

CONSIDER OLIVER'S BID
OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Stevens May Resign if Canal Is To
Be Built by Contract.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Two weeks may elapse before the President and his advisers can determine and announce whether or not it will be advisable to accept the bid of William J. Oliver and his associates for the construction of the Panama Canal. The President and Secretary Taft held a short conference to-day and decided to give Mr. Oliver's bid due consideration, as he had fulfilled all the requirements of form in gathering about him new financial support, and also that the attorney for the MacArthur-Gillespie combination should have an opportunity to present the argument of the next lowest bidder for the big job.

The following official announcement was made at the White House after the President and the Secretary of War held their conference:

The bid of the Oliver-McDonald-Pierce combination has been received and examined, and meets the formal requirements. Mr. Paul D. Cravath, on behalf of the Oliver-McDonald-Pierce combination, has requested a hearing before final action is taken. In addition to granting this hearing, the Secretary of War has directed that the responsibility of the MacArthur-Gillespie combination, has requested a hearing before final action is taken. In addition to granting this hearing, the Secretary of War has directed that the responsibility of the MacArthur-Gillespie combination, has requested a hearing before final action is taken.

Mr. Cravath, for the MacArthur-Gillespie combination, will be in Washington on Monday, and will call on the President and Secretary Taft in the interest of his clients. The President and his Secretary of War will have another talk on that day, and it is probable that Mr. Cravath will be allowed to make his presentation then. The upshot of the whole affair is more than likely to be the abandonment by the President of the private contract plan, and a decision to build the great waterway with the well organized force now doing such excellent work on the isthmus.

It was rumored to-day that Chief Engineer John F. Stevens, who is at the head of canal affairs on the isthmus, had announced his intention to leave the government service should the contract be given to private parties. Although this report could not be officially verified, it is within the bounds of probability that Mr. Stevens would leave the service before long if such a move were made, in order to avoid the constant friction that the state of dual responsibility and disagreement would be likely to bring about.

Secretary Taft made known to Mr. Oliver the result of his talk with the President, and framed a letter to Judge O'Brien, Oliver's counsel, informing him just how the case stood. This letter said among other things that the President was inclined to give the contract to Mr. Oliver and his associates, but would not surrender his right to reject all bids, even after a further hearing has been given to the MacArthur-Gillespie combination.

A GOVERNMENT "SWEATSHOP"

Secretary Shaw Condemns Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building.

Washington, Feb. 7.—In a letter to Speaker Cannon, Secretary Shaw, in referring to the Washington occupied by the bureau of engraving and printing:

I doubt if a worse sweatshop exists on the earth than the factory in which the government manufactures its money. Its lands, its internal revenue and postage stamps. The condition of the employees, especially in summer, is well nigh unbearable, and every consideration pleads for improvement.

The House Committee on Buildings and Grounds will conduct a hearing to-morrow on a bill providing for a new building to accommodate this bureau.

BRAZIL'S AMBASSADOR TO SPEAK.

Will Urge Closer Trade Relations with South America.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Ambassador Nabuco of Brazil has consented to deliver an address in Buffalo on February 20 before the Liberal Club, of that city, on the desirability of better trade relations between this country and Latin America. It is expected, in view of the interest created by the visit of Secretary Root to South America last summer, that the address will attract much attention. Mr. Root since his return has in a number of addresses endeavored to acquaint the people of the United States with the benefits which would accrue to them through increased trade relations with the republics of the south, and it will be the aim of Ambassador Nabuco to accentuate this feeling, if possible.

RED CROSS RELIEF FOR CHINESE.

Washington, Feb. 7.—In order that the Chinese people may know what has been done in this country in the direction of affording relief for the famine sufferers, the State Department to-day informed Minister Rockhill, at Peking, that the American National Red Cross had sent through Consul General Rogers, at Shanghai, \$40,000, of which \$25,000 was contributed through "The Christian Herald." Minister Rockhill was further advised that the Red Cross also has purchased and shipped to China 300 tons of flour, and will, in the near future, ship 700 bushels of seed wheat. The Red Cross has also advised by T. B. Wilson, at Portland, Ore., of the gift of more than 2,000 bushels of seed wheat.

ANTI-TIPPING BILL REPORTED.

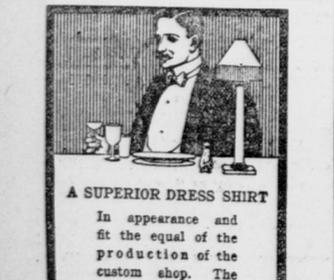
Washington, Feb. 7.—The House Committee on the District of Columbia made a favorable report to-day on the Murphy bill, which makes it unlawful to give or receive tips in any hotel or eating house in the district.

WOULD REJECT OKLAHOMA.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Representative Murphy, of Missouri, introduced a bill to-day to repeal the act admitting Oklahoma to statehood, on the ground that the constitutional convention of Oklahoma and Indian Territory has failed to comply with the conditions of the Joint Statehood act.

SERVICE PENSION BILL SIGNED.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The President has signed the General Service Pension bill recently passed by Congress.



A SUPERIOR DRESS SHIRT
In appearance and fit the equal of the production of the custom shop. The Cluett SHIRT
Exceptionally good value at \$1.50 and more.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS OF ARROW COLLARS

MAY ACT FOR PEACE.

Report That Mexico and U. S. Will Intervene in Central America.

Mexico City, Feb. 7.—According to reports here to-night conditions in Central America are serious. During the greater part of the day Señor Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Relations, and his assistants were in conference with Señor Baltazar Estupinan, Minister at Mexico from San Salvador. Señor Estupinan is a Salvadoran. He is also the accredited representative of Honduras at this capital.

Just what took place at the meeting could not be learned, for the State Department said that it would be premature to make any announcement at this time, but Señor Algara, First Assistant Secretary of State, told a representative of The Associated Press that to-morrow the government would probably be ready to announce its position. The interest of the Mexican government in exercising control was quickened by announcements in a press dispatch that diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and Honduras had been severed.

The report from a trustworthy source says that the Mexican government has been in communication with the State Department at Washington, and that within twenty-four hours Mexico, on the initiative of the United States, will suggest to the two countries that they prepare to settle their differences peacefully. Under the agreement signed by all the republics of Central America after the recent war between Guatemala and San Salvador the governments of the United States and Mexico have the right to intervene in case of war between any of those countries. This treaty was signed at San José, Guatemala, on July 20, 1906.

Later a second treaty was signed at Cortina, Nicaragua, by which the Central American republics themselves agreed to refer disputes to an arbitration bureau. For this reason many well informed persons believe that there will be no actual intervention on the part of Mexico or the United States until the decision of the arbitration board is rendered.

That both countries will early let it be known that war will not be tolerated was made plain by a remark made by Secretary Algara.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

Indian Bill Receives Rough Handling in the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Indian Appropriation bill received rough handling in the Senate to-day. The amendments of the committee, and especially those suggested by the special committee which went to the Indian Territory last summer to investigate conditions there, were nearly all rejected.

The provision which allowed full blood Indians of the Indian Territory to sell their surplus lands was defeated by a vote of 31 to 22, which leaves in force the provision of law known as the McCumber amendment, prohibiting the alienation of such lands for twenty-five years. The defeated provision has been the subject of debate for the greater part of the last two days. After it had been disposed of late to-day the other committee amendments which had been passed over in the first reading of the bill were returned to and nearly all were defeated on points of order.

The coal land amendment, allowing the surface of the coal lands in the Indian Territory to be sold, which was regarded as of equal importance with that providing for the removal of the restrictions on alienation, was ruled out on a point of order made by Senator Tillman.

Among the defeated amendments were the following: Allowing city and town officers in the Indian Territory to hold over until the fall of the new state constitution should be decided, requiring the holding in the courts of all Indian leases; authorizing the Court of Claims to adjudicate private Indian claims; allowing the surface of coal lands to be sold in the territory of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; allowing the contracting of certain Indian allotments in Nevada in furtherance of reclamation projects; appropriating \$12,000 to investigate the legality of certain land transfers by the State of Oklahoma; and authorizing the Attorney General to make such investigations.

Among the committee amendments which the Senate agreed to was one authorizing the survey of additional lands in the Indian Territory, provision for the continuation of a pending suit affecting the distribution of certain Indian allotments in Nevada in furtherance of reclamation projects; appropriating \$12,000 to investigate the legality of certain land transfers by the State of Oklahoma; and authorizing the Attorney General to make such investigations.

Only one contested amendment in the bill remains to be disposed of, that providing that the Court of Claims shall decide the right of the Colorado Ute lands in the Indian Territory, provision for the continuation of a pending suit affecting the distribution of certain Indian allotments in Nevada in furtherance of reclamation projects.

The debate on the bill to-day was confined to the amendment providing land alienation. Senator Stone made the principal speech for the amendment and Senator Spooner the principal argument against it. President Roosevelt to-day issued an order of instruction to the Secretary of the Interior, which directs the suspension of the making of land orders disposing of such lands as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Ute lands. The date of such persons, not having complied with the laws respecting citizenship, were not entitled to have their lands returned to them. The date of dispossession is extended by the President in order that the whites may have time to dispose of their property before the Ute lands are returned, which have an opportunity to enact remedial legislation.

AMENDING ALCOHOL LAW.

House Passes Bill Designed to Benefit Farmers.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The House voted to-day to permit the farmers to enjoy the benefits of the denatured alcohol legislation of the last session by passing certain amendments to that act so that any one may manufacture alcohol in any quantity, even down to a gallon a day. Other changes were made in the act, designed to make the denatured alcohol industry more practical. This accords with the amendment which Senator Hansbrough has introduced in the Senate.

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, who led the fight in the House for the Committee on Ways and Means, told the House that with the enactment of the amendments to law a farmer may establish a plant for producing the alcohol for \$50, and Mr. Marshall, of North Dakota, estimated that the cost would not exceed \$150 where a permanent building was not erected.

"The farmers of the country have felt that they were disappointed in the legislation of a year ago," said Mr. Hill in urging the amendment. "This amendment brings into the United States the German farm distillery system, where a farmer at the end of his crop season can sort his crop, take his culls, whatever they may be, of corn and potatoes, and by a reasonable notice to the government can have his still started and coking, his system inspected occasionally at the will of the government, and without the denaturing warehouse can go ahead and distill the waste products of his farm. The amendment does not permit the making of beverage alcohol or beverage spirits. These stills can only be used for alcohol which is denatured. It is bonded from the still, straight through to the denaturing process, and I have not the slightest question but that it can be handled with entire safety to the revenue."

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, suggested that three interests were opposed to the bill. One is the Standard Oil Company, which has a monopoly in the transportation of oil. The second is the Standard Oil Company, which has a monopoly in the transportation of oil. The third is the Standard Oil Company, which has a monopoly in the transportation of oil.

Mr. Hansbrough will push this measure before the Finance Committee of the Senate as soon as that committee gets through with the financial bill, probably next Tuesday.

DELAWARE "NEEDS THE MONEY."

Dover, Del., Feb. 7.—Representative Keenan (Rep.), of Wilmington, to-day introduced in the House a bill increasing the taxation on the Pennsylvania Railroad in this state from \$40,000 to \$100,000 a year. As the state is badly in need of revenue, the bill will be considered.

HARBOR BILL PASSED.

House Votes Appropriations for New York Channels.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The House to-day completed and passed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, carrying more than \$83,000,000, with sundry amendments, all of which were suggested by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Burton, of Ohio.

The Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels in New York Harbor will be deepened to forty feet as soon as the outer channel is brought to that depth, but not before, according to the compromise inserted in the bill just before it was passed. At the proper time Chairman Burton called up the provision relating to the New York Harbor improvement, which had been passed over on Tuesday on objections raised by the New York delegation. Mr. Burton said that after consultation with the engineers' office of the War Department he was willing to change the language of the objectionable paragraph, and offered as a substitute another, which, he believed, was agreeable to all interests. It read as follows:

Improvement Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels in the Harbor of New York.—The Secretary of War, in his discretion, to prosecute the improvement in said channels with a view to obtaining, first, a depth of thirty-five feet, and subsequently increasing said depth to the full depth hereinafter provided, in the entrance channel to said harbor, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

There was no objection to this paragraph, and it was adopted by the House without opposition.

Among the important amendments adopted were: To construct dam No. 3 and complete No. 2 in Allegheny River, \$255,000, being an increase of \$55,000; for continuing the improvement and for the maintenance of the Chicago River, \$200,000, being an increase of \$180,000.

The paragraph in relation to the Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana, was amended so as to authorize the Secretary of War to enter into a contract to complete the project, for which \$191,500 is appropriated, the aggregate cost limited to \$170,000 exclusive of the amounts heretofore appropriated.

A survey of the Missouri River was authorized from its mouth to Sioux City; also a survey of the Savannah River for thirty miles below Augusta.

An amendment looking to a deep water scheme on the Mississippi, north of the mouth of the Missouri, was adopted on motion of Mr. Burton. It provides that appropriations shall be made in accordance with the report of the engineers on the river between St. Paul and St. Louis. It is estimated that the total cost of a six foot waterway between the two cities, will be about \$20,000,000. The project is to be a continuing one, and additional appropriations may be made.

On a point of order by Mr. Mann, of Illinois, the section of the bill authorizing the International Waterways Commission to investigate and report on the condition and uses of the water adjacent to the boundary lines between the United States and Canada, and seeking to fix the line between the United States and Canada, was stricken out.

Mr. Burton bitterly criticized the "campaign of abuse and vilification," as he called it, which had been in progress against himself and the committee of the House. He said that there were three cities in which "unscrupulous vilification" had been going on, and added that such vilification was especially important with that providing for the removal of the restrictions on alienation, was ruled out on a point of order made by Senator Tillman.

Among the defeated amendments were the following: Allowing city and town officers in the Indian Territory to hold over until the fall of the new state constitution should be decided, requiring the holding in the courts of all Indian leases; authorizing the Court of Claims to adjudicate private Indian claims; allowing the surface of coal lands to be sold in the territory of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; allowing the contracting of certain Indian allotments in Nevada in furtherance of reclamation projects; appropriating \$12,000 to investigate the legality of certain land transfers by the State of Oklahoma; and authorizing the Attorney General to make such investigations.

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DEMOCRATS LINE UP.

Attitude on Dominican Treaty Makes Special Session Necessary.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Democratic Senate leaders reached the decision to-day that the Republican Senators must take the entire responsibility if a treaty with Santo Domingo continuing the present financial relations is ratified. This means that so long as the minority is strong enough to prevent ratification it will stand together, which would make necessary the calling of a special session of the Senate after March 4, when the Republican majority would be reduced to the body. The Democratic opposition, according to the decision reported, will not attempt to prolong the special session, if one is called, but will permit an immediate vote.

"ABSURD," SAYS MR. BEVERIDGE.

Committee's Report Against Child Labor Bill Sharply Criticized.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Commenting on the report of the House Judiciary Committee on the Child Labor bill, Senator Beveridge, author of the Senate Child Labor bill, said to-day:

It is absurd as a matter of law. It deliberately ignores decisions of the Supreme Court, like the famous lottery decision; ignores the existence of a law making it a crime to sell to a child, under the law, food, or the law prohibiting interstate commerce in insects, and numerous other similar laws, completely ignores the fact that the power of Congress over interstate commerce is the same as the power over foreign commerce, which has been held to be the power of Congress over the States more than a dozen times; ignores the extensive law prohibiting importation of convict-made goods, which the Supreme Court has held to be the right to prohibit from interstate commerce. So the report of the committee from a legal point of view is absurd and inexcusable.

But it has a worse aspect. If reform bills can be introduced in the House, and a committee of men, then there is an end of the whole reform movement. Why not let Congress vote on these bills, and let the people decide by a referendum? Why not let Congress itself, behind which Congressmen and Senators can hide and keep from the people in return for the measure, the most dangerous development of recent years.

REPORT ON COPYRIGHT BILL.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senator Mallory to-day presented from the Senate Committee on Patents a minority report on the Copyright bill. The report favors the provision made in the House bill which permits manufacturers of automatic musical instruments to transfer to records and reproduce music, instead of reserving all rights to the composer. It also favors the provision reported by the majority of the Senate committee.

STATUS OF LEE FOR WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Representative Poy, of North Carolina, introduced a bill in the House to-day providing for the appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee in this city.

TO PREVENT COAL LAND MONOPOLY.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Representative Lacey, of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, introduced a bill to-day, the purpose of which is to prevent monopolies in coal lands. It provides that patents for coal lands shall contain a clause stipulating that they are to become invalid in case they are transferred to any corporation or corporations holding more than 5,000 acres.

SENATE ASKS ABOUT HANKS.

Washington, Feb. 7.—At the suggestion of Senator Tillman, the Senate to-day agreed to a resolution calling on the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to report whether Charles S. Hanks has at any time been paid from public funds for any services of creating a fund and what sums and for what years. The resolution has reports he may have made. The resolution has reports he may have made.

BROWNSVILLE INQUIRY.

Five Discharged Negro Soldiers First American Consul General Received at Abyssinian Court.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Five witnesses were examined to-day in the Brownsville inquiry before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. All were members of Company D of the discharged battalion of Negro soldiers except the last on the stand, Sergeant Luther T. Thornton, of Company B. He testified that when aroused by the firing on the barracks were being fired on by people of the town, and that a similar opinion was expressed by some other members of his company. He said the reports of firearms sounded to him like those of revolvers and shotguns. He told of the call to arms and of the inspections, of hearing that Company D's barracks had been broken open, and of his understanding that these had been broken open on orders from Lieutenant Greer, of Company C, because the non-commissioned officer having the keys could not be found. He was cross-examined sharply about the possibility of a soldier getting out of the reservation in the night without being detected, and said he could not say that he did not see any one could get his arms and get out. It was pointed out that the man already had ammunition, and the witness replied that this ammunition had to be accounted for at inspections, and if any were used the loss would be discovered.

The next witnesses called by Senator Foraker were Walter Washington and a Senator who had asked if he had said Booker Washington, "No," said Mr. Foraker. "Booker Washington is too busy attending to his Senatorial duties to come here." He referred to the interest of Booker T. Washington in the question of having a Negro appointed to a Federal office. Mr. Foraker said that he had been regarded as belonging to the Senators. There was nothing unusual in Walter Washington's testimony, which was given in a straightforward manner. His idea of the Brownsville affair, however, was that the shooting in order to make trouble for the Negro soldiers.

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RELIEVED FROM COURT MARTIAL.

Lieutenant Colonel Stevens Admits He Has Opinion in Brownsville Case.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 7.—Challenged by the defense as to his competency as a member of the court martial which is considering the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Stevens, the latter, in a statement to the Brownsville rioting, Lieutenant Colonel Stevens yesterday admitted that he had already formed an opinion of certain facts connected with the case, and that he believed an example should be made of him. He was relieved from further service as a member of the court martial.

MAJOR SCHMITZ TALKS.

Japanese Exclusion, Unless Nation Demands Otherwise, He Says.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco arrived in Chicago to-day with his party on the way to Washington, where they will confer with the President on the Japanese question.

When asked for an expression of opinion on the exclusion question, Mayor Schmitz said: "We shall not yield to President Roosevelt on this question unless we are shown very forcible evidence that it will be for the good of the country at large, that is, that the country at large demands it. We will stand on our state's rights." "We have a statute on our books excluding the Chinese and the Japanese from the public schools, and we believe that it is a just and necessary law, and we propose to enforce it. The law was most strictly enforced before the great depression of the schools."

Mayor Schmitz and party left Chicago for Washington to-day, and are expected to arrive at the Capitol in time for an interview with the President to-morrow afternoon.

SURPRISE IN TOKIO AT RUMOR.

Council Met to Consider New House Law, Not Relations with America.

Tokio, Feb. 7.—A report from the United States that the privy council met Tuesday to consider a dispatch from Washington is received with great surprise and some indignation here. Strict secrecy has been observed in regard to all matters connected with the Japanese army and navy, but to clear up any doubt or misapprehension, the Associated Press is in a position to state that the subject of deliberation at the meeting of the council on Tuesday last was the amended Imperial house law. This measure is the result of years of hard work by a special commission under the presidency of Marquis Ito and the late prime minister, Marquis. Marquis Ito was assisted by several prominent jurists.

The "Hochi Shimbun," which has been the most outspoken of the Japanese papers in expressing indignation at the action of the San Francisco authorities, regrets the misrepresentation of facts transmitted to America regarding the use of the privy council. It ridicules the careless publication of such news without such full inquiry as the nature of the subject deserves.

Japan remembers gratefully her obligations toward the United States, but it would be a mistake to think that a doctrine exists forbidding antagonism against her benefactor under any circumstances.

JAPANESE TROOPS SUPPRESS RIOTS.

Fifteen Miners Burned to Death—Trouble Instigated by Socialists.

Tokio, Feb. 7.—Troops have suppressed the rioting of miners employed in one of the copper mines in the Ashio district, where, yesterday, being dissatisfied with the manner in which they were treated by the mine owners and officials, the miners made an attack upon the property, using dynamite freely.

Fifteen rioters were burned to death in a storehouse which they had plundered for provisions and liquor, and which they set fire to while in a drunken condition. The disturbances were instigated by Socialists, whose leader, the representative of a Socialist paper, has been arrested.

THE NOBEL PEACE FUND.

Secretary Straus Tells of Importance of the Work.

Washington, Feb. 7.—"I have no doubt that many public spirited men who recognize the usefulness of this work will contribute so as to make the annual interest in every way adequate to carry out its purposes," said Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor in discussing to-day the work to be done with the income of the Government Nobel Peace Fund received by President Roosevelt from the Norwegian Parliament. Secretary Straus, as head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is one of the trustees of the fund, and is taking great interest in the work, and is taking the amount of the fund approximately \$37,000. Upon the passage of bills in Congress to establish the Nobel Peace Foundation, active steps will be taken by the board of trustees to put their provisions into practical effect.

"The Nobel Prize Foundation," said Secretary Straus, "possesses the power to bring together in harmonious relations all agencies working for industrial purposes, making a powerful movement which will command the respect of labor men no less than of the captains of industry. It is constituted in such a way that the elements in the management of the fund are brought together on an equal footing, viz., the highest judicial officer of the Government, two members of the Cabinet, representatives of labor and of capital, and representative public men, all interested by only one purpose, that of the public interest. Before the committee having the matter of the preparation of the bill, the Norwegian Congress formulated the measure, it consulted representatives of the various elements interested in the measure, and the result was so that it might carry out the wishes and purposes of the President, could be suggested."

DR. GEORGE R. MCKELWAY WHIPPED.

Woman Attacks Flushing Physician in His Office—Cause a Mystery.

Dr. George R. McKelway, of Flushing, was whipped in his office yesterday by Mrs. Catherine P. Kelly, of No. 24 Linden street, Flushing. After the occurrence Mrs. Kelly went to the Flushing police station and told of it. She gave her address, and told the police that she could file her complaint there if she were wanted.

Mrs. Kelly would not make any statement regarding the affair, and refused to allow his wife to be interrogated. Dr. McKelway also refused to make a statement, saying the matter had been turned over to Judge Harris S. Moore, his counsel. Moore also refused to talk of the case.

HONORED BY MENELIK.

First American Consul General Received at Abyssinian Court.

Washington, Feb. 7.—His Majesty Menelik II, "King of Kings, Emperor of Abyssinia and Ruler of Ethiopia," has fairly outdone himself in showering attentions upon the first American Consul General accredited to his country. In an interesting letter to a friend in Washington, Frank R. Mowrer, the American official who enjoys that distinction, tells how he made the tedious journey to Adis Abeba and to the royal court, and how he was received by the most titled and the most progressive Negro in Africa. Since leaving Washington, early in September, until December 19th Consul General Mowrer was traveling almost continuously, and upon the different stages of his journey used almost every known means of transportation except an airship. The most tiresome part of the long trip was the crossing of the coast of French Somaliland and the Abyssinian capital. He proceeded by caravan on this route, and he returned by caravan of fifteen camels, ten mules, a pony, a dozen soldiers, a cook and a number of dragoons.

The journey from Djibouti, in French Somaliland, consumed twenty-one days, and it was not until December 19th that the last camp was pitched at Shola, about an hour out of Adis Abeba. Couriers had informed the King of the American's coming, and early in the morning the principal officers of the Abyssinian army, the Minister of State, and an escort of five thousand troops went out to escort the consul general to the Gebi, or palace of Menelik II.

After entering the Gebi, which in the language of the people, means "interior," Mr. Mowrer was ushered into the audience hall, which is a vast apartment nearly four hundred feet in length. The Minister of State alone accompanied him into the hall, the rest of the escort falling back and remaining at the door. They walked down a broad, long aisle flanked with thousands of soldiers on either side, to the further end, where, under a brilliant canopy, sat his majesty among cushions upon a dais. King Menelik was surrounded by court officials and the members of his household, and, as soon as the American approached and bowed, he smiled cordially and motioned for Mr. Mowrer to come to the dais. As soon as the representative of the United States mounted the little platform, King Menelik, in language the King did not understand, introduced him to his official and personal household. Of course, none of these present could speak English, so the introductions then were only an approach, and the interpreter stepped up in a moment and enabled Mr. Mowrer to make his speech to the King. The interpreter did not know English, but he did French, and as the consul general was familiar with that language, he being and he got along famously. Mr. Mowrer told the King how much he honored him for the fact that he was the first American Consul General in Abyssinia, and expressed the hope and belief that the cordial relations between the two great nations would continue through the ages to the advantage of both. He concluded by presenting his letters of credence. His majesty then ordered that the royal guns be fired from the palace walls in honor of the American President and people, and after this the salute Mr. Mowrer was presented to the princes, generals and governors of provinces, of whom there seemed to be a large number.

The King chatted with the American official for a considerable time, asking many questions about the people and especially about the President, for whom he has the greatest admiration. He believes him to be one of the most wonderful men that ever lived, and said that he wished he could meet him.

The departure from the palace was similar to the arrival. Mr. Mowrer being conducted with escort to a furnished house which had been provided by order of the Emperor, and which he was urged to keep as long as he pleased or until he found suitable quarters of his own choosing.

Mr. Mowrer's letter gives many interesting facts about Adis Abeba and its citizens. He found the city a very interesting place, and about the first thing he noticed was the oil for his lamp. Kerosene was found readily enough, but it cost the consul general \$1 a gallon. The American furniture which Mr. Mowrer took with him, and which the American made a great sensation among the Abyssinians. Nearly all of it was bought in Washington, packed in a "knocked down" state, and was transported by rail, by ship, by camel and mule back to its distant place of usefulness. Mr. Mowrer writes enthusiastically about the opportunities for American capital in Abyssinia, and of the rich field which he sees there for the products of American factories and shops. The country is wonderfully productive, the people are advancing rapidly along the lines of civilization, and with the example of their wise and energetic Emperor, he believes that the people will be able to take full advantage of the opportunities which are offered them.

Japan remembers gratefully her obligations toward the United States, but it would be a mistake to think that a doctrine exists forbidding antagonism against her benefactor under any circumstances.

Fifteen rioters were burned to death in a storehouse which they had plundered for provisions and liquor, and which they set fire to while in a drunken condition. The disturbances were instigated by Socialists, whose leader, the representative of a Socialist paper, has been arrested.

"The Nobel Prize Foundation," said Secretary Straus, "possesses the power to bring together in harmonious relations all agencies working for industrial purposes, making a powerful movement which will command the respect of labor men no less than of the captains of industry. It is constituted in such a way that the elements in the management of the fund are brought together on an equal footing, viz., the highest judicial officer of the Government, two members of the Cabinet, representatives of labor and of capital, and representative public men, all interested by only one purpose, that of the public interest. Before the committee having the matter of the preparation of the bill, the Norwegian Congress formulated the measure, it consulted representatives of the various elements interested in the measure, and the result was so that it might carry out the wishes and purposes of the President, could be suggested."

Dr. George R. McKelway, of Flushing, was whipped in his office yesterday by Mrs. Catherine P. Kelly, of No. 24 Linden street, Flushing. After the occurrence Mrs. Kelly went to the Flushing police station and told of it. She gave her address, and told the police that she could file her complaint there if she were wanted.

Mrs. Kelly would not make any statement regarding the affair, and refused to allow his wife to be interrogated. Dr. McKelway also refused to make a statement, saying the matter had been turned over to Judge Harris S. Moore, his counsel. Moore also refused to talk of the case.

The King chatted with the American official for a considerable time, asking many questions about the people and especially about the President, for whom he has the greatest admiration. He believes him to be one of the most wonderful men that ever lived, and said that he wished he could meet him.