

CHARGE ROOSEVELT AS A CONSPIRATOR.

As The Catspaw in Fomenting a Revolution in Panama Canal Deal—Had Warships on Way.

Theodore Roosevelt, while President of the United States, was the catspaw of William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the New Panama Canal Company, in the transfer of the canal site. The World continues its presentation of charges that President Roosevelt conspired to foment a revolution in Panama, that the property was seized from Colombia without just compensation and that American money, together with capital from the Panama Railroad, was used in bribing Colombia soldiers to forsake their country and make possible a bloodless rebellion. The World asserts it is fortified with documentary evidence to bear out its charges.

Today matters connected with the inception of the revolution are dealt with. The salient features are:

"That William Nelson Cromwell used Theodore Roosevelt and the Administration as pawns in the game his company was playing.

"That the stakes were the \$40,000,000 which the United States was to pay his company for its properties.

"That President Roosevelt threatened the Colombian Government if it refused to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty.

"That warships were actually on their way to Panama even before the revolution was declared.

"That the Colombian Minister, learned of Cromwell's alleged conspiracy, threatened to seize the canal company's properties and that thereupon Cromwell relinquished negotiations to Bunau-Varilla.

"That an elaborate code was arranged in the United States with Dr. Amador, surgeon of the Panama Railroad and one of the alleged conspirators, by which the American co-conspirators might be kept informed of the revolution."

ROOSEVELT'S PRIVATE OPINION.

The World challenges the statement made by Colonel Roosevelt that "We did not in the smallest degree instigate the revolution. The people of Panama were a unit in demanding the revolution." To support the statement the President was strongly in favor of such a revolution, this letter is published:

"White House, Washington, October 10, 1903.

"My Dear Mr. Shaw: I enclose you purely for your own information, a copy of a letter of September 5 from our Minister to Colombia. I think that it might interest you to see that there was absolutely not the slightest chance of securing by treaty any more than we endeavored to secure. The alternatives were to go to Nicaragua against the advice of the great majority of competent engineers—some of the most competent saying that we had better have no canal at this time than go there—or else to take the territory by force without any attempt at getting a treaty.

"I cast aside the proposition made at this time to foment the secession of Panama. Whatever other governments can do, the United States cannot go into the securing by such underhand means the cession. Privately I freely say to you that I should be delighted in Panama were an independent State, or if it made itself so at this moment; but for me to say so publicly would amount to an instigation of a revolt, and therefore I cannot say it. With great regards, sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Continuing its exposition, the World says:

President Roosevelt received Bunau-Varilla at the White House on October 9 and they discussed the Panama revolution together. The agent of the New Panama Railway Company left the President's private office, to quote Bunau-Varilla's own words, "Finally in possession of all the elements necessary for action," and with the certainty that "if a revolution were to generate new conditions favorable to the acquisition of the Canal Zone by the United States, President Roosevelt would immediately seize the opportunity."

NAVAL FORCES READY.

When President Roosevelt was receiving the reports of his spies in Panama Bunau-Varilla was at Secretary Hay's home. The Secretary of State told the French agent of the Panama Canal Company that the United States would "not be caught napping," and that "orders have already been given to naval forces on the Pacific to sail toward the Isthmus."

Returning from Washington Bunau-Varilla at once sent for Amador, who called on him at the Waldorf on October 17. Bunau-Varilla said:

"I can give you the assurance that you will be protected by the American forces eight hours after you have proclaimed the new republic in the whole Isthmus."

The hostile dispositions of the Colombian press and Government were so manifest that Mr. Cromwell suggested to Secretary Hay, on June 9, to have the American Government send an ultimatum to the Colombian Government in advance of the meeting of its Congress in Bogota.

ULTIMATUM TO COLOMBIA.

Secretary Hay submitted his suggestion of President Roosevelt, who sent for Mr. Cromwell, and after due consideration directed that the following ultimatum be sent through the American Minister in Bogota:

"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 the Congress next winter which every friend of Colombia would regret. Confidential: Communicate substance of this verbally to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. If he desires it, give him a copy in form of memorandum."

CROMWELL'S ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Cromwell saw clearly that the only way to escape satisfying the just demand of Colombia was to get President Roosevelt to refuse to allow the treaty to depend in any way on a previous settlement between Colombia and the canal and railroad companies.

So to save money to his clients, Mr. Cromwell had numerous interviews with Secretary Hay, Senators Hanna, Spooner and Kittredge, Congressman Burton and other party leaders in Congress, and on certain occasions with President Roosevelt. He urged that Colombia had already pledged herself morally to consent, and that her consent should be imposed upon her as being demanded by international good faith, and thus succeeded in getting the American Government to use all its influence in favor of the French company, and on several occasions Secretary Hay sent to the American Minister, for transmission to the Colombian Government, firm and positive refusals to consent to the amendment or transaction proposed.

Mr. Cromwell reported to his employer that the Secretary of State of the United States had invited him, as representative of the Panama Canal Company, to collaborate in the writing of these instructions.

ATTITUDE TOWARD TREATY.

The Colombian Government never in any way, shape or form, approved the Hay-Herran treaty. It maintained the position it had taken from the first that the canal and railroad companies would have to pay Colombia just compensation for the right to transfer their concessions to the United States.

This contention had the unanimous support of all parties in Colombia, all the more so as most legal authorities maintained that the canal concession would expire in the following year—1904—when the entire properties of the company would revert to Colombia, which could have sold them to the United States.—Condensed from New York World by Baltimore Sun.

PARTY IS PLEDGED TO ANNEX NATION.

Senor Querido Moheno, a Very Prominent Mexican, Indicts The Progressive Party.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 10.—Querido Moheno, former Mexican Minister of Commerce and Labor, before departing today on board the Espagne, virulently criticised the policy of the United States towards Mexico. As he sat in the forward saloon of the liner, Senor Moheno looked through a port-hole towards the American flag flying at Vera Cruz and shook his fist in rage.

He insisted that he was in a position to produce proofs that there existed a "secret platform" of the Progressive party in the United States, of which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was cognizant and in which he concurred, looking to the disruption of Mexico and the acquisition ultimately by the United States of all the territory between the Rio Grande and Panama.

CLAIMS PROOFS.

He said that Francisco Escudero, who was Minister of Foreign Relations in Carranza's Cabinet, has lettered to him re conclusive evidence of his allegations, and declared he hoped to be able to produce these letters at the proper time.

"And not only were the leaders of the Progressive party pledged to this policy," he added, "but politicians of both the Republican and Democratic parties had promised their secret support. That President Wilson himself had subscribed to this iniquitous correspondence as evidenced by his attitude toward Mexico. Not a single American in all the hundred million population of the United States can give satisfactory answer as to why those troops are on shore in Vera Cruz."

"To show President Wilson's crime against Mexico—the greatest in the history of modern Nations," is the announced object of Senor Moheno's trip to the United States by way of Cuba. He arrived here this morning on the Espagne from Puerto Mexico, and said he would not go ashore.

SAYS IT'S CRIME.

Moheno said he hoped, while in the United States, to convince the American people of the enormity of the crime committed not only by President Wilson but by all the political factors in the United States, regardless of party.

Moheno added that he did not agree with the opinion that the oil interests were responsible for the revolutions in Mexico. He ascribed them to the government as directed by its politicians.

Senor Moheno did not have any material hope that the overthrow of General Huerta by the Constitutionalists would be followed by peace.

Moheno frankly admitted belief that armed intervention in Mexico finally would come. He promised to reveal on his arrival in New York the exact method of killing of the late President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez.

"I will say now that I am confident General Huerta had nothing to do with the assassination of these men," he continued.

When asked if he was going ashore while in Vera Cruz Moheno replied: "Going ashore? No not I. It is not a pleasant spectacle for any patriotic Mexican. However, I am not afraid to do not fear the Americans nor do I fear my own people."

CAPITAL MUST FALL.

"I left President Huerta's Cabinet because I was asked to," continued Moheno. "Huerta did not give me a reason. I am not running away because I fear the rebels when they get there and their coming is inevitable."

Traveling on the same boat are General Joaquin Maas and Colonel Mario Maas, relatives of Huerta, and their families. The only apparent reason for the flight of the Maas brothers was escape from the capital before it falls, the inevitability of which they also admitted.

Erigadier General Funston sent an officer aboard the Espagne before the ship docked to ascertain the intentions of Moheno and General Maas. He

feared to have them come ashore because of the probability of an unfriendly reception by Mexicans. Both were assured military protection.

Senor Moheno trembled visibly while talking to the lieutenant and he apparently was holding himself in restraint. He assured the officer he had no desire to leave the ship. General Maas was very surly. He thanked the lieutenant for General Funston's offer, but with noticeable sarcasm assured him that none of his party would land under the American flag.

Has Your Child Worms?

Most children do. A coated, furred tongue; Strong Breath; Stomach Pains; Circles under Eyes; Pale, Sallow Complexion; Nervous, Fretful; Grinding of Teeth; Tossing in Sleep; Peculiar Dreams—any one of these indicate Child has Worms. Get a bottle of Kickapoo Worm Killer at once. It kills the Worms—the cause of your child's condition. Is Laxative and aids Nature to expel the Worms. Supplied in candy form. Easy for children to take. 25c., at your Druggist.

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On several occasions I have been unable to work and suffered severe pains in the back, due to my kidneys. I called on a doctor of Ripon, Wis., but received no relief.

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I purchased Swamp-Root of Mr. C. J. Burnside, Druggist, of 202 Main St., Ripon, Wis.

Very truly yours,
THOMAS J. LYNCH,
225 Newberry Street, Ripon, Wis.

I have read the above statement that Thomas J. Lynch bought Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root at my store and made oath the above statement is true in substance and fact

C. J. Burnside.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1911.

F. A. PRESTON.

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"That man must be an insidious lobbyist," declared Congressman Grump.

"What has he done?" inquired Congressman Wayback.

"He invited me to share a bottle of grape juice with him."—Pittsburg Post

That little Gold Hill mine affair is causing causing a little stir among the members of congress, to say the least.—Durham Herald.

With all due respect to Congress, the two houses constituting that body are the world's champion investigators.—Durham Sun.

Some enterprising insurance company will soon be insuring husbands against being murdered by their wives.—Durham Herald.

When civil dudgeon first grew high, And men fell out, they knew not why; When hard words, jealousies, and fears

Set folk together by the ears, And made them fight like mad or drunk, For dame Religion, as for punk.

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