

CRITICISES HIS ACT

Culberson Holds Roosevelt Erred in Panama.

DECLARES LAW WAS VIOLATED

Texas Senator Goes into Details of the Revolution at a Mass Meeting Held Under Auspices of New York Reform Club.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Under the auspices of the New York Reform Club, a Democratic mass meeting was held here tonight at Carnegie Hall, at which Senator Charles A. Culberson, of Texas; Governor Andrew J. Montague, of Virginia; and Borough President Littleton, of Brooklyn, were the speakers.

Senator Culberson devoted the greater portion of his remarks to a discussion of the Panama Canal, going into detail with the revolution by which Panama became an independent state and the subsequent negotiations which resulted in the canal treaty. Alluding to what he termed "the spirit of lawlessness which led the President in this deplorable affair," he declared the transaction which culminated in the canal treaty strikingly typifies his contempt of all legal restraint and his insatiable passion for personal and arbitrary government.

"Choosing an occasion upon which he could appeal to the spirit of the people, and thus temper their spirit of resistance to usurpation, he resorted to this device, and the incident serves to illustrate not only his imperious and despotic nature, but the danger to the Republic which is involved in his election. It is well to understand it; for, beside a want of general information upon the subject, important facts have been withheld deliberately from the public.

Charges President Violated Law.

He then sketched the course of events in the passage by Congress of the bill known as the Spooner law, authorizing the canal, and charged the President, in his course of action, with having violated both its letter and spirit. He held that the Hay-Herran treaty, if not nullified by the unanimous vote of the Colombian Senate disapproving the treaty, was limited upon the failure of Colombia to approve it within the time fixed for its ratification. He entered with detail into the legal aspect of the matter, and, concluding:

"It is astonishing in view of these indisputable facts that the defense of the President with reference to this statute should be placed by the President in the hands of the ground that when he entered into the Panama treaty the time within which he could lawfully deal with that route had not expired."

"It is interesting," added Senator Culberson, "in this connection to read the President's message to Congress January 4, 1904, in which he said that the question of reasonable time did not enter into the matter at all, and yet there had not been a lapse of reasonable time, such as would justify the Administration going to the Nicaragua route."

"Then," he continued, "read the following letter from Secretary Hay to Minister Herran, which has never been published: 'Department of State, Washington, D. C., January 21, 1903.—Dear Herran: In my opinion the 'reasonable time' allowed by the statute to conclude negotiations with Colombia has come to a close and cannot be extended. He authorizes me to sign with you the treaty which I have had the honor to give you a draft of, and to pay to you the sum of \$100,000 annual payment therein mentioned, increased to \$250,000. I am not authorized to consider or discuss any other change whatever.'

"While the President," continued the speaker, "in defense of his revolutionary course was endeavoring to say that the country in his message and by his partisans in Congressional debate, and while public opinion upon the question was forming, this letter was withheld, even from the Senate, for months, though others upon the general subject were transmitted.

Anticipated Time for Revolt.

"The character of this occasion necessarily required an extended discussion of the details of the rebellion in Panama, or the legal questions which pertain to it. It must suffice to say that the National Administration, in precipitate and guilty haste, attempted to deceive and obstruct the time for the revolt. It magnified the number and character of the insurgents, and officers of the Government conspired at a subterfuge to deceive and obstruct the time for the revolt. It magnified the number and character of the insurgents, and officers of the Government conspired at a subterfuge to deceive and obstruct the time for the revolt. It magnified the number and character of the insurgents, and officers of the Government conspired at a subterfuge to deceive and obstruct the time for the revolt.

Watson Opens Indiana Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—The popular campaign in this city was opened tonight by Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, the party's candidate for President, who spoke at a mass meeting in the English Opera-House. The theater was filled to overflowing, and Mr. Watson discussed the speeches of Mr. Bryan made for Judge Parker in his Indiana tour which closed tonight, expressing the kindest feelings toward Mr. Bryan and extolling what he called his service to "true Democracy" during the last eight years, but he also placed himself in a false position.

Parker Returns to Esopus.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Judge Parker left New York at 5:30 o'clock today for Esopus. He had dinner at the railway dining-room and took the 6:45 o'clock train for Esopus, where tomorrow he will address a delegation of Democrats from Hudson County, New Jersey, and on Saturday will address the Essex Democratic Club and the Parker Independent Club.

Populist Notifications Sent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Letters were sent today to Messrs. Hearst, Sulzer, Towne, Baker and Laughlin, nominees for Congress on the Democratic ticket in this city, officially notifying them that they also have been nominated by the People's party.

Fairbanks Working Overtime.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—Senator Fairbanks was given an enthusiastic reception here tonight. He was killed to speak twice, but had to make four addresses, and at the conclusion of the last one was escorted across the city between cheering crowds.

FORFEIT TO GOVERN

Filipinos Have Not Cultivated Sense of Fair Play.

MANAGED BY FEW LEADERS

Dr. Atkinson, Who Organized the Public School System in Islands, Declares They Must Depend on America for Some Time.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Today's session of the Mohonk Indian Congress was devoted to the consideration of problems in the Philippines. Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, who organized the American public school system in the Philippines, was the first speaker today. He said in part:

"The Philippines should not be a party to the 'How far removed is this realization, in refraining from reviewing the story of our acquisition of them is cause for a feeling of satisfaction. The problem is larger than any party. Democratic principles of government must be considerably modified when the people to be governed have the racial qualities, traditions and customs of a different people. The difficulties of the problem we are only now learning to appreciate, and until the conditions are better known, we should be less prone to destructive criticism of the pioneer service now being performed.

"The Filipinos are incapable of self-government. In their affairs they are managed by a few leaders, who have a sense of fair play and tolerance for those who differ in opinion. They are childlike and do not know what is best for them. Independent of the United States, it is not that they may ultimately realize that ideal. I believe, the unexpressed purpose of those who have undertaken the tutelage of these people is to bring them to a realization, beyond our power to protect, the proximity or distance of it must remain a matter of opinion. For some time to come this political tutelage upon the United States must be very real.

American Commission Praised.

What is best for the Philippines is the foremost consideration in the administration of their affairs; and the desire to put their interests first rather than to foster American exploitation is the attitude of the United States Philippine Commission in all its acts. The Commission have erred, if in any direction, in giving too great a degree of self-government in both provincial and municipal affairs.

From a purely scientific point of view the experiment is interesting as an attempt to do what has never been done before with an Oriental race of Malay origin in the tropics. The Filipinos will become Americanized only in the sense that they will speak English and adopt modern innovations, as individuals, characteristics will remain. The Filipino himself will always remain such as he was under the Latinizing process of the Spaniards. With this in view, the Commission should have insisted on a firm and strong government, but, on the other hand, has interfered just as little as possible with the customs, manners, ceremonies and beliefs of the people to make up the individuality of a people.

Among the greatest difficulties that the promoters of free education have found to contend with in the Philippines are the disease and the antagonism of the highest. In the Philippines, the masses have learned little else than the casteism and the higher classes have acquired a false sense of superiority. Education is now desired apparently with great eagerness, but when the necessity wears off and hard work is required, attendance drops to a negligible figure. A purely utilitarian view of education must be accepted, yet the ideal for the future must be a higher one—namely development of physical and mental powers, and the instilling of moral character, widening of sympathies, and, incidentally, preparation for citizenship.

There by Accident.

By accident the United States found itself in the Philippines. Can any one question the advantage to be derived from the United States' domination to American protection? Thirty-nine years have passed since the close of the Civil War, and the negro problem is still unsolved. The United States is still a nation of slaves, and until the Philippine question is solved, we shall still be struggling with the Philippine question. In trying to solve it, we must leave time out of consideration, and we shall be left with a large number of not look facts in the face and this keep from building hopes too high. It is a huge and novel task—this training some 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 tropical, indolent people for self-government.

Dr. Atkinson was followed by W. Leon Pepperman, of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, who said in his address:

Most contradictory statements are to be found concerning the inhabitants of the Philippines. Some writers credit them with a high degree of civilization, while others regard them as a primitive, uncivilized people. It is safe to say the truth will be found somewhere between the two extremes. The people of the Philippines consist, first, of the Negritos, who are the smallest people on the globe, who number about 30,000 and are migratory in their habits; second, the Indonesians, who are of the Malay race, with well-developed features, and possessing great strength; third, the Tagalogs, found mostly on the island of Luzon, the one race which has been civilized by the Spaniards; and fourth, the Moros, who were never more than nominally under Spanish sovereignty and whose faith and culture remain practically unaltered by European influence. The last three races are all of Malay extraction.

Hill in Ohio City.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 20.—David B. Hill was the principal speaker at a largely attended meeting here tonight. A parade and fireworks preceded the indoor programme.

Swallow Speaks in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Dr. Elias C. Swallow, the Presidential candidate of the Prohibition party, addressed the Prohibition meeting here tonight in Cooper Union.

Cannon in Maryland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 20.—Speaker Cannon delivered a speech here tonight to a large and enthusiastic audience.

Murderer of Officer Breaks Jail.

GUNNISON, Colo., Oct. 20.—Timothy Sullivan, charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff W. E. Hamm on Pitkin last week, has escaped from jail, being aided by persons who were in the crowd near the jail. Sullivan is believed to be making for the Blue Mountains, in Utah. A reward of \$500 is offered for his capture.

Papers Filed for Tobacco Trust.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—Papers were filed with the Secretary of State today to merge the American Tobacco Company, the Consolidated Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company. The consolidated companies are to be known as the American Tobacco Company, with an authorized capitalization of \$150,000,000.

I. W. Harper Whiskey Takes Another Prize.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—(Special.)—I. W. Harper whiskey was today awarded the grand prize by the World's Fair Judges.

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Episcopalian Deputies Would Favor Innocent Party.

MUST WAIT TWELVE MONTHS

If Bishop Concur in the Amendment, Question Which Has Long Agitated Church Will Be Disposed of for Three Years.

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In the opinion of Francis A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, a member of the committee on canons who favored the remarriage of any divorced persons, but who accepted the compromise, the canon adopted today is so strict that if imposed by the bishops it will practically put the church, as he expressed it, out of the divorce business. Other members of the committee saw "noopholes" in it. The vote on the passage stood:

General, 52 dioceses for, 7 against, 3 divided. House of bishops, 24 against, 3 divided. The house of bishops today nominated Rev. Henry T. Aves, of Houston, Tex., for missionary bishop of Mexico, to have jurisdiction over English-speaking people in that country. A two days' session of the National Council of the Clerical Union for the maintenance and defense of Catholic principles, a high church organization, was opened with solemn vespers at the Church of the Advent tonight. Bishop Isaac Lee Nicholson, of Milwaukee, president of the union, presided.

Porto Ricans Thirst for Knowledge.

M. C. Brombaugh, professor in the University of Pennsylvania, first Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, has been steady and in many ways remarkable. He continued:

"The military government at the outset in 1898 was about to place the school system on a sound American pedagogical basis. Today we have approximately 1200 schools in operation, involving an annual expenditure of \$700,000. The 1200 schools in operation will maintain furnish accommodations for only 70,000 children, or only one-fifth of the population of school age. Do the American people realize the responsibility that is placed on the government of an island where four children out of five are denied the privileges of an elementary common school education? It is the responsibility of the United States Treasury for the public schools of Porto Rico."

Congressionalists Adjourn.

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Miss Rose Hennessy, well known as a poetess and elocutionist, of Lexington, Ky., tells how she was cured of uterine inflammation and ovaritis by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been so blessedly helped through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it but just to acknowledge it, hoping that it may help some other woman suffering as I did. For years I enjoyed the best of health and thought that I would always do so. I attended parties and receptions thinly clad, and would be suddenly chilled, but I did not think of the results. I caught a bad cold eighteen months ago while menstruating, and this caused inflammation of the womb and oosteged ovaries. I suffered excruciating pains and kept getting worse. My attention was called to your Vegetable Compound and the wonderful cure it had performed, and I made up my mind to try it for two months and see what it would do for me. Within one month I felt much better, and at the close of the second I was entirely well."

"I have advised a number of my lady friends to use it, and all express themselves as well satisfied with the results as I was."—Miss ROSE ROSA HENNESSY, 410 S. Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove beyond a question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble as at once, by removing the cause, and restoring the organs to a normal and healthy condition.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—About two years ago I consulted a physician about my health which had become so wretched that I was no longer able to be about