UNION, Estab. July, 1897. Consolidated Peb., 1899.

CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1903.

VOL. XXXX. NO. 51.

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE

TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Import-

ant Happenings of the Past Week,

PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

Chief Executive Sends Message to alized. Russia and Austria are represented in the persons of the learned and dis-People's Lawmakers

HANDLES MATTERS BEFORE PUBLIC

Favors Lewis and Clark Exposition—Undesirable Class of Immigrants Should be Kept Out-Appoint Commission to Inquire Into Needs of Shipping-Extend Rural Free Delivery-Better Legislation for Alaska-Panama Canal Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- President of Justice to conduct proceedings and Roosevelt's message to Congress was read prosecutions under said laws in the courts before the Senate and House today. The of the United States. I now recommend,

text of the message follows: To the Senate and House of Representathe amount of substantial achievement

With a nation as with a man the most important things are those of the housecrimes and offenses and the subject of hold, and therefore the country is espe-cially to be congratulated on what has have shown a deplorable state of affairs been accomplished in the direction of proin these three matters of vital concern. viding for the exercise of supervision over By various frauds and by forgeries and the great corporations and combinations perjuries, thousands of acres of the pubof corporations engaged in interstate comlic domain, embracing lands of different merce. The Congress has created the Department of Commerce and Labor, includcharacter and extending through variing the Bureau of Corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the Federal anti-trust law; and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride forward in making effective the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES Indications Are That the Surplus of

the Present Year Will Be Small. ft now seems likely that a substantial gators. equality of revenue and expenditure will tions of revenue administration on the be attained. Such being the case it is of Stikine River led to the establishment of great moment both to exercise care and

Needs of Financial Situation. The integrity of our currency is beyond would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the customs receipts as is granted him in the deposit of receipts from other 1902. I called attention to certain needs of the financial situation, and I again ask the consideration of the Congress for these

sharply any change in our fiscal revenue

system which may reduce our income.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Commission is Recommended to In-

quire Into Needs of Shipping. A majority of our people desire that ican shipping, so that we may once more resume our former position in the oceancarrying trade. But hitherto the differences of opinion as to the proper method of reaching this end have been so wide that it has proved impossible to secure the adoption of any particular scheme. Having in view these facts, I recommend that the Congress direct the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, with such a representation from the Senate and House of Representatives as the Congress in its wisdom may designate, to serve as a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the Congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant marine and American comocean mail service of adequate auxiliary naval cruisers and naval reserves.

IMMIGRATION.

Undesirable Class Must Be Kept Out,

That Wanted Better Distributed. We can not have too much immigration of the right kind, and we should have none at all of the wrong kind. The need is to devise some system by which undesirable immigrants shall be kept out entirely, while desirable immigrants are properly distributed throughout the coun-At present some districts which need immigrants have none; and in others, where the population is already congestto depress the conditions of life for those certain of their subjects. Their employalready there. During the last two years and inefficiency which formerly obtained there have been eradicated. This service has just been investigated by a committee of New York citizens of high stand-Hynes and Ralph Trautman. Their report deals with the whole situation at length, and concludes with certain recommendations for administrative and legislative action. It is now receiving the attention of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

FRAUDS IN PUBLIC SERVICE. Appropriations Urged to Investigate

Land and Postal Affairs. In my last annual message, in connec tion with the subject of the due regula- for the collection of the claims alleged to Congress should ever keep in mind that tion of combinations of capital which are be due to certain of their citizens. as it now stands, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, Acjudicial appropriation act of February 25, 1903 32 Stat., 854, 904), the Congress appropriated, for the purpose of enforcing the various Federal trust and interstate-

as a matter of the utmost importance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this appropriation, so that it may The country is to be congratulated on available, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and until used, for the which has marked the past year, both due enforcement of the laws of the United as regards our foreign and as regards our States in general and especially of the civil and criminal laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to postal

ous sections of the country, have been ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Decision of the Commission Removes

Question Which Caused Alarm. For several years past the rapid development of Alaska and the establishment of growing American interests in regions therefore unsurveyed and imperfectly known brought into prominence the urgent necessity of a practical demarca-tion of the boundaries between the jurisdictions of the United States and Great Britain. Although the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were copied in the treaty From all sources, exclusive of the pos- of 1867, whereby Russia conveyed Alaska tal service, the receipts of the Government to the United States, was positive as to for the last fiscal year aggregated \$560,396. the control, first by Russia and later by \$74. The expenditures for the same period the United States, of a strip of territory were \$506,099,007, the surplus for the fiscal along the continental mainland from the year being \$54,297,667. The indications are western shore of Portland Canal to that the surplus for the present fiscal year. Mount St. Elias following will be very small, if indeed there be any ing the indentations of the coast and inwill be very smail, it is a large surplus is certainly undesirable. Two years ago the war taxes were taken off with the express intention of equalizing the Governmental posed existence of a continuous ridge or receipts and expenditures, and though the range of mountains skirting the coast, first year thereafter still showed a surplus as figured in the charts of the early navi-In 1878 ques-

a provisional demarcation, crossing the channel between two high peaks on either side, about 24 miles above the river mouth. In 1899 similar questions growing out of the extraordinary development of mining interests in the region about the head of Lynn Canal brought about a temporary modus vivendi, by which a convenient separation was made at the watershed divides of the White and Chilgoot passes, and to the north of -lukwan, on the Klehini River. These partial and tentative adjustments could not, in the very nature of things, be satisfactory or lasting. A permanent disposition of

the matter became imperative. After unavailing attempts to reach an understanding through a Joint High Commission, followed by prolonged negotiations, conducted in an amicable spirit, a convention between the United States and Great Britain was signed January 24, 1903, providing for an examination of the subject by a mixed tribunal of six members, three on a side, with a view to its final disposition. Ratifications were exchanged on March 3 last, whereupon the two governments appointed their respective mem This tribunal met in London ance to the on September 3, under the presidency of expeditious, and marked by a friendly and consicentious spirit. The respective cases, counter cases, and arguments presented the issues clearly and fully. terms of the convention.

behalf, one or more scientific experts, who shall, with all convenient speed, proline in accordance with the decision of the majority of the tribunal. I recommend that the Congress make adequate provision for the appointment, compensation and expenses of the members to serve on this joint boundary commission on the part of the United States.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Reference to The Hague Court Great Triumph for Arbitration.

second session of the last Congress Great ditions, Britain, Germany and Italy formed an alliance for the purpose of blockading the ports of Venezuela and using such other means of pressure as would secure a set- Greater Power Should Be Vested in ed, immigrants come in such numbers as tlement of claims due, as they alleged, to ment of force for the collection of these the immigration service at New York has claims was terminated by an agreement been greatly improved, and the corruption brought about through the offices of the diplomatic representatives of the United built. The territory should be reimbursed States at Caracas and the Government at for whatever amounts it has already ex-Washington, thereby ending a situation pended for lighthouses. The Governor which was bound to cause increasing fric- should be empowered to suspend or re ing, Messrs. Arthur V. Briesen, Lee K. tion, and which jeoparded the peace of move any official appointed by him with-frankel, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas W. the continent. Under this agreement Venout submitting the matter to the Legisezuela agreed to set apart a certain per- lature. centage of the customs receipts of two of her ports to be applied to the payment of whatever obligations might be ascertained by mixed commissions appointed for that purpose to be due from her, not only to the three powers already mentioned, whose proceedings against her had resulted in a state of war, but also to the United States, France, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and Mexico, who had not employed force much time in discussing them. Yet the

or may become injurious to the public, I A demand was then made by the so- further in every way the welfare of recommend a special appropriation for the called blockading powers that the sums these communities. The Phillippines better enforcement of the antitrust law ascertained to be due to their citizens by should be knit closer to us by tariff arsuch mixed commissions should be ac-corded payment in full before anything possible suddenly to raise the people of cordingly (by the legislative, executive and was paid upon the claims of any of the the islands to the high pitch of industrial so-called peace powers. Venezuela, on the prosperity and of governmental efficiency other hand, insisted that all her creditors to which they will in the end by degrees should be paid upon a basis of exact attain; and the caution and moderation equality. During the efforts to adjust shown in developing them have been this dispute it was suggested by the

permanent court of arbitration at The tisan politics from the public service. The lague. It seemed to me to offer an adconcition of the islanders is in material average, approaching 1000 claims for each department of the successive confederations day, and it is believed that the tions known as New Granada and Cotice of the peaceful settlement of disof its practical importance. The nations interested in the controversy were so nu-merous and, in many instances, so powerful as to make it evident that beneficen results would follow from their appearance at the same time before the bar of

that august tribunal of peace.
Our hopes in that regard have been reed in the persons of the learned and dis tinguished jurists who compose the tribunal, while Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, the Nether ands, Sweden and Norway, Mexico, counsel. Such an imposing concourse of nations presenting their arguments to and proximately, \$16,191,836. invoking the decision of that high court of international justice and internationa peace can hardly fail to secure a like submission of many future controversies. The nations now appearing there will find it far easier to appear there a second ample now presented. This triumph of the principle of international arbitration is a subject of warm congratulation, and offers a happy augury for the peace of

RELATIONS WITH CHINA. Signing of Commercial Treaty Cause

for Satisfaction. The signing of a new commercial treaty

with China, which took place at Shanghai and negotiation, places commercial relations with the great Oriental Empire on a more satisfactory footing than they have ever heretofor It provides not only for the rdinary rights and privileges of diplomatic and Consular officers, but also for an important extension of our commerce by increased facility of access to Chines ports, and for the relief of trade by the removal of some of the obstacles which have embarrassed it in the past.

System Must Be Extended, and Salaries of Carriers Adjusted.

The rural free delivery service has been clerks engaged in the postal service, especially on the new rural free-delivery since the first of July last than in any like period in the department's history kept in mind in the establishment of new outes, yet the extension of the rural free delivery system must be continued, for reasons of sound public policy. No Gov ernmental movement of recent years has resulted in greater immediate benefit to the people of the country districts.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION Congress Should Give It Support as Well as Recognition.

I trust that the Congress will continue to Purchase Exposition. This exposition which was the first great step in the expansion which made us a continental Nation. The expedition of Lewis and Clark across the continent followed thereon, and marked the beginning of the process of exploration and colonization which thrust our National boundaries to the Pacific. The acquisition of the Oregon Country, including the present States of Oregon and Washington, was a fact of mmense importance in our history; first giving us our place on the Pacific seaboard, and making ready the way for our ascendency in the commerce of the great-est of the oceans. The centennial of our establishment upon the Western Coast by the expedition of Lewis and Clark is be celebrated at Portland, Or., by an Exposition in the Summer of 1905, and this event should receive recognition and support from the National Government.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA.

Legislation Is Needed and the Survey of Public Lands Urged.

I call your special attention to the Territory of Alaska. The country is developing rapidly, and it has an assured future yet hardly been tapped. The fisheries, it wisely handled and kept under National control, will be a business as permanen as any other, and of the utmost importproperly guarded, will form another grea Lord Alverstone. The proceedings were source of wealth. Portions of Alaska are fitted for farming and stockraising although the methods must be adapted to the peculiar conditions of the country, On Alaska is situated in the Far North; bu the 20th of October a majority of the so are Norway and Sweden and Finland tribunal reached and signed an agreement and Alaska can prosper and play its part on all the questions submitted by the in the New World just as those nations have prospered and played their parts in ...e award is self-executing on the vital the Old World. Proper land laws should points. To make it effective as regards be enacted and the survey of the public the others, it only remains for the two lands immediately begun. Coal-land laws governments to appoint, each on its own shold be provided whereby the coal-land entryman may make his location and secure patent under methods kindred to those now prescribed for homestead and mineral entrymen. Salmon hatcheries, exclusively under Government control, should be established. The cable should be extended from Sitka westward. Wagon roads and trails should be built, and the building of railroads promoted in all legitimate ways. Lighthouses should be ouilt along the coast. Attention should be paid to the needs of the Alaska Indians; provision should be made for an officer, with deputies, to study their needs, relieve their immediate wants, and help It will be remembered that during the them adapt themselves to the new con-

HAWAII.

the Governor. I recommend that an appropriation be made for building lighthouses in Hawaii, and taking possession of those already

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Philippines Should Be Knit Closer by Tariff Agreements.

Of our insular possessions the Philippines and Porto Rico it is gratifying to such as to make it unnecessary to spend a peculiar obligation rests upon us to

governmental, intellectual, and putes between nations and to secure for moral advance has kept pace with their The Hague tribunal a memorable increase material advance. No one people ever benefited another people more than we have benefited the Filipinos by taking

PUBLIC LANDS.

Necessity for Revision of the Laws Is Pointed Out.

The cash receipts of the General Land Office for the last fiscal year were \$11,024,743.65, an increase of \$4.762,816.47 over the preceding year. Of this sum, approximately, \$8,461,493 will go to the the United States and Venezuela are rep- credit of the fund for the reclamation resented by their respective agents and of arid land, making the total of this fund, up to the 30th of June, 1903, ap-

A gratifying disposition has been evinced by those having unlawful inclos-ures of public land to remove their fences, Nearly 2,000,000 acres so inclosed have been thrown open on demand. In but comparatively few cases has it been necestime, while no nation can imagine its just sary to go into court to accomplish this pride will be lessened by following the expurpose This work will be vigorously prosecuted until all unlawful inclosures have been removed.

Experience has shown that in the Western States themselves, as well as in the rest of the country, there is widespread conviction that certain of the public-and laws and the resulting administrative practice no longer meet the present reeds. The character and uses of the remaining public lands differ widely from those of the public lands which the Congress had especially in view when these laws were passed The rapidly increasing rate of on the 8th of October, is a cause for sat-isfaction. This act, the result of long lowed by a corresponding increase in home-building. There is a tendency to mass in large holdings public lands, especially timber and grazing lands, and thereby to retard settlement. I renew and emphasize my recommendation of last year that so far as they are available for agriculture in its broadest sense, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed appropriation should be made to enable ur-der the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home-builder. The atten-tion of the Congress is especially directed to the timber and stone law, the desert-RURAL FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE land law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, which in their operation have in many respects conflicted with wise public-land policy. The discussions in the Congress and elsewhere have made it evident that there is a wide diteadily extended. The attention of the vergence of opinions between those hold-Congress is asked to the question of the ing opposite views on these subjects; and ompensation of the letter carriers and that the opposing sides have strong and convinced representatives of weight both within and without the Congress; the dif-More routes have been installed ferences being not only as to matters of opinion, but as to matters of fact.

Reclamation of Arid Lands. The work of reclamation of the arid lands of the West is progressing steadily and satisfactorily under the terms of the law setting aside the proceeds from the disposal of public lands. The corps of engineers known as the reclamation service, which is conducting the surveys and examinations, has been thoroughly organized, especial pains being taken to secure under the civil service rules a body of skilled, experienced and efficient men. Surveys and examinations are progressing throughout the arid states and territories, plans for reclaiming works beof engineers before approved by the Secretary of the Interior. In Arizona and Nevada, in localities where such work is follows: ready been begun. In other parts of the arid West various projects are well advanced towards the drawing up of contracts, these being delayed in part by necessities of reaching agreements or understanding as regards rights of way or acquisition of real estate. Most of the works contemplated for construction are of National importance, involving interstate questions or the securing of stable, self-supporting communities in the midst of vast tracts of vacant land. The Nation as a whole is of course the gainer by the creation of these homes, adding as they do to the wealth and stability of the country, and furnishing a home market for the products of the East and South. The reclamation law, while perhaps not ideal, appears at present to answer the larger needs for which it is designed Further legislation is not recommended until the necessities of change are more

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

Need There.f Is Recognized Now as

Never Before. The study of the opportunities of reclamation of the vast extent of arid land shows that whether this reclamation is done by individuals, corporations, or the state, the sources of water supply must be guarded by the preservation of the forests at the headwaters of the streams The engineers making the preliminary examinations continually emphasize this need and urge that the remaining public lands at the headwaters of the important streams of the West be reserved to insure permanency of water supply for irrigation. Much progress in forestry has been made during the past year. The necessity for perpetuating our forest resources, whether in public or private hands, is recognized now as never before. The demand for forest reserves has become insistent in the West, because the West must use the water, wood and Summer range which only such reserves car supply. Progressive lumbermen are striving, through forestry, to give their busi-ness permanence. Other great business Interests are awakening to the need of forest preservation as a business matter The Government's forest work should receive from the Congress hearty support, and especially support adequate for the protection of the forest reserves against fire. The forest-reserve policy of the Government has passed beyond the experi tion where scientific methods are essential to its successful prosecution. The administrative features of forest reserves are at present unsatisfactory, being divided between three bureaus of two departments. It is therefore recommended that all matters pertaining to forest reserves, except those involving or pertaining to land titles, be consolidated in the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agricul-

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Agents Should Not Be Dependent Upon Partisan Politics.

The Indian agents should not be dependent for their appointment or tenure of office upon considerations of partisan politics; the practice of appointing, when possible, ex-army officers or bonded super-intendents to the vacancies that occur is working well. Attention is invited to the widespread illiteracy due to lack of pub-lic schools in the Indian Territory, Prompt heed should be paid to the need of education for the children in this territory.

PENSIONS:

No Other Class Deserves So Well of

No other class of our citizens deserves so well of the Nation as those to whom the Nation owes its very being, the veterans of the Civil War. Special attention is asked to the excellent work of the Pension Bureau in expediting and dis-posing of pension claims. During the

work of the Bureau will be current at the close of the present fiscal year.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Competitive Examinations Promote Efficiency and Economy.

During the year ended June 30 last 25,-566 persons were appointed through com-petitive examinations under the civilservice rules. This was 12,672 more than during the preceding year, and 40 per cent, of those who passed the examina-tions. This abnormal growth was largely occasioned by the extension of classi-fication to the rural free-delivery service and the appointment last year of over 9000 rural carriers. A revision of the civil-service rules took effect on April is last, which has greatly improved their operation. The completion of the reform of the civil service is recognized by good citizens everywhere as a matter of the highest public importance, and the success of the merit system largely depends upon the effectiveness of the rules and and the machinery provided for their enforcement. A very gratifying spirit of friendly co-operation exists in all the departments of the Government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the civilservice act.

THE ARMY.

System of Promotion by Mere Senior-

ity Is Not Well. The effect of the laws providing a general staff for the Army, and for the more been excellent. Great improvement has been made in the efficiency of our Army in recent years. Such schools as those erected at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley and the institution of Fall maneuver work accomplished satisfactory results. The good effect of these maneuvers upon the National Guard is marked, and ample guardsmen of the several states to share in the benefit. The Government should as soon as possible secure suitable permanent camp sites for military maneuvers in the various sections of the country. The service thereby rendered not only to the regular Army, but to the National Guard of the several states, will be so great as to repay many times over the relatively small expense. We should not rest satisfied with what has been done, however. The only people who are con-tented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence. On the other hand, a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse. But it would surely be easy to devise a method of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher officers of the service upon the candidates should be decisive upon the standing and promotion of the latter. Just such a system now obtains

THE NAVY.

There Must Be No Let-Up in Work of Increasing It.

Shortly after the enunciation of that famous principle of American foreign pol-President Monroe, in a special message to Congress, on January 30, 1824, spoke as follows: "The Navy is the arm from pre-eminently needed, construction has al- which our Government will always derive most aid in support of our . . . Every power engaged in war will know number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay due consideration to that argument.

I heartily congratulate the Congress upon the steady progress in building up the merican Navy. We cannot afford a let-up in this great work. To stand still means to go back. There should be no cessation in adding to the effective units of the fighting strength of the fleet. Meanwhile the Navy Department and the officers of the Navy are doing well their part by providing constant service at sea under conditions akin to those of actual warfare. Our officers and enlisted men are learning to handle the battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats with high efficiency in fleet and squadron formations. and the standard of marksmanship is being steadily raised. The best work ashore s indispensable, but the highest duty of a naval officer is to exercise command

The establishment of a naval base in he Philippines ought not to be longer postponed. Such a base is desirable in be indispensable, and its lack would be Without it our fleet would be ruinous. helpless. Our naval experts are agreed that Subig Bay is the proper place for the ourpose. The national interests require that the work of fortification and development of a naval station at Subig Bay be pegun at an early date; for under best conditions it is a work which will onsume much time.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Review of Dealings With Colombia and Recent Events.

By the act of June 28, 1902, the Congress uthorized the President to enter into treaty with Colombia for the building of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama; t being provided that in the event of failure to secure such treaty after the apse of a reasonable time, reco be had to building a canal through Ni-It has not been necessary consider this alternative, as I am enabled o lay before the Senate a treaty providng for the building of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. This was the expressed its expectation that in the event oute which commended itself to the deliberate judgment of the Congress, and we can now acquire by treaty the right antee of neutrality. There have been few to construct the canal over this route. The question now, therefore, is not by which route the isthmian canal shall be built, for that question has been definitely and irrevocably decided. The question is simply whether or not we shall have an isthmian canal. When the Congress directed that we should take the Panama route under

treaty with Colombia, the essence of the condition, of course, referred not to the Government which controlled that route, but to the route itself; to the territory across which the route lay, not to the ame which for the moment the territory bore on the map. The purpose of the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts mountains northeast of San Bernar-law was to authorize the President to have failed, and Colombia, by her persist-dino, Cal., has already destroyed about make a treaty with the power in actual control of the Isthmus of Panama. This In the year 1846 this Government entered into a treaty with New Granada.

the predecessor upon the Isthmus of the Republic of Colombia and of the present was provided that the Government and citizens of the United States should always have free and open right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama might be constructed, while in return our Government guaranteed the perfect neutrality of the above-mentioned isthmus with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea might not be interrupted or embarrassed. The treaty vested in the United States a substantial property right carved out of the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada then had and possessed over the said territory. The name of New Granada has passed away and its territory has been the various redeat that all the various redeat re

EVENTS OF THE DAY tions known as New Granada and Colombia, has now succeeded to the rights which first one and then the other formerly exercised over the isthmus. But as long as the isthmus endures, the mergeographical fact of its existence, and the peculiar interest therein which is required by our position, perpetuate the solemn contract which binds the holder

of the territory to respect our right to freedom of transit across it, and binds us in return to safeguard for the isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege. The true interpretation

ferred to, a treaty concluded between the

Presented in Condensed Form, Most of the obligations upon which the United Likely to Prove Interesting to Our States entered in this treaty of 1846 has Many Readers. been given repeatedly in the utterances of Presidents and Secretaries of State. Repudiation of Treaty by Colombia. Germany is much pleased with the Last Spring, under the act above renessage of the president.

An independent company to fight the representatives of the Republic of Colombla and of our Government was ratified by beef trust is to be established in St. the Senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia, and after a body of experts After an elapse of 16 months the appointed by our Government especially Fracy reward is to be paid by the state to go into the matter of the routes across of Washington. the isthmus had pronounced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In draw Dowie has straightened out his ing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and to the Govern-ment of Colombia. We were more than inancial tangle and the receivers have been discharged. just in dealing with them. Our generos Russia has made a counter propositity was such as to make it a serious ques tion whether we had not gone too far in on to the demands of Japan, which, it their interest at the expense of our own s believed, will be accepted. for in our scrupulous desire to pay all possible heed, not merely to the real, but American marines have gone into even to the fancied rights of our weaker amp near Panama, and the Colombian our protection and forbearance, we yield-ed in all possible ways to her desires in invasion has received a set back. The secretary of war has asked condrawing up the treaty. Nevertheless the Government of Colombia not merely regress for \$1,600,000 to deepen the chanpudiated the treaty, but repudiated it nel through Wrangel Narrows, Alaska. such manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian Congress ad-Revenue figures sent to the senate journed that not the scantlest hope reshow that the nation can liberally mained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The Government of recognize the fair, and then be still deep-Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian Congress was called to ly in debt to Oregon on a revenue

ratify it the vote against ratification was

unanimous. It does not appear that the

telegram to Mr. Ehrman:

ently unanimous movement,

its own people, has been established

and property of citizens of the

gram to Mr. Beaupre:

tory.

wars."

relations with it as the responsible gov-

ernment of the territory and look to it

for all due action to protect the persons

States and to keep open the isthmian

transit, in accordance with the obligations

"The people of Panama having, by a

apparently unanimous movement, dis-

olved their political connection with the

Republic of Colombia and resumed their

ndependence, and having adopted a gov-

ernment of their own, republican in form

States of America has entered into rela-

tions, the President of the United States.

which have so long and so happily existed

between the respective nations, most earn-

estly commends to the Governments of Co-

sue between them. He holds that he is

bound not merely by treaty obligations.

but by the interests of civilization, to see

that the peaceful traffic of the world

longer be disturbed by a constant succes

sion of unnecessary and wasteful civil

The control, in the interest of the com

world, of the means of undisturbed tran-

come of transcendent importance to the

sit across the Isthmus of Panama has he

cised this control by intervening in the

course of domestic dissension, and by

vasion. In 1853 Mr. Everett assured the

Peruvian Minister that we should not hes

tate to maintain the neutrality of the

isthmus in the case of war between Peru

and Colombia. In 1864 Colombia, which

has always been vigilant to avail itself

of its privileges conferred by the treaty

of war between Peru and Spain the United

States would carry into effect the guar-

administrations of the State Department

in which this treaty has not, either by

basis of more or less important demands.

lieve that an attack upon Colombian sov-

ereignty on the isthmus had, on several

occasions, been averted by warning from

ernment of the United States to persuade

essentially not only to our interests and

to the interests of the world, but to the

been made, has forced us, for the sake of

our own honor, and of the interest and

well-being not merely of our own people,

but of the people of the Isthmus of Pan-ama and the people of the civilized coun-

ries of the world, to take decisive steps

to bring to an end a condition of affairs

which had become intolerable. The new

to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty

I herewith submit. By it our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty

with Colombia, which was, ratified by the

enate at its last session. It is better in

by the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At last the right to begin this great

undertaking is made available. Panama

has done her part. All that remains is

for the American Congress to do its part,

and forthwith this republic will enter upon the execution of a project colossal

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

in its size and of well-nigh incalculable possibilities for the good of this country

and the nations of mankind.

White House, December 7, 1903.

Colombia to follow a course

this Government.

the one side or the other, been used as

United States. We have repeatedly

protecting the territory from foreign

accordance with the ties of friendship

government made any real effort to se on its way to the United States. cure ratification. Immediately after the adjournment of Japan has postponed the meeting of the Congress a revolution broke out in the diet in the hope of receiving an Panama. The people of Panama had long been discontented with the Republic of answer from Russia. Colombia, and they had been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclus Both houses of congress entered upon the treaty, which was to them a matter of regular from special session without vital concern. When it became evident any notable transition. that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single Dowie alleges his assets are four imes his liabilities, and makes an man on the Isthmus in the interest of the Colombian Government. Not a life offer to settle with his creditors. was lost in the accomplishment of the Secretary Shaw estimates that the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the Isthmus, who had long been entire appropriations needed for govunpaid, made common cause with the peoernment use for 1905 will be \$624,502,ple of Panama, and with astonishing The duty of the United States in the The steel trust will reduce expenses premises was clear. In strict accordance hundred thousand dollars a year by with the principals laid down by Secretaries Cass and Seward in the official docu.

dismissing a number of "Carnegie's ments above quoted, the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of no expeditionary force, the ar-Minister Lifton, of Canada, declares struction along the line of the railroad that country is loyal to Britain and and of the proposed canal, and an inter-ruption of transit as an inevitable conse-ka decision. quence. The de facto Government of A party of Colorado nonunion miners Panama was recognized in the following

basis.

"The people of Panama have, by apparonly one escaped to give the alarm. dissolved The sheriff with bloodhounds has gone their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their inde- to the scene. pendence. When you are satisfied that a de facto government, republican in form and without substantial opposition from ford university has put 12 in the hos-

An epidemic of diphtheria at Stanthe State of Panama, you will enter into pital.

were ambushed near Trinidad. Of five

The Panama canal treaty has started

Pope Pius is trying to secure more cordial relations between France and the church.

The British consul finds the outrages of existing treaties governing the rela- in Congo Free States fully equal to the

tions of the United States to that terrifirst reports. The Government of Colombia was noti-The wages of something like 14,000 fied of our action by the following teleminers at Birmingham, Ala., have

been reduced. More creditors of Dowie have come to hisr escue and it is thought he will vet come out all right.

Secretary Hitchcock refuses to reinwith which the Government of the United state Asa B. Thomas as receiver of the La Grande, Oregon, land office.

Senator Foster, of Washington, has introduced a bill giving the Puyallup lombia and of Panama, the peaceful and Indians the right to sell or lease their equitable settlement of all questions at is- lands.

Speaker Cannon gave the best house

committeeships to old members, and Oreogn got only minor positions. across the Isthmus of Panama shall not Washington fared but little better. Edward L. Wentz, the young Phila-

delphia millionaire, who has been merce and traffic of the whole civilized missing since last October, has been found in a demented condition wandering in the mountains of Tennessee.

> Martial law has been proclaimed at Cripple Creek, Colo. An international administration is

> proposed for Macedonia. Herbert Spencer, the famous writer, is seriously ill in London.

Seven large creditors of Dowie oppose the move to declare him bankrupt. The simplest solution to The Dalles

canal right-of-way muddle appears to be purchase by the state of Oregon. Ex-Congressman William M. Spring-

It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the er, of Illinois, and a Democratic leader, Department of State had reason to be- is dead. In his annual report Secretary

Moody strongly urges a general staff for Every effort has been made by the Gov- the navy, similar to that at the head of the army. A forest fire which is raging in the

ence in repulsing the advances that have 6,000,000 feet of sawed lumber and other property and is not yet extinguished. The loss will reach at least \$100,000.

Emil Roeski, one of the Chicago bandits recently arrested, will plead hyp-Republic of Panama immediately offered notism.

The submarine boat Pixie has stranded on the Virginia coast.

The two Chilean warships supposed to have been sold to Japan were purchased by England.

Six hundred coolies sailed for China from San Francisco on the steamer Lothian a few days ago.

Japan has demanded an answer from Russia to the former's latest note on the Manchurian question.