

CHICAGO IS IN BAD PLIGHT

Drivers' Strike Ties Up Funerals In the Western City.

IS MENACED BY EPIDEMICS.

Teamsters Also Threaten to Stop the Sick Ambulances—Man Takes His Wife's Body to Cemetery With a Shotgun in His Knees.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—At present probably the most serious aspect of the drivers' strike is the holding up of funerals. Undertakers' wagons and street cars are being used to convey the dead to the cemeteries because of the strike. In nearly every instance the funerals are watched by union pickets, who are there to see that livery carriages form no part of the funeral procession. The remains of Judge Hutchinson, for fifteen years on the bench of the superior court, were taken to Oakwoods cemetery in an undertaker's wagon, while the private carriages of his personal friends were used for the pallbearers and immediate friends of the family.

Some disturbance was caused at the funeral of Mrs. Anna Vleck, a Bohemian woman, who was murdered three days ago by her husband. The funeral was held in St. Procopius' church, and a large crowd gathered on the outside of the building, some attracted by the fact that it was a murdered woman and others by the rumors of possible interference with the conduct of the funeral.

When Undertaker Anton Linhart drove up to the church with his wagon he was hooted and jeered, but no direct violence was offered. The fact that the police need their clubs to press back the crowds gave rise to a report that they had been compelled to use their batons to suppress the disorder. This, however, was not the case, and no arrests were made.

Police Protection For Funerals.

Police protection against strikers for funeral corteges on their way to the cemeteries was demanded of Chief of Police O'Neill by a committee from the joint livery association and was promptly promised by the chief. He ordered the police inspectors to afford every protection in their power, but refused to allow the officers to be sent on or drive the vehicles bearing the bodies.

"This interference with the burial of the dead is the meanest bit of business the police have had to cope with to my knowledge," the chief said. "I do not know how the thing could be carried any farther."

No attack has yet been made on ambulances bearing the sick, but the undertakers expressed fears that such would soon be the case. Chairman Ferrigo said teamsters have threatened to drive the poles of their trucks through ambulances, but so far have not done so.

Particularly in case of death from diphtheria and scarlet fever, in which burial must occur within twenty-four hours or before dark of the same day following death, the strike is expected to have grave results. Interference with burials of such bodies might result in the spreading of epidemics.

Permission to move sick from their homes to hospitals was denied in several instances by striking livery drivers. Undertakers John McLaughlin and Frank Kummerow were summoned by emergency calls to remove Catholic clergymen to hospitals. They sought permission from the strikers, but were denied. McLaughlin, accompanied by a cleric associate of the sick priest,

finally drove the carriage himself. Although some of the pickets threatened violence, none was attempted. Undertaker Kummerow took his patient to the hospital, accompanied by the attending physician and a priest.

Drives With a Loaded Shotgun.

While strike sympathizers surrounded the home of Dr. O. W. Lewke, coroner's physician, the doctor told his friends he would drive the hearse that bore the body of his wife to Waldheim cemetery.

"I will have a loaded shotgun across my knees, and I will shoot the first man who tries to interfere with me," he is said to have declared to his friends. Dr. Lewke tried to secure a street car to take the body to the cemetery, but was not able to do so. Then, after much trouble, he secured a hearse after promising to drive it himself.

For the first time in years a surpliced choir went from a Catholic church to take part in funeral services at a private residence. Owing to the inability to secure a hearse and carriages the obsequies of the father of Assistant State Attorney Crowe were held in the family residence instead of in church. Father Galligan took the entire choir to the house and conducted mass there.

THE PAPERS ON PANAMA

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COLOMBIA FORESAW REVOLT.

Government Censured For Appointing "Separatist" Panama Governor—Our Minister Is Authorized to Leave Bogota.

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On April 13 Mr. Beaurpe reviewed again at length the feeling in Colombia toward the treaty. On its negotiation he says, "I am convinced the public had never expected better terms."

In a later communication on the subject of public opinion adverse to the treaty Mr. Beaurpe says: "It is utterly impossible to convince these people that the Nicaraguan route was ever seriously considered by the United States; that the negotiation concerning it had any other motive than the squeezing of an advantageous bargain out of Colombia, and that any other than the Panama route ever will be selected."

MONTANA DYNAMITE CASES.

Handwritten Experts Give Testimony Against Blackmailer.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 21.—At the trial of Isaac Gravelle, charged with sending blackmailing letters to the Northern Pacific and with dynamiting trains, it developed that the defendant had written threatening letters to a witness, Bert Caty, inclosing another of the same character which Caty was to mail to the foreman of the jury. Gravelle undertook to smuggle the letter out of the Lewis and Clark county jail about two weeks ago.

Caty is a witness for the state. In a letter addressed to him he was warned that unless he went on the stand and testified that the Northern Pacific detectives had bribed him to testify against the defendant he would be killed. Inclosed was a letter printed with pen and ink which Caty was directed to mail to the foreman of the jury. In this letter the jurors were told that the defendant was innocent and unless they acquitted him their houses would be blown up with dynamite. It ended: "Beware of us! We are the dynamiters!"

Much of the testimony was of expert character, tending to show that the handwriting of Gravelle was precisely the same as that of the writer of the blackmailing letters alleged by the state to have been written by the defendant.

THE WALDEN UNIVERSITY FIRE.

Seven Lives Lost in the Burning of the Negro College.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21.—Seven persons are known to have been killed and perhaps thirty others injured, some of them fatally, in the fire which consumed the Central Tennessee College For Young Negro Women, a department of Walden university. The property loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Fire broke out in the top of the building, which was four stories high and without fire escapes. It was occupied by about sixty students, who were asleep when the alarm was given. The wildest panic ensued, the women and girls rushing screaming to the windows, from which they jumped in droves, the dead and injured lying in heaps where they fell, to be fallen upon by those following them from the flaming windows.

Every ambulance in the city was soon on the scene, and the injured were hurried to hospitals. When the flames were first discovered they seemed entirely to envelop the building, and it is considered almost certain that some of the terrorized occupants were overcome by smoke before reaching the windows.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations for postmasters:

Connecticut—William H. Brown, Jewett City; W. M. Holmes, Shelton.

New Jersey—Leslie I. Cooke, Hackensack.

Pennsylvania—Charles W. Huy, Schuylkill Haven.

New York—Augustin Hicks, Great Neck; Miram B. Odell, Newburg.

Clark S. Boyer has been appointed fourth class postmaster at Paxtonville, Pa.

TRUST COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 21.—The Hampden Trust company of this city, capital \$100,000, has suspended. According to a statement issued when the bank closed its business, it had loans and discounts amounting to \$1,074,405, against which there were deposits of \$800,071. As the bank has a capital stock of \$100,000, a surplus of \$55,000 and the stockholders are liable for another \$100,000, it is believed that the depositors are amply protected.

WE WIN IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Santo Domingo, Dec. 21.—The provisional government has agreed to all the demands made by United States Minister Powell, including the appointment of arbitrators, and that their decision in the improvement company matters and in the Sala case shall be fully recognized and settled, not to again be reopened. The Ros concession settlement will be fully respected in all its parts. The minister agrees not to demand any payment of the pending claims until March 1 next.

A HARVARD VIEW.

Prof. J. J. Foley, physical instructor of Harvard says: "After a season of hard training I lost several pounds and did not get back to my original weight until I took Father John's Medicine. Cures colds and all throat and lung troubles."

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FRIENDLY RELATIONS THREATENED.

On May 30 Mr. Hay asked whether there was any opposition from European sources. Mr. Hay pronounced the situation "seemingly grave." On June 9 Mr. Hay sent to Mr. Beaurpe this telegram: "The Colombian government apparently does not appreciate the gravity of the situation. The canal negotiations were initiated by Colombia and were energetically pressed upon this government for several years. The propositions presented by Colombia, with slight modifications, were finally accepted by us. In virtue of this agreement our congress reversed its previous judgment and decided upon the Panama route. If Colombia should now reject the treaty or unduly delay its ratification the friendly understanding between the two countries would be so seriously compromised that action might be taken by congress next winter which every friend of Colombia would regret."

On June 10 Mr. Beaurpe wrote that a decided effort was being made to change public opinion into a more favorable consideration of the treaty.

On July 6 Mr. Beaurpe sent the following confidential telegram to Secretary Hay: "Have received information privately that a paraphrase of your cipher telegram of June 9 was received in the senate secret session and created a sensation. Construed by many as a threat of direct retaliation against Colombia in case the treaty is not ratified. This and the statement of just arrived members of congress from Panama that this department would revolt if the treaty is not ratified caused alarm and the effect is favorable."

Minister Beaurpe telegraphed Secretary Hay July 9 that he had been informed by a prominent Colombian that the treaty could not be ratified without two amendments, one increasing the price to be paid Colombia by the United States to \$15,000,000 and another requiring the payment of \$10,000,000 to Colombia by the Panama Canal company. A reply to this was sent by Secretary Hay that neither of the proposed amendments would stand any chance of acceptance by the United States senate. In a later dispatch Secretary Hay informed Mr. Beaurpe regarding the proposed amendments:

"The president would not submit to our senate any amendment in that sense, but would treat it as violating the negotiation and bringing about a failure to conclude a satisfactory treaty with Colombia."

On Aug. 17 Mr. Beaurpe cabled that President Marroquin informed him that he should secure the passage of a law authorizing him to continue and finish negotiations for a canal, but under what conditions he could not state.

Under date of Sept. 5 Mr. Beaurpe gave the conditions of this proposed law. It authorized the president of Colombia to conclude treaties for the canal or contract for the same with private parties. The price named was \$10,000,000 from the canal company and \$20,000,000 from the contracting parties or government, concession to run 100 years and lease not to include Panama or Colon, an annual rental of \$150,000 was fixed until 1907, lease renewable every hundred years on payment of 25 per cent increase, Colombian sovereignty over whole territory and inhabitants, police and sanitary regulations wholly Colombian and a time limit to be fixed for completion of work.

Under date of Sept. 10 Mr. Beaurpe cabled that the report of the committee had not yet been discussed in the senate. He added: "Fierce attack today in the senate upon the appointment of Obaldia as governor of Panama. The appointment is regarded as being the forerunner of separation. Of several senators who spoke only the son of the president defended the action of the government. A resolution was passed by almost unanimous vote, which is equivalent to a vote of censure against

the government." He added that the situation was not improved, and there seemed no chance of satisfactory action.

In a letter which followed this cable message Mr. Beaurpe commented on the "separatist" tendencies of the newly appointed governor of Panama, which, he said, were "well known." "He is reported to have said," the letter continues, "that should the canal treaty not pass the department of Panama would declare its independence and would be right in doing so. That these are his opinions there is, of course, no doubt."

Hostility to the government was shown both by the senators taking part in the debates and by the public in attendance. It seemed to be the general opinion, says Mr. Beaurpe, that the government was "prostituting the general interests of the country for purposes of electioneering intrigue."

MUCH ALARM IN BOGOTA.

Under date of Oct. 21 Mr. Beaurpe communicated a positive feeling of alarm in Bogota over the possible action of the United States should the feeling in Panama find expression in overt acts. This alarm, he said, was voiced in the senate on the day previous. On Oct. 22 Secretary Hay cabled Mr. Beaurpe:

"If you find disposition on the part of Colombia to ask terms more favorable to Colombia than those heretofore negotiated you may intimate orally, but not in writing, that it will be useless to send a special envoy."

Final adjournment of the Colombian congress on Oct. 31 was duly reported by Mr. Beaurpe on that date, with comment that nothing had been done except a vote of rejection of the treaty on Aug. 12. He reported great anxiety over conflicting reports of secession in the Cauca and Panama departments.

On Nov. 24 Mr. Beaurpe reported the situation under control, but expressed alarm, as there was intense feeling against the government and also against the United States because of the belief that the United States had encouraged the secession movement. Mr. Beaurpe said an army of 10,000 men commanded by General Reyes was being raised to operate against Panama, provided the United States would allow Colombia to land troops. This telegram reported also a meeting at which a resolution was passed requesting the government to call a convention for the purpose of amending the constitution in order to render possible immediate ratification of the treaty.

LIVES OF AMERICANS IN DANGER.

On Nov. 12 Mr. Beaurpe telegraphed that he had been invited to the cabinet meeting at the palace the night before. He was asked if he officially construed Secretary Hay's telegram of Nov. 6 informing him of the recognition of the de facto government of Panama and of the purpose of the United States not to permit further disturbance of isthmian traffic to mean that the United States would not permit the landing of Colombian troops. Mr. Beaurpe replied that the language needed no interpretation and that he had no explanation to make. He said that there was great consternation in government circles and that there was great danger to the Americans in the interior, especially in Bogota.

Mr. Beaurpe said in this telegram that Minister Rieco declared this recognition contrary to all precedents. He stated that a vote of the national council decided 10 to 1 to hand him his passports, but that the government understanding that such action would be tantamount to a declaration of war had advised him that such a step would not be taken. Mr. Beaurpe asked instructions as a guide in case of a severance of diplomatic relations.

On Nov. 18 Mr. Hay authorized Mr. Beaurpe and the secretary of legation to take their leaves of absence whenever Mr. Beaurpe thought best and to leave one of his colleagues in charge.

ISTHMIAN SITUATION DELICATE.

Washington, Dec. 21.—"Let Colombians take the initiative" is the restraining keynote of specific instructions which Secretary Moody has cabled to the naval commanders in isthmian waters. The secretary has taken active hold in the shaping of the naval policy on the isthmus, and from now on the instructions, whether to naval or marine officers, will as far as possible be prepared at his personal direction. It is announced that, while the situation on the isthmus is in no way alarming to the Washington government, it is sufficiently delicate to necessitate the most careful and diplomatic handling, and for this reason secrecy has been enjoined upon officials of the department regarding the operations of the ships and marines. The only official information on the subject will be given out at the direction of the secretary.

VATICAN TREASURE STORY DENIED.

Rome, Dec. 21.—The Vatican has denied the statements made by the Tribuna that Cardinal Gotti had handed to Pope Pius X. \$9,000,000 in bank notes, said to have been left by Pope Leo, and that an electrician had found in a hole in the wall in Pope Leo's chamber \$1,850,000 in gold.

MISSOURI POSTMASTER IN JAIL.

Macon, Mo., Dec. 21.—Elliott S. Cashman, postmaster at Stahl, in Adair county, was committed to jail here in default of \$1,000 bond on the charge of having embezzled \$500 in money orders from his office. Cashman was arrested by Inspector Reid, from St. Louis.

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WAR ON PEACE DECISION

Japan-Russia Conflict or Agreement In a Short Time.

KOREA THE CRUCIAL POINT.

Japan's Demands in Regard to the Russian Position in the Hermit Kingdom—No Ultimatum Has Yet Been Sent.

London, Dec. 21.—It is conceded in the foreign office that the next few days will tell the story of war or peace between Japan and Russia. Only a further concession by Russia will avert hostilities. This is the belief of the cabinet ministers, who are well informed as to the intentions of Japan.

It is said on excellent authority that Japan will firmly refuse to recognize Russia's right to regard Korea otherwise than as a foreign power, that Russia shall not have any seaport in Korea and that Russia must abandon all thought of holding the port of Manzanbo in the strait of Korea and facing the empire of Japan.

NO FORMAL ULTIMATUM YET.

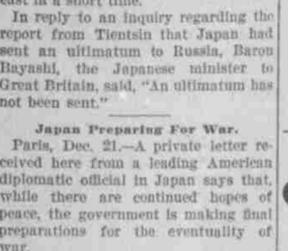
That in these respects Japan's reply will be an ultimatum there is little doubt. She will make it clear that these proposals must not be modified or followed by counter proposals. They must be accepted or rejected, and rejection will mean war. The situation is well illustrated by the almost 100 per cent increase in insurance rates by Lloyds on shipping bound for Japan and the announcement that six English army officers will sail for the far east in a short time.

In reply to an inquiry regarding the report from Tientsin that Japan had sent an ultimatum to Russia, Baron Bayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, said, "An ultimatum has not been sent."

JAPAN PREPARING FOR WAR.

Paris, Dec. 21.—A private letter received here from a leading American diplomatic official in Japan says that, while there are continued hopes of peace, the government is making final preparations for the eventuality of war.

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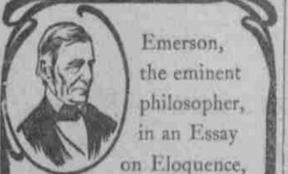
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