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MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

PREST. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

NATION'S CONDITION **VERY SATISFACTORY**

the Past Year Has Been Marked By Substantial Achievement in Foreign and Domestic Policy

ATPEACE WITH ALL THE POWERS

financially it is Strong Though it Will Be Necessary to Husband

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Bistory of Rebellion and Establishment Of New Government and Its Recognition by United States.

To the Senate and House of Represen-

The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year both as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy.

With a nation as with a man the nost important things are those of the ousehold, and therefore the country is specially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The Congress has created the department of commerce and labor, including the bureau of corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expedit. ing of suits for the enforcement of the federal antitrust law; and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride ferward-in making effective the work

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Marks a Great Advance in Working for Capital and Labor.

The establishment of the department commerce and labor, with the bureau corporations thereunder, marks a al advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the cuestions vitally affecting capitalists and wage-workers. The act cre-ating the department was approved ating the department was approved on Feb. 14, 1903, and two days later the department was nominated and confirmed by the senate. Since then the work of organization has been pushed as rapidly as the initial ap-propriations permitted, and with due regard to thoroughn and the broad purposes which the department is designed to serve. After the transfer of the various bureaus and branches of the department at the beginning of the current fiscal year, as provided for in the act, the personnel comprised 1,289 simpleyes in Washington and 8,336 in the employes in Washington and 8,836 in the country at large. The scope of the deartment's duty and authority eminterests of the nation. It is not designed to restrict or control the fullest erty of legitimate business action exact and authentic inwhich will aid the executive the Congress to enact adchal legislation, if any should be id necessary, in order to prevent the few from obtaining privileges at the ex-pense of diminished opportunities for

BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

The premiminary work of the bureau of corporations in the department has shown the wisdom of its creation. Publefty in corporate affairs will tend to tord facts upon which intelligent achay be taken. Systematic, intelli-investigation is already developher investigation is already develop-ing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized, whose agers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal squarely conduct their competitudes their competitudes and the competitudes are considered to the competitudes of the competitudes and the competitudes are considered to the conduct the co with their stockholders, their competi-lors and the public, has nothing to fear such supervision. The purpose of tureau is not to embarrass or asegilimate business, but to aid in ing about a better industrial concondition under which there bedience to law and recognion of public obligation by all corpora-

tions, great or small. WILL BE A CLEARING HOUSE.

The department of commerce and labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the nation but the exec tilve arm of the government to aid in drengthening our domestic and for eign markets, in perfecting our trans-pertation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the en-trance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and conditions, and in bringing together on ners in industrial progress—capital and ommerce between the nation s sleadily growing in volume, and the the times is toward closer trade relations.

CONSTANT WATCHFULNESS

Constant watchfulness is needed o secure to Americans the chance to participate to the best advantage in foreign trade; and we may confidently expect that the new department will justify the expectation of its creators by the the exercise of this watchfulness well as by the business like adto our internal affairs as are intrusted

In enacting the laws above enumerated the Congress proceeded on sane and conservative lines. Nothing revolutionars was attempted; but a common bease and sense and successful effort was made in

the direction of seeing that corpora-tions are so handled as to subserve the public good. The legislation was med-erate. It was characterized through. erate. It was characterized through-out by the idea that we were not at-tacking corporations, but endeavoring to provide for doing away with any evil in them; that we drew the line against misconduct, not against wealth; gladly recognizing the great good done by the with his fellows, does his work along proper and legitimate lines. The purpose of the legislation, which purpose will undoubtedly be fulfilled, was to favor such a man when he does well, and to supervise his action only to present him from doing all.

vent him from doing ill. PUBLICITY DOES NO HARM.

Publicity can do no harm to the honrubicity can do no narm to the non-est corporation. The only corporation that has cause to dread it is the corpo-ration which shrinks from the light, and about the welfare of such corpora-tions we need not be oversensitive. The work of the department of commerce and labor has been conditioned upon this theory, of securing falr treatment alike for labor and for capital.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Policy of Government to Hold in Check Unscrupulous Men.

The consistent policy of the national government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe; but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great eration and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor un-ions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the fareaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both cor-porations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as be-tween different unions, is drawn as it is between different individuals; that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and or-ganized labor alike; asking nothing save that the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the in-terest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom, and of jus-tice and fair dealing towards all. tice and fair dealing towards all.

LAW MUST BE RESPECTED.

Whenever either corporation, labor Whenever either corporation, labor union, or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the federal government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the that is, the question whether or not the conduct of the individual or aggregate conduct of the individual or aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we ask any man's permission when require him to obey it. Obedience do we ask any i law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor.

PROGRESS BY EVOLUTION. We have cause as a nation to be thankful for the steps that have been so successfully taken to put these principles into effect. The progress has been by evolution, not by revolution. Nothing radical has been done; the action has been both moderate and resolute. Therefore the work will stand. There shall be no backward step. If in the working of the laws it proves desirable that they shall at any point be expanded or amplified, the amendment can be made as its desirability is shown. Meanwhile they are being administered with judgment, but with insistence upon obedience to them; and their need has been emphasized in signal fashion by the events of the past

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES Surplus for the Fiscal Year Was \$54,297,667.

From all sources, exclusive of the postal service, the receipts of the gov-ernment for the last fiscal year aggregated \$560,396,674. The expenditures for the same period were \$506,099,007, the surplus for the fiscal year being \$54,-297,667. The indications are that the surplus for the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any From July to November the receipts from customs were, approximately, \$9,000,000 less than the receipts from the same source for a correspond-ing portion of last year. Should this decrease continue at the same ratio throughout the fiscal year, the survius would be reduced by, approximately, \$30,000,000. Should the revenue from customs suffer much further decrease during the fiscal year, the surplus would vanish. A large surplus is certainly undesirable. Two years ago the war taxes were taken off with the express intention of equalizing the gov-ernmental receipts and expenditures, and though the first year thereafter still showed a surplus, it now seems likely that a substantial equalty of revenue and expenditure will be attained. Such being the case it is of great moment both to exercise care and conomy in appropriations, and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal revenue system which may reduce our in-

STRICT ECONOMY NEEDED.

The need of strict economy in our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we can not afford to be parsimonious in providing for what is essen-tial to our national well-being. Careful economy wherever possible will alone prevent our income from falling below the point required in order to meet our genuine needs.

The integrity of our currency is be-

yond question, and under present con-ditons it would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the secretary of the treasury to deposit customs receipts as is granted him in the deposit of re-celpts from other sources. In my mes-sage of Dec. 2, 1902, I called attention to certain needs of the financial situa-tion, and I again ask the consideration

of the Congress for these questions, *
GOLD-SILVER COMMISSION.
During the last kession of the Congress, at the suggestion of a joint note from the republic of Mexico and the imperial government of China, and in harmony with an act of the Congress appropriating \$25,000 to pay the expenses thereof, a commission was appointed to confer with the principal European countries in the hope that some plan might be devised whereby a fixed rate of exchange could be assured between the golda fixed rate of exchange be assured between the standard countries and t ver-standard countries. This the Bil-This commission has filed its preliminary re-

SUMMARY OF THE MESSAGE.≈

Country congratulated on amount of substantial achievement that has marked the last year, both as regards our foreign and domestic policy-Establishment of Department of Commerce, with the Bureau of Corporations thereunder marks a great advance. Publicity can do no harm to any honest corporation. In the relations of capital and labor, it is the policy of the national government to hold in check the unscrupulous man, and to treat organized capital and organized labor fairly and alike. Both must respect and obey the law.-During fiscal year receipts exceeded expenditures by \$54,297,667. Strict economy enjoined as receipts and expenditures are fast tending to become equal-As a majority of the people desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping, a commission to study its needs and report, is recommended----Of immigration we cannot have too much of the right kind, and there should be none at all of the wrong kind-Investigation into the subject of naturalization calls for the immediate attention of Congress-Public lands are too often secured by fraud, forgeries and perjuries. A bad state of affairs exists. They should be held for actual home-builders-State department is taking steps to make bribery an extraditable offense—History of the Alaskan boundary dispute and its final satisfactory settlement given-Story of the claims against Venezuela and how the use of force for their collection was abandoned, told at length-Renews President McKinley's recommendations that the executive be authorized to enter into correspondence with the chief maritime powers for incorporating into the law of nations the principle of the exemption of all private property not contraband of war from capture or destruction by belligerent powers-Relations with Turkey are friendly-New commercial treaty with China grants many valuable privileges to Americans-The attention of Congress called to the question of compensation of carriers and clerks in the rural free delivery service-Recommends continued aid to the St. Louis and Portland expositions-Attention called to Alaska's needs in way of legislation and building of roads of various kinds-Lighthouses needed in Hawaii -Philippines and Porto Rico are making steady progress-Reclamation of arid lands progressing steadily and satisfactorily-Preservation of the forests urged-Indian agents should not be dependent upon political favor-Attention called to the necessity for enlarging the railway safety appliances law -Administration of the pension bureau commended-Stress laid on need for a better system of determining how officers should be promoted. Seniority system insufficient. Permanent sites for military maneuvers should be secured-Must be no let-up in the building up of the navy. A naval base in the Philippines needed. A general staff wanted-History of the endeavors to have an isthmian canal built. Causes that led to the establishment of the Republic of Panama. Views of Secretaries Cass and Seward given. Negotiation of the Hay-Herran treaty and its rejection by Colombia. Revolution on the isthmus-Instructions to American consul at Panama and American minister at Bogota regarding recognition. Colombia notified of recognition. Partial list of disturbances on isthmus since 1846. United States did its full duty under treaty of 1846. Had not the United States acted as it did in recognizing the Republic of Panama, it "would have been guilty of folly and weakness, amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation."

<mark>վարագարագարարի արդարարարարի հայարդարարարի հայարդարարի հայարարարի հայարարարի հայարարարի հայարարարի հայարարի հայ</mark> port, which has been made public. I' leem it important that the commission be continued, and that a sum of money be appropriated sufficient to pay the

expenses of its further labors.

AMERICAN SHIPPING. Commission to Look Up Its Needs

Recommended. A majority of our people desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping, so that we may once more resume our former position in the ocean carrying trade. But hitherto the differences of opinion as to the proper method of reaching this end have been so wide that it has proved impossible to secure the adoption of any particular scheme. Having in view these facts, I recommend that the Congres direct the secretary of the navy, the postmaster-general, and the secre-tary of commerce and labor, associated with such a representation from the senate and house of representatives as the Congress in its wisdom may designate, to serve as a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting legislaton is desirable or necessary for chant marine and American commerce, and incidentally of a national ocean mail service of adequate auxiliary naval cruisers and naval reserves. While such a measure is desirable in any While event, it is especially desirable at this time, in view of the fact that our present governmental contract for ocean mail with the American Line will expire in 1905. Our ocean mail act was passed in 1891. In 1892 our 20-knot transatlantic mail line was equal to any foreign line. Since then the Germans have put on 23-knot steamers, and the British have contracted for 24-knot steamers. Our service should equal the best. If it does not, the commercial public will abandon it.

MUST KEEP UP.

If we are to stay in the business i ought to be with a full understanding of the advantages to the country on one hand, and on the other with exact knowledge of the cost and proper methods of carrying it on. Moreover, lines of cargo ships are of even more importance than fast mail lines; save so far as the latter can be depended upon to furnish swift auxiliary cruisers in time of war. The establishment of new lines of cargo ships to South America, to Asia, and elsewhere would be much in the interest of our commercial expan-

IMMIGRATION. We Cannot Have Too Much of the

Right Kind. We can not have too much immgra-

tion of the right kind, and we should have none at all of the wrong kind. The need is to devise some system by which undesirable immigrants shall be kept out entirely, while desirable immigrants are properly distributed throughout the country. At present some districts which need in migrants have none; and in others, where the population is already congested, immigrants come in such numbers as to depress the conditions of life for tho already there. During the last two years the immigration service at New York has been greatly improved, and the corruption and inefficiency which formerly obtained there have been eradicated. This service has just been investigated by a committee of New York citizens of high standing, Messrs. Arthur V. Briesen, Lee K. Frankel, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes and Ralph Trautman. Their report deals with the whole situation at length, and concludes with certain recommendations for administrative and legislative action. It is now receiving the attention of the secretary of commerce and labor.

NATURALIZATION.

Condition of Affairs Calls for Im-

mediate Attention of Congress. The special investigation of the subject of naturalization under the direction of the attorney-general, and the consequent prosecutions, reveal a condition of affairs calling for the imme-

try; and it is established beyond doubt | appropriation, so that it may be availthat very many so-called citizens of the United States have no title whatever to that right, and are asserting and enjoying the benefits of the same through the grossest frauds.

AN "INESTIMABLE HERITAGE."

It is never to be forgotten that citizenship is, to quote the words recently used by the supreme court of the United States, an "inestimable heritage," whether it proceeds from birth within the country or is obtained by naturalization and we poison the sources of our national character and strength at the fountain if the public commands of difference characters. strength at the fountain, if the privilege is claimed and exercised without right, and by means of fraud and corruption. The body politic can not be sound and healthy if many of its constituent members claim their standing through the prostitution of the high right and calling of citizenship. It should mean something to become a citizen of the United States; and in the process no loophole whatever shou! be left open to fraud.

FRAUDS, HOW PERPETRATED.

The methods by which these fraudsnow under full investigation with a view to meting out punishment and providing adequate remedies-are per-petrated, include many variations of procedure by which false certificates of citizenship are forged in their entirety; or genuine certificates fraud-ulently or collusively obtained in-blank are filled in by the criminal conspiraor certificates are obtained fraudulent statements as to the time of arrival and residence in this country; or imposition or substitution of another party for the real petitioner occur in court; or certificates are made the subject of barter and sale and transferred from the rightful holder to those not entitled to them; or certificates are forged by erasure of the original names and the insertion of the names of other persons not entitled to the same.

CAUSE OF FRAUDS.

It is not necessary for me to refer here at large to the causes leading to this state of affairs. The desire for naturalization is heartily to be com-mended where it springs from a sincere and permanent intention to be come citizens, and a real appreciation of the privilege. But it is a source of untold evil and trouble where it is traceable to selfish and dishonest motives, such as the effort by artificial and improper means, in wholesale fashion to create voters who are readymade tools of corrupt politicians, or the desire to evade certain labor laws creating discriminations against alien All good citizens, whether naturalized or native born, are equally interested in protecting our citizenship against fraud in any form, and, on th other hand, in affording every facility for naturalization to those good faith desire to share alike our privileges and our responsibilities.

INVESTIGATION INTO THEM.

The federal grand jury lately in session in New York City dealt with this subject and made a presentment which states the situation briefly and forcibly and contains important saggestions for the consideration of the Congress. This presentment is included as an appendix to the report of the attorney-general.

PUBLIC LANDS. Often Secured by Frauds, Forger-

ies and Perjuries.

In my last annual message, in connection with the subject of the due reg-ulation of combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, I recommended a special appropriation for the better enforce-ment of the antitrust law as it now stands, to be expended under the direc-tion of the attorney-general. Accordingly (by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of Feb. 25, 1903, 32 Stat., 854, 904), the Congress appropriated, for the purpose of enforcing the various federal trust and interstate-commerce laws, the sum of \$500,of the attorney-general in the employ-ment of special counsel and agents in the department of justice to conduct proceedings and prosecutions under

able, under the direction of the attor-ney-general, and until used, for the due enforcement of the laws of the United enforcement of the laws of the United States in general and especially of the civil and criminal laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to postal crimes and offenses and the gub.

embracing land of differens characters and extending through various sections of the country, have been dishonestly acquired. It is hardly necessary to urge the importance of recovering these dis honest acquisitions, stolen from the people, and of promptly and duly pun-ishing the offenders.

POSTAL FRAUDS.

I speak in another part of this message of the wiespread crimes by which the sacred right of citizenship is falsely asserted and that "inestimable herritage" perverted to base ends. By similar means—that is, through frauds, forgeries and perjuries, and by shameless briberies—the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the postoffice department have been notorionsly violated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are course of hearing or on the eve theres of. For the reasons thus indicated, and so that the government may be prepared to enforce promptly and with the greatest effect the due penalties for such violations of law, and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumentalities and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many differ-ent points of the country, I urge upon the Congress the necessity of making the said appropriation available for Immediate use for all such purposes. be expended under the direction of the attorney-general.

EXTRADITION TREATIES. Steps Taken to Make Bribery an

An Extraditable Offense. Steps have been taken by the state lepartment looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. The need of more effective treaties covering this crime is manifest. The exposures and prosecutions of official corruption in St. Louis. Mo., and other cities and states have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Bribery has not been ncluded in extradition treatles heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been as much official corruption in former years there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. It should be the olicy of the Unitedt States to leave place on earth where a corrupt man fleeling from this country can rest in peace. There is no reason why bribery should not be included in all treaties as extraditable.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The recent amended treaty with Mex-The recent amended treaty with Mexico, whereby this crime was put in the list of extraditable offenses, has established a salutary precedent in this regard. Under this treaty the state department has asked, and Mexico has granted, the extradition of one of the St. Louis bribe givers.

SERIOUSNESS OF BRIBERY.

There can be no crime more serious than bribery. Other offenses violate one law while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law. Under our form of government all authority is vested in the people and by them delegated to those who represent them in official capacity. There can be no offense heavitrust has been reposed, who sells it fo is own gain and enrichment; and no less heavy is the offense of the brib giver. He is worse than the thief, for the thief robs the individual, while the corrupt official plunders an entire city diate attention of the Congress. Forgeries and perjuries of shameless and flagrant character have been perpetrated, not only in the dense centers of population, but throughout the countries of the utmost importance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this or state. He is as wicked as the mur

ernment of the people, by the people for the people will perish from the fact of the earth if bribery is tolerated.

INFAMY OF BRIBERS.

The givers and takers of bribes stand an evil presminence of in ty. The exposure and pun ment of public corruption i an honor to a nation not a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration, not in correction. No city or state, still less the nation, can be injured by the enforcement of law. As long as public plunderers when detected can find a haven of refuge in any foreign land and avoid punishment. avoid punishment, just so long en-couragement is given them to continue their practises. If we fail to do all that in us lies to stamp out corruption we cannot escape our share of respon sibility for the guilt. The first requisite of successful self-government is unflinching enforcement of the law and the cutting out of corruption.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY. History of the Trouble Over It Is Given.

For several years past the rapid development of Alaska and the establishment of growing American interests in regions theretofore unsurveyed and im perfectly known brought into prominence the urgent necessity of a practical, demarcation of the boundaries be tween the jurisdictions of the United States and Great Britain. Although the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were copied in the treaty of 1867 whereby Russia conveyed Alaska to the United States, was positive as to the control, first by Russia and later by the United States, of a strip of territory along the continental mainland from the western shore of Portland canal to Mount St. Elias, following and surrounding the indentations of the surrounding the indentations of coast and including the islands to the westward, its description of the land-ward margin of the strip was indefinite, resting on the supposed existence of a continuous ridge or range of mountains skirting the coast, as figured in the charts of the early navigators. It had at no time been possible for either party in interest to lay down, under the authority of the treaty, a line so obviously exact according to its provisions as to command the assent of the other.

QUESTION LONG DORMANT.

For nearly three-fourths of a century the absence of tangible local interests demanding the exercise of positive jur-isdiction on either side of the border left the question dormant. In 1878 questions of revenue administration on the Stikine river led to the establishment of a provisional demarcation, crossing the channel between two high peaks on either side about 24 miles above the river mouth.

TEMPORARY MODUS VIVENDI. In 1899 similar questions growing out of the extraordinary development of mining interests in the region about the head of Lynn canal brought about a temporary modus vivendi, by which a convenient separation was made at the watershed divides of the 'White and Chilkoot passes and to the north of Klukwan, on the Klehini river. These partial and tentative adjustments could not, in the very nature of things, be satisfactory or lasting. A permanent disposition of the matter became imper-

CONVENTION OF JAN. 24, 1903.

After unavailing attempts to reach an understanding through a joint high commission, followed by prolonged ne-gotiations, conducted in an amicable spirit, a convention between the United States and Great Britain was signed, Jan. 24, 1903, providing for an examina-tion of the subject by a mixed tribunal of six members, three on a side, with a view to its final disposition. Ratifications were exchanged on March 3 last, whereupon the two governments appointed their respective members. Those on behalf of the United States were Ellhu Root, secretary of war; Henry Cabot Lodge, a senator of the United States, and George Turner, an ex-senator of the United States, while Great Britain named the Right Honorante Lord Alverstone, lord chief justice of England; Sir Louis Amable Jette, K. C. M. G. retired judge of the supreme court of Quebec, and A. B. Aylesworth, K. C. of Toronto.

TRIBUNAL MEETS.

This tribunal met in London on Sept. under the presidency of Lord Alvertone. The proceedings were expedi tious, and marked by a friendly and conscientious spirit. The respective cases, counter cases, and arguments presented the issues clearly and fully. On the 20th of October a majority of the tribunal reached and signed an agreement on all the questions submited by the terms of the convention.

WHAT AWARD GIVES.

By this award the right of the United States to the control of a continuous strip or border of the mainland shore, skirting all the tide-water inlets and sinuosities of the coast, is confirmed; the entrance to Portland canal (con-cerning which legitimate doubt ap-peared) is defined as passing by Ton-gass inlet and to the northwestward of Wates and Pearse islands: a drawn from the head of Portland canal to the fifty-sixth degree of north lati-tude; and the interior border line of the strip is fixed by lines connecting certain mountain summits lying be-tween Portland canal and Mount St. Elias, and running along the crest of the divide separating the coast slope from the inland watershed at the only part of the frontier where the drainage ridge approaches the coast within the distance of 10 marine leagues stipulated by the treaty as the extreme width of the strip around the heads of Lynn canal and its branches.

WHERE LINE RUNS.

While the line so traced follows the provisional demarcation of 1878 at the crossing of the Stikine river, and that of 1899 at the summits of the White and Chilkoot passes, it runs much farther inland from the Klehini than the temporary line of the later modus vivendi, and leaves the entire mining district of the Porcupine river and Glacler creek within the jurisdiction of the United States.

RESULT SATISFACTORY.

The result is satisfactory in every way. It is of great material advan-tage to our people in the far northwest. It has removed from the field of discussion and possible danger a question li-able to become more acutely accontuathas furnished a signal proof of the fair, ness and good will with which two friendly nations can approach and deermine issues involving national s ereignty and by their nature incapable f submission to a third power for ad-

AWARD SELF EXECUTING. The award is self executing on the vi-

(Continued on page two.)

PRINCESS MARIE SHOOTS AN ACTRESS

Her Husband, Prince Otto, Had Made a Rendezvous With the Young Woman.

AND IN HIS OWN APARTMENTS.

Princess is the Granddaughter of the Emperor of Austria and the King Of the Belgians.

A VALET TRIED TO BLOCK HER WAY

She Fired Upon Him, and He Ran Away -ARejected Suitor of Actress Said To Have Divulged the Liaison.

New York, Dec. 7 .- Prince Otto of Windisch-Graetz, his youthful and immensely wealthy wife, the Princess Elizabeth Marie, whom he married only a few years ago, and a pretty actress of the opera at Prague, are the central figures in an extraordinary story cabled from Vienna to the World

The princess, who is the granddaughter on her father's side of the emperor of Austria and on her mother's side of the king of the Belgians, only 20 years old, a royal personage who renounced her rights to the throne of Austria in order to marry as her heart dictated— is asserted to have shot and seriously wounded a handsome young actress with whom the prince is alieged to have

had a rendezvous.

The affair is said to have taken place in the palace of the estate of the prin-cess' family at Prague.

It appears that Prince Otto had been cretly paying attention to the actress whose beauty has been causing a sensation in Prague. The princess, presum-ably informed by a disappointed suitor of the footlight favorite that a rendez-yous had been arranged in the palace, was thrown into a passion and hurried to the prince's apartments with a small revolver he had given her. A valet stood at the door and refused admittance. She drew a revolver and fired, it is stated. The valet fled, screaming at the top of his voice. Entering the rooms, the princess confronted her husthe height of rage and to have fired point blank at the actress who cowered in a corner. The woman fell, severely, and the princess fell in a swoon. victim was hurriedly carried to home and her servants spread story, despite strenuous efforts to hush

Prince Otto is 30 years old and was a lieutenant in the First regiment of Uhlans. The Austrian emperor, whose favorite granddraughter the princess was, opposed the match but finally con-sented and gave away the bride whose sented and gave away the bride whose marriage was celebrated in a magnificent way at Vienna, after the archduchess had renounced her right of succession to the dual throne of Austria and Hungary. In consideration of her renunciation, the emperor gave to the bride securities valued at \$1,600,000, a second several expenses. yearly allowance of \$250,000, iewels worth \$1,000,000, a gold dinner service and several residences.

The princess is the daughter of the

unfortunate Crown Prince Rudolph, whose tragic death at his hunting lodge several years ago was the sensation of the day,

BLACK HAND SOCIETY.

Man Who Made Complaint Against Four Italians Disappears.

New York, Dec. 7.—Following threats of assassination by the Black Hand society, Nichelas Parella, complainant against four Italians who held him up recently, has disappeared. He left his home in Brooklyn last Wednesday on his way to work and has not since been seen. The police believe he was spirited away by agents of the blackmailing society which has for several months been terrorizing wealthy Italians. Other witnesses in the case have failed t σ appear in court and the detectives in case have received scores of threatening letters.

Russia Demands Steamer's Release London, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail this morning prints a dispatch from Hakodate which says that the Russian min-ister to Japan, Baron de Rosen, de-manded the instant release of the Russian steamer Progress, seized by the Japanese authorities pending a decision of the courts on the claim of the Jap-anese Steamship company for \$75,000 damages against the Progress for sink-ing the Japanese steamer Takai Maru in collision Oct. 29. The Russian court exonerated the Progress. The Russians claim that the Japanese courts have no jurisdiction in the case, as the collision occurred on the high seas, and threaten o enter action against the Japanese Steamship company to seize the company's mail steamer at Vladivostock.

THE SMOOT CASE.

Dr. Paden Sure the Utah Senator is Not a Polygamist.

Rev. Willam M. Paden has returned from Washington where he has been looking after the anti-Smoot movement in the senate. He says he is more sure than ever that Senator Smoot is not a polygamist. "The people are too ready to believe him a polygamist," said Mr. Paden, "and they think he took a more formidable oath as an

Apostle than he really did."

Mr. Paden also thinks that the question of states' rights might be brought into this contention unless the anti-Smoot people are more careful. Such a thing, he thinks, should be avoided. The committee of th senate having the matter in charge will take no definite action in the matter until after the holidays. Witnesses may be summoned from here, or, if it is deemed necessary, the committee may come out here, to he committee may come out here to examine witnesses.