

SOCIAL REVOLT SHAKES RUSSIA

Strikers Have Tied Up Nearly Every Railroad in the Empire.

Czar's Ministers Seeking Way Out of Crisis — Czar May Leave Empire and Let Witte Take Helm of Ship of State and Seek Way to Avoid Approaching Storm.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—Confronted by a situation more serious than any since the beginning of the political and social upheaval of Russia, which at the time this dispatch is filed, shows no signs of amelioration, the emperor's ministers, under the leadership of Count Witte, spent almost all of yesterday in conferences in the hope of finding some way out of the crisis into which the revolutionists have cast the country. The general strike on the railroads is complete except in a few border provinces, and St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large cities are almost as closely beleaguered as if they were invested by besieging armies. At the same time the industrial strike has assumed large dimensions and the turbulent elements in several localities are forming open resistance to the troops. The ministers who had been in session during the day resumed their meeting after a short interval for dinner and continued deliberations until long after midnight. The result of these deliberations is not known.

After a night of inexpressible terror, Russia today is plunged into the deepest gloom. Following the declaration by the workmen yesterday afternoon of a general strike to reinforce the railway strike which has paralyzed the industry of the country, rioting and street fighting kept the city in a state of terrible unrest all last night. What makes the situation seem hopeless is that the crisis, apparently, is not yet reached.

So serious are the conditions that it is said the czar will soon leave Russia, paying a two months' visit to Denmark. The czar's visit will be ostensibly to recuperate from the strain of the last two years. In reality, it is said, those behind the government desire him out of the way and in a place of safety should an uprising evolve itself out of the present labor difficulties. Count Witte, according to information from Peterhof, will hold an office equivalent to that of regent during the absence of the emperor, and will hold full powers as head of the government.

REFORM PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

Time is Opportune for Congress to Act at Coming Session.

Washington, Oct. 26.—There is some doubt in the minds of members of the Public Lands commission as to their ability to make a final report to the president before congress convenes on December 4, but there is little doubt that the president, in his annual message, will forcibly remind congress that it has a duty to perform in redrafting some of the public land laws which are now so drawn as to foster and encourage fraud. If the Public Lands commission makes its last report during the coming session, the president will send that report to congress with a special message, and will renew and reinforce what he has to say on that subject at the opening of the session.

The president is more determined than ever before to have the land laws revised, especially the laws that permit the disposal of timber lands at a nominal price, and which, furthermore, offer so many opportunities to speculators and thieves. In light of the convictions at Portland and of other convictions soon likely to follow, both in Washington and in Portland, it would seem that the coming session is the proper time for land law reform. With several notable examples of land thieves clearly fixed in the public mind, there will be more incentive to remodel the laws now than a year or two hence.

Ate Match Heads and Died.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 26.—An autopsy on the remains of James F. Barnes, the alleged murderer of Patrick Hanley, showed that he had committed suicide by eating off the heads of phosphorus matches, much phosphorus being found in his stomach. Barnes hailed from Chico, Cal., where a wife and two children reside. Barnes apparently had been eating the matches for a number of days, which accounted for his eating nothing for several days, leading to the belief that the prisoner was starving himself to death.

Shonts Ill From Overwork.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal commission, has been confined to his residence in this city for several days, although yesterday he had been transacting the more important business concerning the canal. Secretary Taft called on Mr. Shonts this morning, but did not undertake to discuss canal affairs. Mr. Shonts has been working hard and his indisposition is due to the close attention to business.

Not Seeking Presidency.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Post tomorrow will say: Secretary Taft has announced: "I have no intention of resigning from the cabinet to make a campaign for the presidency, and, furthermore, I have no intention whatever of making a campaign for the office of the nation's chief executive."

FEAR PARALYZES CAPITAL.

General Treppoff Placed in Command of St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—St. Petersburg was in a panic today, but to a large extent without reason. The most sensational rumors were in circulation, and the shopkeepers on all except a few of the principal streets closed their stores and boarded up the doors and windows, while peaceful minded inhabitants kept within doors. Anxiety was evidenced in the whole atmosphere of the city, but so far nothing has occurred to justify these fears. There were no disorders.

General Treppoff, who has been placed in command of the St. Petersburg garrison, and given an additional division of reinforcements, declares that he is amply able to maintain order and the police are allowing the strikers to vent their enthusiasm so as to avoid a demonstration. General Treppoff instructed the police not to interfere with the parades so long as they were orderly, but he gave notice tonight that he was prepared to cope firmly with any disturbance. He had printed in all the evening papers a notification that the troops would tomorrow be ordered to use ball cartridges in case there should be any outbreak.

The situation, however, cannot be regarded as much improved. The strikers at their meetings today were as determined as ever to continue the strike and the full force of the government railroad battalions is almost helpless in the face of the general strike on the railroads. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the absence of any widespread disorder.

DEMAND SMOOT BE EXPELLED.

Petition of Two Million Women Will Go to Congress.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—More than 2,000,000 women, representing the leading women's organizations of the United States, have adopted a memorial calling for the unseating of United States Senator Reed Smoot. This was announced by the executive committee of the National Congress of Mothers which met here today. This memorial will be presented when congress convenes. United action was decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee of the National League of Women's Organizations, which was held in New York yesterday. The women declare that Reed Smoot, who is an apostle and in direct line for the Mormon presidency, has pledged first allegiance to the Mormon hierarchy, which has broken faith with the government. Smoot, the women declare, controls the vote of eight other senators, and fearing that his power will increase, they ask that action be taken at the convening of congress.

It was decided to hold the next national congress of mothers at Los Angeles May 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1906.

THINK RUSSELL WILL WIN.

France Hopes He Will Settle Dispute With Venezuela.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The officials here are gratified at the action taken by the American government in instructing its minister at Caracas to endeavor to arrange the Franco-Venezuelan diplomatic incident, and are hopeful of the success of Minister Russell's efforts, which are similar to those of the French minister at Morocco in behalf of Ion Perdicaris.

It is said that Mr. Russell's representation will take the form of showing President Castro that it is the desire of the United States to have the French controversy adjusted. The question which it is necessary to adjust is the withdrawal of the offensive action taken by the government of Venezuela toward M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires. Thereafter the question of compensating the French cable company for its losses, and redress for expulsion from Venezuela, of M. Brun, the manager of the company, remain to be adjusted. No difficulty is apprehended in arranging the commercial features of the case, if President Castro first corrects his discourtesy toward the representative of the French government.

Municipal Ferry in New York.

New York, Oct. 27.—One of New York city's most conspicuous ventures in municipal ownership was inaugurated today when the new ferry line between the Battery and Staten Island was put into operation. It is owned and operated by the city, and its five splendid ferry boats are the largest in New York harbor, aggregating nearly 2,000,000. They replace an antiquated private ferry line against which there was a great protest. The new service was started with ceremony by Mayor McClellan and 4,000 guests.

More Taxes for Poor Germany.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—The committee of the bundersath has accepted the plan of Baron von Stengel, secretary of the imperial treasury, for increase of the imperial revenues. These plans embrace an inheritance tax, which, however, will not affect the husbands or wives and descendants of decedents, and an extension of the taxes on tobacco and beer. An increase of the stamp tax on the listing of and sales of stocks is also contemplated.

Mail Service Is Stopped.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The State department received a cablegram from Mr. Edly, the American charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, stating that owing to the railroad strike mail communication was cut off from St. Petersburg.

MAY DIG CANAL BY CONTRACT

Statement Made by Secretary Taft on Government's Policy.

This Action Will Be Taken if Found Feasible — Doubts Whether Any Concern Would Undertake the Big Culbra Cut, On Account of Magnitude of That Job.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The government of the United States is willing to enter into contracts with corporations or individuals for the construction of any portion or all of the Panama canal. This statement was made by Secretary Taft today, while discussing the conditions upon the isthmus and the policy of the government.

There is some doubt in his mind whether any concern would be willing to undertake the excavation of the Culbra cut on account of the magnitude of that work. It is not the excavation that will be so difficult as much as the disposition of the earth taken out of the cut. But as to the other work the government will be ready to enter into contracts for its completion as soon as it is determined what type of canal shall be constructed. It is stated that contracts would not be made during the preliminary stages because the government had to prosecute the work until its officers knew what was to be done and had a sufficient knowledge of the conditions to pass upon bids and make judicious contracts.

STRUGGLE IS ENDED.

Jerry Simpson Dies After Illness of Several Years.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 24.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson died at 6:05 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Francis hospital, from aneurism of the aorta. He had been hovering between life and death for ten days. At the bedside were Mrs. Simpson and their only child, Lester Simpson, of Roswell, N. M.

Mr. Simpson was conscious up to five minutes before death. The end came without a struggle. The ex-congressman's last illness began at the time of his final campaign for congress. In spite of failing health he continued his business activity, working as an agent for the Deforest-Draper Land company, of Chicago, and operating an extensive ranch near Roswell. Six months ago his condition became such that he went to Chicago to consult a specialist, who pronounced his malady hopeless. From that time he continued to grow worse until finally compelled to abandon business. He was brought to the hospital here September 21.

ONLY ONE LINE STILL OPEN.

Strike is Preliminary to General Suspension of All Labor.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—The railroad strike situation shows no signs of amelioration. Traffic across the central belt is paralyzed, while a general strike, which broke out today at Kharkoff, has cut off communication in another great section of the empire.

Kharkoff is the most important railroad center in Southern Russia. The strike affects, among others, the line to the Donetz coal region, on which Russia largely depends for fuel during the crisis in the oil regions, and the line to Odessa and Sebastopol.

Moscow is isolated except the line to St. Petersburg, while the capital has an international line, by Fydkuhnen, open to Berlin. The strike is part of a general scheme by Social Democrats to compel the emperor to grant universal suffrage and compel political freedom, but the plan of the leaders is to avoid a collision with the authorities. Their present purpose is to make tests of the strength of the various organizations preparatory to the inauguration of a general strike of all classes in support of the radicals at about the time the national assembly meets.

Will Send Machinery to Panama.

Seattle, Oct. 24.—In competition with the leading machinery houses of the East, the Hallidie Machinery company, formerly the Hallidie-Henshaw-Bulkeley company, of this city, was awarded 73 contracts for machinery and supplies for the Isthmian canal. The class of machinery which will be shipped from Seattle to Panama consists principally of engines, drilling mills, rasps and miscellaneous supplies, showing that the Seattle house is well equipped to handle such business in the face of such competition.

America Great Gas Producer.

Washington, Oct. 24.—An important report shortly will be issued by the United States geological survey on natural gas and its production and consumption. It will show that in 1904 the United States produced 98 per cent of the world's known output of gas, the value being \$39,496,760. Four states—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio—produced 93.5 per cent of the output in the United States. Pennsylvania leading with 47 per cent.

Witte Appointed Premier.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—It was persistently reported in the clubs and in government circles late at night that the emperor yesterday had appointed Count Witte premier, with the portfolio of minister of finance. All the papers this morning give prominence to the report.

COMING CHANGES IN CABINET

Meyer to Succeed Bonaparte When Latter Succeeds Moody.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: Soon after the return of President Roosevelt to Washington from his Southern tour there will be a renewal of the rumors regarding impending changes in the cabinet, and within six months after the reopening of congress it is more than likely that the complexion of the cabinet will be completely changed.

This does not mean that every one of the present cabinet members will go out, but there will be two or three new members and probably three radical changes in position before the close of the current fiscal year.

Secretary Shaw is to go out of the cabinet of his own motion as a preliminary to his formal entry into the presidential race. The vacancy will be filled, according to the present outlook, by the transfer of Postmaster General Cortelyou.

Attorney General Moody has been expecting to resign for some time. He remains at the head of the Department of Justice largely, if not entirely, that he may carry on the prosecution of the beef trust cases. His place probably will be filled by Charles J. Bonaparte, the present secretary of the navy. This, in turn, will create another vacancy, and the new head of the navy, according to the present state, will be George von L. Meyer, the present ambassador to St. Petersburg.

MAY ISOLATE CAPITAL.

Strikers Threaten to Tie Up St. Petersburg Unless Given Suffrage.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The government resumed railroad service on a few roads today, but under great difficulty. The decision of the railroad men at a meeting here tonight to declare a general strike has immensely complicated the problem. Trains left for Moscow today over the Nikolai road, but the passengers were notified that communication was guaranteed only as far as Tver.

Several attempts were made today to interrupt communication by telegraph and telephone out of Moscow, and the offices had to be guarded by Cossacks. Persons wishing to send messages had to fight their way through crowds of strikers, and in many cases were severely handled.

The strike has taken a violent turn in a number of cities, from which reports come of encounters between mobs and the police and troops.

Agrarian disorders have broken out in the province of Samara. The troops sent to Kharkoff include a detachment of artillery, indicating that the situation there is quite serious.

The executive committee of the League of Leagues has adopted resolutions saying that the present moment was favorable for a general strike of all the professions, and recommending doctors, lawyers, engineers and all other members of constituent organizations to cease all professional activity.

TO ISOLATE GERMANY.

British Ambassador Opens Negotiations With Russia.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, intends to leave for London tomorrow on a mission in connection with the proposed Anglo-Russian entente. Great Britain apparently is extremely desirous of taking advantage of the present opportunity to effect a complete understanding with Russia covering questions relating to Tibet, the Indian frontier and Persia, and to thus prevent a rapprochement of Germany and Russia. Should the proposed entente be reached, Germany will be isolated.

Great Britain is understood to be willing to take the initiative, and Ambassador Hardinge today had an audience with the emperor on the subject, which was described at the British embassy as "satisfactory."

Russian sentiment as to the advisability of an Anglo-Russian understanding at this time is divided. It is warmly supported in some quarters, and bitterly opposed in others.

Seek Concessions in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—Anticipating a big industrial revival in Russia as the result of the close of the war, there is an influx of foreigners seeking commercial opportunities and concessions, including a liberal sprinkling of Americans, who believe the time is especially propitious for them. A representative of an American syndicate has submitted elaborate plans for the projected railroad connecting Trans-Caucasia, Central Asia and Tashkent with the trans-Siberian and Tomsk line. The road would cost \$15,000,000.

More Lands Are Reserved.

Washington, Oct. 25.—A further addition to the Cascade forest reserve was made today by the withdrawal from entry of 8,320 acres in township 4, range 6, a few miles southeast of Portland. These lands, like those withdrawn from entry yesterday, are chiefly valuable for timber, and include all the vacant public lands in sections 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26. These lands are still subject to mineral entry.

Holds the Emperor Guilty.

London, Oct. 25.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Shanghai says a report is circulated at Peking, according to which the dowager empress has imprisoned the emperor for alleged connection with the recent bomb outrage at a railroad station there.



Butter with a fishy taste has aroused complaint in Australia, where investigation has shown that the flavor has no connection with fish, but is due to one or more of four micro-organisms. The rusty iron of cans was found to have a bad effect on milk and cream.

The newly patented electric cooking stove of Prof. Elihu Thompson is heavily jacketed outside with a layer of asbestos, fire-clay or mineral wool and is provided with a lid of the same character. Inside is placed a mass of refractory substance, within which is embedded a granular resistance material. Silicon is recommended as a resistance material, as it has a high specific resistance, and acquires a suitable temperature without fusing or oxidizing. The whole interior of the stove can be kept red hot, and it is anticipated that the running cost for cooking through the day will not be excessive.

The British Museum authorities have decided to make a collection of phonographic records preserving the voices of great living orators, singers and actors, and the instrumental renderings of famous musicians. The master records will be of nickel, from which molds will be taken. But for the sake of posterity the records will be very sparingly used during the lifetime of those whose voices are recorded. A similar undertaking is on foot in Italy. Imagine, if there had been phonographs when Demosthenes denounced Philip, when Cicero prosecuted Verres, when Mirabeau addressed the French revolutionists, and when Webster answered Hayne!

The danger of explosions in mines is not entirely confined to inflammable gases, carelessly managed fuses and neglected charges or cartridges. It has been observed in the Derbyshire lead mines that some of the great rocks are liable to burst on being scratched with a pick. The explosion is supposed to be due either to gases enclosed in the rocks, or to molecular strains. Last December a severe explosion of slate rock occurred in a mine at Hillgrove, New South Wales, and the shock was felt for a mile or two over the surrounding country. In this instance it is believed that the rock wall where the explosion occurred was subjected to a mechanical strain.

The best results yet attained in the various attempts that have been made to produce a wearable cloth from paper are said to be those produced by a patented process employed in Saxony. Narrow strips of paper are spun into yarn, which may be woven to form cloth. Better results are obtained by spinning paper and cotton together, and still better cloth is made by a combination of paper and woolen yarns. The fabrics do not possess the strength and durability of ordinary cloth, but useful clothing is made of them at a low price. They may even be washed without injury. Yarns are also made from wool-pulp, although their manufacture has not yet attained commercial importance.

One of the sights of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, developed by the progress of scientific industry, is the system of immense salt-making ponds on the shore of the lake. At Saltair the lake water is pumped into a great settling basin, where the impurities fall to the bottom, and, containing much iron, form a reddish deposit. From this basin the water is drawn off into "harvesting ponds," averaging 90,000 square yards in area, and six inches in depth. The ponds are kept supplied with water, as the evaporation goes on from May to September, when the salt harvest begins. The water having disappeared, a dazzling layer of salt, two or three inches thick, is found covering the bottom of the ponds, which is broken up with plows before being conveyed to the mills, where the final crushing and winnowing are done.

Two Views of It.

A girl in Haddam went to a baseball game and surprised her escort by her knowledge of the game. The young man had ventured to say: "Baseball reminds me of the household—the plate, the batter, the fouls and the flies." "And it reminds me of marriage," she added. "First, the diamond, where they are engaged, the struggle and the hits, when the men go out, and finally the difficulty they have in getting home."—Haddam, Kan., Clipper.

After the Spanking.

Mrs. Whittier Lowell—In disobeying me, Emerson, you were doing wrong and I am punishing you to impress it upon your mind. Emerson—Aren't you mistaken, mamma, in regard to the location of my mind?—Life.

The Cause of It.

Doctor—Do you ever hear a buzzing noise in your ears? Patient—Of course, doctor, I thought you knew her.

Doctor—Knew whom? Patient—My wife.—Philadelphia Press.

Children soon learn that pa's patience doesn't last any longer than it takes the last guest to get out of the house.

It sometimes happens that a mean man is so absent-minded that he smiles at people he doesn't like.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Note Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



HE worst pride is to boast of our humility. Most people are repentant soon after the green apples are eaten. What you give gladly God can use gloriously. Souls cannot grow in the shadow of the

saloon.

The faithless lack foundation.

Liberty without law soon kills itself.

Satisfaction saves from much slavery.

The best environment is His enfold-ing.

A little pride may cause a lot of pain.

Walls do not make the place of worship.

Faith in God gives freedom with men.

Sharing a gift is the best gratitude for it.

Wandering minds make small wages.

God will not accept leaves for sheaves.

Pharisees are experts at professional patriotism.

They who take Him for a guard find Him a guide.

Raising a racket does not bring down a revival.

Saviors of men have no time for self-approbation.

It is easy to see the good points of the man on a pedestal.

You have no right to credit His work if you reject His word.

Nothing soothes the sorrowing better than service for others.

As long as the Bible stands open oppression's prisons are closed.

A man does not demonstrate his religion by his deficiency in reason.

The less religion a man has the more padlocks he will put on it.

When a man knows his own greatness he cannot see that of another.

You cannot talk aright of the cross until you walk the way of the cross.

Education without salvation is trying to make a sword out of soft iron.

Too many pastors read the pulse of their churches by their own pulses.

If a ready tongue were an evidence of grace we would go to the side-show for the best Christians.

CHANGED HIS SOCKS.

During the excitement which followed John Brown's raid into Virginia, Major Jackson—"Stonewall"—went to Washington in command of the cadet artillery of the Virginia Military Institute. There, says the Century Magazine, he spent the night at a hotel. He shared a room with four of his officers. Before retiring he asked one of them, a captain, what he did with his watch and purse when spending a night in a hotel.

"Well," replied the captain, "I have no fixed rule. Ordinarily I put my waistcoat, in which I carry them, under my pillow."

"I can tell you a much better plan than that," said Major Jackson. "I always place my watch in one sock and my purse in the other, and lay them on the floor as if they had been thrown there carelessly. No one would think of looking in a pair of soiled socks for valuables."

They were up betimes in the morning, and having breakfasted, started for the wharf to take boat to their destination. They had marched one or two squares when the major suddenly ordered, "Detachment halt! Place rest!" He then left them standing as they were, and trotted off at his usual ungainly gait toward the hotel. He soon returned, and resumed the march.

"Major," said the captain at the first opportunity,—for he suspected the cause of the return,—"I was much struck by your method of concealing your watch and purse last night, and think I shall adopt it hereafter." A broad smile appeared on the Major's face.

"If you do," he said, "don't put on clean socks next morning and leave the old ones behind."

Figured Forth.

This is the life of man. He starts at 0. Then as an infant, 1-derful is thought. The first great epoch of his early youth is when he cuts his primal pearly 2th. Next, with 3-markable rapidity. He learns to speak, to walk, and finally Comes 4th from infancy, and is a man. Then, if 5 not mistaken, he will plan. In business, art or letters mighty deeds—Or else in mu-6 realm. If he succeeds, Or if he fails, what matter, so he tries? His 7-ly rest comes as the sweeter prize; For age steals on apace, and at the gate Of death he stands, his life to consum-8. Re-9-ly Mother Earth bids him to rest With 10-der care. He's numbered with the blessed! —Cleveland Leader.

A Sample.

"Been to see your girl, eh? Lovely eyes, hair and complexion, I suppose?" "Lovely eyes and hair, all right." "How about the complexion?" "There's some of it on my coat; Judge for yourself."—Houston Post.

A pessimist is a man who knows a lot about himself and but little about his neighbors.