

Article II. The Republic of Panama cedes to the United States five miles on each side of the canal and three marine leagues at each terminal and also any other lands necessary to the construction or maintenance of the canal and its auxiliaries.

Article III. The Republic of Panama grants to the United States the right to exercise the same power and authority over such lands "as if it were sovereign," and to the exclusion of such power by Panama.

Article IV. The Republic of Panama grants to the United States the use of all the rivers, streams, and waters for navigation or so far as is necessary to the construction of the canal and its auxiliaries, including purposes of sanitation.

Article V. The Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity a monopoly of any system of communication across its territory by canal or by railroad.

It was decided at a cabinet meeting on the 20th that the treaty must be ratified by Panama before the President sends it to the United States Senate.

Following his protest to the United States Senate (p. 521) the president of the Republic of Colombia has addressed an appeal to the people of the United States relative to the Panama secession. It is as follows:

The Colombian nation has just been the victim of unexpected aggression, and is in danger of losing the best part of its territory. A military movement, not popular sentiment, was the origin of the proclamation of the independence of Panama. The American government, which always had been held by Colombia to be its best friend and ally, prevented with marines loyal militia from subjugating the traitors and checking the origin of the insubordination. The solemn treaty between Colombia and the United States, alluded to until the last moment by the American government, binds the United States not only to respect the sovereignty and ownership of the Panama Isthmus by Colombia, but to help the latter maintain them. The proceedings of the United States marines on the Isthmus and of the American minister here are in open violation of that treaty. The Isthmus of Panama, the most coveted part of the globe, and the most precious part of our fatherland, always has been respected by the nations as a sacred trust confided by Colombia to the honor and power of the American people. The traditions of that great nation, the United States, as a mighty defender of rights and bearer of the standard of civilization before the world, always have been opposed to the secession of territories and the dismem-

bering of nations. Non-recognition of the Confederate States during the civil war confirms emphatically the application of this doctrine decisively at critical moments. The American people will not permit, I am sure, a violation of public treaties, thus denying their glorious traditions, in order to obtain by force what Colombia is ready to concede through pacific and equitable laws. Colombia heartily wishes to strengthen the ties of friendship and commerce with the United States and give vigorous impulse to the common interests and to the greater power and glory of her oldest sister republic. But the proceedings of the Washington government interfere, unhappily, with good feeling in both countries, being a barrier in the way of a higher enterprise advantageous not only to them but to humanity in general. The Colombian people, tranquil in the strength of right, and being sure of the sentiments of justice and equity of the American people, appeal to the national conscience of the United States, which conscience constitutes a force superior by far to that of an army and navy, in order to save the honor and integrity of our territory. The stars and stripes, always dear to and respected by the republicans of both Americas, never shall be outraged or blemished in Colombia. No matter what the procedure of the government at Washington may be, the persons and the property of citizens of the United States here remain confided to the traditional honor of the government and people of Colombia.

Determined to leave nothing undone in this emergency, Colombia has sent Gen. Reyes as a peace commissioner to Panama and thence to the United States. He arrived at Colon on the 19th, and immediately asked for a conference with the Panama government, but was refused it. In a newspaper interview at Colon on the 20th Gen. Reyes said:

I would rather die for the honor of my country than see her lose the Isthmus without a blow. We can reach Panama overland. I can raise 100,000 men, build roads, and, if it were not for the United States, subdue the country in a fortnight. However, we will first do all we can to effect a diplomatic settlement at Washington.

On the same day Gen. Reyes said to Admiral Coghlan, of the United States navy:

If my efforts at Washington, whither I am going from here, fail to bring about some arrangement concerning the present situation on the Isthmus satisfactory to Colombia, the United States will have to fight the entire Colombian people, and it will be a second Boer war.

This was said in the course of a conference at which Admiral Coghlan had informed Gen. Reyes that Colombian troops would not be allowed to land anywhere in Panama. Gen. Reyes reported this notification as follows:

This morning Admiral Coghlan informed me officially that the United States would prevent the landing of Colombian troops on any part of the Isthmus. I promised Admiral Coghlan that Colombia would not take such action until I reached Washington.

To make this action clear, Gen. Reyes presented a formal letter on the 21st to Admiral Coghlan demanding permission to land Colombian troops on Panama territory outside the zone of the Panama railroad. The request was refused. It is understood that Gen. Reyes is now on his way to the United States.

American interests on the other side of the world, in the Philippines, are not as undisturbed as was indicated by the dispatches of some months ago. For several days intimations of Moro uprisings have been vaguely reported (p. 522), and these reports are now made more definite by the following news dispatch of the 23d from Manila:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and two battalions of the Twenty-eighth infantry and one of the Twenty-third infantry fought a five-days' battle with 2,000 Moros, near Siet lake, on the Island of Jolo, from November 12 until November 17. Three hundred Moros are known to have been killed, while many others were carried, dead or wounded, from the field. No Americans were killed. Maj. H. L. Scott, of the Fourteenth cavalry, and five infantrymen were wounded. On November 18 Gen. Wood started on an expedition against a body of 2,000 Moros, who are in the mountains back of Tablibi. No news has as yet been received as to the result of this movement.

From a late report it appears that the civil war in Santo Domingo (p. 522) is now really at an end. The investment of the capital city by the revolutionists continued until 10 a. m. of the 24th, when, according to press dispatches of that date, the government surrendered and President Wos y Gil and his ministers took refuge on a German warship in the harbor.

A somewhat suggestive adden-