

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-

dum accompanies the above dispatch. It is as follows:

During the negotiations for peace with the insurgents, United States Minister Powell informed the revolutionary chiefs that periodical revolutions ought to cease, because they interrupt commercial relations with other countries and augment the debt of San Domingo, which is without means to pay foreign creditors. The minister said further that these periodical revolutions endanger the peace of his government and of the governments of other nations, and that the present revolution if continued would imperil the sovereignty of San Domingo.

### NEWS NOTES.

—Ex-Gov. Drake, of Iowa, died at Centerville, Ia., on the 20th.

—The first national New Thought convention was in session at Chicago last week.

—On the 19th the Cuban reciprocity bill (p. 503) was passed by the lower House of Congress.

—Samuel Gompers was reelected president of the American Federation of Labor at Boston on the 21st.

—A labor demonstration under the auspices of the Socialist party of Cook county, Ill., is to be made in the Coliseum on December 6, with Eugene V. Debs as chief orator.

—Indictments charging Negro peonage (p. 377) were returned in the United States court at Savannah, Ga., on the 23d against seven men, one of them a representative in the legislature.

—A Greek play, "The Ajax of Sophocles," will be enacted at Hull house, Chicago, December 5, 7, 8, 9 and 11, under the direction of Mabel Hay Barrows, the actors being Greek residents of Chicago.

—An explanation of the single tax in the Icelandic language, by Paul M. Clemens, an architect of Winnipeg, was published recently in the "Heimskringla," a Conservative Icelandic paper of that city. It has since been published in tract form.

—A meeting in memory of the late Henry D. Lloyd (p. 504) will be held in the Auditorium, Chicago, on the 29th at 2:30 p. m., at which the speakers will be Miss Jane Addams, Clarence S. Darrow, John Mitchell, Mayor Jones of Toledo, and Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland.

—A ten per cent. wage reduction went into effect on the 23d (p. 503) in a majority of the cotton mills of New England. In Fall River, 35,000 operatives are affected, in Rhode Island 20,000 and in other places about 10,000. Before the month is ended practically every cotton mill in New England will be working on the wage scale in effect before March, 1901.

### PRESS OPINIONS.

#### THE ISTHMIAN QUESTION.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), Nov. 21.—The old slavocracy again takes heart of hope. The Ostend manifesto and the doctrine of State's rights have at last come to their own. The hands of the clock have been turned backward to the hour which marked the grand coup of secession. Davis and Toombs and all the noble galaxy of disunion shout down the corridors of time a loud hosanna to the name of Roosevelt. And the great sad figure of Lincoln—is it wholly forgotten?

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), Nov. 20 (weekly).—The Republican has felt, and still feels, that the Panama route is the preferable, all things considered, but that feeling is based entirely upon what has appeared to be the judgment of the majority of the best engineers. It cannot be forgotten, however, that expert opinion is divided on the question as a whole, while in some special phases the Nicaragua route is conceded by all to be the superior. With such an alternative, even if its merits and defects do not strike quite so high an average as the rival route, a policy of aggression and force in securing concessions, whose political effects upon all South America may be far-reaching, was inexcusable.

Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Sun, Nov. 8.—President Roosevelt once more shows that in his "strenuous life" there is a dash of the buccaneer, and that the honor of the Republic might be in better hands. That the political position of Panama is rather that of a forcible annex to Colombia than of a part of it, and that the Colombian politicians, who were blocking a highway of the world, would here put the proceeds of their enormous extortion into their own pockets, are facts which could little excuse, much less could justify, conspiracy and breach of international law. The accession of France, due to her interest in the sale of the Panama canal, can lend no moral support to the transaction. But violence and rapine are in the air, and those who applauded the raid on the South American Republics are hardly in a position to condemn the raid on Panama. The most redeeming fact of the affair, and a bright spot in a political horizon otherwise dark, is the staunch adherence of a powerful section of the American press to international morality against the cry of "our country right or wrong."

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald (Dem.), Nov. 20.—The highwaymen of the administration, joining hands with the highwaymen of France and Panama, have finished their crime and with red hands turn to the Senate of the United States and ask that body to approve their nefarious work. It will be approved, after a time, after conscientious men have had opportunity to express "abstract shibboleths" that the lusty, strenuous and war-hunting President has cast into the junk heap. The transcontinental railroads will be protected against competition that they probably paid to escape; the bribe hunters of the Senate will get what they were after; the United States will get "rights" to the Panama canal, "rights" to islands near Panama, and we shall be free to go on in our glorious role of protecting the South American from the robbing hand of the foreigner, the while holding him up that we may go through his pockets. It is a glorious work for us to be engaged in. We have outstripped the boldest of fiction pirates, the most vallant of real buccaneers. We have given a new interpretation to the Monroe doctrine. Now it is: This is our prey, not yours; our right to plunder and rob, not yours; our right to betray, divide and wreck, not yours.

#### DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), Nov. 17.—Up to the present time we have failed

to see that the defeat of Johnson in Ohio was compared with that of the reactionaries in Pennsylvania. Here the Democrats lose practically half their voting strength. Not a breath was allowed in the platform which by any possibility could be construed as remotely committing the party to anything in the world savoring of "Bryanism," yet this did not save the ticket from falling over 200,000 short of the vote accorded Mr. Bryan. In any fair estimate of results the Ohio fight of Tom Johnson was magnificently encouraging. It was merely the first battle in a long war and the enemy evidently exhausted its resources in achieving its victory.

#### REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

Columbus (O.) Daily Press (Dem.), Nov. 18.—Reducing wages will help fill the coffers of the national Republican committee next year for a campaign of "sound business principles," regardless of the effect on the "full dinner pail."

### IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of Congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 37 of that publication.

Washington, Nov. 16-21, 1903.

#### Senate.

No business of general interest was done during the week, and on the 20th adjournment was taken to the 23d.

#### House.

On the 16th the following resolution (p. 115) relative to the treaty with Cuba was adopted:

"Resolved, That immediately on the adoption of this rule, and immediately after the reading of the Journal on each day thereafter until the bill hereinafter mentioned shall have been disposed of, the House shall resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill H. R. 1921, a bill to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, 1902; that not later than four o'clock on November 19 general debate shall be closed in Committee of the Whole, and whenever general debate is closed the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House; and immediately the House shall vote without debate or intervening motion on the engrossment and third reading and on the passage of the bill."

The House thereupon went into committee of the whole under the above rule upon the bill (p. 121) in question. The same subject was continued on the 17th, 18th and 19th, when, in accordance with the rule, the committee of the whole reported back the bill (p. 218) and it was passed (p. 220) by the House. On the 20th, without transacting any business of general interest, adjournment was taken to the 24th.

"That summer boarder caught some fish this morning," said Mrs. Cornrossel. "Says he threw his line into a school of 'em." "Any fish that was foolish enough to let him catch 'em didn't belong to any school," rejoined her husband. "That must have been an asylum."—Washington Star.

The rent of land, therefore, considered as the price paid for the land, is naturally a monopoly price. It is not at all proportionate to what the landlord may have laid out upon the improvement of the land, or to what he can afford to take; but to what the farmer can afford to give.—Adam Smith.