

SIMMONS SEES NEW LIGHT ON PANAMA

He Believes the Roosevelt Administration Was Not Concerned in the Panama Revolution--He Believes Marroquin Connived at the Uprising

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Feb. 2.—Special.—Senator Simmons predicted this morning that the canal treaty would be ratified by a large majority. Speaking on this subject he said:

"It now looks like a majority of the Democratic senators may vote for it. From a political standpoint it would be unfortunate for the party if the treaty should be defeated by Democratic votes. In that event we would not get a canal at Nicaragua as has been contended, but the Republicans would, by joint resolution, as they did in the matter of the Hawaii annexation after the defeat of the treaty for that purpose, authorizing the president to contract with Panama and the canal company on the terms of the Spooner act and proceed at once with the construction of the canal, and in the approaching campaign they would say to the people, 'See, we are building the canal, despite the opposition of the Democratic party and the defeat by it of the treaty.'"

Senator Simmons further said: "I have studied this Panama situation closely and I do not believe the revolution was gotten up in this country, as has been so persistently charged. On the contrary, I believe it was instigated by the canal company and acquiesced in by the Marroquin party in Colombia, of course not with any view or purpose on the part of the latter of bringing about the separation of Panama from Colombia, but to prevent such separation and to secure the construction of the canal at Panama. President Marroquin, who negotiated the treaty, saw that as a result of the action of the Colombian congress in refusing to ratify it his country was not only in danger of losing the canal, but possibly the territory of Panama, as well, and to avert this misfortune he was induced to foster what he thought would be a sort of moot or colorable revolution in Panama, and which he thought could be easily put down; indeed, which he supposed the United States would put down for them if necessary. This colorable insurrection was to be made the pretext or excuse by Marroquin for declaring martial law, in which the condition, under the Colombian constitution, he as president, without the consent of congress would have power to conclude a treaty with the United States for the construction of the canal.

"The circumstances and conduct of the government at Bogota in this matter fully justify this conclusion. For instance, how else can the appointment by Marroquin on the very eve of the outbreak of a governor for Panama known to be in favor of the insurrection and who, when it came, sided with

the insurgents, be explained? How can the fact that he allowed to remain in control of the military and naval forces stationed at Panama commanders believed to be in sympathy with the revolution and who, with their forces, deserted the Colombian flag and cast their fortunes with the rebels as soon as independence was proclaimed be explained? These are only some of the circumstances which tend to support this theory. If the United States had taken, as Marroquin supposed she would, the same attitude towards this outbreak as she had so many times before assumed towards similar outbreaks in Panama against Colombia's authority, it would have amounted to nothing except to have given Marroquin the excuse he sought to declare military law and make the treaty with this country under conditions not requiring that it should have the ratification of congress. But the United States had become tired of upholding the despotism of Colombia over Panama, and it not only declined to help her as heretofore, but made it plain that she was with Panama."

The senator said it might be that this attitude of the United States deterred Colombia when the insurrection became serious, from resorting to force to maintain her sovereignty over the isthmus, and that thus what was expected to be a farce became a success, but he said it was almost certain if an actual conflict had taken place between Colombia and Panama at least three other departments of Colombia, which are deeply interested in the construction of the canal at Panama instead of at Nicaragua, and which believed after the defeat of the treaty at Bogota that the only way to keep the canal from going to Nicaragua was the success of the secession in Panama, would have gone to the assistance of Panama in that struggle, and in that event the issue of the struggle would not have been as free from doubt as has been supposed by those who assert that the new republic could not have survived a day if this government had not taken her under its wing and protection.

Senator Simmons Asks a Question
During the course of the speech of Senator Clarke of Arkansas Senator Simmons interrupted the speaker, developing one of the ideas contained in his interview. Senator Simmons said: "I agree with the senator in the statement made by him that the revolution of Panama was instigated by the Panama Canal Company and was not discouraged by President Marroquin, not because he was willing that

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differs as the director of the foreign affairs of her ally, and to express dissatisfaction at any delegation of his authority to the irresponsible leaders of the war party, either in St. Petersburg or the far east. The whole attitude of the French government has, in fact, become one of stern protest against the bellicose party in Russian politics, coupled with a clear intimation that no co-operation will be forthcoming in case of a serious outcome through the adoption of their policy. This feature of the situation is having a strong peaceful effect in St. Petersburg.

Pressure for Peace Having Good Effect

Representations at Tokio and St. Petersburg From England and France Incline Bellicose Governments to Proceed Cautiously

London, Feb. 2.—There is reason to believe that the pressure which Great Britain is exerting upon Japan to refrain from adopting the role of aggressor, which Russia is endeavoring to force upon her is being supplemented from other sources. It is represented in Japan that she cannot afford, in view of Russia's genuine concessions regarding Korea, to make a casus belli of that portion of the proposed treaty affecting Manchuria. On the other hand, the protests by France at St. Petersburg have taken such a strenuous form that it is hoped that Russia may yet modify somewhat her Manchurian claims.

A special commissioner from M. Delcasse, to Count Lamson, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, left Paris Saturday. He is instructed not only to make it clear that France recognizes no obligation under the treaty of alliance to assist Russia in any respect in case of war with Japan, but he is to intimate in a friendly way that France recognizes only Count Lamson

LIFE FOR SUSPICION

A Young Lawyer Killed by a Jealous Husband

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2.—James K. Shrader, a prominent young lawyer, who had just completed a term as assistant commonwealth's attorney, died today at the city hospital from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted at midnight by W. E. Neal of Owensboro, Ky. The trouble arose, it is said, over a suspicion which Neal entertained as to Shrader's relations with Mrs. Neal. The shooting occurred in the cafe of the Capital Hotel, where Neal found Shrader talking to the bartender, Neal, it is said, without speaking a word to Shrader, drew a 38-calibre revolver from his pocket and opened fire. When Shrader saw the pistol he started to run into the office. The first shot missed him and passed close to several other guests of the hotel, who were sitting at a table writing. The second shot struck Shrader in the arm and the third entered his back.

Shrader fell behind the desk in the office. Several bystanders attempted to disarm Neal as he was preparing to fire again. He was thrown against the glass partition in the barroom, breaking it and severely cutting his hand. He tore himself free and dashed out the door, only to run into the arms of an officer.

Neal's father is a wealthy farmer of Anderson county, who was at one time a state senator.

SLED HIT A TREE

Three Occupants Thrown and Two Seriously Injured

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 2.—Special.—A serious coasting accident occurred on one of the steep grades in this city tonight, when a sled on which were seated Harry Miller, Gilliland Stikeleather and Miss Annie White became unmanageable and plunged into a large tree, throwing the occupants from the sled and rendering Miss White and Mr. Miller unconscious. Miss White was the worst hurt of the three. She suffered a fractured arm, a sprained ankle and an injured back. Miller had one of the bones of his leg broken, and Stikeleather was badly bruised. The young people were taken to their homes and given medical attention. Although Miss White is seriously injured it is not thought that her hurts will have a fatal termination.

LYNCHING SERMON

The Minister Who Preached It in Trouble With His Church

New Castle, Del., Feb. 2.—Fifty-seven members of the New Castle Presbytery convened in the First Presbyterian church here today to hear the charges preferred against Rev. Robert A. Elwood of the Olivet Presbyterian church of Wilmington. The proceedings were behind closed doors.

The trial of Elwood is the result of a sermon preached by him on the topic "Should the murderer of Miss Bishop be lynched?" On the following night George White, the negro assailant and murderer of Miss Helen Bishop, was taken from his cell in the New Castle county work house and burned at the stake. Indications point to a protracted session of the presbytery. Moderator J. B. North and former Attorney General Robert C. White, counsel for Elwood, will examine 200 witnesses.

The presbytery at 11 o'clock tonight found Elwood guilty on three counts. The counts on which the clergyman was adjudged guilty were that he violated the constitution of the church; that he had tended to lessen the respect for the court by declaring that if lynching followed the judges would be responsible for not ordering the immediate trial of George White, the murderer, and that Elwood advocated lynching if the courts did not provide a speedy trial.

The sentence was simply that Elwood was ordered "to be more cautious in the future."

SALOONS MAY RESUME

Judge Ferguson Dissolves the Jacksonville Injunction

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2.—Special. Judge Ferguson today issued an order dissolving the injunction which closed the saloons of Jacksonville, Onslow county. The plaintiffs appealed to the supreme court. The temperance forces of Jacksonville carried a recent election, but the election was held after the saloons had been granted license for six months, beginning January 1st. The temperance people sued out an injunction closing the saloons. Judge Ferguson's ruling allows the saloons to resume business. The question of the legality of the election, which was raised by the whiskey men, was not touched upon in the order. The ruling by the supreme court will be of great importance. It is the first question of the kind which has ever found its way into court.

MUD ON THE DOOR

The Affair at Cienfuegos Not Worth a Disturbance

Washington, Feb. 2.—The state department has received a dispatch from Minister Squiers at Havana in regard to the reported insult to the American consulate at Cienfuegos, Cuba. He transmits a dispatch received from the consul in substance as follows: "When I entered the consulate at 6:20 in the morning the janitor called my attention to the fact that the door had been smeared with mud. The coat of arms was also covered with mud. I made a report of these facts to the police. The acting mayor and other authorities called and expressed their regrets. They have ordered an immediate investigation."

Minister Squiers says he brought the matter to the attention of the officials of the Cuban government and they also expressed their sincere regret over the occurrence.

The state department is not inclined to regard the matter very seriously, as they believe the action was merely that of an individual, and it is therefore not a national matter.

DISPUTED ISLANDS

A Basis of Agreement With Great Britain Has Been Reached

Washington, Feb. 2.—Brigadier General Leonard Wood has been entrusted by the state department and navy department with the duty of investigating the question of whether a group of small islands off the coast of British North Borneo belong to the United States or Great Britain. The sovereignty of these islands was supposed to have been vested in the United States by the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the Spanish government ceded to this government the entire Philippine archipelago. By this treaty the limits of American sovereignty were defined in part as within three marine leagues of the North Borneo coast. Until a couple of years ago it was believed that the islands in question were within the limits thus given, but about that time the British government, which had been having trouble with bands of pirates who made their headquarters in the islands, raised the question of American sovereignty.

It was learned today that the United States and the British government had come to an understanding that if it be found that the islands were not transferred to the United States by Spain and yet are not within the jurisdiction of Great Britain, an agreement will be reached to prevent them from falling into the hands of any other nation. This understanding was the result, it was said, of a suggestion that the sultan of Sulu had his eyes on the islands and might seek to sell them to another foreign power.

ELEVEN JURORS

Slow Progress in Securing a Jury to Try Terry

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2.—Special. Superior court today exhausted the second venire of 250 men in drawing a jury to try S. Hill Terry for murder. The first venire yielded seven jurors, and the second, which made 500 in all, produced four more. One juror is lacking to complete the panel, and a third venire of 75 was drawn this afternoon. The twelfth juror will no doubt be secured tomorrow. When the case will proceed without further delay. About fifty witnesses will testify on each side and hearing the testimony will consume the remainder of the week. The jury will not get the case before tomorrow week, making two weeks in all in the trial.

The trial is one of the most interesting ever conducted in this county. Every day the court room is packed.

Sham Battle Fatality

Havana, Feb. 2.—During a sham fight between 150 of the rural guard at Camp Columbia today, one of the attacking party was shot and killed and another was wounded. It is supposed that one of the men used a bullet cartridge and that the shooting was an act of spite. The pouches of all the men were examined before the fight. When it was found that a man had been killed, Captain Aultman, an American, who was instructing the troops, ordered another examination, but no loaded cartridges were found.

Bought a Tobacco Factory

Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 2.—Special.—The Liepert-Scales Company have purchased the large eight-story tobacco factory, built and occupied for some time by P. H. Hanes & Co., before the latter sold out to the R. J. Reynolds Co. The Liepert-Scales Co., which is one of the largest independent tobacco firms here, will move to the Hanes factory, for which they paid about \$25,000.

Dead in a Chair

Wilson, N. C., Feb. 2.—Special.—Charles Raulen was found dead this afternoon, seated in a chair in Luther Barnes' restaurant. He was a tailor, and stood well in the community.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY DIED UNEXPECTEDLY

His Condition Was Critical, but Surgeons Made Hopeful Reports--His Fame Secure as the Founder of the New Navy--Successful Lawyer and Politician

New York, Feb. 2.—William C. Whitney died at 4 o'clock today at his residence, 871 Fifth avenue. The unofficial statement was made this evening that death came while Mr. Whitney was under the influence of ether, administered to enable the surgeons to make an examination of the incision in the abdomen. At the bedside at the last moment were Harry Payne Whitney, the elder son, Miss Dorothy Whitney, the younger daughter, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. In the house at the time were Arthur B. Randolph, son of Mr. Whitney's second wife, and Miss Beatrice Bend, besides Doctors Bull, James, Poole and Denton. Half an hour later Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, brother-in-law and sister of Mrs. Whitney, and their daughter, Miss Helen Barney, arrived at the house.

Although Mr. Whitney's condition had been critical from the time of the operation for the removal of the vermiform appendix Sunday night, his death today was rather unexpected. The news that came from the sick chamber from early morning until noon was all favorable. When Dr. Bull left the house at 8 o'clock in the morning, he said that Mr. Whitney had passed a good night and was much better than at any time since the operation had been performed. At noon a bulletin was issued to the effect that Mr. Whitney had held his own.

These statements gave the family and friends hope that the distinguished patient might pull through in spite of the peritonitis, which had developed almost immediately after the operation. About two o'clock, however, a change for the worse was noted. Dr. James, who had been in the house practically all the time since the operation was performed, directed that Dr. Bull be sent for immediately. Thomas J. Regan, Mr. Whitney's private secretary, came out of the house at 2:30, jumped into an automobile and was driven rapidly down Fifth avenue. About twenty minutes later he returned with Dr. Bull. Two hours passed, and finally at about 5:30 o'clock a reporter went to the door and asked for the afternoon bulletin. In reply to his inquiry the footman said: "There will be no more afternoon bulletins. I am very sorry to tell you that Mr. Whitney died at four o'clock."

About seven o'clock Henry MacDonal received the reporters and confirmed the news of the death. He added that the funeral would be held at Grace church, where Mr. Whitney was a pew-holder, probably Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and that the interment would be in the family plot at Woodlawn, beside the remains of the first Mrs. Whitney.

The immediate cause of death was septicemia. The toxin which produc-

ed the peritonitis gradually spread through the tissues of the body until it reached the brain cells, when there was paralysis and death. After Mr. Bull arrived at the house he concluded at once to open the wound and examine the area which the pus was absorbed by the drain inserted after the operation. It was impossible to make this examination without putting the patient under the influence of an anesthetic on account of the great pain to which the examination would subject him. Therefore ether was administered. The superficial wound was opened and the lower part of the wound was examined. While this examination was going on Doctors James, Poole and Denton kept the closest watch of the patient's pulse and heart beats. After the examination was over it was noticed that the patient was sinking. The administration of ether was stopped, but before its effect could wear off Mr. Whitney died.

William C. Whitney's Career

William Collins Whitney was born in Canway, Franklin county, Mass., July 14, 1841. He came from the best Puritan stock of New England, being a descendant in the eighth generation of John Whitney, an English Puritan, who settled in Massachusetts in 1633. On his mother's side he was descended from William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony.

It was once said of Mr. Whitney that he was a Republican by nature and a Democrat by association. He was more than a Democrat by association. He was a Democrat by inheritance. His father was Brig.-Gen. James Scollay Whitney, one of the most prominent Democrats of his day in Massachusetts, as well as a successful man of affairs. At one time Gen. Whitney was the leader of the Massachusetts Democracy. He was superintendent of the Springfield arsenal under President Pierce and Collector of the Port of Boston under President Buchanan. He was also largely interested in railroad and steamship ventures.

William C. Whitney was his elder son. After preparing for college at the Williston Seminary, at Eastampton, Mass., young Whitney entered Yale in 1859 and was graduated with honors in the class of '63. Twenty-five years after his graduation Yale conferred on Mr. Whitney the degree of doctor of laws. Two of his classmates were Col. Oliver Payne, son of United States Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio, and William G. Sumner, the well known writer on political economy and now a member of Yale's faculty. Prof. Sumner and Mr. Whitney were rivals for scholastic honors in their undergraduate days. They divided between them

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Parliament Opened With Display of Pomp

The King's Speech Deplores the Far Eastern Crisis, Takes an Optimistic View of the Alaskan Boundary Decision

London, Feb. 2.—King Edward opened parliament today with all the ceremonial that has been in vogue since his accession to the throne. None of the familiar outdoor features were lacking. The weather conditions, however, were too depressing to permit of much enthusiasm.

Touching on the Alaska decision, the king's speech said that on some points the verdict was favorable to the British claims and on others it had been adverse. Much as this last circumstance was to be deplored, it must nevertheless be a matter of congratulation that the misunderstandings, in which ancient boundary treaties, made in ignorance of geographical facts are so fertile, have in this case been finally removed from the field of controversy. The crisis in the far east is touched upon briefly in the king's speech as follows:

"I have watched with concern the negotiations between the governments of Japan and Russia in regard to their respective interests in China and Corea, and a disturbance of the peace in those regions could not but have deplorable consequences. Any assistance which my government can usefully render toward the promotion of a pacific solution will be gladly offered."

ed States was a reference to cotton, as follows: "The insufficiency of the supply of raw material upon which the great cotton industry of this country depends has inspired me with deep concern. I trust the efforts made in various parts of my empire to increase the area of cultivation may be attended with a large measure of success."

Panama Consul in Paris

Paris, Feb. 2.—Roberto Lewis, a native of Panama, has been appointed consul for Panama in this city. The American embassy will present him at the foreign office when he applies for his exequatur.

Objects to Prison Goods

Washington, Feb. 2.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was before the House committee on labor today in advocacy of the Sibley bill to prevent agents of the government, when purchasing supplies for the government, from buying prison or convict made goods.

National Bank Failure

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Traders National Bank of Clarkburg, W. Va., has been closed by order of the comptroller of the currency, and National Bank Examiner C. W. Robinson has been appointed temporary receiver. The bank was organized April 15, 1891, with T. M. Jackson as president and S. H. White cashier. The comptroller is not in possession of sufficient information to enable him to state the exact cause of failure.