

FIRE DESTROYS HOTEL

Conflagration of Supposed Incendiary Origin at Jackson, Ky.

THE MILITARY WAS SENT TO SCENE

Chief Witness Against Curtis Jett and Tom White for the Murder of Marcum is the Victim of the Feudists—Hotel Guests Escape Without Injury, But the Property is a Total Loss to the Owners.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—The City Hotel, at Jackson, Ky., a three-story building owned by Capt. B. J. Ewen, the principal witness against Jett and White, now on trial for the assassination of Lawyer J. B. Marcum, was burned to the ground.

Fifteen guests were in the hotel, but all escaped without injury. There was no insurance on the structure and the hotel, with its furnishings and the effects of the guests, is a total loss. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the belief is general that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Captain Ewen had recently put up an addition to the hotel. This was just completed and was as yet unoccupied. It was in this part of the hotel that the fire was discovered.

The town of Jackson has no fire department and its citizens were awakened by the firing of pistols and guns and much excitement prevailed. A detachment of military came on the double quick from their camp, across the river, and rendered valuable aid in assisting the guests to escape and preventing the flames from spreading.

Captain Ewen has been kept at the camp of militia since he testified last Monday that he saw Curtis Jett fire the shot which killed Marcum. Nobody was seen to leave the hotel before the fire broke out.

It was only two days ago that Jackson was put under martial law.

The burning of Ewen's hotel is not only considered as incendiary, but also as accessory to other acts of intimidation in connection with the pending case of the accused of the murder of J. B. Marcum, who was an attorney for the contestants for county officers now held by leaders of the faction, with which the defendants were identified. It has openly been predicted that arson would go along with assassination, as disciplinary measures might be needed in Breathitt county.

EAST ST. LOUIS AN ISLAND.

Flood Not Subsiding and 10,000 Refugees to be Fed.

St. Louis (Special).—With 10,000 refugees to shelter and feed, East St. Louis is still battling against the flood, which, by seepage and additional encroachment through minor levees, is now an island. The city is entirely surrounded by water, and two-thirds of its territory is under water.

The river stage continues to fall, but the backwater that inundates East St. Louis remains stationary, and it probably will be weeks before it is gone. Business has not been resumed to any extent, and the soldiers are still aiding the local police in preserving order.

Leading citizens have taken up the proposition to build a dike of solid masonry all along the river front to protect the city from future inundation. They assert that such a flood-proof dike is essential for the future upbuilding of the city and that Congress should aid in the construction of one.

Various estimates have been made regarding the property loss in East St. Louis, but the estimated loss most generally accepted by the real estate men is \$3,000,000. Venice, Madison and Granite City are still submerged and the refugees are living in box cars, tents and places of refuge in East St. Louis and St. Louis.

BANKS IN A GREAT MERGER.

Nine Big Concerns in Pittsburg to Be Combined.

Pittsburg (Special).—Plans have been perfected for the formation in Pittsburg of one of the greatest combinations of banking interests ever undertaken in the country.

By the deal the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Colonial Trust Company, Colonial National Bank, American Trust Company, Pennsylvania Trust Company, Columbia National Bank, Tradesmen's National Bank, Germania Savings Bank and Freehold Bank will be merged, making the largest and most powerful financial institution between Philadelphia and Chicago. The capital of the new concern, which probably will be known as the Colonial Trust Company, will be \$7,000,000, with \$16,000,000 surplus and undivided profits and about \$55,000,000 deposits, making total resources of \$78,000,000.

Hay-Herran Treaty.

Panama, Colombia (By Cable).—Senator Obardía and Dr. Samuel Quintero and Senor Jose Maria Jovane, members of the House of Representatives, left here for Bogota. All three said they would try their best to obtain the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty. The congressional delegation from Panama is composed of two senators and four representatives who favor the treaty. One senator and one representative who are opposed to it. An influential petition to Congress, praying for the acceptance of the Hay-Herran treaty, is now being signed at Cartagena.

Cholera Spreads in Luzon.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Official advices to the Marine Service represent a sharp increase of cholera cases in the Philippines since the beginning of the rainy season. Many of the cases have occurred in Manila, but a rapid spread down the coast of Luzon also is reported.

About half of the Manila cases occurred among the crews of the launches and other small craft that never leave the harbor. Not a single case, it is said, could be traced to importation by sea.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

Lewis Nixon resigned as president of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

Thomas Marcum, brother of J. B. Marcum, for whose murder Curtis Jett and Thomas White are being tried at Jackson, Ky., made a dramatic address for the prosecution.

The Equitable Assurance Company has refused to pay \$55,000 insurance on the life of Arthur R. Pennell, who figured in the noted Burdick case in Buffalo, on the ground that Pennell was a suicide.

The hotel employees' strike has caused rich women to help do the hotel cooking, the guests to wait upon each other and to eat under police protection.

In the Textile Workers' strike the eighty-ninth firm granted the demands. It is rumored that Col. Robert C. Clowry is to retire from the presidency of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Charles A. Tinker take his place.

The one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the American flag was observed at the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia.

Judge Gray, chairman of the Anthracite Strike Commission, appointed Prof. Charles P. Neil, of Washington, commissioner to compute the increase of miners' wages under the sliding scale.

Mrs. Isaac Poore, the wife of a farmer of Washington county, Tenn., who was criminally assaulted by a negro, is expected to die. A mob was dissuaded from lynching the negro.

The doors of the Bessemer (Ala.) Savings Bank and the Bank of Commerce were closed, the president of the former, who is a confessed defaulter, being a fugitive.

James Dumas, proprietor of a transfer company in Indianapolis, Ind., killed Sarah F. King, wife of Wesley R. King, a workman, and then committed suicide.

Mrs. Mary McKnight, who confessed having poisoned her brother and his wife and child in Kalkaska, Mich., was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The hearing in the case of the charges against the coal-carrying railroad was continued before the Interstate Commerce Commission, sitting in New York.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals refused to modify its recent decree allowing the Pennsylvania Railroad to remove Western Union wires.

A number of New York merchants brought charges of extortion and conspiracy against various steamship lines running to South Africa.

President Ramsey, of the Wabash Railroad, denied that there was any truth in the various sensational railroad rumors.

Three robbers looted an express train on the Erie Road, near Englewood, Ind., and two were captured with their pockets full of loot.

A meeting was held in New York of the Cotton Duck Corporation, but nothing was done toward the proposed combination of plants.

In the trial of Robert A. Ammon, in New York, William F. Miller testified that he gave Ammon \$255,000 and got back only \$50,000.

Governor Heard, of Louisiana, signed the death warrant of A. E. Batzon, convicted of killing seven members of the Early family.

Judge Horton, in Chicago, fined the members of the Northern Illinois Coal Dealers' Association \$500 each for conspiracy.

Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, United States Army, retired, died at the home of his daughter, in Dayton, O.

Seven persons were drowned at Aberdeen, Ark., on White River, by the capsizing of a houseboat.

Robert X. Hill was robbed while en route from Liverpool to New York on the steamer Germanic of \$20,000.

Justice Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court in New York, decided that the presidents of coal roads must answer certain questions propounded by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Foreign.

The army is controlling Serbia and the people remain calm in advance of the election of the new king.

Ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cochran was given a dinner by members of the Irish party in the House of Commons restaurant in London.

Premier Giuseppe Zanardelli formally announced the resignation of the Italian Cabinet.

The Allan Line steamer Norwegian is ashore at Cod Roy, N. F., and is likely to be a total wreck.

Monsignor Kelly, rector of the American College in Rome, gave a dinner in honor of Mgr. F. Z. Rooker and Bishop Dougherty.

Lady Henry Somerset was re-elected president of the World's W. C. T. U. session in Geneva, Switzerland.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, declared King of Serbia by the conspirators and military officers who murdered King Alexander and Queen Draga, who is still at Geneva, says he has not yet received the tender of the crown.

The provisional premier of Serbia says the Parliament must first elect the king. Karageorgevitch will be chosen because Russia and Austria will favor his selection.

The European powers are awaiting developments. There is a feeling among the intelligent classes in favor of the abolition of the monarchy and the creation of a republic, but Russia and Austria will see that this is not done.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Prof. Newcomb and Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, were among the Americans present at King Edward's last levee of the season.

A crisis exists in the Italian Cabinet, but the king has induced Signor Giolitti, minister of the interior, to withhold his resignation.

An insane man was seized as he approached the carriage of the Emperor of Austria in Vienna.

The British budget bill passed the House of Commons without a division.

Financial.

The South African gold output for 1902 exceeded \$35,000,000.

"Reorganization plans" are all laid on the shelf. Good thing.

America's debt to Europe is lower now than it has been for a number of years. Good estimates put it as low as \$60,000,000.

Call loans in Wall Street fell to the unusually low figure of 1 3/4 per cent.

Directors of the Northern Central Railway Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

KING AND QUEEN

OF SERBIA KILLED

The Queen's Two Brothers and Six Others Also Slain.

KING ALEXANDER SHOT ONE ASSASSIN.

Conspiracy Resulted from King Alexander's Arrogant Course and Hatred of Queen Draga—Prince Peter Karageorgevitch Proclaimed King by the Assassins and Choiced Will Be Ratified by Parliament—Populace Acquiesces in the Bloody Deed and in Sympathy with the New Dynasty.

Belgrade (By Cable).—A military conspiracy, which subsequent events show had the sympathy of the majority of the Serbian people, was carried out in the early hours of Wednesday morning, and King Alexander, Queen Draga, her two brothers and several ministers were assassinated.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, the pretender to the throne, has been proclaimed king by the army, and there is every reason to believe that this decision will be confirmed by the Serbian Parliament.

The victims of the assassins were: King Alexander.

Queen Draga.

The Queen's two brothers.

Premier Markovitch.

The Minister of War.

One other minister.

Two aides-de-camp and two other officers.

The revolution was executed without any opposition on the part of the people of Belgrade, and the capital and country remain tranquil.

While the main outlines of the events which took place within the royal palace are known, the details are conflicting, owing to the extraordinary secrecy with which the plot was contrived and carried out. The chief conspirators were all men of high rank, who acted in concert with the army. The participation of the latter in the assassination, which blotted out the Obrenovitch dynasty, which has ruled Serbia, with a short intermission, for nearly a century, is mainly due to the attitude of King Alexander and his consort towards the officers of the army, whom he always treated with scant courtesy. His desire to remove the war school from Belgrade to Shebatz particularly gave the officers offense.

The date is a sinister one in the history of the Obrenovitch house, being the thirty-fifth anniversary of the assassination of King Alexander's granduncle, Michael, who was done to death by agents of Alexander Karageorgevitch, the then leading member of the house which has long disputed the throne of Serbia against the Obrenovitch family, and whose head, Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, has been proclaimed king.

The prime movers in the plot were Velimire Schiokovics and Vojislav Vitkovics, who had entered the cabinet as ministers of justice and finance, respectively. M. Schiokovics was condemned to 20 years' penal servitude for an attempt to assassinate former King Milan.

The King and Queen passed the eve of their death quietly. They attended a choral festival, then took supper in the Krak and afterwards retired to rest. Meantime the conspirators held a meeting in the Kalmegden park. The Sixth Infantry Regiment, which was chosen to carry out the coup d'etat, was recently punished for having used its weapons against a crowd of demonstrators.

Dissatisfaction against King Alexander's rule has been accentuated since his suspension of the constitution last April, and it is from that time that the military plot dates. The organization of the bloody deed was carried out with consummate skill. The King for the past two months was thrown off his guard by the apparent quietude of the reception of his recent coup d'etat.

In the meantime the conspirators had decided on June 10 as the date for the execution of the revolution for two reasons—firstly, the anniversary of the murder of King Alexander's granduncle Michael, and, secondly, because it was feared that further delay would permit the Skupschina to settle the succession to the throne according to the King's wishes, and it was believed that the brother of the late King would be his choice.

About 1 o'clock in the morning the Sixth and Seventh Regiments were called to arms and were led to the royal palace, which they entirely surrounded. A band of 30 officers, led by Colonel Maschin and Colonel Mischics, forced their way into the palace, shooting all who attempted to bar their passage. They were aided by treason within.

The aide-de-camp on duty, Colonel Naumovics, had been warned by the conspirators and was entrusted with the plans for action within the royal inclosure. Several doors leading to the royal apartments were blown in by dynamite. Colonel Naumovics himself bursting in the door of the royal bedchamber with a bomb.

The officers had called on the King to open, but he curtly refused. As the door fell the King rushed to a window and appealed for assistance, but no answer came. Realizing the situation, he returned to the Queen, holding her in his arms to protect her, and awaited the conspirators.

Colonel Naumovics and the officers then entered the room. Naumovics presented to the king a form of abdication for his signature. The document contained the statement that by marrying a "public prostitute" the

king had degraded Serbia and that he must abdicate. The King's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Naumovics on the spot. Colonel Mischics picked up the document and presented it again. King Alexander waved it from him. The officers then, with their revolvers drawn, fired a hail of bullets and the royal couple fell together to the ground. The King lingered until 4 o'clock, when he died. The floor of the royal chamber was almost covered with blood.

The band who carried out the assassinations appear to have met with a great resistance on the balcony side of the palace, where the curtains are torn and the window broken as though the occupants had tried to escape into the garden. Torn gloves and articles of soldiers' clothing lie scattered below. This resistance was probably offered by two loyal aids-de-camp, who were killed.

COAL ROADS THE VICTORS

Not Compelled to Produce Their Contracts.

THE STOCKS RISE WITH THE NEWS.

The Announcement That President Baer Was Upheld Started a Buying Movement in the Coal Road Stocks in Wall Street—Reading, Erie and Pennsylvania Were Taken in Large Blocks.

New York (Special).—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down a decision upholding the contention of the coal-carrying railroads that contracts between them and sales agents are privileged documents, and as such the Interstate Commerce Commission has no right to compel their presentation as evidence.

The decision also upholds the refusal of President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and other witnesses to answer questions relating to the conduct of their business.

Judge Lacombe makes but one exception. He holds that Mr. Baer should have answered one question which was put to him regarding details of general expense. Judge Lacombe claims that documents had already been introduced in evidence containing items such as were asked for, therefore Mr. Baer erred in not answering that particular question.

The Judge decides that the Commission has the right to compel the production for its inspection of any contracts which refer wholly to the transportation of coal. He states, however, that he has carefully inspected copies of the contracts which the Commission had asked for and which were furnished to him for that purpose by the attorneys for the defendant corporations, and decides that they are contracts for the purchase of coal in Pennsylvania and not merely transportation contracts.

CONFESSION OF A BORGIA.

Her Brother, His Wife and Child the Victims—Meant No Harm.

Kalkaska, Mich. (Special).—After two weeks' work Prosecutor E. C. Smith has secured the confession of Mrs. Mary McKnight to the cold-blooded and premeditated murder of her own brother, John Murphy, Gertrude Murphy, his young wife, and their three-month-old baby. A partial confession was made Monday evening, in which Mrs. McKnight denied killing the baby. Late Tuesday night Smith again called at the woman's cell at her request, and this time she made a complete confession.

In her first statement she admitted giving Mr. and Mrs. Murphy capsules of strychnine and quinine mixed. Tuesday night she said: "I didn't intend harm to any of them. I gave the baby the strychnine. It woke up and cried while my mother was gone, and I mixed up a little strychnine in a glass with some water and gave a spoonful to the baby. I didn't mean to harm the little thing. I confessed all to the Lord and I feel that he has forgiven me. I really didn't mean to harm any of them. When Gertrude came home and found the baby dead she got awfully nervous. She came to me and said:

'Mary, can't you give me something to quiet me; something that you take yourself?'

"I said that I would, and I really didn't think that it would hurt her if I gave her one of the capsules. She had spasms right after that, and I suppose that it was the strychnine that killed her. I really didn't mean to hurt her, though. Then John seemed to feel the strychnine about it, so I broken up that I often thought after Gertrude died that it would be better if he were to go, too."

"John was feeling bad one night—a couple of weeks after Gertrude died. He came to me and wanted something to quiet him. I had two or three capsules on my dresser, and I told him to go and get one of them. I didn't mean to hurt him, but I thought it would soothe him, and then I thought it would be for the best if he were to go anyway. He helped himself. I don't know whether he took one or two. Then he went to bed, and by and by he called me. Mother came, too, and he began to have those same spasms. I suppose that the strychnine was working."

The whole of the confession was given voluntarily, and Mrs. McKnight signed it after Prosecutor Smith had written it out.

Hotel at Palm Beach Burned.

West Palm Beach, Fla. (Special).—At 11:30 o'clock a. m. the Breakers, the smaller of the two largest hotels at Palm Beach, was seen to be in flames. The hotel building, powerhouse, Cory's block of stores, the Casino, south of the hotel, and one of the large cottages north of the hotel were destroyed. Some furniture from the hotel was saved, but it was badly damaged.

Games are: The Breakers, \$500,000; Casino, \$200,000; Cottage and Cory block, about \$25,000. Other losses about \$500. The hotel was insured for \$300,000, but the furniture was uninsured. Cory's block is supposed to have been about half covered by insurance.

Collision on Southern.

Alexandria, Va. (Special).—A head-on collision occurred between two freight trains on the Southern Railroad near Ravensworth, twelve miles below his city, derailing both engines, which were demolished, together with several cars. Charles D. Keys, of this city, an railroad insurance agent, and Fireman Johnson, colored, of the northbound train, were badly injured. It is reported here that Keys' condition is critical.

Mason Saunders, of the northbound train, was injured in jumping.

Royal Medal for McKim.

London (By Cable).—In order to associate himself with the American nation and President Roosevelt in the recent particular remodeling of the White House, King Edward has awarded the royal gold medal for the promotion of architecture to C. F. McKim, the New York architect, who designed the work.

The presentation of the medal is fixed for June 22. On the following day a dinner will be given in honor of Mr. McKim at the Royal Institute of British architects, the invited guests including Ambassador Choate.

POWERS MAY INTERFERE.

Not Prepared to Recognize Assassins—May Demand Punishment.

London (By Cable).—The powers may yet take a hand in the Serbian situation should there be any tendency to anarchy or the development of a revolutionary spirit. It is believed that conditions at Belgrade are not as serene as the government born of assassins would have the world believe.

A special dispatch from Rome says a semi-official note published there declares that whoever is made King of Serbia the powers will exact the punishment of the murderers of King Alexander and Queen Draga, as civilized Europe cannot tolerate that high administrative and military positions in any country should be occupied by assassins.

Another dispatch from Belgrade says the draft of a bill, with marginal notes written by the late King Alexander, has been found in the palace. It provided for the proclamation of Queen Draga's brother as heir to the throne. This, the dispatch adds, is held by the conspirators to be complete justification for their action.

The official Serbian dispatches confirm the press and other statements to the effect that the provisional government has decided to leave the choice of a king to the Skupschina.

Philippine Outlaw Taken.

Manila (By Cable).—The constabulary captured in Rizal province Faustino Guillermo, the most noted outlaw in the Island of Luzon. Guillermo approached a detachment of constabulary and offered the man a bribe to desert and join him. A successful trap was planned and Guillermo was made prisoner. During and since the insurrection Guillermo has committed many murders and robberies.

Six Men to Be Hanged.

Montgomery, Ala. (Special).—The State Supreme Court broke all records by handing down opinions in the case of Felix Hall, Sidney King and Albert Jones, of Jefferson county; William Starks and Alex Means, of Montgomery county, affirming the action of the lower courts of convicting them of murder and sentencing each of the prisoners to death. The court fixed June 30 as the date of the six executions.

Earthquake Shock in the West.

San Francisco (Special).—A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced here at 12 o'clock, lasting over ten seconds. No damage is reported. The shock was felt to the south in Los Banos, Acton, Sergeant, Oakland and Santa Margarita, and on the east side at Newman. Northward the shock was severe at Tiburon, San Rafael, Petaluma and Vallejo, where it was quite prolonged.

"Fire Bugs" Kill Five.

New York (Special).—Five persons—four children and a man—were burned and suffocated in a fire at 347 East One Hundred and Thirtieth street, which the police say, was started by incendiaries. Two other persons were removed to the Harlem Hospital suffering from burns. The police say that the hallways were soaked with kerosene and that bundles of oil-soaked rags were also found.

Kerosene Explodes.

Milwaukee, Wis. (Special).—An explosion caused by pouring kerosene into a lighted stove at the store and residence of John Brozokowski, here, resulted in the death of two persons, the probable fatal injury of one other, and the burning of six more so badly as to require the attention of a physician. The fire department had a hard fight for an hour before the fire was extinguished.

"Species of Slavery and Unlawful."

Chicago (Special).—Sixteen strikers, alleged to have violated an injunction obtained by the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, were fined \$10 each in Judge Holdom's court. "For a corporation to be compelled to contract with a union to have in its employ only 'union men,'" he said in his decision, "is a species of slavery and unlawful." The case will be appealed.

Historic Man Dead.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—Major W. H. Gibbs, who is said to have fired the first shot of the Civil War upon Fort Sumter, died in this city. Major Gibbs was a gunner in Capt. George James company, to whom General Beauregard sent the order to open fire upon Major Anderson. He served as postmaster at Columbia under President Cleveland.

SPARKS FROM THE IRES.

Twenty Bulgarians were killed in an attack on the village of Yenije, in Prunelia.

Donations of \$400,000 to Columbia University were announced at the commencement of that institution. One of the two gifts, of \$300,000, is for the erection of a dormitory.

A stage traveling between Weaver-ville and Redding, Cal., was held up by two masked robbers, and the passengers compelled to surrender their valuables.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Porto Rico's Large Trade.

Porto Rico is furnishing a market of a million dollars a month to the producers and merchants of the United States and supplying nearly a million dollars worth each month of tropical products required by the United States. The total shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico in the 10 months ended with April were \$3,344,318, and of foreign merchandise \$814,226, making the total value of merchandise sent to Porto Rico from the United States \$4,158,544. The total shipments of domestic merchandise from Porto Rico to the United States in the 10 months ended with April, 1902, were \$7,444,427, and of foreign merchandise \$29,037, making the total shipments (from that island to the United States in the 10 months ended with April, \$36,481,464. In the month of April the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico were \$315,526 and from Porto Rico to the United States \$1,919,923. These figures indicated that the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico during the fiscal year which ends with the present month will aggregate about \$12,000,000, and those from Porto Rico to the United States nearly an equal sum.

Shortage of \$75,000 Alleged.

James M. A. Watson, Jr., who has been deposit clerk in the office of the Auditor of the District of Columbia since December, 1898, was arrested here on a charge of embezzlement preferred by the District Commissioners. Rumors were current that he was alleged to be nearly \$75,000 short in his accounts.

Hurried conferences followed, resulting in the arrest of the young man at his home, at 2020 Columbia road. The Commissioners, after a conference with Major Richard Sylvester, the Chief of Police; Mr. Andrew B. Duvall, the Corporation Counsel, and Mr. J. T. Petty, the Auditor, stated that the alleged shortage amounted to about \$67,500.

The alleged shortage is one of the most peculiar ever noted in the history of local or Government affairs. Watson, who is known as a "young man about town," serving the District as an ordinary clerk at a salary of \$1,500 a year, is interested in half a dozen enterprises. He is the son-in-law of John H. Bryant, a retired contractor, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and Mr. Bryant live in a magnificent three-story brownstone and brick dwelling at 2020 Columbia road, and the young man and his wife have always been regarded as well-to-do persons.

The Panama Canal.

President Roosevelt sent for William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, to confer with him about the canal situation. Mr. Cromwell spent half an hour with the President in the forenoon, and the conference was resumed by appointment at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is understood the President is considerably concerned over the canal outlook. The administration is not in the least disposed to be impatient with Colombia, and is willing to allow the Bogota government a reasonable time to execute its obligations to the United States. At the same time the Washington authorities regard these obligations as more binding than those of an ordinary treaty and cannot admit the right of the Colombian government to recede from them.

If not carried out by rat