

# IN BEHALF OF THE CONGO FREE STATE

Petition to Pres. Roosevelt, United States Senate and King Edward.

BY FOREIGN MISSION BOARDS.

Aimed Directly at King Leopold and The Treatment That Has Been Accorded the Natives.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—At a conference of the foreign mission boards of the United States and Canada here it has been unanimously agreed to forward to President Roosevelt, the United States Senate and King Edward, an appeal on behalf of the Congo Free State.

The conference of the foreign mission boards of the United States and Canada, respectively, and earnestly bring to you an appeal in behalf of the Congo Free State. We do this in the name of 40 missionary organizations whose work is prosecuted in all sections of the world, and we are persuaded that the petition interprets faithfully the sentiment of their constituency of upwards of 29 millions of Christian men and women. We are not forgetful that recognition has been given by both governments to international duty in relation to this unhappy people. It is a source of keen satisfaction to us that our governments are united in leadership in a work so closely affecting international honor. But we are reminded by the recurrence of our annual meeting that weeks and months are passing, while the heavy burden of wrong continues to rest upon the Congo people, and we recognize with profound regret that the first definite step toward just international action has not yet been taken.

"We speak with deep conviction concerning this issue, because we are intimately associated with many residents of the Congo Free State, by whom the conditions to which we refer have been disclosed. But you will not need to be reminded that other testimony than ours has been given to the character and the credibility of these witnesses. A commission selected by King Leopold himself has said of them and of their fellow missionaries in the Congo that they constitute for the native the sole representative of equity and justice. Of their testimony, dreadful as it has been, the commission has de-

clared that they found it well supported by witnesses and official representatives. The request, which we, like the great company of petitioners of both governments outside our constituency are urging, is obviously fair to all interests, since it asks only for such impartial action as shall give authoritative revelation of actual facts and insure correction of such wrongs as shall be disclosed. We submit that the simple issue thus presented involves a primary test of national and international honor and that longer withholding of manifestation of this measure of international concern for these wretched nations would leave upon all powers responsible for it a lasting reproach.

"We would earnestly urge that no device of the ruler of the Congo State, whether of wholesale aspersions of motive, or of evasion of accountability through promotion or transfer of territory to a government of which he is himself the head, shall be allowed to cloud the issue of international responsibility for immediate ascertainment of conditions and correction of wrongs. The issue, as you are well aware, is not of motive but of fact, and the duty of guardianship binding the powers to the protection of the people of the territory of the Congo basin is independent of political relations. Moreover, we would respectfully urge our conviction that if the king is a trustee, he cannot transfer his trust except by international sanction. If the conveying of an international conference and the important in national conference of the Congo territory, it would seem that a conference for review of the issue in all its phases is indispensable for wise and just dealing now.

"In the name of humanity, of international justice, of regard for the primal rights of man, we would ask that you use the full power reposed in governments by the Supreme Ruler in the interest of guardianship over the people of the humble people who a generation ago, without choice of their own, were brought out of their isolation into relations with the world of men and states."

## BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.

Their Boundary Dispute Submitted to President of Argentina.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 14.—The boundary dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay has been submitted to the president of Argentina for arbitration. A protocol agreeing to this submission was signed by representatives of the two countries. The president of Argentina is to delimit the territory under dispute and a status quo will be maintained until the matter is definitely settled. The government of Argentina guarantees fulfillment of the protocol.

## GOMPERS' NEW MOVE.

It is for a General Arbitration Treaty Among the Nations.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Logansport, Ind., says: A move for a general arbitration treaty, a periodic world assembly, impartial investigation of the difficulties

before hostilities are engaged in by nations and the immunity of private property at sea in time of war, was initiated by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor yesterday.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Minneapolis convention of the federation, he submitted to all branches of the federation an urgent request to secure from the local congressmen immediate expressions of sympathy with his movement.

"The movement from its inception," declared President Gompers, "has been opposed to war, its brunt falling upon the working people. While it may not be practical to ask immediate disarmament of all countries, the time demands that the extraordinary increase in armed naval and military forces be restricted."

## MELBA'S "LITTLE BOY" ARRIVES.

New York, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Melba's son, George, affectionally called her "little boy," arrived on the Carmania yesterday with his bride, who was Miss Ruba Orway, an heiress.

Young Armstrong is very tall and slender and resembles his mother. The bride, a beautiful girl, is tall, with a brunette complexion and dark eyes. Her husband is a trifle more than 21 years of age, while she is about 18. The Armstrongs are to remain in America until March and then will return to London. They intend to visit all the principal cities of the country.

## REAR ADMIRALS TO RETIRE.

New York, Jan. 14.—The first of the 11 rear admirals who will be retired from the navy this year, will leave the active service on Wednesday. On that day Rear Admiral Charles Sigbee goes on the retired list. Of the higher officers who made history in the war with Spain, only Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans will be left in service.

Rear Admirals Sampson and Phillips are dead; Schley and Clark retired several years ago; Admiral McCalla retired last July and Hobson is in politics.

## ODA NEILSON COMING.

In Europe She is Known as the "Danish Duse."

Copenhagen, Jan. 14.—Oda Neilson, known in Europe as the "Danish Duse," is expected to arrive in New York on the 15th of the month. She is to play in American cities where there is considerable Scandinavian population.

## WHY TORRINETTE RESIGNED.

Havana, Jan. 14.—Senator Torrinette, the Cuban minister to Spain who resigned recently, has made public a statement saying that his action was caused by shame at the spectacle his country has presented to the world.

## THE SECRET OF BEAUTY

Of skin, scalp, hair and hands is Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment.

## Be Comfortable and Warm

With a fur purchased at Mehesy's, Knutsford.

# DR. JORDAN ON THE ASIATIC PROBLEM

No Congress Could Pass. No President Would Sign a Japanese Exclusion Act.

IT WOULD BE A HOODLUM ACT.

Declares It is All Nonsense That the United States Must Fight Japan.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—"No Congress could pass a Japanese exclusion act and no president would sign one," because it would be a hoodlum act," said David Starr Jordan, president of the Stanford university, in addressing a meeting at Equity hall tonight of Socialists, by whom he had been invited to speak on the Asiatic problem.

"We do not care a straw what nation our friends come from. The resemblance is greater than the difference between the Americans and the Japanese, but it is right that California should think that she would rather on the whole that this should be an Anglo-Saxon state."

Dr. Jordan quoted President Roosevelt in saying that as a general rule "it paid for a nation to be a gentleman," and he was of the opinion that the remedy for the immigration troubles did not lie in lawlessness, nor yet in mass meetings denouncing the Japanese as a nation because they did not go to the same Sunday school we attend. He professed his remarks on immigration with a sketch of the Japanese at home as he had found them during his stay in Japan, saying that they gave themselves more than any other people, to making each other happy. Dr. Jordan denied that the Japanese were more given to vice than other nations.

"It is not true," said he, "that we shut the Japanese children out of our schools because they have some peculiar Japanese vices that other children do not have."

"There can be no exclusion act aimed at a gentleman nation, that is, a nation with a stable government. They would resent it. But I am assured by Japanese officials whom I know that they are willing to enact a law themselves prohibiting the immigration of skilled labor into this country. They are willing to keep their children out of our yards, but they do not want us to drive them out with our bulldozers. "It is all nonsense that we have to

fight with Japan to see who shall have the mastery of the Pacific. That country will have the supremacy which has the best goods to sell, wrapped up in the most attractive parcels and for sale at the cheapest prices. Trade follows the flag when it is on a merchant vessel. Supremacy of battle ships has nothing to do with supremacy of trade. The good will of Japan is the best asset this country has and it is always a bad plan to begin a trade by hitting your customer over the head. If you find it necessary to take his hat off, there are several ways to do so rather than knock it over his eyes or to hit it up from behind.

"This city pays for its schools, and it has a right to run them as badly as it did fifteen years ago. If it wants to, it may have the right to exclude all aliens, but I doubt if it has the right to exclude the aliens of one single nation. In any case, it might have been done more gracefully."

"It is only the hoodlums that make the trouble, and every time a boy throws a tomato can at a Japanese he makes the question so much harder of settlement. I do not think the argument of permanent race differences is so strong after all."

Dr. Jordan said he believed Japan was sincere in its desire to stem the unskilled labor immigration to this country.

## JAPANESE BECOMING A FACTOR IN HAWAII.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—The representative of the Territory of Hawaii in Congress, Prince Kahanalana, arrived here yesterday on the Ventura, on his way to Washington.

The Japanese undoubtedly are becoming a factor in the islands," he said. "It is clearly recognized there that the issue will become a critical one. I do not think there is any danger of the Japanese becoming American citizens in numbers sufficient to enable them to secure political control of the islands, principally because they are all imbued with an intense patriotism and will not be willing to give up allegiance to the mikado."

"The chief measure which I shall press in Washington will be that recently urged by President Roosevelt in a message, the return to Hawaii of 75 per cent of the custom house receipts for the furtherance of government purposes there. The receipts down there are over \$1,500,000 a year, and the territory ranks eleventh among all the states and territories of the Union in that respect. The governmental expenses do not exceed \$300,000, and it is but right that we should have some benefit from the income."

## NEW INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

New York, Jan. 14.—Prof. Herschel Clifford Parker and Walter G. Clark explained in their Columbia university laboratory yesterday the workings of the incandescent lamp which they have invented. With their helion filament they expect to shave electric lighting down to one-third its present cost.

Prof. Parker and Mr. Clark have collaborated for several years in an effort to find a better medium than carbon. The substance which they have named

helion is the result. The filament is composed largely of silicon.

If immediate manufacture were attempted the helion lamp would cost 10 cents more than the other, but it is hoped to reduce the cost and meanwhile the lamp is expected to last twice as long as the other, besides operating with so much less current.

## FRENCH SPOILIATION.

Great Catholic Meeting to be Held in New York to Protest Against It.

New York, Jan. 14.—Nearly a hundred prominent Catholic laymen of this city gathered at the home of Archbishop Farley last night and completed the preliminary arrangements for a big mass meeting to be held at the Hippodrome on Saturday evening, Jan. 27, to protest against "French spoliation," and to draw up resolutions assuring Catholics of France that they have the sympathy of their American churchmen.

Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien presided and several brief speeches were made by Archbishop Farley and others.

The speaker list is not completed yet, but among the principal speakers will be several Congressmen and a Protestant clergyman. The meeting in a measure will be a national affair as there will be bishops and archbishops and prominent laymen in attendance from every state in the Union.

## EARTHQUAKE IN SAMOA.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—A quaking of the earth's crust more severe than any one that has ever been recorded is reported to have been felt at Apia, Dec. 21, according to a report brought here by the Australian liner Ventura, just arrived here. For three hours the seismograph of the German scientific station at the South Pacific island recorded a shock that for violence has never been equalled so far as has been registered.

It is estimated that the center of the disturbance was 900 miles south of Apia. The news of the instruments record was brought to the Ventura by Capt. Allen of the Maori, the boat that runs between Apia and Pago Pago. The point of disturbance was submarine.

## BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON.

New York, Jan. 14.—Announcement was made today that the interstate bridge commission, which has been investigating the question of the construction of a bridge over the Hudson to connect New York and New Jersey, will report to the governors of the two states in a few days.

The commission will advise the governors that the great span is feasible and that its cost will be between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. As to the point at which the bridge shall cross the Hudson, the commission will make no recommendation except to say that it should be between Twenty-third and Seventy-second streets.

## GABLE COLLAPSED.

Cry of Earthquake Started and a Panic Ensued.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The cry of "earthquake" and a resultant neighborhood pan-

ic attended the collapse yesterday of a portion of the gable of St. Mary's school, now being built at Washington Boulevard and Forty-third avenue. Debris from the adjoining building and badly injured Mrs. Arthur H. Stewart, a resident of the third flat, was taken to the West Side hospital, suffering from a broken ankle and several bruises. A number of people believed it had been caused by an earthquake and would not go back to their homes until assured there was no danger. The actual cause, as was given by the contractor, was the action of frost on the newly laid brick.

## A SOLDIER SUICIDE.

His Colonel Refused to Give Military Honors at His Funeral.

Toulon, France, Jan. 14.—The colonel of a regiment here has refused to give military honors at the funeral of a sergeant who committed suicide. In the order of the day he said: "A soldier should not desert life or the flag. Courage does not consist solely in facing death in time of battle, but also in fighting valiantly against the difficulties of life."

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Their Campaign Making Headway, Which Worries the Kaiser.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The campaign of the Socialists apparently is making headway, and in official circles it is stated, that the Kaiser is worried. The Socialists are confident of victory but they are not permitting their campaign to lag. They are well supplied with money and are contesting 333 out of the 397 election districts in the empire.

The government adherents are using the foreign bugaboo in their campaign, but it seemingly is having little effect.

The Socialists are using arguments against the great increase in army and navy expenditures but their strongest point apparently with the electors is that which they make against the increased power the Kaiser exercises in governing the empire.

## A BANNER YEAR.

That of 1906 in History of United States Industrial Activity.

Washington, Jan. 13.—That 1906 was a banner year in the history of the United States industrial activity, far outdistancing any previous record, is the deduction of statistical experts of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

The value of manufactures and raw materials imported in seven months of the past year was \$402,000,000, against \$377,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1905. The total value of manufactures exported during the year will exceed \$700,000,000.

## WELLMAN'S NEW BALLOON.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Walter Wellman's enlarged balloon, in which he hopes to reach the north pole, and which is now inflated for the purpose of testing the impermeability of the envelope, was exhibited to a number of French aeronauts today. M. Santos Dumont, M. Dutuch and Count de la Vaux and other men prominent in aeronautics were present and showed great interest in the explorer's plans. Mr. Wellman considers his balloon in perfect condition.

# The Second Week the Greatest Week of Bargains!

## OUR JANUARY MARK-DOWN CONTINUATION SALE!

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Winter Merchandise Will Be Closed Out

# This Week AT 1-4, 1-3 and 1-2 OFF

The first week closes with results far ahead of our most sanguine expectations, and flushed with the victory of success, we have determined to make this, the second week of January Mark-Down Sale the Greatest Cut Prices, VALUE-GIVING EVENT IN HISTORY OFF ALL SALES.

All low prices of the past have been made still lower. Hundreds of items have been cast into this great mark-down. All slow sellers have met their fate and no mercy shown them.

*"The Paris."*

The keen sharp eye of the establishment has spoken---Clean it up; clean it up; not an item must remain. Therefore Monday and week will find us with the greatest array of bargains ever known.

CAST YOUR EYE UPON THE ITEMS MENTIONED BELOW.

## A Big Coat Special!

50 All wool loose black fancy mixtures in several different styles, all sizes to go Monday at ..... \$8.95  
One lot of loose black Coats, black only, at ..... \$1.95  
One lot fancy mixtures to go at this sale ..... \$2.95

## Underwear

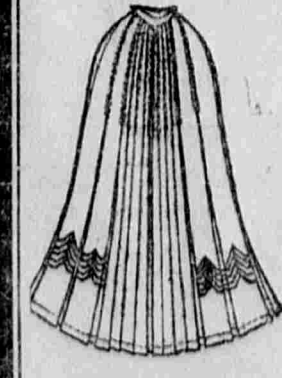
Ladies' fleeced lined vests and pants, in gray only ..... 25c  
Ladies' fine wool ribbed vests and pants in gray only, at each ..... 40c  
Ladies' fleeced lined vests and pants, in odd sizes only, at ..... 49c  
Children's fleeced lined vests and pants in odd sizes only ..... 19c  
Children's fleeced lined Union Suits, special at ..... 25c

## Extra Specials

One lot Merceryized Petticoats ..... 85c  
One lot all-wool Sweaters ..... 98c  
One lot Knit Over Vests ..... 49c  
One lot Elderdow Dressing Scaques ..... 49c  
One lot Wool Wrappers that sold up to \$6.00, at ..... \$3.48  
One lot Flannellette Skirts to go at ..... 29c

# Skirts a Special Feature!

All High Grade Skirts One-Fourth Off!



Two special bargains in Skirts. A large assortment of styles and colors in all wool Skirts that sold up to \$5.50. Special at ..... \$2.98  
A large assortment of styles, colors and sizes in all wool Skirts that sold up to \$6.50 and \$7.00. Special at ..... \$3.98

## YOUNG GIRLS' SKIRTS

One lot of wool Skirts, colors brown, blue, black; sizes from 30 to 35. Special at ..... \$1.49  
One lot of Skirts that sold as high as \$3.50 to \$4.00 at this sale ..... \$1.98



## Shawls and Fascinators

A fine all-wool Fascinator in white, light blue, black and pink; regular 25c value, special at ..... 19c  
One lot Fascinators to go at ..... 27c  
One lot Fascinators to go at ..... 39c  
One lot Fascinators to go at ..... 59c

## Hosiery Reduced

Ladies' cotton fleeced lined hose, extra special at this sale ..... 12 1/2c  
Ladies' cotton fleeced lined hose, extra quality at this sale ..... 20c  
Ladies' fine cashmere, fleeced lined ribbed hose, extra quality ..... 27c  
Children's fine cashmere, fleeced lined, ribbed hose, extra quality ..... 20c  
Children's fine cashmere hose, with special heel and toe ..... 27c

## Cashmere and Wool Gloves

Fancy Golf Gloves, regular 65c for ..... 50c  
Ladies' fine cashmere gloves, in black and oxford gray, regular 65c and 75c, for ..... 49c  
Ladies' fine cashmere Gloves, regular 50c for ..... 39c  
Children's mittens, regular 15c and 20c kind, all go for ..... 10c

# Big Mark Down in Waists!

On Sale All Week

Ladies' Waists, chiffon, taffeta and all-over, silk net, wash silk lined, trimmed insertion, lace and medallion and tucks, white and colors. Regular price \$8.00 ..... \$4.95  
Ladies' waists in Peau de Cygne, taffeta and wash silks in stripes of plain colors, to open in back and front, lace insertion tucks, reg. price \$4.50 ..... \$2.98  
Ladies' waists, fancy plaids, washable colors red and blue. Regular \$2.50 ..... \$1.69  
Ladies' "Peter Pan" style, silk tie for ..... \$1.98  
Ladies' waists, fine quality, Nun's veiling, all colors, full tucked fronts to open in back or front; regular price from \$2.25 to \$3.00 ..... \$1.98  
Ladies' waists, in Albatross and Brillantines, trimmed in insertion and tucks; black, white and all colors ..... \$1.48  
Ladies' waists in fancy dark plaids, wash material, front trimmed in wide tucks, long sleeves ..... 79 cts

On Sale All Week!