

FUR BASIS FOR A TARIFF TREATY

American-German Conference
Reaches an Amicable
Understanding.

NO FEAR OF HOSTILITIES

Trade Relations Between Two Na-
tions Will Continue on Liberal
Basis—Preliminary Work
for Treaty Completed.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The conference of the American and German tariff commissioners ended Friday, S. N. D. North, who was head of the American delegation, will sail for the United States next Wednesday, James L. Gerry and Nahum I. Stone, the other delegates, will remain here to complete the translation of the protocols.

The Associated Press some days ago requested both commissions to authorize the publication of a summary of the results of the negotiations. The American commission prepared such a summary, and it was discussed and modified in sessions of the joint commission. In its final form it is as follows:

The sessions of the commissions have been harmonious from the start and nothing has occurred at any point to interfere with the cordial and friendly relations originally established. These sessions have been largely devoted to an interchange of information as to the customs methods of the two countries, and the reasons therefor. No commercial treaty has been negotiated because the American commission had been given no authority to make such a treaty, but the course of the proceedings there has been established a basis upon which a commercial treaty might be concluded, provided the consent of the American and the German Congresses be given.

So far as both governments are concerned no concessions have been made, but the understanding is that the two governments shall decide to enter into a commercial agreement, the preparatory work has been done.

The members of both the German and American commissions feel very strongly that even if no commercial agreement is reached, the understanding should follow, the interchange of views and information has been of the utmost value in adding a continuance of the friendly commercial relations between the two nations.

The Foreign Office will issue an announcement tomorrow identical with the foregoing. Following diplomatic usage, the American commission will issue a statement of the results reached, which, in many districts, will not be finished until February 5.

It will do no harm to add that the commission arranged a plan which, with the approval of President Roosevelt and the Reichstag, will avoid tariff hostilities, and, as alluded to in the foregoing authorized summary, the commission will make a commitment to the mutual agreement of both peoples was fully considered.

FRENCH PRESS SCENT DANGER

Defeat of Socialists an Indorsement of German Imperialism.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Examining the results of the German elections from an international standpoint, practically the entire French press unite in regarding it as a defeat for the international movement, and therefore of the highest importance and disquieting especially to Great Britain and France. The Figaro alone combats this view, being of the opinion that the international movement would not have been possible if the latter had not recently clearly manifested a desire for a less purely national form of government—a consideration with which the government must reckon hereafter.

The advanced Socialist organs are unable to conceal their grief at the setback given to the international movement. Lanterne says of the victory of imperialism:

"The profoundly regrettable struggle for supremacy between the two great powers will continue with increased bitterness and the people will bear the burden of it."

M. Jaures, the French Socialist leader, attempts to explain the defeat of his allies across the boundary, and writes on the theory that the Socialist victory of 1905 was really abnormal and due to the violent tariff and anti-monarchical agitation, following the flight of Crown Princess Louise of Saxony with her tutor, Giron.

The Echo de Paris says Germany rejected Socialism because she felt it led too straight to internationalism and anarchy, and because it was a source of weakness and a national peril.

ELECTION RETURNS COLORED

Opposition Party Make Charges Against Official Bureau.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—The accuracy of the semi-official returns of the first-degree election by peasants and small landowners, which indicate that more than 70 per cent of the delegates chosen are Conservatives and none Opposition Moderates, is challenged by the opposition leaders. These, taking as the basis for argument the bourgeois party and as a triumph of the alliance of strong boxes. The paper, however, finds some consolation in the growth of Socialist ideas in the Catholic region of Rhenish Prussia.

Blames Defeat to Coalition.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27.—The popular press, notably the People, the organ of the Socialists, considers the Socialist check in Germany is due to a coalition of the bourgeois party and as a triumph of the alliance of strong boxes. The paper, however, finds some consolation in the growth of Socialist ideas in the Catholic region of Rhenish Prussia.

Courthouse Burns: Loss \$200,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Columbia County Courthouse, located here, was burned today. Loss \$200,000.

Explosion in Royal Palace.

REIGRADE, Serbia, Jan. 27.—A mysterious explosion occurred at the palace on Saturday evening, which shut-

terred many windows of the building.

It was stated that the explosion resulted from leaving a quantity of gunpowder and cartridges too near a stove in the private apartments of the Crown Prince. Nobody was injured.

Ship Reaches Port on Fire.

COLOMBO, Jan. 27.—The North German Lloyd steamer Siedlitz, Captain Dewers, homeward bound from Japan and China with passengers, mail and merchandise, arrived at Point de Galle, Ceylon, with her cargo on fire. Her forepeak is burned out. The passengers and mail were rescued by the British cruiser Diadem and brought here.

Italy's King Praises America.

ROME, Jan. 27.—King Victor Emmanuel today gave a private audience to Commander John B. Bernardus, the American naval attaché. The King greeted Commander Bernardus cordially and spoke in terms of appreciation of America and Americans.

Capture Desperate Cuban Bandit.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—Eduardo Mesa, a bandit of the Province of Santiago, who for more than two years had terrorized Eastern Cuba and defied the rural guards, and who was wanted for alleged murders, was captured here last night by the secret police.

COUPLE DIE TOGETHER.

Man and Woman Stand Arm in Arm Before Oncoming Train.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 27.—With arms entwined, a young man and a young woman stood on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Electric Railroad near Newton Creek, early today, and calmly waited for the oncoming train to run them down. Both were killed and their bodies hurled into the water.

LEAVE MARK ON HISTORY

(Continued from First Page.)

still under the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic of the London District.

Prominent Part in Revolution.

In the Revolution the Catholics took the part of the colonies. Among the members of the Continental Congress and the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Charles Carroll, Thomas Carroll, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Fitzsimmons and Thomas Sim Lee.

The Reverend John Carroll of Baltimore, afterward a bishop, was sent as delegate to Canada to urge the colonies to join the revolution. Although he failed in this, there were two Canadian regiments of Catholics who served with the American army. One was the Indians of Maine, under Chief Orono, and the St. Regis Indians, of New York, took a prominent part in the war, while French Catholics fought the Indians of Illinois won the West for the cause of independence.

Among foreign Catholics who were not as dependent of the colonies were Lafayette, Rochambeau, Kosciuszko and Pulaski. General Stephen Moylan, a patriot member of that church, was the first Quartermaster in the Revolution.

Jack Barry, the Catholic commander of the frigate in the British navy if he would desert. Barry scorned the offer by the British and remained with the cause of America, and not the value and command of the White British fleet could reduce me." The City of

Church's Numerical Strength.

According to the most recent statistics there are now a little more than 3,000,000 Catholics in the United States. The figures were furnished by the different Bishops of the United States. The Catholic population of the United States in 1906. The population of Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and other possessions recently acquired by the United States is largely Catholic, so that the entire number of people of that faith now under the American flag amounts to practically 3,500,000. There are now 12,148 Catholic churches in the United States, 284 of which were built last year. There are 494 parochial schools, and in all the Catholic educational institutions in America there are 3,500,000 pupils.

There are 408 orphan asylums, which take care of 40,000 orphans. New York has more Catholics than any other State, with 1,000,000. The population of the United States in 1906. The population of Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and other possessions recently acquired by the United States is largely Catholic, so that the entire number of people of that faith now under the American flag amounts to practically 3,500,000. There are now 12,148 Catholic churches in the United States, 284 of which were built last year. There are 494 parochial schools, and in all the Catholic educational institutions in America there are 3,500,000 pupils.

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GRIGGS WILL NOT MAKE LIST PUBLIC

Contributors to Democratic
Campaign Are Not to See
Names in Print.

NO RIGHT TO GIVE THEM

Chairman National Committee Re-
plies to Request of Perry Bel-
mont, but Says, However, Very
Few Gifts Exceeded \$500.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Representative James H. Griggs, chairman of the Democratic National committee, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Perry Belmont, president of the National publicity bill organization, suggested that notwithstanding the failure, up to this time, of the passage of the proposed publicity bill, he should voluntarily make a general statement in regard to contributions received by his committee writes to Mr. Belmont as follows:

My Dear Sir: Your letter suggesting the publication of the names of the contributors to the Democratic campaign for the year 1906, came promptly to hand. It is unnecessary to suggest that the fact that there is a law compelling the publication of the names of the contributors to the campaign fund, and therefore a sub-sequent publication of the names of the contributors from any quarter that his name and contribution would be made public. It would involve quite an outlay of time and labor to consult with all of these subscribers and ascertain their wishes in this matter. I have been unable to do so.

My number is quite large, aggregating several thousands. If I were to attempt to undertake this labor, some would undoubtedly agree to the publication of their names, and others would decline. It would therefore, in my opinion, be but a partial list we could publish. I think you will agree with me when I say that to publish a partial list would be improper, and trifling with a serious subject. It is however, permissible to say to you in this connection that we had no very large contributions, not over a half dozen in excess of \$500, and by far the greater number less than \$100. I am sure you will be able to ascertain, no corporations were contributors to our fund. It was all given by good citizens, the hope and the sake of the Democratic cause. The entire fund collected by this committee was a small one and was barely more than sufficient to conduct the campaign here and in Chicago, and to pay for the printing incidental expenses. We agree thoroughly with the publicity idea, as expressed to you during the Spring of last year, and hope before another campaign comes on, there will be a law requiring the publication of the names of the contributors to the campaign fund.

Mr. Belmont said that the letter was satisfactory and gave assurance of the co-operation of the National committee with the enactment of the proposed publicity law, and he has no doubt Representative Sherman, to whom a similar letter had been addressed, would also reply in regard to the publicity law.

TRIBUTE TO DEAD LEADER

Old Soldiers Salute Late Comrade as They Pass Bier of Senator Alger.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—Nearly 30,000 persons paid tribute this afternoon to the memory of Senator R. A. Alger as he lay in state in the United States Capitol, and a half a million of people passed through the corridors for a last look at the dead Senator.

Pathetic and moving incidents abounded as the throngs of people passed the casket. Old soldiers who had served in the Civil War with him saluted as they passed. When the last person had passed before the casket, the Senator's body was carried out to the hearse and taken to the family home on Port Street.

The special train on which the funeral party came from Washington arrived here this morning. After Mr. Alger and her family had left the train and gone to their home, eight members of the United War Veterans' Association, who had been invited to the funeral, were present at the funeral home.

Mr. Alger stood the journey very well and was bearing up under the shock. The funeral ceremonies will be held from the Senator's home tomorrow afternoon.

SENT MANY GOODS TO CUBA

Exports Last Year Exceeded All Pre- vious Records.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Never before in the history of United States commerce with Cuba was the export trade of this country to that island so great as during the past calendar year. American importations from that republic are considerably lower than for the preceding year.

The total exports from this country to Cuba were valued at \$46,491,940, which is more than \$2,000,000 over the exports for 1906. The importations from Cuba were valued at \$10,000,000, showing a falling off of \$10,000,000 compared with 1906. The marked decline in American importations is accounted for because of the reduction in the price of sugar.

OLIVER TO GET CONTRACT

(Continued from First Page.)

by direction of the President. Mr. Oliver's representative said tonight: "Mr. Oliver is absolutely not doubtful about the requirements of the Canal Commission. There are now at least 20 of the most responsible contractors in the United States who have expressed a willingness to join Mr. Oliver in the work of constructing the canal at the figure mentioned in his original bids."

"These names will be submitted to President Roosevelt tomorrow with proof of their financial ability. Before entering into another arrangement, Mr. Oliver wants to know positively that the contractor that he chooses will be acceptable to the Government."

Official Statement Given Out.

The official statement given out tonight follows: "As a result of conferences at the White House it was today announced by the Isthmian Canal Commission that, in view of the fact that the Panama Canal has been completed, the Isthmian Canal Commission has decided to make good his bid to complete the construction of the Isthmian Canal at a percentage of 6.76, with an

organization of contractors and with financial resources, in full compliance with the requirements of the invitation for bids, he will be given an opportunity to do so."

Mr. Oliver has been notified that within ten days he will be required to associate with himself at least two independent contractors, whose skill and experience, combined with his own, shall cover the entire field of work to be performed under the contract, and to organize a corporation for the express purpose of carrying out the proposed contract, with a capital of \$5,000,000, of which not less than \$1,500,000 paid in cash, and \$1,500,000 in the form of solvent subscriptions, shall be available for the purpose of carrying out the contract, and of which the remaining \$2,000,000 may be devoted to the purpose of procuring a bond, as required by the contract, or of substituting in lieu thereof, whole or in part and subject to the conditions of the bond, cash or current securities satisfactory to the Commission. Satisfactory assurances not having been received that the financial standing of Mr. Oliver met the requirements of the invitation, the resignation of the President he has been rejected as a participant in the bid filed by Messrs. Oliver & Bangs.

The privileges have been extended to Messrs. MacArthur and Gillespie, the only remaining bidders whose bid has been deemed worthy of consideration, to either withdraw their pending bid, or to allow it to stand as low as that proposed by Mr. Oliver, it should be considered upon its merits. The other bids have been rejected because informal, and in the case of the highest bid, excessive as well.

The foregoing action is taken in conformity with the expressed wishes of both Mr. Oliver and the MacArthur-Gillespie syndicate, that the contract should be let, and in view of the further statement of the spokesman for the MacArthur-Gillespie syndicate, that the President that the Commission could close the contract with a satisfactory and responsible association of contractors at a price as low as that proposed by Mr. Oliver, it should be let at liberty, so far as they were concerned to do so."

Mr. Oliver resides at Knoxville, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The necessity for the restoration of the canteen in the American Army is strongly set forth in a letter from Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee to Captain J. Walter Mitchell, of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association. Dr. McGee, who formerly was an assistant surgeon in the Army and later organized a corps of nurses under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, for work among Japanese soldiers in the Russo-Japanese War, gives observations and a drink habit among the Japanese soldiers, and tells of the evil results following the abolishment of the canteen in the United States Army. Dr. McGee says:

"Take everyone who knows something of the subject, I am heartily in favor of giving our American soldiers their club—called canteen—where they may enjoy themselves in a healthy and sane way. I deplore the horrible results of making a man seek his amusements where he is liable to fall a prey to the worst temptations, and so I wish you speedily success in your efforts to secure the canteen for our soldiers."

Instead of our liquor, wines, etc., the Japanese use a beverage they prepare themselves, which is called Sake. It is a strong, but not in character like the light beer of our country. It is a very small, but the effect was stimulating, not intoxicating. I have heard that sometimes it is mixed with opium, and that the daily dose had to be dispensed in a small glass, which was big as a man's thumb.

In Hiroshima, I met from time to time court officials, who were from their way from the city to the country, and a quantity of Sake which the Emperor was sending as a gift to the troops in celebration of some victory. This drink was also for sale by the post traders, and yet the temperance of the Japanese soldier was a wonder to me, and myself. We saw tens of thousands of them, but never did we see a soldier drunk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Representative James H. Griggs, chairman of the National publicity bill organization, in view tonight declared that while there is a shortage of fuel at some points in North Dakota and danger of shortage at other points, growing primarily out of the so-called crop shortage and the great prosperity in the West, North Dakota is in no need of financial assistance.

"The shortage of cars," he said, "arose largely out of the enormous crop raised throughout the state and through the expansion of business far beyond all ordinary limits, which literally swamped the railroads, not only with products going to the fuel supply, but with merchandise and materials coming in."

In an attempt to handle this tremendous volume of traffic, the railway companies were grossly negligent in relation to the fuel supply, and the great prosperity is the real cause of our temporarily embarrassed condition. It is not a financial shortage, but a railroad shortage which has caused the people of the state to be in this state."

GAVE FOLK HIS FIRST TIP

Editor Wagner, of St. Louis Star- Chronicle, Dies Suddenly.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—John F. Wagner, assistant editor of the Star-Chronicle, died suddenly at his home here today from hemorrhage of the stomach, aged 51 years. Mr. Wagner is credited with having given the first intimation to Circuit Attorney Folk, now Governor, that the members of the House of Representatives were being bribed in connection with certain franchise measures, and the famous boodle crusade followed.

Wants Proper Credentials.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Monsieur Villatte, head of the Independent Catholic movement in the United States, is now in Paris, has written a letter to the Figaro, insisting upon his position as "Archbishop of the Patriarch of Antioch," of which St. Peter is the founder. He says he cares nothing about the personal vilification, but that he does not want the legitimacy of his episcopal powers and the ordinations which he expects to make in France before returning to America unquestioned.

Bryan at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—W. J. Bryan spent a few hours in this city today, arriving from San Jose at 2 P. M., and departing for Los Angeles at 4:30 P. M. While here he held an informal reception and greeted many members of the Democratic party.

Colas, Wortman & King

High St. Washington, St. Sixth, St.

Clearance Sale

Almost Over—Four Days More

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

We must make room for our Spring stock, now arriving by every express and freight—and that means to make some out-of-the-ordinary sacrifices on the goods on hand. So here goes—the best dress fabrics to be had, going at reductions that will bring in all economists to share in the bargains:

Colored Dress Goods Black Dress Goods

PLAID SUITINGS, in broken lines, 56 inches wide, in the darker colorings. Novelty Suitings, 44 inches wide. Regular \$1 and \$1.25 47c

BROKEN LINES of choicest novelty Dress Fabrics, that sell regularly from \$1.50 to \$2.50 the yard; also a large lot of plaids, in French and English importations; regularly worth \$1.50 to \$2.50 the yard; special now, only 75c

BROKEN LINES of real English Plaid Suitings—about 3400 yards—a splendid assortment of regular \$1 goods; special now, yard 57c

\$2.50 RAINPROOF FABRICS, \$2.19

\$2.50 AND \$3.00 CLOAKINGS for \$1.59

\$1.00 PANAMAS, now, the yard 85c

PANAMAS worth \$1.25 for \$1.05

PANAMAS worth \$1.50 the yard 1.25

SERGES, regularly \$1.25 the yard 1.05