

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## CANAL PACT PASSED

Senate Ends Long Debate by Ratifying Protocol with Colombia.

## ONLY FIVE VOTE IN THE NEGATIVE

Seventy-Three Members Answer Yes to Final Question Put.

## MANY AMENDMENTS ARE REJECTED

Morgan Bunches Proposals Into Complex Substitute.

## COMBINES DESIRED CHANGES AND TEXT

Viva Voce Division Results in Almost Unanimous Rejection and After Further Speeches Agree-ment Goes Through.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock today and went into executive session after the journal was read and approved.

Shortly after the doors were closed Mr. Morgan offered a substitute for the fourth article of the treaty, which disavows any intention on the part of the United States to increase its territory at the expense of South or Central America.

This was one of the two amendments on which the democrats agreed to act as a unit.

## SENATORS RECOGNIZE ALL AMERICAS.

Senators Bacon, Teller, Daniel, Morgan, Bailey and others contended for an impartial recognition of all American republics, urging that under the language of the fourth article of the treaty Mexico would be left as the only American republic to which the avowal of non-interference could be held as non-applicable. Senators Spofford and Hoar replied, contending that there was practically no difference between the language of the amendment and of the article.

The amendment was then defeated by 25 to 27.

Senator Daniel then offered an amendment providing that the treaty should not take effect until it had been approved by the Senate.

The fact was soon apparent that he offered his amendment for the purpose of making a general speech on the treaty, and when the fifteen minutes allowed him had expired and the amendment was voted down, Senator Morgan presented four or five of his amendments, which were each in turn defeated, but upon all of which Senator Daniel continued to speak. All told he spoke for about an hour.

His speech was an arraignment of the republican policy in pressing the treaty with what he asserted was undue haste. He referred to the enormous expenditure that would be required to construct the canal and charged recklessness in rushing into such an enterprise.

Obey May's Cracking Whip.

Mr. Morgan asserted that senators were not thinking for themselves, but following blindly in the lead of the secretary of state. They were practically surrendering their own offices in order to maintain a reputation for party allegiance.

Senator Platt (Conn.) was one of the very few to announce his entire satisfaction with the treaty. He referred to the fact that a number of republican senators had said that if they had had the making of the treaty they would have changed some of its features and declared that he considered it the best that could have been made.

When at 4:35, it became apparent that the fifteen-minute speech had been concluded, Senator Morgan surprised the senate by presenting all the fifty amendments which he had prepared in one block, with those portions of the treaty he did not desire to change, as a substitute for the whole agreement. He did not demand a roll call and was voted down via viva voce motion.

## AMERICAN WAY TOO RAPID

German Planchers Anticipate Panic, Due to Absorption of Capital.

BERLIN, March 17.—Apprehensions regarding the financial situation in New York are still pronounced. The American demand that a number of republican senators had said that if they had had the making of the treaty they would have changed some of its features and declared that he considered it the best that could have been made.

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It was now a few minutes past 5 and Senator Morgan took the floor to make the last of his long series of speeches in opposition to the treaty. In accordance with the unanimous agreement he spoke for an hour, and to make the points he desired he had prepared his speech in advance. He read deliberately but in a firm voice, often digressing in order to emphasize a point. He stopped short at the expiration of his allotted time, whereupon Senator Culion, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, took the floor. He also read his speech from manuscript, presenting a carefully prepared and lucidly written summary of the reasons for ratifying the treaty and for constructing the canal.

Senator Culion occupied only about three-quarters of the hour allotted to him, and when he concluded the question as to whether the treaty should be ratified was promptly put to the senator. All the senators in the city occupied their seats and all were prompt in responding to their names were called. The vote resulted in the ratification of the treaty by 73 to 5.

The report was no surprise, for all had predicted that when the offered amendments had been disposed of the treaty would be approved by an overwhelming majority. Such proved to be the case.

The roll call had proceeded for some time before a single vote was heard in the negative, but then Senator Daniel (Va.) spoke the fatal "nay," and after another long pause he was joined by his colleague, Senator Martin. After them came the two Alabama senators, Messrs. Morgan and Peet, and Senator Teller of Colorado.

When Senator Frye announced the result there was no demonstration, and by 7 the senate had adjourned for the day.

Before this, however, it had been decided to meet again tomorrow at 11 to take up the Cuban treaty, with the hope of concluding its consideration and finally adjourning by night.

## HISTORY OF THE TREATY.

The Panama treaty ratified today was signed at Washington on January 22. It was negotiated by Secretary Hay for the United States and Thomas Herran, charge d'affaires for Colombia.

On January 23 it was sent to the president and by him to the senate on the same date. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations, on the same day and reported back on February 3. The treaty was discussed at some length during the last session.

On March 5, the day the special session concluded, it was again referred to the committee on foreign relations, and on March 9 again reported to the senate, since which time it has been under discussion. Neither committee nor by the senate was the treaty amended, being ratified as first negotiated.

## JOHNSON IS NOMINATED.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—Tom L. Johnson was renominated for mayor by acclamation at the democratic city convention today.

## BRITAIN FEARS FOR TRADE

House of Commons Debates Resolution Ordering Investigation into Vanishing Commerce.

LONDON, March 17.—In the House of Commons yesterday Charles McArthur, liberal unionist, moved a resolution declaring that the recent developments in the commercial policies of foreign countries leading to the exclusion of British trade where it was previously a factor, called for the serious consideration of the government, in order to safeguard the empire.

He referred particularly to the effect of the Cuban reciprocity treaty and urged that a special tax be levied on boundless ships visiting British ports and that closer commercial relations be established with the colonies.

Evelyn Cecil, conservative, in seconding the resolution, advocated the appointment of a special commission to watch foreign competition. The resolution was being debated when the house rose for want of a quorum.

## KING HAS THE LAST WORD

Saxon Monarch Casts Another Fling at Princess in Letter to the People.

DRESDEN, March 17.—The king of Saxony has written an open letter to his people, thanking them for the proof of their sympathy with him in the "recent sad misfortune" which had befallen himself and family.

The king expresses the hope that the "perturbation and excitement which seized on a large portion of the population in consequence of the disturbing events of last winter" will now give place to quietude and the old feeling of confidence in his conclusion he begs his subjects to believe that the cause which "behind all the miserable business is a tissue of falsehood and deception, but to believe the word of your king that this infinitely painful affair arose solely from the ungovernable passion of a woman who had long before secretly fallen."

## WATER COVERS RED DESERT

Stands Against Union Pacific Embankment Twenty Feet Deep.

FLOODS TAKE HUMAN LIVES IN SOUTH

Hundreds are Surrounded in Tennessee, White Floating Bodies Tell Tale of Death and Disaster.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., March 17.—The Red desert is inundated for miles east of Rock Springs and the salt wells drilling station is completely under water. Large quantities of supplies belonging to the Belgian-American Drilling company have been ruined or swept away.

The water has backed up against the Union Pacific embankment to a depth of twenty feet in places. The embankment has not yet been cut, but there is danger that this will occur and track walkers are kept constantly on the move over the threatened section.

## ST. LOUIS CASE IS OPENED

Arguments Begin for Dissolution of the injunction Forbidding a Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—Arguments were begun this morning in the United States district court before Judge Elmer A. Adams upon the motion of the defendants to dissolve the temporary injunction issued two weeks ago by Judge Adams, restraining the officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen from ordering a strike of the members of those organizations employed by the Wabash railroad.

All the prominent officials of both labor organizations were present and both sides to the controversy were represented by a strong array of legal counsel.

The proceedings opened by the reading by E. J. Pinney of Cleveland, attorney for the brotherhood, of a number of affidavits filed by officials of the labor organizations in rebuttal of affidavits filed last Saturday by the attorneys of the Wabash system.

These affidavits were made by F. H. Morrissey, grand master of the trainmen; J. J. Hickey, grand master of the firemen, and others, all being either officers or affiliated with the two labor organizations.

They all stated in effect that no persuasion or argument had been used to induce the men to strike, but that, on the contrary, each man had pressed his desire independently and without dictation from any source. It was also sworn that no force or coercion was contemplated by the union.

In one place in the letter Mr. Pinney says: "It would be just as easy to bottle a March blizzard on the Laramie plains as to prevent sending a Roosevelt delegation from this state to our next nation convention."

## WATER TAKES LIVES

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 17.—The flood situation in the Mississippi valley contiguous to Memphis is extremely critical. Roads and bridges of all kinds are at hand. The break made in the river has complicated conditions by flooding a vast area and tonight a veritable sea exists in the St. Francis and Mississippi basins, extending from one to the other, a distance of many miles.

Many persons are surrounded in their homes and on high lands, but thus far it has been impossible to send them assistance.

A few floating bodies have been found at various points by the rescuing boats, but the number has not yet become alarming.

Marion is almost totally flooded and citizens are using skills as their only means of travel. Negroes and white persons from the adjacent territory are pouring in every hour seeking the safety of higher ground in their families. There is no means of reaching them except by making a break in the levees near Memphis, and this may be done tomorrow if conditions show no improvement.

It is estimated that several hundred people are surrounded in the flooded Arkansas territory and it seems that it will be imperative to send a steamboat to their aid.

Negroes at Marion have given way to panic and refuse to work. A relief train, the last that reached the village, arrived early this morning with 5,000 sacks to be used in damming back the water, but labor cannot be secured to unload it.

The river is again rising tonight.

## FLOODS RE-enter RIVERS.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 17.—Reports from Bougere, La., tonight say the break in the Texas & Pacific embankment is now more than three miles long. The water is filling the swamp and flooding the lower section of Concordia parish across to Black River. This water will make its way to the Red river and back again into the Mississippi.

The river here was stationary yesterday, but rose two-tenths in the last twenty-four hours.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The flood situation shows no material change in the lower Mississippi basin, a slow continued rise in the river. The break two miles below Bohemia is of no importance.

Gov. Peabody tonight recalled the troops from Colorado City.

Half of this amount will be available immediately. It is understood that next year's requests will be limited to \$750,000.

The committee held a private meeting, but it was learned that Herr Leibnitz von Rinnberg, radical anti-semite, was one of the two negative voters.

## FAIR MONEY IN THE BUDGET

Committee of the Reichstag Favors Ample German Aid at State.

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## WILL NOT MOVE THE CAPITAL

Missouri Sent of Government is to Remain at Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 17.—In the house today the resolution to submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the removal of the state capital from Jefferson City to St. Louis was defeated by a vote of 33 to 92.

The house then, by a vote of 61 to 64, refused to pass another amendment providing for the levying of a tax of \$4,000,000 to be used in the erection of a new capital building.

The roll call had proceeded for some time before a single vote was heard in the negative, but then Senator Daniel (Va.) spoke the fatal "nay," and after another long pause he was joined by his colleague, Senator Martin. After them came the two Alabama senators, Messrs. Morgan and Peet, and Senator Teller of Colorado.

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