

SPECIAL MESSAGE

IN THE CANAL

President Roosevelt Transmits His Views to Congress.

TREATY SHOULD BE RATIFIED

Says There Was No Complicity on Part of This Government in Revolution - Charges Colombia with Greed - All Interests Demand Canal.

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt's special message to congress on the subject of the Panama canal treaty...

Position of United States.

"When this government submitted to Colombia the Hay-Herran treaty three things were, therefore, already settled: One was that the time for permitting the attempt to be made by private enterprise, the time for permitting any government to take advantage of the imperfect development to bar the work, was past.

"Nor is the fact to be lost sight of that the rejected treaty, while generally responding to the pecuniary demands of Colombia, in other respects was in conformity with the express requirements of the act of the congress of June 22, 1902.

"I am positive that the determined attitude of our men, their coolness and evident interest in standing the ground, had a most salutary and decisive effect on the immediate situation and was the reason why the ultimate abandonment of Colombia by these troops and their return to Cartagena the following day.

"I feel that I cannot sufficiently strongly reiterate the protest against the baseness of this outrage and the insult to our dignity, even apart from the savagery of the submission of the people of the isthmus to the protection of the American government for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property on the isthmus, the orders for the movement of the American warships had been too long delayed; so long, in fact, that there were but 42 marines and sailors available to land and protect the lives of American men and women.

"Referring to the charges of complicity of this government in the revolution the president says: 'I hesitate to refer to the injurious insinuations which have been made of complicity by this government in the revolutionary movement in Panama. They are as destitute of foundation as of propriety. The only excuse for my mentioning them is the fear lest unthinking persons might mistake for acquiescence the silence of mere self-respect. I think proper to say, therefore, that no one connected with this government had any part in the instigating or encouraging the late revolution on the isthmus of Panama, and that save from the reports of our military and naval officers, given above, no one connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who reads the newspapers and kept up a current acquaintance with public affairs.'

ing so good that they are willing to promise its unconditional ratification if only we will desert those who have shown themselves our friends and restore to them the power to undo what they did. I pass by the question as to what assurance we have that they would now do their pledge and not again refuse to ratify the treaty if they had the power.

"Third—Finally the congress definitely settled where the canal was to be built, and made for building the canal across the isthmus of Panama; and if, after reasonable time, it proved impossible to secure such a treaty, that the route should be Nicaragua. The treaty has been made; for it needs no argument to show that the isthmus of Panama is the only route for a canal across Panama, and that whether the republic granting the title was called New Granada, Colombia or Panama, mattered not one whit.

"The president says that the failure of the Colombian congress to ratify the treaty it seemed that the government would have to turn to the original draft of his message to congress, which was the basis of the alternatives that confronted the government. Another was that the people of Panama had taken the protection of their own interests into their own hands and established a government competent and willing to do its share in the construction of the canal.

Report of Commander Hubbard.

The president emphatically denies that this government had any hand in the instigating of this revolution. He knew, however, that did, that such was the intention, and the navy department took necessary measures to protect American interests, but nothing further.

"Such is the scheme to which it was proposed that the United States should give its aid in the construction of the canal was by reason of her own policy, and the fact that the United States had a position of claimant not merely the compensation to be paid by the United States for the right of transit, but also the \$400,000 authorized by the act of 1902 to be paid for the property of the Panama Canal Company.

"That our position as the mandatory of civilization has been by no means conceded, and that the promptitude with which the powers have, one after another, followed our lead in recognizing Panama as a new republic, is a fact which has followed by like recognition on the part of France, Germany, Russia, Peru, China, Cuba, Great Britain, Italy, Costa Rica, Japan and Austria-Hungary.

"I am positive that the determined attitude of our men, their coolness and evident interest in standing the ground, had a most salutary and decisive effect on the immediate situation and was the reason why the ultimate abandonment of Colombia by these troops and their return to Cartagena the following day.

"Referring to the charges of complicity of this government in the revolution the president says: 'I hesitate to refer to the injurious insinuations which have been made of complicity by this government in the revolutionary movement in Panama. They are as destitute of foundation as of propriety. The only excuse for my mentioning them is the fear lest unthinking persons might mistake for acquiescence the silence of mere self-respect. I think proper to say, therefore, that no one connected with this government had any part in the instigating or encouraging the late revolution on the isthmus of Panama, and that save from the reports of our military and naval officers, given above, no one connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who reads the newspapers and kept up a current acquaintance with public affairs.'

officers, given above, no one connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who reads the newspapers and kept up a current acquaintance with public affairs.'

"By the unanimous action of its people, without the firing of a shot, with a unanimity hardly before recorded in any similar case—the people of Panama declared themselves as independent republics, and as independent all it has shown its ability to maintain its independence. This rule is derived from the principle of non-intervention, and is contrary to that principle generally being observed by the United States. But, like the principle which it is designed to be subject to exceptions; and there are in my opinion clear and imperative reasons why a departure from it was justified in this case.

Reasons for Ratification.

He reviews these reasons at considerable length and justifies the speedy recognition on either and all of them. He refers to precedents recorded in the history of the world with one nation are binding upon the successors of that nation, thus the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, a treaty first to Colombia and now to Panama.

"This recognition was, in the second place, justified by the highest considerations of our national interests and safety. In all the range of our international relations, there is nothing of greater or more pressing importance than the construction of an interoceanic canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

"Such is the scheme to which it was proposed that the United States should give its aid in the construction of the canal was by reason of her own policy, and the fact that the United States had a position of claimant not merely the compensation to be paid by the United States for the right of transit, but also the \$400,000 authorized by the act of 1902 to be paid for the property of the Panama Canal Company.

Shot His Wife.

At Portal, William Graves shot his wife, killing her instantly. Graves had been away from home for several months and, returning home, quarreled with his wife during the night, the tragedy taking place in the morning.

A Close Call.

The four-year-old son of Chris Billings, living near Lisbon, picked up a cartridge from which the shot had been extracted, leaving the powder. The little fellow threw it into an open stovepipe and looking down into it waited for results.

Found Dead.

W. C. Putnam, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants' bank of Lansford, was found in the coal shed at the rear of the bank with a bullet hole through his head this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Gardar township, Pembina county, and the schools have been closed, and all public gatherings prohibited, to prevent the spread of the disease.

"Fargo makes a splendid showing in postal receipts. The gross receipts of the office are \$7,967.49, as compared to \$36,689.52 for Grand Forks and \$48,533.35 for Sioux Falls, S. D.

David Morris, the Bordulac man who suicided the other day, is said to have expressed regret, and asked his wife to send for a doctor. This was done, but it was too late.

"The N. P. has filed with the Bismarck land office the map of its permanent line from Bowden west to the Missouri river. The Denhoff branch will also be extended to Coal Harbor which means considerable railroad activity the next year or so.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Work of a Hero.

What might have been a very serious catastrophe with a heavy loss of life and a long list of injured was averted by the bravery and coolness of mind of a Crookston man.

The railroad bridge over the Mouse river at Surrey, caught fire and the structure in a short while was a mass of charred ruins.

Number 4, the east-bound coast train, was approaching the burning bridge.

Telegraphic communication was cut off shortly after the fire had started and railroad men at Granville were in a quandary about warning the approaching flyer.

Engineer Greenough boarded a light engine, pulled the throttle wide open and headed down the track in the hope that he might reach the bridge before the fire had seriously weakened it.

As he approached the bridge he pulled the throttle wide open. The bridge stood the trial and the engine rushed on to Norwich, where the "flyer" was torpedoed, flagged and the crew warned of their danger.

Railroad officials are of the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin. The bridge was 40 feet-high and from pier to pier was 150 feet in length.

Can Select a Successor.

The Grand Forks county appointing board can select a successor to Chairman Hans Anderson. The last legislature enacted a measure to prevent odd-year elections of commissioners, and provided for the appointment of members to succeed those whose terms expired prior to the next election.

In most counties there was a general compliance with the new law. In Grand Forks, Anderson was a Democrat and the board was Republican. He wished to hold on, and secured a writ of prohibition thru Judge Pollock's court in Fargo, contending he could hold office until his successor was elected.

Another Swindle.

A machinery salesman tells of a story about a new swindle to be practiced upon the farmers, which is working its way thru the state. It is the lightning-rod game under another guise.

An agent calls on the farmer and secures a contract for equipping his house, barn and buildings with electric lights for sums of \$65 and upwards, as the farmer believes, according to the size of the house. Later another agent comes along to "take measurements," as he says, and calls the victim's attention to the contract, and the fact that it calls \$65 or more for each light.

The deal usually results in the farmer parting with \$15 to \$30 for a release of the document he had signed.

Fire, presumably of incendiary origin, totally destroyed the grain elevator at Corning distillery in Peoria, Ill., with a loss of \$40,000.

Mary Anderson read and sang in the People's palace, London, for the first time in 15 years. The entertainment was given for the poor.

Dr. Herman Adler, of London, praises American Jews for seeking to have President Roosevelt interfere to prevent another Kishineff massacre.

At Missoula, Mont., Judge Webster sentenced John Tully, a soldier, to hang February 26 for the murder of Thomas Kennedy at Fort Missoula.

Jerome Sykes, satirist of "The Billionaire", died of pneumonia contracted during a Christmas party given for his company in Chicago.

Joseph Boyd, employed as a track walker in the St. Clair tunnel, shot and killed his wife in their home at Sarina, Ont., and then killed himself.

The advance in price of cotton breaks all records of the season, and it is estimated that the south will receive more than \$700,000,000 for this year's crop.

The corn crop of 1903 is announced at Washington as 2,244,176,925 bushels, valued at \$52,868,301; winter wheat, 399,867,250 bushels, worth \$286,242,849.

Alice Pilcher, 21 years old, daughter of a Louisville (Ky.) organ manufacturer, masqueraded as a boy for three years in Montana with her father's consent.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Jan. 3.

Seven thousand sheep were burned to death at the East Buffalo (N. Y.) stock yards.

Safe blowers at San Jose, Ill., cracked and looted the safe in the post office of \$1,000.

J. Ed. Grillo, of Cincinnati, has been elected president of the American Baseball association.

Robert C. Harper, the oldest man in Minneapolis, died at the age of 104 years and six months.

Secretary Root has declined to accept the chairmanship of the national republican committee.

Within eight days Minneapolis mills booked almost 100,000 barrels of flour for export to Japan.

Lives lost in wars throughout the world the past year number 86,468, against 25,700 in 1902.

The Standard Oil company has reduced the price of oil five cents in the east and two cents in the west.

All the livery establishments in Chicago are open, the employers agreeing to reinstate the striking drivers.

Moses T. Clough and William Shaw, prominent lawyers, lost their lives in a fire in a Troy (N. Y.) clubhouse.

Chicago liverymen rejected a proposal to arbitrate made by the livery drivers and declared they would fight to the end.

Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, one of the best known newspaper women in the country, died in Chicago, aged 56 years.

Another warship at San Domingo has been granted Minister Powell, as three revolutions are in progress there.

Inventors of a trackless train made their trial trip in Paris, and were congratulated by President Loubet on its success.

Burglars dynamited the safe of O. Cohen, a jeweler in Des Moines, Ia., and stole \$8,000 in cash, diamonds and watches.

Col. Henry L. Thomas, for 34 years translator in the state department, died at his residence in Washington, aged 68 years.

Detlef Evans, a German farmer near Denison, Ia., poisoned his 18-month-old child and his wife. It is believed Evans is insane.

Ann Tyler, a blind negro woman 93 years old, and James Turner, a negro 85 years old, were burned to death in Sedalia, Mo.

Experiments with turbine propulsion prove successful and the new system will be used on new naval ships of the United States.

Mrs. Myra Jane Williams, of Brainerd, Minn., was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of her little daughter.

Frederick Lindstrom, a trusted employee of a Chicago wholesale house, confesses to embezzling \$12,000, which he lost in the poolrooms.

Fire, presumably of incendiary origin, totally destroyed the grain elevator at Corning distillery in Peoria, Ill., with a loss of \$40,000.

Mary Anderson read and sang in the People's palace, London, for the first time in 15 years. The entertainment was given for the poor.

Dr. Herman Adler, of London, praises American Jews for seeking to have President Roosevelt interfere to prevent another Kishineff massacre.

At Missoula, Mont., Judge Webster sentenced John Tully, a soldier, to hang February 26 for the murder of Thomas Kennedy at Fort Missoula.

Jerome Sykes, satirist of "The Billionaire", died of pneumonia contracted during a Christmas party given for his company in Chicago.

Joseph Boyd, employed as a track walker in the St. Clair tunnel, shot and killed his wife in their home at Sarina, Ont., and then killed himself.

The advance in price of cotton breaks all records of the season, and it is estimated that the south will receive more than \$700,000,000 for this year's crop.

The corn crop of 1903 is announced at Washington as 2,244,176,925 bushels, valued at \$52,868,301; winter wheat, 399,867,250 bushels, worth \$286,242,849.

Alice Pilcher, 21 years old, daughter of a Louisville (Ky.) organ manufacturer, masqueraded as a boy for three years in Montana with her father's consent.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2. LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$2 75 @ 3 25; Hogs, State, 4 00 @ 4 25; Sheep, 3 50 @ 3 75.

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Fancy Steers, \$5 65 @ 5 80; Fed Steers, 4 40 @ 4 50; Medium Beef Steers, 4 10 @ 4 45; Plain Beef Steers, 3 65 @ 4 00; Common to Rough, 3 00 @ 3 25.

WHEAT, May, 70 1/2 @ 71 1/2; CORN, May, 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2; RYE, May, 51 1/2 @ 52 1/2; BUTTER—Track White, 24 @ 25 1/2; BUTTER—Creamery, 14 @ 15 1/2; EGGS—Fresh, 21 @ 22.

MILWAUKEE. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 North, 82 1/2 @ 84 1/2; Corn, May, 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2; Oats, Standard, 36 1/2 @ 37 1/2; Rye, No. 1, 56 @ 57 1/2.

KANSAS CITY. GRAIN—Wheat, December, 62 1/2 @ 64 1/2; Corn, December, 36 @ 37; Oats, No. 2, 35 @ 36.

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Beef Steers, \$5 25 @ 5 35; Texas Steers, 4 40 @ 4 50; HOGS—Packers, 4 40 @ 4 65; Butchers' Best Heavy, 4 60 @ 4 85; SHEEP—Natives, 3 25 @ 4 10.

OMAHA. CATTLE—Native Steers, \$3 75 @ 5 15; Stockers and Feeders, 2 60 @ 3 25; Cows and Heifers, 2 35 @ 3 25; HOGS—Heavy, 4 12 @ 4 40; SHEEP—Wethers, 3 20 @ 3 65.

LANDS OF PERPETUAL SNOW.

None Lying Near Sea Level May Be Said to Lie Covered the Year Round.

A recent writer made the mistake of referring to all arctic lands as "tucked in under their everlasting blanket of snow." We know, however, of no land area lying near the sea level that is perpetually covered with snow, says a Chicago paper.

Mr. Peary, the only visitor to the most northern land yet discovered, found flowers and grass there, and killed arctic game that had fattened on the herbage of the islands lying north of the extreme coasts of Greenland. Spitzbergen is one of the bleakest parts of the world, yet during the long summer day, when the sun is continually above the horizon, all the winter snows along the southern valleys melt away up to 1,500 feet above the sea.

Very little snow can be found in Iceland in summer, the line of perpetual snow being about 2,000 feet on the northern and 4,000 feet on the southern side of the mountains. Along the coast of west Greenland the white mantle of winter disappears in summer and grass and flowers are found to a height of 4,000 feet.

As for the great arctic plains of the northern part of this continent they are, of course, entirely free from snow during the summer months. Vegetable life thus has a chance in all parts of the world, unless the elevation is so high above the sea that winter polar conditions are maintained the year round.

There are, of course, lofty elevations, such as mountains and the ice cap of Greenland, that are perpetually covered with snow. Geographers have given much attention to what is called the snow line, or the line which marks the limit of perpetual snow. Its position is chiefly dependent upon the summer temperature and the depth of the winter snowfall. The line along which the sun ceases to melt the snow is the snow line.

The snow line extends very irregularly along most surfaces because many mountain valleys, canyons and slopes are shielded from the sun, and so are snow covered the year around far below the general snow line. This is not the case, however, in tropical regions, where there is little difference in temperature throughout the year below the altitudes where frost always reigns. The result is that in the tropics the snow line on the mountains is a comparatively straight line.

Of course the perpetual boundary of snow approaches nearer to sea level the farther north or south we go from the tropics. The snow line on Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, is 2,600 feet above sea level, while farther south, in the region of the Selkirk, British Columbia, the snow line is at an elevation of 9,800 feet.

In the Bernese Alps the limit of perpetual snow is 8,800 feet; on Mount Etna, some hundreds of miles nearer to the equator, it is 9,912 feet; on Popocatepetl, in Mexico, it is 13,700 feet, and on Aconcagua, in Argentina, it is 14,800 feet. And as we continue south the snow line sinks again nearer to the sea level—3,600 feet at Magellan straits and 3,500 feet in Tierra del Fuego.

In the northern hemisphere, where the southern slopes of the mountains receive the lion's share of the sun's rays, the snow line lies lower on the northern slopes. Thus the line of perpetual snow on the northern slope of Mont Blanc is about 8,000 feet, while on the southern slope, overlooking Italy, it is 10,000 feet above the sea. For this reason the hamlets of the natives are built higher on the southern than on the northern slopes of the Himalayas.

On Mount Kilimanjaro, a little south of the equator in East Africa, where the sun is almost vertical over it, the snow line on the southern and western sides is 15,000 feet above sea level, while on the northern and eastern sides it is over 18,000 feet.

As ice melts much more slowly than snow, many glaciers move down to the sea, while the snow line nowhere reaches the ocean. This is the case in Spitzbergen, Greenland, at Mount St. Elias, and, in fact, in nearly all lands within or quite near the polar regions. In Iceland no glaciers descend lower than 65 feet above the sea.

In the temperate regions glaciers descend far below the snow line. Thus the lower limit of glaciers on Mount Blanc is 3,900 feet; among the Canadian Rockies, 6,000 feet; on Aconcagua, 7,300 feet, and on the southern island of New Zealand the glacier ends are only 690 feet above the sea, while the snow line is 7,600 feet.

But just as we see plants struggling for life in almost every crack and crevice of the rocks, so the hardest specimens of vegetation cling to the mountain sides up to the very limit of perpetual snow. Life in many forms is very tenacious, and is bound to exist wherever there is the slightest chance for it.

Making Ferro-Silicon.

A considerable industry has recently sprung up at the foot of the French Alps in the manufacture of ferro-silicon by the aid of the electric furnace. Ferro-silicon is an indispensable agent in the metallurgy of iron and steel, being as important in that respect as manganese. Heretofore it has been produced with the blast furnace. It is claimed, however, that the product of the electric furnace contains several times more silicon than does that of the blast furnace, and that this high grade ferro-silicon possesses many advantages when employed in the manufacture of iron and steel.

Lucky Man.

Towne—Bill Kayrlliss tells me you went with him on a gunning trip last week. Have any luck? Browne—Splendid. "You did?" "Of course. Here I am back again, safe and sound, ain't I?"—Philadelphia Press.