

CHINA GETS ANGRY

Growing Friendship Between Japs and Russians in Manchuria

Coolies and Koreans Clash—Chinese Spies Watch Every Move of Japanese Troops.

Victoria, B. C.—Disquieting conditions which may give rise to serious trouble between Japan and China, if not between Russia and China, also, are reported by the Tokio Kokumin, according to advices received by the steamer Tacoma Maru. The Kokumin says the growing intimacy between Russians and Japanese in Manchuria is having a serious effect upon the Chinese, and anti-Japanese and anti-Russian sentiment is increasing. The slightest movements of Japanese troops in Manchuria cause great suspicion, and large numbers of Chinese spies are constantly reconnoitering.

When the maneuvers of the Japanese troops in Manchuria were arranged in November, the Chinese military officials sent a large force of Chinese troops to the scene, and only by tactfulness on the part of the Japanese officials was this force withdrawn before any untoward incident occurred. Since then Chinese troops and police have been greatly augmented along the Antung-Mukden railway.

They have instigated Chinese coolies to intimidate Korean laborers, with the result that for three days a thousand Chinese and Koreans engaged in fighting. The Chinese police supplied the coolies arms and there were several casualties.

The Kokumin concludes a long article by asserting that if Japanese guards are augmented to suppress the trouble further fighting will follow.

AVIATORS MEET DEATH.

Frenchmen Meet Disaster Trying for \$20,000 Prize.

Paris — Marquis Marie Paulia and Alexander Laffon, chief pilot of the Antoinette school of aviation, were crushed to death under their aeroplane, just after they had taken the air for a speed flight from Paris to Brussels and return.

Laffon's wife was standing only a few feet away when the machine struck the ground. The aviators fell 200 feet and the aeroplane fell upon them, crushing and mangle both shockingly. Laffon's head was crushed and his right leg, twisted upward against his body, was driven into his chest.

Laffon and Marquis Paulia were in Laffon's machine. They were trying for a prize of \$20,000 offered for the fastest passenger flight over the Paris-Brussels course.

The machine had left the ground easily and had once circled the grounds ready to start on its long flight. Just as it passed over Laffon's hangar and seemed about to shoot away on the Brussels course, it lurched violently. It is believed a stay of one of the wings gave way and that the aeroplane at once became unmanageable. From ground Laffon's efforts to right the machine were plainly visible.

The effort was for only a few moments, for with another lurch the machine ducked toward the earth, at the same time turning over. The aviators stuck to their places for the first turn, but were thrown out when the machine again swirled around and turned completely over a second time. They struck the earth a fraction of a second before the machine with its heavy engines, fell upon them.

The little crowd that had gathered to watch the beginning of the flight rushed forward and lifted the wrecked machine off the bodies of the victims. The marquis was placed in an ambulance, but died before reaching a hospital. Laffon lived a few minutes longer. Both were unconscious when the crowd reached them.

Rebels Make Big Gains.

El Paso, Tex. — Fortified in the mountains and able to repel an attack by a greatly superior force, a large band of rebels are in control of the Big Bend country and are making that the base of the rebel supplies, according to a report sent here by a field representative of the El Paso Herald. The rebels, according to the correspondent, are in absolute control of the country from Marfa to Alpine. Hundreds of revolutionists are reported to be joining the rebels in the field near Chihuahua.

Prosperity for 1911.

New York — Unusual prosperity is predicted for 1911 by Orion Howard Cheney, state superintendent of banks. Cheney bases his prediction on the general financial conditions at present prevailing throughout New York state. Cheney is preparing his annual report on the state banks. It will show, he says, that the banks are paying well, with the prospect that this state of affairs will continue. Where banking business is good, other lines prosper.

Canadian Bank Badly Busted.

Toronto — Hundreds of American shareholders and depositors were caught in the failure of the Farmers' bank of Canada. The losses will be far in excess of what they were originally expected to be, it is said. With shareholders paying double their liabilities, the bank will be able to pay only 25 cents on the dollar.

NAVARRO GETS MORE MEN.

Reinforcements Arrive and Battle Is Expected Immediately.

Chihuahua, Mex. — Semi-official information states that the reinforcements which left here last week by train and began their march at San Antonio expect to join General Navarro with two days. Aside from a brush between scouting parties near Mal Paso last Sunday, in which none were hurt, there has been no fighting, in fact, the Federals profess to believe that the insurgents have deserted Mal Paso. However, the Federals, it is said, are not attempting to go through the pass.

A Mexican coming direct from Ojinaga related a story of how 40 vaqueros working on a big ranch secured arms. They told their employer that they had no arms with which to defend themselves against the revolutionists. The employer, according to the story, gave each man a rifle, whereupon they deserted in a body to join the insurgents. When the junction with Navarro is formed, the Federals will have 2,800 men in the disaffected district west of here. Those best informed predict a battle immediately, but there is no certainty that this is correct.

\$30,000,000 PROJECT ON.

Road to Fairbanks, Distance of 300 Miles, On Way.

Seattle — Work on the extension of the Copper River & Northwestern railway toward Fairbanks in the Tanana gold district will be begun as soon as the line to Kennecott is completed. March 1, according to the information received here.

The northern extension of the railway will begin at Chitina and will be pushed toward Fairbanks as rapidly as possible. The distance from Chitina to Fairbanks is about 300 miles and it is estimated that the line can be built for \$30,000,000, and will be the largest project yet undertaken in Alaska.

Chitina is 150 miles from Cordova, the ocean terminus of the railroad. Ever since the Morgan-Guggenheim interests began the construction of the Copper River road it has been known that they were considering plans for extending the line into the Tanana district, but it was not until now that it was learned that work on the extension probably would be started early next year.

MOISSANT BRAVES STORM.

With Frozen Carburetor, Dead Engine, He Descends 9,000 Feet.

New Orleans—Gliding in a spiral from an altitude of almost 9,000 feet with a frozen carburetor, a dead engine and blown five miles from his course by a 40-mile wind, John B. Moissant swept down to within 20 feet of the ground at 100 miles an hour at the aviation field.

His engine thawed in the warmer level only in time to allow him to start his propellers and make a perilous passage from among the trees to a landing place.

Moissant's altitude, establishes the record for the New Orleans meet so far, the figures being given as 8,038 feet. Despite his narrow escape Moissant ascended in his Blériot shortly afterwards in the teeth of the wind, which was then blowing 30 miles an hour, and made a flight of 5 minutes. Moissant made two flights of about 8 minutes each.

Arms Hidden in Islands.

Manila — Pursuant to the receipt of secret information, Major General Duval, the retiring commander of the department of the Philippines, caused military agents to obtain the assistance of the police in searching one store and several Japanese houses for explosives. The search was futile and has caused resentment in the Japanese colony. The residences visited include that of the agent of the mercantile houses of Mitsui Bussan company, limited. Secretary Nagel predicts that immigration for the year 1911 will approach that of 1907, which holds the record.

"Liquid Eggs" Condemned.

New York — Nine tons of liquid eggs were seized by Federal officers in the cold storage plant of the Merchants Refrigerator company, Jersey City. The warrant for the seizure, issued by the United States commissioner, describes the eggs as "filthy, decomposed and putrid animal matter." The Jersey City board of health will be asked to destroy them. The eggs were consigned from Chicago shipments, it is alleged, being traced by the government inspector to two cold storage companies there.

Insurgents Are Entrenched.

El Paso, Tex. — A special representative of the El Paso Herald, after investigating in the region called "Big Bend," across the border from Texas, south of Marfa and Alpine, says the rebels hold that entire region and can defend it against a large army, as it is protected by mountain passes. The insurgents, he says, expect the cold weather in the high altitude of the Sierra Madre district to kill off the Mexican soldiers.

Americans Are Jailed.

New Orleans — A special dispatch to the Picayune from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, says William Barber, of Kentucky, and two other Americans, were seized by Honduran police and soldiers, thrown into jail and brutally lashed with whips, afterward deported on the Honduran gunboat Tatumbla to Guatemalan territory and landed penniless in the forests.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

ELECTRICAL TRUST SUED.

Monopoly of Power Sites and Plants To Be Shown.

Washington — The suit of the government against the so-called electrical trust will rival in magnitude the prosecutions of the Standard Oil company and the tobacco trust, according to attaches of the department of justice, and it is predicted that the government will win the case. The suit has been brought under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The evidence which the government will lay before the courts, it is asserted, shows startling price juggling. It is alleged that the General Electric company and the Westinghouse Electric company secured control of the electrical business by buying up the most valuable plants and by controlling most of the water power sites.

The suit will be filed early in January. W. S. Kenyon, assistant attorney general, is preparing the papers in the case. No criminal proceedings are contemplated.

POSTAL RECEIPTS LARGER.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Makes Annual Report.

Washington — That Postmaster General Hitchcock is determined to put the Postoffice department upon a self-sustaining basis is evidenced in the annual report of the third assistant postmaster general. Though expenditures for last year are still in excess of receipts, there is a marked decrease in expenditures compared with a year ago.

The total postal receipts for the fiscal year 1910 aggregated \$24,128,657. This is an increase of \$2,556,274, or 10.1 per cent when compared with those of the preceding year.

The expenditures for last year were \$229,977,224, an excess over receipts of \$5,848,565. To this amount should be added \$32,915 lost by burglary, fire, bad debts, etc., making a total of \$5,881,481, a decrease of \$11,598,288 when compared with the deficit of the fiscal year 1909.

SHAKE-UP IS COMING.

Rumored Four Important Changes Will Occur in Cabinet.

Washington — Rumors of a coming shakeup in the cabinet have been renewed. It was reported that the changes said to be contemplated by President Taft involved the resignations of Secretary Knox, MacVeagh, Ballinger and possibly Wilson.

Knox, it is known, is dissatisfied over his loss of influence in shaping the administration's policies.

Politicians say the time has arrived for President Taft to dismiss Ballinger.

A report that Congressman Charles Scott of Kansas, will succeed Secretary Wilson is generally credited. The President's secretary, Charles Norton, is named by politicians to succeed MacVeagh, who it is expected will retire on account of ill health.

Senator Flint and Representative Tawney are mentioned as possible successors of Ballinger.

DEAL IS CLOSED FOR DAM.

Mexican Concern To Build Levee on Lower Colorado.

Washington — Arrangements between the State department and the Mexican embassy have been concluded for the construction of a dam and levee on the lower Colorado river in Imperial valley. Congress at the last session appropriated \$1,000,000 for the work.

Under the arrangements the construction will be carried on by the Colorado Land company, a Mexican corporation, the stockholders in which are Americans. It is provided that the United States does not acquire any right of ownership or easement either in Mexican territory or the works executed on Mexican territory, where the dam will be located. The works are to be built from surveys approved by a Mexican engineer.

Gunboat at Amapala.

Washington — The gunboat Yorktown has arrived at Amapala, Honduras. The warship was sent to investigate conditions and protect American interests in Honduras.

Two thousand rebel soldiers, who have been gathered during the past few months, are reported ready for an attack on Tegucigalpa. According to Federal officials, the revolution, which has been threatened for months, is about to break out, and the first battle is expected early in January. Preparations to repel an attack on the city are being made and Federal troops are being mobilized at Tegucigalpa.

The revolutionary army has been drilling at a point about 20 miles from Cape Gracias. Lee Christmas, an American adventurer, who has played an important part in the revolutionary movement and has led armies in Honduras and Nicaragua, will share the command of the revolutionists with former President Bonilla.

Haste on Treaty Sought.

Washington — If a Canadian reciprocity treaty is to be concluded during the present session all records in the matter of negotiation must be broken. The incentive to haste lies in the realization by the administration of the difficulty of framing any sort of a Republican reciprocity treaty that can safely be steered through the next congress with its Democratic house. The house must be afforded an opportunity to deal with the subject.

POPULATION GROWS DENSE.

Rhode Island Leads; Washington Has Largest Growth.

Washington — Rhode Island has 508.5 persons to the square mile, thus, according to census bureau figures, leading the list of states in the matter of density of population.

Nevada, with only seven-tenths of a person to the mile, finds a place at the lower end of the table giving these facts.

Second in the density list, Massachusetts supports 418.8 persons to the square mile; New Jersey, 337.7; Connecticut, 231.3, and New York 191.2. The other states possessing more than 100 to the mile are:

Pennsylvania, 171; Maryland, 130.3; Ohio, 117; Delaware, 103, and Illinois, 100.7.

Wyoming, boasting 1 1/2 persons to the mile, more than doubles Nevada, while Arizona, with 1.8, stands third from the bottom. Montana, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, South Dakota, Colorado and North Dakota, all have fewer population than 10 to the square mile.

Of the states of large population, Washington takes the lead in the growth of density, having advanced from 7.8 to 17.1 per square mile in the last 10 years, thus taking a place between Kansas, with 10.5, and Nebraska, with 15.5. Washington exceeds her neighbor, Oregon, with seven persons to the mile, by more than 10, and even surpasses California, with 15.2.

Idaho increased from 1.9 to 3.8, and Oklahoma from 1.4 to 23.9.

The figures for other states are:

Indiana, 75.3; Kentucky, 57.0; Tennessee, 52.4; Virginia, 51.2; West Virginia, 50.8; South Carolina, 49.7; Michigan, 48.9; Missouri, 47.9; New Hampshire, 47.7; North Carolina, 45.3; Georgia, 44.4; Wisconsin, 42.2; Alabama, 41.7; Iowa, 40; Vermont, 39; Mississippi, 38.8; Louisiana, 36.5; Arkansas, 30; Minnesota, 25.7; Maine, 24.8. Texas, 14.8; Florida, 13.7.

Marine Disasters Few.

Washington — Only 53 out of 6,661 persons involved in 1,464 disasters to vessels of all classes within the scope of the United States life saving service lost their lives, and but 74 vessels were destroyed during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, according to the report of S. I. Kimball, general superintendent of the service.

The report shows operations in the 13th district, embracing the coasts of Alaska, Washington, Oregon and California, as follows: Vessels involved, 136; vessels lost, 9; persons on board, 670; lives lost, 37; persons succored at stations, 24; number of days' succor afforded, 29; value of vessels, \$1,901,875; value of cargoes, \$238,690; total value of property involved, \$1,330,565; value of property saved, \$938,455; value of property lost, \$291,110.

No Extensions for Irrigation.

Washington — General Marshall, formerly chief of army engineers, but now consulting engineer for the Interior department, in a statement relating to the assignment of the \$20,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to reclamation projects, said: "The board of army engineers made no recommendation for the extension of the Umatilla project, but this action was not discrimination against that project, because they made no recommendation for the extension of any other excepting possibly the Yuma project, for which they recommended the inclusion of certain Mesa lands. No extensions were recommended in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, North Dakota or South Dakota. The United States has undertaken all the work it can carry through with the resources at hand."

Civilians Not Allowed Arms.

Washington — No instructions have gone forward from Washington to General Duval or anyone in authority in Manila to conduct a search of the homes of the Japanese there. It is assumed that General Duval is acting in conjunction with the civil authorities. It is reported by secret service agents that stores of arms and ammunition have been collected and secreted by civilians in the Philippines. No civilian is allowed to have these.

Japanese Assault Consul.

New York — A special dispatch to the Evening Telegram from Tokio, Japan, states that the American vice consul at Dally, Manchuria, Adolph A. Williamson, was assaulted at a fish market by several Japanese and Chinese. It is said the affair will be reported to the State department.

Forests Are Eliminated.

Washington — Proclamations ordering additions and eliminations in national forests in California, Idaho and Utah were signed by President Taft. The changes made were as follows:

Modero forest, California, 20,967 acres eliminated, 182,050 acres added; Boise forest, Idaho, 9,940 acres eliminated; Sevier forest, Utah, 93,730 acres eliminated, 2,560 acres added.

Bogota Buys Out Americans.

Washington — The final payment by the city of Bogota to the American owners of its street railroad was made this week and the road now is the property of the municipality. This terminates a source of constant trouble in Colombia between the United States-owned company, the government and the natives of Bogota. The city paid \$800,000 for the property.



Probably more women come to grief over their ferneries each winter than over any other kind of indoor plants. It is discouraging to pay several dollars to a florist to fill the fern dish only to have it turn yellow, if not die, in a few weeks.

The trouble lies in two things, first the kind of ferns attempted to be grown, next in not growing them under proper conditions.

If you attempt to raise most of the maiden hairs indoors you are doomed to disappointment. The hardy ferns that thrive in shady corners of the woods do not take well to transplanting into hot houses, however much you may read to the contrary.

There are enough varieties of ferns, however, to have a fine display in your living rooms. In maiden hair ferns, or adiantums, the variety that will stand heat and dryness best is A. croweanum. Another good one indoors is A. capillus veneris, while A. caudatum, a creeping variety of maiden hair, has been grown successfully in a hanging basket indoors.

Professionals will tell you that adiantum farleyense, which is the finest of all the maiden hairs, cannot be grown out of a green house. It is tender, but I have seen it raised in a family living room and flourish finely. It cannot stand intense heat or changes of temperature.

Among the most satisfactory ferns for indoors either in fern dishes or separate pots, are the various Boston ferns. Among the newer varieties of this fern, which is known as nephrolepis Bostoniensis, is the feathery Whitman and the dwarf Scotti, which is especially good for windows or ferneries.

Various of the pteris ferns are suitable for house culture. One of the loveliest is pteris Victorialis, with silvery variegated leaves. Somewhat harder is pteris Wilsoni, which has odd crested fronds.

A fine fern for indoors is the holly fern, or erythronium falcatum, which has broad, glossy foliage quite unlike the ordinary ferns.

A good fern for hanging is platycorium alcockiae, or stag horn fern. These roots feed on air and when planted should be hung in a warm room and kept wet. They can be grown in baskets or shallow pans and do best when potted in rough peat and sphagnum.

In the care of ferns the chief thing is not too much dry heat. Keep the room at a moderate temperature and on mild days give outside air by opening windows in an adjoining room. Never let cold air blow directly on ferns.

Many a fern dish is ruined by the maid opening the dining room window over them to air the room each morning. It is little trouble to move the pots into a warmer atmosphere.

Ferns like a rich soil, one of good loam with leaf mould and sand is best. The pots must have drainage, as soggy roots will kill every time. Use pots large enough to keep the ferns from getting root bound and quickly exhausting the nourishment in the soil.

Faults in watering is the chief difficulty in fern care. They like plenty at the roots, but must not be kept soggy any more than they can be allowed to dry out. Do not spray the foliage, especially of maiden hairs, as it scorchers them and turns them yellow.

Unless your house is very hot the amount of water given to ferns can be lessened from November to February as during these three winter months many ferns rest.

Few ferns like hot sunlight, so keep slightly back from the window and where the direct rays of the sun do not fall on them.

The chief dangers to fern growth is violent changes of temperature, soggy, sour earth—from imperfect drainage—and wetting of the leaves.

In growing Boston ferns, cut off all the runners and allow only two or three crowns to a plant, otherwise the pot will soon be filled with crown and the foliage will suffer.

The chief enemy of ferns is mealy bug. Keep a close watch for this and pick off with fingers and kill them. Red spider and thrips also attack ferns, but can be fought by fumigating with tobacco smoke. This must be carefully done, as too strong smoking will ruin the plants.

Most professional gardeners to the contrary, pots of maiden hair should be stood outdoors in summer in some sheltered angle of the porch or in a shady nook where wind does not get it in position.

at them. Set the pots in saucers and keep the soil wet to counteract excessive evaporation.

Boston ferns can be stood with other foliage plants on the porch, as they are much less delicate. One woman who has a number the same size plunges the pots in porch boxes, on a semi-shady side of the house, where they make an effective showing and thrive well until time to bring indoors in the fall.

Ferns can be grown in any old pan or dish painted a rich green or dull red. Bore hole in the sides and bottom to give air. For fern dishes for table use, it is wiser to have an inner pan for the planting. This can sometimes be set in a pan of water when it shows signs of drying out.

The fern grower who likes to experiment with more delicate species can do so with a Warden case. This has a wood base about six inches deep lined with zinc or is sometimes of earthenware. There are glass slides and top, the latter hinged.

The top must be lifted an inch every few days to keep the glass free from moisture, otherwise no ventilation is necessary.

Delicate ferns when grown in this way get almost the atmosphere to which they are accustomed in their native haunts and do well even in a hothouse.

School Luncheons.

The following suggestions for school lunch baskets for a week may prove a help to perplexed mothers:

Monday—Two deviled eggs and lettuce sandwiches, using Graham bread; Bartlett pear; slice of sponge cake.

Tuesday—Two sandwiches made of bread, filled with two tablespoonsful of deviled ham mixed with chopped olives; two apple turnovers; nuts and raisins.

Wednesday—Two minced chicken and white bread sandwiches; sand-tarts; olives; a banana.

Thursday—Boston brown bread sandwiches, filled with chopped nuts and cream cheese; bunch of grapes and an orange; piece of molasses candy.

Friday—Sandwiches of bread lightly toasted, with crisp fried bacon filling; gingerbread; two peaches.

Dinner Gowns.

Shot satins in pale colorings are being used for some of the prettiest of the new dinner gowns, designed on very simple lines, with long, trained skirts and draped bodices. The skirts are left without any trimming, but for the adornment of the bodices bugle fringes are frequently employed, carried out in a mixture of clear crystal and the colorings which are seen in the shot satins. As the weather grows colder, velvet dinner gowns will be more and more frequently seen, and will most undoubtedly play a prominent part in the fashions of the immediate future. In style these also will be exceedingly simple, and will need little or nothing in the way of trimming, beyond a bertha or fichu of fine real lace, and possibly a touch of fur.

Fur to Be Popular Trimming.

Fur is undoubtedly the most popular trimming of the year for afternoon and evening dresses, for evening coats and afternoon coat suits. It is a little harder to settle on any one material that holds first place with the fickle public. Velvet and velvet striped and embossed chiffons are among the latest arrivals, but they are still too new to be general. The brocades and laces are very lovely, but they are too costly for most people and for most purposes. The satins, chiffons, silk crepes and mousselines de sole are neither new nor original, but they are good to look at, and perhaps have a wider and more durable popularity than anything else.—The Delineator.

Novel Tunic Effect.

A pretty idea for the finishing of a tunic, especially one of velvet or other soft material, is to slash the tunic in front, like an overskirt, and knot it loosely at each side, drawing it away so as to show a great part of the underskirt up to the knees. The knots are made about half-way down the ankles and the tunic falls loosely below them. Of course, it is caught with a few stitches in back, to keep it in position.