SECTION TWO

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

SECTION TWO

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903

CHARGES AGAINST WOOD ARE MANY AND SERIOUS

Evidence Showing His Connection With Gamblers and ex-Convicts While Governor General.

Questionable Methods Used to Oust General Brooke—Orders Given Like an Autocrat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A summons issued by the senate military affairs committee was served tonight on Ernst Lee Conant, of the New York law firm of Page & Conant, citing him to appear before the committee tomorrow in connection with the charges against Brigadier General Leonard Wood, made in an effort to prevent his confirmation as major general. Mr. Conant has been in Washington several days prosecuting Cuban cases before the Spanish claims committee. It is understood this subpoena was issued at the request of Major Rathbone, who learned late today of Mr. Conant's presence in the city. Mr. Conant will be expected to give testimony as to the character of the Jai Alai, the alleged gambling establishment which General Wood is charged with having given a ten-year concession to operate in Havana.

Conant Was Legal Adviser.

Mr. Conant went to Cuba as an attache of the evacuation commission, and while there he acted as legal adviser of General Ludlow, in command of the department of Havana. Later he served General Wood in the same capacity.

Another witness summoned tonight by the military affairs committee is Herbert J. Brown, a newspaper man who was in Cuba during the American occupation. He is said to have made an inquiry into the character of the Jai Alai company.

Major James E. Runcie, now practicing law in Havana, has sent a cablegram to a member of the committee stating that he will sail from Havana tomorrow and will be in Washington Tuesday. He will be examined by the committee in reference to his statement that General Wood inspired an article in the North American Review, reflecting on the administration of Major General Brooke, his predecessor as governor general.

Rathbone Makes Charges.

Major Estes G. Rathbone, formerly director of posts in Cuba, was given a hearing today by the senate committee on military affairs, which is investigating the charges against General Leonard Wood. The committee was in session about an hour. Nearly the entire time was given to Major Rathbone, who reiterated the charges made several times before to the secretary of war, the senate committee on relations with Cuba and in public statements following his trial in connection with Cuban postal frauds.

Major Rathbone filed specific written charges with the committee. He alleged that General Wood, while military governor of Cuba, had accepted money from the Jai Alai, which was, he said, a gambling concern, and asserted that he had made a personal friend and boon companion of an ex-convict. He also charged him with giving instructions of an entirely unconstitutional and un-American character to the courts.

Acted Like an Emperor.

With reference to the charge that Governor General Wood had exceeded his authority in giving instructions to the courts, Major Rathbone said that the general had pursued this course in the Cuban postal case when he (Rathbone) was under prosecution. This was, he said, in violation of an article of the penal code of Cuba and in a manner prejudicial to the rights and interests of those under trial. He also charged General Wood with authorizing the use of ex-parte depositions in the postal cases, a proceeding which, he asserted, is contrary to law and the principles of law and in this case contrary to instructions given by the secretary of war.

Major Rathbone charged that in accepting gifts from the organization commonly known as Jai Alai, to which Major Rathbone said General Wood has granted a ten years' exclusive concession, General Wood violated the Foraker law, which prohibited the granting of franchises or concessions during the occupation of the island by the American authorities. He also charged that the acceptance of these gifts constitutes a violation of an article of the penal code of Cuba.

Undermined Brooke.

Other charges were made against General Wood as follows:

With complicity with another army officer in the preparation and publication of an article reflecting discreditably upon an officer who ranked both of them, in violation of an accepted canon of military service, and constituting an offense commonly known as "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

With directing and causing the auditor of Cuba by a military order, to violate the law in the treatment of accounts; with utilizing the services of an ex-convict, with whom he was on intimate, personal association, in an effort to displace his superior officer, and by such means to secure to himself the vacancy thus created.

Incidental to these were many more charges. Major Rathbone also offered to produce evidence and testimony in support of these allegations. He submitted a number of documents to the committee and gave the names of several witnesses whom he asked the committee to summon.

At the afternoon session of the committee Major Rathbone submitted a transcript of the records of the courts of Havana, showing that General Wood, as military governor, gave orders to the courts as to what they should do in the matter of giving bail and the conduct of some other business.

NEW ZEALAND DISCRIMINATES IN FAVOR OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Wellington, N. Z., Nov. 20.—The preferential trade bill, adopted Nov. 18 by the house of representatives, places a duty of 20 per cent on the following goods now free from duty when from countries outside the British empire: Bicycle parts, gas engines, oil engines, gum boots, iron and sttel cordage, sheet, bolt and bar iron, printing paper, railroad and tramway rails sail cloth, canvas and duck and surgical and dental instruments.

The bill doubles the present duty on cement and adds 50 per cent to the duties on the following goods when from non-British territory:

Basketware, bicycles, boots, candies, carriages, chinaware, clocks, cordage, cream of tartar, earthenware, stoneware, fancy goods, toys, firearms, potted fish, furniture, cabinet ware, glass and glassware, hardware, iron mongery, hops, nails, lamps, pianos, paper hangings, paper, plateware and pumps.

The duty on tea grown within the British dominions is removed.

The bill comes in force immediately after it passes the upper house, which, it is expected, will be today.

Besides providing increased duties on foreign goods stated, the bill provides for reciprocity with foreign countries making concessions to New Zealand products.

It is estimated that the increased duties will yield $350,000 to $400,000, against which is the remission of the tea duty, amounting to $200,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HEART OF LOUISVILLE RETAIL DISTRICT

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 20.—Fire early today destroyed the old Masonic temple, occupying half a block in the heart of the retail business district. The loss is about a quarter of a million dollars, among the losers being the Masonic temple building, $125,000; insurance, $65,000; Hopkins theatre, scenery and property, $20,000; J. W. Fowler Drug company, $36,000; Rodgers & Krull, jewelers, $40,000.

The fire is supposed to have started in the scenery on the stage of the theatre. The losses to the tenants will be heavier than ordinary, owing to the high insurance rate, due to the construction of the building, and because it contained a theatre. There were seven acts on at the theatre this week and the people presenting them lost their effects. The theatre is owned by Colonel John D. Hopkins of St. Louis. The building, which was erected in 1864, is a total loss. At one time it was the principal theatre of Louisville. Nearly $40,000 in improvements have been spent on it recently.

Butler, Pa., Nov. 20.—The Park Theatre building, the Central hotel, the Butler Business college and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire early today. Loss, $300,000.

Chief Jacob Burckholder and Firemen Frank Ziegler, Charles Douglas and Albert Walters were seriously injured.

York, Pa., Nov. 20.—The plant of the New Freedom Clothing company, a short distance from here, was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $75,000, partially insured.

ENVOYS FROM BOGOTA

Colombia Sends Commission to This Country—Object Is Unknown.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Secretary Hay has received a dispatch from the Colombian consul general at Galveston advising him of the arrival at that point of a delegation from Colombia which is on its way to Washington. Secretary Hay promptly communicated the news to Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge. Dr. Herran also received a dispatch from the delegation saying that they are on their way to Washington via St. Louis, and will confer with him at the legation upon their arrival. Further than this Dr. Herran is in complete ignorance as to the mission of the delegation. Senor Blanco, one of the delegates, is a well-known man in Colombia, having been a member of congress. He came to the front at the time of the naval discussion by writing a number of brilliant articles in support of the Hay-Herran treaty.

"Bish" Potter.

(Harper's Weekly.)

Bishop Potter has a fund of humor that makes his stories extremely entertaining. Not long ago he told the following:

"When one has lived for years in America without any special title in ordinary conversation, it is not easy to become accustomed to being hailed as 'my lord' whenever any service is rendered. During my various trips to Europe I found it impossible to go anywhere or do anything without being 'lorded' right and left. At last I was in a fair way of becoming spoiled, when a little occurrence mercifully delivered me. I had reached home after a run abroad, and while descending the gangplank met a friend, an old vestryman of mine. He was hurrying on board to receive his wife and daughters. Pausing midway up the plank, he grasped my hand and shouted:

"'Why, hellow, Bish! How are you?'"

Going Back.

(Town Topics.)

Cora—Kipling must be a very difficult writer to imitate.

Merritt—It would seem so, my dear; of late he doesn't appear to be able to imitate himself.

MEANS EARLY ACTION

Democrats Decide to Discuss The Cuban Reciprocity Bill on Its Merits.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Democratic senators at a caucus held tonight decided to consider the Cuban bill on its merits and confine the discussion to the bill itself, without bringing in collateral questions. This means that no tariff amendments will be offered, and that the tariff question will not be discussed.

The conclusion was reached at the end of a long conference. The session was harmonious. It was stated after the conference that the Democrats want it understood that in reaching this agreement they have not abandoned the fight on the tariff, but that they believe they can reach the tariff in some other way.

The attitude of the Democrats means early action on the Cuban bill, and the prospects are for final adjournment of the extra session on Wednesday, with an agreement to vote after a week of debate in the regular session if the Republicans make the minority such a proposition.

AN ALLEGED SPY.

Naturalized American to Be Expelled From France.

Cherbourg, France, Nov. 20.—The military authorities here have caused the arrest of a man giving the name of Allen, said to be a naturalized American of French birth, on the charge of seeking to obtain information regarding the military defences of Cherbourg. Allen had been under close surveillance, and it is claimed that he mingled with privates belonging to artillery regiments and other soldiers, seeking to obtain details of the armament of the forts, and that he made the friendship of a gunner, who reported the facts to the military authorities. The latter charged the gunner to secure evidence. It is claimed that Allen made two written requests for information concerning the national defences. His arrest followed. Allen will be expelled from France.

CUBAN TREATY IN THE SENATE

Sharp Debate Over Reference to Committee.

PARTY LINES WERE DRAWN

HOUSE IN SESSION BUT A SHORT TIME.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The senate held its longest sitting of the session today, beginning at noon and concluding at 3:15 p. m. The entire time was consumed in debating a motion to refer the Cuban reciprocity bill to the committee on foreign relations. The political line was sharply drawn in the discussion, the Republicans advocating such reference and the Democrats contending that the measure should go to the committee on finance. The motion prevailed without division.

Mr. Teller took occasion to correct published reports that he has hopes of defeating the bill, or that he intends unduly to obstruct its consideration.

Messrs. Allison and Aldrich announced their willingness to have the bill go to the foreign relations committee, but they united in an expression of opinion that such reference should form no precedent for the reference of revenue bills in the future. Mr. Allison also denied that there was any purpose of revising the tariff by reciprocity treaties.

Debate on Reference.

When the senate met today the bill passed by the house yesterday, to carry into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty, was received and laid before the senate. After the disposition of the routine business the Cuban bill was taken up and a debate ensued on its reference to the committee.

Mr. Cullom stated that it had been the custom to refer such bills to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Bailey said he had no doubt the statement was correct, but declared that the practice was wrong. He said it should be referred to the committee on finances or the committee on relations with Cuba.

Mr. Teller thought that the bill should go to the committee on finance.

He announced his intention to oppose the bill, but said he would not carry his opposition to the extent of seeking delay.

Ruinous to Beet Sugar.

Continuing, Mr. Teller charged that the legislation is in the interest of great financial interests and taking this fact into consideration in connection with the fact that the measure has the support of the chief executive he knew there was little hope of securing the defeat of the bill. He based his opposition to the bill on the ground that its enactment into law would be a great injury to the beet sugar interests.

Mr. Aldrich, replying to a question by Mr. Teller, said the bill could not be properly amended because the effect of any material amendment would be to kill the treaty, and good faith required the approval of it. Concluding, Mr. Aldrich stated it to be his opinion that the reciprocity enactment of this country should be by legislation rather than by treaties.

Mr. Allison said he had no apprehension that the tariff system of the United States would be destroyed by an extended system of reciprocity treaties.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon declared he would vote for the bill, but announced his opposition to the policy of consulting the house on questions of treaties.

The bill was then referred to the committee on foreign relations without division, and, at 3:15, the senate adjourned until Monday.

Short Session of House.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The house was in session but five minutes today. After the oath was administered to Claude Kitchin (N. C.) the house adjourned until Tuesday.

AIRSHIP EXPLODED.

LaBaudy Machine Ran Into a Tree-Top.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The LaBaudy airship, on descending today near the ballooning grounds at Meudon, struck a tree and blew up. The whole airship was completely destroyed, but the occupants, a pilot and an engineer, were uninjured. M. LeBaudy was not on board.

The airship, which was the one that made the recent remarkable flight from Moisson to Paris, ascended this morning from the Champ de Mars, a crowd of people witnessing its graceful ascent. The airship maneuvered well, and moved against a brisk wind towards Mendon. When about to descend there a current of air drove the ship into a treetop, the branches ripped an enormous hole in one side of the balloon and the latter collapsed, leaving the framework of the superstructure dangling from the tree. The two occupants of the airship, M. Juchmes, an aeronaut, and Rent, the engineer, were for a time in great danger, but they succeeded in climbing down without sustaining any injuries.

The performance of the airship before the accident was most creditable. A distance of eight kilometres was covered in 27 minutes against a brisk south wind, as calculated by the Eiffel tower experts.

COLLINS RENOMINATED.

Boston Democrats Choose the Next Mayor.

Boston, Nov. 20.—Complete returns today from the city primaries of yesterday show that Patrick A. Collins was renominated for mayor by the democrats by a plurality of 3,164 over Michael J. Murray, and a plurality of 3,802 over Dr. E. H. Gersey, his two contestants for the nomination. The total vote of Mayor Collins was 30,644 and of Candidate Swallow 6,353. Dr. George W. Galvin was nominated by the socialists for mayor.

Unusual interest was felt as to the result of the vote for aldermanic candidates of both parties, especially concerning what effect the endorsements by the good government association would have. Of the eight democratic nominees, one had the endorsement of the association. Three others endorsed by the association failed of nomination. One democratic aldermanic nominee, James M. Curley, is at present serving sentence for fraudulent impersonation at a civil service examination.

Two of the republican nominees for aldermen were endorsed by the good government association.

An Example of the Rule.

(New York Tribune.)

Senator Bacon of Georgia has for his hobby the natural sciences, in which he is unusually well versed.

He was talking one day about the effect of heat and cold, explaining with great thoroughness the rule that "heat expands and cold contracts."

Suddenly he smiled. "I am reminded of a story," he said. "There was a boys' class in physics before which this rule came. The rule was discussed in its various aspects and bearings, and finally the teacher said:

"'Brown, suppose you give me a good example of the rule. Can you do it?'

"'Yes, sir' said Brown. 'In summer, when it is hot, the days are longer; and in winter, when it is cold, the days are short.'"

Nothing Like Being Certain.

(Yonkers Statesman.)

Patience—Do you enjoy riding in an automobile?

Patrice—No, I can't say that I do. You can't tell half of the time whether you are sitting on the cushions or in the lap of the man next to you.

"I suppose that is discouraging. You generally want to know for sure when you're in a man's lap, don't you, dear?"

PANAMA WILL BE FIRST TO ACT

After the New Republic Ratifies the New Canal Treaty the Senate Will be Given a Chance.—President's Message Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Several subjects of interest and importance were considered at today's meeting of the cabinet, which was attended by every member. Matters relating to the situation in Panama were the most important topics discussed. The president and Secretary Hay have decided, and the decision meets the approval of the cabinet, that the existing government of Panama must ratify the canal treaty before action relating to its ratification by the senate is taken. The administration has determined that there shall be no repetition of the failure of Colombia to complete the ratification of the treaty after final action had been taken by the United States senate.

Prompt Action Expected.

The treaty will be placed in the hands of the Panama commissioners now in Washington and by them it will be taken to Panama. This government, it is anticipated, will ratify it promptly. It is expected that it will be returned to Washington bearing the seal of the Panama government early in December. President Roosevelt will then transmit the treaty to the senate with a request for its ratification.

Secretary Moody presented the cabinet some interesting details just received by him from Commander Hubbard of the cruiser Nashville at Panama concerning the early phases of the revolution. They came by mail and contained important details not heretofore known to the administration. They will be made public soon.

Message Discussed.

Portions of the president's annual message to congress were read but nothing concerning them was made public.

Secretary Wilson presented to the president and members of the cabinet specimens of fine dates grown in Arizona. Four years ago one of the scientists of the department of agriculture was sent several hundred miles into the interior of Africa. He discovered date palms growing luxuriantly. A year ago the department had several hundred of the trees brought out to the coast through the desert of Sahara and shipped to this country. They were transplanted in specially cultivated land in Arizona.

Secretary Wilson pronounces the fruit from the transplanted trees the finest of its kind ever grown.

RESOLUTION TO ANNEX CUBA

Senator Newlands Proposes Statehood for the Gem of the Antilles, Bringing in Porto Rico as a County or Province.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Senator Newlands, author of the resolution annexing Hawaii, today introduced a joint resolution inviting Cuba to become a state of the United States upon terms of equality with the states of the Union. It provides that Porto Rico shall become a county or province of Cuba; that all present officers of Cuba shall retain their positions until their terms expire; that the $35,000,000 bonds of Cuba shall become the bonds of the state of Cuba, with interest reduced to 3 per cent, and 2 per cent to be applied to a sinking fund; that the present rural guard of Cuba shall be incorporated into the army of the United States; that the money in the Cuban treasury shall become the money of the state of Cuba.

The resolution closes with the following declaration: "The foregoing resolution is inspired not by a desire to annex forcibly or to assert sovereignty over the island of Cuba, or to exercise any form of compulsion; but solely by a regard for the interest of the two countries and a conviction that the interests of the states composing the federal Union and Cuba are identical and they can be administered by union under one form of government in which all shall be represented on equal terms and to be governed by equal and undiscriminating laws, ensuring freedom of trade and equality of rights and privileges."

FOUR CENTURIES OF MISRULE

Spaniards Left the Island of Porto Rico in Pitiable Plight. No Profit to Planters of Coffee at Present Prices.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A severe arraignment of the legacies of Spanish maladministration of Porto Rico is made in the annual report of William Elliott, commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico, made public at the interior department today. Mr. Elliott says it is a "pity and a shame that during the four centuries preceding American occupation of the island so very little effort was made to open up communication; that so small a portion of the millions of dollars wrung from the people in imposts should have been spent in the betterment of roads, for education or any other useful purpose. Pompous officials came, ruled with vigor, tarried a little while, and departed with a competency of ill-gotten gains, leaving the unhappy native to labor and to suffer."

The economic value of the road extension work now in progress is demonstrated, he says, by a saving of from 50 to 70 per cent in the cost of transportation to and from the interior.

Suffering of the Poor.

The report says that the power of the mayors to remove the health officers of their towns seriously interferes with good sanitary condition and, consequently, the people, particularly the poor of many municipalities, suffer and die for want of proper attention. The next session of the legislative assembly is expected to remedy this evil.

The report says that coffee, once the leading export and source of wealth, has passed through many vicissitudes in the past decade; there has been very little new planting; there is no profit to planters of coffee at the present price and should prices go lower the situation will be distressing. The only hope held out is for possible demand from the United States.

CAGE WAS WEDGED IN

Seven Men Imprisoned in the Ontario Mine For a Short Time.

(Special to The Herald.)

Park City, Nov. 20.—Today the tearing up of the cage at the Ontario mine No. 3 gave rise to rumors that several men had been caught in a cave-in of the shaft, and for a time it seemed from reports that a serious accident had occurred. The facts of the case were that at about 1 o'clock this afternoon the timbers of the 800-foot level in the shaft gave way, and the rock, dirt and timbers went down the shaft, and the downgoing cage, with William Bennie, the station tender, aboard, was caught and wedged tightly to the 1,700-foot level. The station tender noticed the cable coming down on top of the cage and rang the stop bell. The accident put the cages out of commission for the time and the seven men below were hoisted from the 2,000 level and then went up a raise to the 1,500-foot level, where they went out through the drain tunnel.

Vincent Davidson, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Davidson, was painfully injured today while coasting by running into a telephone pole. The force of the bump was sufficient to render the boy unconscious, together with cutting a great gash in his head and splitting his lip. The injuries were so bad that several stitches were required in dressing the wound.

FIRED THREE SHOTS AT YOUNG KING'S TUTOR

Madrid, Nov. 20.—An unknown man fired three times with a revolver today at Senor Briesta, one of King Alfonso's tutors, who was slightly wounded. The attempt on the tutor's life is believed to have been the outcome of a private quarrel.

The Irish of It.

(Tit-Bits.)

An English landowner out unusually early one morning for a walk on his estate, in turning a corner came suddenly upon an Irishman whom he knew as an inveterate poacher. This is the conversation that took place between them:

"Good morning, Pat."

"Good marnin', yer hanor. An' phwat brings yer hanor out so eirly this marnin'?"

"I'm just walking around, Pat, to see if I can get an appetite for my breakfast. And what brings you out so early, Pat?"

"Och, be jabers, Ol'm jest walkin' around to see if Ol can't git a breakfast fer me appetite."

The Difference.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Jokeley—Here's a conundrum for you. In what way am I like a monkey on a stick?

Miss Pert—But you're really not like a monkey on a stick, you know.

Jokeley—So good of you to say so, but—

Miss Pert—But you're not. The monkey on the stick doesn't make a monkey of himself, you know.

SARCASM IN RUSSIA

Part Played by the United States in Panama Proves Imperialism.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The officials of the foreign office say Russia will doubtless recognize Panama in due time, and will welcome the construction of a neutral canal, as commerce will share in the benefit to be derived therefrom.

A portion of the Russian press is sarcastic in the tone of its comments on the part played by the United States in Panama.

The Novoe Vremya regards the whole proceeding as being the last evidence needed to prove the imperialistic tendency of the United States. It intimates that it will be another Roman empire, and recalls Lord Palmerston's remark: "Who controls the Pacific controls the world."

The paper scoffs at the idea of the neutrality of the Panama canal in time of war in which the United States is involved, if the canal is built by the United States, on the ground that the canal will be subject to her sovereignty.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Ex-Governor Drake of Iowa.

Centerville, Ia., Nov. 20.—F. M. Drake, ex-governor of Iowa and founder of Drake university, who has been ill at his home here for some time, died at 10 o'clock this morning.

Hart P. Danks.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Hart P. Danks, a musical composer of national repute and formerly a noted singer, was found dead today in his boarding house here. He was 79 years old. Mr. Danks was the composer of many old time popular songs, including "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

Julian A. Kebler.

Denver, Nov. 20.—Julian A. Kebler, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home, 1655 Sherman avenue, at 6 o'clock tonight. He had returned home from his office this afternoon apparently in his usual health. No one was with him when he died. It is thought he had been dead about twenty minutes when found.

Mrs. Caroline Estabrook.

Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Caroline Maxwell Estabrook, mother of Henry D. Estabrook, solicitor of the Western Union Telegraph company, and of the late Mrs. Robert C. Clowry, wife of the president of that company, died here today in her 81st year.

MADE DEATH SURE.

Young Man Threw Himself in Front of a Train.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 20.—A young man rushed into the Lakeside station today, sent a telegram to a relative in Albany, N. Y., asking for $10,000, and then threw himself in front of a train that was passing and was killed. His name was E. Frebendall.

FIVE ARTICLES OF NEW TREATY

Independence of Panama Is Guaranteed.

LIBERAL CANAL CONCESSION

UNITED STATES GETS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Although the entire Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty has in substance been published, the Associated Press publishes herewith the text of the first five articles of the convention which have to do with sovereignty.

"Article 1. The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the republic of Panama.

"Article 2. The republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of the zone of land and land under water for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of said canal of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the center line of the canal to be constructed; the said zone beginning in the Caribbean sea three marine miles from mean low water mark and extending to and across the isthmus of Panama into the Pacific ocean to a distance of three marine miles from mean low water mark, with the proviso that the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacent to said cities which are included within the boundaries of the zone above described shall not be included within this grant.

Uncle Sam Gets Plenty.

"The republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of any other land and waters outside of the one above described, which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said canal or any auxiliary canals or other works necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said enterprise. The republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of all islands within the limits of the zone above described and in addition thereto the group of small islands in the bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco.

"Article 3. The republic of Panama grants to the United States all the rights, power and authority within the zone mentioned and described in article 2 of this agreement and within the limits of all auxiliary lands and waters mentioned and described in said article 2 which the United States would possess and exercise if it were the sovereign of the territory within which said lands and waters are located, to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power and authority.

Monopoly Granted.

"Article 4. As rights subsidiary to the above grants, the republic of Panama grants in perpetuity to the United States right to use the rivers, streams, lakes and other bodies of water within its limits for navigation, the supply of water or water power or other purposes, so far as the use of said rivers, streams, lakes and bodies of water and the waters thereof may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said canal.

"Article 5. The republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity a monopoly of the construction, maintenance and operation of any system of communication by means of canal or railroad across its territory between the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean."

GOOD WORK DONE BY OUTSIDERS

Prospect of Settlement of Chicago Street Railway Strike.

ONLY TWO POINTS AT ISSUE

SPIRIT OF CONCESSION ON BOTH SIDES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—But two points prevented a peaceable adjustment of the Chicago City railway strike today, and the indications tonight are that these obstacles will be finally overcome and that a settlement will be reached tomorrow. A virtual cessation of hostilities has been declared by both sides while the present peace negotiations are in progress, and as all the interested parties appear to be making every effort to bring the struggle to an end, there seems a likelihood that all differences will be modified to such a degree that arbitration will follow.

Finally Got Together.

Mayor Harrison and his aldermanic peace commission, after laboring for three days, succeeded today in getting a representative of each of the contending parties to meet in conference. All the conferences heretofore have been separate, but at the suggestion of Mayor Harrison this afternoon the opposing sides agreed to meet. E. R. Bliss, general counsel for the company, was authorized by President Hamilton to act for the company, and Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the strikers, was given authority to act for the strikers. An hour later the two attorneys held a conference in the office of Colonel Bliss and discussed a basis of settlement. The result of the conference will be submitted to the directors of the road tomorrow morning for final action. The decision of the board of directors will then be sent to Mayor Harrison and the aldermanic commission, who will submit it to the executive board of the strikers' union.

Two Propositions Made.

After the conference between Colonel Bliss and Mr. Darrow it was learned that the company had made two propositions to the union, Colonel Bliss submitting them to Mr. Darrow. The propositions were:

First, that the company shall have the right to discipline and discharge its employes as it shall choose, but this shall not be construed to mean that any discrimination is to be made against union or non-union men.

Second, that the company shall formulate the methods by which grievances of its employes shall be adjusted in the future.

The understanding is that the company laid down these two proposals as the basic principles that must be granted by the union before further negotiations could be entered upon.

Mr. Darrow submitted the company's proposition to the union, after which he said that the strikers had accepted the proposal of the company with immaterial modifications.

In their turn, the men submitted a proposition on the routing of cars. This is the matter that will come before the board of directors of the company tomorrow for their consideration.

ARE OF MANY FAITHS.

Governors of Various States and Places of Worship.

Methodists.

Richard Yale (R.)	Illinois
Winfed T. Durbin (R.)	Indiana
John L. Bates (R.)	Massachusetts
Aaron T. Bliss (R.)	Michigan
Alex. M. Dockery (D.)	Misosuri
John H. Mickey (R.)	Nebraska
Franklin Murphy (R.)	New Jersey
Joseph D. Sayers (D.)	Texas

Presbyterians.

John T. Morrison (R.)	Idaho
J. C. W. Beckham (D.)	Kentucky
John Walter Smith (D.)	Maryland
Benj. B. Odell, jr. (R.)	New York
George K. Nash (R.)	Ohio
Charles N. Herreid (R.)	S. Dakota
Albert B. White (R.)	West Virginia

Baptists.

Jeff Davis (D.)	Arkansas
W. S. Jennings (D.)	Florida
J. M. Terrell (D.)	Georgia
W. W. Heard (D.)	Louisiana
A. H. Longino (D.)	Mississippi
Charles E. Aycock (D.)	N. Carolina

Episcopalians.

James H. Peabody (R.)	Colorado
S.W.Pennypacker (R.)	Pennsylvania
D. C. Heyward (R.)	South Carolina
Henry G. McBride (R.)	Washington

Universalist.

John F. Hill (R.)	Maine

Unitarians.

Robt. M. La Follette (R.)	Wisconsin
L. F. Garvin (D.)	Rhode Island

Quaker.

John Hunn (R.)	Delaware

Mormon.

Heber M. Wells (R.)	Utah

Non-Church Members.

William D. Jelks (D.)	Alabama
George C. Pardee (R.)	California
Abiram Chamberlain (R.)	
	Connecticut
A. B. Cummins (R.)	Iowa
W. J. Bailey (R.)	Kansas
Sam'l R. Van Sant (R.)	Minnesota
Joseph K. Toole (D.)	Montana
N. J. Bachelder (R.)	New Hampshire
Frank White (R.)	North Dakota
John Sparks (D.)	Nevada
G. E. Chamberlain (D.)	Oregon
James B. Frazier (D.)	Tennessee

THE religions of the governors? They are as many and as varied as the political beliefs of the voters who people their states. Some are without church affiliation, others attend church without being known as members, still others are regular attendants of the "rock-ribbed" sort, and just a few—and they hesitate to discuss the fact—allow their wives, their sisters and their brothers to do the church-going for the family.

In the above table, arranged numerically as to religion and alphabetically as to states, are set forth the churchgoers, as well as the non-church members of forty two of the states. Some are known the nation over for their devotion to religion, while others have gained their prominence wholly in the political world.

Those whose names appear in the list of non-church members are not necessarily stay-at-homes, as many of them are attendants, but have never embraced the faith in a formal way. Some of these non-churchgoers open their purses to the religious societies of all denominations, and are known as the most liberal givers in their home states.

* * *

It is not so long ago that Governor Mickey, a stanch Methodist, upset all precedents in Nebraska by vetoing the inaugural ball, which custom has made one of the events of life in the capital city. Here is what he has to say of his belief:

"The primary reason why I am a Methodist is that my parents were Methodists and I was raised in a Methodist home. After reaching years of maturity I satisfied myself that the Methodist creed and discipline suited me better than those of any other church. I am a Methodist, therefore, because of early training and because my experience and observation in later years have been such as to confirm the wisdom of my choice."

As contrasted to Governor Mickey is Governor Chamberlain of Oregon. One is well satisfied in his belief, while the other seems equally satisfied in his liberality.

"I do not belong to any church," said Governor Chamberlain, "although my parents and my ancestors, so far as I know anything about them, have been Presbyterians. To that church, therefore, I lean, though I do not think it is necessary by any means to salvation. I am extremely liberal in my views, and if I were going to join a church would just as soon unite with the Catholic, the Methodist or the church of any other denomination."

* * *

Governor Peabody of Colorado always stands ready to express his religious views. When approached on the subject, he says:

"I am an Episcopalian and have been for a good many years. I believe that their church record concerning succession of apostolic authority is beyond question."

Governor McCullough of Vermont, while not a church member, is a religious man.

"I belong to no church," he said recently, "but I lean to the Congregational belief. It seems to me that it is nearer right than any other."

Likewise Governor Frasier of Tennessee is not a church member, although he leans to Methodism.

Governor Sparks of Nevada is a churchgoer, but not a church member. He and his wife attend the Baptist church, and the governor is known as a liberal giver.

Governor White of North Dakota is another non-church member. He and his wife attend the Baptist church, and the governor is known as a liberal giver.

Governor White of North Dakota is another non-chuch member, although he does not profess disbelief. His parents were members of the Congregational church and his wife is a Quaker. He was married under the Quaker ceremony, which, in his own words, "takes a fellow in."

* * *

Another state executive who is not a church member and yet is seen at services almost every Sunday, is Governor Batchelder of New Hampshire. He and his wife attend the Congregational church.

Governor Toole of Montana is a non-churchgoer, while his wife is a Catholic. The position of Governor Van Sant of Minnesota is peculiar. He is an attendant and trustee of the Central Methodist church of Winona, and yet he is not a member of that or any other religious organization. The members of his family are members of the church, however.

While Governor Cummins of Iowa is not a member of any church, his wife is a Congregationalist and he often accompanies her to services.—Denver Times.

Her Retort.

(Chicago Post.)

He was explaining why he didn't get home until an early morning hour.

"The fact is," he said, "an old college chum—a stranger in the city—came to the office, and I felt as if I ought to entertain him a little—"

"Oh, it was charity," she interrupted.

"Why, yes," he returned, brightening at the suggestion, "you might call it charity to spend a little time and money on a lonesome—"

"But charity," she interrupted again, "begins at home."

Then he gave up the explanation business.

A Labor Question.

(Lippincott's.)

"What are you feeding to those hogs, my friend?" the professor asked.

"Corn, professor," the grizzled old farmer, who knew the learned gentleman by sight, replied.

"Are you feeding it wet or dry?"

"Dry."

"Don't you know if you feed it wet the hogs can digest it in one-half the time?"

The farmer gave him a quizzical look. "Now, see here, professor," he said, "how much do you calculate a hog's time is worth?"

In the Art Gallery.

(Tit-Bits.)

Scene: Art Gallery—Old Lady—Haven't you got any more figgers in marble?

Attendant—No, madam; these are all. Is there anyone you are looking after?

Old Lady—Yes. I want the statue of limitations I've heard my dear husband talk so much about.