

COLOMBIA TOOK THE INITIATIVE.

Important Papers Relating to Panama Transmitted to The House.

FAILURE OF THE TREATY.

Two Amendments Were Offered, Purpose of Which Was to Extort More Money.

Washington, Dec. 19.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the house the third installment of papers relating to the recent revolution on the isthmus of Panama. The papers comprise the correspondence between the state department and Minister Beaupre at Bogota relative to the Hay-Herran treaty, consisting of 130 letters and telegrams sent between March 15 and Nov. 19, 1902.

On May 30 Secy. Hay asked whether there was any opposition to the Panama treaty from European sources. Mr. Hay pronounced the situation "seemingly grave." On June 9 Mr. Hay sent to Mr. Beaupre the following telegram: "The canal negotiations were initiated by Colombia and were energetically pressed on this government for several years. The propositions presented by Colombia with slight modifications were finally accepted by us. In view 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 the Congress next winter which every friend of Colombia would regret."

On July 5 Mr. Beaupre sent the following confidential telegram to Secy. Hay: "Have received information privately that a paraphrase of your cipher telegram on June 9 was received in the senate secret session, and created a sensation. It is 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 quietly pardon bank robbers, caused alarm, and the effect is favorable."

Minister Beaupre telegraphed Secy. 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 to 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 Secy. Hay that neither of the proposed amendments would stand any chance of acceptance by the United States senate.

Under date of Sept. 10, Mr. Beaupre cabled that the report of the committee had not yet been discussed in the senate. He added: "Pierce attack today in the senate upon the appointment of Obaldia as governor of Panama. The appointment is regarded as being the forerunner of separation. A resolution passed by almost unanimous vote, which is equivalent to a vote of censure against the government."

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

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

On Nov. 24 Mr. Beaupre 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 secessionist movement. Mr. Beaupre said an army of 10,000 commanded by Gen. Reyes, was being raised to operate against Panama provided the United States would allow Colombia to land troops.

On Nov. 12 Mr. Beaupre telegraphed that he had been invited to the cabinet meeting at the palace the night before. He was asked if he officially construed the telegram of the 6th to mean that the United States would not permit the landing of Colombian troops. Mr. Beaupre replied that the language seemed to interpretation, and that he had no explanations to make.

Mr. Beaupre said the telegram that Mr. Risco declared this recognition contrary to all precedents. He stated that a vote of the national council decided, ten to one, to hand him his passports; but that the government understood that such action would be tantamount to a declaration of war, had advised him that such a step would not be taken.

Mr. Beaupre asked instructions as a rule in case of severance of diplomatic relations. On Nov. 18 Mr. Hay authorized Mr. Beaupre and the secretary of legation to take their leaves of absence whenever Mr. Beaupre thought best and to leave one of his colleagues in charge.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Commission's Report on Dissolving Tribal Relations.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The annual report of the commission to the five civilized tribes which for a decade has been engaged in Indian territory in the task of dissolving tribal governments, extinguishing communal title to the land, vesting possession and title in severally owning the citizens generally to the American citizenship standard, says that work will be disposed "by the end of the fiscal year 1905." Regarding recent revelations in the territory the report says:

"The same interests are opposed to the completion of this business that were opposed to its being commenced, and as the end draws near they pursue with redoubled energy the same tactics of obstruction, fault-finding, exaggeration, slander and all manner of false statements in order to confuse the situation, muddy the waters and embarrass and prevent the conclusion of the work."

"But every consideration of legitimate interest calls for the firm and consistent policy of the government, and we only hope that Congress and the administration they best these instruments we are, that before many, yet not more extraordinary than those of 1858, they hear both sides now that inquiry will develop that they are men whom we have foisted or are seeking to foist in unlawful and predatory

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION



CURES BACKACHE NERVOUSNESS HEADACHE AND FEMALE WEAKNESS

practices or by the credulous and deluded followers of such men." To check the speculation in pine timber on the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands the commission recommends the sale of the standing pine under sealed bids.

The report says that in administering upon the five great estates constituting 20,000,000 acres, aggregating 200,000 applications for citizenship enrollment and claims to property.

Why Dunlop Was Pardoned.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 20.—In answering criticisms, the state board of pardons has given out a remarkable statement in defense of their action in quietly pardoning James R. Dunlop, a celebrated bank robber, from Joliet penitentiary. They say it was upon the representation of William A. Pinkerton, head of the detective agency of that name, who declared that Dunlop had formerly been in his employ, and that he was satisfied Dunlop would lead an honest life hereafter.

Bryan Visited Tolstoi.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 20.—William J. Bryan arrived here today. Mr. Bryan said he spent 14 hours with Tolstoi Friday last, arriving there before breakfast. While Mr. Bryan was dining with Ambassador McCormick at a restaurant tonight, the servants rushed in with the news that Mr. McCormick's house was on fire. It turned out, however, that only a chimney was ablaze and the fire was soon extinguished.

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THE HISTORY OF GEN. WOOD'S RISE.

Secy. Root Tells of His Appointment, Great Merit and Wonderful Achievements.

SENIORITY RULE IS IGNORED.

Previous Rank is of Little Consequence Provided Service Shall Furnish Requisite Experience.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The letter of Secy. Root to Senator Proctor, acting chairman of the committee on military affairs, giving a resume of the military record of Gen. Leonard Wood, and stating the chief considerations which led to his nomination as a major-general, was made public today. After quoting from remarks commendatory to Gen. Wood, made by Gens. Miles, Lawton, Graham and Forsythe, the letter relates that "upon these and similar evidences of fitness, President McKinley appointed Capt. Wood colonel of the First Volunteer cavalry in May, 1898."

The secretary also quotes from the commendations of Gens. Young, Wheeler, Sumner and Shafter on Gen. Wood's conduct in the Santiago campaign, and says Gen. Wood's appointment as commander of the Santiago province appears to have been based on a statement made by Gen. Shafter in a dispatch to the department in which he said he "thought Gen. Wood by far the best man to leave in command of Santiago." The secretary reviews Gen. Wood's subsequent military career, saying in this connection:

"The high estimate put by the secretary of war upon Gen. Wood's services as military governor is shown in the published orders of the war department," referring to the general orders of March 25, 1903, and July 4, 1902, which have heretofore been published. The secretary adds that the opinions expressed in those orders also were the opinions of both presidents under whom the service was rendered, saying:

"Upon a review of Gen. Wood's entire military record, I think it fair to say that no officer of the American army below the grade of major-general has held more important commands, rendered more distinguished services or demonstrated to a higher degree the possession of qualities which fit a man to render valuable services to the country as a major-general. In speaking of the principles which, he says, are sound and the president is required to follow, the secretary says:

"The law which recognizes seniority alone as the title to promotions up to the grade of colonel abandons that rule when it deals with general officers and imposes upon the president the duty of selecting the best men for general without expressing any limitation upon the class from which he is to make the selection."

The secretary adds that when such a selection is to be made two different considerations always present themselves to the appointing mind—one a desire to reward long and meritorious service, the other to secure the best possible man. He says considerations do not always coincide, pointing to the same man. Continuing, he says:

"The appropriate reward of honor frequently comes to our officers when their careers are about to close—when they have passed the period of initiative, of ambition and strenuous exertion and have come to the period of comparative repose."

"An army all of whose general officers are selected for the purpose of conferring rewards and thus having at its head a constantly shifting body of general officers none of whom has more than a very few years to serve, and all of nearly all of whom are just closing their careers and resting upon their laurels, cannot possibly reach the highest standard of efficiency. To have a live army, which keeps abreast of the times, in a constant state of preparation and ready to meet emergencies with the greatest activity and force, we must have a reasonable proportion of its general officers selected from the men in the prime of life, with careers to make, with ambitions, energy, initiative and whose service will be long enough to furnish the demonstration of capacity certain."

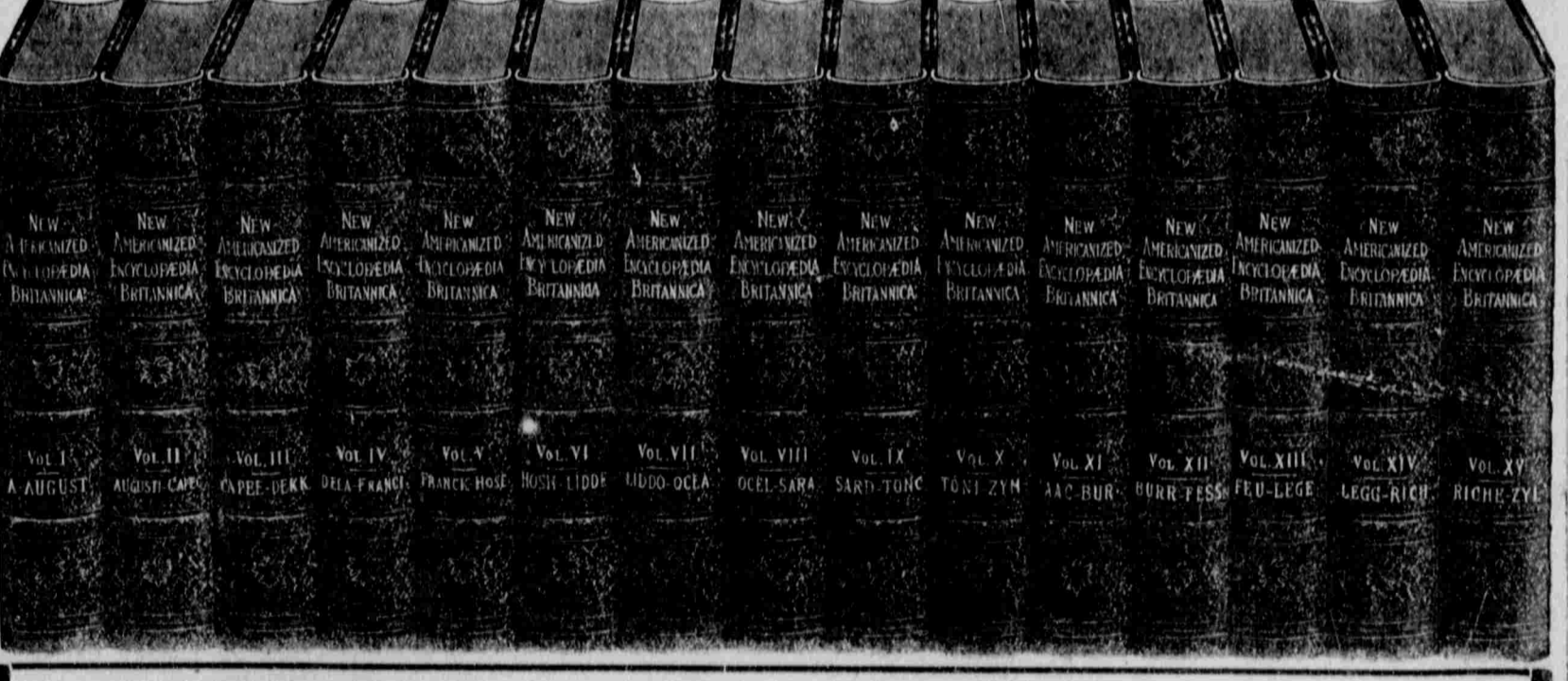
The secretary says he thinks both considerations unite in the case of Gen. Wood, and concludes by saying that Gen. Wood's record and the views of public policy led President McKinley to appoint him a general, and that the present nomination is in the regular order of seniority.

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