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GORMAN AND HOAR ROAST PANAMA DEAL

Continued From First Page.

story," he said, "before taking action on the canal treaty, and we are entitled to know officially, not through some individual senator, who may color it with his own views, or through the unofficial utterances of the representatives of some other government."

Gorman Praises Hoar.

Mr. Gorman took the floor as soon as Mr. Hoar had concluded, and there was from the start evident interest in what he might say. He said the Democratic senators generally are as favorable to the construction of the canal as are Republicans. He congratulated the country on the selection of a senator like Mr. Hoar, who, he said, was following many examples of courage, patriotism and disinterestedness in the senate, which had occurred at times when his executive by some inexcusable act had been about to involve the country in war without the consent of congress. In this connection he referred to the course of the late Senator Sumner when he antagonized President Grant in the San Domingo affair. Mr. Gorman said that he himself had been a witness to Mr. Sumner's protest, and he declared that his act would "live in history as well as that of the present senator from Massachusetts."

Taking up the question at issue, Mr. Gorman said the facts were all that were desired, and he referred to the extension of the executive influence, saying that this influence had been extended until "the senate had become practically the agent of the executive." He criticized the selection by the president of commissioners from the senate to negotiate treaties, and he declared that a sensible practice would be to have the Associated Press secured its suggestions as to information about events from the administration. He also criticized executive interference in state politics saying:

"The president with doubtful propriety telegraphs his instructions to state conventions as to their actions."

Most Flagrant Act.

But none of these transgressions could be compared he declared to the transgression of the president in connection with the affair in Panama. "It is," he said, "the most flagrant act of transgression that has ever taken place in the history of this country, and it should be resisted without regard to party."

Mr. Spooner suggested that a two-thirds vote would be necessary to ratify the treaty, which the president would assented, and then proceeded to criticize the speech made by Assistant Secretary Loomis before the Quill club in New York a few nights ago. He referred to the fact that the Panama treaty was at that time a secret document so far as official action was concerned. Heretofore treaties similarly situated had been regarded as secret by executive officials, and he did not believe that any secretary or assistant secretary should of his own motion or at the suggestion of "higher authority," violate this sacred secrecy until the injunction of the senate should be removed by the senate itself.

He had not so far mentioned Mr. Loomis by name, but he did at this point, and said Mr. Loomis had discussed the Panama situation at a banquet, at which perhaps many were excited by wine, and had "given information" which the president had not and not from the administration or from any other source. He did not, Mr. Gorman continued, tell the country all the facts, but he made the broad assertion that the president was a bold and great patriot who had the courage and the patriotism to land marines and seize a part of the territory of the republic of Colombia, which were under contract to guarantee to that country. This, in the light of the facts before us, is nothing less than usurpation."

"A Second Napoleon."

Mr. Gorman discussed the president as a second Napoleon, which title had, he said, "been assigned to him by some."

"A second Napoleon, indeed!" he exclaimed. "Had it come to this, that the United States should have a Napoleon to shape its destinies and to hold the presidential office from its proper functions?"

Here Mr. Aldrich interrupted Mr. Gorman with a question as to whether it was the "purpose of the reconcentered Democracy to defeat the treaty." He added that he had not been able to gather the exact intent from Mr. Gorman's remarks. The Maryland senator retorted that he had seldom been able to make Mr. Aldrich understand, "but," he added, "it will state the matter so plainly that even the senator from Rhode Island will comprehend." He said that it was not his practice to treat questions of international scope as a party matter, and he believed that by the union of all the forces inclined to protect the best interests of the country its honor could be saved. He agreed, he said, that the treaty must be built, but in the light of all the facts at present known it was even

more important that the integrity of the American people should be preserved. "Won't the senator go a step further," he asked, "and state whether it is the purpose to reject the treaty?"

Take the Responsibility.

Mr. Gorman—I say to the senator from Rhode Island that if the case of this as it is now, with only the information the administration has furnished us to this hour, then we consider it a most objectionable transaction. And, let me say to the senator, when you talk about responsibility, we can take the responsibility and say to the administration, without regard to party, congress has directed you to do one of two things—to construct the canal and do it without delay; when you cannot get it at Panama, go to Nicaragua and construct it there, and do it at once. Yet Mr. Loomis, in his consideration of the subject, but the reason why they did not go to Nicaragua and attempted no negotiations with Costa Rica or Nicaragua, as provided by the Spooner act, was because eminent engineers have said Nicaragua was not the proper route for the construction of the canal. That statement I challenge. It cannot be verified. But one member of the commission expressed a doubt as to the feasibility of the Nicaraguan route.

He then said that last night he had consulted one of the chief engineers and had asked him if any such statement had been made by an engineer of importance. His answer, Mr. Gorman continued, was that the route was the best route, but as to the feasibility of the Nicaraguan route, no one questioned it, except this volunteer from the state department, who, in violation of the rules of the senate, had introduced two branches of the government, proclaimed it at a banquet held in New York."

Resents President's Dictation.

"I do not desire to do the president of the United States any injustice. I respect the office I believe that whoever occupies it ought to have fair consideration. But the executive must have a respect for congress and a special respect for the senate. The president of the United States when it comes to the consideration of treaties, for he cannot make one without its consent. When the president violates the rights of the senate, he is guilty of an act which is not the first instance of such action and of dictating to congress. I resent it, and I have resented it at the cost of my political position. I believe that the Democratic president of the United States, I accord President Roosevelt the same respect."

Coming again to direct consideration of Mr. Aldrich's inquiry, he said: "Open your books and give us the information. If you fail to do it in this case, if the president will give us further information than he has presented, speaking for myself, I cannot sustain him. Of course, there is courage enough and patriotism enough on this side of the chamber to stay him or any impetuous officer who attempts an imprudent act that may affect the country. "What I want, and what I believe the people want, is that there shall be nothing that will disturb the business interests of this country, nothing that will give rise to the fear of some extreme action on the part of the executive, the thrift and enterprise that we have so long enjoyed."

Impairing Business Interests.

"Every thoughtful man recognizes the fact that we have for four years and more passed through an era of unexampled prosperity, of expansion, of reckless expenditures, of imprudent investments, and now the balance of the world is taking action, jealous of our prosperity, and is putting obstacles in our way, and will continue to put in our way obstacles that will impair, and have impaired, and are now seriously affecting every business interest."

Mr. Gorman intimated, in conclusion, that the situation on the isthmus had been invited for political purposes, and on this point said:

"A war party, it may be said, is in this country, and it is desired that it be in the mind of any man that a desperate political chance, growing out of the depressed conditions, makes it necessary for political success that the flag and the honor of the country be exhibited in some foreign land to strengthen the party and secure party power? If such a thought has entered the mind of any man, let the body to stay it. Who can be seriously misled if the senate in this case, as in all others, will stand for the safety of the mechanic and the wage earner, business interests, peace and prosperity? The fathers created this body, so that it can prevent imprudent action. It has seldom permitted the excitement of the hour, the desires of ambitious men, to put in jeopardy the honor of the government, or its commercial prosperity."

Forker's Points.

Mr. Foraker called attention to Mr. Hoar's announcement that the speech he was about to make should be made in executive session, "and," said Mr. Foraker, "perhaps he thinks that announcement is sufficient apology for going on and making in open session a speech which he has acknowledged should have been made only in executive session, and which he has made alone, but upon the country, and that when the eyes of the world were on the United States.

It would have been the better part of patriotism and conservatism, he said, to have asked for the desired information in executive session, it could have been obtained just as well and every purpose of the senator who has made the announcement would have been served. The matter had been closed behind closed doors.

"As it is," said Mr. Foraker, "the remarks of the senators who have made these speeches will be scattered broadcast over the country. I have no doubt

that the president acted with the loftiest of motives and the highest ideals, when he took the action he did in reference to the republic of Panama.

Mr. Hoar, interrupting Mr. Foraker, said: "The senator from Ohio either wholly misunderstands what I said, or willfully perverts my meaning."

Mr. Hoar Makes It Clear.

After a little further debate Mr. Foraker gave way to Mr. Hoar, who said:

"My point is this: I say that the president has said to the public and to the senate that he disclaims certain conduct as unworthy of him, and I call attention to the fact that the documents which he sent to the senate clearly by not distinctly disclaiming that he, or the administration, had notice of that revolution, or that our forces had prevented the rebel army from entering the isthmus, or that our government from anticipating that outbreak; that I believed from my knowledge of the president that his statement was actually true, and therefore I asked him to supply the lacking information by stating on what ground the administration proceeded in taking the step—that is all. And I don't propose, after thirty-four years of service within these walls, to trouble myself to contradict again an imputation to me of any other meaning of indirectness or artifice on my part. If the senator from Ohio chooses to charge me with it, of course I cannot help it. He will do his duty."

Mr. Foraker denied that he had misrepresented anything Mr. Hoar had said. "Now," said Mr. Foraker, "the president has stated there was no conference, no intrigue, and yet the senator from Massachusetts demands that the president shall submit proof to him that he was telling the truth when he made the statement that he had not convolved."

Mr. Hoar again charged the Ohio senator with having misrepresented Mr. Hoar's utterances, and after a colloquy between the two senators Mr. Foraker concluded by stating that there was no real ground for criticism of the course of the administration in the Panama case.

Mr. Miller delivered a speech in support of an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Or.

THE VATICAN IS GLAD

Pope Rejoices Over Agreement on Friars' Lands.

ROME, Dec. 17.—When the news of the agreement reached between Gov. Taft and the friars providing for the settlement of the friar land question in the Philippines was brought to the pope he seemed highly delighted and exclaimed: "It is the best Christmas box I could have had."

The news was received with equal pleasure all throughout the world. One of the highest personages of the Vatican court crystallized this feeling in the following words: "The news from the Philippines has produced a feeling of general satisfaction not only among the ecclesiastics, but among all those who have interested themselves in the settlement of this most serious and difficult question. The fact that an agreement has been reached between the friars and the state government, which has been considered a new demonstration of the loyal and lofty manner with which the Washington government deals with affairs respecting the rights of the Catholic church. The question as to whether the Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and Recollects shall remain in the archipelago, now rests entirely with the holy see, which, by its laws and traditions, is compelled to help in safeguarding the rights of the people as well as those of the ecclesiastical orders."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Gov. Taft informed the war department that an agreement has been reached for the sale of the friar lands, there remaining only small matters of difference to be adjusted. The main features of the agreement have been outlined in the dispatches from Manila, but there are interesting subordinate features in it. Provision, it is understood, is made for a relation between the tenantry and state government, which marks an advance even upon the land tenure of Ireland. Thus, for instance, it is in contemplation to sell the vast area of land purchased from the friars' orders for the benefit of the Philippines themselves, for the money will go into their own treasury. Payment will be made by bonds either turned over directly to the friars or sold by the Philippine government at the best price obtainable, the proceeds being given to the orders.

The lands are to be sold to the tenants who live upon them now, and realizing that few of the Filipinos have any considerable sums of money, but the Philippine government proposes to allow them to buy the lands on long-time payments, at a very reasonable rate of interest on the deferred payments. The main purpose is to create the greatest possible number of landlords in the Philippines, for it is believed that such a body will be a strong conservator of peace and will make it difficult to discourage future revolutionary movements.

The question of withdrawal of the friars, at the outset the most important connected with this problem, has, it is stated at the war department, practically settled itself. Of the great body of friars in the Philippine islands at the outbreak

ON GUARD AT ISTHMUS



U. S. Cruiser Atlanta, Which Now Is Patrolling the Isthmian Coast, Watching for Approaching Colombian Army.

of the war with Spain, only 200 are said to have remained and nearly all of these are in Manila. They have calls to other fields of duty outside the archipelago, and those who remain, being almost objects of charity, are in most cases anxious to get away from the islands as those who maintaining them at a sacrifice, are anxious to have them go. But even if a few remain, it is felt that their presence rather embarrasses the future relations of the government and people in the Philippines and is a source of concern to the president and Secretary Root who are in the Panama matter, and regarding yourselves, we believe we have right and justice on our side. Do not doubt it. The God of nations will be on our side. Against Him squadrons and cannon shall not prevail. Every Colombian man or woman is capable of rising to heights of heroism.

AMERICANS INVADE COLOMBIAN WATERS

Commander of Native Troops Protests Against Their Presence There.

COLON, Dec. 17.—The United States cruiser Atlanta, Commander William H. Turner, returned here last night from the Gulf of Darien. She discovered Dec. 15 a detachment of Colombian troops, numbering visually about 50 men, but according to their statements totaling 1,500 or 2,000 men, at Titumani, on the western side of the gulf, just north of the mouth of the Atrato river. The commander of the Atlanta sent ashore an officer who conferred with the Colombian commander. The latter protested energetically against the presence of American warships in Colombian waters, inasmuch as war between Colombia and the United States had not been declared, and politely requested the Atlanta to leave the gulf, because it belonged to Colombia. Commander Turner ignored the request, and the Atlanta returned to Colon to report to Rear Admiral Coghlan. The Colombians are clearly busy with protective and strengthening

measures. Although they treated the Americans courteously, they decidedly resented the presence of the Atlanta's landing party. The Colombian force was composed partly of the men landed recently at the Atrato river by the Colombian cruisers Cartagena and Gen. Pinzon.

Early in the morning of Dec. 15 the Atlanta sighted a small schooner in the center of the gulf of Darien and followed her to the western shore where the schooner attempted to hide behind an inlet. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill, of the Atlanta, was ordered to board her, and thereupon a whaleboat was lowered and pulled towards the schooner. It was found that the schooner had on board a hundred armed Colombian soldiers commanded by Gen. Rafael Novoa, who said Gen. Daniel Ortiz, commander-in-chief of the Colombian forces of the Atlantic and the Pacific, had a

LEADS COLOMBIAN ARMY



Gen. Domingo Diaz, Who Is Supposed to Be at the Head of Troops Now Moving on Panama.

freely expressed the determination of Colombia to fight to the bitter end in case Gen. Reyes' visit to Washington is not successful and Panama is not returned to Colombia.

Thought Them Making War.

Lieut. Perrill's boat crew consisted of twelve men. On the first trip they were unarmed, excepting four revolvers on the deck of the schooner and the schooner twenty-four soldiers were seen seated on the side nearest to the direction from which the Americans came, with rifles lying handily across their knees and pointing toward the whaleboat. Gen. Novoa, who is a Venezuelan by birth and second in command of the Colombian forces, stood on the deck of the schooner and insouciantly called out in broken English: "What way is this to make war?"

Lieut. Perrill explained that it was not war, but a friendly visit.

Novoa, however, refused to furnish him with any information. An interpreter who boarded the schooner discovered that she had seventy to eighty armed men, packed sardine-like in her hold. The Atlanta then signalled to the schooner, the excitement increasing as she approached; but when Lieut. Perrill went ashore Gen. Ortiz appeared on the beach and the excitement subsided.

After the flag incident Gen. Ortiz made an energetic protest against the Americans' presence, the Colombian troops continually cheering his remarks. He permitted his protest to be written. The general seemed uncertain at the beginning whether or not war had been declared. He left the report of Cartagena Dec. 2 and some of the others declared they had been in the gulf in the morning, conducting offensive and preparatory operations. The protest reads as follows:

"To the Captain of the Atlanta: Daniel Ortiz, commanding general of a division of the Colombian army and first adjutant to Gen. Reyes, protests most energetically in the name of the Colombian government and all Colombians against the presence of American warships in our waters. You are citizens of a powerful country, immensely rich and possessing vast numbers of inhabitants. On the contrary we are a bankrupt and indigent territory, depopulated. Colombia has been led by famous civil wars; but today, in the Panama matter, and regarding yourselves, we believe we have right and justice on our side. Do not doubt it. The God of nations will be on our side. Against Him squadrons and cannon shall not prevail. Every Colombian man or woman is capable of rising to heights of heroism."

Protest of Ortiz.

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CUBAN BILL IS LAW

Other Sugar Countries Will Make Demands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The president signed the Cuban reciprocity bill this afternoon. He issued a proclamation declaring the treaty to be effective ten days from today. The proclamation recites the various steps leading to the ratification of the treaty and the passage of the bill to carry it into effect, quotes the treaty in full, and says that: "Whereas, Satisfactory evidence has been received by the president of the United States that the republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the said convention," and concludes: "Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, in conformity with the said act of congress, do hereby declare and proclaim the said convention, as amended by the senate of the United States, to be in effect on the tenth day from the date of this my proclamation. Wherefore, I have caused the said convention, as amended by the senate of the United States, to be made public to the end that the same and every clause thereof as amended may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof."

MRS. GREEN FIGHTS SHY OF WASHINGTON

Will Not Be Taken There for Trial if She Can Help It.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—It is understood that when the Green case is again called tomorrow Commissioner Charles S. Hall will render his decision that State Senator George E. Green must stand trial on all five of the indictments found against him in connection with the alleged postoffice frauds. As soon as this decision is rendered Senator Green's present attorneys will be released and he will furnish new bonds for his appearance for trial at Washington.

United States Attorney George B. Curtis and Mr. Green's attorneys tomorrow will appear before United States District Judge George W. Ray and ask for an order transferring Mr. Green to the custody of the Washington officials for trial in that district. At the same time Mr. Green's attorneys will ask for a writ of habeas corpus, which will be granted and which will act as a stay until Judge Ray reviews the evidence and the commissioner's ruling and decide the case. Senator Green's attorneys, if necessary, will carry the case to the higher United States courts before he will consent to be transferred to Washington.

THEY INVESTIGATE THE LAND LAWS

Commission Headed by Mr. Richards Begins Operation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The commission on the public lands recently appointed by President Roosevelt to report on the condition of the public lands is set of the present land laws and the use, condition, disposal and settlement of the lands. The commission is headed by Mr. Clifford D. Smith, chief of the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture, and F. E. Newell, chief hydrographer of the geological survey. Beginning Tuesday meetings will be held daily, except Saturday, at the general land office. Mr. Richards will be the chairman of the commission. Communications will be sent to the chairman of the senate and house committees on public lands, inviting suggestions for amendments to the land laws which seem desirable. The commission expects to receive recommendations.

HAS HAD ENOUGH OF ANNEXATION

Wos y Gil Says Santo Domingo Doesn't Want to Join United States.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 17.—Gen. Wos y Gil, former president of Santo Domingo, discussing the resolution introduced in the United States senate by Mr. Heyburn, of Idaho, requesting the president to negotiate for the annexation of Santo Domingo, said:

"Although Santo Domingo is under the commercial and political influence of the United States, annexation would not be agreeable, because the republic is still feeling the effects of the annexation to Spain forty years ago, which left a deep impression. The civil wars of the republic date from that time."

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