

## PANAMA TREATY IS IN HANDS OF SECRETARY HAY

Document Reaches State Department in Strong Box From New York in Charge of Express Company.

COGHLAN REPORTS ALL  
QUIET ON NORTH COAST  
OF ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Minister Beaupre Coming Home on Leave of Absence. Dixie to Embark Marines at Philadelphia.

After a hurried trip to Panama, the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty is again in charge of the State Department. Agents of an express company carried the iron chest to the State Department at 10 o'clock today, and delivered it to Colonel Michael, chief clerk of the department.

With the chest containing the treaty is a small iron box, in which the key to the chest is contained. This box was carried from Colon to New York by Dr. G. R. Eddie, while the chest was in charge of the purser of the steamer City of Washington.

Mr. R. H. Coghlan, dated yesterday, says that all is quiet on the northern coast of the Isthmus of Panama.

Arthur M. Beaupre, the United States minister to Colombia, has sent the State Department a dispatch announcing that he expects to leave Bogota for the United States on December 20.

Mr. Beaupre was granted permission to take a leave of absence several months ago, but was unable to leave his post until this time on account of unsettled conditions in Colombia.

Marines at Isthmus. More marines are to be taken to Panama for service on the Isthmus.

The United States cruiser Dixie, which is now at Colon, is under orders to sail at once for Philadelphia, and will embark marines there, who will be taken to Colon at once.

The War Department has issued a statement showing it is the purpose of the Administration to protect the Isthmus with marines until the ratification of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty, unless Colombia moves a large body of troops against the Isthmus.

In that event the United States army will be called upon to send troops to replace the marines.

The Colombian Debt. The British foreign office has forwarded to Ambassador Durand, with instructions to hand it unofficially to President Roosevelt, a long letter from the council of foreign bondholders, setting forth their position on the Colombian debt.

The letter gives the history of the Colombian debt, and asks the President to use his good offices to have Panama assume an equitable share thereof.

The council will be satisfied with arbitration at The Hague or the personal decision of the President. The statement was published in London that Holland and Great Britain insist Panama shall assume \$15,000,000 of the debt, but the council says Panama's share was never considered so heavy as that.

Reyes Urges Peace. General Reyes, the Colombian envoy, has not received from his government a formal offer of the office of President of the republic.

The only news to the effect that he received the greatest number of votes in the election recently held was in a dispatch to Dr. Herran, General Reyes will not say whether he will take the office of President.

A warlike move on the part of the Colombian troops will not be encouraged while General Reyes is in Washington, as he is exerting his influence to prevent any demonstration, especially in view of the fact that such a move would place him in an embarrassing position.

Mr. Loomis' Speech. Assistant Secretary Loomis' frank discussion of the Panama-Colombian situation in New York last night is causing much comment in diplomatic circles.

## CONGRESS COMMITTEES ON DISTRICT AFFAIRS MEET WITH MR. RIIS

Discuss Means to Better Housing Conditions.

EXPERIENCE IN NEW YORK

Health Department Should Have Authority to Act and Public Opinion Should Be Aroused.

The Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia held a joint meeting at the Capitol today to consider tenement house conditions in Washington, and to hear the views of Jacob A. Riis, of New York, on his experience along this line in the metropolis.

Mr. Riis described in detail the workings of the tenement house laws in New York city, and said their enforcement depended on public sentiment.

This feeling, he added, was even more effective than the law itself. No law could be made a success, he said, unless the officials in charge had the approbation of the public in their work.

Otherwise, their work would be regarded as revolutionary.

The first necessity is to awaken the public to a realization of the appalling conditions existing in the very heart of the city, and then support the officials in whatever measures may be necessary, however drastic, to remove the disgraceful conditions which breed disease and death.

Want Power to Act. The speaker said the best way to bring about these reforms was to put power in the hands of the board of health, and give them the support of the regular police and the sanitary police.

He said in New York police of foreign nationality interposed little or no objection to investigations of their tenements, and he thought there ought to be some such police in Washington.

The fact that the death rate in Washington is higher than in forty of the largest cities of the nation was brought up in the meeting and was discussed.

The opinion was expressed that these conditions should not be hushed up, but should be made known, so that effective remedies could be applied.

"These horrible conditions do exist here," said John Joy Edson, "while in New York they have secured beautiful parks, and I am in favor of bringing those methods here. The disposition of families taken from hovels which may be destroyed will be met by the common instinct of builders, who will put up a better class of houses."

He spoke of the work of the Sanitary Improvement Company, and said the investment in these houses brought in a return of 7 per cent, 5 per cent of which is regarded as income and 2 per cent reserved for repairs and improvements.

Sewers as a Start. Mr. Edson said if Congress would appropriate money for the sewer system it would be making the best start toward better health conditions.

Mr. Riis advocated calling upon Robert W. de Forest, the tenement house commissioner of New York city, for suggestions in framing a strong bill. He said the awful crowding here, of whole families in one room, was not such a problem in the metropolis.

He urged members of Congress not to be discouraged by what might seem to be too great expense, declaring the present cost of clearing away frame shanties would not be one-twentieth of what it would be after brick tenements replaced them.

It took \$1,500,000 to destroy "Mulberry Bend" in New York, and ten years to do it, Mr. Riis said, but it was worth every cent of it.

Mr. Woodard said H. A. Willard and General Ketchum were about to erect 200 buildings in one square, on a sanitary building plan.

## EMERGENCY BOARD CONDEMNS ANIMUS OF INVESTIGATION

President Boardman Declares It Was Inspired by Pure Revenge.

CHARGES ARE REVIEWED

Denials Made and Explanations Offered for Action of Hospital Employees.

President W. J. Boardman, of the board of directors of the Emergency Hospital, today made a report to the District Commissioners, in which the authorities of the institution review the investigation of the Board of Charities into the recent charges of mismanagement, and other irregularities in the institution.

The report of the directors is exhaustive, and goes into each charge in detail. Attention is first called to the fact that while the Emergency Hospital treats nearly as many patients annually as all of the other hospitals in the city combined, it received only \$15,000 from the Government, while the others receive more than \$100,000.

The president, however, asserts that the hospital has funds able to support it, and then calls attention to the attempts of the doctor who made all of the trouble to have the hospital turned over to the Government entirely. This, the report says, is at the bottom of all of the troubles which were recently aired in the newspapers.

Doctor Was Dismissed. This doctor, who brought about the investigation, was a member of the medical staff, but his name is suppressed in the report. It is asserted that he quarreled with Dr. D. T. Stuart, subsequently dismissed from the staff, who had proved to be one of the best house surgeons the hospital ever had.

The attempt to make the institution a Government hospital, the report asserts, was a scheme for revenge on the part of the doctor, who, because of his offensiveness had been ousted. The same, the report says, is true of the charges he brought.

The report, in discussing the charges, says one of them has been sustained by the evidence. Regarding the irregularities in vouchers, the board found there was nothing disclosed to substantiate the accusations. Regarding the allegation that a policeman had beaten a patient, the board found there was no truth in the charge, and the president asserts that had the policeman beaten anybody, he would have been responsible to the authorities at Police Headquarters, and not the hospital.

The policemen at the hospital are there in the interest of the police regulations, and the officers of the hospital have no control over them.

No Abuse of Patients. President Boardman again denies there has been any abuse of patients in the ambulances, but admits that at times the doctors have had to use force to save their own lives and prevent the patients from injuring themselves.

He cites the case in which a man was alleged to have been beaten into insensibility by a doctor who used a water bucket. He says the doctor, young and not very strong, went out with the ambulance and found a large and powerful intoxicated man who had fallen and injured himself. The doctor got him into the ambulance. After the vehicle started the patient suddenly attacked the physician, and the latter was compelled to defend himself with the bottle, which was a flexible rubber quart and which the driver had used to pour water on the head of his horse in hot weather.

A number of doctors testified that no weapon improvised or otherwise would have done less damage.

Board's Investigation. Much space is then given by President Boardman in commenting on the report of the investigation by the board recently, and then he calls attention to many discrepancies in the report. He says the report states that the total income from private sources for nine years was \$16,456.51. In reality, the books of the treasurer, Arthur T. Brice, show there has been contributed \$36,344.57, not including \$15,000 from Mrs. Hearst and the many thousands of dollars contributed in money and necessary articles by the ladies' auxiliary board.

The president says if the hospital association had not furnished this money and the necessary articles the hospital would not have been fit to receive patients.

## MAJOR ALFRED B. TAYLOR DEAD, RESULT OF COLD

Major Alfred B. Taylor, U. S. A., retired, died this morning at 10:15 at his residence, 2905 O Street northwest. His death was caused by a severe cold, which settled in his kidneys. He had been ill for about ten days.

Major Taylor, who was born in Iowa, was sixty-five years of age, and is survived by a widow. He served under General Grant in the civil war, as captain, and was promoted to major in 1863, which rank he held at the time of his retirement, about eight years ago.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

MILK DEALERS FINED IN THE POLICE COURT

John A. Storm and John Sherwood, milk dealers, of 1708 Thirty-second Street northwest, were today fined \$10 each in the Police Court for furnishing adulterated milk to the Industrial Home School.

## APOLOGY WANTED FROM TURKEY IN DAVIS CASE

Consul Instructed Reparation Is Due Him for Recent Assault.

COURSE FULLY SUSTAINED

Turkish Government Greatly Worried Over the Incident.

The State Department has instructed Consul Davis, still at Beirut, that the occasion upon which he was assaulted, at Alexandretta, and the facts of the assault, are such as demand an apology and reparation on the part of Turkey. In fact, the department fully sustains Consul Davis.

It is learned that the Turkish government is considerably worried over the affair and has offered Attarlan, the naturalized American Armenian, free passage from Alexandretta to Beirut, but Attarlan demands a cash indemnity.

The State Department does not specify the exact nature of the reparation to be made by Turkey, but will await further news from Mr. Lelshman at Constantinople.

## "POPE OF TAYABAS" HANGED IN ANTIMONAN

Ruperto Rios Punished as Common Outlaw.

IMPOSED UPON FOLLOWERS

Had Sacred Box Called "Independencia," Which Contained Only an Old Spanish Almanac.

Ruperto Rios, "Pope of Tayabas," who professed to have divine power, but was unable to save himself, was hanged by the neck until dead at Antimonan, P. I., November 27. The details are given in mail dispatches received at the War Department this morning. His crime was repeated and cruel murder.

Rios was one of those fantastic outlaws to whose breeding the Philippines seems peculiarly adapted. He organized what he called the "exterior municipal government," and created titles for himself and his adherents with prodigious generosity. By all accounts his forces were made up like those of Santo Domingo, not a private in them. He had a major general, twenty-five brigadiers; 50 brigadiers, and colonels without numbers. It was as if there was one follower of as low rank as captain, but he had been taken on only a few hours before Rios was captured.

Rios Was Generalissimo. As for Rios, he was content with assuming for himself the titles of generalissimo, viceroy, and the son of God. Under the first designation he was the head of the army and navy; under the second he corresponded, or pretended to do so, with Russia, France, Germany, and Japan.

Under the third of his names he reserved the right to dispense "anting-ants" to the faithful, which were guaranteed to hold them safe from the Krug-Jorgensen bullet and other pacifiers and preservers of the public peace, if one of his followers were killed it was proof that he was not of the faith.

In this same capacity he was also the guardian of the "Independencia," a box supposed to contain a sacred relic, but when broken open by the American soldiers held only an old Spanish almanac of the patent medicine order. Rios had made his people believe that this was a sort of Pandora box, and when they had become sufficiently righteous and deservingly he would open it, riches would pour forth, the oppressor would be set at naught, and henceforth the faithful would dwell in a paradise of cock fighting and crap shooting.

All of this ended when Rios was hanged. A cast of his body was taken after death, and this, garbed in the magnificent robes which the deceased affected, will be on exhibition at St. Louis next summer.

## MICHAEL PAPERS REACH THE PRESIDENT

The papers in the case of Postmaster Clayton McMichael, Philadelphia, were turned over to President Roosevelt today by Postmaster General Payne.

This is the case in which it is alleged that Postmaster McMichael permitted the carriers in his office to be used by the political "bosses" of Philadelphia. The President, it is expected, will shortly take final action in the case.

## FIFTEENTH CAVALRY COMING TO FORT MYER

The War Department has been advised that the headquarters, band, and Second Squadron of the Fifteenth Cavalry, with twelve officers and 290 enlisted men, left San Francisco on December 13 for Fort Myer, Va., to relieve the Second Cavalry, which is to sail for the Philippines late this month.

## SPOONER OPENS SENATE DEBATE ON RECIPROCITY

Galleries Filled in Anticipation of Spirited Discussion.

THE FINAL VOTE TODAY

Agreed That Time Be Equally Divided Between Advocates and Opponents.

The galleries of the Senate filled rapidly today in anticipation of a spirited discussion on the Cuban reciprocity bill, previous to the taking of the vote, which, by previous agreement, will be before adjournment.

There was a large representation of members on the floor when the gavel fell, and when the measure was taken up, immediately after the conclusion of the routine business, nearly every chair was occupied.

Spooner Takes Floor. It was agreed that the time should be equally divided between the advocates and opponents of the measure. Mr. Spooner took the floor.

Before he began his argument in favor of the bill, Mr. Carmack introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to make an investigation of the Post-office Department it went over under the rule.

Three Local Bills. Matters of interest to the District were introduced by Mr. Gallinger today as follows:

A bill in relation to bonds on contracts for work on material to be furnished in the District, and requiring new pavements to be kept in repair for five years, under indemnity to the extent of not less than 2 per cent of the original cost.

A bill to authorize the extension of the Capital Traction lines to reach the Union Station, the route running from Delaware Avenue and C Street north-east along that avenue to the Plaza, with a single track loop passing in front of the station proper.

A bill to amend the District code by striking out sections 1918 to 1923, inclusive, and insert new provisions for the opening and straightening of alleys and other minor streets.

"Indian Buffalo Hunt." Mr. Penrose introduced a bill to have cast and erected here the colossal equestrian group known as "The Indian Buffalo Hunt," by Henry K. Bush-Brown, of New York. An appropriation of \$50,000 is intended to be made. The bill was referred to the Library Committee.

Mr. Cullon, by request, introduced a bill to allow employees of the Government Printing Office the same annual leave of absence as now given to clerks and employees of the executive departments. The bill is to grant all workers, whether employed on piecework or by the day, annual leave for thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays. It went to the Printing Committee.

A Sherman Plaza. The President Pro Tem presented to the Senate a letter from Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Sherman State Commission, asking that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made for the improvement of the grounds about the Sherman statue, and that hereafter the area be designated the "Sherman Plaza."

## COMMISSIONERS SEND BILLS TO COMMITTEES

Many Changes in Existing Local Laws Recommended by the District Authorities.

The District Commissioners today forwarded to the chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on District of Columbia a number of bills, which contemplate changes of one character or another in existing local laws. One bill provides for the extension of M Street east of Biadensburg Road, and another asks that streets be extended and continued in what is known as Beatty and Hawkins' subdivision of Georgetown.

The object of another bill submitted is to acquire for park purposes, and for the extension of Nineteenth Street, the triangle between Adams Mill Road and Cincinnati Street. The cost is estimated at \$80,000.

A third bill provides for the opening of R Street northeast, to Twenty-eighth Street, and of Twenty-eighth Street, from R to M Streets northeast. The Commissioners say that while they favor this improvement, they prefer certain other streets, which were included in their estimates to Congress.

Another bill regulates electric wiring in the District, while another provides an amendment to the code which will change the present law pertaining to the opening of alleys and minor streets, so that all condemnation proceedings will be made a matter of record. The last of the bills submitted, pertains to the amount of bonds to be filed with the District by contractors for the District, the object being to afford better protection to municipal interests.

## ATTACK ON GEN. WOOD VICIOUS AND SPITEFUL, SAYS SECRETARY ROOT

CLARA BARTON TELLS  
OF PERSONAL VISIT  
TO STRICKEN BUTLER

Sixteen Hundred Persons  
Confined to Beds.

FIFTY CLAIMED BY DEATH

Typhoid Epidemic Traced to Stagnant Ponds—Money Is Needed to Fight Disease.

Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross, has returned to Washington from Butler, Pa., where she went to investigate the typhoid situation. When seen today, Miss Barton said that the conditions at Butler were most distressing, but that every effort was being made for the alleviation of the patients' sufferings.

Sixteen hundred persons are now confined to their beds with the fever. About fifty deaths have been reported, and in view of the number and serious character of the disease the death rate is regarded by Miss Barton as phenomenally small. She declares that the physicians and nurses are most competent, some of the latter being specialists in typhoid.

While some of the deaths occur at the hospitals, most of them are in homes, where families have not the proper facilities for fighting the fever.

Traced to Ponds. The origin of the epidemic is traced to various small ponds about the city. These were allowed to stagnate, and when the heavy rains came, the waters rose and spread their germs throughout the community. An additional board of health has been formed from adjacent cities, and is working zealously toward purifying the vicinity.

When Miss Barton had looked over the ground the committee asked her to certify to its appeal if it conformed to her idea of the situation, and she did so, in the following statement:

"Unable to judge of the seriousness of the situation at Butler, Pa., because of conflicting rumors of the typhoid epidemic, accompanied by members of my staff, I have made a personal visit to the scene. We found in Butler, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, almost as many hundreds of patients in all stages of typhoid fever, a few cases convalescing, to an average of twelve new cases per day.

"The hospitals are nearly full, but most of the patients are being treated at their homes. In some cases as many as six or eight members of the family are prostrated. The patients are attended in most part by trained nurses from such large cities as Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Rochester—more than 200 in all.

Committee Competent. "The relief work is administered by a competent committee, elected at a mass meeting of citizens about two weeks ago. This committee includes many of the most prominent merchants and professional men of the town, the burgesses of Butler being one of the members. Investigation shows that at least \$25,000 more than is now in hand will be required for the relief work before the epidemic is over. This money cannot be obtained from the town, and must be looked for in voluntary contributions from the outside public.

"Donations should be sent to Thomas J. Shoffin, treasurer, Butler relief committee."

## CAPTAIN KING'S CASE DISMISSED IN COURT

The charge of assault against Capt. William T. H. King, of the F Street brook, was this morning dismissed in Police Court for want of prosecution. It will be remembered that Captain King was charged with assault with intent to kill on one Frank Kane, a race-track follower, in the Iroquois clubrooms.

This charge was afterward reduced to that of simple assault, and Captain King demanded jury trial and was released on \$500 bond. This morning the case was reached, and Prosecuting Attorney Mulwony informed the Court that the prosecuting witness could not be found, having left the city.

## COL. WARE SAYS HE MAY STICK TO HIS OFFICE

White House Commissioner Ware, at the White House today, indicated it was not settled he would go out of office next November, as has been reported, and that he might remain in office longer. While he did not make this statement directly, he left it to be inferred from his remarks to the newspaper men whom he saw on leaving the White House.

IN A HIGHER COURT. CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—John H. Fisher, raised out the voice of the cry in the criminal court in a trial in a bogus check case here. An aged man at the sound sank limp to the floor and died before medical aid could be procured. It was Fisher.

Head of the War Department Appears as a Witness Before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

THE SPECIFIED CHARGES FULLY INVESTIGATED

Candidate for Higher Rank in the Army Aply Defended—Jai Alai Association Did Not Present Silver Service.

Secretary Root appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs this morning and made a strong presentation of facts in behalf of Gen. Leonard Wood, whose nomination for promotion from brigadier general to major general is now under consideration.

Secretary Root denounced the attack now being made on General Wood as vicious and spiteful, based on insinuations rather than facts.

He said that so far as specified charges had been made they had all been thoroughly investigated by officers of the War Department, and by the late President McKinley himself, with the result that not only was General Wood fully exonerated but President McKinley had promoted him "for distinguished services" from the grade of captain to that of brigadier general.

The Only Way. Under existing laws, said the Secretary, there was no other way by which special services rendered by officers of the army could be recognized than through promotion. He sketched rapidly and in terms of warm commendation General Wood's good service in the army. The general, although attached to the medical department, had rendered conspicuous service as a leader of men in Indian campaigns. Secretary Root then referred to Wood's service as colonel of the volunteer regiment of Rough Riders, and his selection, not only because of his executive ability, but because of his medical knowledge, as governor of the town and province of Santiago. He told how Wood had won the confidence of the people there in the trying circumstances incident to the first assumption of American authority in Cuba and to the marvelous and beneficial change he soon wrought in the sanitary conditions there.

As for General Brooke's charge that Wood had disobeyed orders in refusing to send to Havana all the revenues of Santiago, Secretary Root said that the people of Santiago protested so strongly to the War Department and the President against the enforcement of that order that Wood was instructed by President McKinley to retain these revenues for the benefit of the province.

No Favoritism. Wood's subsequent selection as governor general of Cuba was not, Secretary Root said, the result of favoritism, but of a distinct belief, based upon the results he had accomplished at Santiago, that he was the best qualified officer available to harmonize the differences between Cuban factions and to establish friendly relations with the United States through winning the confidence of the Cuban people.

He had done this successfully in the face of great difficulties, and looking at the splendid results obtained, Secretary Root failed to see where any sound criticism of his administration could lodge. With regard to the Jai Alai case, Secretary Root denied that it was purely a professional game. He said that a large part of every day the courts of the association were occupied by citizens of Havana playing the game or learning it. It was a popular sport.

The Jai Alai Silver. As for the acceptance by General Wood of the present of silver service from the Jai Alai Association, Secretary Root asserted that the gift did not come from that association at all. It was the result of a popular subscription in which all of the principal merchants and citizens of Havana joined as a testimonial to General Wood on the eve of his departure from the island. It was a fact that a leading officer of the Jai Alai Association, who is also a prominent merchant of Havana, took the subscriptions, but that did not make it a gift from the association.

Record of Bellairs. As to General Wood's connection with Captain Bellairs, Secretary Root said that he did not believe that Wood knew anything about the captain's previous criminal record until after he had left Cuba. General Wood had personally assured him that Bellairs' record was straight while he was in Cuba, and that when he heard stories reflecting upon Bellairs' past history, he (Wood) had refused to believe them until the facts were presented.