

THE CULEBRA CUT, THE DEEPEST TO BE MADE IN THE CANAL.

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE PANAMA CANAL, THE BONE OF CONTENTION IN THE ISTHMIAN REVOLUTION

PANAMA FLAG SALUTED

(Continued from First Page.)

Republic of Colombia would enforce its alleged rights in isthmiar territory did not cause apprehension to the Panamanian commissioners who received it with equanimity, and did not give it any serious consideration.

It was unofficially announced by the Colombian commissioners that General Reyes, representing the Bogota government, was coming to the isthmus to confer with the provisional government of Panama.

A dozen marines from the United States steamer ship Dixie had been ordered to remain ashore to act as signal men for the communication of routine messages between the shore and the United States fleet.

SHIP OF REFUGE FOR TIME.

Liner Which Was in Center of Trouble at Colon Arrives.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The City of Washington, which arrived today, was in the center of the trouble at Colon, and received on board a large number of women and children because of the general fear of a clash between the insurrectionists and the Colombian troops. There were 500 of these troops in Colon, who demanded transportation by rail to Panama, but the railroad authorities refused to take them. They marched down to the railroad terminal and were stopped by United States marines from the United States cruiser Nashville. The marines had run flat cars laden with cotton bales in front of the depot, and filled the windows with bales of cotton and other bales forming barricades, which were manned by marines.

After some parley the troops went down on the pier to the British royal mail steamer to embark for Cartagena. The commanding officers of the troops had in the meantime gone to Panama, and they were without commanders. Colonel Black with the marines, taking advantage of the fact that the troops had all passed down the pier, changed the cotton-bale barricades until they blocked the pier and refused to allow the troops to come back to shore. A fund of \$500 was collected, and the troops were sent, passage prepaid, by the steamer Astrato to the port of Cartagena.

For two days, November 4 and 5, great excitement prevailed in Cartagena, and many foreign residents sought shelter with their families on the City of Washington.

CANAL CONTRACT IN NO PERIL

United States Says Company Cannot Break Its Contract.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—As a portion of the French press continues to urge the Panama Canal directors to cancel their engagements to sell the property to the United States, it is pointed out at the State Department that no such cancellation can be effected without a breach of contract that would not be tolerated by either the French government or the government of the United States. The nature of the engagement between the United States and the Panama Canal Company, since the original undertaking arranged by Attorney-General Knox as the result of his visit to Paris. Then he secured an understanding from the canal company to sell its property to the United States for \$40,000,000, the option to expire March 4, 1903. This option expired without attracting much attention, but the State Department meanwhile quietly had secured a new agreement, which is in fact, in the eyes of the law officers, a complete contract by the terms of which the canal company agrees to sell its property to the United States for the figure named upon the conclusion of the canal treaty. The State Department holds that this agreement is alive.

The training ship Prairie, carrying a battalion of marines, which is in fact, under the command of the United States Department that the Prairie has been ordered to Colon.

NOTE TO ENVOY OF POWERS.

Minister for Panama Trusts Republic Will Be Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Accredited to the United States, the Republic of France and the world at large as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Panama, Philippe Bunnay-Varela and under special instructions from his government, has addressed a note to the envoys of the powers represented at Washington, requesting that

they notify their respective governments of the formation of the sovereign State of Panama, and expressing the hope that his government will receive recognition at their hands. Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, as the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, was first addressed. The note to his excellency is identical with the notes sent to the other embassies and legations. Following the lead of Count Cassini, the other Ambassadors, the Ministers and the Charges d'Affaires will transmit the communication of the Panama Minister to their foreign offices and await instructions.

MIGHT CAUSE MONEY PINCH.

Question About Paying Out the Price of the Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—With the Administration definitely committed to the building of a canal by the Panama route, and having brushed aside all immediate consideration of Colombia as a factor in that purpose, the important questions now confronting the President, the Cabinet and the Republican leaders in Congress are whether they can proceed with the work under the Spooner amendment, adopted at the last session, or whether it will be necessary to enact new legislation throughout.

The most important question for the Treasury is the expenditure of \$50,000,000 in cash that is authorized under the canal amendment. Can this amount be paid without unsettling financial conditions to some extent is a question being asked. The total available cash balance of the Treasury Department a few days ago was \$23,145,500, but of this vast sum \$17,823,464 was in National bank depositories throughout the country. That makes a total of about \$50,000,000 in the Treasury proper. The amount will probably change by the time this country gets to the point of doing business and making cash payments, but it will not be above \$50,000,000 at the outside unless the transaction is long delayed.

Traditions declare that there should always be in the Treasury Department proper \$50,000,000 with which to meet possible emergencies. It is admitted, however, that the amount could safely be reduced to \$40,000,000 or less. Of the amount with National bank depositories and carried as a liability of the Treasury, there is a large sum to the credit of disbursing officers. How seriously the withdrawal of the Treasury could probably use for the canal payments \$30,000,000 out of the funds now in hand. But this would leave \$20,000,000 come from the deposits with National banks. How seriously the withdrawal of this sum would disturb the financial and commercial interests of the country is now being carefully considered.

AMERICA OPPOSES PLACE PLAN

Dealings With Colombia in Past Have Shaken Its Confidence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The State Department received an undated cablegram from United States Consul-General Guzman at Panama, which evidently was written yesterday. The Consul-General says: "In the Department of Panama all the officials are supporting the Republic and the sentiment in its favor is unanimous. Life and property are fully protected. The commissioners, Francis Padron, C. Pajara, G. Iguinero and General Demetrio Pavilla, from the United States of Colombia, have arrived at Colon. The commissioners from the Republic of Panama will meet them."

The important features of Mr. Guzman's dispatch is the statement these commissioners represent the United States of Colombia, and not a single state of that Republic. It is expected here that the commissioners in the beginning will seek to secure the revocation of the act of separation by Panama, holding out as inducements certain pledges that a new treaty on the lines of the defeated Hay-Herran canal treaty, will be put through with all expedition at Bogota. This promise would be easy of redemption, as under the Colombian constitution, when an insurrection prevails, the President becomes a practical dictator, with liberty to conclude treaties and make any arrangements he pleases with external powers. But it is said the experience which the State Department thus far has had with the Colombians in treaty-making is not of a character to induce it to negotiate another treaty, so such a course proposed will receive no support from our Government. The commissioners from Colombia are expected next to propose to Panama that it assume a fair share of the Co-

MARROQUIN SEEKING REFUGE

President of Colombia Said to Have Arrived at Galveston.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Galveston, Tex., says: President Marroquin, of Colombia, is reported to have arrived in the harbor late last night on the steamer Cuban. He is said to be seeking refuge in the United States from the wrath of the people of Colombia, who are incensed against him for the loss of Panama and the canal.



THE PANAMA CANAL, SHOWING THE DENSE TROPICAL FORESTS.

COLOMBIAN PROTEST TAKEN UP

Cabinet, However, Does Not Decide Whether Note Will Be Received.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—At the Cabinet meeting today the Panama situation was gone over in all its latest phases. Secretary Hay laid before the President and Cabinet the protest against the act of the Government of the United States, sent to the Senate by President Marroquin, of the government of Cuba. The protest, which went into the hands of Senator Frye, as President pro tem. of the Senate, was turned over by him to the Secretary of State, as the Senate cannot receive petitions or protests from a foreign government. No decision has yet been reached whether the document will be formally received. The nature and the terms of the treaty to be made between the United States and the Republic of Panama for the construction of the canal were discussed at length, but no statement of these terms will be made public.

Brief reference during the session of the Cabinet was made to the case involving the indictment of Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, for alleged acceptance of money consideration for the appointment of Postmaster at Hastings, Neb., and the Senator's demand for the summary removal from office of United States District Attorney W. E. Summers, between whom and Senator Dietrich a political feud has existed for a long time, but no action, it is understood, was determined upon.

PERU INFORMED OF AMERICAN ACTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Richard R. Neill, secretary of the United States Legation, has informed the Peruvian government that the United States has formally recognized Panama, says a Herald dispatch from Lima. The Colombian Minister here declares the United States will be obliged to recognize the treaty rights of his country.

Received by French Ambassador. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—M. Jefferand, the French Ambassador, today formally received M. Bana-Varela, the French Embassy at Bogota, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama.

NO FAULT WITH AMERICA.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The alleged interference with German steamers by the United States naval authorities at Colon has no basis in fact, so far as the Foreign Office here is concerned.

BEAUPRE NOT RECALLED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The statement was made today in the highest official circles that United States Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, had not been recalled.

MERCHANTS TAKEN FOR MARROQUIN.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—A special from Galveston, Tex., says: Three travelers on the steamer Cuban in quarantine, one of whom was thought

COLOMBIAN COMMISSION HERE

Comes to Negotiate Canal Treaty, but Is Not Ready to Talk.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—From the masthead of the steamer City of Washington, which arrived today from Colon, flew the flag of the Republic of Panama, and on board were the special commissioners sent by the new republic to the United States. The commissioners are Manuel E. Amador and Federico Boyd, and with them are Carlos Aracena, secretary, and Archibald Boyd, attaché. The commissioners, on their arrival here, did not know their exact state, and declined to talk until they had received the latest news from Washington. They could not say whether they would go direct to Washington. Dr. Manuel Echeverry, of New York, met the commissioners at quarantine.

IRRECONCILABLES HAVE TO GO

They Are Not Even Given Time to Bid Families Goodbye.

COLON, Nov. 17.—Eleven irreconcilables of the common class were arrested on the streets of Colon today and shipped on the steamer Trent to Cartagena, without being given time to go home for their clothing or to say farewell to their families. The steamer Segurana is the first ship to leave the harbor of Colon with the flag of the new republic at its peak. Commander Delano, of the United States ship Dixie, sailed for New York on the Segurana. The cruiser Atlanta has returned to Colon.

ADVISOR TO COMMISSION SAILS.

PANAMA, Nov. 17.—Dr. Pablo Aracena, who has been appointed legal advisor to the Panama Commission now at Washington, left Panama today, and sailed tonight from Colon on the Segurana. Dr. Aracena is a prominent Isthmian lawyer, and a leader of the Liberal party. He has filled many high offices, including that of President of the State of Panama, President of the Congress and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WON'T RECOGNIZE REBELS.

United States Denies the Request of San Dominicans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The revolutionists of San Domingo today applied to the State Department for recognition by the United States. The application was presented to the department by J. M. Gloridan, who represented himself as the provisional agent of the revolutionary government, of which General Jimenez is the head. The State Department has declined the recognition, informing Mr. Gloridan it had been the unbroken policy of the State Department to recognize only de facto governments, and if Minister Powell, who is on the spot, finds the revolutionists

REBELS FIRE ON CITY

Situation at Santo Domingo Is Highly Alarming.

BIG BATTLE CLOSE AT HAND

American Minister Refuses to Recognize the Revolutionists and Has Limited Means for Protection—Germany May Land Troops.

SANTO DOMINGO, Monday, Nov. 16.—The political situation here is serious. The insurgents are bombarding the city. Generals Wenceslac Figueroa and Juan Francisco Sanchez are refugees in the foreign legations. The city is completely invested by 4000

men under Pichardo and four other Generals. A general attack is expected within the next few days. General Wos y Gil refuses to capitulate, and it is believed the fighting will be severe. The situation is desperate, and fighting in the streets is likely to occur at any moment.

The United States cruiser Baltimore has been compelled to leave to re-coast. United States Minister Powell is endeavoring to protect American interests with the limited means at his disposal. A German naval vessel is ready to land troops at a moment's notice.

The revolutionists fired on the Clyde liner New York as she was entering the port of Samana. The vessel was uninjured. The Dominican Government has appointed Minister of Foreign Relations Galvan and Judge George Gray, of Delaware, as

MAKE SOCIALISM AN ISSUE

LABOR DELEGATES TRY TO PUT FEDERATION ON RECORD.

DEBATE WAGES FOR HOURS, AND ADJOURNMENT FINDS THE QUESTION STILL TO BE DECIDED.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The question of whether the organization should commit itself to the doctrines of Socialism came squarely before the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at its session today. The question was not answered, and shortly before 8 o'clock an adjournment was taken until tomorrow, when the debate will be resumed.

The committee on resolutions reported unfavorably on nine resolutions introduced by Socialists and calling upon the convention to favor public ownership, the collective ownership of land and capital, and in a general way declaring the Federation should form itself into a political party. Delegate Max Hayes, of Cleveland, one of the leading Socialists in the convention, was on his feet in a moment to protest

against the report, and he was loudly applauded by the spectators in the gallery. He moved the following substitute for the committee's report: "Since wages can never be regarded as the full equivalent for labor toll, this convention recommends that the workers use their political and economical power along the lines of their class interests to secure for labor the full product of its toil."

Delegate Hayes proceeded to make a 25-minute speech on Socialism. The debate then became general, but adjournment for the day cut off the debate. Resolutions were adopted today calling upon Roosevelt to order the discontinuance of the unfair competition which the musicians of the country are subjected to from the musicians enlisted in the Army and Navy.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. F. BERNARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Brigadier-General Reuben F. Bernard, a veteran of the Civil War, who participated in 103 battles and skirmishes in that conflict and in subsequent Indian campaigns, is dead at his residence in this city.

RECORD RUN FROM TACOMA.

Texas Reaches Delaware Breakwater in Fifty-Six Days.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The steamship Texas, Captain Morrison, of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, arrived here today after a record run from Tacoma, Wash., having made the trip to Delaware Breakwater without stops for coal or water in 55 days and four hours. She left Tacoma September 21. Her average speed was 19 1/2 knots an hour, or about 35 miles a day for the 1988 miles.

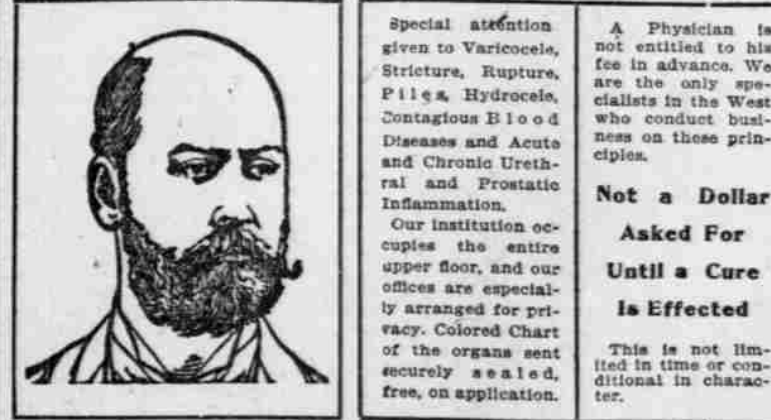
WORKMEN SEVER LODGE TIES

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—As a result of a movement started some years ago to change the method of assessment from the flat rate, a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts of the Ancient Order of United Workmen here today ended in the adoption, after a heated discussion, of a resolution to sever connections with the Supreme Lodge of the United States. New Hampshire and Vermont lodges are under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge.



Don Juan Jimenez, former President of Santo Domingo, who is reported to have overthrown President Wos y Gil and to have been proclaimed chief executive after shelling and capturing the capital.

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