

## NEW SAN FRANCISCO CHINA TOWN JUST AS MYSTERIOUS AS THE OLD

Dens Built After the 1906 Fire Fortified Against Raids as Strongly as Before—Recent Federal and Police Investigations Show Surprising State of Affairs.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Nothing in the greasy, picturesque old Chinatown of former days, says the San Francisco Call, was worse than the conditions found in the Portola alley slave den by the federal officers in their raid this week.

It was thought that the "Old Chinatown" was no more—that its cellars and subcellars had fallen in and made a foundation for a prosaic New Chinatown. Occasionally there were stories of "slave girls" and henchmen who were caused, but generally it was believed that the old order had passed with the fire.

Perhaps a posse of policemen could not have penetrated the cellars of the Chinatown before the fire. It was said that even the police who were most familiar with the district did not know of its depths and tunnels, and that their secrets were obliterated by the fire of 1906. However that may be, there has been no return to the old ground a maze of corridors, trap doors, secret passages and barred doors illustrating the workings of the Oriental mind as faithfully as did the subterranean network before the fire.

The Portola alley house is said to be only one of several places similarly equipped by the Chinese to protect their system from outside interference.

There are no stairways in the four-story brick building and every window is covered with heavy bars, besides a screen that prevents the occupants from sending messages to the outside world. In case of fire they would have been burned without chance for escape.

The rooms are elegantly furnished, but otherwise bear all the marks of a prisoner's cage. Once inside, escape is impossible without an axe and a ladder and then it is necessary to know the secret panels and covered trap doors that offer the only opening.

When the federal officers and their police escort broke into the den they had to search the walls and ceilings in each room before they could locate the carefully concealed trap door that gave entrance into the floor above. Usually these doors were hidden behind thick hangings, and tapestries and were in most inconvenient places.

Following the discoveries made in the raid the federal authorities, under the direction of Captain Frank Alinsworth, have taken steps to search the entire district.

It is likely that all the girls will be returned to China, as they came into the country fraudulently. In the raid when Li How Nang was being held in a Chinese tailor shop, she telephoned her mother, J. S. McClymont, a Chinese interpreter for the government, and told her she would have to go back to China as she did not have a certain allowance to remain in the United States.

She also recalled in the brief conversation that she had been smuggled into the country from the Pacific Mail Company's steamship Manchuria. On reaching the immigration station on Angel Island, she again was smuggled into the country.

It is reported that the divergence of opinion which became apparent during the survey in reference to the border between Torobalco and Juntas de San Antonio, where Bolivian territory makes a strong indentation, has resulted in the refusal of the Bolivian commissioner to sign the protocol regarding the boundary, points placed there.

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## SWISS ARMY APPROVED BY THE EMPEROR

The Kaiser Compliments the Effectiveness and Efficiency of the Wholly Citizen Army of Switzerland.

Zurich, Jan. 10.—The Kaiser has come and gone. He saw and was convinced. For years he has wanted to see the Republican Militia Army of Switzerland. Finally, he frankly said he would like to be invited, and the Swiss could hardly do otherwise than invite him. He came—the first crowned head to pay Switzerland an official visit. The Swiss are proud of it, excepting, perhaps, some Socialists.

The Kaiser quickly perceived the effectiveness and efficiency of the wholly citizen army of Switzerland. With his usual frankness he spoke words of praise, which fell pleasantly upon Swiss ears, coming as they did, from the head of the greatest army in the world.

His Majesty saw an army organized upon a basis which costs \$9,000,000 a year, as against \$250,000,000 which he pays for his own military and naval forces. In the event of war, Switzerland would muster about 325,000 trained men. It is estimated that 40,000 youths of about 16, all excellent marksmen, would also volunteer, and that all told Switzerland would have more than 400,000 men for defence.

Military training in Switzerland begins with the sixteenth year, but is voluntary until 20 is reached. Every town has its "cadet corps." Every young man is under training for a year, and that you should never look into that end.

There is no standing army in Switzerland. There are, however, several thousand permanent officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, who are the "paid instructors." The number of men that these instructors command is under training for a year, and that you should never look into that end.

At the age of 20 years every Swiss begins military duty. In the several years of his training, he is trained 65 days the first time; if he enters the artillery, 75 days, and with the cavalry, 90 days. He is then sent to the frontiers for a year, and his thirty-second year he serves 77 days in 11 periods of 7 days each. The Swiss average about 180 days' actual training each year.

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## MONTENEGRO IS A NATION OF FIGHTERS

Position is More Picturesque Than Powerful—Have Successfully Battled with Turks For Five Centuries.

London, Jan. 10.—The position occupied by Montenegro in the present struggle in the near east, is more picturesque than powerful. The Montenegrins—the Afghans of Europe—he has been styled, is a born soldier; he is indeed that first, and everything else afterwards, but he cannot fight far from home.

On the rugged sides and in the deep defiles of his own Black mountains he is invincible, as more than one of his neighbors have found to their cost, but bring him down into the plains, take him across the frontier, place him in the position where the line of communication and the question of transport are considerations of first magnitude, where all his wonderful knowledge of mountain warfare and guerrilla tactics are of no avail, and every mile that is added to the distance from the borders of his own country reduces his effectiveness as an opponent.

The Turks knew this well enough. Five centuries of almost unceasing conflict have left the Turk very little to learn about his traditional enemy in the little kingdom on his northwest frontier.

When Montenegro declared war, therefore, several days before the other states comprising the Balkan league, Turkey attempted little in the way of serious opposition. Fortresses, so-called, were captured in all directions, and prisoners taken in the course of the first week, but the government at Constantinople paid little heed to these victories. Instead, with 12 guns and machine guns and all his men, simply marched into Skutari and shut the gates. At this point Europe, its attention diverted by the Russian war, did not then come into being in Thrace and Macedonia, lost sight of Montenegro in the general melee, but when it did look again it was to find that the whole of the Montenegrin forces still outside.

The part which Montenegro has played in the struggle has practically been limited to one week's triumphal success, and although the moral effect of this at the commencement of hostilities has been of the utmost importance to the allies, yet Montenegro as a military power never was a real factor in the problem.

The position of this curious little kingdom, in so many ways unique, is but little understood by the average man. What he hears of Montenegro is done and saying what he hears of her royal house and its alliances would hardly incline him to think of a little country half the size of Wales, the entire population of which amounts to about 250,000.

Countries do not usually possess armies numbering one-fifth of their entire population, and yet Montenegro with her 50,000 more or less trained men is in this position, a position quite unique in any civilized or semi-civilized country. As has been said, however, the Montenegrin is a soldier first and everything else afterwards. He has never been conquered by the Turk and this is his boast of honor.

Five hundred years ago when the great hosts of Murad II. were sweeping the Balkan peninsula and pouring over the Danube into Hungary, when eastern Europe was fighting for its very existence, and John Hunyadi, "the Great White Knight" of Wallachia and Scutari, the Albanian, were making history, all those Serbs who preferred exile amidst a land of hungry hills to living in the plain under Turkish rule, set their faces resolutely toward the Black mountains of Tsernavora and disappeared behind the great barrier.

The imports of American cotton during the season under review amounted to 590,308 bales, being 22.2 per cent. increase on the previous season. The imports of Egyptian cotton for the period amounted to 232,236 bales, compared with 215,566 bales in 1910-11, breaking all previous records. It is certainly pleasant to be able to say that Manchester now receives more than half the Egyptian cotton imported into Great Britain, and for the past two years has exceeded the imports of Liverpool when re-exports from that port are eliminated.

The protective committee has kept in close touch with all matters relating to "no marks" and their allocation and with other questions which from time to time arise in connection with cotton importing. The protective committee's report to the directors is an interesting document. It shows that during the season 433 bales were landed as "no marks," which were duly dealt with. No less than 41,202 bales were landed in damaged condition, 35,596 being country damaged, and 5,606 sea damaged, the remaining 355 damaged by fire and water. The amount of country damage is very serious, and may, perhaps, be accounted for by the inadequate storage at the country railroad stations in the United States.

Your directors have made representations to the various exchanges in America on this important subject, urging the necessity of greater care being exercised in the handling of cotton and its non-exposure to weather.

JIMMIE'S FEAR.

"Say, Sammy."

"Huh?"

"Your papa is an awful big man."

"I hope he won't go to heaven."

"You are a wicked little boy."

"Ain't, either. I don't want him to go to heaven, cause he's so awful big that I am afraid he'll break the sky down."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c

is sent direct to the diseased part by the Improved Blower. Heals the Ulcers, cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. It is a new blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers of Druggists.

reached port from Antwerp Mr. and Mrs. Gaston Footman and Mr. and Mrs. Georges Footman were among the passengers. The former Misses Terwaghe was readily happy.

Their unusual romance had interested everybody who heard of it, and when all the twins were asked if they were satisfied with the decision the straws had made for them they chorused:

"We certainly are."

Then Gaston drew from his pocket a silver case which he said contained the straws. After a day or two in New York they will start for the farms.

QUEEN MARY LIKES ROSES.

Queen Mary's favorite flower is the rose, and some hundreds of new trees are just being placed in the gardens at Buckingham Palace, particularly where her Majesty can see them from the windows of her private apartments.

Perhaps, as is only becoming in a former Duchess of York, she displays a leaning toward the white rose, with a deep crimson rose next in favor. A new rose garden was provided for her entertainment last year in Windsor. Even a royal household has its domestic storm waves.

No Alternative—"Why do you beat your little son? It was the cat that upset the vase of flowers."

"I can't beat the cat. I belong to the S. P. C. A."

—A. J. C. A. "Legend of the Cat."

who is nothing if not old-fashioned in her ideas and ways, disapproves of luxurious tendency of the age, which has spread even to the servants. Consequently, she has been retrenched lately at Buckingham Palace. And when the household staff complained of the food provided recently and the Queen heard of it she said they were quite at liberty to quit the royal household.

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## The New Blue Amberol Records played on an Edison Phonograph

will give you more pleasure than any records or any sound reproducing instrument have ever before. This is because the Blue Amberol has caught all of the richness and beauty of the music sung or played by the great artists, and because the Edison Phonograph brings out all that is in the Blue Amberol. And the pleasure you take in your Edison and Blue Amberols will never diminish because the Blue Amberol will never wear and is practically unbreakable. Hear them today at your Edison dealer's.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.  
A COMPLETE LINE OF EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS WILL BE FOUND AT  
W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD., 42-46 Prince William St.

## You've Hit It!

The Whisky you have been seeking all these years is—



## "King George IV" Scotch WHISKY

Once you strike this you will stick to it. "King George IV" is now the prevailing beverage of cultured consumers in Canada and the world over. Its widespread fame is sufficient evidence of its sterling qualities.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD.  
Edinburgh, Scotland.

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**MAKE A NOTE**  
TO DAY  
Don't forget  
**Abbey's**  
Efficient  
Salt  
2 Sizes, 25c & 50c  
All Druggists

## THREE YEARS OF MISERY

Mrs. Burnside Escaped an Operation by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mahoningtown, Pa.—"For three years I suffered untold misery every month, and had to stay in bed the first two or three days. I also had a displacement and other ailments peculiar to