

THE INDEPENDENT.

Published Each Week.

HILLSBORO OREGON.

WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings of the Past Week in Brief and Comprehensive Form.

Colombia has sent general Reyes to try to make peace with Panama.

Rear Admiral Beardslee died of apoplexy while visiting in Georgia.

The tie-up of Colorado mines by the strike is more general than expected.

The San Dominican republic has fallen into the hands of the revolutionists.

Germany will not listen to scheme of Colombia that it establish a protectorate.

The powers have given Turkey to understand that her objections to the Macedonian reform plan are trivial.

Both houses of Panama did little business the second day save to receive the president's message.

A freight train at Easton, Pa., ran down a street car, killing two persons and hurting a number of others, five seriously.

Ten thousand people, mostly women, crowded the streets of New York to see Miss May Goelet on her way to church to become the Duchess of Roxburgh, and the disorder was unparalleled.

King Edward, of England, has celebrated his sixty-second birthday.

President Roosevelt has formally asked Senator Hanna to manage his campaign.

A bill asking statehood for New Mexico is No. 1 on the calendar in the house.

The Italian minister of finance committed suicide because he was accused of corruption.

Pope Pius X has held his first consistory and named two cardinals, but neither of them are from America.

Emperor William, of Germany, underwent a successful operation for the removal of a tumor from his throat.

A diplomatic agent of the new Panama republic has written Senator Morgan enlisting his support for the Panama canal.

John Mitchell, president of the Mineworkers' union, is said to be slated for a cabinet position. He denies the report.

Colorado miners have gone on a strike.

The United States battleship Maine has been sent to Colon.

Russo-Japanese conflict is growing more and more remote.

St. Louis jury in the bribery case of State Senator Farris, is unable to agree.

Democrats have selected John S. Williams, of Mississippi, as their leader.

The republican house caucus has unanimously selected Joseph G. Cannon as speaker.

Great Britain was surprised at the quick recognition given the Colombian revolutionists by the United States.

Colombian troops will march on Colon and Panama despite the recognition of the new republic by the United States.

Howard Haynie, convicted of highway robbery by a Seattle court, has been sentenced to six years in the Walla Walla penitentiary.

Governor Chamberlain will call a special session of the Oregon legislature if a majority of the members will pledge themselves to enact no laws other than remedial to tax levy.

The Maryland democratic plurality is 12,375.

Representative Hermaan is working for a place on the river and harbor committee.

It is said King Peter, of Serbia, has announced his intention of abdicating in favor of his son.

All European powers have endorsed the attitude of the United States in the Colombian matter.

Colombia says she will be able to put down the revolution if the United States keeps her hands off.

Senate and house leaders can't agree as to the method of putting the Cuban reciprocity treaty into effect.

There are 2,000,000 sheep on the Oregon ranges. The worth of this year's wool output is placed at \$2,550,000.

Governor Chamberlain has not yet decided whether or not he will call an extra session of the legislature to remedy the defects in the Oregon tax law.

Z. F. Clark, a Portland man who has invented a steel hardening process that will make armor plate bullet proof, has been offered \$100,000 for his patent by New York capitalists.

Senate and house leaders are bound to crash over Cuban reciprocity programme.

After an interval of a month the Venezuelan arbitration case has been resumed.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT.

Honor as Well as Interest Demands the Cuban Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Following is the message which the president yesterday sent to the special session of congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have convened the congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session, and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest; but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked.

When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as, in certain respects, to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also, to a certain degree, become included within the lines of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is, it would not be wise for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power.

It is for this reason certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are now on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assault of foreign foes and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the water south of us. These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us of Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us.

Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; she is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed by the treaty, and a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be, indeed, short-sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such opportunity, and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded in consideration of broad National policy, as well as by our economic interest. I will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers.

Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation toward our young sister republic, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who saved her in peace and who started her as well on the difficult path of self government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing consideration caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it imperative, as failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, November 10, 1902.

Dynamite Under Plant.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 12.—Dynamite was exploded this morning under the electric light and power house at Hastings, 20 miles north of Trinidad. One corner of the house was blown out, but the machinery was not damaged to any great extent. Although information is meager it is understood that the dynamite was not placed correctly, and very little damage was done. At the strikers' headquarters it is claimed that the dynamiting was not done by strikers, and that the purpose probably was to have militia ordered to the camp.

Russia Must Yield to Japan.

Tokio, Nov. 12.—There is a strong inclination in well-informed circles to doubt the pacific forecast issued in Europe. It is believed that peace will only be made possible by Russia's complete acceptance of Japan's claims regarding Manchuria. The Japanese government finds it increasingly difficult to restrain popular sentiment.

CONGRESSMEETS

Extra Session Convened to Pass on Cuban Treaty.

CANNON ELECTED SPEAKER OF HOUSE

Was Tendered Great Ovation by Both Democrats and Republicans—Rules of Last Session Adopted.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The house of representatives of the fifty-eighth congress today held its first session, and except for the naming of committees, which will follow later, organization was completed. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, whose election to the speakership was assured months ago, was formally elected speaker, and inducted into office. Mr. Cannon received the applause of democrats and republicans alike when he took up the gavel of authority, the demonstration being most complimentary to the newly elected speaker. He was at once at ease in the speaker's chair, having filled it so often temporarily during his many years of service in the house.

The old officers were re-elected and the customary resolutions adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to notify the president and senate of the election of a speaker and clerk, and a committee to join a senate committee to notify the president of the presence of a quorum in the two bodies. The rules of the fifty-seventh congress were adopted for the fifty-eighth congress by a ye and nay vote after brief discussion, during which the minority sought to secure an increase in the representation on the committee.

Drawing of seats, in which old and new members alike take deep concern, occupied a greater portion of the day's session.

A pretty compliment was paid to the leaders, veterans of both sides in the connection, they being permitted to select their seats without drawing lots.

FOR NORTHWEST.

Bills That Will Be Introduced at Present Session of Congress.

Senator Mitchell—Appropriating \$2,125,000 for 1905 fair.

Assay office at Portland. Relief for settlers on lands in Sherman county.

Dividing Oregon into two judicial districts.

Extending homestead rights to settlers on opened portion of Siletz reservation.

Women suffrage. Election of senators by direct vote. Public buildings for La Grande, Baker City and Oregon City.

Senator Foster—Additional appropriations of \$500,000 for Tacoma and Spokane and \$100,000 for Seattle.

Public buildings at Everett, Bellingham, Aberdeen and Hoquiam.

Opening south half of Colville reservation.

Appropriation of \$50,000 for improving Mount Rainier National Park.

Opening of Columbia between Wenatchee and Kettle Falls, \$500,000.

Senator Ankeny—Public building at Walla Walla.

Representative Jones—New government for Alaska.

Public building at Everett, \$350,000; Olympia and North Yakima, \$250,000.

Representative Humphrey—Additional appropriation of \$100,000 for Seattle public building.

Survey of the Duwanish river.

FALLS HEAVY ON NONRESIDENTS.

Cuban Senator Proposes a Bill to Tax All Land in Island.

Havana, Nov. 11.—The tension between President Palma and the members of the senate committee on taxation over the proposed lottery measure is daily becoming more pronounced. The president has now warned the members of the committee that he will veto any such measure that congress may enact.

The question of taxation to provide sufficient revenue for running the government has become a pressing one. The latest measure intended to supply at least in part, the needed funds, is that of Senator Cabello. He has introduced a bill providing that all improved city, town and suburban lots be taxed \$10 each per annum, and that the uncultivated outlands be assessed 10 cents per acre.

Old Treasure in Sicily.

Rome, Nov. 11.—Peasants, while digging near Palazzola Acreide, Sicily, found a rich treasure of ancient objects from Syracuse. The most valuable was an artistic diadem encrusted with precious stones and a belt of solid gold and several rings of beautiful shapes. There was also found a number of coins of different values. The government authorities took possession of the treasure on the ground that it was national property, but they will compensate the proprietor of the estate according to an estimate which will be made by experts.

Confirms Rupture With America.

London, Nov. 11.—News from Santo Domingo by way of Paris confirms a report of the rupture in the relations of the United States government and that of Santo Domingo.

CAN BE NO WAR.

America Proposes to Protect New Republic of Panama.

Washington, Nov. 11.—When American war vessels were recently ordered to Isthmian waters to protect American and other interests in Panama, specific instructions were given, by direction of the president, that the American naval force should maintain peace and prevent bloodshed on the isthmus. These instructions were issued in their broad sense, for it was the original, and is the present, intention of this government to prevent any conflict between the government of Colombia and the newly established republic of Panama.

The administration, in carrying out this policy, will prevent the landing at Colon, as well as at Panama, of any Colombian troops that may be sent by the latter government to subdue the Panama republic. Having once recognized the new republic before the world, the United States intends to stand by and prevent encroachments by Colombia as well as by other nations.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, Secretary Moody and Admiral Taylor, after a conference this evening, sent instructions to the commanders of American ships in Panama waters directing them in the event the Colombian government attempted to embark troops at any of its ports with a view to making an attack upon the New Panama republic, that the American forces should prevent such embarkation.

Secretaries Root and Hay had a conference today, presumably in regard to the latest developments in the isthmian affair. As he was returning to his home Secretary Root was asked the direct question as to whether United States troops would be ordered to the Isthmus of Panama. He replied that while such a thing was possible, it was extremely improbable. He added he had made that answer to a similar question in New York when he really knew very little about the situation, and he made it now for the reason that he knew nothing more of an intention to employ troops on the isthmus.

CUTTING DOWN GREAT TREES.

Government Urged to Buy Land From California Owners.

Washington, Nov. 11.—In his annual report Captain Charles Young, acting superintendent of the Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, of California, in which many great trees are located, urges the acquisition by the government of the land in those parks, now owned by private individuals. In Sequoia Park there are many large tracts thus owned, and after waiting in vain for years for the government to purchase their property the owners are beginning to sell off the large timber. Captain Young says:

"The owners have cut them by the wholesale, and put the lumber upon the market, and where once was a fine forest of magnificent giants, there now is but devastation and ruin in the shape of stumps and sawdust piles. It is but just to the owners and for the best interest of the government that the purchase of these patented lands within the parks be authorized by congress if the parks are to be continued."

He says the lands can be secured for reasonable prices. Captain Young says game is increasing.

TIED UP BY STRIKE.

Coal Mines of Southern Colorado Out of Working Forces.

Denver, Nov. 11.—More than 10,000 coal miners in Colorado went on strike today for an eight-hour day, increase in wages and other concessions. The strike was ordered by the National executive officers of the United Mineworkers of America, after the coal companies refused to confer with union representatives concerning the demands of the men. Of the idle men, 6000 are in the southern coal fields, 2000 in the northern coal fields and 1800 in Fremont county. One hundred mines have been closed down.

A few independent properties in the northern coal fields and elsewhere will not stop work, since the operators have agreed to concede the eight-hour day and also increased wages. Less than 1000 miners will remain at work according to reports from the affected districts. The announcement comes that 600 have gone out in Colfax county, N. M. The others in that territory are now negotiating with the mineowners.

To Guard German Interests.

New York, Nov. 11.—Upon the report of the mail steamer Athen, which has reached here from Santo Domingo, says a Herald dispatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I., Commodore Sheder, of the German squadron at this port, has sent two ships, the Gazelle and the Panther, to Santo Domingo to safeguard German interests. In consequence of this action, the Athen returned to Santo Domingo to discharge her cargo at ports she had been prevented from entering by Dominican gunboats. It is said the German commander has determined to ignore the blockade.

Contention of America.

The Hague, Nov. 11.—In the Venezuelan arbitration case today, Judge Penfield, in behalf of the United States, said the United States was indifferent to the question of the justice of the war, but the United States maintains that the protocol should not establish any preference in favor of the pluckading powers.

INDORSE ACTION

Great Britain Will Sanction Move of America in Panama.

INDEPENDENCE IS NOW ASSURED

Strong Feeling That It Would Be a Good Arrangement for United States to Preserve Order in the South.

London, Nov. 9.—The British officials' attitude toward the events at Panama is that it is entirely the United States' affair. This feeling, with the consequent comparative apathy, appears to be shared in all diplomatic quarters in London. Except in the unlikely possibility of some outside interference, no action is contemplated by the British, or so far as the Associated Press is able to ascertain, at the various Embassies here, by any other government. Upon request of the British diplomatic or consular representative in the disturbed region a war vessel would be sent to protect the rights of subjects of Great Britain, but such a request would not be encouraged, as Downing street is of the opinion that the force the United States is sending to the isthmus is more than sufficient to maintain the safety of the foreign residents.

The question of the recognition of Panama's independence entirely depends on the action of the United States. If Washington communicates to the powers that it intends to recognize the independence of Panama, it is not likely that there will be the slightest objection on the part of Great Britain, while, according to the views of the diplomats here, the other European powers probably will quickly follow suit.

There has long been a strong feeling in British official circles that it would be an excellent arrangement if the United States would undertake the preservation of good order and the stability of all the Central American states. This feeling is well known to the American diplomats in England.

At the German Embassy, here, a representative of the Associated Press was informed that there was not the faintest likelihood that Germany would take any steps in the matter. If the United States is satisfied to recognize Panama's independence, doubtless Germany will cordially agree to it.

On all sides America's paramount interests and rights to deal with the situation single handed are recognized by the diplomats, though the Globe, in its usual anti-American tone, declares that on account of the proximity of the West Indies the British Government should take a hand in the matter. The other afternoon papers, however, comment on the correctness of the United States' attitude and the reasonableness of anticipating a solution of the interoceanic canal problem from the independence of Panama.

AMERICA FOR IT.

President Sends Orders Recognizing New Panama Government.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The United States government has recognized the de facto government of Panama. It was announced at the state department after the return of Secretary Hay from the cabinet that instructions had been sent to United States Minister Beaupre at Bogota, assuming that he has not left the capital yet, and to Mr. Ehrman, the United States vice-consul at Panama, and now acting consul there, to inform the governments of Colombia and Panama, respectively, that the de facto government is recognized.

The decision to recognize the de facto government of Panama was arrived at after a protracted session of the cabinet today, at which every member was present except Secretaries Root and Wilson. The president emphasized the importance of the recognition of the de facto government. With the withdrawal of the Colombian officials, the isthmus was left entirely without a government unless that established by the secessionists should be recognized, and this step seemed necessary for the transaction of the routine business of the United States on the isthmus.

America Heads the Navv.

Panama, Nov. 9.—General H. O. Jeffries, a graduate of West Point, has been appointed commander of the Pacific flotilla by the provisional government. Carlos Constantino Arosmena has been made assistant secretary of foreign relations. Troops of the new republic will be sent to Colon at once. The provisional government has already organized the military to be commanded by General Domingo Diaz. All the soldiers forming the division fought with the government or liberal army during the last revolution.

Mormons Buy Famous Jail.

Keokuk, Ia., Nov. 9.—The Mormon church has purchased for \$4000 the old jail at Carthage, Ill., in which Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and his brother Hiram, were killed by a mob in the early history of the state.