

# TROUBLE BREWS IN MANCHURIA

## China Worried Over Friendship of Japs and Russians.

### Coolies and Coreans 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, 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force of Chinese troops to the scene, and only by tactfulness on the part of the Japanese officials was this force withdrawn before any untoward incident occurred.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 Paulla 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 mangling both shockingly. Laffon's head was crushed and his right leg, twisted upward against his body, was driven into his chest.

Laffon and Marquis Paulla 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 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.

## SAILS OVER MOUNTAIN.

### Hoxsey Clears Mt. Wilson Observatory in Heavy Biplane.

Aviation Field, Los Angeles—Adding to the laurels he has already won at the present meet, Arch Hoxsey, holder of the present world's altitude record of 11,474 feet, flew over Mount Wilson, the highest peak of the mountain range which rims the valley in which Los Angeles, Pasadena and the towns of the orange belt lie. Under ideal weather conditions he soared 10,005 feet into the sky and cleared the crest of Mount Wilson with 4,200 feet to spare.

Lieutenant Vernon Boller and several other army officers here were quick to observe in Hoxsey's performance a new way of transporting armies across mountain ranges. Lieutenant Boller, who came here from Fort Whipple, Arizona, said that 1,000 biplanes could transport an army of 10,000 men across mountains as high as the Alps in a day.

Hoxsey used a heavy stock Wright biplane, equipped for passenger service and he made the journey to a point beyond the mountains in one hour, 25 minutes. The distance traveled is estimated at 34 miles.

He was out of sight of the crowd before he made the attempt at topping the peak, but before starting he had announced his intention to do so.

The news of his success was flashed to the aviation field by telephones from the Carnegie Solar observatory on Mount Wilson and directly above which the aviator soared.

"It was fearfully cold," said Hoxsey, "and when I got to a point just above the summit I found that the haze, which obscured the mountains from the aviation field, was a heavy pall of vapor filled with fine ice particles that stung my face.

"I am certain that if I had had a recording thermometer with me, it would have shown the temperature of the upper altitude to be far below zero. However, hurdling mountains is much easier than climbing 11,000 feet over a valley or the sea. The earth does not seem so far away."

## SUN SOLVES MYSTERY.

### Rays Illuminate Crevasse and Musher Sees Burros in Depths.

Seattle — A special from Valdez, Alaska, says:

Five hundred feet down a crevasse in the great Valdez glacier have been discovered the bodies of six burros making up the pack train of a party of Eastern prospectors who started for the Copper River country from this point 13 years ago and were lost.

W. H. Cray, a musher who was traveling over the glacier, made the discovery. The depths of the crevasse were illuminated by the sun as Mr. Cray crossed it and he caught sight of the burros. With the aid of his binoculars he ascertained that the burros were in a perfect state of preservation and equipped with saddles and packs. He could not discover any human bodies, but it is believed the owners of the pack train perished with it in the crevasse, and an attempt will be made as soon as the weather moderates to descend into the fissure. The crevasse is far from the old Copper River trail and this leads to the conjecture that the prospectors lost their way and perished.

## Japan Not Sending Spies.

Washington—Publication of statements of Japanese activities in the Philippines has called forth from the War department the assertion that no information had been received there to justify such statements.

The officials insist it would be the duty of the governor general or Major Duvall, commander of the Philippine division, promptly to cable the department of the discovery of spies or of any facts that threatened American sovereignty in the Philippines. No such reports have been received here.

## Thefts Aid Anarchists.

London—Some of the evening papers assert that police investigations of the recent burglaries committed by Russians show that London was the headquarters of a gang which carried on extensive robberies to secure money to further an anarchistic propaganda. Literature preaching anarchy has been discovered among the burglars' effects. Translators are engaged on bundles of letters discovered which make important revelations.

## No Strike Wanted.

Chicago—Managers of 61 Western railroads and representatives of the trainmen, conductors, baggage men and flagmen on these lines are said to be making rapid and satisfactory progress in the settlement of wage demands. Formal notice was handed the managers recently of the demands of the men, which average about 15 per cent increase. The managers sent back their formal reply, which, it is understood, offers a scale increase of 8 and 10 per cent.

## Everett Man Gets Plum.

Washington — Secretary Ballinger has awarded the contract to George C. Clark, of Everett, Wash., for construction of the Lost River diversion works, Klamath irrigation project. The work consists of a concrete diversion dam, culverts, bridges, etc., and involves 40,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment. The contract price is \$98,556.

# NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

## MANAGEMENT BERATED. POPULATION GROWS DENSE.

### Higher Standards of Efficiency Needed on Railroads.

Washington — Higher standards of efficiency, not increased freight rates, are the paramount needs today of American railroads. This proposition is the essence of the brief filed with the Interstate Commerce commission by Louis Brandeis, of Boston, counsel for the traffic commission of commercial organizations of the Atlantic seaboard in the investigation of the commission in the proposed advance in freight rates in the official classification territory—that part of the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Railroad managers, Mr. Brandeis contends, in an effort to meet existing needs should not look without, but within.

"If their net income is insufficient," he says, "the proper remedy is not higher rates, resulting in higher cost and lessened business, but scientific management resulting in lower costs, higher wages and increased business.

"If their credit is impaired, the proper remedy is not to apply the delusive stimulant of higher rates but to strengthen their organizations by introducing advanced methods and eliminating questionable practices. Thus they will maintain credit by deserving it."

The proposed advances by the lines in official classification territory would affect only the class. The total freight tonnage of the lines for the calendar year 1909 was 626,321,975. Less than 8 per cent of this moved under class rates, yet of the freight revenue of these railroads for 1909 nearly 22 per cent (\$103,271,823) was derived from class rates.

## SUPREME COURT BENCH FULL.

### Justice Van Devanter and Lamar Take Oath of Office.

Washington—The two vacancies on the bench of the Supreme court of the United States were filled Wednesday when Judge Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming, and Judge Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia, took the oath of office as associate justices and began immediately the performance of their duties. For the first time in 19 months the bench was complete.

For the first time since the organization of the court, nearly a century and a quarter ago, one president had commissioned within a single year five men who sat on the bench.

The ceremonies attending the elevation of the two judges to the supreme bench were, as usual, simple throughout. Chief Justice White administered the oath of allegiance.

Justice Van Devanter, having been named first by the president to take the oath, was escorted by the marshal to the chair on the extreme right of the chief justice. Justice Lamar after he had subscribed to the oath, was shown to his seat, which was at the left.

A distinguished gathering witnessed the ceremonies. Precedents in the court were broken by the first lady of the land, Mrs. Taft, being given a seat within the bar along with Charles P. Taft and Horace Taft, brothers of the president. Mrs. Taft was accompanied also by Mrs. C. P. Taft and Miss Louise Taft.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

### 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 1½ 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 3.9, and Oklahoma from 1.4 to 2.9.

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.

## 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.

## Marine Disasters Few.

Washington—Only 63 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 rescued 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, \$939,455; 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 Amatitlan project, but this action was not discrimination against that project, because they made no recommendation for the extension of any other existing 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 Duvall or anyone in authority in Manila to conduct a search of the homes of the Japanese there. It is assumed that General Duvall 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 Dainy, 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.



# The Home Gardener

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. croceum. 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 Bostonensis, is the feathery Whitman's 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 Victoriae, with all very variegated leaves. Somewhat harder is pteris Wilsoni, which has odd crested fronds.

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

A good fern for hanging is platycerium alecorno, 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 scorches 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

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 Wardian case. This has a wood base about six inches deep lined with zinc or is sometimes of earthenware. There are glass sides 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 bathhouse.

## School Luncheons.

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

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

Tuesday—Two sandwiches made of bread, filled with two tablespoonfuls of devilled 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 onion 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 broadcades 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 vellin 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 from 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.