

WORLD CONGRESS CHEERS RUSSIANS

British Premier's Speech Declares Douma Will Live Again.

WORKING FOR ARBITRATION

Model Treaty for All Nations Adopted—Bryan Advocates Extending Scope of Hague Tribunal in Preventing War.

LONDON, July 23.—The fourteenth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union opened in the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster today. Adherents of international peace from all the parliaments of Europe as well as several of those of the western hemisphere were present, but hardly had the conference opened when, amid a scene of considerable excitement, Professor Maxim Gorky, a member of the lower house of the Russian Parliament, announced that he and his colleagues, representing until yesterday the youngest Parliament in the world, would be obliged to withdraw in consequence of the dissolution of the body they were officially appointed to represent.

There were about 500 delegates present, the American representation being headed by Congressman Richard Bartholdt, while William J. Bryan occupied a seat on the platform. Lord Weardale (Mr. Philip Stanhope), opened the congress, his preliminary address of welcome being especially addressed to the Russian delegates, who, in the opinion of the British premier, were the world's first to have introduced the subject of international peace into the modern world.

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Premier acclaims Douma.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman, in reply, reminded his hearers that King Edward had always been a great advocate of peace. The British premier, he said, was in entire sympathy with the object of the conference, whose work had already aroused among the nations a strong feeling of peace. The world has far too long been nothing less than a huge military camp.

King Edward's Adhesion.

Count Apponyi, the Hungarian Minister of Worship, followed, characterizing the premier's speech as a "direct message from King Edward, the latter announcing on his own initiative his complete adhesion to the work of the conference."

Russian Delegates Withdraw.

Then came the most dramatic moment of the opening of the session. Professor Kovalevsky rose, but some minutes elapsed before he spoke, and he spoke so long as the cheering. Finally, in a voice somewhat broken with emotion, he announced the necessity for the withdrawal of the Russian delegates from the Russian Parliament. He said: "We came here in behalf of the Russian Nation to partake in the great work of the conference. The Russian people desire peace. The Russian Parliament was to snatch a great people from a regime of violence and substitute for it a rule of freedom, liberty and justice. We hoped to take an active part in your work, but our mission comes to a sudden end, as our Parliament having been dissolved we are no longer official representatives. Our sympathy remains. We return home with the determination to continue the great struggle for freedom, liberty and justice."

The announcement of the withdrawal of the Russian delegates was met with a storm of protests and shouts of "no!" and attempts on every side to induce the Russian delegates to remain, but the latter insisted that they no longer had any official status and must leave England for Russia this evening and return to the "battleground."

The Russian delegates then left the convention and the delegates then set down to business. The incidents attending the dissolution of the Russian Parliament were for some time discussed far more eagerly than the business of the conference.

Model Arbitration Treaty.

Lord Weardale, who had in the meantime been elected president, had some difficulty in getting the excited delegates quieted, but ultimately attention became absorbed in the discussion of the reports of the commission on the American proposals for an international conference, but a model arbitration treaty to be submitted to the next conference at The Hague.

Mr. Bartholdt expressed particular gratification at the solution suggested by the committee appointed at Brussels, of this most perplexing problem. The scheme to convert the next Hague conference into a permanent body which would meet at stated periods and to create a council for the codification and development of international law, he considered as thoroughly practical and timely that no well-disposed government could object to it.

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urging on the powers, when arbitration is impossible to have recourse, singly or jointly, to the mediation of a third power before declaring war.

At this juncture William J. Bryan arose, his appearance being heartily cheered. "I cannot see," he said, "that people have any justification in killing each other before investigating the question involved. There is no other question of this importance. I want to move an amendment to Herr von Plessner's recommendation to be appended to the commission's report. It goes further than this, without going too far. This is my resolution: "If a disagreement should occur between contracting parties which, in the terms of the proposed arbitration treaty need not be submitted to arbitration, they shall before declaring war or engaging in any hostilities whatsoever, submit the question to The Hague Court or some other impartial international tribunal."

This resolution I put in order that there shall be no more shedding of human blood."

Mr. Bryan's amendment and Herr von Plessner's recommendation were supported by the German delegates and will be discussed tomorrow.

Draft of Treaty Adopted.

Congressman Burton of Ohio, vice-president of the American delegation, moved the inclusion in the treaty of a provision that questions relating to consular and diplomatic privilege and the collection of debts shall be submitted to arbitration. This was agreed to and the report of the commission appointed at Brussels to prepare a model arbitration treaty for presentation to the powers and the second peace conference at The Hague was adopted.

Hague Conference Meets Regularly.

The meeting also adopted the following proposals of the Council:

First—That it would be advantageous to give to the Hague conference permanent functions of diplomacy and that the powers should agree in establishing periodical meetings of this character.

Second—That in naming their representatives to the second Hague conference the powers may usefully give them instructions to ascertain the best means of constituting a consultative commission, charged with the duty of preparing the codification and development of international law.

Objections can be raised to a proposal to attempt unification of national laws as Utopian and it was eliminated. Prince Hilkoft, a member of the Russian Parliament, this evening announced his intention to remain and be present at the work of the conference. It appears that Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador here, urged the ex-Minister of Railroads to adopt this course. The Prince has been appointed a member of the International Council.

PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCE

Model Arbitration Treaty, Permanent Court, World's Congress.

LONDON, July 23.—This session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is being held to pass upon the reports filed in June by the ten committees which were appointed at the Brussels session last August. It was considered wise to have an extraordinary session of the union, so that its whole weight might be back of the request for the conversion of the second Hague conference into a permanent body, when this proposition is presented to the members of the conference in next May, in the form of a report approved unanimously by the members of the Inter-Parliamentary Commission.

Hardly less important is the report of the commission on a model arbitration treaty. This commission had to grapple with these problems:

1. How to draw a treaty of arbitration which shall be adopted by all nations without holding the progressive countries back to the position of the least advanced powers.

2. How to draw a treaty which can hope to be approved by the President and Senate of the United States without forfeiting the favor of the great powers of Europe, that have adopted as their standard the Arbitration Treaty of arbitration.

This latter problem arose from the fact that the United States is not in favor of the approval of the United States in the form in which they were negotiated. The Hay treaties proposed to refer to arbitration all questions of a legal nature, provided they do not affect the vital interest or the honor of either of the contracting powers, or of the interests of a third party.

The agreement under the word "treaty" and then passed the treaty thus amended by practically a unanimous vote, only nine Senators objecting to the amendment. The amendment negotiated secured the consent of the Senate to the case when the subsequent agreement was being concluded.

Upon the initiative of American Congressmen, the London conference, under an mission decided upon a plan to surmount the difficulty. This plan is to specify distinctly the classes of questions to be submitted to the arbitration of the International Court, and to permit the addition of other classes of controversies by each nation after the original ratification of the treaty.

In this way each nation can put the treaty into operation in a wider area by its own act between itself and other nations which it may desire to designate or which might previously designate the same classes of questions as arbitrable under the terms of the treaty. By this provision all nations can be parties to the same treaty, and yet its scope would be wider between the backward nations.

It would seem likely, therefore, that the London Conference will be able to agree upon a plan for ascertaining the principles which nations ought hereafter to observe in their conduct toward each other, and for deciding when a violation of accepted principles has taken place.

The indications are that there will be perfect agreement upon the most important points, but perhaps a difference of opinion on the question of limitation of armaments. The British members will make a stand for consideration by the conference. The conference will be held in London in the month of August, and it is probable that the intellectual struggle at London will center around this proposition. The position has been taken by Richard Bartholdt, the president of the American group, that the work of constructing an international deliberative body must precede the decrease or even the limitation of armaments.

TERROR IN ODESSA

Attacks on Jews Portend Awful Massacre.

KAULBARS' SAVAGE WORDS

Predicts Blood Kneedeep if One Cossack Killed—Pledge of Loyalty Is Demanded When Protection Is Sought.

ODESSA, July 23.—(U.S.P.M.)—So far as this city is concerned, not in the days of the general strike have conditions seemed quite so threatening as now, and unless something intervenes to quiet the



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE, WHO WILL MANAGE DEAD HUSBAND'S MILLIONS.

workings and their peasant allies, bloody conflicts must take place.

The Prefect and General Kaubars have done everything possible to quiet the malcontents during the last 24 hours, but as matters go by matters seem to become more and more involved, and their efforts are nullified by the attitude of their subordinates, who are setting upon the occasion to cancel old scores and to attack all persons who have in the past indicated by their attitude that they were by no means friends of the "loyalists."

It is feared that a massacre of Jews is impending. A number of members of the "bund" appealed to the Commandant of the Cossacks detailed for duty in the Jewish quarter to protect them from any attack that might come. They were informed this evening that, if they would organize "loyal" processions and see that these traversed every street in the central section of the city, all participants to wear photographic badges of the Czar and each detachment to be preceded by banners pledging the "loyalty" of members of the Jewish race, the Jews of the city would not be molested. Needless to say, the members of the bund could not accept.

It is now feared that the Cossacks will continue Jewish outrages and an almost indescribable state of panic exists in the Jewish quarter.

Later in the night deputations of Jews called upon General Kaubars and asked him to prevent the Cossacks from attacking the people. He told them he would vouch only for the good conduct of the regular troops and wound up his remarks by saying: "If a fresh attempt is made on the lives of the Cossacks—aye, even if one only is killed, Odessa will run kneedeep in blood."

At midnight the inhabitants were moving in masses through the center of the town, where the hotels were overcrowded. Cossacks have declared that they will tonight slaughter all Jews in Odessa, and that they are going to search for them in the regular troops and wound up his remarks by saying:

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POLICE AND TROOPS ON GUARD

Army Holds Down Capital—Hosts of Arrests—Censor Busy.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—A correspondent of the Associated Press made a tour of the city early this morning. At every block he encountered reinforced patrols, saw excited groups on corners, and met half a dozen squads of gendarmes with drawn swords, escorting little bands of arrested persons to prison.

During the night over 1000 arrests of the passengers and baggage on all trains for arms and political documents. Systematic military requisitions for political agitators and especially members of the proletariat organizations, are in full swing.

Army of 60,000 Men.

Not only the Tauride Palace, but the gates of the park leading to it are closed and the surroundings are alive with gendarmes and secret police. In the courtyard of a neighboring barracks of one of the guard regiments the correspondent saw two companies drawn up in marching order, and shortly afterwards he met a travel-stained detachment of Gray Cuirassiers galloping in from Kransoye-Selo camp. With the regular garrison there are now more than 90,000 troops massed in the city, including 40 battalions of infantry, practically the entire cavalry of the guard, a division of infantry of the guard, a field battery, four other batteries and four companies of machine guns.

mations of the Prefect of Police ordering all proprietors of houses, porters and door guardians to obey and aid the police in cases of disorders, prohibiting meetings, public or private, without permits for illegal purposes, the distribution of proclamations, the raising of flags and singing in the streets.

The hall of the Economy Society, as well as other halls, which assemblages have frequented, are closed and under guard. A meeting of engineers was broken up at 9 o'clock and a score of prisoners were arrested.

Guard Over Newspapers.

The Prefect of Police placed police officers in the newspaper offices last night to see that they did not transgress the limits of the law, under threat of confiscation of their issues. This accounts for the comparative mildness of the present edition of the Rech was seized soon after it left the press.

The Rech terms the dissolution of Parliament incredible in view of the events of the past year, and says: "It is true that a new Parliament has been summoned, but in the present temper of the population, it is meaningless. With the shattering of the hopes of the people falls the prestige of the principle of popular representation. If the best men in the country, as the Emperor calls them, could not restore tranquility, what chance has the discredited Ministry to

PANIC HITS FRANCE

Revolution Causes Slump in Russian Stocks.

CZAR'S ACTION CONDEMNED

Dissolution of Douma Violates Conditions of Loan—European Powers Suspected of Prompting Czar to Defy People.

PARIS, July 23.—The Russian situation absorbs the attention of officials, the public and the press of Paris, and it is peculiarly apparent on the Bourse, where the slump in Russian securities today almost caused a panic. In official circles the dissolution of Parliament was unexpected, some of the latest advices reaching the Foreign Office indicating the probability of a compromise Ministry, in which members of the lower house would participate.

Officials here are cautious in criticizing the turn of events, owing to the political relations existing between France and Russia, but it is freely admitted that French sentiment universally condemns the dissolution of the representative branch of Parliament.

Much attention is given in high quarters to reports of intrigues by certain European powers preceding the dissolution, the prevailing view here being that Emperor Nicholas' course was influenced by counsels outside of Russia.

The financial effect of the imperial manifesto is causing apprehension, as one of the chief inducements to the taking up of the last Russian loan was the government's assurances of the quieting of internal disorders by co-operation with Parliament. Members of the Bourse, however, ever calmness, fearing that the situation remains another week without an outbreak, Russian securities will be stronger than before, as the agitation incident to the debates in Parliament will have been removed and the government will then have demonstrated its ability to maintain order.

Russians were mercilessly cut, causing an exceptional decline in governments and industrial. Offerings of the last issue of Russian five-year bonds, the number of operators were overwhelmed and unable to post official quotations during the early hours.

The quotations finally appeared at 81, or a loss of 4 francs 50 centimes against Saturday's closing price of 85 francs 60 centimes and 88 francs 60 centimes when the coupon was paid a week ago. All the early Russian issues were similarly affected, bonds of 1894 losing 19 francs and 41 of 1895 losing 3 francs 60 centimes. Industrial participated in the decline.

British Express Sympathy.

LONDON, July 23.—A British address of sympathy with the Russian people and Parliament is being circulated. Already the signatures of many persons have been obtained.

Stocks Decline in Vienna.

VIENNA, July 23.—The news from Russia has created an exceedingly pessimistic impression in political and financial circles here. Russian rents today declined 4 1/2 points.

PANIC AMONG ODESSA JEWS.

Kaulbars Admits Cossacks and Christians May Kill Them.

ODESSA, July 23.—The Jews here are in a state of panic, fearing an anti-Jewish outbreak as the result of the killing of a drunken Cossack who recently wandered through the Jewish quarter brandishing his saber and shouting: "Death to the Jews." Governor-General Kaubars, addressing a delegation of Jews today, said:

"I vouch for my soldiers, but I am unable to say what the Cossacks or Christian civilians might do. The slightest incident might start trouble. Cossacks this morning looted three Jewish shops.

DEADLY RIOTS AT KHARKOFF

Political Prisoners Released and Populace Prevents Recapture.

KHARKOFF, Russia, July 23.—The news of the dissolution of Parliament has been followed by much rioting in this city. The excitement was increased by the escape of 40 prominent politicians, who had been thrown into prison on Saturday night. Twenty persons were killed and wounded in the effort for their recapture.

Trusted to Nature.

A great many Americans, both men and women, are thin, pale and puny, with poor circulation, because they have ill-digested their stomachs by eating or too much eating, by consuming alcoholic beverages, or by too close confinement to home, office or factory, and in consequence the stomach must be treated in a natural way before they can rectify their earlier mistakes. The muscles in many such people, in fact in every weary, thin and thin-blooded person, do their work with great difficulty. As a result fatigue comes early, is extreme and lasts through the day. We must go to Nature ahead of the supply. To insure perfect health every tissue, bone, nerve and muscle should take from the blood certain materials and return to it certain others. It is necessary to prepare the stomach for the work of taking up from the food what is necessary to make good, rich, red blood. We must go to Nature for the remedy. There were certain roots known to the Indians of this country before the advent of the whites which later came to the knowledge of the settlers and which are now growing rapidly in professional favor for the cure of indigestion, stomach trouble, liver troubles, and many other ailments. These are found to be safe and yet certain in their cleansing and invigorating effect upon the stomach, liver and blood. They are: Golden Seal, Queen's root, Stone root, Bloodroot, Mandrake root, and Black Cherry bark.

The medicinal principles residing in these roots when extracted with glycerine as a solvent make the most reliable and efficient stomach tonic and liver invigorator, when combined in just the proper proportion as in Dr. Queen's Golden Medical Discovery. Where there is bankruptcy vitality—such as nervous exhaustion, indigestion, and thin blood, the body acquires vigor and the nerves, blood and all the tissues feel the favorable effect of this sovereign remedy.

Although some phlegms have been aware of the high medicinal value of the above mentioned plants, yet few have used pure glycerine as a solvent and usually the doctors' prescriptions called for the ingredients in varying amounts, with alcohol.

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SEWING MACHINES BLOWN UP

Singer Company's Stores Wrecked and Many Men Injured.

BEUTHEN, Silesia, July 23.—Bombs have been thrown at the branches of the Singer Sewing Machine Works at Sosnowice, doing great damage and injuring a number of workmen. Military cordons have been placed around the factories. A state of panic exists at Sosnowice.

The Singer works at Bendzin also were attacked today and damaged. Sosnowice and Bendzin are in Russian Poland, near the Silesian border.

They are factory towns 50 miles apart with a population of about 20,000 people.

NEW YORK, July 23.—At the office of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in this city it was said the Singer Company has only branch stores in Sosnowice and Bendzin, but has no factory there. A representative of the company said: "Loss would not be extensive. The company received no information from its own sources as to the blowing up of its establishments in those places."

Conspicuous among the adornments of the bridal fest in Brittany is an cloth and elegant as the most beautiful bridal cake, and into this cake are put the guests split sticks bearing coins of gold or silver.

Pillsbury's advertisement with a diagram of the human body and a box of Pillsbury's Best Breakfast Food-VITOS. Text includes 'The quality question is easily disposed of when you know it's Pillsbury's. The blackboard diagram below tells the economy story. A two pound package of Pillsbury's Best Breakfast Cereal makes 12 pounds when served. A package of the ordinary cooked kinds usually contains 7/8 of a pound and costs 15 cents—a pound would cost about 17 cents, 12 pounds \$2.04. \$2.04 minus 17 cents, the cost of 12 pounds of Pillsbury's Vitos, equals \$1.84. How much is this saving worth to you in a year? Pillsbury's Cereal Food never gets sticky or lumpy. Good in summer or winter.'

Two Honest Pounds 20c. Ask Your Grocer \$2.04. cost 20¢. saving 18¢.