

The St. Paul Globe

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COLOMBIA

OBSTRUCTS

Answer to United States Proposition to Negotiate a Coal Treaty

IS NOT AN ACCEPTANCE

Objections Raised Which Will Have the Effect of Delaying the Enterprise

COLOMBIA NOW ASKS THREE MILLIONS MORE

Serious Hitch Occurs Over the Action of the American Naval Authorities in Forbidding the Transportation of Soldiers Across the Isthmus Railway 100-Year Lease Proposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The long-expected response of the Colombian government to the proposition of the state department for the negotiation of a canal treaty in accordance with the Spooner act has reached Washington and was presented to the state department today by Mr. Herzon, secretary for the Colombian legation.

This communication is not altogether an unqualified acceptance of the state department's propositions. It is, however, friendly and dignified in tone and does not close the negotiations by any means, although it unquestionably sets back the date of final adjustment by opening new topics for argument.

For one thing, the Colombian government is now entirely dissatisfied with the sale amount of the Panama to be made to it by the United States under the terms of the protocol, which it is proposed to use as the basis for the treaty. This sum is \$7,000,000. Colombia wants at least \$10,000,000.

Would Add to Cost.

Moreover, the original proposal looked to a wait for fourteen years before beginning the payment of annual rental, the amount of which was to be then fixed by mutual agreement. Colombia now asks the United States to agree on a lump yearly payment of \$600,000, which will increase the immediate cost of the enterprise.

The Colombian government clings to its contention that it has no constitutional authority to alienate any Colombian territory and reiterates that the best it can do to meet the language of the Spooner act, which looks to perpetual control by the United States over the canal strip, is to make a 100-year lease with a distinct stipulation that the same shall be renewable by the United States at the expiration of the first century.

One obstacle which it is believed will interfere some with the resumption of negotiations of the treaty, is the antagonism aroused in Colombia by the conduct of American naval officers there during the revolutionary movements there.

Complains of Americans.

These are declared to have been bitterly resented in Bogota, where it was felt that the American officers had exceeded their authority in interfering with the transporting of Colombian soldiers across the isthmus railway—a right which the Colombian officials have asserted is guaranteed them by treaty. The controversy growing out of the attitude of these officers was taken up by the Colombian state department with United States Minister Hart, at Bogota, and so far as known has not yet been definitely settled.

The question at issue touches the question of sovereignty and has an important bearing on the pending subject. The Colombian officials here decline to discuss the response made by Colombia, but the opinion prevails that included within its scope are some representations respecting or growing out of recent events on the isthmus.

YOUNG FOR LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY

According to Gen. Corbin, He Will Be the Successor of Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—"I do not think that I am betraying any confidence when I say that Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young will be the next lieutenant general of the army," said Maj. Gen. Corbin today. Then he added: "And the promotion will be enjoyed by no one more than myself."

Gen. Young would have about a year to serve in that grade if he is to be made lieutenant general.

DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and vicinity: Fair and warmer today and Wednesday.

Democrats of Wadena and Little Falls are addressed by Mr. Rosing.

Mr. Cleveland declines to make political stump speeches.

JOHN E. REDMOND explains about the Parnell fund.

Mexicans are frightened over what seems to be a volcanic eruption.

Chicago has a small labor riot.

Company to smuggle Chinamen into the United States is discovered in Texas.

Sixteen former members of the St. Louis house of delegates are placed on trial for alleged bribery.

James J. Hill addresses a convention of farmers at Crookston.

Cuba makes a counter proposition in the way of a commercial treaty with the United States.

Fred Kuehler is tried at Waseca on the charge of having murdered Philip Bishman.

WASHINGTON—

Gen. S. B. M. Young, it is stated, will be the next lieutenant general of the army.

Anthracite coal commission holds its first conference with the parties to the controversy. There was a representation of both operators and miners and members of the press and numerous other persons were present.

The conference took about two hours and was given up entirely to a discussion of the time and method of proceeding with the proposed investigation.

The commission decided to begin its work next Thursday morning, the first day of the investigation to be devoted to a physical examination of the mines and homes of the miners, starting in the vicinity of Scranton.

The anthracite will be covered. There was considerable discussion over a proposition made by the commission to have expert accountants appointed to audit the standard wages and classification of miners to be made by the operators for the use of the commission, but no result was reached on this point beyond the announcement by the chairman of the commission's intention to appoint such an accountant in case his services should be found necessary.

Mr. Mitchell, as the representative of the miners, presented a copy of the original declaration of the miners as forwarded by the Shamokin convention as the basis of the demands of the miners. This demand is, first, for an increase of 20 per cent in wages of those not engaged by the day; second, a reduction of 20 per cent in working hours of those engaged by the day; third, the payment for coal mined by weight at a minimum rate of 60 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds; fourth, a wage agreement between the operators and miners for an adjustment of wages.

Basar Objects to Mitchell.

Mr. Baer, on the part of the coal operators, took exception to Mr. Mitchell's appearance before the commission as a representative of the Mine Workers' union, but said he had no objection to his presence as a representative of the strikers as such in an individual capacity.

The commission made no attempt to settle the point, but it was apparent that the question of the recognition of the union would be an important and knotty point to be decided.

Judge Gary, president of the commission, read the order of the president, creating the commission, and in a general way outlined the procedure to be followed in the presentation of the issues. He stated that in accordance with the immemorial practice among English speaking peoples, the commission would first receive the statements or demands of the miners, who were to be regarded for the purposes of this case as the prosecutors. The reply of the other side would then be heard, in order that the commission might have before it a definite issue.

President Baer and Thomas suggested at once to the coal fields in order that it might be informed at the outset as to conditions there.

Mitchell Will File.

It was agreed that Mr. Mitchell should file with the commission next Monday a detailed statement of the claims of the miners. The statement he filed today was a copy of the statement of the case. The representatives of the operators announced that they would file an answer thereto within three days.

Mr. Baer said that the operators would be prepared to meet the miners in the region and to assist in giving all information. Many of the individual operators are not represented and they were not consulted and were not compromised by the letter he had written.

Judge Gray suggested that they could be represented.

At the meeting next Monday they would determine which of the companies could be taken up first and the place of meeting could be determined by the location of the coal company taken up.

Mr. Baer made a point of saying that the case of each coal company should be dealt with separately. He would contend for the sliding scale of wages.

"I shall urge the adoption of the profit-saving plan," he said, "which gave us peace formerly in our relation to our employees."

Mr. Thomas, of the Hillside Coal and the Pennsylvania Coal companies, said that he noticed that the word arbitration had been applied to the commission's work, while he wanted it considered as an investigation.

Arbitration It Is.

Judge Gray said that the president's instructions settled that it was an arbitration.

Mr. Thomas also urged that the conditions in each of the groups were different and could only be considered separately. He thought much progress could be made by a physical examination of the coal region. He thought that as many of the interests were

Continued on Fourth Page.

MITCHELL AND BAER

FACE TO FACE FOR THE FIRST TIME BEFORE THE ARBITRATION COMMISSION

THAT BODY WILL PERSONALLY INSPECT THE COAL FIELDS

Mr. Baer Objects to the Presence of Mr. Mitchell as a Representative of the Miners' Union—The Commission Declines an Offer of a Special Train From the Operators.

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PREFERS INSIDE OF PRISON TO OUTSIDE

Indianan Tells a Strange Story of His Hidden Wealth and Proves It True.

Special to The Globe

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 27.—It has remained for a prisoner in the Indiana state prison at this place to tell the oddest tale and then to prove it that ever was heard in a penal institution.

The name of the prisoner is John Rode, of whom it is said he would rather be behind the walls than outside.

Rode recently told Warden Reid that while out on parole he had been chased by highway robbers, and fearing that he would have his money taken from him he buried it in a sand pile along one of the country roads leading out of Michigan City.

After burying the money he walked into Michigan City and asked the warden to take him back saying that he was happier inside.

The warden, to verify the story, gave Rode half a day off to recover his money. Within a few hours the prisoner returned carrying a tin can under his coat. In it was \$115 which Rode had saved from his pension. It is alleged that Rode stole a horse for the purpose of getting into the penitentiary. He is an old man and is one of the trustees of the institution.

WHERE WILL CO-EDS LAND EVENTUALLY?

They Are Asking This in Northwestern University, Where Segregation Begins.

Special to The Globe

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Not to be outdone by the University of Chicago, the Northwestern University at Evanston, has decided to do a little segregating and today the co-eds were informed that hereafter they would be expected to occupy seats in the chapel in the northern part of the room and apart from the young men.

Coming so soon after the decree last week, when the co-eds were refused permission to march in the parade of students at the installation of President James M. McLaughlin, the Northwestern is quoted as saying:

"We are coming forward, and I am quite content to stay in retirement and enjoy the repose of home life."

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"But the fact that I consented has gone out and has brought down on me an avalanche of applications for me to make speeches or write letters or otherwise get into the fight. This I cannot do. There are other Democrats who are coming forward, and I am quite content to stay in retirement and enjoy the repose of home life."

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