

## PRESIDENT EXPLAINS HIS PANAMA POLICY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt's Panama message was delivered to congress today. It exhaustively reviews all actions taken regarding canal matters and required 28 printed pages, embodying reports, telegrams and letters. Almost all of these have been published from time to time.

The message opened by reviewing the treaties covering southern countries.

Referring to Colombia the president said at the time negotiations were offered by the United States to Colombia the administration was criticized as being too liberal.

Colombia's objection to these negotiations was based on the ground that the idea of her relinquishing sovereignty over the canal strip was an afterthought.

No nation, the president said, could construct and guarantee the neutrality of a canal with a less degree of control than that stipulated in the treaty. The refusal to grant such a degree of control was necessarily a refusal to make any practicable treaty at all. This refusal, therefore, squarely raised the question whether Colombia was entitled to bar transit across the isthmus.

The people of Panama wanted America to build a canal. Furthermore, Colombia, after having rejected the proffered treaty despite our warnings and protests, has since shown the utmost eagerness to accept the same treaty if only the status quo could be restored.

Letters from high Colombia officials have offered to carry the treaty through if America would land troops at Panama and compel recognition of Colombia sovereignty.

The president continues: "I will not for one moment discuss the possibility of committing an act of such baseness as to abandon the new Republic of Panama."

Regarding the Nicaragua route the question of adopting it in reasonable time after the rejection of the treaty by Colombia did not enter into the case at all, as within three days after the Colombian congress adjourned in October the Panama revolution broke out. Panama actually became an independent state and the control of the canal strip then became obtainable. Colombia had been treated with all fairness and had repeatedly been warned of the feeling on the Isthmus, but gave no heed.

That Panama contemplated a revolution was a matter of common notoriety, even in the month of August. The president here quotes numerous press dispatches showing the condition of Isthmian feeling. He also quotes a report given by General Young, who went to great pains to learn the Panama situation, showing that enormous quantities of arms were in readiness and that revolution would undoubtedly follow any refusal of Colombia to ratify the canal treaty.

The report made to General Young by Captain Humphrey and Lieutenant Murphy, who visited Panama in September, were mentioned. Young advised the president of his interview with these officers personally. They believed that a revolution might break out even before Colombia had time to ratify or reject the treaty. They said there would certainly be a revolution if the treaty was rejected by Colombia. These opinions were conveyed to the Colombian government.

The message later reviews the action of the Bogota authorities in firing on Panama and landing marines, preventing free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus. The president quotes from the letter of Commander Hubbard.

A letter from Commander Hubbard of the cruiser Nashville, dated at Colon, November 5, which is given, shows that be-

fore the United States made any attempt to restore order at Panama General Torres, the Colombia governor, declared war on American citizens by saying that unless two Colombian officers seized by the revolutionists the night before were not immediately returned to the Colombian lines he would kill every citizen of the United States on the Isthmus.

Hubbard then landed marines.

The message states that Hubbard's prompt action prevented great loss of life and property as well as furnished protection to our citizens.

The president finally declares that all insinuations that the United States had complicity in the revolution are as destitute of foundation as propriety.

"No one connected with this government had any part in preparing, inciting or encouraging the revolution, nor had the government any knowledge that a revolution was imminent except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who reads the newspapers. I have not denied, nor do I wish to deny, either the validity or the propriety of the general rule that new states should not be recognized as independent until they have shown an ability to maintain independence.

"But there are exceptions to all rules and there were clear and imperative reasons why a departure from the rule was justified and even required in the present instance. These reasons were: First, our treaty right. Second, our national inter-

ests and safety. Third, the interests of collective civilization."

After reviewing these reasons the president says that it was under these circumstances that the United States, instead of using its forces to destroy those who sought to make the engagements of the treaty a reality, recognized them as the proper custodians of sovereignty.

He closes by saying, "The main question before this government is not that of recognition of Panama as an independent state, as that is already an accomplished fact. But the main question is whether or not we shall build an Isthmian canal."

## IN DANGER

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—Great anxiety is felt here for the safety of the 36 passengers and crew of the Russian steamer Pavana, which was carried out to sea by an ice floe three weeks ago.

## MAD DOG

Patrolman Mohrbacher stopped a mad dog scare on Twelfth street yesterday by killing the dog. The canine lunatic was running wild and had a number of people thoroughly scared before the policeman arrived and shot him.

## GOSSIP IN JOB LOTS

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The first issue of William T. Stead's daily paper devoted to the interests of women appeared this morning. The edition consisted of twelve pages, of which one page was news and the remainder gossip.

## POST OFFICE REPORT

The business of the postoffice for the calendar year 1903 was very gratifying to Postmaster Cromwell. The year's report for the government will be issued at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1904. The receipts for the past calendar year have made an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year, and Mr. Cromwell believes that the prospects are very favorable for good business in 1904.

The receipts at the postoffice for 1902 amounted to \$94,129.11, and for 1903 to \$108,887.62.

## RUNAWAYS

Arthur Gunn and Wilfred Kneis, small boys from Spokane, were gathered in by the police Sunday at the request of their parents. The boys were taken to the central station to await further advices from Spokane.

## SHINGLE WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION TO FIGHT REDUCTION OF WAGES

The convention of the International Shingle Weavers' association met at the Labor Union hall, 721 Commerce street, this morning. The convention, which is an annual affair, will last three days this year, it is expected. The first work of the convention this morning was the election of officers. William Hubbell of Ballard, Marinette, Wis., vice president, and W. H. Clock of Everett, secretary and treasurer.

While the shingle men will not discuss the question at length, it is expected that the principal business that will come up before the convention will be that of wages.

It has been agreed tacitly by the shingle mill owners of the state that a 10 per cent reduction shall be made in wages in the mills after they up again after January.

The mills, at least the majority of them, have been paying 7 1/2 cents a thousand to shingle weavers and 10 cents a thousand

to knot sawyers. Recently the mill men discovered that there were a number of mills, so they claim, that were not paying that scale.

Although no action was taken at a meeting of the Shingle Weavers' association regarding the matter, there was a tacit understanding that when the mills reopened in February there would be a general 10 per cent cut in wages. The high price of logs and the falling off in the demand for shingles is given by the mill owners as the reason for the cut.

President Hubbell of the Single Weavers' association said this afternoon: "If the cut is made, which we believe it will be, it is natural that we should fight it. The wages are low enough now and we will not agree to any cut. Further than that I do not care to discuss the question."

The convention held in Tacoma today is the second annual meeting of the association. There are 35 delegates present from Washington, outside states and British Columbia.

## TACOMA WANTS MORE RAILROADS

The business and professional men of Tacoma, as well as the city officials, are united in the opinion that this city can never reach the highest possible state of development until direct connection is secured with more than one railroad.

When asked for his views on the subject this morning City Clerk F. B. Woodruff said:

"There should be no diversity of opinion on the proposition of securing more railroads for Tacoma. The city needs more railroads, needs them badly, and needs as many as we can induce to come here."

Asked if he had a suggestion as to how this might be brought about, Mr. Woodruff replied:

"Yes. The surest way to bring other roads here is for every man who ships a pound of freight in or out of the city to send it over the Northern Pacific. Nothing so whets the appetite of a railroad corporation as to see a lot of business and not get any of it."

A. F. Albertson, vice-president and cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, said:

"What I have to say on the matter of more railroads and better shipping facilities for Tacoma will be brief. We want more railroads—all we can get. As to the

way in which that can be brought about I am not prepared to state. I believe the Chamber of Commerce is doing all that can be done along that line."

"The crying need in Tacoma," said Mayor L. D. Campbell this morning, "is for more and better railroad facilities. Although we have, in fact, connection with the Great Northern and Union Pacific, we are not connected in the way to derive the most benefit. If the Union Pacific, Great Northern and Canadian Pacific, or any other transcontinental lines could be induced to lay their tracks to Tacoma it would be a very great stimulus to all classes of business."

Secretary J. S. Whitehouse of the Chamber of Commerce feels confident that the day of more railroads for Tacoma is not far away.

"When Mr. Harriman was here a few weeks ago," he said, "the Chamber of Commerce gave him all the encouragement possible, and we were given to understand that within a short time Union Pacific trains would be running into this city over the Northern Pacific tracks, and I think there is not question but that it will not be a great while before the Union Pacific management will see the necessity of building their own track direct to Tacoma. If we get one road started this way others will be sure to follow."

rebuilding, and in addition will pay the salaries of the staff during the closure. It will cost him half a million dollars.

## HOUSE OPENS ITS SESSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The chaplain opened the house this morning with a prayer for peace between Russia and Japan. The work of the session was taken up without formality. There wasn't a quorum present and an adjournment for no quorum was taken at 1:35 p. m.

## NAMED FOR BIG PLACES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt today sent to the senate the nominations of Governor Taft to be secretary of war; Black of Illinois to be civil service commissioner; Henry Daylor of Pennsylvania to be consul-general at Coburg, Germany; Lawrence Murray of Illinois to be assistant secretary of commerce and labor; Wright to be civil governor of the Philippines, and Henry Id of Vermont to be vice-governor of the Philippines.

## THEY WANTED TO TAKE RISKS

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—After an executive session this morning with the managers of 35 theaters in Chicago, Mayor Harrison declined to make any modification of Saturday's order closing all places of amusement.

The managers wanted permission to open the lower floors. The theatrical men believe it will be two weeks before any playhouse can comply with the building laws. Many can't resume at all and must rebuild.

## KELLY WANTED TO BE CAPTAIN

John Kelly, a sailor on the ship Nile, while intoxicated Saturday afternoon tried to take command of the ship. The captain enlisted the services of a stalwart Tacoma policeman and Kelly was transferred from the vessel to cell at the central police station. Kelly was brought into police court this afternoon and as he could not give a good account of the affair was sent to jail for two days.

## TAKES BIG CARGO

The French ship Colonel Ville de Mulhouse goes to sea this afternoon in tow of the tug Wanderer. She carries one of the largest wheat cargoes ever taken from this port.

## TACOMA ARRIVES

The steamship Tacoma, Captain Ridley, of the Northern Pacific line, arrived at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Tacoma brings an average general cargo from the Orient and a small list of passengers.

## DISCHARGED

Stanley Martin, charged with burglary, was discharged from custody today. He was arrested by the police several weeks ago in Heineman & Pomeroy's dry goods store and has been in custody since.

## PRACTICAL JOKE

Since the supposed attempted hold-up of a Northern Pacific train between Roy and Rainier Saturday morning it has developed that the alleged bandits were riotous young men returning from a dance. Sheriff Denholm has dropped the case, but it is possible that the railroad officials will prosecute the practical jokers.

## POLICE NOTES

Peter Martin, charged with disorderly conduct, whose case was continued from last Saturday, was this afternoon sentenced to five days in jail.

## COURT NOTES

In the suit brought by Fred Schiesow for Ella Schiesow, a minor child, against the Tacoma Railway & Power company, the defendant has asked to have the case transferred from the superior court to the United States circuit court. The child, through its guardian, brought suit for \$20,000 for injuries received in a collision on the Puyallup line last summer.

The final account and distribution of the estate of Mary A. Brockett was ordered by Judge Chapman today. The estate, consisting of \$383.02 and certain lands in the city, is to be distributed equally among her three daughters.

Henry Marcus, aged 40 years, who came from Whatcom to Tacoma a couple of weeks ago for treatment at one of the local hospitals, died there Saturday morning. A telegram received today from Bow, asked that the body be prepared for burial and held until his relatives arrive.

## OPENED TODAY

The Christmas vacation for the school children came to a close this morning, when the doors of the city schools were thrown open.

## TO OPEN TOMORROW

Preparations are being made for the reopening of Whitworth college tomorrow. The fall term, which was well attended, was one of the most successful in the history of the institution.

## BE CAREFUL



COLOMBIA'S PROBLEM IS TO MAKE WAR ON THE CHILD WITH OUT DISTURBING THE MAN.

## BLIZZARD IN EASTERN STATES

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The mercury has fallen to zero in this vicinity and is reported 35 below in Northern Maine. A blizzard is raging in the North Atlantic states.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The extreme cold weather here shows no signs of moderating. One man was found unconscious in a snowdrift on Second avenue and another was found frozen to death in a drift on Staten island.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Sunday was the coldest day of the year, the thermometer registering 10 degrees below zero.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 4.—The state capitol building, which cost \$3,000,000, is burning. It is feared the damage will be great. Crossed electric wires are supposed to have started the blaze.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The thermometer is 26 below in this city.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 4.—Unprecedented cold weather is prevailing here. The thermometer is 22 below zero. Railway traffic is delayed.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—New England is suffering from the worst blizzard in five years. Railway traffic is completely off the schedule. Trolleys are tied up by an immense snowdrift 3 miles long. A gale is raging and the temperature is 4 degrees below zero.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 4.—North Carolina and Virginia are suffering from the worst storm in years.

## FIENDS ARE THE TURKS

ZANESVILLE, O., Jan. 4.—It is 30 below zero here and great damage has been done. Fruit is killed and stock is suffering severely.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 4.—Isaac Grevel was today sentenced to 10 years in prison and fined \$5,000, the maximum penalty, for sending threatening letters to the Northern Pacific Railway company.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 4.—Senator Dietrich appeared for trial today in the post-office case. The morning passed in an argument on technicalities.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The Capitale this morning prints a report that Germany will take the initiative in mediation between Russia and Japan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Other identifications at the county morgue today leaves only four unknown blackened corpses. Other morgues report additional identifications.

In the police court this morning Edward Inman, accused by the police of being a ghoul, was fined \$50 on a charge of disorderly conduct.

## INCORPORATED

Articles of incorporation were filed today by E. W. Foster and E. E. Eastman of Tacoma, to conduct a general lumber business. Their capital stock is \$25,000.

## LATE TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—A supreme court decision was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller. It declares that the citizens of Porto Rico are not aliens. Isabella Goselez against Immigrant Inspector Williams of New York, who declined to admit her, fearing she would become a public charge. The court directs

that she be permitted to enter the United States.

## PAY DAY

Today is pay day at the county court house. About \$6,000 will be distributed among the clerks of the various offices.

## KAISER CLOSES OPERA HOUSE

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—As a result of the Chicago fire the Kaiser today personally inspected the Royal opera house, accompanied by experts. He came to the conclusion that it was unsafe and ordered it closed. The building will be torn down as a result. The Kaiser will personally revise the plans and bear the cost of