

BALTIC FLEET FIRES ON BRITISH BOATS

Fishing Steamers Riddled and Number of Men Killed or Wounded.

SURPRISE AND INTENSE INDIGNATION.

The bombardment of the defenseless vessels lasted about 20 minutes—it is thought that the Russians, alarmed by the sending up of rockets from the British vessels, suspected a submarine or torpedo boat attack.

Hull, England (By Cable).—A. M. Jackson & Co., solicitors for the owners of 50 Hull fishing boats, have notified the Foreign Office of an attack on the Hull fishing fleet by the Russian Pacific fleet, commonly designated as the Baltic squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Rojstvenky.

The official information is that shortly after midnight Friday the Russian squadron fell in with the Hull fishing fleet in the North Sea 200 miles off Spurn Head.

The Russian ships were steaming in line. The leading ships passed without incident, though most of the vessels turned searchlights on the trawlers long enough to prevent any mistake as to identity.

After the bulk of the squadron had passed it opened fire, nearly all participating in the firing. The steam trawler Crane was struck below the water line and sank above deck.

Two Men Beheaded.

Skinner Smith and third hand Leggott had their heads carried clear away by a shot, many of the crew being seriously wounded. Another trawler was also sunk, but the steamer Gea Gull, which brought the news to Hull, has no particulars as to the fate of her crew.

The steam trawlers Moulmein and Mino have arrived at Hull, seriously damaged by shots, the latter having 16 holes in her hull. It is feared that other damage was done to trawlers and that at least one more was lost with all hands.

The news has created an intense sensation and indignation in Hull. The Moulmein arrived with her flag at half mast. Her skipper states that the trawlers were finishing about 220 miles each by north of Spurn Head at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, the weather being hazy, when the outlines of several vessels, apparently warships sailing in a line, were dimly seen.

Whilst the crew were watching the warships, searchlights were flashed upon them, in the glare of which the Moulmein's crew observed what they took to be torpedo boats approaching, apparently with the intention of boarding the Moulmein.

Fired for Twenty Minutes.

They steamed away, however, and soon the fishermen were horrified to find they were being fired upon. First one and then another trawler was struck by flying shot. The Mino, lying to be a round shot went through the Moulmein's galley. The Mino, lying nearby, also was struck with many shots, but, fortunately, the damage was above her water line, and none of her crew was struck. The bombardment lasted about 20 minutes. When it had ceased the fleet sailed southward, and some of the trawlers set up rockets. The Moulmein steered in the direction of the rocket. Soon cries were heard, and the Crane was found sinking, with another trawler taking off some of her crew. Those seriously injured were removed to a admission ship, and the bodies of Smith and Leggott were placed aboard the Moulmein. The other men with minor injuries were put aboard the trawlers Sea Gull, which at a late hour had not arrived at Hull.

Crowds have gathered around the dock, but no further information is available.

Representatives of the fishing fleet started for London to consult with the authorities there.

No motive can be assigned for the extraordinary procedure of the Russian warships.

A Survivor's Story.

The only survivor of the Crane who was reached here is J. A. Smith, son of the deceased skipper, and who, with the captain of the Moulmein and Mino, is going to London to consult with the authorities. Young Smith was asleep in his bunk when the firing aroused him. Just as he was getting up a shot struck the starboard and penetrated to the fore-castle, smashing a lamp near which he was standing. He rushed on deck, where the searchlights revealed the horrible sight of his father and Leggott lying headless and the deck strewn with the injured. It was soon found that the vessel was sinking and signals for assistance were sent up.

From interviews with members of the trawler crews it appears that the admiral of the fishing fleet burned green flares to show that they were harmless fishermen, but these signals were ignored.

Eighteen injured men are here under treatment.

One trawler, the Wren, is missing, and it is feared she has been sunk.

There were many distressing scenes at Hull during the day and night, relatives inquiring after friends.

There is a rumor that the Great Northern fishing fleet was also chased by the Russians. This report has not yet been confirmed.

Ex-Mayor Sent to Prison.

Davenport, Iowa (Special).—Ex-Mayor S. F. Smith, of this city, son of Samuel Francis Smith, author of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," stood before Judge House, in the District Court, to receive sentence on two indictments for embezzlement and one for perjury. Smith was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Anamosa. A trustee of large estates has recently acknowledged embezzlement of \$120,000.

Attacked by Pirates.

Shanghai (By Cable).—The British steamers Pak Kwang and Hoi Ho were attacked by pirates in the West River, near Canton, last night. A British gunboat has been dispatched to the scene.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Division of the New York Central collided near Geneva, N. Y. Three trainmen (C. D. Rogers, Charles Hickey and Engineer Rouse) were killed.

Miss Josephine Hillhouse, daughter of the late James A. Hillhouse, the poet, and the last member of one of the most distinguished families in New Haven, was found dead in her bed.

Secretary Morton has appointed a board of officers to study the types and qualities of torpedo vessels and their machinery needed for the Navy and as to the number necessary.

Allen Parker, cashier of the First National Bank of Tullahoma, Tenn., is missing. It is alleged that the bank's books show a shortage of between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

New York and New England caught the full force of the tropical storm which swept up the coast. Telegraph wires were prostrated in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Dr. George Purviance, aged 62, of Washington, D. C., plunged headforemost from the fourth-story balcony of the Orthopedic Hospital, in Philadelphia, and was instantly killed.

Robert S. McCormick, American Ambassador to Russia, arrived at New York on the steamer Deutschland. He came home on a leave of absence to attend to urgent private business.

Dr. Auguste Frederic Muller, chief of the staff of the Germantown Hospital, died at his home in Philadelphia of cancer. He was 64 years old.

During the registration of voters in Porto Rico for the election, November 8, several judges who attempted fraud were immediately removed.

The International Congress of Heads of Schools for the Deaf selected Indianapolis as the meeting place of the tenth triennial conference.

The Pittsburg Steamship Company placed an order with the American Shipbuilding Company for four large ore steamers, to cost \$4,300,000 each.

George Jagers, under sentence of death in the county jail at Newton, N. J., for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Bevans, committed suicide.

M. H. Phillips, a ballomist, of Hudson, Mich., was fatally injured while making an ascension at the fair grounds at San Angelo, Tex.

Dr. Henry G. Hatch, of Quincy, in a paper before the National Prison Congress, advocated the death penalty for degenerates.

American marines are to be retained on the Isthmus of Panama on account of the unrest among the disgruntled elements.

R. J. Laws, while on a Southern Pacific train, died from heart disease when the train collided with a stock train.

A hurricane has prevailed on the coast of Florida since last Sunday. Many wrecks are reported and great damage has been done to the fruit crop. Eight people were drowned from the schooner Melrose.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission will make no awards until its next meeting, which has been fixed for January 18, 1905. Several cases are now under advisement.

Mrs. Eva Lyons was married to Frederick Mehren, a smallpox patient at the Municipal Hospital, in Philadelphia, by Magistrate McCleary officiating by telephone.

Marines have been sent to Cramps' shipyard to guard the armored cruiser Pennsylvania, now near completion.

As a result of a quarrel, Charles Harding shot his wife three times and then turned the pistol on himself, at Mobile, Ala. Both are fatally wounded.

William H. Kensington, a leading Mormon, has been arrested at Afton, Wyo., on a charge of polygamy.

Two children were burned to death in a fire at the Middlesboro Children's Home, at Shelbyville, Ill.

Comptroller of the Currency Ridgeley addressed the Illinois Bankers' Association at St. Louis.

The annual meeting of the Crucible Steel Company was held in Jersey City.

SHELLS AGAIN BEGIN TO FLY

Russians Bombard Buddhist Temple at Linsihpu.

JAPANESE ARTILLERY ALSO BOMBARDING.

Kuropatkin's Next Offensive Move Probably Indicated by 200 Russians Crossing the Taitse River East of Benuish and the Concentration of 20,000 at Kauta Pass—Japs Fortifying Height South of Sakhe.

Preliminary artillery duels preparatory to another battle have been begun south of Mukden. General Sakharoff reports to the Russian War Office that the Russians have bombarded Lamuting and the Buddhist Temple at Linsihpu, while the Japanese have been shelling the Russian position at Shakhe.

Two hundred Russians have crossed the Taitse River, east of Benuish, and 20,000 are concentrated at Kauta Pass, 20 miles northeast. Kuropatkin may intend to attempt a blow in this direction. The cold is increasing in severity, and flooded fields and streams have been frozen over.

The Japanese report that up to October 22 they buried 10,550 Russians, and upon this basis they estimate the Russian casualties in the recent battle at 60,000.

Advices from Port Arthur, by way of Chefoo, state that the Japanese on October 16 resumed their attack on the Russian outer work at Rihlung Mountain and captured a number of the Russian trenches. A general assault upon Port Arthur will soon be made.

ARTILLERY OPERATIONS.

Military Movements Facilitated By Frozen Fields.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—There is no change in the relative positions of the armies on the Shakhe River. General Sakharoff telegraphs that the Russians have been bombarding Lamuting and the Buddhist temple at Linsihpu, while the Japanese have been shelling the Russian position at Shakhe and near Linsihpu. A dispatch from Mukden reports that the Japanese are fortifying an important height south of Shakhe, and that neither side shows a disposition either to advance or to retire. Another dispatch from the Russian front says the situation is not yet ripe for the resumption of the offensive. This meager but significant admission, all that the censor allows to pass over the wires, doubtless indicates that General Kuropatkin is maturing important plans and distributing his forces in readiness for another attempt to break the Japanese resistance.

MAIN ARMIES RESTING.

Kuropatkin Signs Fresh Men Into the Trenches—Features of Loss Are Cut.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The rival armies of Russia and Japan, entrenched a short distance from each other south of the Shakhe River, are forced to continue inactivity until the fine weather now prevailing dries the sodden ground and the tired warriors are sufficiently rested to resume operations.

A dispatch from Mukden reports that the Russians on Friday confined themselves to a bombardment of Shakhe Station and the adjoining village of Lamuting, the Japanese feebly responding. This news clears up an interesting point and shows that Shakhe station is not held by the Russians.

Correspondents report that some regiments of the Fifth Siberian Corps have been engaged in slight skirmishes on the advance line the last few days. The fact that the First and Fifth Siberian were the only corps hitherto mentioned in reports of the fighting October 19, shows that General Kuropatkin has sent the reserves to the trenches, giving other trustworthy corps a thorough rest. Meanwhile the Cossacks are raiding the Japanese lines.

Raiding in the Fog.

The General Staff has received the following dispatch from General Sakharoff:

"The Russian troops October 16 made a reconnaissance in force against the enemy south of the village of Simdiapu. The enemy's outposts were driven back. A Japanese battery, which opened fire, was silenced and compelled to retreat. There was no fighting October 20. This morning the Russian volunteer sharpshooters under cover of a fog, closed up on the enemy and brought in another gun and limber, which were felt from Poulloff (formerly Lone Tree Hill). The Japanese opened a heavy fire, but the fire was silenced and they were compelled to retire."

The official list of officers killed and wounded between October 11 and October 13 totals 172, including Major-General Rabinski and 17 field officers killed. The wounded are in the proportion of one to six. The list for the heaviest day's fighting is still unreported, and doubtless the full record will exceed the losses at Liaoyang, when 500 officers were killed or wounded. The losses among the men are not yet reported, but they are

668,775 Voters Register.

New York (Special).—This year's total registration in Greater New York was 688,775, which exceeds by nearly 50,000 the record of 640,522 in 1900. Each of the boroughs showed a substantial increase over the registration of four years ago. In Manhattan and the Bronx the figures were 301,021, as against 266,991 in 1900. Brooklyn gave 246,916, as against 230,262 in 1900; Queens, 35,631, as compared with 29,334, and Richmond 15,207, against 13,935.

Dakota Bank Robbed of \$4,500.

Fargo, N. D. (Special).—Robbers have wrecked the safe in the State Bank at Clifford, and all the bank's money has been taken. The robbers are said to have secured \$3,500 in cash. The bank was insured.

Pilipino Killed.

Manila (By Cable).—A force under Lieutenant Pogue, of the constabulary, has defeated a large number of Bolajans in the mountains of Eastern Samar. The notorious outlaw Oyomo and 50 of his followers were killed.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN DEPOT

Woman Dies After Encounter With Rich Man's Son.

SHE WAS TRACED BY A LETTER.

Massive Made Appointment With Young Man's Father Whose Daughter Witnessed the Affair—Died in Great Agony—A Sensational Development—Young Higgins is 24 Years Old and His Sister 20.

Peoria, Ill. (Special).—Mrs. Nellie Thomason, wife of a former prominent real-estate dealer in this city, is dead at her home in Lacon as a result of injuries received in a sensational encounter with Richard and Jennie Higgins, son and daughter of John G. Higgins, a prominent member of the Board of Supervisors of Peoria county. Young Higgins is 24 years old, and his sister is 20. They intercepted a letter written to Higgins, senior, by Mrs. Thomason, in which she asked the elder Higgins to meet her in the depot of the Rock Island railroad in this city. Higgins was at St. Louis, and his son opened the letter. When Mrs. Thomason arrived she was confronted by young Higgins and his sister. What took place is a mystery, as only the three and an uncle of Higgins—Douglas McDonald, of Monia, Ill.—were present. Some time later, however, the woman asked C. A. Brant, the ticket agent, to assist her to the train.

He did so, and when she was gone he found blood on the floor of the waiting room. The woman lingered in great agony at her home in Lacon until she died.

Died in Great Agony.

Higgins is under arrest on a State warrant charging him with murder. The case has created a sensation.

Mrs. Thomason has been in a comatose condition since, raving enough at intervals to speak a word or two. Her lip was severed, both eyes were blackened, one shoulder was displaced and her back was covered with bruises. She was also suffering with internal injuries. The attending physician was unable to rouse the patient sufficiently to get a dying statement from her.

Opened a Fatal Letter.

"We had been trying for years to break up the relations between my father and this woman," he said. "When we got that letter my sister and I went down there to see if we could not make some arrangements with her. We met her in the waiting room. I went up to her and touched her on the shoulder.

"Mrs. Thomason, I believe," I said. She turned around quickly and said, "Oh, his, it is," and drew out her hat. I then pushed her sharply against the side of the face and knocked her over a chair. My sister then pulled me away and told me that I would be arrested; that we could not do anything with her. That's all there was to it."

THREATENING TROUBLE IN PANAMA.

U. S. Marines in Canal Zone Watching An Arm of Force.

Colon (By Cable).—News reached here that about 200 armed men, who are thought to be malcontent Panamanians rather than Colombian soldiers, have been seen in the neighborhood of Culebra threatening hostilities against the Panama government.

As soon as the American authorities of the canal zone became cognizant of the appearance of this force of marines were sent out to ascertain what a skirmish occurred inland, in which several were killed, but there is no confirmation of this report.

Washington (Special).—Assistant Secretary Darling said that so far he was aware no advices had been received at the Navy Department of the reported skirmish between United States marines and Panamanians on the isthmus. If any dispatches have been received, the Assistant Secretary would be sent direct to the department, and would not be delivered to the officials until morning. At this time the Navy has about 450 marines on the isthmus, a sufficient force, in the opinion of the administration, to cope with any difficulty which is likely to develop.

Protected From Lynching.

Shreveport, La. (Special).—"Dick" Craighead, the half-brother of Isaac A. McGee, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. McGee and her 10-year-old son, near Athens, yesterday, was saved from a mob, which threatened the parish jail at Homer, in which he was confined. The Claiborne Guards were called out and Sheriff Kirkpatrick later summoned all the able-bodied men of Homer to assist him in protecting the jail. The mob was about 150 strong, but seeing that the Sheriff was determined to protect Craighead it finally dispersed.

Oil Explosion Kills Three.

Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—Three persons are dead as a result of a fire in F. W. Barnhardt's home at Hartington, Neb. The dead are Bertha Feiler, a servant girl, and two young children of Barnhardt. The servant threw coal oil into the kitchen stove and caused an explosion. The children were playing near the stove and the flames enveloped them.

The New Jersey Sponsor.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, has notified the Secretary of the Navy that he has designated his daughter, Mrs. William B. Kinney, as the sponsor of the battleship New Jersey, which is to be launched at the shipyard of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, at Quincy, Mass., on the 10th proximo.

FINANCIAL.

Japan has purchased 7000 kegs of wire nails and 15,000 tons of steel rails in the United States.

Wheat advanced two cents on the generally unfavorable reports on crop conditions in Europe.

"Reading common will surely go to \$40 within a month," declared a leading Valley interest.

Manhattan is now selling at its highest price since immediately after Jay Gould's death in 1893.

President Corey, of United States Steel, declares that the steel business is now satisfactory in all departments.

Gold stocks are still strangely and most noticeably inactive and out of harmony with all other stocks, which are strong.

George Rice, a shareholder of Standard Oil, has brought suit against this Rockefeller concern for \$3,000,000, alleging that he is the victim of a conspiracy.

In September, 1903, United States Steel common broke under \$20 a share and has remained under ever since until Friday.

SANTO DOMINGO CUSTOMS SEIZED.

An American Citizen's Move for the Collection of \$4,500,000 Damages.

St. Thomas, D. W. I. (By Cable).—A steamer from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, which has arrived here reports that the United States has seized the custom-house at Puerto Plata (Washington, Special). The report of seizure by the United States of the custom-house at Puerto Plata presumably arises from the already accomplished or contemplated occupation of that port by an American designated by the commission which awarded to the Santo Domingo Improvement Company \$1,500,000 damages against Santo Domingo. That award was automatically self-executing, and provided that if Santo Domingo failed to pay the award the agent named by the commission was to take charge of four of the customs ports of the island and apply 60 per cent. of the revenues to the payment of the claims. The affair is not one in which the United States government is interested, except in the contingency that the government of Santo Domingo fails entirely to meet its obligations to the improvement company, and then only to the extent of seeing that its interests shall not suffer through such neglect. The officials say no forcible intervention by the government of the United States is contemplated at this time.

TORTURED SELF TO SAVE BROTHER.

Jersey Dromio Tried to Foll Bertillon System By Use of Acids.

Rathway, N. J. (Special).—Around two Dromios of Elizabeth, James and Mitchell Teeling, twin brothers, is woven a story of jailbreaking, and how one, by scarring himself with acid and tortures, sought to confess the authorities and discredit the infallibility of the Bertillon system of measurements. In the case of Michael Cunningham failed. He was arrested, only to escape, and his brother also is at large.

The story runs thus: A year or so ago James Teeling was sent to the New Jersey Reformatory, in this place, for wife beating. He was paroled, but early in the summer broke his parole and disappeared. While in the Reformatory he was measured according to the Bertillon standard and photographed.

Last week word was received from Elizabeth that Teeling had been arrested. Edward A. Schwartz, who has charge of the Bertillon system at the reformatory, was sent after him. The prisoner protested against his retention, and denied that he was ever in the reformatory. To the ordinary observer his description tallied in every detail with that of the man wanted, and the hand made the scars on his body for mutual protection. Further questioning brought out the fact that he was wanted in New Brunswick. He refused to tell where his brother could be found.

He was sent to New Brunswick and put in jail. On Friday night he and five others escaped, and are still at large. In the meantime the reformatory authorities are looking in vain for their "star boarder." It is reported that he has left the county.

DEATH FOR DEGENERATES.

Dr. Hatch Also Justifies Suicide By Incurable Patients.

Quincy, Ill. (Special).—Before the National Prison Congress, which is holding its annual convention in this city, Dr. Henry G. Hatch, of Quincy, advocated the infliction of death upon degenerates as a means of preventing the spread of degeneracy.

Dr. Hatch advocated homicide or the right to let a diseased person take his own life when he is found to be incurable. He said he also would have the state dispose of the permanently insane and incurable by putting such persons to an easy death.

Dr. J. B. Ransom, of New York, declared reforms were started to save human life, not to destroy it. If the system advocated by Dr. Hatch was carried out the question would be decided who would be the first victim. "I do not believe," he said, "we had better take into our hands the functions of the Almighty."

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

In two days the President will issue a call to the powers for another peace conference at The Hague. The date will be agreed upon by those taking part and is expected to be the subject of much correspondence.

Senator Walker-Murphy, the Chilean minister, has returned to Washington after spending the summer in Mexico.

Francis G. Landon, of Stattsburg, N. Y., has been appointed third secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin.

General Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, submitted his annual report.

President Roosevelt appointed Ira Harris as supervising inspector of the steamboat inspection service at New York.

The monument in honor of the late Gen. Frank Wheaton was unveiled at the National Cemetery, at Arlington.

Gen. George D. Ruggles, retired, for several years the manager of the Soldiers' Home, is dead.

The volunteer poison squad will resume work November 1.

The District Court of Appeals heard argument on the appeal of August W. Machen and others.

Postmaster General Wynne took up with the President the estimates of the appropriation for the Postoffice Department.

President Roosevelt removed from office Robert S. Rodie, supervising inspector of the steamboat inspection service at New York, in accordance with the report of the Slocum Disaster Commission.

Henry J. Kowalski, representing the Belgian government, presented King Leopold's side of the Congo controversy to the President.

TAFT WILL GO TO PANAMA

To Confer With President of the Republic.

NOT TO INTERFERE WITH PANAMA.

Action Taken by President Roosevelt After Conference With Secretary of War and Secretary of State—United States Has No Intention of Creating an Independent Colony.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Taft will go to Panama next month to confer with the President and other officials of that republic on the questions arising out of the possession by the United States of the canal zone. The President and his Cabinet have been considering for some time the reported feeling in Panama against the United States, and early this week William Nelson Cromwell, of New York, general counsel of the new Panama Canal Company, was requested to come here for a conference with the President.

The result was a thorough discussion of the situation in the isthmus and at the Cabinet meeting it was decided to send Secretary Taft to Panama on a special mission to settle and adjust any and all questions arising out of this government's possession of the canal zone.

This is the first time in the history of this country that a cabinet officer has ever been sent abroad on a mission to negotiate with a foreign power. The announcement, however, has met with general approval in all circles today. Especially is this so in regard to Panama itself. Senator Obaldia, the Panamanian minister to Washington, is particularly pleased with the President's act.

The following letter was sent by the President to the Secretary of War after a conference with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War in respect to the conditions in Panama:

White House, October 13, 1904.

Sir: By executive order of May 9, 1904, I placed under your supervision the work of the Isthmian Canal Commission, both in the construction of the canal and in the exercise of such governmental powers as it seemed necessary for the United States to exercise under the treaty with the Republic of Panama in the canal strip.

There is ground for believing that in the execution of the rights conferred by the treaty the people of Panama have been unduly alarmed at the effect of the establishment of a government in the United States to exercise under the treaty with the Republic of Panama in the canal strip.

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