

END THE UNION

Church and State May Separate in France.

PROPOSED BY ROUVIER

Chamber of Deputies Receives Bill With Joy.

WILL GIVE NO AID TO RELIGION

Concordat With the Catholic Church Will Be Abolished, No Financial Aid Will Be Given to Any Church.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Rouvier Ministry today presented in the Chamber of Deputies the draft of a new bill for the separation of church and state. This measure has been anxiously awaited, owing to doubt raised by friends of former Premier Combes concerning the sincerity of the new Ministry in carrying forward the policy of separation. When, therefore, Minister of Public Instruction Blenvenust Martin presented the bill in the Chamber of Deputies, it was greeted with loud applause.

The text of the new measure makes the separation of church and state definite and conclusive, but omits a number of details of the Combes bill which had aroused antagonism. The essential points of the new measure are:

First, abolition of the concordat whereby the relations of the church and state were established.

Second, termination of all government aid and subsidies to religious sects or functionaries.

Third, formation of church associations into civil corporations amenable to the same laws as other organizations.

The bill comprises 23 articles and the text of article 1 follows:

"The state henceforth neither recognizes nor contributes to any religious denomination. Public establishments of religion now existing are suppressed. All religious budgets and appropriations of government departments or communes are suppressed. The exercise of religion is hereafter free, under the sole restriction that exercises must accord with the public order."

The article abolishing the concordat says:

"All laws and orders relative to the public organization or recognition of a religious denomination are abrogated, particularly the law ratifying the convention made between the pope and the French government."

It is expected that the new bill will be adopted in the Chamber of Deputies after the income tax and other measures, upon which Premier Rouvier demands early action, have been adopted. However, there is a strong pressure by the Combes element for a speedy hearing, and this may lead to a determination to take up and debate the bill without awaiting action on other measures.

It is expected that the bill will be discussed and voted on before the end of July.

IN REVOLT AGAINST LEADERS

German Coal-Miners Ignore Orders to Resume Work Without Settlement.

ESSEN, Feb. 9.—A convention of delegates representing the strikers of the Rheinland-Westphalian coal region adopted a resolution today to return to work at noon tomorrow. The resolution, which was proposed by the executive committee of the strikers, was adopted with only five negative votes after five hours' debate.

The prevailing view of the leaders appears to be that the strikers' managed their campaign in such a way as to win public opinion and government support. Besides, the strikers had reached a high-water mark, and could safely trust the government to pass a measure making several of the points complained of illegal, such as not paying for coal containing stones and shortening the hours of labor, first to nine and then to eight and one-half in ordinary temperatures, and to six in high temperatures. In addition, the miners could strike again if they found the government's law inadequate.

Mass meetings of miners held here and in this vicinity this afternoon voted by a large majority to disregard the orders of the strike committees to discontinue the strike. The meetings were tumultuous in character. The speakers severely denounced the committee of seven as traitors to the cause of labor and as having been bribed by trust money.

Similar meetings are reported from Gelsenkirch, Herne and Dortmund, where also it was decided by immense majorities to stay out.

The meeting of strikers at Alten Essen was closed by the police, because of its tumultuous character, before a vote was reached.

Two great meetings at Oberhausen and two at Trierbeck voted to stay out.

Two meetings at Muelheim-am-Ruhr protested against the decision of the committee of seven for a resumption.

A meeting of 800 operatives at Bochum was addressed by Herr Schumpe, a member of the Reichstag, and unanimously resolved to resume work tomorrow.

THROWS SOP TO FRANCE.

Will Buy Some of Guns There, and Yields Other Points.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—The Franco-Turkish dispute, it is now understood, will be compromised, France securing an order for a share of the new guns destined for the rearmament of Turkish artillery. Following vigorous steps taken by Ambassador Constantine Tewfik Pasha, the Foreign Minister, submitted to the Ambassador fresh proposals, whereby the German will find the money to pay the Krupp's arrears owed by Turkey for previous armament and for a portion of the new batteries, while part of the loan to be contracted by the Ottoman Bank will be devoted to purchasing the remainder of the guns in France. This, together with the settlement of the Syrian railway situation, will, it is believed, be satisfactory to the French demands.

MANY STRIKERS ARE WOUNDED

Attack on Electric Works Provoke Volley From Soldiers.

SOBNOVICE, Feb. 9.—Strikers today attacked the workers in the electric station. Troops fired from the windows of the plant, wounding many people.

The situation here is much disturbed.

THEY SHOOT TO KILL

Russian Soldiers Slay Many Polish Strikers.

GOVERNOR OF WARSAW KILLED

Conflict at Coal Mine Reported to Cause 150 Deaths—Strike Renewed at St. Petersburg—Loyalty of Army in Doubt.

GOVERNOR OF WARSAW KILLED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Special dispatches from Warsaw, published in the morning papers here, report the death of Governor-General Tcherkoff, of the Province of Warsaw, who was wounded in the leg in an encounter between the troops and the strikers.

The Governor-General's injury was received in one of the earlier encounters during the troubles in Warsaw, and, according to the Daily Telegraph, caused the amputation of his leg.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—(Special cable.)—The Warsaw correspondent of the Express reports that General Tcherkoff, Governor-General of the province, died yesterday. "It is freely stated," he added, "that death was the result of poison administered by the Governor's Polish cook."

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Press dispatches from Sosnowice describe the bloody character of the conflict between the military and the strikers at the Katherneen iron Works. One correspondent telegraphs that 15 persons were killed and 35 wounded, while another gives the number killed as 20. The military fired eight volleys.

Another collision occurred at the Nifka mine, where, it is rumored, 150 persons were killed. A third collision occurred yesterday forenoon near Milowice, but this affair was bloodless.

It was feared that numerous outbreaks would take place last night in various parts of the strike district of Russian Poland, since strikers were gathered in groups, gesticulating and talking in a threatening manner.

FINDS GORKY WELL TREATED

Correspondent Interviews His Jailor, and Learns Some Particulars.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10 (12:35 A. M.)—The Associated Press was able yesterday afternoon to see Maxim Gorky and to assure the author's friends that he is well and cheerful. The procurator of the Court of Appeals, who is conducting the investigation of the charges of high treason against Gorky, refused the Associated Press permission to converse with the prisoner, as it is contrary to law to allow any one except relatives and counsel to visit political prisoners.

At noon a closed carriage in which sat Gorky, muffled in furs and attended by a gendarme, drove out of the grim portal of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and proceeded to a rapidly to a family building beyond the Tauride Palace, three miles distant, where Gorky, Kedrine and the three professors who were arrested with them are almost daily conveyed and interrogated by the procurator's assistant. The Associated Press followed and saw Gorky alight and enter the premises, where he remained for several hours. An officer of the gendarmes said:

"Gorky does not betray the slightest sign of discouragement. He is cheerful and talkative and retains the fullest composure during the long interrogations. Indeed, he is so self-possessed that he does not like the examiner than like the examined."

The Associated Press later saw General Ellis, commandant of the fortress, who gave the fullest details of the treatment and accommodation of political prisoners.

"I am sorry," said the General, "that I cannot depart from the regulations and allow you to visit Gorky's cell, but no stranger is admitted to the Troitskiy betskoi bastion, where he is confined. This bastion contains 30 cells, all overground, roomy, windowed, well ventilated and heated with porcelain stoves. Each cell contains a lavatory, running water and electric lights. It is true the floors are asphalted, but this is a necessary precaution. Each prisoner is taken daily to the central courtyard. The ration consist of tea from writing, the morning, soup and meat at noon and another dish of meat in the evening. A prisoner may have tea at any time. The government allows 125 cents daily, which is ample, owing to the simplicity of the food. The rations are good and well cooked. The prisoners are also permitted to purchase extras through an officer, but are not allowed to receive anything from relatives, as this is the means invariably used for conveying intelligence surreptitiously."

The political dress of prisoners is identical with the ordinary garb worn by officers in the military hospitals. The prisoners, indeed, are cut off from the outside world and unable to see or talk with each other. They are taken out for air singly, accompanied by two guards, whose duty it is, when the prisoner is returned to his cell, to search the courtyard to see if any mischievous has been left for prisoners. Despite every precaution to prevent prisoners from writing, the guards constantly pick up scraps of paper with messages written upon them. This is the reason why Gorky is allowed books, but not writing materials."

The commandant's statements are corroborated in every particular by former prisoners in the fortress who have been interviewed by the Associated Press.

Absolute secrecy is still maintained regarding the exact nature of the charges against Gorky, but it is believed that it is an alleged attempt to induce troops to mutiny and to stir up a revolt of workmen. It has not yet been decided whether he will be tried by a military or a civil court, but it is practically certain that the charges against him do not involve the death penalty.

MORE STRIKE AT THE CAPITAL

Workmen Renew Demands, and Manufacturers Talk of Concessions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10 (12:35 A. M.)—The men in two more factories, one of which is a small concern employing only 200 hands, ceased work yesterday, and more of the employees of the Futloff Iron Works joined the strikers. The renewal of the strike has not yet gained a threatening form, and the general mass of the

WORKMEN, THOUGH SOMEWHAT RESTIVE, IS NOT SHOWING A TROUBLESOME DISPOSITION.

Artistic Picture Framing—First-Class Watch Repairing—Lowest Prices

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Infants' Wear Less

Men's Fancy Socks 25c

25c Taffeta Ribbon 18c

Very Handsome New Windsor Ties 25c

Opera Bags 1/3 Less

Handkerchief Sale

Women's and Children's Underwear

Stationery Sale

25c Comb Sale

Women's Warm Petticoats for Little

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

LADIES' OUTFITTERS

SILVERFIELD'S

FOURTH AND MORRISON

Sale of Odds and Ends

Fur Boa Specials

\$1.50 Belts 98c

\$3 Umbrellas \$1.95

\$4 Waists \$2.95

85c Neckwear 43c

\$1.25 Kid Gloves 89c

TUTT'S PILLS

Constipation

Hood's Pills

TO HELP THE ARMY TO CELEBRATE.

Empire of Japan have given 100,000

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