BOTH SIDES GETTING READY

Miners and Mine Owners Prepare for Trouble in Colorado.

DENY VISITORS RIGHT TO SEE WORKMEN

Negotiations in Progress Looking to Settlement in Northern District, but There is no Hope in the Southern.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 6.—A conference is in progress in Denver looking to a settlement of the trouble with the coal miners in the northern Colorado fuel fields and with a prospect of successful termination. The situation in the southern fields is becoming more intense, however, and there is apparently nothing that will prevent the miners from going out on a strike Monday at the call of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers.

Trouble in Southern Fields.

District President William Howells of the United Mine Workers of America said today:

We have abandoned all hopes for a conference with the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and the Victor Fuel company, and the fight will be in full blast Monday and will be waged to a finish.

National President Mitchell will be on the ground. Commissaries are to be established in nearly every mining town, and Pueblo will be the commissary point.

The number of miners employed in the southern Colorado field is about 13,000.

Notices have been posted by the operators at all the mines in the Trinidad district ordering the miners to report for work as usual Monday morning or consider themselves discharged, never again to be employed there.

The towns of Hastings and Delogua are now surrounded by armed guards in the employ of the Victor Fuel company. No one is allowed to enter either camp from the outside unless it is made clear that his business is with the company and not with the employes.

Will Strike if Necessary.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—By a vote of 1,624 to 153 the employes of the Chicago City Railway company have endorsed a strike, if necessary, to enforce the demands of their union. A meeting of the executive board of the union was at once called and representatives will call upon the officials of the railway company with the ultimatum.

The joint board of affiliated locals, representing all of the employes of the street car company, will meet tomorrow night to consider the vote, and final action on whether or not a strike shall be called will be taken. Unless some concessions are made by the officials of the street car company before that time it now seems impossible to avoid a general strike.

Nonunion Miners Riotous.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—Trouble between union and nonunion miners of the Coal Creek district has broken out and a general fight ensued at the mines of the Coal Creek company. As 100 nonunion miners came out of the Thistle mine from work they were met by 200 union miners, who, after assaulting several, took the whole number prisoners and marched them to the railroad station and put them on the train for Jellico, paying fares for each.

Left to Arbitration.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—At a conference today between the operators and employes and the hoisting engineers of the state it was decided to leave the question of increased wages to an arbitration committee and pending the decision of the committee work will continue at the mines. The committee has not been named nor has the meeting place been determined. The hoisting engineers demanded $15 per month increase and the operators expressed a willingness to pay $10 per month increase.

Section Hands Quit Work.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 6.—All section hands and track men of the Rock Island on the division west of this city are out on a strike because of an order reducing their pay from $1.50 to $1.30 per day. The men say they can make more money than this even as farm hands and many have found employment as such.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Additional Rural Routes Established and Carriers Named for Nebraska and Iowa.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—These additional Iowa rural routes will be established December 1: Keota, Keokuk county, two routes; area covered, forty-three square miles; population, 955. Lenox, Taylor county, one route; area, twenty-two square miles; population, 565. Polk, Polk county, one route; area, eighteen square miles; population, 468. Waukon, Alamakee county, two routes; area, forty-six square miles; population, 1,030.

These rural carriers were appointed today: Nebraska—Crab Orchard, regulars, Harvey A. Welsch, Alvah L. Richardson; substitutes, Charles Logsdon, S. S. Richardson. Elgin, regular, Franklin E. W. Terwilliger. Ewing, regular, James A. Butler; substitute, R. L. Butler. Winside, regular, Elmer J. Spicer; substitute, M. M. Spicer. Holdrege, regular, Adam R. Safty; substitute, Maud Safty. Iowa—Farling, regular, George A. Holders; substitute, L. C. Huntoon. Fairfield, regulars, Lemuel S. Kauffman, H. C. Bluhm, John W. Stephenson, Grant Galliher, John H. Hammins; substitutes, Mary E. Kauffman, Alma M. Bluhm, Glenn Plasty, Margaret J. Galliher, Alice Hammins. Packwood, regulars, Addison C. Oliver, Robert M. Koones; substitutes, C. O. Turner, Nathan Thomas. Rippy, regular, John L. Dugan; substitute, William F. Dugan.

CONGRESSMEN AT CAPITAL

Three of the Nebraska Delegation Already in the City for Extra Session.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Representatives McCarthy, Kincaid and Hinshaw of Nebraska have arrived in the city. Representative McCarthy has taken quarters at 1336 Vermont avenue, while Mr. Hinshaw, wife and son will make the Driscoll their home for the winter. Judge Kincaid will reside in a private boarding house.

Of the Iowa delegation there are already in the city Senator Allison and Representatives Lacey, Hedge, Thomas, Hepburn, Haugen, Birdsall, Cousins, Hull, Connor and W. I. Smith.

Of the South Dakota delegation Representatives Burke and Martin arrived today, but Senators Kittredge and Gamble are not expected till next week.

Senator Millard has informed the New Willard people that he will not arrive here until November 15. Senator Dietrich, with his daughter, is expected next week. Mr. E. Rosewater arrived in Washington this evening to remain several days.

BABCOCK GOES ON THE BENCH

Newly Elected Official Will Fill Out Unexpired Portion of Letton's Term.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Nov. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Early tonight Governor Mickey appointed A. H. Babcock, the newly elected republican judge of the First district, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Letton to become a supreme court commissioner. The appointment will give Judge Babcock two months to serve before beginning on his own account.

ACCUSED OF STARTING FIRE

Proprietors of Clothing Store Arrested While Flames Are in Progress.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 6.—At midnight the Jacobs clothing house was badly gutted by a fire of incendiary origin, which did several thousand dollars damage.

While the fire was in progress Clarence and Benjamin Jacobs, brothers and proprietors of the place, were arrested charged with firing the building.

It is said that they came here from Massachusetts, where they had just passed through a fire.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS

Conditions During Last Twenty-Four Hours Much Worse at Laredo.

LAREDO, Tex., Nov. 6.—Yellow fever conditions during the past twenty-four hours are not as favorable as yesterday. The official bulletin tonight shows: New cases, 18; deaths, 4; total cases to date, 681; total deaths, 66.

HYMENEAL.

Walley-Stout.

EDGAR, Neb., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—J. G. Walley and Miss Helen V. Stout were united in marriage on Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Voorhees of this city by Rev. L. E. Humphrey. The young couple are of Edgar's best people, the bride being assistant cashier of the Clay County State bank and the groom the head clerk in Brown & Ferree's dry goods store. The bridal presents consisted of solid silver, cut glass and Haviland china tableware and table linen and $150 in gold. Rev. L. E. Humphrey performed the ceremony, which was the Presbyterian ring service, after which dainty refreshments were served.

STATEMENT MADE BY HAY

Secretary of State Outlines Position of United States and Panama Affair.

TREATY PROVISIONS REQUIRE ACTION

Recognition of New Republic Only Way in Which Trouble on Isthmus Could Be Settled and Peace Preserved.

(Continued from First Page.)

on the strength of the rights and duties created by the treaty of 1846, but has time and again intervened to preserve the freedom of traffic from disturbance in the course of domestic dissensions. In these cases we have intervened sometimes at the suggestion of Colombia, sometimes on our own impression of the necessities of the case, but always to the profit of Colombia, as well as universal commerce. The position of the United States was clearly set forth by Mr. Seward in these words:

"The United States has taken, and will take, no interest in any question of internal revolution in the state of Panama or any state of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in regard to such domestic controversies. The United States will, nevertheless, hold itself ready to protect the transit trade across the isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the state of Panama."

There has never been any doubt of the validity of the treaty of 1846 to guarantee free and open transit either for American citizens or for the government of the United States. We have used the isthmus for the transit of troops and of fugitives from justice and a protocol was signed at Bogota on the 22d of February, 1879, acknowledging this right of transit for troops and extradited fugitives belonging to the United States, a right, as is declared in the protocol, "which is established in compensation for the guarantee of the sovereignty and property of the isthmus to which the government is bound.

Treaty Stands Forever.

It must not be lost sight of that this treaty is not dependent for its efficacy on the personnel of the signers or the name of the territory it affects. It is a covenant, as lawyers say, that runs with the land. The name of New Granada has passed away; its territory has been divided. But as long as the isthmus endures, the great geographical fact, alive the solemn compact which binds the holders of the territory to grant us freedom of transit and binds us in return to safeguard for the isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege.

It is therefore clear for discussion that when, at the repeated solicitation of the government of Colombia, a treaty was entered into between that government and the United States for carrying into effect the long considered plan of a canal across the isthmus, to be owned and controlled by the government of the United States it was no new proposition that was being adopted, but rather carrying out of a long cherished plan of both countries and the assertion of a right which had been long since conceded in principle by the government of Colombia.

It was the universal conviction that the time had come for this gigantic project to be carried out. It was too great for individual or corporate enterprise. It could only be carried to conclusion by a government of great power and vast resources and the only government to which it was a possibility was that of the United States.

Refers to Canal Treaty.

By authorization of congress the president entered into a treaty with Colombia for the construction of a canal by way of the isthmus of Panama. Wishing to show every consideration to the government of Colombia, the treaty contained provisions of extraordinary liberality. A large bonus was given for the privilege of constructing the canals, a liberal annual lease was added and all this was in addition to the numberless benefits which would accrue to the Colombian government and people from the construction in this territory of this colossal work. The treaty was promtly ratified by the senate of the United States and rejected unanimously and without consideration by that of Colombia. The considerations which have been made to this government, since the failure to passage in Bogota, of a renewal of negotiations have been too vague and too extravagant to merit the serious consideration of the United States, and such as to create the impression in the minds of the people of Panama that there was no reasonable prospect of the accomplishment of the object upon which their hopes and desires had been set for many years.

This brings us to the sudden and startling events which have so recently attracted the attention of this country and of the world. Although there has been no lack for many years past of numerous causes of discontent and anxiety among the people of Panama, it appears that the failure of the canal treaty convinced them that there was nothing more to be hoped for in their connection with the Colombian government which had never proven entirely satisfactory.

Panama Accomplishes Independence.

They went to work with that talent for prompt and secret organization for which there is no parallel among people of northern blood; they prepared the machinery of revolution in advance and suddenly, in a single day, without the firing of a shot—with the exception of a few shells that were thrown into the city from a Colombian steamer in the harbor of Panama—they accomplished their independence. A government consisting of the leading citizens of the state was at once organized and proclaimed to the world, a part of the Colombian forces joined the revolution; the rest returned to Colombia and, so far as we are able to judge, the new republic begins its career with no organized opposition throughout the entire extent of the isthmus.

The course of the president in this conjecture was marked out in advance by all our precedents and principles. He gave orders that traffic from one side of the isthmus to the other should be kept unimpeded by either party, and charged our officers on the isthmus to use their utmost influence to prevent any attack by one of the contending factions upon the other which would be calculated to cause a disturbance of traffic.

Republic Is Recognized.

When it was reported to him that a government, capable of maintaining order, had been established and was working without opposition, he did what is always done under such circumstances. He directed our representative at Panama, as soon as he was certain that a government capable of maintaining the public peace had been established by the consent of the people, that he was to enter into official relations with it. He also directed our minister in Bogota to inform the Colombian government that we had entered into relations with the new provisional government of Panama, and he took occasion, relying upon the ties of friendship and the valuable services which he have so often rendered to the people of Panama and the government of Colombia, to commend to the respective governments the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He took occasion at the same time to give notice to the world that not only our treaty obligations, but the imperative demands of the interests of civilization required him to put a stop to the incessant civil contests and bickerings which have been for so many years the curse of Panama.

Having regard only to the present crisis and the needs of the hour, no plainer duty was ever imposed upon a chief of state than that which rested upon the president of the United States in the interest of the isthmus, the people of Colombia, the people of the United States and the commerce of the world, to preserve for the benefit of all free transit over the isthmus, and to do all that lay in his power to bring permanent peace to its people.

Admiral Coghlan's flagship, Olympia, on which he intended to sail originally for Guantanamo, is now at the Norfolk navy yard for repairs, which will consume many days, so the admiral decided to leave without his flagship, and the Navy department decided to assign to his use the president's own yacht, Mayflower, which lies at the Washington navy yard, with the consul general also on board.

Lieutenant Commander Gleaves, its captain, has already been in consultation with Admiral Taylor and Admiral Coghlan and in consequence is hurrying supplies aboard his ship. Admiral Coghlan will probably arrive at Colon about November 15, but he will not be the ranking officer on the isthmus, for Admiral Glass, commanding the Pacific squadron, who by cable announced his sailing yesterday from Acapulco for Panama, is said at the Navy department to be due at that port about November 12, and he is Admiral Coghlan's senior.

Instructions to Consuls.

The following telegram was sent by the State department to Mr. Ehrman, the acting consul general at Panama:

The people of Panama have by an apparently unanimous movement dissolved their political relations with the republic of Colombia and assumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto government, republican in form, and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the state of Panama you will enter into relations with it as the responsible government of the territory and look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States, and to keep open the isthmian transit, in accordance with the obligations of existing treaties governing the relations of the United States to that territory.

Immediately afterward an instruction was sent by telegraph to Mr. Beaupre, the United States minister at Bogota, in the following terms:

The people of Panama, having by an apparently unanimous movement dissolved their political connection with the republic of Colombia and resumed their independence and having adopted a government of their own, republican in form, with which the government of the United States of America has entered into relations, the president of the United States, in accordance with the ties of friendship which have so long and happily existed between the respective nations, most earnestly commended to the governments of Colombia and of Panama the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue 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 across the isthmus of Panama shall not longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil war.

Colombian Charge d'affairs May Go.

The Associated Press learns that Colonel Thomas Herran, the Colombian charge d'affairs, is prepared to leave Washington on short notice, with his family, for Colombia. It may be stated that instructions withdrawing him will cause no surprise at the Colombian legation, where it is believed that the State department's recognition of the republic of Panama will cause intense feeling in Colombia. So far Dr. Herran has had no advices from his government.

President to Instruct Gudger.

Under personal instructions, which he will receive tomorrow from the president, Consul General Gudger leaves here Sunday for Colon to assume command of the American consulate there. These instructions will be of the most minute character, though, of course, much will be left to the discretion of Mr. Gudger, in whom the administration has the fullest confidence. On the arrival of Mayflower at Colon Mr. Gudger will make himself known at once to the de facto government, and the usual formalities in such cases will be observed. He will do business directly with the Republic of Panama, which, in its provisional form, consists of an executive board, but which before his arrival may easily take the form of a permanent government.

Consul General Gudger was for a long time in conference with Assistant Secretary Loomis and afterward talked interestingly to an Associated Press reporter of the isthmian situation, saying:

I am not in the least surprised to know that the Isthmus has declared its independence. Five months ago a revolution was a foregone conclusion, as we all know. The isthmian people have conducted themselves in patience and with dignified deliberation; have awaited the adjournment of the Colombian congress and the destruction of their last hope for the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty before taking this apparently radical step. Their reason for this is the alleged refusal of the Bogota government to direct its policy with some regard to the isthmian people's good.

Officers Are Proof of Stability.

Striking proof of the stability of the government is seen in the personnel of the executive board, which now constitutes the provisional government. They are all three men of the strongest character, leaders in the isthmian commercial affairs, and men who command the undivided respect of the natives as well as the foreign residents of the isthmus.

An interesting coincidence is the fact that Fredico Boyd, one of three consuls, and the author of the manifesto published yesterday, is the Spanish and Nicaraguan consul accredited to the government of Colombia. Of course, it is not to be inferred from this that these governments knew of Mr. Boyd's connection with the revolution.

The sentiment of the people on the isthmus toward the United States is extremely cordial and friendly. They want independence, annexation or anything that will insure the construction of the Panama canal. They have the greatest confidence in the people and the government of the United States. The American flag is respected and trusted as the flag of no other nation.

When Mr. Gudger was asked, "what about Colombia?" he promptly replied: "It would be improper for me to say. You must know, however, that it is the traditional policy of the Washington government to recognize the de facto government. I am informed here that agents of the revolution are not worried about any protest the Colombian government may make."

Mr. Gudger's relations with the Bogota authorities have been exceedingly cordial and he would say nothing that would reflect on the Colombian government. His attitude as American consul must be neutral as regards Colombia's internal affairs, affairs.

Mr. Gudger went to the Colombian legation today and had a conference with Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge.

New Government Gets to Work.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 6.—The government of the Republic of Panama last night appointed Senor Porfiro Melendez civil and military governor of Colon, pending the appointment of new officials. Those of the old government have been impotent since the troops left. Senor Cuidros and the alcalde, Senor Guerrevo, are now nonetities. They have not been arrested.

Governor Melendez has notified the officials that they may remain at their posts for the present if they swear allegiance to the new republic. He has also notified the steamship agents that Colombian ports on the Atlantic are closed to all arrivals. This refers only to their nonacceptance of troops from coast ports.

A steam launch was dispatched last night to capture Bocas del Toro in the interests of the new republic. No difficulties are anticipated there.

The new republic doubtless is firmly established. There are no Colombian troops on the isthmus and satisfaction is everywhere expressed at the new order of things.

The American employes of the railroad and others have been armed with rifles and revolvers supplied by the United States cruiser Nashville. Together with the latter's men the volunteers presented a bold front Wednesday and Thursday afternoons to the Colombians, who were threatening the lives of Americans. Thanks to the stand taken by Commander Hubbard of Gunboat Nashville the situation was saved.

Reasons for Revolution.

Shortly before the flag of the Republic of Panama was formally hoisted over the prefecture here this morning the new civil governor, Porfierio Melendez, delivered an oration. He said:

In the year 1821 the population of the Isthmus of Panama severed the tie that bound it to the government of Spain and spontaneously adhered to the then new republic of Colombia. Neither the spontaneousness of this act nor many subsequent ones of fidelity to Colombia have had the effect of having the governments that succeeded each other at Bogota concede to the isthmus, except on paper, the same right that they had granted to the inhabitants of other Colombian sections. Neither were the votes of the isthmians ever taken into account, nor were their just complaints and patriotic aspirations attended to, in virtue whereof, and the ties of union with Colombia being for these reasons severed, population of Panama, en masse, taking into account the noble conduct of their progenitors on November 28, 1821, have proclaimed the Republic of Panama and have appointed a supreme board of government, which the troops and public of Panama without political distinction, and the foreign colony, obey with enthusiasm. Delegated by the board, I have assumed command of this province and trust you will all surround us with your support for the purpose of raising on high and without blemish the flag of the new state, for the purpose of cementing the authority with which I am vested, and in order to maintain social tranquillity.

The government of this new born republic aspires to give the isthmus a definite and true era of progress so that it may not remain behind, in the advance of civilization.

The consular corps at Colon was present, but, through the French consul as spokesman, the members said they were not there in any official capacity. The flag of the new republic was raised amidst much cheering and general rejoicing and simultaneously fireworks were exploded all over the town. The police, bearing the flag of the Republic of Panama, then marched through the streets to their headquarters, over which also the emblem was raised.

Band Plays Star Spangled Banner.

PANAMA, Nov. 6.—When the news of the departure of the Colombian troops became known here last night the enthusiasm was unlimited. Thousands of persons with flags, torches and fireworks, headed by two bands of music, marched through the town.

As the procession passed the United States consulate the "Star Spangled Banner" was played and the crowds cheered wildly for the United States, President Roosevelt, Commander Hubbard of Nashville, Secretary Hay and Acting Consul General Ehrman. The procession went to General Huerta's headquarters and with the general borne on the shoulders of four patriots marched through the town again. Dr. Ama Dor, the minister of finance of the provisional government and the revolutionary junta, Jose Arjano, Fedrico Boyd and Tomas Arias, who with General Huertas were hailed as the liberators of Panama, received great ovations.

Former Obligations Are Assumed.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The French Foreign office today received a dispatch from the French consul at Panama confirming the Associated Press dispatches of yesterday from that city and from Colon. The consul says:

Colon has now followed the course of Panama and is passing into the hands of the revolutionists. The transfer followed extended negotiations between the Colombian troops and the revolutionary element. This culminated yesterday evening when the Colombian troops surrendered and embarked. The change occurred without bloodshed.

The United States gunboat Nashville and the transport Dixie, with 450 American marines, are co-operating with the railway company in maintaining order.

Another dispatch from the consul says:

Federico Boyd, Jose Arajano and Tomas Arias, representing the provisional government, have communicated to the consuls of the foreign powers that the new state has been constituted.

The consul adds:

The province of Cauca shows no sign of revolution, nor has the revolution thus far spread to other provinces.

The new state assumes all the former treaty and legal obligations of Colombia.

The last information is regarded by the officials here as being most important, as showing no disposition on the part of the new republic of Panama to repudiate the canal or other property rights acquired from Colombia.

The feeling in government circles here continues strongly favorable to allowing the revolution to take its course. It is definitely stated that no steps have been taken or contemplated toward intervention. A few irresponsible newspapers criticise the United States and show ignorance of the French government's position by asserting that warships will be sent to Panama "to restrain the American plans."

These views are not shared by the government, or by the more serious element of the press and public.

News in Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The announcement that the United States had recognized the independence of Panama was received too late to secure an official expression on the subject from the foreign office. There is no reason to doubt, however, that Great Britain will eventually follow the same course.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The German admiralty says the revolution at Panama has not influenced the movements of the German warships in American waters and it does not expect that a contingency will result in a change of plans.

No dispatches have been received from the German squadron regarding Pan-America.

POINTS TO YOU

How Coffee Sets Its Grip and Is Never Suspected.

It is surprising how many people never suspect that coffee is causing all their trouble until they are finally knocked out or some disease caused by coffee has become chronic and almost incurable.

Even in chronic cases the chances are a shift from coffee to Postum Food Coffee will build the sick one up and in time effect a cure.

Sometimes this happens with surprising promptness. A lady of Syracuse, Neb., says: "Last spring a year ago my doctor told me I would have to stop drinking coffee. I had heart trouble so bad that the least excitement would cause me to choke up so I could scarcely get my breath and I was so nervous I could not bear to have the children move around the house.

"Doctor told my husband to get Postum for me, but before he did so we moved to the country and I fell back on milk and water, but even such exertion as climbing a flight of stairs caused my heart to hurt me so I would feel sick and faint.

"This continued all summer until in the fall we again moved to Syracuse. There I got some Postum and began to feel so much better after using one package that I continued its use altogether and I am now better in health than I have ever been before in eight years. I am stronger and fleshier than I ever was and have not had the headache but three times since I began to use Postum a year ago. The change certainly seems wonderful for I have had no return of the heart trouble at all and I never get tired telling what Postum has done for me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

AMUSEMENTS.