

BY A STRICT PARTY VOTE

House Passes Philippine Civil Government Bill Practically as Reported

BATTLE HARD AND LONG

DEMOCRATIC MEASURES VOTED DOWN—EVEN ONE PROHIBITING SLAVERY

REPUBLICAN POLICY BLANK

Frequent Attempts to Compel Republicans to Declare Their Future Policy are Unavailing—Text of Bill as Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—At 8 o'clock tonight, at the end of a nine-hour session and of a debate lasting night and day, the Philippine civil government bill practically as it came from the committee. It was a party vote, 141 to 97, with the exception of McCall, of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats. The minority substitute for the establishment of a temporary government in the islands and their permanent independence as soon as a stable government could be established was defeated by 75 to 135.

The debate during the day was at times of a lively character. The Democrats offered a multitude of amendments, but all were voted down, including one offered by Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude in the islands. The greatest interest attached to an amendment offered by Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) to the end of the bill to declare the policy of the United States to be to develop the capacity of the Philippines for self-government and pledging the faith of the United States to grant the independence of the islands. Mr. McCall supported the amendment in an eloquent speech and the Democrats challenged their political adversaries.

To Declare Their Future Policy. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) and Mr. Cooper (Wis.) said it would be unwise to mortgage the future of the United States to a nation now, and the latter quoted Gov. Taft as saying that such a promise now would tend to prevent the pacification of the islands. The amendment was defeated by 89 to 128. It was a strict party vote except for Mr. McCall and Mr. Littlefield (Wis.), who voted with the Democrats for the amendment.

The substitute for the senate Philippine civil government bill differs from the bill as it passed the senate in many particulars, the most important being the following: The house substitute provides for a complete system of civil government with a legislature to consist of two houses, one of which shall be a regular assembly elected by the Filipino people. The senate bill contained no such provision. The legislature is to be chosen "after the coming into effect of the Philippines shall have ceased and complete peace shall have been established therein, and the fact certified to the president by the Philippine commission." The house substitute also amplifies the "bill of rights" enumerated in the senate measure and adds to the number of issues which can be appealed to the supreme court of the United States. The house measure also defines with greater detail than the senate

The Rights of Citizenship of those residing in the islands and provides that all residents shall receive the same protection from the United States in respect to their relation with foreign governments as is accorded to citizens of the United States.

One of the most important differences between the senate and house bills is that relating to coinage. The senate provided a silver standard somewhat in extension and perfection of that now in existence. The house measure provides a gold standard with the gold dollar of the United States as the standard unit of value for the islands. The main coin is to be the peso, made in silver, but of a gold value, and this is to be divided into subsidiary pieces of money bearing devices emblematic of American sovereignty. Provision also is made for a system of paper currency, banks and for a complete financial system, the details of which differ from those in the senate measure, although following the same general lines.

In dealing with the grant of franchises, the house bill places more restrictions on such grants than the senate

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The Woman Who Works. For her living is usually a more desirable and more loyal customer than the woman who does not. She fully realizes the value of money and spends it with care. She is the woman who makes the careful and trifty housewife, and it is these that are the best customers of the merchant who advertises.

DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and vicinity: Fair and warmer; light to fresh north-east winds.

WASHINGTON.—The Panama bill is passed by both houses of congress and is now in hands of president.

The Philippine civil government bill passes the house by a strict party vote. Roosevelt is much disappointed over the failure of congress to respond to his plea for Cuban reciprocity.

Speaker Henderson and his lieutenants are making desperate efforts to recover lost prestige.

Washington theater provides ping-pong and ice cream for its patrons.

FOREIGN.—King Edward continues to rapidly improve.

Emperor William orders cheers for King Edward.

DOMESTIC.—Mine operators declare that union men are applying for work.

Five miners are killed in New Jersey mine.

Tenth International Sunday school convention opens in Denver.

Another fatality of Tuesday's storm in Dakota reported, making list of dead four.

LOCAL.—Mortality in Minnesota in May was 1,259, of which 218 deaths were due to tuberculosis.

Miss Mattie Bentley is painfully burned by explosion in dental office of Sandberg & Hoelze.

Committee on streets of board of aldermen recommends that sandstone be used in paving West Seventh street.

Hiram F. Stevens is given the degree of doctor of laws by the University of Vermont.

Theodore Patenaud gives sensational testimony in Owens ferry trial, corroborating defendant's charges against Keefe.

Street car line on Grand avenue, from Hamline avenue to St. Thomas college, is double tracked.

L. A. Rosing, Democratic candidate for governor, was kept busy yesterday receiving callers at the West hotel, Minneapolis.

Glady's Fernandez stabs Elsie Hillman in a Washington street resort.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Christopher Norbeck is closeted for two hours with the grand jury telling what he knows of police irregularities.

"Norm" King, in his own defense, says "Billy" Edwards did not give him Hooper's diamond.

James Gray will be a candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket.

POLITICAL.—Ramsey Republican delegation selects Conde Hamlin for state platform committee.

SPORTING.—St. Paul plays double-header with Indianapolis and loses both games.

American yacht Uncle Sam wins first of international special class races at Kiel.

Yale varsity crew defeats Harvard, and rows race within ten seconds of record.

RAILROADS.—The next meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger association, scheduled for Colorado Springs, July 15, may be held in St. Paul.

Western roads decided to advance the freight rate on daily products from 20 to 25 cents per hundred.

With the exception of the grain movement, the Western traffic conditions are reported to be excellent.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

Table with columns: Port, Arrived, Sailed. Includes entries for Hamburg, New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow, Rotterdam, Ryndam.

DELEGATES ALL SING "GOD SAVE THE KING"

Tenth International Sunday School Convention in Session at Denver.

DENVER, Col., June 25.—The tenth international Sunday school convention opened its first session at Trinity M. E. church tonight. The greater part of the time was devoted to welcoming speeches and responses. A. B. McCullis, of Providence, R. I., presided in place of President Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, who was detained at home by illness. S. H. Atwater, secretary of the Colorado state Sunday school association, ex-Mayor Henry V. Johnson, chairman of the local committee, and Rev. B. B. Tyler, of the ministerial alliance of Denver, welcomed the delegates. Responses were made by Vice President McCullis.

After the announcement of the nominating committee, F. F. Belsey, chairman, read the report of the convention, which was introduced. The audience rose and sang "God Save the King," following it with "America."

The compliment was acknowledged by Mr. Belsey, who extended the greeting of his countrymen to the convention. The following message will be forwarded to Buckingham palace tomorrow: "The international Sunday school convention, 2,000 delegates, gathered from the United States and Canada, assembled in Denver, desires humbly to express earnest hopes for the speedy recovery of his majesty, King Edward VII., and their sincere sympathy with her majesty, the queen, and the royal family and the British people in their present anxiety."

GERMAN CROPS IMPROVED.

Better Outlook During the Month of June Reported.

BERLIN, June 25.—According to a German report just issued there has been a great general improvement in the month ended June 15. The scale of the last report is one point for a perfect condition and five points for a failure, winter wheat during the month has gained 2-10 and winter rye 3-10, thus regaining the condition of May 15. Summer wheat has improved 3-10 and summer rye 2-10. The report shows the condition of winter wheat to be 2.2 and of winter rye to be 2.4. Summer wheat and summer rye are both placed at 2.4. Hay, oats and clover are also placed at 2.4, potatoes at 2.7 and meadows at 2.4. The report says that the condition of all grain crops was better June 15 of this year, than upon the corresponding date of any of the last five years. This applies especially to winter wheat. Potatoes are the only poor crop which is somewhat worse. This crop has been damaged by the condition of the weather during the month of May.

SAY MEN WANT WORK

Mine Operators Declare They Are Receiving Applications Daily

MICHIGAN MEN LEAVE

A Number of Ohio Officials Confer With Mitchell, but Nothing is Given Out—Convention May Not Act.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 26.—The officials of the several large mine companies in this region are authority for the statement that men are applying to them daily for employment of any kind.

Among the applicants are nearly all classes of workers, including miners, and it is said that nearly all the companies have more men to draw on than they can possibly need during the progress of the strike.

The majority of the companies that are compelled to pump water from their mines are working their engines and other machinery full handed according to statements made by superintendents, but some of the men are not as capable as those on strike. The most capable of those who are not applying for work are taken on, while others are placed on the waiting list. Speaking of conditions about the mines today, one superintendent said:

"Most of the men applying to us for work are union men. They come to our offices daily and beg for something to do, saying they are tired of idleness. According to the men, the strikers are practically out of funds and rather than ask for relief they prefer to return to work, but hesitate to do so for fear themselves and their families would be boycotted or otherwise annoyed."

The Michigan delegation of miners and operators' representatives concluded their conference with President Mitchell today without coming to an agreement and left for the West.

The Michigan miners have been on strike since April 1 because they cannot come to an agreement with their employers on a new wage scale. It is understood the questions in dispute are not so much of wages as of conditions.

Union Men Apply.

All of yesterday and today was spent in going over the various points in dispute without any final agreement being reached on the vital points at issue.

Each side will make a report to its organization and it is not unlikely that as a result of this report another meeting will be called, but it is felt that a settlement of the strike in Michigan is not in sight.

District President Williams, of Michigan, said tonight that he was not disinclined to think that the national convention at Indianapolis next month would not take a radical step. He said that he would like to see what President Mitchell recommended, and he felt that other states would think the same. The soft coal workers want to help the anthracite miners all they can. There has been some talk, however, of heavily taxing the soft coal men and thus strengthening the hard coal workers for an indefinite strike.

If the majority of the convention delegates is of the belief that the life of the organization is in danger, then he would not be surprised if a general strike was ordered. All soft coal miners want to keep their agreements. They fought for them for years, but if it came down to a question of organization or agreements, then the miners, he said, would not hesitate to stand by the union.

Ohio Officials Come East.

The fact that Michigan was one of the five districts to petition for a national convention did not bind that state to any policy. Michigan, he said, is free to do what she pleases, but without truck with any other state.

"Michigan agreed to the call for the convention because 140,000 miners in the East asked us for help," he concluded.

President Haskins, Vice President Sullivan and Secretary Savage, of the Ohio miners, who came East to hold a conference with their chief, spent the day of their visit returned here tonight. They will also visit the other anthracite districts. The Buckeye state miners continue their silence as to the nature of their visit beyond the statement that they are in the field merely to look over the situation.

There is a persistent rumor here that the Ohio miners will contest any attempt to curtail or indirectly stop the product of coal in their state. Nearly all of them are working under agreements which they labored for years to obtain, and they are not willing at this time to break them. It is said the Ohio miners would rather pay a heavy strike tax than stop work. Neither Mr. Haskins nor his colleagues will discuss the matter.

FEAST OF PING PONG AND ICE CREAM

Washington Theater Offers an Innovation for its Many Summer Night Patrons.

From The Globe's Washington Bureau, Post Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Ping-pong and ice cream are offered as part of the entertainment at the only theater now open in Washington. There are tables in the foyer, and the only regulation is a polite request on the program that the players shall not "laugh loudly or talk in tones to interrupt the performance."

The performance, by the way, is supposed to be light opera. A company is supposed to be giving "The Wizard of the Nile," "El Capitan" and that repertoire. As might be suspected the supposition is rather a violent one, and there is a fairly good reason for offering a prize in every package.

A lot of people in Washington would like to know—if any kind manager would be so good—why this field is utterly ignored and passed up by the folks who cater to people who want to be diverted. For weeks there has not been a blessed thing at the Washington theaters. Congress has been in session; the hotels are full; the weather has been cooler and more pleasant than Chicago or New York, there are people walking the streets, tourists, visitors, strangers from all over the country and the money bulging their pockets and no place to spend it.

If there were any chance of empty houses on small State receipts it might be explained, but when it is merely to come and take the dollars that want to be spent it does look as if somebody was overlooking a fine bit.

LONDON, June 26.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham palace at 11 o'clock tonight:

"The king has passed a fairly comfortable day and has maintained his strength. There is a returning desire for food, which has been very carefully given. There has been some return of pain in the wound."

LONDON, June 27.—Buckingham palace was closed for the night rather later than usual. It is understood, however, that the king's strength and progress are maintained and it is not anticipated that there will be any necessity of issuing another bulletin before 10.30 this morning.

LONDON, June 26.—(Midnight.)—Those around King Edward continue to be astonished at his rapid recovery. The slightly annoying symptoms mentioned in the bulletin issued at 11 o'clock tonight are quite inconsequential compared with the fact, as the Associated Press has learned, that his majesty took food tonight and was afterward allowed to smoke a cigar. Queen Alexandra sat with her husband all evening and only left him after he had fallen into a peaceful sleep. Mention by the king's doctors of the care with which the royal patient is being administered to and mention of the department interested, thus saving one of the recipients of honors from severe disappointment.

Tonight King Edward is better in every way than he was Wednesday night or yesterday morning. The return of pain in his wound is not accompanied by any appreciable increase of temperature. In fact, King Edward's doctors are inclined to regard the patient's pain and his appetite as healthy symptoms, although with the reserve they have maintained throughout they refrain from commenting thereon.

To these hopes of a favorable issue of the king's illness no less an authority than the queen gives encouragement. Written to the lord mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimdale, today to thank him for his expression of the sympathy of the city of London, Queen Alexandra says, through her secretary:

"The queen rejoices to think that the bulletin of this morning gives a favorable report of the king."

Following he expressed as a desire of the Prince of Wales that the

Arrangements for illuminating the city, which involved the costly erection of set pieces for electric and gas lights will be allowed to remain and will be utilized "immediately if it is authoritatively announced the king is out of danger." By the king's personal desire the royal pardons of offenders in the army go into effect just as if the coronation had occurred. The last intimation suitably brings to a close a day which was to have been notable in the viewpoint of the people has been passed in that modesty pertaining to all things that are not wholly good nor wholly bad. The most striking feature of coronation day, as it is still called, was the universal substitution of services of intercession for those of rejoicing. These services occurred throughout the country and on board the great fleet that lies unreviewed in Portsmouth harbor. Yet even these lacked pathetic and dramatic elements. In the face of today's favorable bulletins tears and litanies are obviously out of place. The crowds that packed the streets of the metropolis until midnight tonight evidently appreciated this; they did not "maffick," but there was a general cheer.

Continued on Fourth Page.

"LITTLE KEG" BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Rushed Through With Expectation of Catching Senator Nelson or His Guard.

From The Globe's Washington Bureau, Post Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—What is known as the "little keg" bill bobbed up in the house today and was passed by unanimous consent without more than half a dozen members knowing what was going on. The bill is one desired by the beer trust, and Senator Nelson has fought it in this and the last congress in the interest of the small independent brewers.

The bill seeks to abolish the eighth of barrel. Big brewers retail beer in bottles and sell large quantities in larger barrels. The small brewer does business with kegs holding an eighth.

Fifty-one independent brewers of Minnesota have petitioned Nelson to prevent its passage. Last year he had to sit in the senate all through the closing hours of the session in order to head it off. He learned today of the passage of the bill in the house, and foresaw at once the scheme to slip it through while he is home attending the state convention, for which purpose he leaves tomorrow. So Nelson arranged today with Clapp to stay in his seat and watch the bill. Clapp will also choose an assistant to help him.

Representative Overstreet is father of the little keg bill. Tawney looked after it in the ways and means committee last session. Spooner will champion it in the senate, and if it comes up there will be a scrap. It is reported that Babcock would like the bill passed in hopes that the brewers will be moved to gratitude to contribute to the campaign fund.

STRIKE MAY BE GENERAL

Kansas City Machinists Await Action of Omaha Conference.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—The machinists at the Union Pacific shops in Kansas City, Kan., are awaiting the result of the machinists' conference at Omaha. If an order is issued at Omaha for a strike it is probable all the machinists at the Armstrong shops will walk out. With the exception of two boiler-makers who returned to work Monday, all are still out. None of the boiler-makers' helpers who struck has returned to work, the places having been filled with other men.

KING MUCH BETTER

Passes Fairly Comfortable Day and Maintains His Strength

SOME RETURN OF PAIN

But All at His Bedside Express Astonishment at His Rapid Progress Toward Ultimate Recovery.

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Continued on Fourth Page.

CAPITALISTS TAKE A LONG JAUNT

Visit Northwest Territory to Inspect Land Holdings—Lind Heard From in Winnipeg.

Special to The Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 25.—Two hundred capitalists from Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin arrived this morning and left this evening on a three days' trip through Western Manitoba and that part of the Northwest Territory where the million acres bought by the Saskatchewan Valley Land company is situated.

The party is in charge of Col. A. D. Davidson, president of the company, and in it are all the company's directors. Many of them have never seen their property.

The members of the Minnesota State Bankers' association were also in Winnipeg to the number of 400. Both parties were entertained to luncheon by the city and the provincial government. Hon. John Lind, ex-governor of Minnesota, came up with the party to escape pressure brought to bear on him to become Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial chair.

FOUR VICTIMS OF STORMS IN DAKOTA

Another Fatality Is Reported From Irene—Damage Heavy in Other Sections.

FANKTON, S. D., June 26.—Another fatality of Tuesday night's storm is reported from near Irene. Knud Eyr, stopped at a large country church for shelter and was tying his team when part of the church was blown over, crushing him to death. The team was uninjured.

This makes the list of dead so far: Mrs. Frank Johnson, Dr. Curtis Boreford, Mrs. Bierce and Knud Eyr. A number of others were hurt. The loss of property in the path of the storm, aside from crops, will reach \$500,000.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, June 26.—Reports today from the storm-swept section of South Dakota and Northwestern Iowa confirm the first reports of damage done, the loss being placed at \$500,000, stories of heavy loss of life at Alcester, S. D. prove unfounded. The property damage was heavy there, but no one was hurt.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26.—Reports from the upper Ohio river show an unusual rain fall during the night, the greatest, 3.08, being at Point Pleasant, W. Va. At Gallipolis, Ohio, railway and lower bridges were swept away together, with much roadway. At Ripley, Ohio, the Methodist church lost its spire and was badly damaged. At stringtown, Ohio, there was a waterspout.

IRONTON, Ohio, June 26.—A cloudburst at Folkdotts last night washed away two stores, a warehouse and the postoffice. Much damage is reported in the Symmes Creek valley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—Returns carefully gathered indicate that the morning was the worst at most destructive that has visited the state since 1873. It is remarkable that only two persons were killed—James Van Hoy, a young man of twenty-two, crushed in falling barn at Pendleton, and James Bailey, a farmer, caught in the wreck at McCordsville.

A conservative estimate of the total damage in the path of the storm places it in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

BEREA, Ky., June 26.—A storm last night blew down the house of Mr. Ponzer, killing May Ponder, the granddaughter, and seriously injuring John Ponder, who was seriously injured. Many houses were blown away, barns blown down and fences carried away. Forest trees are lying across the roads and many fruit trees are down.

FIVE LIVES LOST IN MINE ACCIDENT

One Other Fatally Injured—Meat Death in Attempt to Recover Body.

DOVER, N. J., June 25.—Two accidents in No. 2 shaft on the Erie and York, about two miles north of Dover, this afternoon, resulted in the death of five men and the probable fatal injury of a sixth.

It was the Richard mine in which Frederick Nichols, an experienced miner, was buried under thousands of tons of earth and rock on Tuesday afternoon. The men who were killed were, only about half an hour before they met their death, going with others, trying to recover Nichols' body. The first of the accidents, a fall of timber, occurred when John Morich, Albert Davis and two other miners, were loading cars in a level 70 feet below ground.

A heavy blast on the level set off about two hours before, and the men had been warned not to go near the place until the earth had a chance to settle.

The warning was not heeded. A slab from a sloping pillar fell on two of the men. One was rescued, badly injured. The other man was forgotten at first. Then another rescue party went into the shaft. A few minutes later one of them, badly bruised and cut, reached the mouth of the mine. While they were trying to reach the body of the first victim of the first accident another body of one had fallen from the same pillar, burying four of the men.

It was after midnight before the bodies were brought to the surface.

GERMAN CHEERS FOR KING EDWARD

Emperor William Issues an Order to Hoist English Flag and Fire Salute.

KIEL, June 26.—Emperor William, who is here for the regatta, caused the following order to be signaled by flags this evening to the German fleet in the roadstead:

"Edward, king of England, has been pleased to accept a position in a suite in my navy. I hope the fleet will always be mindful of this high honor, which, at the same time, brings it into closer relations with our comrades of the British army. The fleet is immediately to hoist the British flag at its mastheads and to fire salute of twenty-one guns and give three cheers for the king of England."

The order was immediately carried out by all the German ships in the harbor.

PANAMA BILL FINALLY WINS

House Concurs in Conference Report After Short Fight

QUICKLY PASSES SENATE

HOUSE VOTE IS ALMOST UNANIMOUS—SPEEDY ACTION DESIRED

BILL GOES TO THE PRESIDENT

Representative Fletcher Finally States That He Prefers the Panama Route, He Alone Asking for More Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—In the house today Mr. Hepburn called up the conference report on the isthmian canal bill. He moved the adoption of the report, and said he had not changed his opinion that the house measure was wiser than the senate bill.

It was drawn with the central idea, he said, that in the building of the canal far removed from our borders, to avoid scandals and corruption, all power should be centralized in one person, in whom should be all power and all responsibility. There should be no one behind whom anyone could hide, while the senate bill created a commission of seven who should hold office until the canal was completed, and who might thus have an object in delaying the speedy completion of the work. He also favored the Nicaragua route, but deemed all defects of the house conference were convinced that it was better to do something than have no legislation at all.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, interrupted to ask how much time the president was given to decide respecting the Panama purchase.

"A Reasonable Time," replied Mr. Hepburn.

"What a reasonable time will be construed to be?" asked Mr. Henderson.

"I am not able to enlighten the gentleman," responded Mr. Hepburn. "The senate bill proposed to fix the time limit at six, twelve and eighteen months."

Mr. Richardson—Does the gentleman think that a reasonable time? I do not intend to vote for the report if such a delay is contemplated.

Mr. Hepburn—I think it proper for me to state that the house conferees sought to place a limitation of six months upon the time allowed for the senate to reject our proposition. We were informed, however, that the action of the senate must not be construed as a legislative construction of "reasonable time," that the propositions were voted down because they were considered obstructive and meant nothing.

To further inquiries of Mr. Richardson, Mr. Hepburn said:

"I believe in all sincerity it is the senate bill or nothing."

Mr. Burton (Ohio) urged an acceptance of the Panama route, of Alabama, and would give full credit to the house conferees, he said, for yielding their personal convictions to the larger interests of a canal. He maintained, however, that as between the two routes the Panama was the better one.

For generations this linking of the two oceans had been a dream and a hope. And now, after the long and arduous 25th day of June the opportunity has at last come for a canal.

"Make Way for the Canal" he exclaimed amid applause.</