

THE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS BECAUSE:

- 1-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans.
- 2-It is not controlled by any ring or clique.
- 3-It asks no support but the people's.

THE APPEAL

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT BECAUSE:

- 1-It aims to publish all the news possible.
- 2-It does so impartially, wasting no words.
- 3-Its correspondents are able and energetic.

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ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

\$2.40 PER YEAR.

SWITZERLAND IS READY FOR WAR

Little Republic Can Mobilize 100,000 Men in a Day.

FIRST BIG SCARE SINCE 1870

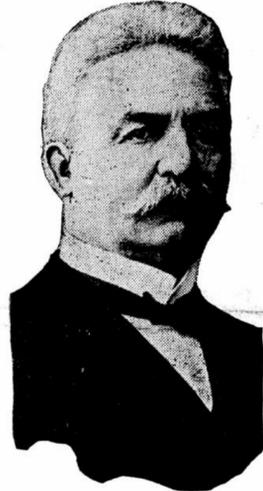
Massing of Troops by France and Germany a Warning to Alpine Ruler. Every Man Has Weapon and Uniform at Home and Can Report Promptly at Nearest Barracks.

Geneva.—There is a widespread belief in Switzerland that war between France and Germany is inevitable.

On her French and German frontiers Switzerland has seen the gradual concentration of large forces of soldiers during the last two months. The frontier forts, especially Belfort, and those opposite from Mulhouse to Istein are on a war footing.

Since the beginning of the year the Swiss federal authorities have begun to take precautions. All papers have published officially an article stating that in "the event of war" the Swiss in Europe must return to the army at once, while in the second zone of countries, including America and other continents where the Swiss are liable to military service, they must hold themselves in readiness to return.

There will be no mobilization in Switzerland, because 100,000 men can



PRESIDENT EDWARD MULLER OF SWITZERLAND.

be at their posts in twenty-four hours, 250,000 men in forty-eight hours and 500,000 within a week.

Every man and officer of the citizen army has a rifle, ammunition, uniform and everything at home and can answer the general roll call at the nearest barracks within a few hours. Briefly, the Swiss army can give its great and powerful neighbors twenty-four hours' start and still be ready before them.

This is the first time since 1870 that the Swiss government has taken matters so seriously. Even the dangerous Agadir incident found it calm and hopeful.

Cereals of all kinds which were ordered in America and Canada, because the usual Russian supply had suddenly failed, owing to the Balkan war, are arriving to fill the almost empty government storehouses.

Farmers have been warned to have their horses in good condition. Chief surgeons and doctors have received official letters from Bern asking them to state whether they would like to follow the ambulance in the field or remain at a base hospital in one of the towns.

HISTORIC TROWEL FOR STATE.

Hammer Also Used at Capitol Cornerstone Laying Given Governor.

Albany.—Governor Sulzer was presented by Colonel and Mrs. Gorham Rice of Albany with the trowel and hammer with which, on July 7, 1899, were laid the cornerstone of the state capitol. Colonel Rice's father, William A. Rice, and Mrs. Rice's father, John V. L. Pruyn, were in charge of the ceremonies and retained possession of the tools.

They were presented to the governor as representing the people of the state, encased in a handsome mahogany box. Upward of \$26,000,000 has been expended on the capitol since 1869.

Find \$1,000 Nugget.

Deadwood, S. D.—What is believed to be the richest piece of quartz ever found in the Black Hills has just been taken out of the Summit mine, near Hill City, which for years has been yielding rich finds of gold from seams and streaks.

While working in a drift on the 165 foot level the miners ran across a glittering piece of rock. It weighed four and one-quarter pounds and contained \$1,025 in gold.

This is said to exceed the richness of even the famous chunks taken from the old Holy Terror, Uncle Sam and other rich mines in the hills.

TO HATCH MEN LIKE CHICKS.

Scientist Says Baby Factories Will Take the Place of Parents.

Boston.—That it is possible to create human life by chemical means and that a baby factory is not out of the question for the distant future is asserted by Dr. Martin Kellogg Schermerhorn of the department of philosophy in Harvard. While speaking before the Metropolitan club he said:

"Life is not confined to the animal and plant world. The whole universe is alive, and all that lives is conscious. "Animals are conscious and gifted with the power of thought and imagination.

"Plants are conscious, and Ruskin and Goethe agree they are capable of exercising strategy and forethought. Even Darwin said plants were sensitive, and hence he must have believed they were conscious.

"It is obvious that the evolution from so called matter to human life is possible. The chemist of the future will labor so that men shall be made in baby factories as chickens are hatched in incubators."

FINDS FISHPOND OF NERO.

Roman Excavator Discovers Reservoir Under Palace Where Fish Were Bred.

Rome.—Professor Boni, who is supervising the excavations on the Palatine hill, has made an important archaeological discovery. Beneath the basilica of the Flavian palace he found two narrow stairways, leading to a "piscina," a water reservoir consisting of five large compartments. It is still intact, covered and well preserved by watertight cement.

The reservoir dates from the time of Nero, when it was used as a pond for sea fish, with the object of breeding exotic fish for the emperor's table.

That the artificial rearing and hatching of fish were practiced in ancient Rome is attested by Pliny, who refers to a fish called scarus, found between Rhodes and Crete, but bred artificially.

PAULINE ON RETIRED LIST.

Taft's Cow Goes Back to Her Old Wisconsin Farm.

Washington.—Pauline Wayne, President Taft's famous Holstein cow, will follow him into retirement March 4. The president called in Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin, who two years ago took Pauline to the White House, and gave her back to her former owner.

Pauline has not been in the best of health in several months. President Taft believes that if she is taken back to Wisconsin and put on Senator Stephenson's farm again her youthful vigor will revive. The senator was glad to recover Pauline, as she had supplied milk to the family of the president for two years, and he thought she would add dignity to his herd.

CAN PHOTOGRAPH IMAGES OF BRAIN

Glaum of French Army Officer. Paris Says "Tut!"

Paris.—Commandant Darget of the French army is trying by a further series of experiments to convince the Academy of Medicine of the truth of his theory that the human body sends out a certain kind of X rays by means of which ideas in the mind can be photographed.

His idea is that these mental images can be visualized and then transferred to a sensitized photographic plate by merely pressing the plate against the body. For his purpose he covers the sensitized plate with printed matter, puts the plate in an opaque envelope and then presses it against the body. In this way he is able, he asserts, to develop in a few minutes a negative or positive photographic impression, according as the person is electrically negative or positive.

The sum total of Darget's theory is that the human body contains light rays. To this proposition the Academy says "Tut, tut!" or words to that effect. Whatever appears on the sensitized plate, the academy argues, is simply the effect of the printer's ink. Darget is going to Vienna and Berlin to reproduce his experiments in the universities of those cities.

Professor Schlicht is one of those who have asked to be shown what there is in Darget's X ray notions.

JAIL EMPTY TWO YEARS.

Pike County, Pa., Evidently Free From All Crime.

Philadelphia.—Not a single jury trial in nearly two years is the unique record of Pike county, according to Presiding Judge Charles B. Staples of the Pike-Monroe district.

"The county jail is empty," said Judge Staples. "There are no cases on the court calendars, either criminal or civil, and I journey to Milford, the county seat, every three months to go through the formalities of holding a court where there are no trials."

Rode 75,000 Miles on One Bike. Tarrytown, N. Y.—William F. Kingsland, a Tarrytown letter carrier, has just completed his fifteenth year in service. Kingsland has used one bicycle on his route for twelve years and in that time has traveled 75,000 miles, or a distance three times around the earth.

SPIES BALK U. S. CONSUL IN PERU

Was Sent to Investigate Rubber District Atrocities.

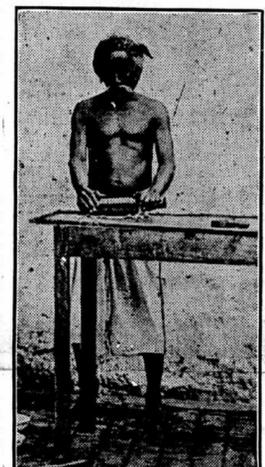
NATIVES DARE NOT TALK.

Practical Slavery Exists, According to Stuart J. Fuller, Acting For Government in Isolated Region—No Organized Ill Treatment, but Agents Are Worst Type of Adventurers.

Washington.—That a system of espionage upon the part of agents of the Peruvian rubber companies rendered practically futile the investigations made by Stuart J. Fuller, United States consul, in the Putumayo rubber districts of Peru last summer will be disclosed when his report to the state department is transmitted to congress.

Before he entered the Putumayo region Mr. Fuller found himself burdened with the company of representatives of the rubber companies which hold the concessions for gathering the rubber of that region, but as he was traveling on one of the company's steamships he could make no objections to their presence.

Moreover, when the rubber fields were reached Mr. Fuller discovered that every conversation he attempted



PERUVIAN NATIVE MAKING RUBBER "BITS."

to hold with the Indians was listened to by men in the pay of the rubber companies. Seeing the company men consequently Mr. Fuller was unable to obtain the evidence he sought.

Furthermore, not only Mr. Fuller's report, but also other documents being held at the state department for transmission to congress, will show that the Indians, regardless of any atrocities, are being worked by the agents under a system differing very little from slavery. Mr. Fuller's report will show that the rubber of the Putumayo is being gathered in regions where few white men can survive and where none but Indians can successfully gather the rubber; that the risks to life in the jungle are so great that the worst kind of adventurers have become practically the only kind of men the companies can get to act as supervisors; that impelled by the great risks they are taking, together with the remoteness from the restraining influences of civilization, these agents have been accustomed to go to almost any lengths to gain greater sums in commissions on the value of the rubber gathered.

Mr. Fuller was last year appointed consul at Iquitos, Peru, for the special purpose of investigating the conditions in the Putumayo. Iquitos is the great inland port of Peru, 2,700 miles up the Amazon river, and it is one of the chief outlets for rubber from the upper Amazon. Though only a few hundred miles from Lima, the capital of Peru, it is in effect, by virtue of the Andes ranges, thousands of miles from the seat of the Peruvian government.

On Aug. 6 Consul Fuller left Iquitos for the Putumayo, accompanied by G. B. Mitchell, British consul at Iquitos. The investigators got practically no information, as company men followed them throughout their entire journey. They found only two Barbadian negroes left in the Putumayo and were consequently obliged to depend on the natives for information. This course of information was effectively shut off by the espionage maintained by the men. Whenever the consuls spoke to the Indians through an interpreter, of course, they found that a company man was always at their elbow to listen. The men were all well known to the Indians, who, overawed by their taskmasters, were afraid to speak frankly to the consuls.

The conclusion was reached that, while there very probably was not at the moment any serious organized ill treatment of the Indians, the companies had made it impossible for investigators to learn whether atrocities were being practiced or not. Upon their return to Iquitos both men drew up and signed a joint statement setting forth how the company's agents had made practically fruitless their investigations.

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SAHARA AS FACTORY CENTER.

Plan to Use Sun's Heat For Power Practicable, Says J. Astley Cooper.

London.—Utilization of the Sahara desert as a center of industrial production is the suggestion made by J. Astley Cooper.

It had almost been accepted as a truism, he says, that our coal supplies were giving out, but the Sahara desert received an amount of solar heat every day equivalent to that produced by 6,000,000,000 tons of coal.

In this arid region, with the great supplies of products available from the wonderful forest lands nearer to the coast and the country traversed by a network of railways, thoughtful scientific men say that if some economical method could be found to use this lost solar energy—such, for instance, as the scheme which was on trial near Cairo—there was no reason why the dreams should not be realized of those who saw great districts of the world, now arid and useless on account of the intense heat, given up to the factories of the future. These would be of enormous extent, with glass chambers instead of chimneys and reflectors instead of furnaces, all designed to receive and transmit the daily gift of the sun's heat.

Madrid.—Advances showing a strong desire on the part of the Spanish government to attract back to Spain the Sephardic Jews of Turkey, whose ancestors were driven out of Spain centuries ago, were made during a recent visit of the Marquis de Nantouillet, the Spanish minister of Constantinople, to the Chief Rabbi Nahoum.

The Spanish minister expressed to the chief rabbi his regret that M. Nahoum had not invoked the protection of the Spanish government for the 70,000 Judios Espanoles at Saloniki as well as that of the British and French ambassadors. The marquis added that if the Jews had suffered through the inquisition it should not be forgotten that Spain, too, had suffered heavily from the consequences of the acts committed centuries ago. Official Spain as well as the people, he said, was anxious to repair the great crime of their ancestors, which they felt was the blackest in their history.

The chief rabbi replied that he was deeply touched by the action of the minister and that the fresh advances made by him could not fail to produce an excellent impression on the Jews of the east.

Before leaving the chief rabbi the Spanish minister invited him to pay a visit in his company to the Spanish cruiser, Rana Regente, which was anchored in the port. M. Nahoum accepted the invitation. As he boarded the vessel the officers and men in full uniform presented arms and ranged themselves around the chief rabbi. The Spanish minister thereupon addressed the men as follows:

"I have the honor to introduce to you the venerated and esteemed chief of all the Jews in Turkey, your own fellow citizens, whose ancestors were unjustly and cruelly driven from Spain. It is to this venerable chief that the government of his majesty, the king, as well as his people, is addressing its desire to repair the injustice of which we feel we are still experiencing the bitter consequences."

He added that the occasion was doubtless the first for almost five centuries that the head of the Jews in the east had set foot upon a Spanish warship.

The commander of the cruiser entertained the chief rabbi at tea and thereafter conducted him through every part of the vessel. Upon leaving the ship M. Nahoum was honored in the same way as when he had first boarded it, and the Marquis de Nantouillet informed him that he would be pleased if Jewish families would visit the cruiser, for which purpose he placed steam launches at their disposal.

The Spanish minister stated that in the event of Saloniki's being detached from Turkey his government would regard very favorably the return en bloc of all the Jews in that city who were of Spanish descent. The Spanish government, he stated, was willing to open at its expense Jewish schools in Saloniki or the hinterland, where instruction would be given in Spanish, the knowledge of which would facilitate commercial relations with Spain and all other countries where that language is spoken, and he declared that French or any other foreign language—above all, Hebrews—could be taught in those schools.

Sews With Metal Hands. St. Louis.—Gilbert W. Pukelsler, a farmer of Salem, Ind., who lost both arms, has metal hands, which he manages so well that he can shave, sew, write and catch or throw a ball.

WILSON PLANS FOR IMPORTANT TOURS

To Visit Panama and Philippines While President.

Wilson Plans for Important Tours

To Visit Panama and Philippines While President.

Washington.—Washington officials expressed interest in a rumor that originated with persons who have seen Governor Wilson lately that the incoming president has already decided on two and possibly more trips out of the United States during his administration. These are to the Panama canal and the Philippine Islands.

The president elect is said to have expressed the intention of visiting Panama after the close of the extra session of congress this year to witness the completion and informal opening of the canal.

He also is said to be anxious to make a study of the Philippines at first hand before endeavoring to have congress grant them freedom. This trip would necessarily be put over until after the close of congress in 1914.

It is also understood to be deplorable of visiting Alaska some time during his administration.

FIND MASTODON SKELETON.

Quarry Workers Unearth Bones of Forty Foot Animal.

Nashville, Tenn.—Workmen digging thirty feet underground in a quarry six miles from Nashville discovered the skeleton of an animal forty feet long. The teeth and parts of the jawbones were perfectly preserved, but the other bones were so brittle they crumbled at the touch.

Professor W. E. Myer, member of the American Geological society, visited the place and said the bones were those of a mastodon which probably lived 100,000 years ago. An examination of the strata leads him to believe there is a cave near by which probably will yield other, valuable scientific discoveries.

Raises Blue Apples. Chicago.—A. C. Wilmrath brought a crate of blue apples to Chicago from his farm near Mountain Grove, Mo. He said he filled the hollow of the tree that grew them with concrete. The result was a tree of blue apples, the first of the kind ever raised, according to the owner.

SPAIN SEEKS THE SEPHARDIC JEWS

Offers Home to 70,000 Judios Espanoles of Saloniki.

HONORS FOR CHIEF RABBI.

King Alfonso Desires to Repair the Injustices Inflicted Upon Them During the Inquisition—Government Would Open Schools in Turkey For Advancement of Commerce.

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Wales a "hoot mon." London.—The Prince of Wales was ordered to practice the Scotch bagpipes as a means of expanding his chest, which is below the normal for his age and height. The statement that he adopted this weird instrument because of inclination was a polite invention. The captain of the Scots guards' pipers goes to Oxford once a week to give the prince a lesson. Owing to the extraordinary and terrifying noises made by the learner the college authorities are bestirring themselves to find a sound proof room for the heir apparent to the throne. His lessons disturb the whole college.

Certain irresponsible undergrads got up a band of pipers provided with six-penny toy pipes, with which they paraded the quadrangle, but they were promptly suppressed.

Dimples at \$26 Each. Fashionable London Women Submit to Wounds to Enhance Beauty. London.—Artificial dimple making is not confined to Paris. Inquiries show that it is being done in London, too. A well known "beauty specialist" says fashionable women are now having artificial dimples produced on their faces.

The cost of making permanent dimples ranges from \$26 to \$52. The process usually lasts a fortnight. A small cut is made in the skin. The wound is then bound up and dressed daily until healed. The dimples most in demand are little depressions near the corner of the mouth, which show themselves when the owner smiles. It is also possible to produce dimples lasting for a few hours.

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WAITED 35 YEARS TO WED.

Family Feud Separated Lovers, but Dan Cupid Triumphed.

New York.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sutphen, bridegroom and bride, sailed from here on a cruise for the West Indies. He is sixty-one, and his wife is fifty-three. Their marriage a few days ago followed an attachment of thirty-five years' standing.

The bride was Miss Mary Richards of Lodgepole, Neb. Mr. Sutphen's father and Miss Richards' father were neighbors in Nebraska when the young folks fell in love.

A feud started between the house of Richards and the house of Sutphen, and all communication between the adjoining ranches was broken off. The lovers were kept apart.

A short time later Alfred Sutphen went to California and then to Australia, where he took a big ranch and became a rich man. Sutphen sold out last summer and returned to Nebraska to visit his old home. He found his early sweetheart still true to him.

CHANG WAS HONEST.

Aged Chinaman Wouldn't Go Home With \$3 of China's.

San Francisco.—Chang Fook, eighty-four years old, before sailing for China gave to Attorney John C. Catlin six worn half dollars, wrapped in a piece of faded china silk, which he had received and held in trust for fifty-four years. Catlin is commissioned to find Chin Fook and return to him the money which he gave Chang on the frigate Boston in 1858.

Chang said he and Chin were cabin boys on the Boston, then commanded by Commodore Perry. While the vessel lay at anchor in Boston harbor, Chang had shore leave, and the money was given him by Chin to buy opium. When he returned Chin had been transferred to another vessel, and Chang never saw him again.

"I can't go back to China with this debt unpaid," said the aged Chinese to Catlin. "You must find Chin and give him the money."

THE RICELESS WEDDING.

Takes Its Place With Sane Fourth and Spug Christmas.

New York.—The riceless Fourth and the "spug" Christmas have been joined in their particular hall of fame by the riceless wedding. The Rev. Dr. James J. Corrigan, pastor of Our Lady of Sorrows church, Shell road, Corona, N. Y., placed the ban on the practice after he had married Ellen Woods and John Gavin.

They were about to march down the aisle of the church when Father Corrigan told those assembled that he wanted no throwing of rice or old shoes then or as the couple left the church as the edifice was no place for such demonstrations. He said many complaints had been made to him of brides who had had their eyes injured by rice.

ZUBEIR WAS KING OF THE SUDAN

He Could Have Saved General Gordon at Khartoum.

London.—One of the most picturesque characters in Africa is dead. He was Zubeir Pasha, at one time an immensely wealthy slave trader and virtually a king in the Sudan. General Gordon selected him as the only man capable of holding the territory, and there is little doubt that had Gordon's advice been followed the tragedy of Khartoum would not have occurred.

In the last ten years Zubeir had been living at Gelli. Zubeir Pasha was one of the remarkable men of the nineteenth century. He was quite a central African Napoleon in his day, and he paid for his large conquests with both an Elba and a St. Helena.

Before Gordon's arrival in the Sudan Zubeir was master of southern Kordofan, the Bara, Wadal and a number of other sultanates, all of which he had conquered. Gordon wanted to have him made governor general of the Sudan, and had his counsel been followed there can be no doubt that the mahdi's revolt would have been crushed at an early period. But in that case there would have been no British Sudan.

England was sufficiently alive to his great influence, however, after the battle of Omdurman, when they brought him from Cairo to help settle the country. He served loyally, and there is nobody who has had anything to do with the Sudanese administration who has not a kind word for the old gentleman. He was treated rather shabbily, for, although the Egyptian government confiscated millions of pounds' worth of his property, he was only allowed a pension of £2,000 a year. This was not much on which to keep two houses in Khartoum and Omdurman, a huge estate at Gelli, a harem of some 200 wives and dependents on a proportionate scale.