

more feet of track might be laid in the interval. The company's answer in this law suit shows that the company has expended \$30,000 on the Denison avenue 3-cent fare line, and is under a bond of \$25,000 for completing it; that 7,240 feet of double track has been laid, and 2,000 more of single track; and that 3,700 linear feet of pavement has been laid to a width of sixteen feet.

A further step in the process of transforming Panama into an independent nation (p. 501) has been taken. On the 13th President Roosevelt formally received Philippe Bunau-Varilla as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Panama to the United States. Bunau-Varilla was likewise received by the French ambassador at Washington on the 17th. On the same day two special commissioners from Panama—Dr. Manuel E. Amador and Frederico Boyd—arrived at New York. J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. have been appointed fiscal agents in the United States for the Republic of Panama.

The Colombian government has addressed the following protest to the United States Senate:

The government and people of Colombia have been painfully surprised at the notification by the minister of the United States that the government at Washington had hastened to recognize the government consequent upon a barracks coup in the department of Panama. The bonds of sincere and uninterrupted friendship which unite the two governments and the two peoples; the solemn obligation undertaken by the American Union in a public treaty to guarantee the sovereignty and property of Colombia in the Isthmus of Panama; the protection which the citizens of that country enjoy and will continue to enjoy among us; the traditional principles of the American government in opposition to secession movements; the good faith which has characterized that great people in its international relations; the manner in which the revolution was brought about and the precipitancy of its recognition, make the government and people of Colombia hope that the senate of the United States will admit its obligation to assist us in maintaining the integrity of our territory and in repressing that insurrection which is not even the result of a popular feeling. In thus demanding justice, Colombia appeals to the dignity and honor of the American Senate and people. It is to be hoped the petition for justice which

Colombia makes to the American people will be favorably received by a sound public opinion among the sons of that country.

On the 16th an address upon the same subject was cabled by the Colombian government to Great Britain. As cabled back to this country from London on the same day, the gist of this address is as follows:

"The main responsibility for the secession of Panama lies on the United States government, in the first place by fomenting the separatist spirit of which there seems to be clear evidence, then again by hastily acknowledging the independence of the revolted province, and finally by preventing the Colombian government from using proper means to repress the rebellion." The address goes on to say that President Marroquin has energetically protested to the United States and wishes that his protest should be known throughout the civilized world. Colombia contends that the United States has infringed article 35 of the treaty of 1846, which it is asserted implies the duty on the part of the United States to help Colombia in maintaining her sovereignty over the Isthmus, and adds that the "Colombian government repudiate the assumption that they have barred the way to carrying out the canal." It is asserted that since 1835 Colombia has granted canal privileges to different people no less than nine times. After giving the previously stated reasons for the Colombian senate's failure to approve the Hay-Herran treaty, and asserting that the delay in the negotiations had not affected the ultimate issue of the canal project, the protest concluded: "The hastiness in recognizing the new government is under these circumstances all the more surprising to the Colombian government, as they recollect the energetic opposition of Washington to the acknowledgment of the belligerency of the Confederates by the Powers during the civil war."

This diplomatic action of Colombia appears to have been preliminary to action more energetic. At any rate it now transpires that the Colombian government had already communicated with the American minister at Bogota in hostile terms. Following is the tenor of this notice:

By the recognition of Panama and the warning that the United States will not allow Colombia to put down the rebellion, the heretofore friendly relations between the two governments have arrived at such a critical state that it is absolutely impossible to continue diplomatic relations unless the Wash-

ington government immediately gives notice that it has no intention of preventing Colombia retaking the Isthmus or of extending recognition to the belligerents. A prompt reply is awaited from Washington, as the Colombian army is ready to march on Panama at once.

But the Washington government treats this warning lightly, regarding the threat of war as (we quote from Walter Wellman) "almost too fantastical to be deemed worthy of serious consideration by the Administration or its naval or military advisers." No delay has intervened, therefore, with reference to the acquisition of canal privileges. A treaty in that regard was signed on the 18th at 6 o'clock in the evening, at Secretary Hay's house in Washington, by Mr. Hay and the Panama minister, Bunau-Varilla. As Panama had no seal, Mr. Hay improvised one for Mr. Bunau-Varilla's use. This treaty—

grants to the American government a lease in perpetuity of a canal zone ten miles in width, over which the United States is to exercise complete control for all purposes, save that within the cities of Panama and Colon the authority of the United States is limited to the necessary operations of the canal construction and maintenance. Within these cities the Panama police are to maintain order, and local courts are to administer justice, but if at any time the United States deems the administration of the police and the judiciary unsatisfactory it may enter with its own authority, preserve order and try offenders against the peace. Within and near the canal zone the United States is empowered to exercise the right of eminent domain, through judicial process, for the necessary works of the canal, and for sanitation, drainage, water supply and so on.

Four islands lying in or near the Bay of Panama are included in the canal zone and leased in perpetuity to the United States. In addition the Republic of Panama grants the United States the right to take possession of other islands lying within the jurisdictional waters of the Republic. Panama transfers to the United States all its rights in the Panama railroad and authorizes the new Panama Canal company to sell to the United States all its shares in that corporation, amounting to more than 79,000 shares out of a total of 80,000 issued. The United States stipulates to pay the Republic of Panama the sum of \$10,000,000 in gold on ratification of the treaty and an annuity of \$250,000 a year after the expiration of nine years.

The news reported last week (p. 502), of the end of another revolution in Santo Domingo was at least premature. The Wos y Gil government is still in possession of the capital, which was under bombardment by the revolutionists on the 16th. Marines were landed from the United States cruiser "Baltimore" to protect American interests.

### NEWS NOTES.

—Andrew H. Green, a well-known citizen of old New York, was shot on the 13th in front of his house, 91 Park avenue, New York city, by an insane man. Instant death resulted.

—Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, was indicted on the 16th by the Federal grand jury at Omaha upon charges of selling an appointment of postmaster at Hastings, Neb., to Jacob Fisher.

—Dispatches of the 15th tell of the killing of a sergeant and three privates of the Twenty-eighth United States infantry in the neighborhood of Lake Lano, Mindanao, Philippines (p. 394) in a battle with Moros.

—At the convention of the Federation of Labor at Boston on the 18th a series of socialist resolutions, reported upon adversely by the resolutions committee, and vigorously debated for two days, was defeated by a representative vote of 11,282 to 2,185.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States (see p. 458) for the month ending October 31, 1903, as given by the Treasury sheet, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$451,827,224	\$328,094,788	\$123,732,436 exp.
G	10,552,787	22,640,538	12,087,751 imp.
S	10,548,628	9,304,187	1,244,441 exp.
	\$472,928,639	\$360,039,513	\$112,889,126 exp.

### PRESS OPINIONS.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZERS.

The Congregationalist (rel.), Nov. 14.—The vote in Ohio and Massachusetts shows a reaction against that which is openly called socialism or that which borders on it, the defeat of the Democrats in Ohio standing on a radical platform being unusually severe, and the falling off in the Socialist vote of Massachusetts being marked. This, in our opinion, cannot be interpreted as indicative of anything more than a temporary reaction. The Democratic party sooner or later will fall into the hands of its radical wing, and the party's platforms will become more rather than less radical.

Kenton (O.) Press (Dem.), Nov. 15.—There once was a vast difference between democracy and the Democratic party. Thank God, there's little if any difference now. The plutocratic Democrats will march under no banner now—the election in Ohio proved it—unless one of their number carries the pennant and they are awarded the first place in the parade. The Democratic Democrats will not charge the ballot box under such leadership. And what does it avail to deny truth. Let's ad-

mit it and go on. Oil and water will not mix; plutocratic and democratic Democracy will not mix. Why not disillusion-ourselves. The olive branch withers in our hands, the red beads of fraternity crumble to dust, the pipe of peace will not burn. Why not recognize facts? Why talk of getting together? We can't coalesce. Plutocracy and democracy occupy the opposite points of the sociological compass, and it's folly to seek to get the needle to point two ways at the same time. . . . Wealth shall rule or the people. Which shall it be, dollars or men? That's all there is to the problem.

The Commoner (Dem.), Nov. 13.—Before the reorganizers claim a victory in Ohio, let them explain the defeat in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Iowa, where the Kansas City platform was not indorsed. An examination of the files of the corporation papers will reveal the fact that they rejoiced greatly over the "conservative victory" in Iowa. They predicted great things for the party, but in spite of the very able and energetic campaign made by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Sullivan, and in spite of the wobbling of Gov. Cummins on the tariff question, the Republicans carried the State by a large majority—and the reorganizers can now see nothing but Ohio. In so far as a lesson can be drawn from the election returns, it is this: The party can make no progress while it spends more time trying to reconcile irreconcilable elements than it does in trying to make converts. The party cannot succeed while it is wasting its strength in internal wars. If it is going to be a positive force in the country it must stand for Democratic principles and fight for Democratic principles—not for one campaign, but all the time—not just before election, but all through the year. If it is going to be a national party, it must stand for the same things in all the States. As long as it indorses in one State what it denounces in another its various platforms will be used to answer each other. The election shows the necessity for a homogeneous Democratic party nationwide and true to its principles everywhere.

#### OHIO POLITICS.

(Lincoln) Nebraska Independent (Peo.), Nov. 12.—Hanna is claiming all the glory of the Republican victory in Ohio, but the glory does not belong to him at all. It belongs to the gold Democrats. That is to say, it was a victory for the McLeanites and the Clevelandites.

Kenton (O.) Press (Dem.), Nov. 12.—A Republican speaker would denounce Johnson as a socialist and in the same breath an anarchist. That was a play on ignorance. Briefly stated, the socialist wants the government to have all the say about everything while the anarchist wants the government to have nothing to say about anything. The socialist wants all government, the anarchist wants no government. Yet the Republicans coupled the two words together with a smile of ignorance mixed with cupidity.

Goodhue County (Minn.) News (Dem.), Nov. 7.—The plain people, the honest farmers of Ohio, decided the election. They were not ready to accept Johnson. He frightened them. It wasn't spellbinding drew out a full Republican vote in an off year. Johnson did it with his advocacy of justice for all. It is so simple that it is no more understood in one campaign than Christianity in nineteen centuries. Johnson's Democracy is so vital and virile that he not only consolidated the Republican vote against him, but he scared out of the Democratic camp a lot of flabby followers who supposed they were Democrats till they came in contact with a man whose democracy means something.

Youngstown (O.) Times-Democrat, Nov. 17.—It was precisely a month Sunday—October 15—that Senator Hanna spoke in this city and declared that the election of John-

son and Clarke meant reduction of wages and closing of mills, but that the election of Herrick and Hanna would bring greater business prosperity. He threatened the return of the experience of 1893 if he was not elected. But we have it now. . . . If Mr. Hanna were to speak in Youngstown to-night with the experience of the past 30 days fresh in mind, the same audience that cheered him on October 15, would receive him with hoots and jeers, false prophet that a single month has proved him to be. Mr. Hanna deliberately deceived the people.

#### THE SINGLE TAX IN BOSTON.

Boston Daily Advertiser (Rep.), Nov. 10.—The single taxers make a distinction between a land title and a title to the land. That value comes from the improvement of the land itself partly, but also from other improvements in the neighborhood on that street or near that street or in that section of the community. Of course the possession of title to land has in the past carried with it the title to the value of the land. It is the single taxers who want to separate the two things. They are willing that the owner shall retain his private title to the land, but they want the public to get the benefit of ownership of the land values which the public has paid for in one way or another.

Boston Evening Transcript (Rep.), Nov. 10.—It is apparent that the single tax, as interpreted by President Fillebrown, means simply the taxation of the element of special privilege attaching to land ownership. He does not propose even to take the entire ground rent by taxation, but only to increase the land tax by slow degrees in such way as to draw into the public treasury the future unearned increment of land values. This proposal is in no sense alarming. It involves no revolutionary assault on property rights, no radical alteration of social institutions. It is likely, therefore, to commend itself to public favor more generally than the scheme of land nationalization pure and simple.

#### SPREADING CIVILIZATION.

Goodhue County (Minn.) News, Nov. 7.—One of the difficulties of conveying to the Filipinos the blessings of civilization is that the vessels in which they are conveyed are so easily corruptible. Collier's estimable weekly says there are 30 conveyors in Bilbid prison now, and more due there, and that the grief of the Philippine Commission is that it cannot get honest servants.

#### A PRONOUNCED OPINION.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Nov. 14.—While all the cars which the traction company tried to run on the Wentworth avenue line made their trips in safety, they had practically no passengers. The people who ordinarily use them are not reassured yet, and it may take a few days of effective police supervision to put them at ease. They, like most south siders, would like to see an immediate settlement of the trouble. They would like to see the employees who went out admit that they were too hasty, and return to work at once, or see the company consent to refer to arbitration the disputed questions which can properly be settled in that way. If bad weather should come before the strike is ended the public will suffer more acutely than it has thus far.

#### 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.

#### Senate.

Pursuant to Presidential proclamation, the Senate assembled in special session at

Washington, Nov. 9-14, 1903.