

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

A Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

## HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Senator Burton has been indicted.

Norway is naming her ministers to foreign countries.

All foreigners are leaving Odessa, fearing the disorders.

A strike may tie up the Chicago light and water works.

The merit system will be adopted for the American diplomatic service.

Every tenth man among the Cronstadt mutineers is to be executed.

An Ohio doctor is accused of nine murders, including his whole family.

A New York grand jury has issued 12 indictments in connection with the election.

The French cabinet has been shaken by the resignation of the minister of war after a stormy scene in the chamber.

A Detroit, Michigan, stonemason has erected a statue of Satan and placed it in his front yard, declaring it represents his friend.

A general movement has been started in the United States to raise funds for the relief of Russian Jews. It is hoped to secure \$1,000,000.

King Edward of England has passed his 44th birthday.

All of Russia's grand dukes are now out of controlling offices.

A Chinese mob at Lien Chow has killed five American missionaries.

Several American warships have gone to Santo Domingo to suppress a revolt there.

Berrick, the defeated candidate for governor of Ohio, says slander by his enemies was the cause.

Senator Callom says he expects congress to ratify the treaty with Santo Domingo, giving the finances of that country into the control of the United States.

Sailors and artillerymen at Cronstadt mutinied, but were subdued after a day of terror. Machine guns were turned on them by loyal troops and hundreds shot down.

The New York Life Insurance company continues to solicit business in Missouri in defiance of the insurance commissioners who suspended their certificate in that state.

Chairman Shonts says those who are denouncing the methods of the canal commission are a band of hired knockers getting in practice for a grand burst of noise when congress convenes.

Witte has removed General Trepoff.

The suffrage strike is spreading through Austria.

The powers are planning a naval demonstration against Turkey.

Grand Duke Nicholas is with Witte in the present reform movement.

A blunder in the law will prevent the sale of the Siletz timber land.

Two towns in Bessarabia have been burned and many Jews perished in the flames.

Judge Paul Jensen, of Nebraska, has declined to accept an appointment to the supreme bench of Arizona.

A rice famine exists in three provinces of Japan and 1,000,000 of the population is practically starving.

It is said that the French minister is preparing to leave Venezuela. The British minister will take charge of the French legation.

Fire destroyed the top floors of the Chronicle building in San Francisco. One of the most valuable newspaper libraries in the country was ruined.

British policy holders in the Equitable Life Assurance society, at a mass meeting in London, adopted a resolution of confidence in President Morton and his colleagues.

Fire at Birmingham, Alabama, destroyed property valued at \$172,000.

King Alfonso, of Spain, is visiting in Berlin.

The massacre of Jews continues at Kishineff.

American imports into Cuba show a great increase.

Roosevelt says it is useless to interfere for Russian Jews.

The general board of the navy recommends the building of 18,000-ton ships.

Balfour gave a cold reception to the delegation of England's unemployed and a monster indignation meeting was held.

Walter G. Tubby, a St. Paul railroad man, has been appointed superintendent of construction of the Panama canal.

A colony of 25,000 Lithuanians, gathered from all the large Eastern cities, will settle somewhere in the Columbia river region.

## OPPOSES RIVER WORK.

Secretary of War Will Not Make Exception in Favor of Columbia.

Washington, Nov. 7.—In his annual report made public today, General MacKenzie, chief of engineers, asks that the following appropriations be made in the next sundry civil bill:

Mouth of Columbia river, \$300,000; Celilo canal, \$250,000; Willamette and Columbia below Portland, \$125,000; Columbia between Vancouver and the mouth of the Willamette, \$30,000; Tacoma harbor, \$200,000. Each and all of these appropriations were authorized in the river and harbor bill passed at the last session; these respective sums have been expended or are covered by contracts now in force, so that not one dollar asked for by General MacKenzie will go to pay for new work. In other words, General MacKenzie is asking only for enough money to pay for work now under way or already completed. He asks for no new appropriations for he has been instructed by the secretary of war to cut down his estimates and confine himself solely to work heretofore authorized.

Personally, General MacKenzie believes congress should make large appropriations for the mouth of the Columbia river, and he thinks it wrong to allow work on that project to stop at its present incomplete stage, and yet under instructions from his superior he cannot officially recommend such appropriation.

## MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Chief of Engineers Makes Estimates in His Report.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Sixteen million dollars will be necessary to complete the engineering works of the fortifications of the sea coast of the United States under the present plans of the Endicott board, according to the report of Brigadier General MacKenzie, chief of engineers. There already has been appropriated for this purpose \$328,963,434. Permanent projects at 31 different points have been adopted and most of them are well under way. Among these points are San Diego, Cal., San Francisco, Columbia river and Puget sound.

The defense of the Great lakes and the St. Lawrence River is under consideration. The estimate for the completion of the fortifications do not contemplate anything more than the projects outlined by the Endicott board. Modern appliances and additional projects which may be adopted by the Taft board, appointed last summer, and the fortifications of the insular possessions may increase the estimate when additional work is approved by congress. It is estimated that \$4,263,364 will be required to put into execution by the engineering department the schemes of the artillery and signal corps for fire control of the seacoast defenses.

## CONTEST ON SMOOT'S SEAT.

Disposition Will Be Made Before the Term Ends.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Senator Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, who has arrived in Washington for the coming session of congress, said tonight that he expected to have the case of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, disposed of before the term ends.

Senator Smoot's seat is being contested on the ground that he is a member of the Mormon hierarchy. A great mass of testimony was taken at the last session of congress, and it was generally understood that each side had completed its case.

Senator Burrows said that if it is decided to present further testimony the committee is willing to hear it. He stated that the committee will consider the case immediately after the reorganization of the senate committees incident to the meeting of a new congress, and the filling of a vacancy caused by the retirement of Senator McComas, of Maryland.

## Bombs Thrown at Troops.

Tiflis, Nov. 7.—Demonstrations today were participated in by 20,000 persons. While a procession was passing along Golovinski Prospect, firing began. Bombs were thrown at the troops, who answered with rifle shots. The dead numbered ten and there were many wounded. In another place a crowd of school pupils with revolutionary flags collided with a loyal demonstration. The troops fired in the air with a view of dispersing the crowds and a general encounter ensued, in which four were killed and 17 wounded.

## Socialists Hoist Red Flag.

Vienna, Nov. 7.—The Socialist suffrage demonstration on the Ringstrasse today was attended by 50,000 persons. A strong force of gendarmes was stationed along the streets, but did not interfere with the demonstrators, and the Socialists were even permitted to hoist red flags over the reichsrath building. There were no disorders whatever, and similar demonstrations are reported from Lumburg, Gratz, Kleingefurd, Bruenn and elsewhere.

## Off for the Philippines.

Monterey, Cal., Nov. 7.—The Fifteenth infantry and companies I and L of the Fourth cavalry left today for San Francisco, where they will embark tomorrow on the transport Sherman for two years' service in the Philippines.

# LET CONGRESS ACT

## President Wants It to Investigate Insurance Matters.

## CONSULTS WITH MR. MORTON

### Will Propose a Federal Inquiry To Go Beyond the Work of the Legislative Committee.

New York, Nov. 7.—That there will be a Federal investigation of life insurance methods and that President Roosevelt is taking an active interest in the matter and will, in all likelihood, at an early date ask for the appointment of a congressional committee to take up the work, was learned today from an authority the value of which can not be questioned.

The inquiry will be conducted independently of the states legislative committee, and in spite of any results which may follow the committee's report. It is declared that the revelations and the many startling disclosures brought out by the state committee have been the incentive which has led the president and his advisers to take up the question.

The president during the last two or three weeks has frequently been in conference with men prominent in the insurance world. It is known that Paul Morton, head of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was in Washington yesterday. It was whispered in Wall street today that Mr. Morton's visit to Washington was in the line of giving the president some inside information concerning the proposed investigation, and that he might even have been summoned there. Mr. Morton would not say whether this was a fact, neither would he consent to be interviewed.

## DREDGE COAST HARBORS.

General MacKenzie Recommends the Building of a Boat.

Washington, Nov. 7.—In his annual report General MacKenzie, chief of engineers, made one exception to the rule prohibiting recommendations for new work. He recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 to build a dredge for use on the bars at the entrance to Tillamook, Yaquina and Coos bays, and at the entrance to the Siuslaw and Coquille rivers. General MacKenzie had this to say about the dredge, for which the last congress refused to make an appropriation:

"Navigation in these harbors is often greatly delayed by the forming of shoals, the material deposited in most instances being of such nature that it cannot be handled with a dipper dredge. It is estimated that a combination suction and dipper dredge could be advantageously used, and so constructed that it could be taken from harbor to harbor as necessities demand.

"The cost of such a plant with two dump scows would be approximately \$50,000, and it is thought that the necessity for its use will fully justify the expenditure.

## RIOTS AT ODESSA.

Czar's Ukase Made Excuse for Extermination of Jews.

Odessa, Nov. 7.—The anti-Semitic riots are in full swing in this city and surrounding districts. The agitators of the movement have distributed a circular assuring the villagers that the authorities have received the czar's ukase and state that it commands the extermination of all Jews. As a result of this action, the wholesale pillage continues. The local authorities refuse to interfere, either standing idly by, refusing to check riots, or participating in the same.

News continues to reach the city of terrible massacres, which have occurred at various points along the railway, especially here and at Kieff. The casualties in these murderous disturbances are heavy.

## Confer on Packers' Case.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Attorney General Moody has sent for United States District Attorney C. B. Morrison and Assistant Attorney General Oliver E. Pagin to go to Washington in regard to the beef trust prosecution. The plea of the packers declaring that Commissioner Garfield, of the bureau of Corporations, had promised the packers immunity from prosecution has taken such an aspect that the attorney general is said to wish a joint interview with the commissioner and Messrs. Morrison and Pagin.

## Whole Caucasus in Revolt.

London, Nov. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "War, hopeless war, prevails in the Caucasus. The Trans-Caucasian railroad, the sole line, is effectively crippled and reinforcements have been compelled to march. Seventeen bridges have been wrecked, and the rails have been torn up in 40 places. Telegraph lines have been destroyed, and Georgia and the Daghestan are isolated. Every male is in arms."

## Poles Also Want Autonomy.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—On the heels of the announcement of the successful Finnish national movement comes news of a strong revival of the struggle for autonomy in Poland. Dispatches from Kalisch, in Poland, and Thorn, in West Prussia, say that flags with the Polish coat of arms have been hoisted in several churches and city buildings.

## THEIR USEFULNESS GONE.

### Administration Would Like to See Oregon's Congressman Resign.

Washington, Nov. 6.—It can be stated on reliable authority that the Roosevelt administration is in sympathy with the movement now on foot in Oregon to induce Senator Mitchell and Representatives Hermann and Williamson to resign their seats in congress.

Officials of the administration share the belief universally held in Washington that Oregon should not be denied representation in congress; it is acknowledged that Mitchell, Hermann and Williamson will never again be able to render their state effective services; they certainly cannot do so under prevailing conditions. It being apparent that not one of these men could possibly be in position to perform active duty as a member of the Fifty-ninth congress, the administration thinks it is incumbent upon them all to resign.

For obvious reasons, no member of the administration can be quoted on this matter, but, if the president's views and those of his various cabinet officers could be printed, the people of Oregon would have no doubt as to the position of the administration. So far the administration has done nothing to force Mitchell, Hermann or Williamson out of congress, though some officials of the department of Justice have been urging the attorney general to ask for an advancement of the Mitchell case on the docket of the United States Supreme court. If this is done, and the Supreme court sustains the findings of the lower court, Mitchell will be deprived of his seat some time this winter and Governor Chamberlain will have an opportunity to appoint his successor to serve until March 4, 1907.

## WORK PLEASAS TAFT.

Secretary Sees Great Improvement at Panama.

Panama, Nov. 6.—Secretary of War Taft held a long conference this morning with Chief Engineer Stevens. Today Secretary Taft and Mr. Stevens will go over the works at Empire City and Culebra cut and afterwards will go by boat from Mindi to Colon, examining at the same time the harbor improvements at Cristobal.

Secretary Taft informs the Associated Press that he was very much pleased with the situation here, which he says has greatly changed for the better since his last trip. He thought from what he had already seen that the work on the canal was progressing satisfactorily and was now efficiently organized. He said he was happy to notice that the spirit of the men on the canal had improved, and that the condition of five or six months ago did not exist.

The secretary said the sanitary conditions are excellent and believed that by continuing the present methods yellow fever could be controlled. He thought the efficiency of the laborers was not as high as it should be, but he said that he contemplated making no change until the men had been given a fair trial. The department of Commissioners, where the men could get proper food, he added, would raise their efficiency.

## EFFECT IN FATHERLAND.

People in Berlin Fear Russian Revolution Will Touch Germany.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—Many people in Berlin are saying that Russia's successful revolution may have far reaching results for the fatherland. Germany, they say, will be completely isolated among nations when the Russian democracy comes off victorious, if the Kaiser resists the craving for greater political liberty. The situation is deemed all the more serious because pan-Slavist ideas leading to war over the Austrian and Balkan questions may get the upper hand in Russia, when the democracy has complete power. The czar's government has hitherto been able to keep them down.

German Socialists cherish no illusion to the effect that the rulers of Germany will change their methods as a result of the events in Russia. Herr Bebel is preparing for a hard fight with a view to defending the fatherland's main democratic institutions, the general franchise for the reichstag.

## Reds May Proclaim Republic.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 6.—Rumors are current throughout the city that the revolutionists have decided to proclaim a federated republic. One of the principal forces with which the government has to deal just at present is the "black gangs" organized by the police to oppose the Intellectuals. They are especially strong in Moscow, where the Metropolitan Vladimir is one of their leading supporters. These organizations have established mock courts of justice, which have condemned the principal revolutionaries.

## Odessa Like Military Camp.

Odessa, Nov. 6.—The pillaging here has been largely stopped, thanks to the intervention of the troops and the local militia, formed largely of students, but the streets are unsafe for all, except sanitary officers and Sisters of Charity. The city presents the aspect of a military camp. The student militia is pursuing the rioters, who are defending themselves with revolvers. The students are taking their captives to the university.

## Prairie Fire Burns Stock.

Bonesteel, S. D., Nov. 6.—Reports have reached this place from Gregory that a prairie fire, driven by a terrific wind from the northwest, has been raging all day in Tripp county, west of this place. An area of over 50 miles has been burned, and a great deal of hay and stock has been destroyed.

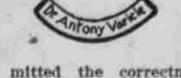
# A YUKON EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE



Imbued with the idea that the conquest of the North Pole can only be accomplished by explorers who have become acclimated to the rigors of the Arctic winter and who have had long practice with the management of dog sledges, a party of hardy ones in Dawson City, the metropolis of the Yukon district, have given an appreciative ear to the project of Dr. Antony Varicle, a Frenchman at present a resident of Dawson, who is said to be an inventor and an ardent student of polar research.

His plans as described to a meeting of citizens of Dawson recently, do not lack novelty, and it is reported that General Greely, who has been in the Arctic himself on a memorable expedition, has declared the scheme is well founded. Certainly, he admitted the correctness of the judgment of the French explorer in deciding to make a trial trip, as it were, in the Yukon district the coming winter, where the stage is set very like the setting in the neighborhood of the Pole, and the experimenters will be within reach of civilization.

The real start, as reported, is to be made in June, next year, so that Commander Peary need not fear competition as he nears his goal, for he will have had almost a year's start. An international society for polar research and experiment was recently formed at Dawson. It is the object of this organization, said to number 200 members, to assist in the development of the theory of Dr. Varicle. It is the contention of the new North Pole seekers that the expeditions of all former polar explorers or Pole seekers have been conducted on anything but lines that would be approved by the northern travelers of experience. Yukoners found many weak points in the methods of travel, equipment and composition of nearly every polar expedition of the past.



Dr. Antony Varicle

THE NEW ZEALAND WAY.

Life Insurance as It is Conducted in the Antipodean Islands.

In faraway New Zealand the government conducts a life insurance department which not only offers its policies at a low premium, but has the security of the State behind it as its guarantee to investors. By open competition with individual concerns it prevents any ordinary combination from keeping up excessive rates, and there are no high salaried officials to absorb the annual receipts.

It is an ideal theory. In America an insurance of \$5,000, which may cost a person who has arrived at middle age \$200 annually, in New Zealand may be obtained for one-third that expense. In America legislative inquiry has already thrown so much light upon the complex and devious management of the insurance business that a distrust of the whole system has become general. In New Zealand the entire responsibility is borne by the colonial government. There can never be any failure until the country becomes bankrupt. The first illustration is that of the government life insurance building at Wellington, while the second shows the postoffice in the same city.

Governmental life insurance is by no means the only New Zealand institution from which America might take pattern profitably. One of the fairest and most logical remedial measures ever tried in the colony and one which has proved its usefulness from the very moment of its adoption is the workman's "compensation for accident" act. The principle upon which the measure was instituted was based on the assumption that it is neither by the wish nor by the conduct of either employer or employe that accidents happen, but that in spite of that fact a steady percentage of accidents occurs. They are thus incidental to production, and the business which yields the profit should bear this part of the expense of producing. Therefore a sum must

## POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

those who are no longer profitable for money producing purposes, but New Zealand decided to try the experiment, and it has entailed no hardship on any class, but has given relief to many. The scheme of compulsory old age insurance has been tried in Germany with far less success. Specious as that theory appears, it has been found in practice to be only another system of making the poor keep the poor.

Although one may not be able to accept the theories by which the reforms in New Zealand have been brought about he must grant that the people of this faraway country have shown such remarkable progress in self government that all intelligent Americans cannot fail to learn much from the up to date methods which prevail there.

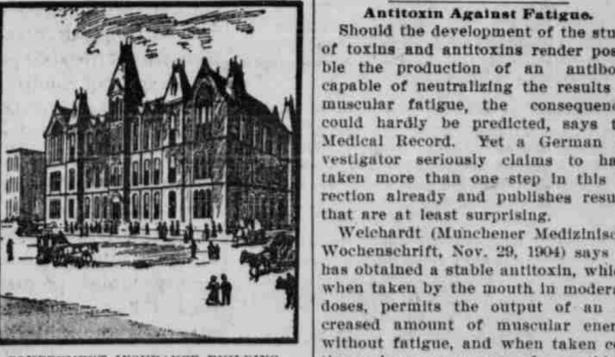


GOVERNMENT INSURANCE BUILDING.

Antitoxin Against Fatigue.

Should the development of the study of toxins and antitoxins render possible the production of an antibody capable of neutralizing the results of muscular fatigue, the consequences could hardly be predicted, says the Medical Record. Yet a German investigator seriously claims to have taken more than one step in this direction already and publishes results that are at least surprising.

Weichardt (Muncheher Medizinische Wochenschrift, Nov. 29, 1904) says he has obtained a stable antitoxin, which, when taken by the mouth in moderate doses, permits the output of an increased amount of muscular energy without fatigue, and when taken continuously causes a sense of general bien etre and augments the capacity for work. He commends his preparation to clinicians as a promising analeptic for convalescents, neurasthenics, etc. This fatigue antitoxin is obtained from horses by injecting them with fatigue toxin produced in the muscles of animals that have been subjected to extreme muscular exhaustion.



GOVERNMENT INSURANCE BUILDING.

be paid to every injured worker and, if the accident proves fatal, to his family. The only exception to this rule is when it can be established to the satisfaction of the court of arbitration, which adjudicates these cases, that the employe was injured willfully. By the act there is a maximum of \$2,000 payable, but the form of the compensation is usually that of half pay for a definite time and the payment of a lump sum if the injury is permanent.

Of course a corresponding effort had to be made to minimize the loss to the employer. To meet the necessity the government life insurance department was empowered to include accident insurance, thus compelling any combination of existing insurance companies of a similar kind to keep the tariffs down to reasonable premium value. The advantage to artisans and laborers from a governmental benefit of this nature can hardly be computed. It practically relieves them from the burden of accident insurance and compels a provision for their possible disability which they are almost certain to neg-

## A Safe Wager.

"I see that a member of the Newport colony makes this naive excuse when threatened with an interview: 'My lawyer will not allow me to talk for publication any more.'"

"Well, I'll bet it wasn't a woman that said that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## The Current and the Corn.

"They are sending electricity through buried wires in order to stimulate the growth of vegetables."

"I wonder if the current is strong enough to shock the corn?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How worthless we all are; yet how well we get along!