

HOUSE WINS OUT

Senate Follows Its Lead in Cuban Matters.

LEADERS AT WHITE HOUSE

Reciprocity Will Be Made Effective Early.

SUGAR SCHEDULE WILL STAND

Financial Legislation is Discussed, but All Agree It is Not Best to Make Any Change at the Extra Session.



RECIPROcity TREATIES.

There have been three distinct tests of reciprocity in the trade relations of the United States:

First—The treaty with Canada, extending from 1855 to 1894.

Second—The treaty with the Hawaiian Government, existing from 1876 to 1900.

Third—The series of treaties framed under the McKinley tariff act of 1890 with Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico, 1891; and with Germany, United Kingdom, for British West Indies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Salvador, Austro-Hungary, Honduras and Guatemala in 1892. These continued in existence until the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, August 27, 1894.

The reciprocity agreements now in existence, framed under the Dingley tariff of 1897, took effect on the following dates:

France, June 1, 1898; Portugal, June 12, 1899; Germany, July 13, 1900; Italy, July 18, 1900.



WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A conference to review the work to be done at the extra session of Congress and to discuss matters of legislation during the regular session was held at the White House today between President Roosevelt and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Cullom, Platt of Connecticut, Hale and Spooner. The Cuban reciprocity legislation was discussed for some time, and the possible differences between the Senate and House considered. All agreed it would not be wise to have a contest with the House in view of the form of legislation and that an understanding should be reached. It is believed no question will be raised by Senators as to the form of the bill, and the legislation will be passed as speedily as possible.

Members of the House agree that the bill will contain articles 1 and 2 of the reciprocity treaty, the first referring to the free list, and the second to the 20 per cent reduction of certain gravities from Cuba. The bill will also enact the provisions of article 3, which provides that there shall be no further reduction of duty on sugar from Cuba or any other country during the life of the treaty, which is five years. Some members of the House desire to change one provision in this article in order to assert the prerogative of the House as to revenue legislation. The amended portion of the section provided that sugar should not be admitted at a lower rate of duty than the law of 1897, "by treaty or convention."

The members of the House wish to make that provision read "law," as they do not intend, even by a slight implication, to admit that anything relating to the tariff can be done by treaty or convention, but the House must originate the measure.

It is evident from the opinions expressed by Senators at the White House today that they will avoid any contention with the House on any point of the kind, as likely to lead to an indefinitely long legislative debate. Of course, it is understood that one Congress cannot bind the next, but it is held by those who do not want the sugar schedule disturbed that the good faith of both houses will be pledged to the treaty provision and that a change is therefore unlikely.

It is probable that the President will transmit to the Senate the text of the Cuban reciprocity treaty with his message on that subject next Tuesday.

This course would obviate the necessity of a vote of the Senate on the question of making certain treaty amendments public. In view of the prompt action of the Administration in recognizing the new Republic of Panama it was said no legislation on that subject would be absolutely necessary, although it might be desirable to give the President authorization to conduct canal negotiations with the new republic. An endorsement by Congress of the President's action in recognizing the Republic of Panama may take the form of providing diplomatic agents for the new republic.

The question of financial legislation was discussed, but no conclusion looking to a change of the general understanding that no general financial legislation will be undertaken at the called session was reached.

Bank Cashiers Released on Bail.

JORDAN, Minn., Nov. 7.—H. E. Schreiner, cashier, and A. G. Schaefer, assistant cashier of the State County Bank, which closed its doors last Saturday, have been arrested. It is alleged they received deposits after the bank was insolvent. They were released on \$3000 bonds each. The total assets of the bank amount to \$18,881; receipts, \$24,664.

Guard Against Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—As a precaution against the spread of yellow fever at McIntosh, near Leno, Tex., the commander at that post has been authorized to move the troops to some safe point in the vicinity and go into camp.

Blockade is Raised.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Captain Briggs, of the cutter "Batfish," under the Navy Department today from Puerto Plata, on the north coast of Santo Domingo, announcing his arrival, and stating that the Cherokee was discharging her cargo. This indicates that the blockade has been raised.

Berlin Has Ordered Out No Ships.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—No German warships have been ordered to Santo Domingo from here, but the commander of the German squadron in West Indian waters may have sent a vessel thither.

Killed by Dynamite Explosion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A special to the Post from Harrisonburg, Va., says three men were killed by a dynamite explosion there today. The men attempted to throw out frozen dynamite, which exploded.

ACTION A SURPRISE

Britain Regards Panama Recognition as Quick.

DIFFICULTY IN THE SITUATION

European Government Will Find It Hard to Indorse New Government Until It is Able to Hold Its Own.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Some surprise is expressed in official quarters here at the quick action taken by the Washington Government in announcing its attitude regarding the new Republic of Panama, which, though not accepted as a formal recognition, is universally taken as tantamount thereto.

Particular interest is attached to Secretary of State Hay's expression that Panama has "accomplished" its independence, and there is a frank expression of the difficulty which faces any European government in recognizing a revolutionary body until it has proved itself able to hold its own.

Britain Takes No Steps.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—No steps have been taken by the British government or are likely to be taken in the immediate future toward the formal recognition of the independence of Panama, and no request has been received thus far looking to that end. President Roosevelt's attention and Secretary Hay's statement are not construed by the Foreign Office as being a formal recognition of Panama's independence.

Great Britain will instruct her consular and diplomatic authorities on the isthmus to communicate in case of necessity with the new government as may exist at Panama, but they will not construe that as a formal recognition of Panama's independence. Up to tonight Colombia had made no protest here.

WHAT FRANCE WILL DEMAND.

Will Recognize New Government if Colombian Promises Are Kept.

PARIS, France, Nov. 7.—Before giving a formal recognition by France of the Republic of Panama, Foreign Minister Delcasse has decided to secure a specific declaration that the new regime will carry out Colombia's former obligations in connection with the canal and other French property interests. Until this declaration is unmistakably given, French recognition will be withheld, but as soon as it is given there is the best reason to believe that France will recognize the independence of the new state.

Cable inquiries are now proceeding to secure the specific assurance required. The French Consul at Panama called yesterday that Panama would assume Colombia's former treaty and legal obligations. This is considered by the officials here as making practically certain the intentions of the new state towards the French property rights, but to remove the slightest question of doubt, a definite declaration from the new regime is authorized. When this is received, it is expected that the French course towards the recognition of the new state will substantially be that taken by Washington yesterday. The French Consul at Panama being directed to enter into relations with the new authorities, and formal letters of recognition following later.

The officials here construe the action

TO FIGHT REBELS

Germany Will Be Neutral.

Japanese Recognition Likely.

Russia Has Reached No Decision.

MAINE IS ORDERED TO COLON

Navy Department Wants to Remedy Deficiency in Movements.

ATLANTA REACHES COLON.

People Frantic With Delight Over American Recognition.

BOSTON MAKES PANAMA.

Arrival Is Made the Occasion for Great Rejoicing.

PANAMA, Nov. 7.—The United States cruiser Boston reached here today. Her arrival was made the occasion of great rejoicing and enthusiasm at a high pitch. When the executive officer of the Boston landed he was received by crowds, headed by bands and carrying the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the Republic of Panama. The bands played the American anthem. The populace is still parading about the town, and a large number of foreigners are joining in the demonstration. Panama ranks fifth in population and seventh in area among the states of the Colombian Republic.

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