

## CHINA MUST REMAIN NEUTRAL.

United States Invites Her Attention to the Fact that it is Absolutely Necessary.

### HAY GETS LAMSDORFF'S NOTE.

Text is Regarded as Confidential—This Government Assumes No Responsibility for the Charges.

Washington, Jan. 16.—China's attention has again been directly invited by the American government to the necessity for a faithful maintenance of her neutrality, not only in her own interest, but in the interest of the world's peace. Secy. Hay, on the receipt of the full text of Count Lamsdorff's note expressing Russia's belief that China's neutrality had been repeatedly violated, today prepared instructions for the American charge at Peking, directing him to make inquiry of the Chinese government regarding the situation.

It is specifically declared that this action cannot in any way be construed as indicating that this government assumes responsibility for the charges made by Russia. Indeed, this government has received no information through the various American consulates in China that the Chinese are violating the rules of neutrality. Nevertheless, in view of Russia's expressed anxiety over the situation in China which her investigation discloses, the American government is ready to do what it can to save China and the other neutral powers from the far-reaching complications which it is feared would follow an extension to Chinese territory of the zone of hostilities. This is the second time Secy. Hay in a friendly spirit has urged on China the advantages which a strict observation of neutrality holds, not only for her people, but the remainder of the world.

China is the one subject of conversation in diplomatic circles. At the state department today Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, was among the earliest callers. He had a long conversation with Mr. Loomis, who is acting secretary of state while Mr. Hay is confined to his house by a cold. Shortly after Sir Mortimer left, Baron Busche, the German charge d'affaires, saw Mr. Loomis for a few minutes on the same subject. An English representative of the government from which emanated the suggestion that the American government invite the powers concurrently to urge on Russia and Japan the respect for Chinese neutrality, his visit was naturally of significance. Later in the day came the Japanese minister. He brought, however, no communication from his government to which the United States was any way positively that Japan desired sincerely to adhere to her agreement regarding China's neutrality.

Chen Tung Cheng, the Chinese minister, called on Secy. Hay at his home. The long heralded Russian note reached Secy. Hay from the Russian embassy direct. It was in French, and its substance was given to the secretary several days ago by Count Cassini, Russian ambassador, during a call at the state department.

The text of the Russian note is regarded as confidential, and for this reason the state department has not made it public. The Associated Press has obtained an approved summary, however, which without purporting to give the language, presents in accurate sequence the subjects to which Count Lamsdorff refers.

Russian ambassadors to the several powers are invited by Count Lamsdorff in the circular note to call to the attention of the ministers for foreign affairs of the governments to which the note is respectively accredited the fact that at the beginning of the war the imperial government, for humanitarian reasons, agreed to the proposal of a chibing cabinet regarding the localization of the neutrality of Chinese territory, and announced its decision to the powers last February.

That Russia, however, distinctly specified as a condition precedent to her agreement a strict observation on the part of China to the duties of a neutral and also a loyal attitude on the part of Japan toward the interests of the neutral powers and the intention of the Washington cabinet's proposal as expressed in the circular note which Secy. Hay addressed to the powers last February.

The experience of the past 11 months has made it evident that China either is unable or does not wish to adhere to her given pledges; that, without going further back than the Russo-Chinese incident at Chafoo it would be easy to mention many cases in which the rules of neutrality have been violated by China to the advantage and profit of Japan; that it has been shown many times that certain bodies of Chinese mounted bandits have operated on neutral territory, and that they have been commanded by Japanese officers; also that whole detachments of these bandits have been enrolled in the Japanese army, and are receiving a regular remuneration from the government at Tokyo in payment for their services, and that Japanese instructors have been admitted all along to the Chinese military service and accompany the Chinese troops stationed on the northern border of the province of Chihli, professing for the purpose of maintaining neutrality; that it has been ascertained after careful inquiry that since the outbreak of the war the Japanese have used the land of Manchuria for their naval operations; that many importations have been made by the Japanese into Dalny without interference of contraband of war shipped from Chafoo and other ports on the Chinese coast; also that the government factories at Hanyan furnished iron ore to the Japanese for the use of their soldiers.

That to all the representations and protestations of the imperial government for foreign affairs, the Chinese minister in London gave vague promises and evasive answers that reports recently received indicate that the Chinese government not content with the violations of neutrality of this kind, is now preparing to take an active part in the military operations; that an agreement against all the whites, without exception, has been taken hold of the people, and is being constantly stimulated.

That the imperial government finds it impossible not to call the attention of the different governments to the above-mentioned facts, which prove clearly that its efforts to assure the neutrality of China have failed, solely because of the character of the acts of the Japanese and their intimidating pressure upon the government at Peking, and that the actual situation in China, viewed, shall continue Russia, in consequence will find herself obliged to consider the neutrality of China from a standpoint of Russia's interest.

In a conversation tonight, 22 Takahira, the Japanese minister, reiterated

that Japan desired and intended, if possible, to adhere strictly to her agreement to respect China's neutrality.

"But," he added, "if the Russian generals invite them to Mongolia our commanders under the circumstances could hardly be expected to refuse the invitation."

**SENATOR FROM NEVADA.**  
Geo. S. Nixon Will Succeed Wm. M. Stewart.  
Carson, Nev., Jan. 16.—At a caucus of the Republicans of the Nevada general assembly last night, George S. Nixon was the unanimous choice for United States senator to succeed William M. Stewart.

Mr. Nixon is a Winnemucca banker and is heavily interested at Tonopah. He was endorsed for the office at the Republican state convention here last summer. The expected opposition to Mr. Nixon did not develop. For a time it was feared by his friends that T. R. Rickard of Carson or Senator Stewart would enter the contest.

**Swedish Riksdag Opened.**  
Stockholm, Jan. 16.—The riksdag was opened today, occupying the new parliament house for the first time. King Oscar reappointed the presidents and vice presidents of both chambers.

**More Criticism of Stoessel.**  
London, Jan. 17.—The latest news as to the condition of Port Arthur when it was surrendered to the Japanese, occasions much discussion as to Gen. Stoessel's reason for capitulating. Criticism, however, is generally lenient, there being a tendency to regard Gen. Nogai's tribute to Gen. Stoessel's courageous defense as much in his favor and the inclination is to credit Gen. Stoessel with the knowledge that the morale of his garrison was shattered.

**GAMBLING PARAPHERNALIA.**  
Will be Turned Over to Atty. Jerome to be Destroyed.

New York, Jan. 16.—Following Dist. Atty. Jerome's announcement that his crusade against the keepers of alleged gambling houses would be begun in the city, the police today seized a large quantity of paraphernalia used in the operation of such houses. The items included dice, cards, and other gaming paraphernalia, and were valued at \$10,000. The items were seized from the premises of a gambling house in the city, and were turned over to the district attorney for destruction.

The only place in the United States that guarantees freedom from strikes, lockouts and labor warfare is Battle Creek, Mich.

The story? The work people, merchants, lawyers, doctors and other citizens became aroused and indignant at the efforts of the labor unions throughout the country to destroy the business of one of our largest enterprises—the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., and at the open threats in the official union papers, that the entire power of the National and State Federations of Labor was being brought to bear to "punish" the industries of Battle Creek, and particularly the Postum Co.

This sprung from the refusal of C. W. Post to obey the "orders" of the unions to take the Postum advertising away from various papers that refused to purchase labor of the labor trust—the unions.

Mr. Post was ordered to join the union in their conspiracy to "ruin" and "put out of business" these publishers who had worked faithfully for him for years, and helped build up his business. They had done no wrong, but had found it inconvenient and against their best judgment to buy labor of the labor trust. It seems a rule of the unions to purchase from them upon their own terms.

An ink maker or paper maker who failed to sell ink or paper would have the same reason to order Post to help ruin these publishers. So the peddler in the street might stone you if you refused to buy his apples; the cabman to run over you if you refused to ride with him; the grocer order the manufacturer to discharge certain employees because they did not patronize him, and so on to the ridiculous and villainous limit of all this boycott nonsense, in trying to force people to buy what they do not want.

It is at the best price he can get, just as if a man has labor to sell let him sell he would sell wheat, but he has no right to even intimate that he will obstruct the business, or attempt it, because the owner will not purchase of him.

The unions have become so tyrannical and arrogant with their despotism that a common citizen who has some time to spare and innocently thinks he has a right to put a little paint on his own house finds he must have that paint taken off and put on again by the union or all sorts of dire things happen to him. His employer is ordered to discharge him, his grocer is boycotted if he furnishes him supplies, his family followed and insulted and his life made more miserable than that of a black slave before the war. If he drives a nail to repair the house or barn the carpenter's "union" hounds him. He takes a pipe wrench to stop a leaking pipe and the plumbers' "union" hounds him. He cannot put a little mortar to a loose brick on his chimney or the bricklayers' plasterers or hod carriers' "union" is up in arms, and if he carelessly takes a loaf of bread that has no "union" label on it, the bakers' "union" proceeds to make life miserable for him.

So the white slave is tied hand and foot unable to lift a hand to better himself or do the needful things, without first obtaining permission from some haughty, ignorant and abusive tyrant of some labor union.

It would all seem rather like a comic opera, if it did not rob people of their freedom; that kind of work will not be permitted long in America.

Some smooth managers have built up the labor trust in the last few years, to bring themselves money and power and by managing workmen, have succeeded in making it possible for them to lay down the law in some cities and force workers and citizens to "obey" implicitly, stripping them right and left of their liberties.

They have used boycotting, picketing, assaults, dynamiting of property and murder to enforce their orders and rule the people. They have gone far enough to order the president to remove certain citizens from office because the "unions" weren't pleased.

That means they propose to make the law of the unions, replace the law of this government and the union leaders dominate even the chief executive.

This is a government of and for the people and no organization or trust shall displace it. But the unions try it every now and then, led by desperate men as shown in their defiance of law and support of law breakers.

The "union" record of assaults, crippling of men and even women and children, destruction of property and murder of American citizens during the past two years is perhaps 10 times the volume of crime and abuse perpetrated by slave owners during any two years previous to the civil war. We are in a horrible period of lethargy, which permits us to stand idly by while our American citizens are abused, crippled and murdered in dozens and hundreds

every day. Frank Farrell, the alleged gambler, for whom Dist. Atty. Jerome has been searching for several days, confessed a turn over all of his gambling paraphernalia to the district attorney to be destroyed. "Dave" Johnson and Frank McDougall also consented to forfeit their gambling paraphernalia. It will be seized by representatives of the district attorney's office and destroyed.

**Russian Raiders Got Back.**  
St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—A telegram from Siakhotan states that Gen. Mistchenko's raiding force, learning that five Japanese battalions had appeared near Tashkent, returned northward and succeeded in regaining the Russian lines. Their losses were about 300 killed or wounded, all the latter being brought away.

**Suicide of Harry West.**  
Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 16.—A coroner's inquest will be held today over the remains of the young man, supposed to be Harry West of Akron, O., who yesterday killed himself at the Hollenbeck hotel by firing a bullet from a revolver through his breast and then inhaling the fumes of chloroform, a bottle of which he carried with him. The body of the young man was found in the hotel room, and the coroner's jury was sworn to inquire into the cause of his death. The young man was 22 years of age and was a native of Akron, O. His health was given as the reason for his act.

**JUDGE E. S. TORRANCE.**  
Articles of Impeachment Presented Against Him.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 16.—Articles of impeachment against Superior Judge E. S. Torrance of San Diego were presented at the request of the Los Angeles Bar association. In presenting the articles he asked that they be referred to a special committee of five. Judge Torrance is accused of having gone to the home of one of the parties to a divorce suit and there questioned witnesses, to the prejudice of the adverse litigant.

Speaker Prescott appointed the following committee to investigate the charges against Judge Torrance: Assemblymen Weyand, Devlin, Barnes, McGowan and O'Brien.

**MAIN KITCHEN OF THE WHITE HOUSE.**

As may be seen from the cut, the principal kitchen of the executive mansion is amply provided with all of the modern contrivances which can in any way contribute to the successful maintenance of such a cuisine as should properly be furnished the chief citizen of such a country as the United States. There is no unnecessary elaboration of the premises, and that makes it easier for everything to be kept immaculately neat. Official entertaining has become such a feature at the White House that it requires a decided genius to conduct the culinary end of it.

**MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.**  
Sixteenth National Convention Meets in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16.—The sixteenth annual national convention of the United Mine Workers of America was opened today by President Mitchell in Tomlinson Hall. Nearly 500 delegates were in their seats, representing every one of the 23 districts. The largest delegations were from the central districts. Reports from the districts show a shortage in work compared with previous years. In Indiana the average has been less than three days in the week. It is said present conditions would tend toward further reduction in wages were there a scale to be fixed this year. The approaching joint conference of the central Pennsylvania district and Arizona is being considered with some anxiety by the mine workers. It is believed the operators will endeavor to force a heavy reduction in the scale. The convention is expected to take some action anticipating such a condition.

**CONSTITUTION.**  
ARTICLE 1.—NAME.  
ARTICLE 2.—OBJECTS.

First—To insure, so far as possible, a permanent condition of peace, prosperity and steady employment to the people of Battle Creek.

Second—To energetically assist in maintaining law and order at all times and under all conditions.

Third—To protect its members in their rights to manage their property and to dispose of their labor in a lawful manner without restraint or interference.

Fourth—To insure and permanently maintain fair, just treatment, one with another in all the relations of life.

Fifth—To preserve the existing right of any capable person to obtain employment and sell his labor, without being obliged to join any particular church, secret society, labor union or any other organization, and to support all such persons in their efforts to resist compulsory methods on the part of any organized body whatsoever.

Sixth—To promote among employers a spirit of fairness, friendliness and desire for the best interests of their employees, and to promote among workmen the spirit of industry, thrift, faithfulness to their employers and good citizenship.

Seventh—To so amalgamate the public sentiment of all of the best citizens of Battle Creek, that a guarantee can be given to the world of a continuance of peaceful conditions, and that under such guarantee and protection manufacturers and capitalists can be induced to locate their business enterprises in Battle Creek.

Then follows articles relating to membership, officers, duties, etc., etc.

This constitution has been signed by the great majority of representative citizens including our work people, from other cities, where they have been suffering all sorts of indignities, inconvenience and losses from the general strike of labor union strikes, picketing, assaults and other interference, proposed to move, providing they could be guaranteed protection.

The subject grew in importance until it has reached a place where absolute protection can be guaranteed by the citizens of Battle Creek on the following basis, and evenly balanced terms which guarantees to the workman and to the manufacturer fairness, justice, steady work and regularity of output.

The new coming manufacturer agrees to maintain the standard rate of wage paid elsewhere for like service, under similar conditions, the rate to be determined from time to time from well authenticated reports from competing cities. The tabulated wage reports issued by the government department of commerce and labor can also be used to show the standard, and it is expected later on that this government bureau will furnish weekly reports of the labor market from different centers, so that the workman when he is ready to sell his labor to the employer can have reliable information as to the market or ruling price.

The new coming manufacturer also agrees to maintain the sanitary and hygienic conditions provided for by the state laws and to refrain from any lockouts to reduce wages below the standard, reserving to himself the right to discharge any employee for cause.

The Citizens' Association on its part agrees to furnish, in such numbers as it is possible to obtain, first class workmen who will contract to perform their labor at the standard price for such period as may be fixed upon, agreeing not to strike, picket, assault other workmen, destroy property, or do any of the criminal acts common to labor unionism. Each workman reserving to himself the right to quit work for cause, and the Citizens' Association further pledges its members to use its associated power to enforce the contracts between employer and employee and to act en masse to uphold the law at all times.

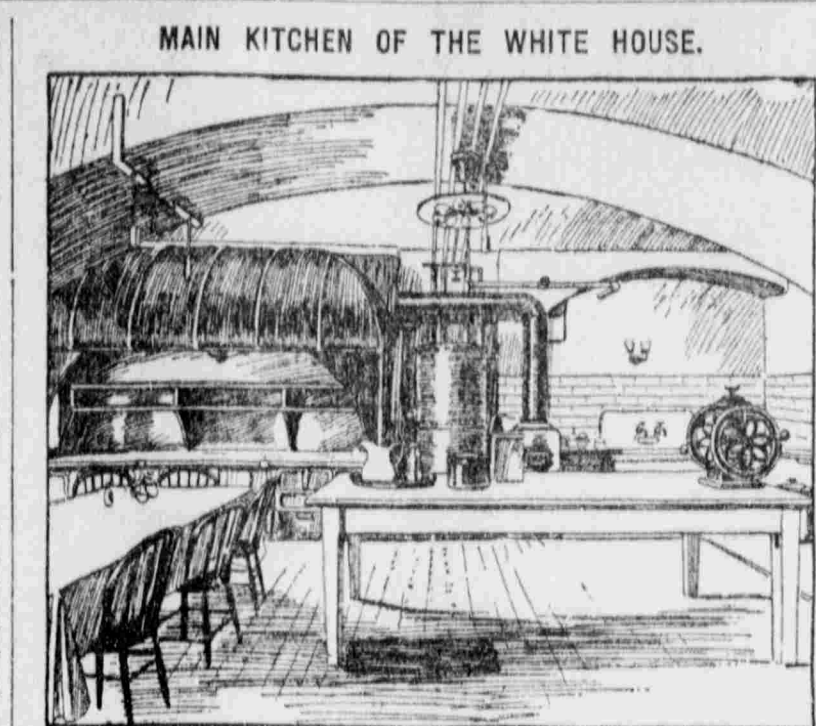
The new industries locating in Battle Creek will not start under any sort of labor union domination whatsoever, but will make individual contracts with each employee, those contracts being fair and equitable and guaranteed on both sides.

Thus from the abuses of labor unions and their insane efforts to ruin everyone who does not "obey," has evolved this plan which replaces the old conditions of injustice, lockouts, strikes, violence, loss of money and property and general industrial warfare; and inaugurates an era of perfect balance and fairness between employer and employee, a steady continuance of industry and consequent prosperity. The entire community pledged by public sentiment and private act to restore to each man his ancient right to "peace, freedom and the pursuit of happiness."

Other cities will be driven to protect their work people, merchants and citizens as well as their industries from the blight of strikes, violence and the losses brought on by labor unionism run amuck, by adopting the "Battle Creek plan," but this city offers industrial peace, prosperity and good water, first class railroad facilities and the best grade of fair, capable and peaceable mechanics known.

Details given upon inquiry of the "Secy. of the Citizens' Ass'n."

Identification.  
The public should remember that there are a few labor unions conducting on peaceful lines and in proportion as they are worthy, they have won esteem, for we, as a people, are strongly in sympathy with any right act that has for its purpose better conditions of peaceful conditions, and that under such guarantee and protection manufacturers and capitalists can be induced to locate their business enterprises in Battle Creek.



As may be seen from the cut, the principal kitchen of the executive mansion is amply provided with all of the modern contrivances which can in any way contribute to the successful maintenance of such a cuisine as should properly be furnished the chief citizen of such a country as the United States. There is no unnecessary elaboration of the premises, and that makes it easier for everything to be kept immaculately neat. Official entertaining has become such a feature at the White House that it requires a decided genius to conduct the culinary end of it.

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## Result of Boycott.

By an organization or trust, having for its purpose, thrusting what it has to sell (labor) upon us whether or no.

Suppose an American in a foreign city should be chased by a mob, caught and beaten, then his mouth gagged and his throat cut, then his ribs kicked in and his face well stamped with iron balls, then, murdered because he tried to earn bread for his children. By the eternal, sir, a fleet of American men of war would assemble there, clear for action and blow something off the face of the earth, if reparation were not made for the blood of one of our citizens.

And what answer do we make to the appeals of the hundreds of widows and orphans of those Americans murdered by labor unions? How do we try to protect the thousands of intelligent citizens who, with reason, prefer not to join any labor union and be subject to the tyranny of the heavily paid rulers of the labor trusts?

Upon a firm refusal by Mr. Post to join this criminal conspiracy a general boycott was ordered on Grape-Nuts and Postum all over the country, which set the good red blood of our ancestors in motion, bringing forth the reply that to conspire to ruin anyone who does not refuse to join any conspiracy of ruin is to refuse to labor to ruin publishers, nor will we discharge any of our trusted employees upon the orders of any labor union. If they can insist on a boycott effective and sink our ship, we will go down with the captain on the bridge and in command.

This set the writers in labor papers crazy and they redoubled their abuse. Finally one of their official organs came out with a large double column denunciation of Battle Creek, calling it "a running sore on the face of Michigan," because it would not become "organized" and pay tribute to their labor leaders. The usual coarse, villainous epithets common to labor union writers were indulged in.

The result was to weld public sentiment in Battle Creek for protection. A citizens' association was started and mass meetings held. Citizens who happened to be members of local unions, in some cases quit the unions entirely for there is small need of them there.

The working people of Battle Creek are of the highest order of American mechanics. The majority are not union members, for practically all of the manufacturers have for years declined to employ union men because of disturbances about 11 years ago, and the union men now in the city are among the best citizens.

No city in the state of Michigan pays as high average wages as Battle Creek, and its city is the largest in the state, and no city has so large a proportion of the best grade of mechanics who own their own homes.

So the work people massed together with the other citizens in the organization of the Citizens' Association with the following preamble and constitution:

Whereas from 1891 to 1894 the strikes instigated by Labor Unions in Battle Creek resulted in the destruction of property and loss of large sums of money in wages that would have been expended here; and

Whereas, these acts caused serious damage to the city and in a marked way delayed its progress at that time; and

Whereas, since the year 1894 the citizens have been enabled, by public sentiment, to prevent the recurrence of such strikes and disturbances, which have been prevalent elsewhere; and

Whereas, the employers of this city have steadfastly refused to place the management of their business under the control of Labor Union leaders, but have maintained the highest standard of wages paid under like conditions anywhere in the United States, and hereby unanimously denounce the policy of the Citizens' Association to continue such policy; and the employees of this city, a large percentage of whom own homes and have families reared and educated under conditions of peace and the well-earned prosperity of steady employment, have steadfastly maintained their right as free American citizens to work without the dictation and tyranny of Labor Union leaders, the bitter experience of the past offering sufficient reason for a determined stand for freedom; and

Whereas, the attitude of the citizens on this subject has been the means of preserving peace and order and continuous prosperity in marked contrast to the conditions existing in other cities suffering from the dictation of Trades Unionism; it is therefore

Resolved, that the continuance of peace and prosperity in Battle Creek shall be maintained, and the destructive work of outside interference avoided under the combined effort and action of all our people, by the formation of a Citizens' Association.

Thus from the abuses of labor unions and their insane efforts to ruin everyone who does not "obey," has evolved this plan which replaces the old conditions of injustice, lockouts, strikes, violence, loss of money and property and general industrial warfare; and inaugurates an era of perfect balance and fairness between employer and employee, a steady continuance of industry and consequent prosperity. The entire community pledged by public sentiment and private act to restore to each man his ancient right to "peace, freedom and the pursuit of happiness."

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