

DROPS HERRAN'S ADVICE

Reyes Finds Such Talk Don't Affect America.

MAY TAKE HERRAN'S ADVICE

Minister Tells Colombia to Ask for Money Settlement.

PANAMA LOST FOR ALL TIME

Hotheads at Cartagena Talk of Assassinating United States Consul and a Guard is Maintained at the Legation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—Dr. Herran, the Colombian Minister, has attended all the members of the Reyes party and the Bolivian commission. The Colombians are now holding warm conferences, in which they are attempting to find out just what steps should be taken to bring the South American republic out of the present squabble in the best form. General Reyes is known to have undergone a change of mind as to the best method of looking after his country's interests here. War talk did not make any impression upon the United States. It is now presumed that Dr. Herran's advice is to be taken, and an attempt will now probably be made to bring Colombia out of the middle with all the money possible.

The return of Panama to the Colombian union, and the retraction of all the steps taken by the United States Government, are so far out of the question that they will probably not be suggested. Reports from the United States Minister at Bogota and other sources that war talk in Colombia is becoming more widespread call attention to the fact that even if General Reyes' mission to the United States accomplishes no other purpose, it will serve time for the Colombian armies to mobilize and equip in case a campaign should be undertaken against the isthmus. It is now conceded that the passage of troops by land from Colombia to the isthmus is not impossible.

WOULD SLAY CONSULS.
Hotheads at Cartagena Boldly Urge Such Action.

COLON, Nov. 30.—Louis Deroux, who was a member of the Colombian House of Representatives from Panama, who made a speech in the House October 2 warning Colombia to sign the Hay-Herran canal treaty immediately, or he would lose the isthmus the day Congress closed, and who was instrumental in bringing about the appointment of General Obaldia as Governor of Panama, has arrived here from Bogota, whence he started November 14, to denounce the Hay-Herran treaty, and to his well-known political connections he was subjected to annoyances and affronts at Bogota and on the Magdalena River. At Bogota efforts were made to persuade Senator Deroux to join the Reyes commission to the isthmus, but Deroux abruptly declined.

When Deroux left Bogota the United States Legation was guarded continuously by 50 soldiers armed with rifles. A governmental consulting committee has been formed at Bogota. It is composed of Liberals, Conservatives and Nationalists. According to good authority, at one meeting of the committee the statement was made that United States Minister Beaupre must be killed, whether the United States destroyed Cartagena or not in retaliation. Wise counsel, however, prevailed.

Bogota and the entire country is waiting to hear from General Reyes, whose grant of full Presidential powers has been confirmed. While there is still much talk in Colombia of raising a big army, no actual steps in that direction have yet been taken. Public contributions are being made and decrees are occasionally issued, referring to warlike preparations, but no real action has been taken. Colombia possesses a great number of good rifles, some artillery and an ample supply of ammunition.

Colombia has not given up the idea of making an attempt to regain the isthmus. She still entertains hopes that General Reyes will succeed in effecting a satisfactory arrangement at Washington. Failing in this, the Colombians, it is believed, will undoubtedly advance on the isthmus, sending in troops in parties of 200 to 300 along both coasts, sufficiently inland to keep their movements secret, and on arriving on the borders of Panama they will, it is said, begin a guerrilla warfare, pillaging and burning. They may also, it is alleged, attempt to import troops by sea in small schooners and other craft, between unimportant and little-known ports, hoping to avoid the American gunboats and thus helping in the general movement toward Panama. The Colombians think they can carry out such a movement without the knowledge of the Americans, and believe their soldiers, inured to the hardships of long marches, living on the country without a commissariat, can reach the borders of Panama overland. Colombia can move troops without money because she can send them into the field without a commissariat, without a commissariat department, without means of transportation, and without pay.

Notwithstanding the Colombian government's assurances, all the political parties have not fully rallied to the support of the government in this crisis. The internal political dissensions are slowly growing more marked. The Liberal revolutionary element particularly is showing signs of increasing discontent throughout the entire country, and a recurrence of the recent revolt at any time within the next year would not surprise those who are familiar with Colombian affairs. On the contrary, it is expected fully.

It is reported that Cartagena is quiet with the exception of an occasional outbreak of popular excitement against the United States. But nothing serious has occurred there. The Colombian gunboats Cartagena, General Pinzon and Presidente Marroquin are at Cartagena.

COLOMBIA REALIZES BLUNDER
Several Proposals Made to Revive the Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It is learned that Mr. Beaupre, our Minister to Bogota, has received several definite propositions from the Colombian Government since the publication of the correspondence, each containing some indirect method of rectifying what the Colombians themselves now regard as a fatal blunder of permitting the Hay-Herran treaty to expire last September.

Mr. Beaupre, for his part, is using his best efforts to make it clear to the

Colombian officials that the treaty is dead beyond resurrection, and he cannot even conduct negotiations looking to the acquisition from Colombia of a right of way across the isthmus, located in independent republic, over which Colombia has no authority.

Protest Would Avail Nothing.
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—La Prensa, one of the leading newspapers here, commenting on the news that the governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile are conferring with the object of harmonizing their attitude regarding the Panama question, says, according to a Herald dispatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, that the separation of a foreign protectorate over part of Latin America is a very serious matter.

"We do not protest," continues La Prensa, "because we have not the elements to enforce such a protest. We cannot recognize the new republic while Colombia is protesting against the annihilation and has declared its intention to take up arms in defense of its national integrity."

Salvador With Colombia.
PANAMA, Nov. 30.—Dispatches from La Libertad, Salvador, says that several meetings have been held throughout Salvador, at which protests were made against the action of the United States Government on the Isthmus of Panama. The attitude of the Government of Salvador concerning the Government of Panama continues to be one of reserve.

Still Bitter Toward America.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch received in Washington today from Bogota, dated yesterday, says that the feeling in Colombia is still very bitter against the Americans on account of the recognition of the Republic of Panama, but states that this has not resulted in any demonstration against any citizen of the United States in that country.

Germany Recognizes Panama.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Germany has recognized Panama as a sovereign and independent state. In view of the precedent set by Germany, it is expected that the other European powers will grant an equally full recognition to the new republic.

American Recognition Withheld.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It is learned the instructions to Minister Power to govern his dealings with the provisional government of Santo Domingo are such that he will refrain from recognizing that government until he has had proper assurances that the interests of United States citizens shall not suffer from so doing.

ANGLO-SAXON A PHANTOM.
Whisky and Cigars Conjure Him From Lurking Place.

PORTLAND, Nov. 30.—(To the Editor.)—An article in your issue of Sunday last on "Ireland, Past and Present," alleged to have been written in Dublin, Ireland, by P. A. O'Farrell, lacks the solid, pungent and is filled with empty praise. Its glowing periods are vitalized with a fierce Americanism, imported from Toronto, Canada, and its style is as smooth and impressive as a sack of potatoes. It is conceived in the spirit of the faker, who first attracts attention and then proceeds to hawk his spurious wares. The writer has gone over to the Anglo-Saxon camp, boots, belly and grain. He does not come out in the open, but under the guise of an American-Irishman he enlists his pen in the service of a foreign political propaganda. It is immaterial where or when Mr. O'Farrell contracted the Anglo-Irish; in the words of a lowly but discerning philosopher, "Wherever ye got it, ye have it, me boy."

Mr. O'Farrell's name is not associated with conscientious American Irishmen in the United States who are giving their time and talents in the interest of historic truth and racial aspirations. Tell me, Mr. O'Farrell, will you tell me you are, Mr. O'Farrell reveals in the company of a renegade Irishman, Mr. Lecky, who, like the elder Plunkett, first infamed the minds of his countrymen as a rebel and then gloated over them manacled in the dock; who sold his birthright for a mess of porridge, prostituted his great intellectual and literary gifts at the beck of a royalist and before his own nest, aspired a heretic priesthood, whom if Christ appeared to them after they had justified themselves before God and man, and asked them to name their reward, would have replied with Aquinas, "Nothing but thee, O Lord," sneered at the holy longings of his nativity, and in full view of a prostrate and starving peasantry, says, even when evicted from his roadside, vindicated and upheld their oppressors.

Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.
This is the man whose history of the American Revolution, a work notoriously unfair and prejudiced, written to suit the viewpoint of the governing classes of England and repudiated by every red-blooded American, this is the history that Mr. O'Farrell would put in the hands of every American student, so as to Anglicize his mind, because the writings of the fathers and of the American standard historians of the past with reference to England's tyranny and despotism are "false and exaggerated."

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among intelligent Americans that the attempt to inject Lecky's History of the American Revolution into the study of our early history is a deep political move, which has for its purpose the cultivation of a sentiment in harmony with the shibboleth, "one race, one language and one motherland," so as to blaze the way for an alliance of the United States and Great Britain.

In his Introduction to Lecky's History of the American Revolution Professor Woodburn, professor of soft-shell Americanism in the University of Indiana—after a half-hearted apology for some of the raw state-ments contained therein, says among other things: "America's colonial and revolutionary history is a past generation—fortunately it is not so true at present—have conveyed false and exaggerated conceptions of British despotism and tyranny. The reading of a volume like Lecky's will do much to remove these harmful impressions. The intelligent reading of our Revolution should lead us to see that while that unfortunate policy may have disturbed, it has in no sense destroyed, the essential unity of the Anglo-Saxon race."

That Mr. O'Farrell should lend his indorsement to this work can have but one meaning.

I am not going to ask again what an Anglo-Saxon may be. It seems to be some kind of an animal conjured up in the phantasmagoria inherent in "Jim" Lind-lay's whisky and Havana's Genesee. I would appear to be a human being of Irish, Roman, Danish, Jute, Angle, Saxon, Norman and Jew ancestry, who discovered himself some time down the world's history when Ireland was a part of England and was a colony of Copenhagen. The Oregonian said some three years ago that there was no Anglo-Saxon race in this country, but there was an Anglo-Saxon spirit. That's a pretty clever side-step, but there can be no question in this country there is a noisy and conceited minority imbued with a spirit that is calmly abrogated to itself all that is good in this world, and who ever and anon take an envious squint toward Heaven. They are in a fair way of overdoing the business.

"Happily," says the exultant Mr. O'Farrell, "happily for the world of letters, Spencer came to Ireland. The mistiness and the melody of Ireland filled his soul and inspired the incomparable 'Fairy Queen.' Ah yes, if Mr. O'Farrell loves the world of letters better than he loves Ireland he is quite consistent in his ecstasy."

Spencer was a patron of Sir Arthur Grey, one of the bloodiest villains in Ireland's wretched story. He was the same Sir Arthur Grey who assured Elizabeth that



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he had left little in Ireland for her to rely upon but ashes and carcasses, and so inhuman was his severity that Elizabeth was obliged for her own protection to recall him. Spencer was the defender of Sir Arthur Grey's conduct toward the Irish people. Sir Arthur Grey is the Arthegal of the Fairy Queen, the representative of the virtue of justice in that allegory, attended by Talus with the iron ball, which God knows he used unsparingly. This is the representative of the virtue of justice who put to death 700 Spaniards, who had surrendered at discretion in the Fort of Smerwick, an act that sent a thrill of horror through mankind.

But after all, if we are to gauge Mr. O'Farrell's historic insight by the lecture he delivered on St. Patrick in this city some years ago, the Anglo-Saxons are welcome to him. JAMES H. MURPHY.

THE DEATH ROLL

Prominent Brazilian Naval Officer.
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The death of Rear-Admiral Pinto da Luz, chief of the general staff of the navy and Minister of Marine during President Campos Salles' administration, is reported by the Rio Janeiro, Brazil, correspondent of the Herald.

Prominent Railroad Man.
CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Henry Ray Deering, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Pittsburg, is dead at his home here. He was employed continuously by the road during 32 years. Mr. Deering was born in Morgantown, Va., December 17, 1848.

Wife of Army Officer.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Budd, wife of Captain O. W. Budd, United States Army, died suddenly in this city of Bright's disease, aged 32 years.

Death Sentences Commuted.
VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 1.—Sentence of death has been commuted by the Dominion Cabinet in the cases of three Chinamen who were recently sentenced by Chief Justice Hunter for the murder of a fellow countryman at Ashcroft.

Paid His Cattle Tax.
MISSOULA, Mont., Nov. 30.—Joe Morriceau, of the Flathead reservation, who was arrested by troops from the fort for not paying the tax upon his cattle today paid over to Agent Smead \$1300, the entire amount of the tax.

Quarantine is Lifted.
LAREDO, Tex., Nov. 30.—The yellow fever quarantine, which has been in force against Laredo since September 25, was lifted today. During the prevalence of the epidemic there were 1925 cases and 29 deaths.

Called In by Kaiser's Doctors.
PARIS, Nov. 30.—The report is current here that Dr. Albert Robin, the distinguished French physician, has been called to Potsdam for consultation with the physicians in attendance on Emperor William.

Fatal Explosion at Powder Works.
JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 30.—An explosion in the mixing-room of the Independent Powder Company's plant, near Lakeside, killed two men today and injured several others.

Czarina Improving Rapidly.
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—Today's bulletin concerning the condition of the Czarina says that her majesty's condition has so improved that no more bulletins will be issued.

No Ship Subsidy Legislation.
Chicago Tribune.
A Washington correspondent says he put to Senator Hanna the question: "Will the ship-subsidy bill be introduced in this Congress?" The reply was, "I don't expect it." It is pleasing to learn from so competent an authority that none of the time of Congress at this session will be consumed in the discussion of ship-subsidy legislation, and hence that the question will not cut much, if any, figure in the approaching campaign. No bill would pass if offered, but the introduction and consideration of one would be of some assistance to Democratic stump-speakers for it would give them a little ammunition. The conclusion which appears to have been reached that ship-subsidy legislation shall not be pressed at this time, must be distasteful to the International Mercantile Marine Company and allied interests. That company has not been a marked success as a money-maker, and a big subsidy would be quite a boom. The men at the head of the corporation no doubt detest delays. They would like to see a bill for their benefit introduced and pushed vigorously, but it appears that they are not to be accommodated.

Employing a Typewriter.
New York Press.
One who tried it thus records his experience in employing a typewriter: March 4, advertising for a girl to do typewriting, \$1.35; 5, violet for new typewriter, 50 cents; 13, week's salary for typewriter, \$10; 16, roses for typewriter, \$2; 20, Miss Keyboard's salary, \$15; 20, candy for wife and children over Sunday, 50 cents; 22, box of bonbons for Miss Keyboard, \$4; 24, lunch with Miss Keyboard, \$1.75; 27, Daisy's salary, \$20; 28, theater and supper at Del's with Daisy, \$18; 30, sealskin for wife, \$25; 30, silk dress for wife's mother, \$60; 30, advertising for young man typewriter, \$1.30.

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A brilliant assortment to choose from. Unequaled bargains. The entire sample exhibit of one of Germany's greatest doll manufacturers.

Wonderful values in dressed dolls at special:
12c, 19c, 23c, 25c, 33c, 50c, 69c, 83c, 98c, \$1.09, \$1.19, \$1.33, \$1.48, \$1.69, \$1.98, \$2.23 to \$4.95
Also bargains in dolls at 5c, 10c and 15c.

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All Portieres at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Scotch lace and net curtains. Regular \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.
Special, \$1.19, \$1.55, \$1.95, \$2.35, \$2.75.
Battenberg, Irish Point and Brussels lace curtains. Regular \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50.
Special, \$3.15, \$3.85, \$4.80, \$6.25.

COUCH COVERS
60-inch wide, heavy fine materials, fringed all around. Elegant designs and colorings. Great bargain at **\$4.15**
50-inch Couch Covers, Oriental designs, fringed all around. Special **\$1.48**
Oregon City Blankets, slightly imperfect. \$5, White wool Blankets, \$3.60
\$6, " " \$3.95
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Ladies' 35c Hosiery At 25c
Children's 20c Hosiery At 14c

65c and 75c Stylish Wool Waistings At 50c yd.
12 1/2c KIMONA FLANNELS At 8c yd.

LABOR LAW VALID
Eight Hours a Day on Public Work in Kansas.

SUPREME COURT DECLARES
Chief Justices Fuller, Brewer and Peckham Dissent—Majority Holds If Act is Mischievous, Legislature is Responsible.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Supreme Court of the United States today affirmed the constitutionality of the eight-hour law of the State of Kansas regulating labor on public works. Justice Harlan said in handing down the opinion that if the statute is in violation of the first section of the 14th amendment to the Constitution with the Legislature and not the courts, Chief Justices Fuller and Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented.

The Kansas law, the validity of which was called in question in the suit, was enacted in 1891, and provided that eight hours should constitute a day's work for workmen employed by or on behalf of the state, or by any county or city or other municipality in the state. It also prohibited its contractors from requiring laborers engaged on work for the state to perform more than eight hours' labor in a day. Both fine and imprisonment are provided for violation of the law.

History of the Case.
The case decided today was that of W. W. Atkins vs. the State of Kansas. Atkins had a contract with the corporation of Kansas City, Kan., for paving, and he was charged with requiring a workman named Reese to labor 10 hours a day. He was prosecuted in the state courts, where the decisions were uniformly against him. Atkins appealed from the decision of the State Supreme Court to the Federal Supreme Court, alleging that the statute is in violation of the first section of the 14th amendment to the Constitution in that it denied him due protection of the law and deprived him of his property without due process.

Referred to the only other decision of the court on the eight-hour question, that of Holden vs. Hardy, in which the court sustained the law of Utah fixing an eight-hour day for miners employed underground, Justice Harlan called attention to the fact that while in the Utah case private interests were involved, the present case involves employment on public works only.

Ground for the Opinion.
The opinion was based on the theory that all the municipalities of a state are the creations of the state; that work for them is of a public character and does not infringe on the personal liberty of any one. He then added:

"Whatever may have been the motives that controlled the enactment of the statute in question, we can imagine no possible ground to dispute the power of the state to declare that no one undertaking work for it, or for one of its municipal agencies, shall permit or require an employee on such work to labor in excess of eight hours each in the day, and to inflict punishment upon contractors who disregard such a regulation. It cannot be deemed a part of the liberty of any contractor that he be allowed to do public work in any mode he may choose to adopt without regard to the wishes of the state. On the contrary, it belongs to the state, as the guardian and trustee for its people, to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done. No court has authority to review its action in that respect. Regulations on

this subject suggest only considerations of public policy and with such considerations the courts have no concern."

Question of Public Policy.
Taking up the question of public policy, Justice Harlan said:

"If it be contended to be the right of any one to dispose of his labor on such terms as he deems best, as undoubtedly it is, and that to make it a criminal offense for a contractor for public work to require his employees to perform labor upon that work in excess of eight hours each day is in derogation of the liberty of employees and employer, it is sufficient answer that no one is entitled, of absolute right and as a part of his liberty, to perform labor for the state, and no contractor for public work can excuse a violation of his lawful agreement with the state by doing that which the statute under which he proceeds distinctly forbids him to do."

"So, also, if it be said that a statute like the one before us is mischievous in its tendencies the answer is that the responsibility therefor rests upon the legislators, not upon the courts. No evils arising from such legislation could be more far-reaching than those that might come to our system of government if the judiciary, abandoning the sphere assigned to it by the fundamental law, should enter the domain of legislation and upon grounds merely of justice or reason or wisdom annul statutes that had received the sanction of the people's representatives."

Will of the People Supreme.
"We are reminded by counsel that it is the solemn duty of the courts in cases before them to guard the Constitutional right of the citizens against merely arbitrary power. That is unquestionably true. But it is equally true—indeed the public interests imperatively demand—that legislative enactments be recognized and enforced by the courts as embodying the will of the people, unless they are plainly and culpably beyond all question violation of the fundamental law of the Constitution. It cannot be affirmed by the statute of Kansas that it is plainly inconsistent with that instrument; indeed its constitutionality is beyond all question."

On the validity of a similar statute affecting private employment, Justice Harlan said:

"Whether a similar statute, applied to laborers or employees in purely private work would be Constitutional, is a question of very large import which we have no occasion now to determine or even to consider."

Wages of Thirty Thousand Cut.
BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The wages of about \$20,000 cotton textile operatives were reduced today. Today's addition brings the

total number in New England whose pay has been cut this Fall to about 64,000, and the cut that takes effect in New Bedford next Monday will swell the number to about 75,000 and complete a general reduction in Southern New England cotton mills. The cut averages 10 per cent.

Today practically every cotton mill in Rhode Island, where there are about 5,000 operatives, adopted the schedule. In that state nearly 20,000 operatives are affected, and the new order of things will mean a loss of fully \$2000 weekly in wages. The reports received today indicate that the new schedules were received without any serious protest.

Unions Abandon Political Scheme.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Delegates of the Central Federated Union, representing more than 150,000 workers in the miscellaneous trades have decided not to enter politics as a means to obtain legislation. The movement thus checked was put in motion last Sunday at the weekly meeting of the federation. It was found to be impracticable to form any sort of combination among the numerous political

beliefs represented by the delegates that could even serve as a committee to bring forward resolutions on the subject. Furthermore, politics was declared to be outside the sphere of the federation.

Pittsburg Carmen Will Strike.
PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—It was announced today that a strike of the 350 street carmen employed by the Pittsburg Railway Company would be ordered on Friday, and it is expected that President Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees of America, will take active charge of it.

Desire Old Wages for Shorter Day.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—A secret convention of officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad is in session here. The firemen have asked for the same pay under the new schedule of nine hours as they received when they worked ten hours.

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