

CANAL AS A GIFT

Colombia Will Make This Offer to America.

PANAMA MUST BE DOWNED

Reyes Arrives in Washington to Open Negotiations.

DISCUSSES ISTHMIAN AFFAIRS

He is Confident the Lost Territory Can Be Won Back if the United States Will Not Interfere in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—That the republic grant to the United States all the canal concessions provided for in the Hay-Herran treaty, but absolutely free of cost, is the proposition which General Rafael Reyes brings for the consideration of the officials of Washington. General Reyes arrived here today. He was met at the station by a son of Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge, and went at once to his hotel. Later in the day he had a conference with Dr. Herran.

General Reyes, talking with a representative of the Associated Press about his mission, said: "You will readily admit the propriety of my refraining from discussing my mission which is of a confidential character. Of the offers which Colombia is ready to make, I desire to say my energies and those of my followers will be devoted to the granting of the canal concessions to the United States without the payment of a cent. Even at this Colombia will be the gainer."

"Are you authorized by President Marroquin to make this offer to the United States Government?" General Reyes was asked.

"That would be divulging my instructions before I have executed them. I cannot say more about this now," he replied.

All Want the Canal.

"You can further say," continued the General, "that all Colombia is alive with zeal for building of the canal by the United States, and the unfortunate political troubles which were the sole cause of the treaty's death before the Colombian Congress have entirely disappeared. We want the canal, and I have come to Washington to see what the people of the United States are prepared to accept. I come with instructions from the President of Colombia direct. My mission in no way interferes with the negotiations of Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge, for whom both my government and myself personally have the greatest respect. I shall begin daily conferences with him, and we shall work in entire harmony. Dr. Herran will go to the State Department with me, and present me to Secretary Hay."

"What is the feeling in Colombia about the Panama revolution?"

"Feeling is running high, and there is indignation over the events on the isthmus. We can and will put down the rebellion if not interfered with from the outside. So tense is the feeling and so national the spirit of determination to bring the isthmus back into the republic that President Marroquin will have no trouble in raising an army twice the size necessary to put down the disturbance. Such an army can march overland to the isthmus, the opinion of ill-advised persons to the contrary notwithstanding."

"What can the United States do, now that the treaty has been signed by Secretary Hay and M. Bunau-Varilla?"

"That treaty has not been ratified. The Colombian Government does not ask the United States to aid it in putting down the revolution on the isthmus. All we shall ask is to be allowed to conduct our own affairs, free from outside interference. The Colombian Government can put down the revolution without violating a letter of the treaty of 1846—I refer to the treaty that we always have respected and adhered to, and not to the treaty as interpreted in these later days. If the United States maintains a neutral position the revolution will be put down."

"When his attention was called to the reports from Panama and other sources that he had come to Washington to conduct a lobby to defeat the ratification of the treaty, he said very emphatically: "I authorize the Associated Press to say for me at the outset of my visit that my movements here shall be strictly in accordance with the powers with which I am clothed. I shall deal with the officials of the Washington Government direct, to whom I bear letters of credence from the Bogota Government. I am not here as a private agent, and I shall ignore such reflections upon my personal and official character."

General Reyes is clothed with extraordinary powers to make representations to the United States and to confer with the envoys of the Latin-American countries at the American capital in an effort to obtain the peaceful settlement of Colombia's trouble with the people of the isthmus of Panama, and, if possible, to devise a means whereby the Hay-Herran treaty may be revived, ratified by Colombia and that the United States and the actual construction of the canal be begun in accordance with the terms of that convention. He is accompanied by General Pedro Ospina, General Lucas Caballero, Jorge Holguin and Jose Amigou.

After a conference tonight with Dr. Herran, General Reyes said to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "I think I expressed my views this morning on the canal question, and to that conversation I have nothing to add except to reiterate what I authorized you to say, that I am not here to make representations, except through the official channels, and that I purpose to ignore the insinuations about my intentions to go beyond this and act in a way that no self-respecting man or commissioner would do."

General Reyes also had a conference today with Senator Walker-Martinez, the



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BEN SELLING, LEADING CLOTHIER

Chilean Minister, who called soon after the Colombian General arrived.

ASKED TO JOIN IN PROTEST.

Colombia Relies on Latin-American Republics if Reyes Fails.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—From a copy of a cablegram sent by General Reyes, the Colombian Commissioner to Washington, while he was in Port Limon, Costa Rica, says the Herald's correspondent there, it seems his last hope is that the Latin-American republics will instruct their representatives at Washington to confer with him in a peaceful protest to the United States Government. In his dispatch, which was addressed to the Chilean Minister at Caracas, Venezuela, General Reyes declares he believes the only practical thing the Latin-American countries can do to safeguard their interests and maintain their brotherhood is to order their representatives at Washington to confer with him and together take friendly action with the American Government to arrange the question, which he considers equally affects all nations of their race. He says also he has sent similar dispatches to Mexico, Central America, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

DE YOUNG WANTS ON BOARD.

San Francisco Editor Aspires to be Canal Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—M. H. De Young wants President Roosevelt to appoint him a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, which will supervise the digging of the Panama canal and spend some \$200,000,000 in the performance. Mr. Roosevelt knows that De Young wants

BRAIN FOOD

Is of Little Benefit Unless It is Digested.

Nearly every one will admit that as a nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains. For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful. Only men engaged in a severe outdoor manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years' experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

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this job, and De Young's name is now under consideration, just how seriously it is not known.

Whether De Young gets the place on the commission or not, it is certain that San Francisco has been promised one commissioner, and that De Young believes he can land the job, provided President Roosevelt does not pay too strict attention to some editorials that have been printed lately in De Young's newspaper in San Francisco condemning Mr. Roosevelt's Cuban policy.

Venezuela Will Give No Aid.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—M. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister from Panama, had a conference today with Acting Secretary of State Loomis concerning financial questions connected with the canal problem. It appears the junta had determined to reserve all of the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Panama by the United States after the treaty is ratified for public improvement.

The Minister is going to New York for a day or two. He had been advised by his government and through private agents that General Reyes, before leaving Port Limon for Washington, sent to the executives of nearly all the republics of South and Central America what amounts to a protest against the action of the United States on the isthmus, and an invitation to direct their diplomatic representatives in Washington to confer with him to safeguard the interests of Latin-America. The

same circular has been brought to the attention of the State Department, with a query as to its propriety from an international point of view.

The response of President Castro, of Venezuela, to this circular, strongly in the negative as it was, is regarded as making it unnecessary for the United States government to notice the matter further, it being assumed that the other South and Central American countries will follow President Castro's example.

River Boats Converted Into Warships

COLON, Nov. 28.—The Panama Star and Herald says:

"We learn from a reliable source that even passports to Port Limon, Costa Rica, from Colombian ports on the Atlantic are now not allowed to be issued to Colombians. The river boats plying on the Magdalena have been armed and converted into warships. The Liberal Generals, Uribe Uribe and Benjamin Herrera, have offered the government their services for the taking of the isthmus. The Conservatives, however, oppose the acceptance of these offers, fearing such action would result in the overthrow of the government."

Marines Sail for Isthmus Today.

PANAMA, Nov. 28.—Equipped for a long stay in Panama, two companies of marines are ready to sail on the supply ship Culgoa tomorrow morning. They have been fitted out with clothing appropriate to the tropical climate. There are 120 men in the two companies. The Culgoa is bound for Colon and will carry 300,000 pounds of meat and fowl for the Christmas dinners of the marines and sailors now doing duty at the isthmus.

Colombians Turn to France.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Republic of Colombia is endeavoring to induce France to renew work upon the construction of the Panama Canal. Colombian Financial Agent Samper, who is also a special delegate to the Administrative Council, is now in Panama. The French Canal Company has published a statement in which it declares the offer of the United States is ridiculous, and places a high value upon the company's property and concessions. It also states that with an expenditure of \$102,000,000 the canal can be completed.

Austria Recognizes Panama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Baron Hengelmuller, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has informed M. Bunau-Varilla that his government has recognized the Republic of Panama.

Pope Pledges His Support.

ROME, Nov. 28.—The Pope today received the committee charged with providing for the erection of a monument to the late Pope Leo XII at Carpietto, Leo's birthplace and assured them of his moral and material support for the enterprise.

SEATTLE DESIRES CHANGE

(Continued from First Page.)

urer of the Democratic state committee, announce definitely that he is a candidate. But Pigott has not discouraged his friends' efforts in his behalf.

Pigott's Name a Handicap.

Pigott would be weakened by the grand jury with which he had absolutely no connection. But H. C. Pigott was chairman of the grand jury and in the district below the "dead line" one could never convince the majority that the two Pigotts were not one. They would vote frantically against a Pigott. This action would have the effect of neutralizing whatever gains he could make elsewhere. For that reason Pigott is regarded with a degree of skepticism.

Trials to Show Fair Died First.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The taking of testimony in the Fair case began today before Commissioner Eleier, appointed by the New York courts. A number of French and American lawyers were present. The entire day was given up to the testimony of Emil Menard, a druggist, near the scene of the accident, who the following day was called on to perform the embalming and assist the doctors in the partial autopsy. The tendency of his testimony

was to show that Mr. Fair was injured more than his wife, and therefore died first. The court adjourned until Tuesday, when the more important witnesses will be heard.

Large Glass Combine Dissolves.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—It was officially announced today that the Independent Window Glass Company, one of the three leading glass manufacturers' associations, has been dissolved. Most of the members are preparing to enter the new combination now being formed.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited. Few are entirely free from it. Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it. Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"My daughter had scrofula, with eleven sores on her neck and about her ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended and she took it and was cured. She is now in good health." Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.