

ADMINISTRATION IS RIGHT IN ITS POLICY TOWARDS COLOMBIA

South American Republic Deserves Reparation for the Wrongs Done in Past.

ROOSEVELT IS SCORED

Striking Refutation of Claims Given in Book Which Violates New Program.

(Continued From Page One.)

an all-American canal at Panama, if the French company could be bought out. The Hay-Herran treaty, negotiated with Colombia in January, 1902, would have permitted the transfer. But when the Colombian congress was called in special session for the purpose it failed to ratify this treaty.

Action Was Unwise.

"This action on the part of Colombia was possibly unwise, but it was not unpatriotic, nor was refusal, due as has sometimes been said, to the desire to 'blackmail' the United States. Colombia's financial interests in the canal and railway was great. By the contract of 1897 she had ceded the trans-isthmian railway to the Panama Railroad company for \$1,000,000, an annuity of \$250,000, and the reversion of the property after 99 years. By the contract of 1875 she had granted De Lesseps and his associates a 99 year concession for the construction of the Panama canal for \$250,000 a year from the opening of the canal to the expiration of the term, when the property was to revert to Colombia. Both contracts forbade transfer to any foreign government. In case of infraction of this fundamental stipulation, such concession was to become null and void, and Colombia was to enjoy her right of reentry without compensation. Colombia was also the largest individual stockholder in the new French company. If the canal, as reported by the American commission, was worth \$40,000,000, Colombia had, in the right of reversion, the reversion of the whole property at the end of the term, and in her stock holdings something of value to sell. And she was not unreasonable in desiring a price.

United States Benefited.

"Nor would it have been courteous to the greater republic to suppose that a violent seizure was about to take place. In the treaty of 1848 the United States had guaranteed the sovereignty of Colombia over the isthmus in compensation for freedom of transit over it and the abolition of the differential duties then levied; thus enabling the United States to develop the northwestern territories and California before railroads were stretched across the continent.

"This treaty, from which the United States had so immensely benefited, was still in force in 1902. Nevertheless the United States was already prepared months before the Colombian congress finally adjourned on October 21, 1902, without ratifying the Hay-Herran treaty.

"The revolution was planned, not in Panama, but in New York and Washington. Its master mind was William Nelson Cromwell, general counsel for both the Panama railroad and the new Panama Canal company. His agent in Panama, Captain James R. Beers, seems to have suggested secession to the Panamanians.

"Dr. Amador and Senor Arango, respectively the physician and land agent of the Panama railroad, were leaders in forming a secret junta of seven members. At the house of one of these, Senor Arias, the movement was launched in the presence of Colonel Shaler and Herbert G. Prescott, superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Panama railroad, and of some United States army officers who were inspecting the canal.

No Secrecy Observed.

"On June 13, 1903, four and a half months before the revolution occurred, Mr. Cromwell had a conference with President Roosevelt in the White House. There was no secrecy as to the subject discussed or the policy decided upon; the next morning, June 14, The World published an accurate forecast of the revolution, the recognition of the fake republic, and the making of the Panama Canal zone exactly as these events afterward occurred. Colombia learned of the plan, not unnaturally, and her minister protested, threatening to recommend to the Colombian government the cancellation of both concessions. Cromwell disavowed Amador and left for Paris.

"Arrived in his stead M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, a director of the French company. Arrangements were made with the Bowline Green trust company to give the revolutionists \$100,000; and Amador returned to Panama carrying the flag of the Panama republic, designed by Mme. Bunau-Varilla.

RUINS OF WESTERN FEDERATION HALL IN BUTTE



SPLIT IN RANKS OF SECEDING MINERS IS IMMINENT IN BUTTE

Only 100 Men Responded to President "Muckie" McDonald's Call for Meeting.

Butte, Mont., July 4.—A split in the new independent miners' union formed by men who seceded from the Western Federation of Miners recently was threatened today.

A meeting of the new union was scheduled for this afternoon but when only 100 men appeared President "Muckie" McDonald postponed it until July 10. Vice President J. E. Bradley and other members of the executive board alleged McDonald had exceeded his authority. They gathered about 200 "seceders," held a meeting and adopted a constitution and resolutions censuring McDonald.

Mayor Louis Duncan, stabbed by Eric Lantala, a Finn, Friday night, improving. Lantala, whom Duncan shot, was reported tonight in a critical condition. The doctors will not know until Monday whether he will live.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners will confer in Helena Monday with heads of the international unions affiliated with the federation. He will return to Denver for the federation annual convention later in the week.

His, and a long cable code, partly in honor of Helen Moyer, was substituted for "Ask Bunau-Varilla for the \$4000" and "sorrow" denoted "Send 500 Remington rifles and 500,000 cartridges." Moyer also wrote to his son on October 18, detailing just how the revolution was to be accomplished.

Plan Worked Smoothly.

"The plan, which like clockwork, one day before hostilities commenced, President Roosevelt issued an order forbidding Colombian troops to go within 50 miles of the canal to fight rebels; a United States vessel was sent to Patate; cable wires were cut to delay the transmission of news to Bogotá; 42 marines were landed; Colombian officers in Panama were bought up. Independence was declared in Panama on November 3, three days after the Colombian congress adjourned; in several days the "Republic of Panama" was recognized; in 18 days the new nation ceded the canal zone to the United States for \$10,000,000; in two days more than 100,000 the treaty was ratified. As Mr. Roosevelt said in his speech at the University of California, March 23, 1911, "I took the isthmus, March 23, 1911, and then left congress, not to debate the canal, but to debate me."

"The Colombian government could easily have put down the revolution, had it not been prevented from landing troops in Panama by President Roosevelt's action. The American admiral in command of a squadron of eight warships, that the forces would be used to suppress the rebellion, and by the part of the isthmus. Ten thousand men who had been ordered to arms were thus rendered of no avail. A crushed the rebellion. Forty thousand could have been furnished if necessary.

Men "Outside" Interested.

"The taking of the canal, imperfectly understood by the general public at the time, was probably accepted by most of them as a state necessity owing to Colombia's obstinacy in refusing to permit a transfer of the French company's rights.

"The evidence, plain upon the face of events, that men outside the original French bondholders' group were interested in the sale of the company and the made-to-order revolution attracted what now is seen to have been surprisingly little attention. As late as August 29, 1903, the Democratic national committee, giving out a statement about wealthy men as Guardians of Reform in the Republic machine, barely mentioned William Nelson Cromwell as the great Wall Street lawyer, attorney for the Panama Canal company.

Case Thrown Out of Court.

In Indiana the judge threw the case out of court, saying that the public was not interested in what had become of the \$40,000,000.

In another federal court and the United States supreme court the case was thrown out on questions of jurisdiction, making two technical victories for the World. The real reason for the suits, writes Mr. Heaton, was not that the government had been libeled, but that the World had pilloried President



Top.—The Miners' Union hall in Butte after its destruction by dynamite June 23. Bottom.—William (Muckie) McDonald, president of the organization formed by the miners who withdrew from the western federation.

Roosevelt "as a publisher of falsehood."

In conclusion, Mr. Heaton brings the American-Colombian dispute almost up to the minute, adding that the question is one eminently suited for arbitration. He writes as follows:

Disturbance Intensified.

"The taking of the Panama zone by Mr. Roosevelt, though it hastened the digging of the canal, intensified distrust of the United States throughout Latin America. It immeasurably harmed American relations with these countries, whose development is so interesting a political and commercial study.

"Colombia had a just claim upon the United States. The World had opposed the payment of \$10,000,000 to the made-to-order republic of Panama, but favored some friendly arrangement with Colombia which should admit and mend her grievance by such reparation as agreement or arbitration might decide.

Driven Back to Ship.

"So unpopular were they that on his return home Senor Cortez was driven back on board ship by infuriated Colombians. After Colonel Roosevelt's statement on March 23, 1911, that he took the canal zone, a new minister, Dr. Borda, filed a new protest; so did his successor, General Ospina, equally without avail.

"Following General Ospina's letter, pointing out that Secretary Knox's proposed visit to Colombia in February, 1912, might be inopportune if his country's claims remained unconsidered, Colombia sent Senor Don Julio Betancourt to Washington, and by prolonged negotiations through him and through the American minister to Colombia, James T. DuBois, the latter was authorized to offer Colombia \$10,000,000 in cash, special privileges in the canal, and the arbitration of revisionary rights in the Panama railroad. Mr. DuBois intimated unofficially that the money payment might be raised to \$25,000,000. These offers were rejected. Colombia requiring instead that all differences relating to the acquisition of the canal zone be submitted to arbitration, or that the United States should make a direct proposal of both moral and material reparation to Colombia.

Arbitration Is Suggested.

"At the time of writing, therefore, there remains no proposal pending between the two countries which should hamper a new attempt at settlement. Diplomacy has apparently exhausted its resources for directly dealing between the two nations. The case has seemed to the World eminently one for arbitration.

Coachman Hangs Himself.

Beverly Farms, Mass., July 4.—John Slack, coachman for Mrs. Thomas Laughlin, committed suicide by hanging in the rear of the Laughlin summer home. Mrs. Laughlin is a sister of Mrs. William Taft. Slack was about 26 years of age and hailed from Washington. The cause of the suicide is a mystery.

Hop Sing Tong Celebrates.

The Hop Sing Tong last night celebrated July 4 with a banquet in the Chinese restaurant of Nom Kin Low at Fourth and Everett streets. Members of the society delivered addresses and music was furnished by the Chinese orchestra.

The Cigar-makers' International Union

has nearly 50,000 members.

FREEDOM OF 1914 IS SET FORTH BY WILSON IN LIBERTY'S CRADLE

President in Independence Hall Speech Says Flag Must Stand for Right.

PATRIOTISM IS DEFINED

Large Audience Enthusiastically Applauds the President and His Moderates' Declaration of Rights.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 4.—Standing in front of Independence Hall, his hands resting on the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, President Wilson in an address on "Patriotism" vigorously defended the policies of his administration and exonerated the critics of his Mexican policy and the opponents of the anti trust program. The Panama canal free tolls repeal bill and the currency law of these measures the president declared he had no other motive than a thoughtful regard for the best interests of the nation. Some of his critics he declared and patriotism "smaller than the needs for the whole nation."

The speech was received with enthusiastic applause by an audience which packed the square in front of the historic building. Among those in attendance were several members of congress, governors of the thirteen original states or their representatives and delegates from nearly every patriotic society in the country.

Women Are Dispersed.

A disturbance due to the action of suffragists who wanted the female snub to suffrage at the White House in organizing a meeting in Independence square in opposition to the national Fourth of July celebration at which the president was the principal orator, was avoided by the police, who dispersed the crowd and the orators before the arrival of the President.

President Wilson left the Washington at the noon hour after the delivery of his address. In his speech he said: "We are assembled today to celebrate the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the United States. I suppose we can more vividly realize the circumstances of that birth, standing on this historic spot, than it would be possible to realize it anywhere else."

"Liberty does not consist in mere general declarations as to rights of man. It consists in the transaction of those declarations into definite action. Therefore, standing here where the declaration was adopted, reading its business-like sentences, we ought to ask ourselves, what is there in it for us?"

"There's nothing in it for us unless we can translate it into terms of our own condition and our own lives. We must reduce it to what the law says of a bill of particulars—the bill of particulars of 1776—and if we are to realize it, we are to fill it with a bill of particulars of 1914."

Every Day Patriotism.

"Patriotism consists of some very practical things; practical in that they belong to every day life, in that they belong to no extraordinary distinction, but to these things which are associated with our every day commonplaces duty. There are some gentlemen in Washington, for example, who are showing themselves to be patriotic in a way that does not attract very much attention.

"The members of the house and senate who stay in hot Washington to maintain a quorum of the house and transact public business are performing an act of patriotism. I honor them for it, and I am mighty glad to say there and stick by them until it is over."

"It is patriotic also to know what the facts are and to face them with candor. I have heard a great many facts stated about the present business conditions in this country, for example, a great many allegations of facts, and any rate, and it is strange that these facts as stated do not tally with each other."

Refers to Currency Bill.

"I have had some experiences in the last 14 months which have not been entirely refreshing. It was universally admitted that the banking system of this country needed reorganization. We set the best minds we could find to the task of devising the best method of reorganization. We met

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"Like an Old Woman Crossing the Street"

is an expression used by a young man who had worn flat lenses for years.

"At night, when the lights are on, I can see streetcars and autos coming from all directions. It is confusing."

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with hardly anything but criticism from the bankers of this country. We met with hardly anything but resistance from the bankers of this country, or at least from the majority of those who said anything. And yet, just as soon as that act was passed, on the very next day, there was a universal chorus of applause from the bankers of the United States.

"Now it is wrong the day before it passed, was it right the day after it passed? One of the most serious questions for sober minded men to address themselves to in the United States is, what are we going to do with the influence and power of this great nation?"

"Are we going to play the old role of using that power for our own aggrandizement and material benefit? You know what that means. That means we shall use it to make the people of other nations suffer in the way in which we said it was intolerable to suffer when we uttered the Declaration of Independence."

"Limit to 'Dollar Diplomacy.'"

"The department of state of the United States has been called upon to back up commercial enterprises and the industrial enterprises of the United States in foreign countries, and at one time went so far in that direction that all its diplomacy was designated as 'Dollar diplomacy.'"

"Now there is a limit to that."

"We set up this nation as we proposed to set it up on the rights of man. We did not name any differences between one race and another; we did not set up any barriers against any particular race or people but opened our gates to the world and said all men who wish to be free, come to us and they will be welcome."

"We said this independence is not merely for us—a selfish thing for our

own private use—but for everybody to whom we can find the means of extending it."

"I am willing to get anything for American that money can buy except the rights of other men, and I will not help any man buy a power he should not exercise over his fellow beings. You know what a big question there is in Mexico. Eighty-five per cent of the Mexican people have never been allowed to have a look in regard to their government and the rights which have been exercised by the other fifteen per cent. Do you suppose that circumstance is not sometimes in my thought?"

"You hear a great deal stated about the property loss in Mexico and deplore it with all my heart. Upon the conclusion of the present disturbed conditions in Mexico, undoubtedly those who have lost property ought to be compensated."

"Man's individual rights have met with many deplorable circumstances but back of all is the struggle of the people and while we think of the one in the foreground let us not forget the other in the background."

"Every patriotic American is a man who is not niggardly and selfish in the things he needs that make for human liberty and the rights of man but wants to share it with the whole world. And he is never so proud of the great flag as when it means for other people as well as himself the symbol of liberty and freedom."

"So I say it is patriotic sometimes to regard the honor of this country in preference to its material interests. Would you rather be despised by all the nations of the world as incapable of keeping your treaty obligations or would you rather have free tolls for American ships?"

"The treaty may have been a mis-

take but its meaning was unmistakable. When I have made a promise, as a man I try to keep it. The most honorable and distinguished nation in the world is the nation that can keep its promises to its own people. I want to say parenthetically that I don't think anybody was hurt."

"I am not enthusiastic for subsidies to a monopoly and nobody can get me enthusiastic on the subject. But assuming that was a matter for enthusiasm I am much more enthusiastic for keeping the integrity of the United States absolutely unquestioned and unsullied."

Milwaukie Grange Celebrates Fourth

Addresses, Poems and Patriotic Songs Feature of Meeting Held on Friday Night.

Milwaukie, Or., July 4.—Independence day was celebrated by Milwaukie grange, No. 268, at its regular meeting in Grange hall last night. Addresses were delivered by Harvey G. Starkweather on "The Grange's Part in Progressive History," R. A. Bellwood on "Milestones in Our History," Mrs. Anna Kornbrodt on "Home-Making a Practical Patriotism," Charles Dickinson of Oswego grange, and Mrs. Maggie Johnson.

Mrs. Charles Dickinson read an appropriate poem and the grange sang patriotic airs. Mrs. V. G. Benzie, lecturer, arranged the program.

The newest Alpine sport is coasting down mountain railways on specially designed cars, which sometimes exceed a speed of 50 miles an hour.

tattoo marks on the dead man's arm and the coming of Steffer is the result.

The prescription found on the bandit killer was signed by Dr. Madero, and was filled here last week.

Ten Detroit Lads Victims of Fourth

Two Boys Will Probably Lose Eyesight Following the Explosion of a Bottle of Gun Powder.

Detroit, July 4.—Eight boys were burned and two brothers named Lawrowicz, aged 10 and 12 years, will probably lose their sight by the explosion of a pop bottle filled with gunpowder. Edward Shornauk, 13, is at his home with a gaping hole in his side. The other boys received a shower of splintered glass that buried itself in their faces.

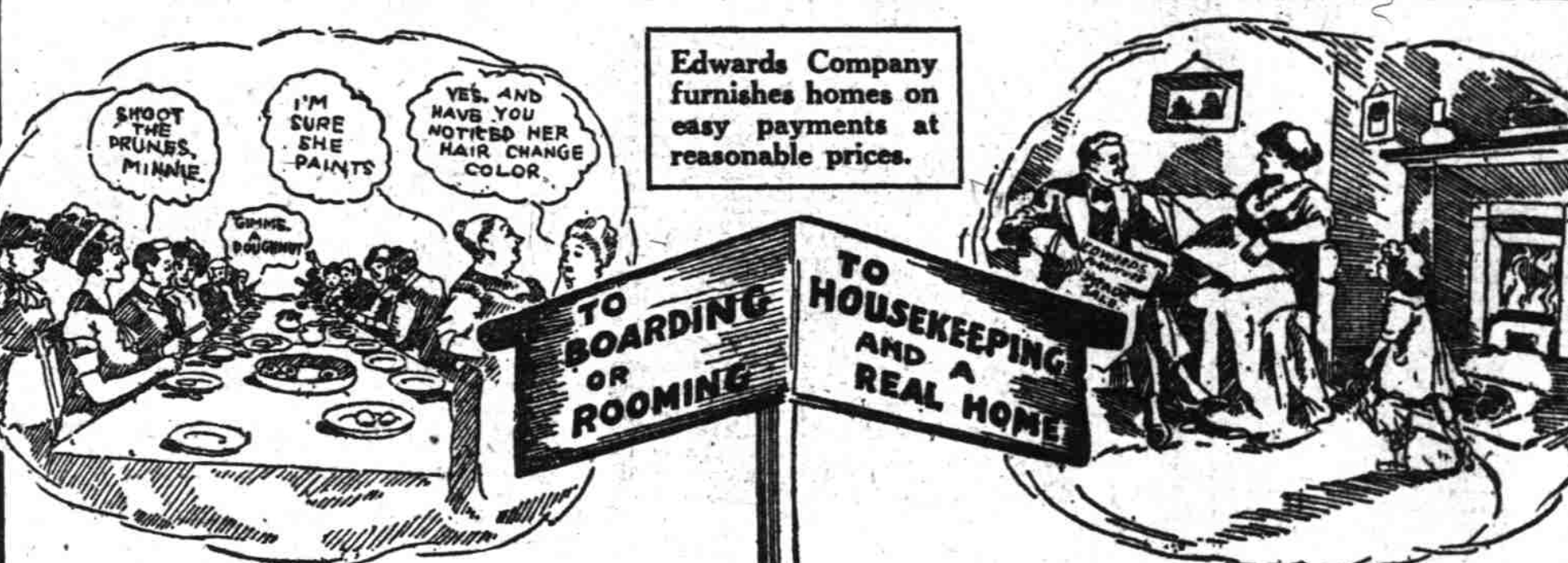
Jury Disagrees in Trial of Gifford

Son of Wealthy New Yorker, Accused of Murdering Chauffeur, for Second Time Is Unable to Secure Acquittal.

Albany, N. Y., July 4.—Reporting disagreement for the second time the jury trying Malcolm Gifford Jr., son of a wealthy Hudson manufacturer on the charge of murdering Frank J. Clute, was discharged shortly before 7 o'clock tonight. The twelve men had deliberated for 24 hours.

Journal Want Ads bring results.

The Boarding House or a Home?



Edwards Company furnishes homes on easy payments at reasonable prices.

Twenty years ago boarding houses were full of newly-weds—but that was because people had to pay cash for furniture. It was impossible for the man of moderate salary at that time to have his own home and his own comforts.

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Why do you continue using your old, hot wood stove? See Edwards' about Gas, Gasoline and Oil Stoves.

This Style \$2.95

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YOU WOULD MAKE MONEY

If you'd throw away your old leaky gas range and buy a new Process—but don't throw it away; we will allow you something for it, if you wish.

Here's something different. New Process wick blue flame cook stoves. The burners are operated same as an ordinary lamp and only require the same amount of care and attention to obtain the highest results. Regular price \$12.50. Don't confuse this with the much advertised oil stoves.

Made just like picture, and is strong and durable, made of hard maple and covered with very heavy reinforced canvas, made for a comfortable camp chair, and fold up very compact.

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