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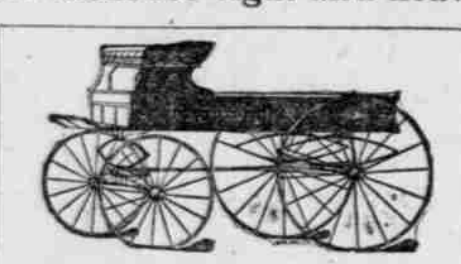
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### Big Smuggling Scheme Unearthed.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Special Treasury agents sent to Boston by Secretary Shaw profess to have found evidence showing that the Government has been mulcted in upward of \$200,000 through collusion between persons employed in the Appraiser's Department. At least a score of importing firms in Boston are said to be concerned in the affair. Three men are now awaiting trial by the Government on charges of smuggling, which the Government officials say has been going on for two years.

Detached From General Army Staff.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Brigadier-General William H. Carter has been detached from service on the general staff of the Army to take effect December 31 next, and is directed to make an inspection of the system of recruits employed by the armies of Europe and on the completion of that duty to report at Manila for assignment to duty. He will relieve either General T. J. Wint, at Ho Ho, or Brigadier-General Jesse M. Lee, at Batavia, and probably will be succeeded as a member of the general staff by Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, president of the Army War College Board.

## SOLD AN OFFICE?

### Charge Lodged Against Senator Dietrich.

## FEDERAL JURY INDICTS HIM

### Nebraska Postmaster Said to Have Put Up \$2100.

## HE ALSO FACES TRUE BILL

### Senator's Spokesman and the Official Under Fire Both Affirm Politics is at the Bottom of the Charges.

#### CAREER OF SENATOR DIETRICH.

Charles Henry Dietrich was elected United States senator from Nebraska March 28, 1903 to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Hayward. His term of service will expire March 3, 1905. At the time of his election he was Governor, and resigned that office to enter the Senate. He was born at Aurora, Ill., November 26, 1857; removed to Des Moines, S. D., in 1875; located at Hastings, Neb., 1878. He engaged in mercantile business, and in 1887 organized the German National Bank, of which he is president.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 16.—The Federal grand jury tonight returned true bills against United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich and Postmaster Jacob Fisher, of Hastings, Neb., charging them with conspiracy and bribery in connection with the appointment of Fisher to the position of Postmaster. The indictments were brought into the United States District Court at 6 o'clock, Judge Munger presiding, and were placed on file. The court merely accepted the report of the grand jury, making no remarks on its contents beyond an order to the clerk for filing of the bills.

The indictment against Senator Dietrich charges that he accepted money and property in consideration of his recommending Fisher for appointment as Postmaster at Hastings. That against Postmaster Fisher charges him with making an agreement with Senator Dietrich by which the former was to pay in property and money \$1000 for securing Fisher the appointment.

#### Evidence Brought Out.

The evidence was presented to the grand jury to show that Fisher had bought Postoffice fixtures from the Grand Army post at Hastings, of the value of \$500, and later turned the property over to Senator Dietrich, to whose building it was removed, and to whom was paid a rental by the Government. In addition to turning over this property, it is charged that Fisher paid to the Senator \$500 in cash.

Tonight it was stated the grand jury has been investigating the Hastings Postoffice case for nearly three weeks, and a number of witnesses were present from Hastings and other points in the state.

Sensor Dietrich is at present in Washington, and there was no attorney or other person in the city tonight authorized to make a statement for him.

Postmaster Fisher was formerly Mayor of Hastings, and has been prominent in Republican politics of Nebraska for several years. He said in Omaha tonight: "There is really nothing in the charges, and my friends will support me in my defense. If witnesses had been permitted to have been cross examined, the result would have been quite different, and no indictment would have followed. Men have pushed this matter who were turned down for reappointment, and have trumped up charges to get even."

#### One Vote Against Indictments.

The jury was composed of 23 members, 19 of whom are said to have voted for the indictment and one against. The members came from all parts of the state, no two of them being a resident of the same town. The foreman, Frank E. White, of Omaha, is secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order of Nebraska. The other members are mostly prominent business and professional men.

Four other cases, said to be of a similar nature, are being investigated by the grand jury, and is directed to make a report on this is expected very soon. All are cases in which Postoffices and Postmasters are concerned.

This indictment is said to be the first ever returned against a United States Senator on charges of this nature, and caused intense excitement in Government official circles in Omaha and in adjoining towns when it became public.

#### ASCRIBES IT TO POLITICS.

Editor Rosewater Says Senator Has a Good Defense.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Senator Dietrich and Editor Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, have arrived in this city, and tonight all inquirers as to the indictment of the Senator were referred to Mr. Rosewater, who declared the indictments were the result of a political quarrel. Mr. Rosewater asserted Senator Dietrich had a good defense, and added that he and the Senator had come to Washington at this time to bring about the removal of District Attorney Sommers. He said they already had been to the White House on this mission.

Mr. Rosewater declared District Attorney Sommers had pushed the charges against Senator Dietrich for the reason that they were politically antagonistic.

#### SING PRAISES OF LINCOLN.

Roosevelt Delivers Address at Church Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The crowning event of the centennial anniversary of the historic New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in this city occurred tonight when a public meeting was held which was attended by many of the best-known officials in the city. They included President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, both of whom made addresses; Secretary Shaw, Moody, Hitchcock and Cortelyou, Attorney-General Knox, the greater number of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and Senator Frye, Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, president. The President and Secretary Hay occupied the Lincoln pew, and both had something to say of the martyred President. President Roosevelt said in part: "We can divide and must divide on party lines as regards to the vital questions. We cannot afford to divide, and I have the right to challenge the best effort of every American worthy of the name to putting down by every means in his power corruption in private life, and above all corruption in public life. It would be trite to say anything about Lincoln, and yet I am going to point out one thing: "In reading his works and speeches, his addresses, one is struck by the fact that as he went higher and higher all personal bitterness seemed to die out of him. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates one can still catch now and then a note of personal antagonism. When he became President and faced the crisis that he had to face, from that time on I do not think you can find any expression, a speech of Lincoln, a word of Lincoln, written or spoken in which bitterness is shown to any man. His devotion to the cause was so great that he neither could nor would have feeling against any individual."

#### FOUND EXPLORERS IN NEED.

Whalers Just Back From North Report Count Moltke Very Ill.

DUNDEE, Nov. 16.—Whalers just returned here report that weather of remarkable severity during the past summer rendered the passage north an extremely hazardous one. The whalers had a rendezvous in June near Smith's Sound, but they report that they saw nothing of the Norwegian expedition under Professor Amundsen. Judging by the perilous experiences of the whalers themselves it is feared that disaster may have overtaken Amundsen, unless he has kept to the west side of the strait.

The whalers found the Danish Erickson expedition on Saunders Island in a pitiable state of destitution. Count Moltke, the artist of the expedition, was very ill. The explorers, in the company of Eskimos, were inhabiting an old tattered hut, and their food was almost exhausted, except for a limited supply of seal blubber. The whalers found the Eskimos on the island. They had only one gun, and had abandoned their boat and one side of the northern part of Melville Bay.

The whalers left with their supplies and materials to build a new boat, but it is hoped they have not attempted to return, as in the terrible weather they would be almost certain to perish.

## SPLIT ON ISSUE

### Democrats Divided as to Canal Legislation.

## CAUCUS PROVES FRUITLESS

### Hardly Two Appear to Be of the Same Opinion.

## INDEPENDENT ACTION LIKELY

### Gorman Characterizes the Meeting as the First Pow-wow and Says Members Will Do Their Thinking Later.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Democratic members of the Senate caucused today from 12:30 until 5 o'clock, but were unable to get together on a programme as to canal legislation. Four distinct propositions were submitted in the form of resolutions, and many other suggestions were made informally, but no agreement could be reached, and the caucus adjourned to meet again on call of Senator Gorman, chairman. Several Senators on leaving the caucus bitterly complained of the lack of harmony which prevailed, and compared the Democratic position with the attitude of the Republicans, whom they said, with twice as many Representatives, has not a straggler, while hardly two Democrats were of the same opinion, Senator Gorman said of the caucus: "It was our first pow-wow, in which we all talked, and we will do our thinking afterward."

The resolution which was discussed at great length was offered by Senator Carmack, of Tennessee. It declared the sentiment of Democrats to be that the present canal law should be put into operation by the President. The resolution declared the Spooner act to be "the present law governing the authoritative course of the United States in regard to the building of a canal," and held that under that act the President should proceed to the building of the canal on the Nicaragua and Costa Rica route. It asserted that the "reasonable time" for the acquiring of the Panama route issued at the death of the Hay-Herran treaty, and the President consequently was left with no alternative but to build the canal on the more northerly isthmian route.

In support of this resolution speeches were made by Senators Carmack, Dubois, Teller, Blackburn, Patterson and others. The speeches were interrupted by Senators differing from the proposition, the principal arguments being made by Senators Bacon, Clay and Cockrell. It was apparent at the outset that a motion of such radical character could not harmonize the minority.

#### Censure for President.

Censure for the President for his alleged assistance of the Panama revolt, but pleading support if a canal treaty were negotiated with the new Republic, was the purport of a resolution offered by Senator Bacon as a substitute for the Carmack plan. This opposite extreme met immediate rejection. It was at this point that some of the Senators withdrew from the caucus.

Two compromise plans were suggested. The first was offered by Senator Newlands, who proposed that the steering committee be authorized to hold a conference with a committee of Democratic members of the House, to be appointed by Representative John Sharpe Williams, the House minority leader, for the purpose of preparing some party policy on all matters of the extraordinary session. The resolution was antagonized on the ground that the Democrats of the House have already adopted their plan in regard to the Cuban reciprocity enabling act, and any opinion the House may have on the canal treaty could not affect the position of the Senate. A proposal to authorize Senator Gorman to appoint a committee of five to devise a programme on which there would be at least a fighting chance of united action was made, and for a time it appeared that a solution of the differences had been reached. Several Senators left the caucus under the impression that this course would be adopted, but objection was raised by those Democrats who had supported Senator Carmack's resolution and the caucus then adjourned.

It was said tonight by a leading member of the Senate Democratic steering committee that the minority party in all probability will meet the question of canal legislation without organization of any kind, and will act according to its individual opinions.

## RULERS BOUND FOR BRITAIN.

### King and Queen of Italy Arrive Given Royal Salute at Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, France, Nov. 16.—King Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy arrived here at 4 P. M. today, on their way to England. After receiving the British salute of 21 guns, they embarked on the royal yacht Victoria and Alberta. The French flagship then fired a salute of 21 guns. The French and British vessels present followed suit.

The royal yacht, escorted by British war vessels, will leave here tomorrow morning, and will probably arrive at Portsmouth about 10 o'clock.

## Wales to Welcome Them.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Portsmouth this evening. On the arrival there tomorrow morning the royal yacht, the Prince of Wales will board the vessel and welcome their majesties in the name of King Edward.

## SAYS FAIRBANKS WILL RUN.

### Governor of Indiana Confident He Will Take Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—When the story was repeated to Senator Fairbanks this morning that the visit of Governor Durbin, of Indiana, to this city at this time was for the purpose of obtaining from the Senator a definite statement as to whether Mr. Fairbanks desired to be a candidate for the Vice-presidential nomination, and if not to lay plans for securing it for himself, Mr. Fairbanks said: "Oh, there is nothing in that. Oh, yes, the Governor and I are on a very friendly terms. But I really can't talk about that report, its nothing but report."

Governor Durbin visited the capital this afternoon and lunched with the members of the Indiana delegation. The Governor announced himself for Senator Fairbanks as the Republican candidate for the Vice-presidency, and expressed the opinion that the Senator, as a duty to the party, should accept the nomination, he being the most available man.

## KITCHENER IN MUCH PAIN.

### British Commander, However, is Somewhat Improved.

SIMLA, Nov. 16.—Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, who was thrown from his horse and seriously injured, is reported to be somewhat improved this evening, although still suffering much pain. He has received numerous telegrams of sympathy from all over the world.

## SLEEP OF YEARS IS BROKEN.

### Girl Who Has Been in a Trance Since 1888 Awakes Suddenly.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Sestine Meyer, the girl who had lain since December 27, 1888, in a trance-like sleep, awoke yesterday in the village of Gram, near Bremen, during the changing of fire bells. Her case had long interested physicians, and had been the subject of various experiments.

#### Shoots Wife for Deserting Him.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Nov. 16.—James Dunn, a saloonkeeper, shot and perhaps fatally wounded his young wife because she refused to live with him, and then shot himself, dying almost immediately.

## PROTEST IS FILED

### Colombia Holds America Violated Treaty.

## BLAMED FOR THE UPRISING

### Note Is Addressed to President and Senate.

## BRITAIN INFORMED OF ACTION

### President Marroquin Declares the United States Prevented His Nation From Using Proper Means to Suppress the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The action of President Marroquin in sending a protest to the United States Senate is regarded by diplomats here as a serious breach of the proprieties, but the matter probably will not be dealt with in a harsh manner. Secretary Hay has not yet seen the protest, but will read it tomorrow, and unofficially the President may see it, but it is felt the communication might be entirely ignored if the Government chose to do so, in view of the extraordinary course taken in forwarding it.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Colombian authorities have cabled to London a long protest against the United States' action toward Panama, in which they allege the "main responsibility for the secession of Panama lies with the United States Government, firstly, by fomenting the separatist spirit, of which there seems to be clear evidence; secondly, by hastily acknowledging the independence of the revolted province; and, finally, by preventing the Colombian Government from using proper means to repress the rebellion."

The cable message goes on to say that President Marroquin has energetically protested to the United States, and wishes that his protest should be known throughout the civilized world. The President contends that the United States has infringed article 35 of the treaty of 1846, which, he asserts, implies the duty on the part of the United States to help Colombia in maintaining her sovereignty over the isthmus, and adds that the "Colombian government repudiated the assumption that they have barred the way to carrying out the canal."

He asserts that since 1855 they have granted canal privileges to different people no less than nine times, and claims that the treaty concluded with the late General Huertubia, when he was Minister at Bogota, July 15, 1870, has been ignored at Washington.

After giving the previously stated reasons for the Colombian Senate's failure to approve the Hay-Herran treaty, and asserting that the delay in negotiations had not affected the ultimate issue of the canal project, the protest of President Marroquin points out that Colombia had "constantly endeavored to act in a friendly manner with the United States, even asking for the assistance of American marines to insure free transit across the isthmus," says the rising occurred when the government was not prepared having withdrawn most of its troops when peace was re-established last year, and concludes: "The hastiness in recognizing the new government, which sprung up under the circumstances, is all the more surprising to the Colombian government, as they recollect the energetic opposition of Washington to the acknowledgment of the belligerency of the Confederates by the powers during the Civil War."

## PLEA FOR STATEHOOD.

### Arizona, However, Opposes Union With Any Other Territory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Governor Brodie, of Arizona, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, urges that the Interior Department aid in securing the passage of an enabling act for the admission of Arizona to statehood. He states, however, that the people of the territory would rather forego statehood than accomplish it by union with any other state or part of any other state or territory.

The total population of Arizona is estimated at 155,000. The total taxable wealth aggregates \$48,000,000, and the total territorial indebtedness is placed at \$1,064,294.

## CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

- Congress. Democrats caucus for hours, but are unable to agree on a canal policy. Page 1.
- House fixes next Thursday as the time to vote on the Cuban bill. Page 2.
- Senators Foster and Ankeny get Phillips named as register at Vancouver and count it a victory over Hitchcock. Page 3.
- Domestic. Senator C. H. Dietrich, of Nebraska, is indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Omaha for selling a postoffice. Page 1.
- National W. C. T. U. journeys to home of one of the founders of organization and scene of famous crash in Ohio. Page 2.
- Chicago street cars again run with police protection, and there is little hope of peace. Page 2.
- Panama. Colombia protests to the United States against its action in recognizing Panama. Page 1.
- France instructs Ambassador at Washington to receive Minister from new republic. Page 4.
- Colombian Peace Commission arrives at Panama, goes aboard American vessels and expects to meet Panamanians today. Page 4.
- Foreign. Japanese are becoming bitter toward Britain on account of alleged unfairness in Manchuria. Page 4.
- King and Queen of Italy arrive at Cherbourg, France, on their way to England. Page 1.
- Britain will send an expedition to make Tibet respect trade treaties. Page 4.
- Sport. Few favorites win at Oakland. Page 5.
- Pacific Coast. Another hop grower wins in Supreme Court on hop contract. Page 6.
- Death of W. D. Moore, prominent logging man of Washington. Page 6.
- Smelter woman elopes with a gambler. Page 6.
- Eastern Oregon man finds his missing wife in Denver. Page 7.
- Mutual Benefit Company will resist war if waged against them. Page 7.
- Commercial and Marine. Short deliveries in Maine and New York fancy corn. Page 15.
- Wheat weaker at Chicago. Page 15.
- Pennsylvania again the feature of stock trading at New York. Page 15.
- San Francisco produce quotations. Page 15.
- Last ship of 1902-3 grain fleet arrives out. Page 14.
- Charter of French bark La Fontaine. Page 14.
- Steamship Ascut reaches port. Page 14.
- Furliand and Italy. Ex-Representative Malcolm A. Moody on trial. Page 10.
- Director-General Goode reports that 1905 Exposition is gaining in the East. Page 16.
- School Board will be asked to rescind fine placed on teachers. Page 6.
- Drying woman foretells that daughter will die with her. Page 14.
- Oregon Bar Association meets today. Page 11.
- Lumbermen confer with Ben Campbell. Page 10.
- War Department sends out draft of new militia code. Page 11.
- Suit brought to remove guardian of John R. Foster. Page 8.
- Sport. Buck Freeman is signed as first baseman for Browns. Page 5.
- Firstmons-Gardner contest arouses speculation. Page 5.

## TRANSPORTS WILL BE KEPT.

### Quartermaster-General Makes a Defense of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—"It has been thought proper in an official report to refer to the army transport service as a most costly luxury," says C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster-General of the Army, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, which was issued today.

"As to its costliness, I submit actual figures and facts. I do not know in what respect the service can be treated upon as a luxury, unless reference is to be made to the excellence of the enlisted men's accommodations. If it be a luxury to furnish our enlisted men with the class of accommodations now provided in all the Army transports, than I favor the continuance of that luxury."

"In my opinion, the transport service needs no defense, in sending no excuse is offered for it by the department charged with its operation. I, for one, do not claim that there is any 'inexorable military necessity' for its continuance, but I submit that the service is unquestionably a very valuable and economical military convenience."

The duties that have been performed through the transport service by the relative costs of transportation by the Government and by contract are shown in the report. The total difference in transport service for a year is placed at \$2,345,439. In the report, Insular transport service for the year cost \$929,696 in the Philippine archipelago, while the cost of transporting the same number of passengers and animals, and the same amount of freight and mail under the prevailing tariff rates of the Philippine steamship companies, the report says, would have been \$1,627,977.

On account of the inability of the department to realize anywhere near the value of transports no longer needed for the service when offered for sale, it has been determined to lay up the spare ships in the harbors on the Atlantic Coast and at San Francisco. These ships will be kept in condition to be put into service on short notice should an emergency arise requiring their use.

## BREACH OF THE PROPRIETIES.

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## AMERICA IS ALSO ADDRESSED.

### Colombia Holds Popular Feeling is Not Back of Revolution.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The New York Evening Post has received the text of the Colombian protest. It is addressed to the United States Senate and is signed by President Marroquin. The Evening Post's dispatch is as follows: The President of Colombia has today addressed the American Senate in the following terms: "To His Excellency, the President of the Senate, Washington.—The government and people of Colombia have been painfully surprised at the notification given by the Minister of the United States to the effect that the Government at Washington had hastened to recognize the government consequent upon a barracks coup in the department of Panama.

"The bonds of sincere and uninterrupted friendship which unite the two governments and the two peoples; the solemn obligation undertaken by the American Union in a public treaty to guard the sovereignty and property of Colombia in the Isthmus of Panama; the protection which the citizens of that country enjoy and will continue to enjoy among us; the traditional principle of the American Government in opposition to secessionist movements; the good faith which has characterized that great people in its international relations; the manner in which the revolution was brought about and the pre-emptory of its recognition make the government and people of Colombia hope that the Senate and the people of the United States will admit their obligations to assist us in maintaining the integrity of our territory and in representing that insurrection which is not even the result of a popular feeling.

"In thus demanding justice, Colombia

## CONCLUDED ON PAGE 4.