

This Paper not to be taken from the Library



RENEWAL OF RIOTOUS SCENES IN THE REICHSTAG RESULT IN SUSPENSION OF SITTING, A MEASURE WITHOUT PRECEDENT

WOULD WAGE WAR ON THE COLOMBIANS

Backers of Panama Route Become Desperate. Urge United States to Build Canal Without Treaty. Law, However, Limits Action Regarding Isthmian Waterway.

Special Dispatch to The Call.
CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Persons interested in selling the Panama canal to the United States for \$40,000,000 have apparently lost their heads over the refusal of Colombia to negotiate a treaty in harmony with the Spooner act and are now urging on the President, the State Department and influential members of Congress a course which would inevitably mean a conquest of Colombia by this country. Threats have been made by persons interested as to the dreadful things that would happen to Colombia if she did not speedily negotiate a treaty. It was asserted that the United States could go ahead and build the canal under the Panama Company's rights as soon as the \$40,000,000 was paid over and that if Colombia hesitated much longer this Government would ignore Bogota, take possession of the isthmus and pay Colombia such compensation as might seem best. Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, after an interview with the President to-day, intimated that the United States will have full authority to dig the canal as soon as the purchase price is paid to the new Panama Company. He thinks that the United States, after buying the canal rights, can build without waiting for a treaty with Colombia.

SIGNIFICANT SENTIMENT.

This is not to be taken as indicating that the President will adopt such a policy, but is very significant as showing how the talk about a course, which would undoubtedly mean war has affected even such a prominent Senator as Cullom. The Spooner canal bill shows that such proceedings would be illegal. Sections 2 and 3 read:
"The President is hereby authorized to acquire from the republic of Colombia for and on behalf of the United States, upon such terms as he may deem reasonable, perpetual control of a strip of land in the territory of the republic of Colombia not less than six miles in width, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and the right to use and dispose of the waters thereof. The President may also acquire such additional territory and rights from Colombia as in his judgment will facilitate the general purpose hereof. When the President shall have arranged to secure satisfactory title to the property of the new Panama Canal Company and shall have obtained by treaty control of the necessary territory from the republic of Colombia, he is authorized to pay for the property of the new Panama Canal Company \$40,000,000, and to the republic of Colombia such sum as shall have been agreed upon."

LAW LIMITS ACTION.

The law thus limits the United States, so far as the Panama route is concerned, first to finding whether the French title is good and paying for it, and second to obtaining by treaty from Colombia control of a strip six miles wide.
Falling in either of these things it is lawful for the President to begin negotiations for the construction of a canal by the Nicaragua route.
In the opinion of international lawyers such a step as that advocated by the friends of Panama would be an act of war. The United States has already recognized the sovereignty of Colombia over the isthmus. This Government has sought to make a treaty with Colombia to obtain perpetual control, but has thus far failed. Colombia says she cannot alienate the territory. We insist that she can, and say that she is only holding off to exact a large sum of money from us.
For the United States to declare that she has rights enough by the purchase of the Panama rights and could seize part of the isthmus would undoubtedly mean war with Colombia. It would probably also cause such a uprising against the United States in all South American countries as would do us great injury as a nation.
It is pointed out that while the United States might be justified in taking extraordinary steps to build the canal if Panama was the only available route, no such limitation exists. Nicaragua is even more available than Panama, and Congress itself appreciated the situation when it adopted the bill with an alternative proposition.

Famous "John L." Is Bankrupt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—John L. Sullivan, former champion heavy-weight prize-fighter of the world, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day. He said his liabilities were \$2653 and his assets \$60 worth of wearing apparel.

RETURNS FROM EXILE AND LANDS IN PRISON

Former Speaker Kelley of the St. Louis Boodle Council, Bowed Down by Son's Death, Indifferent of the Future.



FORMER SPEAKER OF THE ST. LOUIS HOUSE OF DELEGATES, WHO RETURNED FROM EUROPE YESTERDAY TO LEARN OF HIS SON'S DEATH AND TO BE ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Charles F. Kelley, former Speaker of the House of Delegates of St. Louis, arrived here to-day on the steamship Celtic. On the same ship were William Ratigan, a St. Louis contractor, and William J. Sullivan of St. Louis. Kelley's name was not upon the passenger list, but Sullivan's and Ratigan's were. At the dock when the Celtic arrived was Congressman-elect James J. Butler of St. Louis. Kelley's face looked white and wrinkled. He was recognized as he walked down the gangplank by R. G. Carroll, correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and when he was called by name he started back as though he had been struck. Congressman Butler tried to keep the correspondent away, but Kelley held out his hand and said:
"For God's sake, let me alone for today. I have nothing to say. I have just received word that my son is dead and I am going back to St. Louis."
"Where have you been?"
"Everywhere. The trip has been no rest for me. I will be glad to get back to St. Louis and to my wife, who is heart-broken over our boy's death. I can't tell you what is ahead for me there. I don't care now that the boy is dead."
The party left here for Philadelphia.

ARRESTED AT PHILADELPHIA.

Kelley Taken Into Custody While Leaving Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—After eluding arrest for several months, Charles F. Kelley, the former Speaker of the St. Louis House of Delegates, who is wanted in the West in connection with the bribery cases, was arrested in this city at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon. Kelley arrived in New York on the steamer Celtic this morning from Liverpool and had just stepped from the Western Express in the Broad-street station of the Pennsylvania road here, when he was taken into custody by a detective of this city. He admitted his identity and is now locked up in the Central police station. He will be given a hearing to-morrow morning by a magistrate and will be held to await requisition papers from the State of Missouri. The labels on Kelley's baggage indicated that he had been in Naples, Paris, London, Berlin, Dublin and Killarney.

DISTRIBUTOR OF BOODLE.

Kelley the Man Who Handled the Sack at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Charles F. Kelley, former Speaker of the City Council, known as the House of Delegates, was the most badly wanted of all the members of the coterie known as the "combine" indicted on charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the municipal lighting bill. Kelley was wanted because he, it is charged, handled the \$47,600 bribe money which, according to evidence, had been distributed among the nineteen members of the combine. Where

COAST WINS AGAINST THE MIDDLE WEST

Commission Denies Plea to Grade Rates.

Existing Differential Receives Official Sanction.

Minor Points in Great Suit Are to Be Heard in February.

The great battle that has been waged before the Interstate Commerce Commission, with St. Louis jobbers on one side and the entire jobbing interests of the Pacific Coast and transcontinental roads on the other, was won at Washington yesterday by this coast on the two points of most vital interest through a decision of the commission. It was decided that the principle of graded rates should not be established on business from the Middle West to Pacific Coast territory, and that there should be no radical change in the present carload differentials. These are the leading points of disagreement in the contention before the commission. There are minor points of disagreement, which the commission will hear at St. Louis February 10, 1903.

The commission decided that a differential as between carloads and less than carloads, which is at once more than 50 cents per 100 pounds and more than 50 per cent of the carload rate, is excessive. It also disapproved of the present hardware schedule, but will hear further testimony concerning that point, and will take testimony concerning the rates to intermediate points. A special dispatch to The Call from Washington gives the following general view of the decision rendered yesterday:

FOUND NOT UNJUST.

"With water competition compelling all-rail freight rates from New York to San Francisco and other Pacific Coast terminals, a showing that the distance is less and that graded rates were formerly in force, is not sufficient to warrant an order requiring lower rates from St. Louis, Chicago and other interior points than from New York on traffic carried by rail to Pacific Coast destinations. Differences between carload and less than carload rates from St. Louis, Chicago and other points in the Middle West to the Pacific Coast territory, which are the subject of complaint herein and which average about 50 cents per 100 pounds, are not, taking the rate adjustment as a whole and giving due consideration to the controlling force of water competition between the eastern seaboard and the Pacific Coast, the difference in the cost of service by rail, the interests of parties and the preservation of reasonable competition between the Middle West and the Pacific Coast jobbers and other material circumstances, shown to be unjust."

FINDS FURTHER INDICTMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—The October Grand Jury submitted its final report this evening and adjourned. The report is sensational in the extreme, advocating a change in the election laws and severely criticizing the city officials who have been connected with the bootlegging cases. Informations charging fraudulent voting were issued against four men and a number of other indictments were returned against persons whose names were kept secret because they are not yet in custody.

The report in part says:
"Citizens of St. Louis have learned with shame how they have been mercilessly robbed for years. We have for the past nine months been regaled with the greatest exposure of corruption the world has ever known. We believe the people have been awakened and the public conscience has been quickened, and we feel gratified that the law is vigorously enforced and due and proper punishment is being meted out to these public plunderers.
"We have spent some time in investigation of crimes against the ballot. While it is clear that many frauds have been perpetrated, the difficulty of procuring direct testimony is very great. Corrupt and incompetent men were appointed as judges and clerks of election in a number of the precincts which are controlled by the baser elements of our community and the bargains made by the ward and precinct bosses were carried out by these pliant tools. The Nesbit election law has been abandoned."
Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk is congratulated upon the eminent service he has rendered in his bribery investigations.

Big Consignment of Rails.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28.—One of the largest consignments of steel rails ever shipped West is tied up at Barstow, awaiting disposition by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, to which corporation the material is consigned. The aggregate is 175 carloads.

Minority Members, Enraged by Government Coup d'Etat, Storm Tribune.



IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY, WHO IS WILLING TO ACCEPT A COMPROMISE ON THE AMENDED AND MUCH DEBATED TARIFF SCHEDULES FOR THE EMPIRE.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The stormy scenes which were enacted yesterday were renewed in the Reichstag to-day, and at one point in the proceedings the uproar reached such a pitch that Vice President Buesing, who was in the chair, had to resort to a suspension of the sitting, a measure without precedent in the Reichstag.
The house was discussing the motion of Baron von Kardorff, representing the majority party, to vote the second reading of the tariff bill as a whole without a paragraph discussion, as contemplated by the rules. The minority thus would be unable to delay the final vote for any length of time, and were furiously indignant at what they called a parliamentary coup d'etat and the complete suppression of the rights of the minority.
After a quiet afternoon Dr. Bachem of the Center party took the tribune, and describing the dilatory tactics of the opposition said that the Freisinnige Vereinigung and the Moderate Radicals were doing "hocus" services for the Socialists, adding: "If you only knew what has recently been said about this alliance—"

"NAME YOUR MAN."

Herr Bachem left the sentence unfinished, and the Socialists shouted, "Out with it. Name your man." The Socialists—Stadthagen, Ulrich, Baudert and other members of the party—rushed up the steps of the speaker's desk shouting and gesticulating violently. Herr Gathein, Radical, standing at the top of the steps of the tribune, tried to keep the Socialists back. He was hurled down the stairs, and his voice and the vigorous ringing of the president's bell were drowned in the tumult. The Socialist member Reilshaus renewed the demand that Herr Bachem should complete his sentence. The speaker was twice called to order, but after some minutes of disorder Vice President Buesing succeeded in quieting the uproar, saying: "No member can be compelled to say what he does not want to say."
TUMULT IS RENEWED.
Thereupon the tumult was renewed and the members of the Socialist party again stormed the president's tribune, wildly shouting. Some among them addressed Herr Bachem, "You rascal. You dog."
Vice President Buesing, finding himself powerless in the face of the howling scene, suspended the session for half an hour.
Upon the resumption of the sitting at 7 o'clock Vice President Buesing expressed his profound regret at the "outrageous scenes of disorder which had occurred in the Reichstag for the first time in its history." He admonished the members to exercise control over themselves and asked them to vacate the space in front of the president's chair, including the tribune steps, which were thickly crowded. Herr Bachem then attempted to renew his speech, but the Socialists raised such an uproar that he had to discontinue.
Herr Singer then took the floor and said that Herr Bachem had insulted most deeply the Socialist party. He had struck, continued the speaker, from ambush, and he should name the man to whom he had alluded.
Herr Bachem replied that after such comment he would decline to do so. The House then adjourned, on motion of the Conservatives.

GRAVITY OF PROPOSAL.

The Liberal papers to-day, discussing yesterday's proceedings in the Reichstag,

TROOPS OF THE SULTAN TORTURE THE PEASANTS

Reports of Shocking Atrocities Are Received From Many Macedonian Villages.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mail advices received here from Constantinople under date of November 24 say: In spite of all the denials the Porte is adopting barbarous methods in crushing the Macedonian peasants. The winter has set in and the danger from revolutionary bands is over, yet the Turkish authorities seem to think the time has come to act.
In the face of promises of free pardon to those who returned to their homes Christian villagers have been shockingly tortured to make them betray alleged concealed depots of arms or give information regarding the working of the Macedonian committees. The bastinado has been frequently employed until the victims were crippled for life, their feet being beaten to a pulp by the Turkish soldiers. Peasants were also hung by their heels to the ceiling and boiling hot eggs were put in their armpits. Even priests were not spared, and the troops openly plundered the peasants, who are being driven to despair.
University Honors Dr. Lorenz.
CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. Lorenz, the noted Vienna physician, by Northwestern University to-day. The ceremony, which was held in the new arts and sciences building, was witnessed by the trustees, faculty and several hundred invited guests.

emphasize the gravity of Baron von Kardorff's proposal to pass the tariff bill without any discussion of the details. Even the moderate National Zeitung, the official organ of the National Liberal party, characterizes it as "a parliamentary coup d'etat," and expresses amazement and indignation to find the names of the National Liberal leaders, Dassermann, Paasche and Zettler, attached to Baron von Kardorff's motion.
The Tageblatt and Vossische Zeitung characterize the proposition as a revolution. The Tageblatt calls yesterday "black Thursday."
Baron von Kardorff's motion provides that the House shall vote the bill "en bloc," but it embraces certain reductions upon the Government's figures for agricultural implements and machinery, averaging from 15 to 25 per cent. It is understood that the Government has consented to the compromise, including an increase of malting barley to 4 marks, and the abolition of the municipal octrois. The Government also agreed to devote the surplus revenues proceeding from the new tariff to the insurance fund for widows and orphans.

MAY DELAY THE VOTE.

Imperial Chancellor von Buelow and Home Secretary von Posadowski have at various times pronounced such changes in the tariff bill as unacceptable to the Government. The indications are that after the adoption of Baron Kardorff's motion some days will elapse before the final vote on the second reading of the tariff bill is reached. The Socialists and Radicals will attempt to graft many amendments under the compromise scheme, just an outline of which may keep the House voting for weeks.
The compromise on the tariff bill, said to have been agreed upon November 25 at a conference held between Chancellor von Buelow and the leaders of the majority party in the Reichstag, is, according to the Germania, generally accepted as correct, and is as follows:
The minimum duty on malting barley is raised to 4; the minimum duty on cattle and meat is abandoned under conditions to be hereafter announced and certain duties on manufactures are reduced. The motion of the members of the Center party applying the surplus derived from the duties on foodstuffs to the insurance fund for widows and orphans and the abolition of the urban octroi duties were agreed to. Apart from these the most noteworthy point is that the increases in duties decided on by the tariff committee shall be the basis of the next general tariff.

SCORES KAISER'S ACTION.

Socialist Organ Criticizes the Speech of German Ruler.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Vorwaerts, commenting on Emperor William's speech on the day of the funeral of Herr Krupp at Essen, says:
"While prosecution is still pending against us and the truth is not judicially yet ascertained, the Emperor anticipates the court's findings by pronouncing our guilt out of hand. It is allowed that the crown at the initiatory stage of a pending case utter a verdict and thereby place the Judges in the painful dilemma of either contradicting his Majesty or subjecting themselves to the suspicion that their judgment was influenced by him. Justice stands above everybody, even above the Emperor, and the freedom of the courts is the life and nerve of every state.
"The monarchy is constitutionally irresponsible. An adequate answer to the Emperor's speech is prevented through the lese majeste paragraphs."
The Vorwaerts in two columns reaffirms the truth of its original charges against the late Herr Krupp, and alleges that the evidence rests on the testimony of persons quite above party association, personal interest or political hate.
ESSEN, Prussia, Nov. 28.—The late Herr Krupp's will leaves the factory to his eldest daughter, Bertha, to be administered by his widow until the daughter attains her majority. Besides the \$750,000 given for the benefit of the employees, Frau Krupp, in behalf of Fraulein Bertha, has given \$250,000 to be devoted to the improvement of Essen.

LADRONES IN SAMAR MURDER AN INSPECTOR

Sultan of Bacolod Changes His Mind About Americans and Calls Them Hogs.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—Constabulary Inspector Hendrix, who had been stationed in Samar Island, was killed last Tuesday by a band of ladrones. The reports regarding his death are meager and indicate that Hendrix was attacked by a superior force of ladrones. His detachment of constabulary was routed, and Hendrix, with one soldier, was surrounded and killed.
The Sultan of Bacolod, after professing friendship for America, has written a letter to Captain Pershing at Camp Vicars, in which he calls Americans "hogs, hogs who eat hogs," and challenges them to fight. It is probable that Captain Pershing will be ordered to take a column to Bacolod. The military men, however, doubt whether the Sultan will really fight.

Railroad Men to Be Pensioned.

OMAHA, Nov. 28.—Rules and regulations for a pension system, which will go into effect January 1, 1903, have been completed by officials of the Union Pacific Railway, by which its old employees will be retired on pensions. The details of the system will not be made public until later, but it is officially stated that the details of perfecting the system have been worked out and the regulations printed. It is also stated that it will involve the annual distribution of over \$300,000.

Death Comes at Extreme Age.

NEWTON, Kans., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Kate Vance, a colored woman of this city, died here to-night at the age of 123 years.