



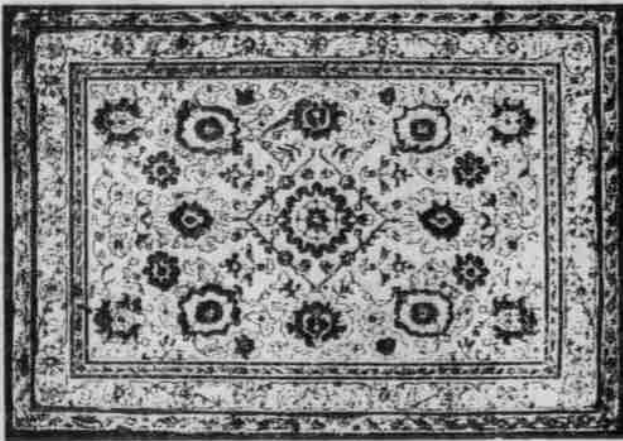
WM. GADSBY & SONS

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

This in every way, in everything—always. There's nothing, however small, which goes from this store but what carries our stamp of satisfaction with it—not only representing our guarantee for the rightness of goods, but for the uniform fairness of our prices. We count this guarantee of satisfaction and confidence it begets as the basis of our success.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

EVERYBODY WANTS RUGS



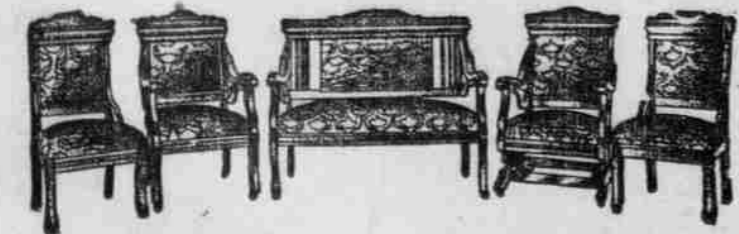
- Brussels Rugs Eureka, 9x12, \$18.00
 - Brussels Burlington, 9x12, \$20.00
 - Royal Brussels Rugs, 9x12, \$25.00
 - Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12, \$27.00
 - Axminster Rugs, Imported 9x12, \$30.25
 - Burmah Pro Brussels; 9x12, \$10.80
 - Extra Quality Ingrain 9x12, \$ 9.75
- Larger and Smaller Sizes in Proportion.

WE HAVE A LOT OF ODD SIZE MADE RUGS FROM REMNANTS

Which you can buy at a discount of 25 per cent less than cost. Be sure and bring the size of your room if you are in search of a bargain.

THE STORE THAT DOES THE BUSINESS

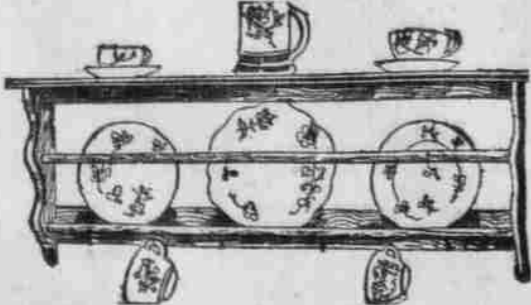
\$50 FIVE-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, \$27.00



Parlor Suit, 5 pieces, beautifully finished in rich dark-mahogany, upholstered in verona; regular price \$50.00, sale price..... \$27.00

If Credit Is Wanted We Can Accommodate You Without Extra Charge or Fuss.

GADSBY'S SPECIAL PLATE RACK



Golden or weathered oak, special for this week: 95c Same without the top shelf: 50c

WE OWN THE BUILDING—NO RENT TO PAY—THAT'S WHY WE SELL FOR LESS

Wm. Gadsby & Sons

CORNER WASHINGTON AND FIRST STS.



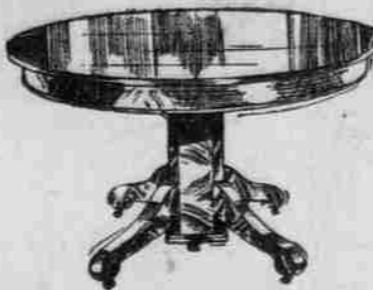
\$3.50
EXTRA SPECIAL
SEE THIS ROCKER FOR
\$3.50
This large arm Rocker, mahogany finish, upholstered in beautiful two-toned velours; sells regularly for \$8.00; extra special..... **\$3.50**

GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE



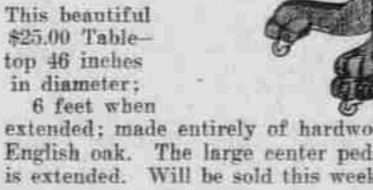
This is the best Range in the world. Grand prize at the St. Louis Exposition—gold medal. Grand prize at Lewis and Clark Exposition—two gold medals. A full line is on exhibition in our store at reduced prices. They are guaranteed forever. Wm. Gadsby & Sons.

\$20 PEDESTAL TABLE \$10.00



This handsome pedestal Extension Table is offered at this extremely low price that we may demonstrate to the buying public our ability to undersell any furniture institution in the city. Has 42-inch top and extends six feet; special at our store; price..... **\$10.00**

\$25.00 TABLE FOR \$12.50



This beautiful \$25.00 Table—top 46 inches in diameter; 6 feet when extended; made entirely of hardwood, finished in weathered or early English oak. The large center pedestal remains stationary when table is extended. Will be sold this week at the low price of..... **\$12.50**



LEADER RANGE \$29
All are guaranteed for 10 years. Leader Range, with high closet and duplex grate, spring-balanced oven doors. This is a heavy, substantial and durable range, made of the best quality cold-rolled steel; adapted for coal or wood; oven thoroughly braised and boiled; asbestos-lined throughout; nickel-trim'd—section plate top; Gadsbys' price..... **\$29.00**

EXPANSION ONLY HOPE FOR JAPAN

Room Must Be Found for Millions of Mikado's Subjects.

WILL IT BE PEACE OR WAR?

Empire's Extraordinary Expenditures for Military Purposes Indicate Nation's Determination to Maintain Its Standing.

By Frederick J. Haack.
TOKIO, March 21.—(Special Correspondence.)—Japan is making the most extraordinary expenditures on its army and navy ever undertaken by any nation of like resources in time of peace. The United States is sending to the Pacific Ocean the most powerful armada in the history of navies. Despite the assurances from Washington and Tokio that there is no serious quarrel between the two powers, these are concrete facts, for the acceptance of which it is not necessary to take anyone's word. Does this mean war? The investigator will encounter many people willing to assure him that trouble between the two countries is inevitable, and just as many more who protest that all this talk of a clash is mere moonshine. At such a time one must go beyond the assurances of diplomats, because it is their business to preserve amity by the subtleties of fine speech and friendly representation. One must also disregard the belligerent mouthings of the jingoists, for their utterances of rancor and wild alarm are as unwarranted and dangerous as they are undignified.

Japan's Record in War.

Since Japan determined to put aside its civilization and take up the ways of the Occident, it has fought two wars. The first was with China, the most populous and second greatest in contiguous area of the world; and the next was with Russia, the greatest in area and the second most populous of all the nations. In each of these conflicts Japan was the victor, not alone by the bravery of its magnificent fighting men, but by its preparedness before each war began. In the year before the war with Russia, Japan's total military and naval expenditures were \$15,000,000. Last year the Japanese government spent \$15,704,550 on its war establishment, and this year it will again spend nearly as much. If it was prepared for the war with Russia, what will it not be prepared for now that it is spending more than twice as much annually as it did prior to that conflict?

On the other hand, a critical examination of Japan's national resources and present financial status reveals such a sorry condition of affairs that even the suggestion of war with a power like the United States seems to be the height of absurdity. No matter how well Japan may be prepared for war in a military way, it is not at all prepared in a financial way. Modern war means spending money, and in order to spend money one must have resources. Japan is a poverty-stricken and almost bankrupt. Its total wealth is but one-twentieth that of the United States, although its population is more than half as great. If every village of wealth in Japan could be turned into cash, the whole amount would not be enough to buy the clothing and furniture used by the people of the United States. The entire income of the Japanese government is not as great as that of the United States Steel Corporation. The total annual expenditures for education in the Japanese Empire not only falls short of that of many of our American states, but is less than the City of New York spent on its public schools last year.

The Japanese peasant welcomes the opportunity to hire himself for 12 months for \$16—a sum earned by capable American shop girls in one week. The Japanese bricklayer is one of the country's highest paid artisans, his wages for a day of 12 hours being 31 cents. Compare this with the American bricklayer's pay of \$8 for eight hours' work, and one has a striking illustration of the vast difference between the potential wealth of the two countries.

Cause of This Poverty.

This abject national poverty is the result of the intense congestion of the Japanese people. The entire empire of the Mikado is no larger in area than the state of California, and only 13 per cent of it is susceptible of cultivation. That portion of Japan which must support all its population is but half the size of the state of Ohio. This means that if every man, woman and child within the boundaries of the United States and the Republic of Mexico should move into Ohio, the soil of that commonwealth would have no greater task to support them than that now imposed upon the arable portion of Japan. Japanese statesmen realize that if their country is to retain its rating as a first-class power, some remedy for this congestion must be devised. That remedy, they think, is to be found only in emigration and expansion. It is the solution of this vexing problem that raises the greatest issue in world politics today. Streams of Japanese emigrants were sent pouring into Hawaii, the Philippines, Mexico, Canada and the Pacific Coast States of the Union. The result was trouble. However, the immigration question in America now bids fair to be settled by peaceful diplomacy, as Japan was quick to recognize the difficult position which it occupied, and set about restricting emigration to those countries where its people were not welcome, and where there was enough strength to repel them. But whatever course Japan took at the dictate of peaceful counsel, the fact remains that this slight but upon its citizens has wounded the pride of every subject of the Mikado. Therefore, the Japanese are all the more set upon solving the problem of the congestion of their people by the other way—expansion. Japan acquired valuable territory from China after the war with that country, but the great powers forced a retrocession. The war with Russia, caused by its occupation of the very territory Japan had been forced to give back to China, and by Russian aggression in Korea and Manchuria, has placed Japan in a position of predominant influence in those two countries. In Korea, the sovereignty is

virtually in the hands of the Japanese Resident-General; and in Manchuria the Japanese influence is being extended rapidly.

Campaign in China.

In China proper, the Japanese are making a campaign for commercial and political supremacy, the end of which may be a world-shaking controversy. Owing to the necessity of providing more territory for the support of their people, it is feared that the Japanese statesmen may insist upon a programme that will lead to grave international complications. It was manifestly the Russian purpose to control over China, and to exclude from this vast territory the other nations of the world. If this policy had triumphed, Japan would have neither raw materials and its commercial progress stopped. While Japan's interests were thus more vital, the other great powers also looked upon Russia with apprehension. Therefore, when Japan took up the game and gave battle, the rest of the world looked on and applauded. The exhibition of skill and valor by the Japanese army and navy in that war was, indeed, marvelous, but wonderful as it was, it did not deserve the extravagant praise and exaggerated claims performed directly out of proportion to their real value. When the war ended, the treaty between Japan and Russia permitted Japan to exercise control over Korea, but stipulated that the civil administration of that country should be returned to the Chinese, in whom it was rightfully vested, and that the "open door" should be maintained. Three years have passed since the war, and now it is charged that Japan has failed to abide by the spirit of its treaty agreements, however it has kept to the letter, and that Japanese aggression in Manchuria and western China proper, is of exactly the same nature as that of the Russian.

It is charged that American commercial interests are more effectively shut out of Manchuria now than during the era of Russian domination, and that Japan is showing evidence of a disposition to shift its China to all of the other powers. This is why the Japanese have suddenly ceased to be the "pet children of the nations."

American Interest Peculiar.

The American interest in this question is peculiar. The United States is the only one of the great powers which has not been suspected of designs upon a portion of the territory of China. When the war between Russia and Japan began, John Hay, Secretary of State, addressed a note to the two warring powers and obtained their pledges that the right would be confined to Manchuria and that other Chinese territory should remain inviolate. Thus the United States stands today in the attitude of the chief champion of the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire. The American Government is the only one that any of the powers will trust in China, and it is also the only one in which the Chinese have confidence. Thus the theater of the drama of world politics has been removed to the Orient. In the cast of players there is a new actor, the Great Eastern civilization, and in modern history, an Asiatic nation, emerging from hermetic seclusion, which had found it since the days when Alexander the Great wrested the scepter of world rule from Asia, has become a figure of commanding interest. The progress of Japan since it took on Western ways is the most rapid in the history of nations. But wonderful as it is, it is not possible that in 50 years it could so change as to measure up to the standards of the Occident, acquired through a different blood. For the first time in modern history, an Asiatic nation, emerging from hermetic seclusion, which had found it since the days when Alexander the Great wrested the scepter of world rule from Asia, has become a figure of commanding interest.

Western ways is the most rapid in the history of nations.

Japan has adopted Occidental civilization as one puts on a cloak. Underneath the garment that she wears, she is still an Oriental. For this reason this newest and greatest issue in world politics is uncertain. Ever since the Japanese adopted a code of international morals, all the great powers have been Christian, have been of the white race, and have had a more or less common standard of civilization. It does not think as the Occident thinks. Clever as he may be in adopting Western ways and Western dress, he is charged with being unable to comprehend the white man's code, or being unable to play the game in the white man's way. This is why the prediction is made that he may unsettle the peace of the world.

BAD AIM HIS DOWNFALL

JEALOUS LOVER'S WELL-LAID PLANS ARE DEFEATED.

Frenchman Shoots Girl He Loves, After Forging Letters to Prove Her a Suicide.

PARIS, April 4.—(Special.)—It is not advisable even for a would-be murderer to lay his plan too cleverly and pretend that the victim wanted to be killed. This was the strange idea of a young man at Enghien, who after attempting to kill a girl who had declined his attentions, put forward the extraordinary story that it was by mutual consent that they had decided to commit suicide. The girl in question worked as a dressmaker, and was returning home in the evening, accompanied by her mother, when the young man stopped her at the gate to speak with her. Barely had the mother crossed the garden when, as she was about to open the door of her house, she heard a shot fired, and saw her daughter fall to the ground. A police-inspector happened to be near at hand, but when he approached the young man the latter fired a shot at himself, but missed. In explanation of his act, he said that he and the girl had resolved to commit suicide together, and that she had at various times made him swear to shoot her first and then kill himself. He related that they had gone to the cemetery and sworn on her father's grave to end their lives because the girl's mother had refused to consent to their marriage. The corroborating story, he produced letters purporting to have been written by the girl, and at evening a note from him reached the Police Commissaire to tell him about the intended suicide. So cleverly did he relate his story that the police almost believed it, but unfortunately for him the girl recovered sufficiently after a day to give her version of the case, from which it appears that the alleged letters were forgeries. The young man tried to kill her out of jealousy because she had a preference for another. The young man, when taken to prison, completely broke down, and admitted his truth, adding that when he fired at himself it was only a sham attempt, and that he never intended to take his life. The girl, meanwhile, is in a very dangerous condition in the hospital with a bullet in her head.

SHOWS GROWTH OF SOCIALISM

Close Vote on Right-to-Work Bill Alarms English Government.

LIBERALS FEAR RESULTS

Look for Retribution From Their Constituents in Working Class. Lord Rosebery Sounds Warning. Protection Possible Remedy.

LONDON, April 4.—(Special.)—No one tries to disguise the truth that the debate and the division on the bill for relief of the unemployed mark the cleavage of Liberalism from Socialism. The voting list is, however, in one respect, deceptive. Only the very strongest ministerial pressure and a government whip kept many Liberals faithful. As it was no fewer than 288 members, mostly Liberals, were absent from the House. Very many purposely abstained. The majority of 189 votes really means nothing. Had any Liberal who voted against the measure felt comfortable in his mind. Afterward in the Lobby they expressed the greatest uneasiness as to the effect of their action on their working-class constituents. It is, indeed, now becoming known that in many artisan constituencies, where the sitting Liberal is held to be weak-kneed, he will find a labor man put up against him or in his place at the next election. As one well-known Liberal member remarked, "The whole affair is a sad mess, and has no redeeming feature. If only the Prime Minister had been here, I think he would have somehow got us out of it."

The debate itself was on a very high level, easily the best of the session. Mr. Burns, by common admission, made an admirable speech, and Mr. Grayson, despite his flamboyant Trafalgar-square style, held and convinced the House of his earnestness. Finally, Mr. Asquith's brief effort was a polished, sympathetic effort. The net result, regarded dispassionately, is that far more Liberals than most people believe approximate in their aims and ideals to the Labor party. Some day this will be shown conclusively.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill, which was introduced by Mr. P. W. Wilson, aimed at compelling local authorities to find work for or keep all the unemployed who applied. Compulsory payment to the unemployed at trade union rates of wages. Buildings and machinery to be prepared at the expense of the rates or the exchequer for the unemployed. Throughout the debate there ran a deep sympathy with the genuine workman unable to find work, whose condition is one of the most deplorable evils of the present system. Lord Rosebery has no doubt about the imminence of the menace of Socialism. His speech was an instance on the necessity of the recognition of the danger, and he made an admirable point, warning his hearers not to count too much on the fact that Socialists are still in the minority, because history teaches that revolutions are made by minorities. It is possible to exaggerate the importance of Lord Rosebery's speeches, since he is in no sense a leader of a party. Despite this, he remains the eloquent spokesman of that large class, not attached to any political party, who are sometimes spoken of as the men in the street.

Lord Rosebery made another vastly important pronouncement. He admitted that England might be driven to the formidable option between protection and Socialism, and, in that case, he would be would have no hesitation in adopting protection.

Lord Rosebery summed up the situation in these words: "Social reform is of every little use unless it has protection from without. It is of no use converting Great Britain into a very Garden of Eden if your fence lets in the wolves that will ravage it."

John Burns, for the government, said that this great fabric, built up by the trade unions and the friendly societies would be destroyed by the bill in two years. "Humbug," shouted the Socialists.

The protectionist organs declare that England is hopelessly handicapped in the modern commercial world from the absurd system of allowing dumped goods to enter its markets. With a reformed tariff, they claim, must come a large increase in employment for labor both skilled and unskilled. This was a practical remedy—or, at least, a certain palliative—and there was no other. The Liberal papers admit that the action of the government will inevitably alienate the labor vote, which has hitherto been generally at the service of the party. The rejection of the Scotch landholders' bill by the House of Lords caused furious indignation in the labor and Socialist camps. The measure was virtually the same as that which the Ministry abandoned last session rather than consent to its being mutilated beyond recognition. The opposition party's plan was to strike out the parts setting up a land court and extending the right of purchase from the Highlands to the Lowlands, but the government refused to allow this and abandoned the measure. This session they reintroduced it in the House of Commons, and passed it quickly through all its stages. The Lords rejected the measure principally on the ground that it was a backslide. All of which indicates that the struggle between the Democracy and the ruling classes is becoming more acute.

Woman's Wonderful Walk.

DUBLIN, April 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. Annie Lenihan, of Mallow, County Cork, has just accomplished the feat of walking from Dublin to Cork, a distance of 161 miles, in 48 hours, 42 1/2 minutes. Mrs. Lenihan made a wager that she could accomplish the walk in 48 hours, and there is no doubt that if the weather had been good she would have done so. She declared after her arrival at Cork that in good weather she could do the walk in 46 hours. Mrs. Lenihan is about 35 years old, and is of small stature. She has already attained some distinction in walking contests.