

## VOLUME XXXIV.--NUMBER 36.

## COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1903.

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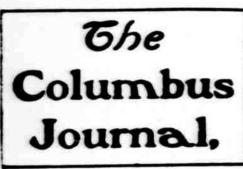
# The Old Reliable ...

## YY

ABSOLUTE SAFETY is the best thing we have to offer. Other Inducements are of secondary importance. Upon this basis only, do we solicit your business.

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The Columbus State Bank.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Chief Executive Recommends Passage of Important Legislation-Causes Leading to the Formation of the New Republic of Panama-No Obstruction Now to the Building of the Isthmian Canal-Venezuelan Dispute a Triumph for International Arbitration-Extension of Purposes of Appropriation for Enforcing Trust and Interstate Commerce Laws Favored -Public Land and Postal Frauds-Need for Treaties Making Bribery Extraditable-Relations of the Government to Capital and Labor.

The President Charges the Colombian Gevernment-with Act Bad Faith in Repudiating the Treaty Between That Country and the United States-Precedents Brought Forward to Explain the Attitude of the State Department in the Recent Crisis-Country Has Been in an Almost Constant State of Turmoil for Many Years-The Importance of Preserving Peace in the Isthmus Declared of Paramount Importance.

President Rosevelt's message to the | infringe the rights of others. No man is second session of the Fifty-eighth Con- above the law and no man is below it; cor do we ask any man's permission when gress is substantially as follows: we require him to obey it. Obedience to To the Senate and House of Represent the law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor tatives

> Receipts and Expenditures. The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement From all sources exclusive of the poswhich has marked the past year both as tal service, the receipts of the governregards our foreign and as regards our ment for the last fiscal year aggregated \$60,396,674. The expenditures for the iomestic policy same period were \$506,099,007, the surplus With a nation as with a man the most for the fiscal year being \$54,397.667. The important things are those of the houseindications are that the surplus for the hold and therefore the country is espe--present fiscal year will be very small, if cially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of proindeed there be any surplus. From July to November the receipts from customs viding for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combina- were, approximately, nine million dollars less than the receipts from the same tions of corporations engaged in intersource for a corresponding portion of last state commerce. The Congress has created the Department of Commerce and year. Should this decrease continue at the same ratio throughout the fiscal Labor, including the Bureau of Corporations, with for the first time authority to year, the surplus would be reduced by,

inprox mately

Should the revenue from customs suffer

much further decrease during the fiscal

year, the surplus would vanish. A large

surplus is certainly undesirable. Two

years ago the war taxes were taken off

sitions, stolen from the people, and of promptly and duly punishing the of-Postal Frauda

Postai Frauda. I speak in another part of this means of the widespread crimes by which the sacred right of citizenship is falsely as-serted and that "inestimable heritage" perverted to base ends. By similar means —that is, through frauds, forgeries, and perjuries, and by shameless briberies— the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the Pestodice department have been autoriously vis-lated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are in course of hearing or on the eve are in course of hearing or on the eve thereof. For the reasons thus indicated, thereof. For the reasons thus indicated, and so that the Government may be pre-pared to enforce promptly and with the greatest effect the due penalties for such violations of law, and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumentalties and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many different points of the country, I urge upon the Congress the necessity of making the said appropriation available for immediate use for all such purposes, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General. Needs for Treaties Making Bribery

Extraditable.

Steps have been taken by the State Department looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. The need of more effective reaties covering this crime is manifes The exposures and prosecutions of oficial corruption in St. Louis, Mo., and other cities and states have resulted in number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Brib-ery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore. as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been as much official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. it should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man deeing from this country can rest in There is no reason why bribery peace. should not be included in all treaties as extraditable. The recent amended treaty with Mexico, whereby this crime was ing put in the list of extraditable offenses, has established a salutary precedent in this regard. Under this treaty the State Department has asked, and Mexico has granted, the extradition of one of the St. Louis bribe givers. There can be no crime more serious

than bribery. Other offenses violate one law, while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law. Under our form of government all authority is vested in the people and by them delegated to those who represent them in official capacity. The exposure and punishment of public corruption is an honor to a nation, not a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration,

enforcement of law. As long as public

haven of refuge in any foreign land and

plunderers when detected can find a

avoid punishment, just so long encour-

agement is given them to continue their

practices. If we fail to do all that in us

lies to stamp out corruption we can not

escape our share of responsibility for the

guilt. The first requisite of successful

self-government is unflinching enforce-

ment of the law and the cutting out of

The cash receipts of the General Land Office for the last fiscal year were \$1.-\$1.72.6. an increase of \$4.72,516.47 over the preceding year. Of this sum, approximately, 24,451 432 will go to the credit of the fund for the reciamation of aris vent their general use." land, making the total of this fund, up to the 30th of June, 1908, approximately SIG 198 836

A gratifying disposition has been evinced by those having unlawful in-closures of public land to remove their fences. Nearly two million acres so in-closed have been thrown open on de-mand. In but comparatively few cases has it been necessary to go into court to accompilat this purpose. This work will be vigorously prosecuted until all unlaw-ful inclosures have been removed. Irrigation.

The work of reclamation of the arid The work of reclamation of the artu-lands of the West is progressing steadily and ministactorily under the terms of the law setting aside the proceeds from the disposal of public lands. The corps of engineers known as the Beclamation Service, which is conducting the surveys and examinations, has been thoroughly organized, especial pains being taken to accure under the civil-service rules a 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 being prepared and passed upon by boards of engineers before approval by the Secretary of the Interior. In Arizona and Nevada, in localities where such work is pre-eminently needed, construct

tion has already been begun. In other parts of the arid West various projects nor did the United States become to take sides in the domestic broils of New Granada. The United States did are well advanced toward the drawing up of contracts, these being delayed in guarantee New Granada in the sovereignpart by necessities of reaching agreety and property over the territory. This ments or understanding as regards rights was as against other and foreign governof way or acquisition of real estate. Most of the works contemplated for construct For four hundred years, ever tion are of national importance, involvshortly after the discovery of this heminterstate questions or the securing imhere, the canal across the isthmus has of stable, self-supporting commun been planned. For two score years it

the midst of vast tracts of vacant land The Nation as a whole is of course the gainer by the creation of these homes. geography of a continent and the trade routes of the world. We have shown by adding as they do to the wealth and stability of the country, and furnishing a home market for the products of the East every treaty we have negotiated or atand South. The reclamation law, while tempted to negotiate with the peoples in 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 apparent.

Preservation of Forests.

The President points out the neceseing by our action. We have done our duty to others in letter and in spirit, and sity of taking steps for the preservaless the nation, can be injured by the tion of our forests, especially at the exacting our own rights. headwaters of streams. Of the cotton-Last spring, under the act above weevil he savs: ferred to, a treaty concluded between the representatives of the Republic of Co-The cotton-growing States have relombia and of our Government was raticently been invaded by a weevil that has fied by the Senate. This treaty was en-

the protonsion that these avenues of trade and travel beiong to them and that they choose to shut them, or, what is to the satisfaction of the people there." This dispatch is noteworthy from two standpoints. Its offer of immediately evalent, to encumber them guaranteeing the treaty to us is in sharp with such unjust relations as would preconteast with the positive and con uous refusal of the Congress which has just closed its sessions to consider fa-Seven years later, in 1365, Mr. Seward vorably such a treaty; it shows that the n different communications took the fol-

lovernment which made the treaty really "The United States have taken had absolute control over the situation will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Pan-ame, or any State of the United States of to restore order and secure Colombian supremacy in the isthmus from which the Colombian Government has just by its Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in connection with such domestic altercations. The United States will nevertheless, hold themselves ready action decided to bar us by preventing the construction of the canal.

will, nevertheless, hold themselves ready to protect the transit trade across the isthmus against invasion of either de-mestic or foreign disturbers of the pence of the State of Panama. • • Neither the text nor the spirit of the stipulation in that article by which the United States Importance of Peace in Lathmus. The control, in the interest of the commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed tran-sit across the Isthmus of Panama has become of transcendent important engages to preserve the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, imposes an obligaexercised this control by intervening in the course of domestic dissension, and tion on this Government to comply with the requisition [of the President of the United States of Colombia for a force to by protecting the territory from foreign invasion. In 1863 Mr. Everett amount the Peruvian minister that we should protect the Isthmus of Panama from a body of insurgents of that country]. The not hesitate to maintain the neutrality purpose of the stipulation was to guarof the isthmus in the case of war be antee the isthmus against seizure or in-vasion by a foreign power only." Attorney-General Speed, under date of Nov. 7, 1965, advised Secretary Seward as ween Peru and Colombia. In 1864 Coombia, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of its privileges conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectation hat in the event of war between Peru "From this treaty it can not be sup and Spain the United States would carry posed that New Granada invited the United States to become a party to the into effect the guaranty of neutrality. There have been few administrations a intestine troubles of that Government.

the State Department in which this treaty has not, either by the one side or the other, been used as a basis of nore or less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the Department of State had reason to believe that an attack upon Colombian sovereignty

on the isthmus had, on several occa tions, been averted by warning from this Government. In 1886, when Colombia was inder the menace of hostilities from Italy in the Cerruti case, Mr. Bayard exhas been worked at. When made it is to pressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel, that a last for the ages. It is to alter the European power should resort to force against a sister republic of this hemishere, as to the sovereign and uninterunted use of a part of whose territory control of the isthmus and with foreign we are guarantors under the solemn faith

nations in reference thereto our consisof a treaty. tent good faith in observing our obliga-The above recital of facts establish tions: on the one hand to the peoples of the isthmus, and on the other hand to beyond question: First, that the United States has for over half a century pathe civilized world whose commercial tiently and in good faith carried out its rights we are safeguarding and guaranobligations under the treaty of 1346; sec-ond, that when for the first time it be-

of the State of Panama, at that time under its jurisdiction: third, that

throughout this period revolutions, riots, and factional disturbances of every kind

have occurred one after the other in al-

most uninterrupted succession, some of

years, while the central government was

unable to put them down or to make

peace with the rebeis; fourth, that these

listurbances instead of showing any sign

of abating have tended to grow more au

merous and more serious in the imme

lombia over the Isthmus of Panama could

ervention and assistance of the United

States. In other words, the Government

of Colombia, though wholly unable to

maintain order on the isthmus, has nev-ertheless declined to ratify a treaty the

conclusion of which opened the only

chance to secure its own stability and to

guarantee permanent peace on, and the

construction of a canal across, the isth-

Under such circumstances the Govern-

ment of the United States would have

been guilty of folly and weakness

imounting in their sum to a crime

against the nation, had it acted otherwise

than it did when the revolution of Nov. 3

last took place in Panama. This great

enterprise of building the interoceani

canal can not be held up to gratify the

whims, or out of respect to the govern-

sinister and evil political peculiarities, of

people who, though they dwell afar of,

vet, against the wish of the actual dwe

lers on the isthmus, assert an unreal

supremacy over the territory. The pos

session of a territory fraught with such

peculiar capacities as the isthmus in

question carries with it obligations to

mankind. The course of events has

shown that this canal can not be built

by private enterprise, or by any other na-

tion than our own; therefore it must be

Treaty With Republic of Panama.

ernment of the United States to persuade

Colombia to foilow a course which was

essentially not only to our interests and

to the interests of the world, but to the

forts have failed; and Colombia, by her

persistence in repuising the advances that

have been made, has forced us, for the

sake of our own honor, and of the inter-

est and well-being, not merely of our own

people, but of the people of the Isthmus

of Panama and the people of the civilized

steps to bring to an end a condition of

affairs which had become intoierable

The new Republic of Panama immediate-

gua 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 Con-

gress to do its part and forthwith this

Republic will enter upon the execution

of a project colossal in its size and of

good of this country and the nations of

Provisions of Treaty.

United States guarantees and will main-

tain the independence of the Republic of

Panama. There is granted to the United

States in perpetuity the use, occupation,

and control of a strip ten miles wide and

extending three nautical miles into the

By the provisions of the treaty the

mankind

built by the United States.

711256.

not be maintained without the armed in

diate nest fifth that the control

them lasting for months and even for



The oldest graduates Serverd are ministers

A deal has been closed for the erec tion of a theater at Chicago to cont \$1 500 000

Elinha B. Caddin, aged 57 years, 1 nulti-millionaire, died suddenly Newark, N. J.

David Hollister is dead at Maple ton, In. at the age of 101. He was in good health for 100 years.

It has been arranged at the navy department that the battleship Missouri, now at Newport News, shall be put in commission.

D. P. Cruikshank, New York importer and commission merchant, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, 243.213: aseets, \$219,250.

The Korean government has order ed that all Koreans, without regard to rank or class, should not wear clothes scept of a blue or dark color.

President R. E. Neal of the Bank of Ravia I. T., was arrested at Madtill and taken back to Ravia, charged with taking \$5,000 of the bank's money.

Commissioner of Pensions Ware had sceived a letter from Governor Bliss of Michigan formally relinquishing his pension because he says he does not need it.

Edmund Stabler, superintendent d the Baltimore manual school, was found guilty of cruelty in beating a boy inmate and was fined \$5 and costs by the court.

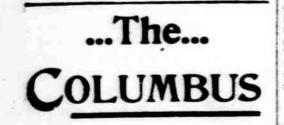
The supreme court declared that the state was under no moral obligation to pay sugar bounty under the law enacted in 1895 and declares the aw unconstitutional.

A. C. Thomas of Omaha purchased Sunolito, a vear-old mare, half sister of Sunoi, for \$435 at a horse sale in New York. He also purchased Queen's Heiress for \$1.300.

A wagon load of Chinamen. who were bing smuggled into this country. was overturned at Buffalo. N. T., and fell into the Erie canal. Four of the Chinamen were drowned.

proper publicity of such proceed A Weekty Republican ings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has pro-Newspaper Devoted to the vided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the Federal anti-trust law; and by another law it has secured Best Interests of X X equal treatment to all producers in the .... Commission. Columbus. -THE-County of Platte, The State of \_Nebraska.\_ THE United States, and the Rest of Mankind. The Unit of Measure with Us in \$1.50 per Year, if Paid in Advance a Limit of Line futures in Grounscribed by Bellars and Conts. Sample Copies Sent Free to any Address. HENRY GASS. 1 -1 - ma

...UNDERTAKER... Coffins and Metallic Cases e of all kinds of Uphcistery Goods. Columbus, Neb.



with the express intention of equalizing the government receipts and expenditures. transportation of their goods, thus taking and though the first year thereafter still a long stride forward in making effective showed a surplus, it now seems likely the work of the Interstate Commerce that a substantial equality of revenue and expenditure will be attained. Such being the case it is of great moment both Department of Commerce and Labor. The establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor with the Bureau of Corporations thereunder, marks a real advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions vitally affecting capitalists and wage-Functions of New Department. The preliminary work of the Bureau Corporations in the department has shown the wisdom of its creation. Pubour genuine needs. licity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance, and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing facts the mowledge of which is essential to a right inderstanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized. whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal junrely with their stockholders, their ompetitors, and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business, but to aid n bringing about a better industrial conition-a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations. great or small. The Department of Commerce and Labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the nation but the executive arm of the government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities. in building up our nerchant marine, in preventing the entrance of undestrable immigrants, in improving commercial and industrial conditions, and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress-capital and labor. Commerce between the nations is steadly growing in volume, and the tendency of the times is toward closer trade relations. Constant watchfulness is needed to secure to Americans the chance to particinate to the best advantage in foreign rade; and we may confidently expect that the new department will justify the expectation of its creators by the exerelse of this watchfulness, as well as by the businesslike administration of such laws relating to our internal affairs as are intrusted to its care. In enacting the laws above enumerated the Congress proceeded on same and conservative lines. Nothing revolutionary was attempted; but a common-sense and successful effort was made in the direcan of seeing that corporations are so handled as to subserve the public good. The legislation was moderate. It was characterized throughout by the idea that we were not attacking corporations, but indeavoring to provide for doing away with any evil in them; that we drew the I'me against misconduct, not against wealth: gladly recognizing the great mod done by capitalists who alone, or in conjunction with his feilows, does his work along proper and legitimate lines OI The purpose of the legislation, which purose will undoubtedly be fulfilled, was to avor such a man when he does well, and a supervise his action only to prevent tim from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation. The only corporation that has cause to dread it is the corporation which shrinks from the light, and about the welfare of such corporations we need not be oversensitive. The work of the Department of Com-

be granted the Secretary of the Treasury deposit customs receipts as is granted im in the deposit of receipts from other sources. In my message of Dec. 2, 1902. called attention to certain needs of the financial situation, and I again ask the consideration of the Congress for these questions. Gold and Silver Standard. During the last session of the Congress at the suggestion of a joint note from the Republic of Mexico and the Imperial Government of China, and in harmony with an act of the Congress appropriating \$25,000 to pay the expenses thereof, commission was appointed to confer with the principal European countries in the hope that some plan might be devised whereby a fixed rate of exchange could he assured between the gold-standard untries and the silver-standard counries. This commission has filed its preiminary report, which has been made ublic. I deem it important that the mmission be continued, and that a sum money be appropriated sufficient to the expenses of its further labors. With regards to the improvement of the American merchant marine the President recommends that the Congress direct the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. associated with such a representation from the Senate and House of Representatives as the Congress in its wising and reporting to the Congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant macruisers and navel reserves. Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes, and Ralph Trantman, which 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. terce and Labor has been conditioned The message continues: upon this theory, of securing fair treat-ment alike for labor and for capital. Anti-Trust Laws On the subject of the anti-trust

to exercise care and economy in approcorruption. riations, and to scan sharply any change Alaskan Boundary. our fiscal revenue system which may The message gives in detail the educe our income. The need of strict causes which led to the appointment economy in our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we can not afford of the Alaskan boundary commission. to be parsimonious in providing for what and congratulates both countries on essential to our national well-being. the satisfactory termination of the Careful economy wherever possible will alone prevent our income from falling sessions of the tribunal. It continues: elow the point required in order to meet The regult is satisfactory in every way It is of great material advantage to our Needs of Financial Situation. people in the far Northwest. It has removed from the field of discussion and possible danger a question liable to be-The integrity of our currency is beyond uestion, and under present conditions it come more acutely accentuated with each would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monpassing year. Finally, it has furnished a signal proof of the fairness and good etary system. The same liberty should will with which two friendly nations can approach and determine issues involving national sovereignty and by their nature incapable of submission to a third power adjudication. Claims Against Venezuela. Referring to the success which crowned the efforts of the United States to have the Venezuelan dispute submitted to impartial arbitrators the President says: There seems good ground for the belief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual substitution of other methods than the method of war in the settlement of disputes. It is not pretended that as yet we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war, or that a just regard for national interest and honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; but by a mixture of prudence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and excuse for war, and at least in many cases to substitute some every way.

dially renews this recommendation. as a matter of humanity and morals. Consular Service. I call your attention to the reduced cost maintaining the consular service the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as shown in the annual report of the Aud-itor for the State and other departments, as compared with the year previous. For the year under consideration the excess of expenditures over receipts on account of the consular service amounted to S. 1% 19 as against ME T2 S for the year anding June 30 1902 and \$147 040 16 for the year ending June 30, 1901. This is the best showing in this respect for the consular service for the past fourteen years, and the reduction in the cost of the service to the Government has been made in spite of the fact that the expenditures for 20.000 greater than for the previous year.

done much damage and threatens the tered into at the urgent solicitation entire cotton industry. I suggest to the the people of Colombia and after a body Congress the prompt enactment of such of experts appointed by our Government remedial legislation as its judgment may The Philippines and Porto Rico.

of the islands.

tail. as follows:

has been fuifilled.

Isthmian Canal.

especially to go into the matter of the routes across the isthmus had pronounced usly in favor of the Panama Of our insular possessions the Philip pines and Porto Rico it is gratifying to route. In drawing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and say that their steady progress has been to the Government of Colombia, We were such as to make it unnecessary to spend more than just in dealing with them Our nuch time in discussing them. Yet the generosity was such as to make it a se-Congress should ever keep in mind that rious question whether we had not gone a neculiar obligation rests upon us to too far in their interest at the expense of further in every way the welfare of them our own; for in our scrupulous desire to pay all possible heed, not merely to the communities. The Philippines should be thit closer to us by tariff arrangen real but even to the fancied rights of our would, of course, be impossible sud weaker neighbor, who already owed so denly to raise the people of the islands to the high pitch of industrial prosperity nuch to our protection and forbearance. we yfelded in all possible ways to her and of governmental efficiency to which desires in drawing up the treaty. Nevertheirs the Government of Colombia not merely repudiated the treaty, but reputhey will in the end by degrees attain and the caution and moderation shows in developing them have been among diated it in such manner as to make it the main reasons why this developmen evident by the time the Colombian Conhas hitherto gone on so smoothly. Scrugress adjourned that not the scantiest hope remained of ever getting a satispulous care has been taken in the choic factory treaty from them. The Governof governmental agents, and the entire ment of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian Congress was elimination of partisan politics from the public service. The condition of the slanders is in material things far better called to ratify it the vote against ratithan ever before, while their govern fication was unanimous. It does not apnental, intellectual, and moral advance pear that the Government made any real has kept pace with their material adeffort to secure ratification.

vance. No one people ever benefited an-Revolution in Panama. other people more than we have bene Immediately after the adjournment fited the Fillpinos by taking possession the Congress a revolution broke out in Panama. The people of Panama had long been discontented with the Republic of Colombia, and they had been kept quiet The causes leading up to the estab-

only by the prospect of the conc lishment of the new republic of Panof the treaty, which was to them a matama. and its recognition by the ter of vital concern. When it became United States are given in much deevident that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a By the act of June 28. 1982, the Consingle man on the isthmus in the interest gress authorized the President to enter of the Colombian Government. Not a into treaty with Colombia for the build life was lost in the accomplishment of ing of the canal across the Isthmus of the revolution. The Colombian troops Panama: it being provided that in the stationed on the isthmus, who had long event of failure to secure such treaty been unpaid, made common cause with after the lapse of a reasonable time, rethe people of Panama, and with astoncourse should be had to building a canal ishing unanimity the new republic was started. The duty of the United States through Nicaragua. It has not been necessary to consider this alternative, as in the premises was clear. In strict acam enabled to lay before the Sanate cordance with the principles laid down a treaty providing for the building of the by Secretaries Cass and Seward in the ofcanal across the Isthmus of Panama deial documents above quoted, the United This was the route which commend States gave notice that it would permit tself to the deliberate judgment of the the landing of no expeditionary force congress, and we can now acquire by the arrival of which would mean chaos treaty the right to construct the cana and destruction along the line of the cailwer this route. The question now there. road and of the proposed canal, and an fore, is not by which route the isthmian interruption of transit as an inevitable canal shall be built, for that question consequence. The de facto Government has been definitely and irrevocably de of Panama was recognized in the followcided. The question is simply whether on ing telegram to Mr. Ehrman tot we shall have an isthmian canal.

"The people of Panama have, by ap-When the Congress directed that w narently unanimous movement, dissolved should take the Panama route unde their political connection with the Retreaty with Colombia, the essence of the nublic of Colombia and resumed their incondition, of course, referred not to the dependence. When you are satisfied that Government which controlled that route a de facto government, republican in but to the route stelf; to the territory form and without substantial opposition across which the route lay, not to the from its own people, has been established name which for the moment the territory in the State of Panama, you will enter have on the map. The purpose of the law into relations with it as the responsible was to authorize the President to make government of the territory and look to treaty with the power in actual control it for all due action to protect the perthe Isthmus of Panama. This purpose sons and property of citizens of In the year 1846 this Government en United States and to keep open the isthmian transit, in accordance with the ered into a treaty with New Granada. the predecessor upon the Isthmus of the Republic of Colombia and of the obligations of existing treaties governing the relations of the United States to well-nis incalculable possibilities for the that territory." resent Republic of Panama, by which

reaty it was provided that the Govern-Disturbances on Isthmus Since 1846. nent and citizens of the United States When these events happened, fifty-seven hould always have free and open right years had elapsed since the United States of way or transit across the Isthmus of had entered into its treaty with New Gra-Panama by any modes of communication nada. During that time the Governments that might be constructed, while in reof New Granada and of its successor. turn our Government guaranteed Colombia, have been in a constant state fect neutrality of the above-mentioned of fux. showne with the view that the free tran A long list of the disturbances and

sea at either terminal, with all lands lysit from the one to the other sea might revolutions which have convulsed the ing outside of the zone necessary for the not be interrupted or embarrassed. The treaty vested in the United States a isthmus is given, and the report con- construction of the canal or for its auxiliary works, and with the islands in the

thing in requital of the services thus rebill providing that every carrier in the peatedly rendered to it for fifty-seven rural free delivery mail service, in adrears by the United States, the Colombian dition to his salary fixed by law. overnment peremptorily and offensively shall receive \$250 a year for subsistrefused thus to do its part, even though to do so would have been to its advanence tage and immeasurably to the advantage

Representative Wachter of Maryland introduced a bill making April 14 of every year a legal holiday to be known as "Martyr's Day." in commemoration of the death of Abraham Lincoln.

With twenty-one stiletto wounds in t, the frozen body of Salvador Battalia was found in Minneapolis, on the Franklin avenue bridge. Robbery was not the motive, as \$65 was found in the pockets.

Rev. Felipe Villahox. a Spanish priest of the Catholic church at Sumacao. Porto Rico, has been convicted by the district court of a violation of the civil marriage law in marrying a couple without a license.

After a service of 61 years Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the well known historian, has resented as chairman of the committee which inspects the course of instruction in English lit erature at Harvard university.

War department officials are enouraged in their efforts to develop a coal mine on the island of Batan on the east coast of Lazon. This mine mental impotence, or to the even more is located near deen water and prom ises to give a fair quantity of coal. The University of Wisconsin elebrate next June the fiftieth annitersary of its first commencement. during which time the newly elected President, Charles R. Van Hise, will he inaugurated

The state department has issued a warrant for the surrender to the British of David Jones, who is held und arrest in New York on a charge of Every effort has been made by the Govperverting the sum of \$60,000 while acting as trustee of the town of Lianrwst, Wales. nterests of Colombia itself. These ef-

The nationalist members of the French chamber of deputies held a meeting in Paris, at which they adopted a resolution criticising the government's action in the revision of the Drevfus case, saying they regarded it as a political move.

countries of the world, to take decisive The Rock Island System Surgical association, an organization made up ly offered to negotiate a treaty with us. of surgeons employed by the Rock Is-This treaty I herewith submit. By it our land along its lines, was formed at interests are better safeguarded than in Kansas City. About 200 surgeons the treaty with Colombia which was ratiwere present out of a total of 225 emfied by the Senate at its last session. It is better in its terms than the treaties ofployed by the railroad. fered to us by the Republics of Nicara-

Governor Peabody of Colorado has efused to grant extradition papers for Sherman Berlin, who was arrest ed at White Horse last Sunday, charg ed with a bank robbery committed on August 21, last, at Lebanon, Neb. Friends of Berlin produced evidence which, it is claimed, exonerates him.

and he will be released. Andy Walsh of Brooklyn and Andy Stevenson of St. Louis boxed ten

rounds to a draw at St. Louis. The Americans in Mexico City gave ball at Orrin's institute in honor of Thanksgiving day. Ambassador Clay ton and a committee received President Diaz on his arrival at the ball.

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other and more rational method for the settlement of disputes. The Hague court offers so good an example of what can be done in the direction of such settlement that it should be encouraged in President McKinley, in his mes sage of Dec. 5, 1898, urged that the Executive be authorized to correspond dom may designate, to serve as a com- with the governments of the principal mission for the purpose of investigat- maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent President Roosevelt says he cor-

Capital and Labor. The consistent policy of the national measures which have been dealt with the year in question were more than government, so far as it has the power. by the Congress the President says:

rine and American commerce, and incidentally of a national ocean mail powers. service of adequate auxiliary naval On the subject of immigration the message calls attention to the report of a committee of New York citizens high standing, Messrs, Arthur v. Vriesen, Lee K. Frankel, Eugene A.

	is to hold in check the unscrupulous man.	by the congress me riesident says.	Dural Free Dellars Bandar	substantial property right carved out of	cindes.	Day / Descare The sitist of Descare	The Beanmont (Tex.) Federated	1 5 2
I ar son s a s		In my last annual message, in connec-	Rural Free-Delivery Service.	the rights of sovereignty and property	The share is only a section list of the	Bay of Panama. The cities of Panama		1. A. A.
OURNAL.	whether employer or employe; but to re-	tion with the subject of the due regula-	The rural free-delivery service has been	which New Granada then had and pos-	The above is only a partial list of the	and Colon are not embraced in the canal	Oil and Pipe Line company was plac	12
IUUKIAL	fuse to weaken individual initiative or	tion of combinations of capital which		sessed over the said territory. The name		zone, but the United Status assumes	ed in the hands of 4 receiver.	
	to hamper or cramp the industrial devel-	are or may become injurious to the pub-	Congress is asked to the question of the		riots, and other outbreaks that have oc-		The president has pardoned William	
	opment of the country. We recognize	t lic. I recommended a special appropria-	compensation of the letter carriers and		curred during the period in question; yet	Lastered Charles of the second s		
	that this is an era of freedom and com-	tion for the better enforcement of the	clerks engaged in the postal service, es-			States enjoys within the granted limits	J. Wright. He was convicted in Ari-	1.13
a second se	bination, in which great capitalistic cor-	and and the second second second second	pecially on the new rural free-delivery	to own any property in the Istamus. A	be noted that one of them lasted for near-	all the rights, power, and authority which	zona of criminal assault and sentenc-	
is prepared to Furnish Any-	porations and labor unions have become	anti-trust law as it now stands, to be	routes. More routes have been installed	new republic, that of Panama, which was	ly three years before it was queiled; an-	it would possess were it the sovereign of	ed, in 1899, to imprisonment for life	1 m -
	factors of tremendous importance in all	expended under the direction of the At-		at one time a sovereign state, and at	other for nearly a year. In short, the	the territory to the exclusion of the ex-		
thing Required of a	industrial centers. Hearty recognition is	torney-General. Accordingly (by the leg-	like period in the department's history.		experience of over half a century has	ercise of sovereign rights by the Republic.	in the territorial prison.	1.22.3
and volvers a s	given the far-reaching, beneficent work	islative, executive, and judicial appro-		successive confederations known as New	shown Colombia to be utterly incapable	All railway and canal property rights be-	Prairie fires are raging in the west-	1.1
	which has been accomplished through	priation act of February 5, 1905, 12		Granada and Colombia, has now suc-		longing to Panama and needed for the	ern part of Caddo county. Oklahoma.	1.56.5
	both corporations and unions, and the	Stat., \$54, 964), the Congress appropriated,	and the second s		the active interference of the United	canal ness to the United States includ-		
	line as between different corporations,	for the purpose of enforcing the various			States has enabled her to preserve so .		south of the Washita river.	10
	as between different unions, is drawn as	Federal trust and interstate-commerce		then the other formerly exercised over the isthmus. But as long as the isthmus	much as a semblance of sovereignty. Had		The interior department has or-	3.
V. D. DITTING	it is between different individuals; that	laws, the sum of five hundred thousand			it not been for the exercise by the United			1.1
	is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort be-	dollars, to be expended under the direc-		endures, the mere geographical fact of its	States of the police power in her interest,		dered that 35,000 head of sheep and	1.2
	ing to treat both organized capital and	tion of the Attorney-General in the em-	has resulted in greater immediate benefit		her connection with the isthmus would		5,000 head of cattle and horses be al-	* =
* PRINTING *	organized labor alike; asking nothing	ployment of special counsel and agents	to the people of the country districts.		have been sundered long ago. In 1856, in		lowed to graze on the Logan forest	1 1 1 1
	save the interest of each shall be brought	in the Department of Justice to conduct		perpetuate the solemn contract which	1540, in 1873, in 1885, in 1941, and again in			
	into harmony with the interest of the	proceedings and prosecutions under said	with the telephone, the bicycle, and the				reserve in Utah next season.	3.1
	general public, and that the conduct of	laws in the courts of the United States.		spect our right to freedom of transit		of the personnel and importation of sup-	Some of the large hotels of Boston.	100
	each shall conform to the fundamental	I now recommend, as a matter of the ut-		across it, and binds us in return to safe-	States war ships were forced to land in		which have been served by the Bos-	1.1
	rules of obedience to law, of individual	most importance and urgency, the exten-		guard for the isthmus and the world the	order to patrol the isthmus, to protect			6 . 343
	freedom, and of justice and fair dealing	sion of the purposes of this appropria-		exercise of that inestimable privilege.	life and property, and to see that the		ton Cab company, whose drivers are	1.02.13
	towards all Whenever either corpora-			The true interpretation of the obliga-	transit across the isthmus was kept		on a strike, took a hand in the trou-	14 E -
171 mount 17	tion, labor union, or individual disre-			tions upon which the United States en-	open. In 1961, in 1962, in 1985, and in 1966,			1 3
12	gards the law or acts in a spirit of arbi-	until used, for the due enforcement of	women from the farms to the cities; for	tered in this treaty of 1846 has been given	the Colombian Government asked that the		ble by securing non-union help to man	A
	trary and tyrannous interference with	the laws of the United States in general	they rebelled at loneliness and lack of	repeatedly in the utterances of Presi-		the acquisition of the interests of the	carriages. Objection to this was	15
	the rights of others, whether corpora-	and especially of the civil and criminal	mental companionship. It is unbesithy	dents and Secretaries of State. Secretary		New Panama Canal company and the	made by the teamsters who deliver	23.
	tions or individuals, then where the	laws relating to public lands and the laws		Cass in 1868 officially stated the position	tain order on the isthmus. Ferhaps the			(h
	Federal Government has jurisdiction, it	relating to postal crimes and offenses and	the second of the second and and		most extraordinary request is that which	the condemnation of private property for	coal at the various hotels.	
CLUBS WITH THE	will see to it that the misconduct is	the subject of naturalization. Recent in-		"The progress of events has rendered	has just been received and which runs	the uses of the canal, the stipulations of	The well known De Hollandsche	
	stopped, paying not the slightest heed to	vestigations have shown a depiorable	the ideal of hard he must be made be and the to see	the interoceanic route across the narrow	as follows:	the Hay-Herran treaty are closely foi-	bank has stopped payment, says a	ALC: N
	the parition or comer at the componetion	state of affairs in these three matters of		portion of Central America vastly impor-	"Knowing that revolution has already	lowed, while the compensation to be		
Best Papers	the union or the individual, but only to		some tendency towards the urban con-		commenced in Panama [an eminent Co-	given for these enlarged grants remains	dispatch from The Hague. Of late a	100
Dest rapere	one vital fact-that is the question wheth-		I wanted at the second state of the second	cially to the United States, whose pos-	[ lombian] says that if the Government of	the same, being ten millions of dollars	great many banks have failed. espe-	1.00
	er or not the conduct of the individual	acres of the public domain, embracing		sessions extend along the Atlantic and	the United States will land troops to pre-	payable on exchange of ratifications; and	cially in Hearlem and Dift. but also	100
OF THE				Pacific coasts, and demand the speedlest	serve Colombian sovereignty, and the			1 4 4000
	or aggregate of individuals is in ac-					annual payment of \$250,000 during the	in the south of Hoiland. The finan-	
	cordance with the law of the land. Every	the have been dishanastin apprint I	good roads. The movement for good		d'affaires, this Government will declare		cial conditions, due to a decline in	
COUNTRY.	man must be guaranteed his liberty and	is handly posses to use the image	roads is one fraught with the greatest	states accompting this tarion should al	martial law; and, by virtue of vested con-	THEODORE ROOSEVELT.		1 2
	mis right to do as he haes with his prop-	and of monutaring these distances and	benefit to the country districts	I ways be respected, we shall expect that		White House, Bec. 7, 1962.	American securities, is depressed.	10 C
	erty or his labor, so long as he does not	ance or recovering these distocest acdat-		I wells as tesherior as ante ethert mar	1. 47	and another area of theme and		