

# BUILD CANAL SOON

## Plan for Dalles-Celilo Waterway Approved.

### START WORK ON UPPER LOCK

#### Approval of Title to Right of Way by Attorney General Now Only Preliminary Necessary.

Washington, May 6.—Construction of The Dalles-Celilo canal will probably commence in June. General MacKenzie, chief of army engineers, today approved Major Langfitt's plan for starting work on the upper end. He also submitted to the attorney general the title to the right of way which the state of Oregon has presented to the government. The abstract of title having been previously examined and approved, it is presumed the title will be found satisfactory and accepted. The law authorizing construction of the canal stipulates that no work shall be done until title to the right of way and a release from damage has been conveyed to the United States free of cost.

If the attorney general acts promptly and accepts title, instructions will be sent to Major Langfitt to advertise for bids for the work which he outlines in his project. In general terms Major Langfitt's plan conforms to the general plan laid down by the board which drew up the canal project. He, however, found it necessary to make an important change. The original plan located the first lock at the upper entrance. When soundings were made, it was found that it would be impossible to get a rock foundation for a heavy lock at that point, so the lock has been located 1,900 feet down the canal, and the entrance will be guarded by flood-gates not contemplated in the original plans. These gates will be used in time of high water to keep the sediment brought down by the river from entering and obstructing the canal.

Until bids are received it is not known just how much progress can be made with the funds available. There is now on hand \$158,176 remaining from the old boat railway appropriation, and the last session of congress appropriated \$50,000 cash and authorized contracts for \$250,000 additional, making a total of \$458,176 with which to begin work. Major Langfitt's plan contemplates the expenditure of only about \$375,000 of this amount, he deeming it expedient to have some reserve until a further appropriation is made.

### TWINE TRUST DECLARES WAR.

#### Attempts to Take Away Trade of the Coast Manufacturers.

San Francisco, May 6.—The Call tomorrow will say:

A great fight is on for the market for binding twine on the Pacific coast. On one side are arrayed the Portland Cordage company and the Tabbs Cordage company, of this city, home manufacturers of cordage and twine. On the other side are the International Harvester company and its leading agencies on the Pacific coast, the trouble all coming from an attempt, as reported, on the part of the International Harvester company to take away the trade completely from the Tabbs Cordage company and the Portland Cordage company.

Deprived of the agencies of the International Harvester company to market their goods, the program of the coast manufacturers is to market on their own account, through retailers, through agents of their own employ and in any other feasible way.

### Mine Fire Under Control.

Vancouver, B. C., May 6.—The Canadian-American Coal and Coke company's mines at Frank, N. W. T., about which there was a fire scare the other day, are running full blast again. The fire is under complete control, the entrances to the burning rooms having all been closed. President H. L. Frank says the accident had no serious effect, and will in no way interfere with the plans of the company for extensive improvements. The company is about to install the largest fan used in Canadian mines and a new air system.

### Strikers Cause Others to Quit.

Elmira, N. Y., May 6.—Fifteen hundred striking miners gathered in Blossburg, Pa., at an early hour today and started to march to Morris Run, Pa., to induce the nonunion men who have taken their places in the mines of the Morris Run Coal Mining company to not only quit work, but to leave Morris Run, the strikers furnishing money to them which had been supplied by the National Mineworkers' union.

### Austria Shuts Door on Poles.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—In order to stop the flood of Poles who are fleeing across the border to escape conscription, and on account of the troubles in Poland, Austria has ordered that all Russian citizens desiring to cross the frontier must be provided with passports, vized by Austrian consular

### MAY WATER DESCHUTES LAND.

#### Government Ready to Take Up Project if Carey Irrigation Fails.

Washington, May 6.—Information which reaches Washington indicates that the reclamation service may yet have an opportunity to irrigate in the Deschutes valley in Eastern Oregon. At the time the national irrigation law was passed the reclamation service was anxious to build an irrigation service along the Deschutes, but found that private enterprise had entered the field and was already operating or preparing to operate under the Carey act. Had it not been for this fact, the government would today be completing an irrigation system that would irrigate far more land in the Deschutes than will ever be reclaimed by private enterprise, and would probably have been able to turn the water into the canals not later than the coming fall or winter.

If private capital should decide to withdraw from the Deschutes valley, the government would be very glad to enter that field, buy up what works have already been constructed, and enter upon the irrigation of a much larger area than is now intended to be reclaimed. But the government is not going to make any advances. Nor will it pay fancy prices for such works as have been constructed by private capital.

The situation in the Deschutes country is not altogether similar to that in Klamath basin. In the Deschutes, so far as known, the community is satisfied to have its lands irrigated by private capital, notwithstanding private capital will reclaim only the cream, and leave forever barren a large tract that would be irrigated by the government. In the Klamath basin public sentiment is a unit in favor of government as against private irrigation.

This much is to be said: If private capital goes ahead and completes its irrigation system according to present plans, the government will never go in and reclaim the outstanding lands. Private interests are promising to irrigate only lands which can be watered at a minimum cost; the government will not follow and undertake to irrigate adjoining lands where the cost will be excessive unless it can have the entire field to itself. One of the prime objects of government irrigation is to reclaim lands in large areas, combining cheap with expensive work, so as to make the average cost within the reach of the settler. The government is not taking up extremely expensive works; it cannot afford to; it is only irrigating where it knows it can recover the expenditure.

### TRIPLE ALLIANCE FOR PEACE

#### French See France, United States and Britain Thus Combined.

Paris, May 4.—The Temps in a leading article today discusses Ambassador McCormick's remarks to President Loubet yesterday on the presentation of the former's credentials as being timely reassurances of the strong relations uniting the two countries. The paper says:

"The ambassador referred to the Franco-American alliance as being stronger than if inscribed in treaties, and then by an initiative which is worthy of emphasis he expressed satisfaction with the Anglo-French rapprochement. It is not habitual for third powers to be mentioned in ceremonies of this kind, and this makes the ambassador's allusion to Anglo-French friendship more significant."

The Temps adds that the friendship thus indicated between France and the United States and France and Great Britain, is susceptible of developing into a triple understanding for the benefit of the participants and the peace of the world.

The Journal des Debats also devotes a leading article to Minister McCormick's speech.

### Garfield Has a Carbuncle.

Los Angeles, May 5.—United States Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield, who arrived in Southern California Monday to investigate the oil condition of this section, is suffering severely from a carbuncle and is temporarily hampered in pursuing his investigations. Both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railway companies have thrown open their offices and records to the commissioner and his assistants. When he goes from here to Texas he will leave two assistants behind, who will continue the investigation.

### Oyama Will Hasten Siege.

Paris, April 5.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says that reports received there confirm the reports that the Russian cruisers which have had their headquarters at Vladivostok since the outbreak of the war with Japan have left that port. Military critics at St. Petersburg expect General Oyama will hasten the investment of Vladivostok for the purpose of cutting off Admiral Rojstvensky's squadron from a Russian naval base.

### Bombmakers Arrested.

London, May 5.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here says that a dozen men have been arrested in a joiner's workshop who are suspected of being bombmakers. Several infernal machines, the dispatch adds, were found in the shop.

# RIOTING CONTINUES

## Troops Are Asked for to Restore Peace in Chicago.

### MAYOR AND UNION OPPOSE MOVE

#### Teamsters Have Lobby at Capital and Governor Will Hear Their Side of Story.

Chicago, May 4.—Rioting in the streets today was so prolonged and so fierce a character that many of the leading business men have concluded that there will be neither peace in the city nor safety for outside interests until the state militia has been called out to restore order. A committee of members of the Employers' association left for Springfield today to confer with Governor Deneen and to request him to give orders to the state troops. The labor unions have an extensive lobby at the state capital, and it is likely that they will also be heard before any action is taken by the governor. Chief of Police O'Neil says he is confident that he has control of the situation, and can keep peace in the city with the mayor's support, who has done all in his power to adjust the state of affairs.

Mayor Dunne was emphatic in his declaration tonight that he will not acquiesce in any call for outside assistance in preserving order, and intimated that he will strongly oppose any move to secure armed intervention.

"We have by no means reached the limit of reserve," the mayor declared tonight. "I am empowered to call on every able-bodied citizen over the age of 18 years. Of course, I could not call on the striker or the strike-breaker or their sympathizers, but I would have to draw upon the citizens of good character from the general public."

Despite the order of Mayor Dunne on the prohibition of the city council, many of the wagons of the concerns against which strikes were declared, were handled today by men armed with rifles and shotguns.

### FRENCH SUPPLY RUSSIAN FLEET

#### Only Bluff at Neutrality Maintained in Cochin China.

Hong Kong, May 4.—It is learned from a reliable source that the steamers Eva, Dagmar and Bourbon, under charter by the Russian government, have been plying between Saigon and the Russian Baltic fleet, carrying to the latter full cargoes of flour, rice, lard, fish, vegetables, meats, and enormous quantities of brandy and wine. The latter has been drawn as a sop to the neutrality regulations, but the two former vessels are still engaged in the work.

After the Bourbon had ceased her trips, she was held up by the French transports in the Saigon river and a crew of French marines placed aboard to "compel her to cease her trips." The two vessels which are still in the service were allowed to go on their way unmolested.

A number of French transport steamers are cruising off the coast of French Cochin China, ostensibly engaged in safeguarding France's neutrality.

It is reported that American and German correspondents at Shanghai have chartered the steamer Wuchang for the purpose of witnessing the coming fight. The Wuchang flies the French flag, but is believed to be owned by Russia, and it is thought that her real mission will be not so much to see a naval battle as to locate Togo's fleet for Rojstvensky's information.

### Work of Wind Storm.

Omaha, Neb., May 4.—Three persons were killed and six injured by the collapse of a three-story building at Thirteenth and Grace streets today. The building was occupied by the Omaha Casket company, and the killed and injured were, with one exception, employees of the concern. The collapse of the casket factory was due to a heavy wind storm, which at a point near the factory assumed the proportions and action of a small tornado. The building was subterranean, of brick, three stories high.

### More Riots in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—Reports of slight disturbances in various places of European Russia during Easter Monday are now coming in. The gravest occurrence in that part of the empire was at Miltopolow, where a mob for several hours held high carnival and burned a portion of the town. At Nijni Novgorod, a regular battle occurred between soldiers and the crowds on Millionaia street. The soldiers fired, killing one and wounding many.

### Russia Buys South American Ships.

Paris, May 4.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien, several transports will leave Cronstadt on May 6 for South America, conveying crews and military stores for the equipment of warships purchased by Russia from Chile and Argentina. The Petit Journal prints a dispatch confirming the foregoing.

### MAY ABANDON PLAN.

#### Government Likely to Drop Palouse Irrigation Project.

Spokane, Wash., May 3.—It is reported here from what is thought to be authentic sources that the government has decided to abandon the Washington irrigation project in the Palouse valley for various reasons. In the first place, there is conflict between the government reclamation bureau and the O. R. & N. over the removal of the tracks of the road from the bed of the Wash-tucna coulee to a point higher up on the north bank of what would be the artificial lake, provided the plans of the engineers were to be carried out. The O. R. & N. built the track through the coulee some years ago to afford transportation facilities to the farmers of the district, and last year rehabilitated the line and put it in operation after an interval of three or four years' idleness. As long as this track is maintained it will be impossible for the government to construct its projected reservoir. A conference has been held between the government engineers and those of the railroad company, and it has been estimated that it would cost more than \$400,000 to change the track from the bed of the coulee to a point along the bank. This sum, added to the cost of the irrigation project, as already planned, would place such a burden upon the land tributary to the district as to make the work impracticable at this time.

While this is the story currently reported, there is said to be another and more vital condition prevailing. It is said to have been recently discovered by the government engineers that the soil forming the bed and walls of the coulee is of such a nature that it would be practically impossible to make the lake hold water. The soil is a sandy loam, through which water percolates as through a sieve in a great many places, and to build a reservoir that would hold under the immense pressure natural for such a large body of water would necessitate the artificial treatment of the walls and bottom of the basin, which is at least 15 miles in length, at a cost that could not be considered by the Reclamation bureau for many years to come.

### FIGHTING ON STREETS.

#### Death and Broken Bones Outcome of Chicago Strike.

Chicago, May 3.—The death of one man and the injury of scores of others were the immediate result of today's fighting between the striking teamsters and their sympathizers on the one side and the police and the nonunion men on the other. There were riots in all parts of the city. Men were clubbed and stoned almost to death within a square of police headquarters and five miles away men were shot down in the streets. At a hundred places between these two extremes there were assaults and fights in the streets. Blood was shed on State street, in the heart of the fashionable shopping district, and furious riots took place almost in the doorways of the leading hotels. Nonunion men were pelted with stones, bricks and every conceivable sort of missiles. They were dragged from their wagons, beaten, clubbed and stamped upon. The mobs that followed the wagons on which they rode were ugly in the extreme.

### BLAMES ANTI-TRUST ACT.

#### Railroad Man's View of Consolidation—Bryan's Platform Safe.

Washington, May 3.—Hugh L. Bond, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, today continued his statement before the senate committee on interstate commerce. Asked as to what caused the consolidation of railroads, Mr. Bond answered:

"The anti-trust act." He explained that there was no method of preventing weaker lines from cutting rates. The weaker lines were taken in so as to prevent demoralization of rates.

Robert Mather, chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company, was next heard. During his statement Mr. Mather alluded to the assertion that, if the government did not take hold of rate making, there would be a demand for government ownership of railroads.

### Race for Rich Coal Fields.

Butte, May 3.—A Miner special from Bridger, Mont., says there is a race on between railroad surveyors to get into the Bear Creek coal fields. Philadelphia capitalists are behind one set of engineers, while the Burlington is said to be sending a party of 40 men into the Bear Creek country from its Toluca-Cody branch. The route of the Burlington party is said to embrace Cooke City and the Sunlight mining districts, recognized as two of the best mining sections in the state without a railroad outlet for their ores.

### Warehouse Fire at Bay City.

San Francisco, May 3.—Fire broke out in the property of the Arizona Warehouse company at Sixth and King streets late yesterday, and the building and its contents were totally destroyed. The loss will amount to at least \$150,000. The stock destroyed was of a varied character and the greatest difficulty was experienced in extinguishing the fire in a section that contained oil, sulphur and other combustibles. The loss is divided among several firms.

### Raising Sunken Ships.

Tokyo, May 3.—The work of salvaging the sunken ships at Port Arthur and Chemulpo is progressing satisfactorily to the Japanese. Details are withheld, but it is believed to be certain that the Japanese navy will secure several battleships and cruisers.

### RUSSIA'S LAST STRONGHOLD.

#### Vladivostok, Against Which the Japanese Will Shortly Proceed.

It is announced authoritatively that Japan is planning a land and sea campaign against Vladivostok, Russia's remaining stronghold in the East. With the sickening fate of Port Arthur fresh in mind, this latest frank and direct avowal of the Japanese intention comes with a shock.

The impregnability of Port Arthur was for so long a matter of uncertainty and the claim to that distinction was disproved at such a fearful cost that the world will hesitate to believe that Russia has still in her possession a stronghold whose claim to impregnability is even more plausible than



POSTOFFICE AT VLADIVOSTOK.

was that of the fallen Gibraltar. Yet, according to the military wiseacres, especially those who have had the advantage of actual observation, Vladivostok is strong where Port Arthur was strong and strong also where that fortress was weak.

First and of great strategic importance is the fact that Vladivostok cannot be invested by a hostile force, either by land or sea, during the long and pitiless Siberian winter. It is as safe from all external molestation during its protracted hibernation as is the shrew in its burrow. This natural defense confers impregnability on the port for several months in every year.



VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIA'S LAST EASTERN STRONGHOLD.

The harbor, it appears, is not a whit less baffling in its natural configuration than is that of Port Arthur. Vladivostok is situated on the gulf of Peter the Great, an arm of the Japan Sea. The town is built on the slopes of a high ridge forming a tapering peninsula into an irregular landlocked bay. There are two narrow entrances to the harbor, both flanked by highlands which bristle with batteries and fortifications. The entrances are further guarded by forts erected on an island at their mouths and innumerable islets just outside on which are many defensive works of various kinds. Surrounding the crest of the headlands, which stretch for miles to the eastward and are known as the Golden Horn, are continuous chains of earthworks and other defenses. The lofty hills on the northwest protect the port from the land side, and in the deep water of the Golden Horn, which is at least four miles in length and a mile in width, the largest ships may ride safely at anchor, free from the menace of attack and beyond the reach of the weather.

Like Port Arthur, Vladivostok consists of three portions. That nearest the water is the military town, extending along the harbor and given up almost exclusively to storehouses, military quarters and officers' residences. On the extreme north of the harbor are the official buildings and the private dwellings of the government employees and private citizens. Beyond and higher still is the arsenal, strongly fortified. The population is about 15,000, excluding the military.

It is not likely that the town could be entered by an invading force from landward without a repetition of the hard fighting that took place at Port Arthur. The natural disposition of the hills at the rear of Vladivostok has made it possible to interpose many powerful schemes of defense against the advance of an enemy, and the Russian engineers have been puzzling their brains for forty years to make approach from the rear practically impossible. There is nothing, however, to prevent the Japanese from completely investing the place. Once inclosed within the circle formed by the Japanese fleet and the land forces, there would be nothing to expect from outside. The Russians have no means of assembling or maintaining an army in that vicinity sufficient to suggest

any prospect of relief, as was the case for awhile at Port Arthur. It would only be a simple question of endurance.

It is undoubtedly a fact that Vladivostok is even better provided to sustain a long blockade than was Port Arthur. When Russia decided to make it the terminus of the Transsiberian road she began to build storehouses and military depots the like of which was unknown to Asia. This hoarding of stores has never ceased. To lose Vladivostok would be Russia's crowning humiliation.

### THE CURVED BALL

#### It Is the Atmosphere Which Causes Its Eccentric Shoots.

Almost any ten-year-old youngster can curve a ball, even though he does not know why he can do so except that the leather must be held in a certain way. Possibly a half dozen of the major league twirlers know something about the science of the curve, but comparatively few understand why they can produce their "benders." The Scientific American gives the following as the scientific explanation of the matter:

"The pitcher in the field tells us that the ball curves because he gives it a twist, but scientifically this will not do. Why will the twist make the curve? If a ball were thrown in a certain direction and if the force of gravitation were not at work the ball would continue on in a straight line forever. Some force of resistance is then at work when a ball is made to deviate in a curve from its straight course. If a feather is dropped in a vacuum in an exhausted receiver of an air pump it will drop like a shot, but if it is dropped in the air it will go down irregularly and slowly, shifting from side to side.

"It is the atmosphere which causes the ball to curve. Bearing in mind that the atmosphere is a compressible, elastic gas, we find that when the ball leaves the hand of the pitcher with a rapid rotary motion it 'impinges upon a continuous elastic cushion,' and this moderate resistance, or friction, changes its course in the direction which is given to the rotary motion. Take an outshoot of a right handed pitcher, for instance. He impresses upon the ball a rapid centrifugal rotary motion to the left, and the ball goes to the left because the atmosphere, compressible and elastic, it



Man Lowered Down an Old Mine Shaft 700 Feet Deep.

From Oxford, Warren county, N. J., comes the story of Lewis Albert, an engineer at the mines, says the New York Herald, who, for the sake of a goose's life, risked his own for fully forty minutes on Friday in a daring and sensational manner.

The goose got over the fence of its coop, flapped its wings, flew over the opening of the shaft, which is 700 feet deep, fell into the black hole and disappeared.

On the following day persons passing the shaft heard sepulchral cries proceeding from some subterranean source. Kemple heard sounds and learned of the goose's plight.

The old hoisting apparatus was examined and found to be useless and the problem arose as to how the bird was to be rescued. One man lowered a hook and line, to which was attached a worm, but the goose would not bite.

Then Albert took a long rope and, selecting a group of miners, he bade them lower him into the mine. Albert got down about 200 feet and a minute later there was a fierce honking, followed by a signal to pull up quickly. Albert soon appeared with the struggling bird in his arms.

### Only Misplaced.

Mr. Bixby was on a visit to Mr. Rollins, his cousin, who resided in another part of the country, where manners and speech were different from those to which the visitor had been accustomed. Both eye and ear, therefore, were occupied with study and comparisons.

"There's one thing I notice about you people here," observed Mr. Bixby. "You don't seem to have much use for the letter 'r.' Back where I came from it has a sound, as other letters have, but here it is practically a silent letter. Why is that?"

"I haven't the slightest idea," replied Mr. Rollins, innocently.

There is one thing, at least, that a man cannot be blamed for: the company at the house.