

Art. 14th. The International Commissions of Inquiry are constituted by special agreement. The agreement defines the facts to be examined, an the extent of the Commissioner's powers, and settles the procedure to which they must limit themselves. On the inquiry both sides shall be heard, and the form and periods to be observed, if not stipulated by the agreement, shall be determined by the Commission itself.

Art. 15th. The International Commissions of Inquiry are constituted, unless otherwise stipulated, in the same manner as the Tribunal of Arbitration.

Art. 16th. The Powers in dispute engage to supply the International Commission of Inquiry, as fully as they may deem possible, with all means and facilities necessary to enable it to be completely acquainted with an to accurately understand the facts in question.

Art. 17th. The above mentioned Commissions shall limit themselves to ascertain the truth of the facts alleged, without entering into any other appreciations than those merely technical.

Art. 18th. The International Commission of Inquiry shall present its report to the Powers which have constituted it, signed by all its members. This report, limited to the investigation of facts, has in no manner the character of an arbitral award, and it leaves the contending parties at liberty to give it the value they may deem proper.

Art. 19th. The constitution of Commissions of Inquiry may be included in the Arbitration Bonds, as a previous proceeding, to the end of determining the facts which are to be the subject of the Inquiry.

Art. 20th. The present Treaty does not abrogate any previous existing ones, between two or more of the Contracting Parties, in so far as they give greater extension to Compulsory Arbitration. Neither does it alter the stipulations regarding Arbitration, relating to specific questions which have already arisen, nor the course of arbitration proceedings which may be pending by reason of the same.

Art. 21st. Without the necessity of exchanging ratifications, this Treaty shall take effect so soon as three States, at least, of those signing it, express their approval to the Government of the United States of

Mexico, which shall communicate it to the other Governments.

Art. 22nd. The nations which do not sign the present Treaty, may adhere to it at any time. If any of the signatory nations should desire to free itself from its obligations, it shall denounce the Treaty, but such denouncement shall not produce any effect except with respect to the nation which may denounce it, and only one year after the notification of the same has been made.

Whenever the denouncing nation shall have any arbitration negotiations pending at the expiration of the year, the denouncement shall not have any effect with reference to the case not yet decided.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

I. This Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible.

II. The ratifications shall be forwarded to the Department for Foreign Relations of Mexico, where they shall be deposited.

III. The Mexican Government shall send a certified copy of each of them to the other Contracting Governments.

In virtue whereof they have signed the present Treaty and have attached their respective seals thereto.

Made in the City of Mexico, on the twenty-ninth day of January one thousand nine hundred and two, in one single copy, which shall be deposited in the Department for Foreign Relations of the United Mexican States, a certified copy of which shall be sent, through diplomatic channels, to each of the Contracting Governments.

(Signed.) For Argentine Republic, *Antonio Bermejo, Lorenzo Anadon*.—For Bolivia, *Fernando E. Guachalla*.—For Dominican, *Federico Henriquez i Carvajal*.—For Guatemala, *Francisco Orla*.—For Salvador, *Francisco A. Reyes, Baltasar Estupinian*.—For Mexico, *G. Raigosa, Joaquin D. Casaus, Pablo Macedo, E. Pardo, (jr.), Alfredo Chavero, Jose Lopez Portillo y Rojas, F. L. de la Barra, Rosendo Pineda, M. Sanchez Marmol*.—For Paraguay, *Cecilio Baez*.—For Peru, *Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Alberto Elmore*.—For Paraguay, *Juan Cuestas*.

NUMBER 21.

Dictionary of Mr. Rufino J. Cuervo.

SESSION OF JANUARY 30, 1902.

Secretary Macedo.—A convention has been received signed by various Delegations for the purpose of recommending to their respective Governments that a subscription be made of 210,000 francs for the complete edition of the Dictionary on the Construction and Regimen of the Castilian Language, by Rufino J. Cuervo. Said convention, which the Chair rules pass to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico, for the purposes in it expressed, reads as follows:

PROPOSITION for the purpose that the Governments of the American Republics may subscribe frs. 210,000 for the complete edition of the DICTIONARY OF CONSTRUCTION AND RULES OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE by Mr. Rufino J. Cuervo.

The undersigned Delegates, considering:

That the Spanish language, by unanimous accord of the American and European philologists, possess

ses in the *Dictionary of Construction and Rules of the Spanish Language* of the Colombian writer Rufino J. Cuervo, a monument which highly honors the science of America, destined to contribute in a powerful manner to the better knowledge and perfection of the very language itself, that the work has been undertaken and accomplished with admirable ability, erudition and perseverance by an American who has rendered his name illustrious by a great number of the most delicate linguistic works; that notwithstanding the acceptance which the work has met, only the first two volumes have been published, owing to the cost to which the complete edition amounts: that the three remaining volumes which are about to be published, will form, when the work is complete, the most valuable, extensive and methodical lexicographic work of the said language, that the author of the Dictionary offers with pleasure to cede it and to attend without compensation

to the printing of the same, which is extremely laborious;

HAVE AGREED:

I. To recommend to their respective Governments to subscribe the amount of frs. 210,000 for the complete edition of 1,200 copies of the *Dictionary of Construction and Rules of the Spanish Language*. The said amount of frs. 210,000, which the edition will cost, according to the statement of the author, shall be distributed among the countries, which accept this agreement, in the following manner: the Republics of Argentine, Colombia, Chili, United States of Mexico, shall contribute the sum of frs. 110,000 in equal parts, that it is to say, frs. 22,000 each; the Republics of Bolivia, Costa-Rica, Santo Domingo, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay, shall contribute frs. 100,000 also in equal parts, that is frs. 10,000 each.

II. To request the Mexican Government to undertake the realization of this idea, collecting the amount of the subscriptions, furnishing the funds

to the author of the work; and distributing copies of the same among the Governments that have contributed to it.

Therefore, the undersigned Delegates recommend to the Conference to resolve that the present petition be transmitted through its Secretary General, to the Department of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, for the purpose indicated.

Mexico, January 28th., 1902.—(Signed.) *Antonio Bermejo*.—*W. I. Buchanan*.—*Charles M. Pepper*.—*Volney W. Foster*.—*Lorenzo Anadon*.—*Fernando E. Guachalla*, Delegate for Bolivia.—*J. Walker M.*—For Mexico: *Rosendo Pineda*.—*Joaquin D. Casaus*.—*Pablo Macedo*.—*F. L. de la Barra*.—*G. Raigosa*.—*Alfredo Chavero*.—*J. B. Calvo*.—*Juan Cuestas*.—For Nicaragua: *L. F. Carbo*.—*F. Davila*.—*Baltazar Estupinian*.—Delegate for Salvador, *Emilio Bello C.*, Delegate for Chili.—For Colombia: *Rafael Reyes, M. Sanchez Marmol*, Mexican Delegate.—*E. Pardo, jr.*, Delegate for Mexico.—*Cecilio Baez*, Delegate for Paraguay.—*Francisco Orla, Francisco A. Reyes*, Delegate for Salvador.

NUMBER 22.

Geographical Congress in Rio Janeiro.

SESSION OF DECEMBER 30, 1901.

His Excellency General Reyes, Delegate from Colombia.—Mr. President: Having to present to the Honorable Conference a labor that by its very nature is somewhat extensive, I have passed to the American Delegation a copy of it in English, in order thus to save time, and to avoid a second reading. The quality of the work has rendered it impossible for me to reduce it more; I have tried to mark those points of general interest for this Assembly, and if in aught this memoria resembles the description of an exploration, I beg the pardon of my colleagues for being unable to present in briefer form this work, as in the map that I have had the honor to submit to the Conference. It states:

NARRATIVE of the journeys of exploration made by General Reyes and his brothers Nestor and Henry, in some regions of South America.

Mr. President:

I have the honor to present to the Conference the Charts of the explorations I made, with my brothers Henry and Nestor, during several years, in South America, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, in the immense territories which are watered by the Amazon and its tributaries, and the Parana and its own tributaries.

I confess that, although I have been urged to publish this work by members of the Geographical Societies of London and of Paris and by various other persons interested in Geography, I had not done so, because the disastrous death of my two brothers during these explorations, the elder, Henry, a victim of fever, and the younger, Nestor, devoured by the cannibals of Putumayo, caused me to halt in that enterprise, and the plans and notes have reposed during

a long time among my papers, untouched, through the egotism of my affliction . . . !

To-day, when I have the unmerited honor of belonging to this Conference, in which are represented all the countries of the three Americas, by their most distinguished sons, I believe it becomes an unavoidable duty to give publicity to this work, which interests all the nations herein represented.

If the territories to which I refer presented a few years ago but a local and relative importance, such is not the case to-day, because the development of navigation and of commerce and the growing necessities of humanity demand that they should not remain ignored and unproductive. In the extended forests in which the cannibal savages were wandering when we made these explorations, there exists to-day an important commerce of some tens of millions of dollars and towns of thousands of inhabitants have been established.

Furthermore, the proposed Inter-Continental Railway, a work of great civilizing tendency, in which this Conference manifests so much interest, will give a very great importance to these territories, the ownership of which lies in almost all the countries herein represented, excepting, however, those of North and Central America and Chili.

When I had the honor to visit President Roosevelt while passing through Washington, he stated to me that he knew of the explorations which I had made with my brothers, in South America, and about which the *New York Herald* had written in the month of March of the present year; President Roosevelt encouraged me to give to this Conference an account of the same, and, with the clear vision of a great statesman, he told me:

"That region is a New World destined for the progress and the welfare of humanity."