities for the repairs necessary free of charge. I first learned of the character of the order which had been given through a note from Captain Perry, but as it seemed to me that the courtesy was one which the Government of the United States could not very well afford to accept, I requested the minister to send further instructions to the officer in command at Talcahuano to make the charges usual in such cases. This was finally done. While the Iowa remained at Talcahuano her officers were most hospitably and generously entertained, not only by the Government officials but by many people in private life.

Having all her repairs completed, and having been detached from the South Pacific Squadron by orders from Washington, the Iowa left Talcahuano on February 1 with sailing orders for Montevideo. While it was not possible to accept the offer to grant dry-dock facilities free of charge, I have officially expressed my appreciation of the courtesy, and think it would not be unadvisable to advise the Navy Department of the action of the Chilean Government.

Upon January 20 the U. S. battle ship Wisconsin, Captain Reiter commanding, and, as flagship of the South Pacific Squadron, having on board Rear-Admiral Casey, arrived in the port of Valparaiso. Upon the same date I received official notice of the arrival from Admiral Casey, and went a few days afterwards to Valparaiso, where the admiral and his staff paid me an official visit, which was returned upon the day following.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the admiral with his staff came with me to Santiago, and upon the afternoon of the same day we paid an official visit to the President of the Republic, being afterwards entertained by his excellency at luncheon.

We returned upon the same night to Valparaiso for the purpose of attending an official banquet to be given by the officers of the Chilean navy to Admiral Casey and the officers of the Wisconsin. More than 100 Chilean and American officials participated in this impressive and cordial reunion, which took place in the Naval Academy. Brief toasts and responses were made by Admiral Montt and Admiral Urribe, of the Chilean navy, and by Admiral Casey, Captain Reiter, and myself. The occasion was exceedingly interesting and enjoyable, and the hospitality evinced was most highly appreciated by the officers of the Wisconsin.
Upon the day following I made a second visit to the Wisconsin in company with the President of the Republic (who had been previously invited by Admiral Casey) and the minister of foreign relations, Señor Yañez. The President was received on board the Wisconsin with all the honors accorded to chief magistrates and sovereigns, and after making an inspection of the ship, in which he was greatly interested, we were entertained at an informal luncheon by Admiral Casey, the toast of “The Republic of Chile and its President” being offered by the undersigned and responded to by the Chilean minister of foreign relations.

On Monday, February 3, Admiral Casey and the officers of the Wisconsin, in acknowledgment of the official and private hospitalities and courtesies which had been extended to them, gave an informal matinee and ball on board the ship, which was attended by more than 500 official personages and representatives of the best Chilean families. The Wisconsin was decorated with the flags of all nations, and American music and American refreshments were offered to the Chilean guests.

On Tuesday, February 4, the admiral and the officers of the Wisconsin were entertained by the Valparaiso Club, the President of the Republic and many of the most important people in Chile attending.

On Thursday, the 6th instant, the Wisconsin sailed for the north, thus concluding a series of most interesting social and official events, which were the expression of the very cordial relations which now exist between the Government of Chile and the Government of the United States.

In conclusion, I have to report that the conduct of the officers and crew of the Wisconsin while in the port of Valparaiso was most exemplary and has left a most agreeable impression.

I have, etc.,

HENRY L. WILSON.

Mr. Hay to Mr. Wilson.

No. 204.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 28, 1902.

Sir: I inclose copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy requesting that you will convey the thanks of his Department to the Chilean Government and navy department for the courtesy and kindness extended to the U. S. S. Iowa during her recent docking at Talcahuano.

The Navy Department desires that expression may be given to its special appreciation of the courtesy shown to the Iowa and her officers by Rear-Admiral Perez.

You will comply with Mr. Long’s wishes.

I am, etc.,

JOHN HAY.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Long to Mr. Hay.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 28, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to request that, if compatible with the views of the Department of State, the thanks of this Department be expressed to the Chilean Government
and also to the Chilean navy department for the courtesy and kindness extended to the U. S. S. Iowa during her recent docking at Talcahuano, Chile, at the dock yard there under the command of Rear-Admiral Perez. The Department desires particularly to express its appreciation of the courtesy shown to the Iowa and her officers by Rear-Admiral Perez.

Very respectfully,

John D. Long, Secretary.

Mr. Hutchinson to Mr. Hay.

[Telegram.—Paraphrase.]

Legation of the United States,
Santiago, November 8, 1902.

(Mr. Hutchinson reports that the money paid for cleaning the U. S. S. Iowa has been returned by the Chilean Government, that it is advisable to accept same, and requests immediate instructions in the premises.)

Mr. Hay to Mr. Hutchinson.

[Telegram.—Paraphrase.]

Department of State,
Washington, November 13, 1902.

(Mr. Hay directs Mr. Hutchinson to accept return, by Chilean Government, of the money paid for cleaning the U. S. S. Iowa, and to express thanks for the generous courtesy.)

PROTECTION OF CUBAN INTERESTS BY UNITED STATES
CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

Mr. Hutchinson to Mr. Hay.

Legation of the United States,
Santiago, May 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department’s telegram of May 24, 1902.

In accordance with the Department’s instructions, I promptly communicated with the foreign office here, and now have the honor to report that the desired permission has been granted.

I have notified all our consular officers in Chile, and beg to inclose a copy of the notification.

I have, etc.,

Norman Hutchinson.

[Inclosure.]

Mr. Hutchinson to United States consuls.

Legation of the United States,
Santiago, May 26, 1902.

Sr: In accordance with instructions from the Department of State, sent at the request of the President of Cuba, and with the permission of the Government of Chile, you are directed to use your good offices in representation of the interests of Cuba and of its citizens until Cuban consuls shall have been appointed.

I am, etc.,

Norman Hutchinson.

a Printed, p. 6.
TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHILE PROVIDING FOR THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

Signed at Santiago, April 17, 1900.
Ratification with amendments advised by the Senate, December 18, 1900.
Ratified by the President, May 24, 1902.
Ratified by Chile, February 26, 1902.
Ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 27, 1902.
Proclaimed May 27, 1902.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile providing for the extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Santiago, on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages is, (as amended by the Senate of the United States) word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Chile, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Henry L. Wilson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Chile, and the President of Chile, Señor Don Rafael Errázuriz Urmeneta, Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Chile mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged with or convicted of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:
1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; manslaughter, when voluntary.
2. Arson.
3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money, goods, documents or other property by violence or putting him in fear; burglary.
CHILE. 123

4. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of Government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

5. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, state, provincial, or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank notes or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of state.

6. Embezzlement by public officers; embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers; where in either class of cases the embezzlement exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars; larceny.

7. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than two hundred dollars.

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping.

10. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

11. Crimes committed at sea.
   (a) Piracy, by statute or by the laws of nations.
   (b) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.
   (c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.
   (d) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

12. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this Treaty, provided such participation may be punished, in the United States as a felony, and in the Republic of Chile by imprisonment at hard labor.

ARTICLE III.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, may be made by the superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, or if the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued, shall be produced.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in the Republic of Chile, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the state on which the demand for surrender is made.
ARTICLE IV.

Where the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proofs, the proper course in the United States shall be to apply to a judge or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases and present a complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States.

When, under the provisions of this article, the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired in the Republic of Chile, the proper course shall be to apply to the Foreign Office, which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest or detention of the fugitive.

The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease and the prisoner be released if a formal requisition for his surrender, accompanied by the necessary evidence of his criminality has not been produced under the stipulations of this Treaty, within two months from the date of his provisional arrest or detention.

ARTICLE V.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished, for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the government on which the demand for surrender is made, or which may have granted the extradition, shall be final.

ARTICLE VII.

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this Treaty if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

ARTICLE VIII.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall, without his consent, freely granted and publicly declared by him, be triable or tried or be punished for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was delivered up, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.
ARTICLE IX.

All articles seized which are in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall, so far as practicable and in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless the rights of third parties with regard to such articles shall be duly respected.

ARTICLE X.

If the individual claimed by one of the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, shall also be claimed by one or several other powers on account of crimes or offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the state whose demand is first received: Provided, that the government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

ARTICLE XI.

The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination, and delivery of fugitives under this Treaty shall be borne by the state in whose name the extradition is sought: Provided, that the demanding government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such public officers of the government from which extradition is sought as receive a fixed salary; And, provided, that the charge for the services of such public officers as receive only fees or perquisites shall not exceed their customary fees for the acts or services performed by them had such acts or services been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively. The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force for a period of six months after either of the contracting governments shall have given notice of a purpose to terminate it.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and Spanish languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Santiago, this 17th day of April 1900.

HENRY L WILSON [SEAL.]
R. ERRÁZURIZ URMEÑETA. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Treaty (as amended by the Senate of the United States) has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and two;
Now therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause
thereof, (as amended) may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY
Secretary of State.

CHILE-ARGENTINE TREATY. a

Mr. Hutchinson to Mr. Hay.

[Telegram.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago, September 22, 1902.

Chile-Argentine treaty ratifications exchanged here 4 o'clock to-day. Government now fully turning attention to national improvements, railways, bridges, suppression drunkenness, and consideration of States with whom best to have commercial relations. Argentine commission under General Campos being enthusiastically entertained here now. General prosperity seems assured.

HUTCHINSON.

Mr. Hutchinson to Mr. Hay.

No. 286.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago, September 23, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to confirm my telegram b of yesterday to the Department.

The exchange of ratifications was announced to the public by the firing of twenty-one guns from the Cerro Santa Lucia shortly after 4 o'clock.

The hour for the exchange had been originally announced for 3 o'clock, but this hour would have interfered with the breakfast tendered the Argentine commission by the Santiago municipality.

Those present at the ceremony were His Excellency President Riesco, the members of his cabinet, the subsecretary of the department of foreign relations, the Argentine minister and secretary of the Argentine legation, the former's private secretary, Gen. Luis Campos and other distinguished members of the Argentine commission, several Chilean generals, and also the intendente of Santiago.

After the ratifications were read by the Chilean subsecretary of foreign relations and the secretary of the Argentine legation, these secretaries affixed the seals respectively of the Chilean Government and of the ring worn by the Argentine minister to the minutes of the

a Printed, page 10.  b Printed, ante.
meeting, and then the minutes were signed in duplicate by the Argen-
tine minister and the Chilean minister of foreign relations with a gold pen presented several years ago by the archbishop of Buenos Ayres to the archbishop of Santiago when the latter visited the Argentine capital to consecrate his present colleague. The pen was presented at a time when a Pax multa or peace at any price policy was expected to prevail, and the newly consecrated archbishop expressed the hope that the respective treaties might be signed with that pen.

In conclusion, my telegram of yesterday’s date is a pleasant end to those telegrams sent by Mr. Wilson last year, which gave grave cause for apprehension of war between these most southern sister States, stretching side by side for over 1,500 miles. The constant anticipation of a serious war was ever before them, and the treasuries gave to increasing the war ship and the regiment what is now so thankfully given to that national improvement which is only born of peace and the confidence in a prolonged peace.

The new proofs of this new Riescan era of peace are the turning of the Congress to the serious consideration of the moral betterment of the country; such a consideration as only comes forcibly with the feeling of continued peace. I refer to the suppression of drunkenness, and to compulsory education; and, further, extensive improvements and additions to be made in the railway service of the country, and new and adequate bridges to be constructed over those rivers which have been a constant yearly danger to the public in the winter season.

The words of His Excellency President Riesco (copy and translation of which I inclose), spoken at the beautiful banquet given last night in the Palace of the Moneda in celebration of the exchange of ratifications and in honor of the Argentine commission, are words of noble import which will be respected the world over, and which I hope may often be solemnly but gladly reread by loyal Chileans as one of the brightest pages in their national history.

In concluding this dispatch confirming my telegram of yesterday I may include a word about the royal and brotherly manner in which the members of the Argentine commission have been received here.

The commission occupies a palace belonging to Señora Adela Perez de Balmaceda (the widow of a brother of the late President), taken and furnished by the Government expressly for this occasion. Its principal members are Gen. Luis M. Campos, Gen. José Garriendia, and Admiral Solier.

The commission, besides attending the banquet last evening, has had in its honor a military parade and tournament, three balls, and numerous banquets, etc. To-day the commission breakfasts at the country seat, near the city, of Señor José Arrieta, the minister of Uruguay and dean of the diplomatic corps.

The members of the commission, especially General Campos, have been much cheered by the public, when seen in parade, though the Chilean public, as a rule, is not naturally very effusive.

I have been invited to the banquet and ball to be given to a hundred guests by the Argentine minister, Señor José Antonio Terry.

Any further information concerning the visit of the Argentine commission which may prove to be interesting will be sent in a later dispatch.

I have, etc.,

Norman Hutchinson.
FOREIGN RELATIONS.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

From El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile, September 23, 1902.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Gentlemen: I welcome the distinguished member of the commission which the Government of the Argentine Republic has designated to solemnize the exchange of the treaties of May.

I salute the Argentine plenipotentiary, Señor Terry, bearing testimony to his intelligent and exalted action in the negotiation of these treaties.

I salute also the representative of His Britannic Majesty, Mr. Lowther, who, serving with appropriate zeal the noble initiative of his Government, has cooperated in this work of peace.

To the President of the Argentine Republic, Lieutenant-Colonel Roca, I send expressions of sincere friendship. His love of peace, his firm purpose to maintain it and consolidate it, associate him in the highest degree with the happy event which we celebrate to-day.

It is a great honor to represent a nation, and a happiness to serve it in its exalted and generous aspirations. I therefore give thanks to Providence that I have been given this honor and this happiness.

The Argentine Republic and Chile, bound together by nature, bound themselves together in their infancy by the noble sentiments of their independence, and, united, they contributed to the liberty of our continent.

Chile and the Argentine, always jealous of their sovereignty and decorum, always respectful of the rights of others, have always removed the discords almost inherent to territorial demarkations, and both Republics have to-day sealed, with the support of a noble and powerful nation, treaties of peace which insure to them an era of loyal confraternity and profitable labor.

This happy era will be lasting, it will be continual, because it is the work of two free and prudent peoples, enlightened by the most vivid light of modern civilization.

I invite you, gentlemen, to associate yourselves with this triumph of civilization, and with the ardent wishes which I express for the happiness of the Argentine people and the Chilean people in this era of honorable peace.