

PEKING STUNNED BY REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT

Belief Had Prevailed That China Would Be Permitted to Change Form of Government Without Interference.

(Associated Press Correspondence.) Peking, Nov. 1.—Peking was stunned by the action of Japan, England and Russia in request that there be a postponement of the re-establishment of the monarchy. While the Chinese officials have been somewhat apprehensive as to the attitude of the foreign powers towards the proposed change in the Chinese government, they were hopeful that no actual situation would be offered by the nations with interests in the far east.

The failure of France to participate in the discussion of the postponement of the imperial government has created much discussion. The French minister, Mr. Conty, says he was without instructions from his home government. Europeans are also commenting much on the failure of the United States to participate.

Naturally the Chinese officials take some comfort in the fact that only Russia and England supported Japan. However, the feeling is general in Peking that Japan's success in getting the support of England and Russia makes her pre-eminence in far eastern affairs.

Views of Press. The Peking Gazette, which has mildly opposed the abandonment of the republic from the time of its discussion, says of the representations made to the Chinese minister of foreign affairs with the cooperation of the Russian and British ministers:

"It would be at once idle and dangerous to discuss the meaning and significance of the interview. And while we have no desire to claim any special gift of foresight, it does not seem improper that we should recall the fact that the probability of this precise development of the situation has been indicated not once but repeatedly in our columns. Except to those who are too learned in the history of this country, the entire sequence of events has been clear. Directly one realizes or rather remembers that the independence and integrity of China is guaranteed not by the power of Chinese arms but by the strength of friendly powers, the present weakness of the international system in which China finds a place as a sovereign country is revealed. And the longer the war is fought on, the weaker that international structure becomes. On this view, none but those who think of China in terms of blind faith can fail to realize that the rule of safety and security for this country is to leave unshaken the things that hold us in our present place in the world's political orbit. It is because the momentous change which seems easy only to men whose minds are ruled by non-modern conceptions of government—threatens a disastrous displacement that the same mind reads in its horoscope of evil things.

"But the moment calls for the counsel of all Chinese who, whatever the exasperating errors of their rulers may be, must remember that this land is now a nation's patrimony and possession. Confronted as the country is with a possible peril, it is to be hoped that there will be no false one to assume the development of the danger. And let us hope that the executive will now read aright the great signs of our destiny, which—because we are part of the world that lies beyond the confines of the sea—is inspired by the same spirit that has shapened the great countries where the words of liberty are a common but rare inspiration. That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The Peking Daily News, which is generally recognized as a government organ, gives a brief news account of the joint action of Japan, Russia and England, but offers no editorial comment. In its columns devoted to correspondence it prints the following letter which is typical, perhaps, of the views held by the government of friends who are supporting the monarchical movement:

"The entire dislocation of international values was strikingly disclosed yesterday afternoon when a British and a Russian minister dolefully followed a Japanese charge d'affaires in order to murmur a respectful 'hear, hear' when he laid down the law to a Chinese minister for foreign affairs as to how China should conduct her domestic concerns. The matter is one of the gravest importance to China as she now knows that she can no longer rely upon the support that she has hitherto received from the international guarantee of her independence and territorial integrity. At a time when the Chinese people have begun to cast their votes on the question of the form of government, the Japanese government has thought fit to prohibit its right to interfere with China's domestic affairs. On the obviously false plea that her solicitude for the peace of the Far East inspired her action, Japan advises China to postpone the settlement of the question of the form of government until a more opportune time. What, I wonder, would Great Britain have thought and said and done if, say, Germany



MISS IRENE LEE, who made a bit at the Crystal last night singing "Everybody Rag With Me." The bill will be presented again tonight.

LINCOLN LETTER THROWS LIGHT ON HIS INTENTIONS

New Material Regarding Life of War-time President Is Brought to Light by Speaker Before Historical Society.

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire.) Columbia, Mo., Dec. 10.—New material on the life of Abraham Lincoln was brought out tonight in an address before the State Historical Society of Missouri by Walter H. Stevens of St. Louis, former Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and later secretary of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

Mr. Stevens' theme was "Lincoln and Missouri," and he made public, possibly for the first time, a letter which President Lincoln sent to General Steele, whose military district included the state of Arkansas. The letter is dated January 20, 1864, and, as an answer to the historical controversy as to the course Mr. Lincoln would have pursued had he lived out his second term.

"The original of the letter is now in the collection of W. J. Rixey of St. Louis. 'In his letter,' said Mr. Stevens, 'the president authorized the organization of a state government by an election on the condition that it be assumed at said election, and thenceforward, that the constitution and laws of the state, as before the rebellion, are in full force, excepting that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; but the general assembly may make such provision for the freed people as shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provided for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class.'

Election Provided. "The language as to freedom," said Mr. Stevens, "is the same as was incorporated in the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States nearly two years after this letter was written by Mr. Lincoln. General Steele was ordered to proceed with the election, allowing all to vote who would take the oath of allegiance prescribed in the president's proclamation of December 8, 1862. Polls were to be opened and the election on this change in the constitution and for governor was to be conducted in accordance with the laws of Arkansas. General Steele was instructed to have the votes counted and to recognize the new government and to declare the constitution as amended in full effect.

Conference With Blair. "In his own words, written by himself, the president expressed his purpose to make the way for the confederate states to get back into the union simple and expeditious. Nothing was said about negro suffrage. Mr. Lincoln pledged himself to accept any provisions which may be adopted by such state government in relation to the freed people of such state which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class."

Conference With Blair. The address of Mr. Stevens tonight began with the conference between Lincoln and Francis Pickens at St. Louis at Springfield, Ill., in April, 1862, and closed with the message Lincoln sent through Blair to General Joseph C. Shelby and the Missouri confederates, a few weeks before the surrender of Lee. In the letter to General Shelby, said Mr. Stevens, Lincoln offered the aid of the federal government to the confederates west of the Mississippi river to march to Mexico and join Juarez who was fighting the French under Maximilian.

Relationship Between Lincoln and Missouri was continuous from the conference with Blair in 1862 to the message sent Shelby in 1865," said Mr. Stevens. "It had no small part in the fortunes of the civil war. 'In the spring of 1868 came fruition of the Lincoln and Missouri relationship. Following at once upon the defeat of Lincoln in 1868 for the presidency, the organization to control the presidential nomination was started. Into the movement entered a personality not publicly conspicuous at the time but of great force under cover.

Blair and the younger men were in the forefront carrying the banners of free soil, free democracy, gradual emancipation, white labor, colonization and the like.

Bates a Wise Adviser. "In the background was Edward Bates, counseling and encouraging. He had seen the Whig party go to pieces. He was in sympathy with the work of new party construction which Lincoln was doing in Illinois. He was not openly active in the Lincoln movement. He was the wise adviser. When the time came to send a delegation from Missouri to the republican nominating convention at Chicago, Mr. Bates permitted his name to be used as the ostensible candidate of his state.

"The delegation went instructed for him, but as Mr. Bates afterwards explained, this was not the expectation or his part of the delegation's part that he would be nominated. The well understood purpose was to hold the delegation intact against an eastern candidate. Lincoln was the choice of the Missourians and the vote was to be given him when it would do the most good. The border states plan, which Blair and the other gradual emancipationists had been organizing

How They Go to War in Germany



They are still going to war in Germany with high hopes, according to all recent testimony. As this picture graph of a young man and the girl he expects to return to war, shows that of one knows how long it will last. Recently an order that news-

papers should not discuss the question of peace was issued. The British said this order was evidence that millions of Germans are taking peace, and why should it have been necessary to issue such an order.

was not to be revealed by "publicly committing Missouri to Lincoln." "Frank Hibel made trips to Springfield, Ill., between the election in November and the departure of Lincoln for Washington in February. He kept the presidential platform of every step in that game that was going on for the possession of the St. Louis arsenal with its 50,000 muskets and millions of war, mints' than there was in all of the slave states. He told Mr. Lincoln that if the southern rights administration of Missouri gained control of the arsenal and its contents the state would be carried into the confederacy and with Missouri the other border states would be lost.

"Six days after his inauguration, President Lincoln gave Blair continued of the arsenal and the opportunity of the state government was lost."

QUARRELED OVER WIFE; HUSBAND SHOT DEAD

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire.) Chicago, Dec. 10.—J. P. Cunningham, son of Prof. James Cunningham, head of the department of mathematics at Brown high school, D. C. police custody under suspicion of having knowledge of the death of "Jack" Wollack, found in an alley early today with a bullet wound in his head. Near the body was a revolver identified by Cunningham himself as belonging to his father, Wollack, and the younger Cunningham, it is said, had recently quarreled over the wife of the former.

STUDENTS SPANK PRESIDENT WITH RAZOR STROPS

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire.) Knoxville, Ark., Dec. 10.—Following the second strike within three months of students of the second district state normal college, strikers yesterday President Charles E. Scott, tonight and attempted to chastise them with razor strops.

President Scott admitted this cheerfully tonight. He said he was overpowered by overwhelming numbers and that he administered vastly more punishment than he received. He is of powerful physique and the black eyes and bruised and swollen features of some of the students corroborated the president's assertion.

In October last but a dozen of the more than sixty students went on strike, declaring that President Scott was arbitrary and unbecomingly in his disciplinary methods. Governor W. Hays came here and induced all but a few of the strikers to return. President Scott said tonight he had carried out to the letter the agreement made with the governor at that time regarding school discipline but that a few students have harbored resentment because he was not dismissed, as they had hoped. He blamed these dissatisfied students for today's trouble.

GIGANTIC MOBILE GUNS FOR COAST DEFENSE

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire.) Washington, Dec. 10.—Gigantic guns mounted on motor trucks or railway cars probably will be added to the country's coast defense system as a result of experiments now being made by army artillery experts. It was learned today that a scheme is being worked out contemplating the establishment of mobile batteries to protect stretches of coast line not commanded by the permanent fortifications built or to be recommended. Part of the \$50,000,000 expenditure for coast defense included in the administration program may be devoted to this work.

OBREGON PRISON SALVATION OF VICTIM OF DRUGS

Edward Hugh Martin, College Man and West Point Graduate With Medal for Bravery, Paroled.

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire.) Salem, Ore., Dec. 10.—Edward Hugh Martin, said to be a Durham college student and West Point graduate with a medal for bravery, was paroled today from the Oregon state prison, where he was serving a sentence for the murder of Nathan Wolfe, a pawnbroker.

Just twice as much as Martin (some say) was occupying three months' sentence from the hospital of Durham, who under fire. He also holds two medals for bravery.

With his wife, Martin left for New York, where he will spend Christmas with his aged parents. He always protested that he did not commit the crime for which he served fifteen years.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire.) Washington, Dec. 10.—The resignation of Mark Daniels, as general superintendent of national parks, and the appointment of Robert E. Marshall, chief geographer of the United States geological survey, as his successor was announced today by the department of the interior. Mr. Daniels retired to attend to personal business. Mr. Marshall, an geological survey photographer, shall as geological survey, geographical parks.

Booster Orchestra Files Trademark. Santa Fe, Dec. 10.—Charles Ray Clark today filed with the secretary of state, the trade mark and name, "Booster Orchestra of Albuquerque."

Laughter Aids Digestion. Laughter is one of the most healthful exertions. It is of great help in digestion. A still more effective help is a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. If you should be troubled with indigestion give them a trial. They only cost a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.

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Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove it

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for colonial action on the bowels and positively do the work. People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The scientific, well-tested tablets are taken for bad breath by all who know them. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and gently purifying the entire system. They do that which dangerous cathartics does without any of the bad after effects. All the benefits of purgative, gripping cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without griping, pain or disagreeable effects of any kind. Dr. P. M. Edwards discovered the formula after seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowels and liver complaint with the attendant bad breath. The benefits of purgative, gripping cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without griping, pain or disagreeable effects of any kind. Dr. P. M. Edwards discovered the formula after seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowels and liver complaint with the attendant bad breath. The benefits of purgative, gripping cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without griping, pain or disagreeable effects of any kind. Dr. P. M. Edwards discovered the formula after seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowels and liver complaint with the attendant bad breath.

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24 cans assorted Vegetables, for \$2.25
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Evaporated Loganberries, package 25c
Calif. Cauliflower, lb., 15c
Calif. Tomatoes, 2 lbs., 25c
Young Spinach, lb., 10c
Native Celery 5c
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LONDON ALARMED OVER PLIGHT OF BALKAN FORCE

Conceded That Retreat to Saloniki Is Necessary, and There Are Suggestions of Re-embarkation.

(By Morning Journal Special Leader Wire.) London, Dec. 11 (11:55 a. m.)—The position of the allied forces in Greece furnishes the chief subject for discussion in the London morning newspapers. Optimistic official statements failed to persuade the press and public that the situation is not serious. It is generally admitted that no alternative to the withdrawal of the allied forces to Saloniki exists, and some papers, notably the Weekly Nation, goes so far as to advocate re-embarkation of the troops while freedom of movement is still possible rather than to risk the possibilities due to the perplexing attitude of the Greek government.

Fear Greek Treachery. Disputes which are said to have existed concerning the withdrawal of the allied forces in the Greek intentions. It was alleged in the dispatches that Greek officers openly talked of the time when they would attack the allies and continued with the assertion that a British and Greek military movements in the neighborhood of Saloniki became suspicious. Whether or not reliance can be placed in these reports, it is certain that the Greek attitude is the cause of great disquietude.

The Spectator, in an article less optimistic, favors either the allied troops re-embarking or taking up a position on the plain around Saloniki where they could remain until the withdrawal of the guns of the fleet.

ANGLO-FRENCH RETREAT IS MOST DIFFICULT. Berlin, Dec. 11 (via London, 3:28 a. m.)—The retreat of the British and French expedition to Serbia is being conducted with great difficulty. Their main force has been unable to disengage itself and retreat unhampered leaving only rear guards behind to delay their pursuers. Instead of permitting them to do this the Bulgars and Teuton troops are maintaining the closest touch with their retiring force, who is therefore forced to retire fighting at every step. This, it is reported here, explains the loss of all British guns south of Strazimica.

VENIZELOS HOSTILE TO KING OF GREECE. London, Dec. 11, 2:08 a. m.)—The Times Athens correspondent sends an authorized statement from M. Venizelos, the former Greek premier, regarding the policy of his party. In the statement M. Venizelos deals with two aspects of the situation, the external and internal relations of Greece.

Regarding the first M. Venizelos contends that Greece, having failed in her bounden duty to go to Serbia's assistance has thrown away a most favorable opportunity and may now find herself "face to face with a strengthened and brutal Bulgaria."

Regarding the second aspect, the former premier describes King Constantine's attitude as unmitigatedly hostile. He repudiates the suggestion that he is aiming at the formation of a republic and declares that "the Greek people fully understand the situation and are only awaiting the termination of the foreign crisis in order to make their voice heard."

WANTED—Clean cotton rag at the Journal office.