

GOODS AT AUCTION PRICES

We wish to state that there will positively NOT be an auction of the

SHANAHAN STOCK

But during this month all goods will be sold at a basis of auction prices. Possession of room must be given February 1. What is left of this stock will be moved at that time. It will pay you to come to this sale quickly. Every thing in the stock goes. It is the

Final Disposition of the Stock

If you want to get goods at these prices you must buy at this sale. All merchandise will be sold regardless of loss, the only object being to convert stock into cash and move as little as possible.

PRICES

DRESS GOODS—

About 25 pieces of black, navy and red left. The goods must be closed out at Auction prices. 25-cent goods for 13c 35 and 40-cent goods for 19c 50 and 75-cent goods for 34c

HOSIERY—

1 lot of ladies' fast black, seamless hosiery Shanahan's price 15c, auction price 7 1-2c All wool ladies' and children's hose go at 19c

UNDERWEAR—

Balance of this stock must be closed out at once. \$1.50 all wool vest and pants go for 98c \$1 and \$1.25 vest and pants go for .75c 1 lot children's, worth 30c, to close at 10c About 5 doz. ladies' and children's hats, choice for 5c

GINGHAMS—

Apron Gingham at 5c 12 1-2 cent dress gingham for 8c 10-cent gingham for 7c 1 lot of ladies' wrappers worth 1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 go for 49c. Children's jackets worth up to \$5.50 go at 98c. Your choice of any ladies' coats for \$1.49. \$1.00 comforts for 69c. \$1.25 comforts 79c. \$1.50 comforts, filled with fine white cotton, now 96c. Supply your wants for cold weather. 7c bleached muslin 4c. 8 1-3c bleached muslin for 6c. 25c sheeting for 21 1/2c. 15c towels go at 9c. 10 and 12 outing flannel go for 8 1-2c. Ladies' skirts \$7.50 go for \$4.98. \$5.00 go at \$3.89. Ladies' \$4.50 and \$5.00 mackintoshes go at \$1.98

You should take advantage of this great saving in buying merchandise at Auction Prices.

C. C. O'NEIL AND COMPANY.

ONLY LODGE HALLS OPEN

Sweeping Order of the Building Commissioner Closes All Amusement Places.

SKYLIGHTS ARE NAILED SHUT

Chief Usher Charged With Manslaughter for Having Closed The Doors and Trying to Keep Crowd From Getting Out of Burning Building.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Commissioner Williams tonight issued an order closing all public halls, dance halls and turnover halls and all similar places of public assemblage, until an inspection has shown that they are complying with all the provisions of the building ordinances. As there are more than 5000 halls in Chicago this order will affect probably as many persons as the theater closing order. Protests were numerous but the building commissioner was inflexible.

The sole exemption is in favor of private lodge halls, which do not fall in the scope of the order. This afternoon attorneys for the fire department secured from five witnesses corroboration of the charges that the wrecking crew of the George A. Fuller Construction Company employees had destroyed the stage skylights the day after the disaster. Fire Inspector Fulkerson said today:

"It was the intention that these skylights should open automatically to allow the escape of heat and smoke and create a draft which would draw them upward instead of allowing them to pass out over the audience. But from information I have I am positive that opening the skylights was impossible because beneath each section of lights had been placed pieces of scantling which remained there until removed by the employees of the Fuller Construction Company on Thursday afternoon. The police today arrested George M. Dusenberry, the chief usher of the theater on the charge of manslaughter. Dusenberry declares he tried to hold

back the rush of spectators and later helped to save 30 women from being jammed in the exits. He is held to furnish evidence on statements made by many people in the theater that the ushers closed doors and they at first refused to allow people to pass out.

Benjamin Solomon, a boy who rented opera glasses in the upper balcony, declared today that all ushers and attaches closed the doors and shouted to the spectators to remain seated, as there was no danger.

An enormous crowd attended the city council meeting tonight, it being expected that a number of ordinances relative to the Iroquois theater fire would be acted upon. Their expectation was amply fulfilled and he could do little other business than to listen to the reading of proposed laws calculated to insure greater safety in places of public assembly.

PRESIDENT TELLS OF PANAMA

(Continued from page 1.)

was lost, save that of the man killed by the shells of the Colombian gunboat, and no property destroyed was due to the action which I have described. We, in effect, policed the isthmus in the interests of its inhabitants and of our own national fleets and for the good of the entire civilized world. Failure to act as the administration acted would have meant great waste of life, great suffering, great destruction to property; all of which was avoided by the firmness and prudence with which Commander Hubbard carried out his orders and prevented either party from attacking the other. The action was for the peace both of Colombia and of Panama. It is earnestly to be hoped there will be no unwise conduct on our part which may encourage Colombia to embark on a war which cannot result in her regaining control of the isthmus, but which may cause much bloodshed and suffering.

"I hesitate to refer to the injurious insinuations which have been made of complicity by this government in the revolutionary movement in Panama. They are as destitute of foundation as of propriety. The only excuse for my mentioning them is the fear least unthinking people might mistake for acquiescence the silence of mere self-respect. I thing proper to say, therefore, that no one connected with this

government had any part in preparing, inciting or encouraging the late revolution on the isthmus of Panama, and that, save from the reports of our military and naval officers, given above no one connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who read the newspapers and keep up a current acquaintance with public affairs.

"By the unanimous action of its people, without the firing of a shot—with a unanimity hardly before recorded in any similar case—the people of Panama declared for an independent republic. Their recognition by this government was based upon a state of facts in no way dependent for its justification upon our action in ordinary cases. I have not denied, nor do I wish to deny, either the validity or the propriety of the general rule that a new state should not be recognized as independent until it has shown its ability to maintain independence. This rule is derived from the principle of non-intervention and as a corollary of that principle has generally been observed by the United States. But, like the principle from which it is deduced, the rule is subject to exceptions, and there are, in my opinion, clear and imperative reasons why a departure from it was justified and even required in the present instance. These reasons embrace, first, our treaty rights; second, our natural interests and safety; and, third, the interests of collective civilization."

Referring to the treaty of 1846, "by the 35th article of which the United States secured the right to a free and open transit across the isthmus of Panama, and to that end agreed to guarantee to New Granada her rights of sovereignty and property over that territory," the president says:

"This article is sometimes discussed as if the latter guarantee constituted its sole object and bound the United States to protect the sovereignty of New Granada against domestic revolution. Nothing, however, could be more erroneous than this supposition. * * * The attacks against which the United States engaged to protect New Granadan sovereignty were those of foreign powers; but this engagement was only a means to the accomplishment of a yet more important end. The great design of the article was to assure the dedication of the isthmus to the purposes of free and unobstructed interoceanic transit, the consummation

of which would be found in an interoceanic canal. To the accomplishment of this object the government of the United States has for years directed its diplomacy."

The president says that long before the conclusion of the Hay-Herran treaty the course of events had shown that a canal must be built by the United States, or not at all. Nevertheless, when the well-considered agreement was rejected by Colombia and the revolution had ensued, one of Colombia's first acts has been to invoke the intervention of the United States.

"It was," continues the president, "under those circumstances that the United States, instead of using its forces to destroy those who sought to make the engagements of the treaty a reality, recognized them as the proper custodians of the sovereignty of the isthmus."

"This recognition was further justified by the highest considerations of our national interests in safety. In all the range of our international relations, I do not hesitate to affirm that there is nothing of greater or more pressing importance than the construction of an interoceanic canal. Long acknowledged to be essential to our commercial development, it has become, as a result of the recent extension of our territorial dominion, more than ever essential to our national self defense.

"The establishment of easy and speedy communication by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific presents itself not simply as something to be desired, but as an object to be positively and promptly attained. Reasons of convenience have been superseded by reasons of vital necessity which do not admit of indefinite delays."

The president then cites the fact that the Panama canal committee of the Colombian senate had, on October 14 last, recommended that the discussion of a law to authorize the government to enter upon new negotiations be indefinitely postponed, that the subject be deferred until October, 1904. By that time, the committee urged, the extension of time granted to the new Panama company by treaty in 1893 would have expired and the new congress to meet in October, 1904. By be in position to take up the question whether the company had not, in spite of further extension that had been granted by legislative acts, forfeited its property and rights.

"When that time arrives," the report significantly declares, "says the president, "the republic, without any impediment, will be able to contract and will be in more clear, more definite and more advantageous possession, both legally and materially."

"The construction of the canal," the president says, "was to be relegated to the indefinite future, while Colombia was, by reason of her own delay, to be placed in the 'more advantageous' position of claiming not merely by compensation to be paid by the United States for the privilege of completing the canal, but also the \$40,000,000 authorized by the act of 1902 to be paid for the property of the new Panama canal company. That the attempt to carry out this scheme would have brought Colombia into conflict with the government of France cannot be doubted; nor could the United States have counted upon immunity from the consequences of the attack, even apart from the indefinite delays to which the construction of the canal was to be subjected. On the first appearance of danger to Colombia this government would have been summoned to interpose, in order to give effect to the guarantees of the treaty of 1846; and all this in support of a plan which characterizes in its first stage by the wanton disregard of our own highest interests, was fitly to end in further injury to citizens of a friendly nation, whose enormous losses in their generous efforts to pierce the isthmus have become a matter of history.

"I confidently maintain that the recognition of the republic of Panama was an act justified by the interests of collective civilization. If ever a government could be said to have received a mandate from civilization to effect an object the accomplishment of which was demanded in the interests of mankind, the United States holds that position with regard to the interoceanic canal. Since our purpose to build the canal was definitely announced, there have come from all quarters assurances of approval and encouragement, in which even Colombia herself at one time participated; and to general assurances were added specific acts and declarations. In order that no obstacle might stand in the way, Great Britain renounced important rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and agreed to its abrogation, receiving in return nothing but our honorable pledges to build the canal and protect it as an open highway."

President Roosevelt speaks of the resolution adopted by the Pan-American conference at the City of Mexico, on January 22, 1902, affirming the purpose of the United States to con-

struct an interoceanic canal and call attention to the fact that General Reyes, the present delegate of Colombia, in Washington, was among those who signed the resolution. He continues: "Little could it have been foreseen that two years later, the Colombian government, led astray by false allures of selfish advantage, and forgetful alike of its international obligations and of the duties and responsibilities of society, would thwart the efforts of the United States to enter upon and complete a work which the nations of America, re-echoing the sentiments of the nations of Europe, had pronounced to be not only worthy of the greatness of the American people but also in the highest sense a work of civilization.

"That our position as to the mandatory of civilization has by no means misconceived is shown by the promptitude with which the powers have, one after another, followed our lead in recognizing Panama as an independent state. In view of the manifold considerations of treaty rights and obligations of national interest and safety, and of collective civilization, by which our government was constrained to act, I am at a loss to comprehend the attitude of those who can discern in the recognition of the republic of Panama only a general approval of the principle of revolution by which the given government is overturned or one portion of a country separated from another. Only the amplest justification can warrant a revolutionary movement of either kind. But there is no fixed rule which can be applied to all such movements. Each case must be judged on its own merits.

"But in my opinion no disinterested and fair minded observer acquainted with the circumstances, can fail to feel that Panama had the amplest justification for separation from Colombia under the conditions existing and moreover, that its action was in the highest degree beneficial to the interests of the civilized world by securing the interoceanic canal. It would be well for those who are pessimistic as to our action in peacefully recognizing the republic of Panama, while we lawfully protected the transit ing the immediate opportunity for the

from invasion and disturbance, to recall what has been done in Cuba, where we intervened even by force on general grounds of national interest and duty. When we interfered it was freely prophesied that we intended to keep Cuba and administer it for our own interests. Results have demonstrated in singular conclusive fashion the fallacy of this prophecy. Cuba is now an independent republic."

The president then refers to the aid given Cubans in establishing them upon a career of self-government and independence and adds:

"So will it be with Panama. The people on the isthmus, and as I firmly believe, on the adjacent parts of Central and South America, will be greatly benefited by the building of the canal and the guarantee of peace and order along its line; and hand in hand the benefit to them will go the benefit to us and to mankind.

"By our prompt action, not have our interests and those of the world at large been conserved, but have forestalled complications were likely to be fruitful in loss to selves, but in bloodshed and pain to the people of the isthmus.

"Instead of using our forces, as were invited by Colombia to do the twofold purpose of defeating own rights and interests and the interests of the civilized world, and compelling the submission of the people of the isthmus to those whom regarded as oppressors, we should duty bound, keep the transit open, prevent its invasion. Meanwhile only question now before us is the ratification of the treaty. For it is to be remembered to ratify treaty will not undo what has done; will not restore Panama to Colombia, and will not alter our obligation to keep the transit open at the isthmus, and to prevent any other power from menacing this transit.

"It seems to have been assumed certain quarters that the proposition that the obligations of Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 are to be considered as adhering to and following the sovereignty of the isthmus so long as that sovereignty is not absorbed by the

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