

EASTERN ROADS TO USE CANAL

Demand Right to Send Freighters to Coast Ports.

Docks Secured in Boston and Plans Ready for Ships—Will Appeal From Commission.

San Francisco—The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has announced in New York that when the Panama canal is open for business it will have a line of steamers in service between Boston and New York as the eastern terminals and San Francisco and San Pedro as the western ports of call.

Negotiations are pending in New York for ample docking accommodations for the line. Accommodations have already been secured in Boston.

This announcement comes in the face of the passage of the Panama canal act, which forbade the use of the canal to railroad-owned ships.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford will contest the law, first in the Interstate commerce commission and afterwards in the courts. It feels so certain that its view of the situation will be adopted that plans for the needful ships are ready.

Vice-President Buckland, of the New Haven, has given out the following outline of the company's plans:

"We are going to send ships through the Panama canal. We do not propose to allow the Western railroads to dictate what New England shall pay for transportation of its commodities to Pacific ports. Eighty per cent of our freight traffic is bound up with New England industries. New England's prosperity is dear to us and if the Panama route is of advantage to New England shippers and our service by water in connection with our land lines may be useful, we shall endeavor to accommodate them.

EUROPE IS AMAZED.

Rapidity of War in Balkans Causes Much Comment.

London—After a four-days' heavy battle, the Bulgarians are resting.

The Bulgarians have not decided whether they will attempt to capture Adrianople by assault or to starve out its garrison by a siege. The full extent of the Turkish disaster at Kirk Kiliseh is unknown here, but it is almost certain that the bulk of the garrison there effected a retreat before the town fell into the hands of the Bulgarians.

The early capture of Kirk Kiliseh was a great surprise even to Bulgarian staff officers and their allies and the swift progress of the war unexpected by Europe generally. It has been only nine days since Turkey declared war and yet events have reached the point where possibility of intervention by the powers is being talked of.

CAR HORSES TAKEN FOR WAR

Tramway Service in Constantinople Is Suspended.

Constantinople—The Sultan had an audience with the minister of war and the minister of works on the occasion of their departure for the front. The departure of the foreign military attaches for the seat of war again has been postponed.

Tramway service in Constantinople has been suspended and all the horses have been requisitioned for war purposes. It is still maintained here that the reported capture of Kirk Kiliseh by the Bulgarians is fiction; that communications with the city are working regularly and that the Turkish troops are holding all their positions between Kirk Kiliseh and Adrianople.

Hart Dooms Conventions.

New York—Political conventions—both state and national—are doomed to natural deaths within a few years, according to a diagnosis by Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of government at Harvard university, who finds democratic government to be suffering from "conventionitis." It is doubtful, he said, if even the national convention lives to see its 15th birthday, four years hence, and he declared his belief that the presidential primary would soon be as generally adopted as the Australian ballot.

Turks Pursued by Servians.

Belgrade—Telegrams received here from Pristina, ten miles west of the Serbian frontier, which was captured Wednesday by the Servians, say the Mohammedan Arnauts and Turkish troops are retreating southward, followed by the Servians, who are pressing their pursuit without intermission. The entry of Pristina by the Servian advance guard was preceded by desperate fighting at Teresh Paaha and other positions around the town.

Rebels Active in Peru.

Guayaquil, Ecuador—A revival of the revolutionary movement in the province of Esmeraldas is reported and the rebels are said to have occupied the town of Limones. They are commanded by Colonel Saverda Bustamante, who fought under General Flavio Alfaro in the last revolution. The torpedo boat destroyer Liberator Bolivar left here with 250 soldiers on board for the port of Esmeraldas.

OCTOPUS QUILTS FUEL OIL.

Standard's Move to Work Havoc in Manufacturing Line.

Chicago—Action stopping sale of fuel oil after December 1, a step expected to advance prices in many important manufacturing lines as much as 50 per cent, has been taken by the Standard Oil company.

The large increases in the use of gasoline for propelling automobiles and other machinery is given as the cause for the abandonment of the fuel oil branch of the business. It has been more profitable to refine the oil than to sell it for fuel.

The situation is serious for manufacturers whose furnaces are fitted for oil. The independents cannot supply the demand and it will cost fortunes to revamp plants to meet the new conditions. Scores of millions of barrels of crude oil are burned as fuel yearly. The International Harvester company alone uses 8,000,000 barrels annually.

Manufacturers will be forced to use more expensive sorts of fuel, and are already sending out notices of advances in the price of their products.

RACE SUICIDE ALARMING.

Germany Proposes to Give Premiums to Poor Mothers.

Berlin—The government will propose a series of legislative measures after the close of its investigation of the race suicide propensities of the German population. The first of these announced is a bill prohibiting the sale and use of non-hygienic baby bottles and putting the industry under government control. The second step, which is still under consideration, is the giving of premiums to poor mothers. This, it appears, may be adopted by the reichstag.

At a meeting of the German society in Berlin, held to consider the situation, it was agreed that the race suicide tendency was developing more rapidly in the Fatherland than in any other country. The evil affected all large German towns and is spreading with appalling rapidity over the entire country.

APPLE TESTS SCHEDULED.

Keeping Quality of Oregon Fruit Object of Federal Official.

Hood River, Or.—B. B. Pratt, of the pomological office of the United States department of agriculture, says he will use about 600 boxes of apples from different parts of the state in tests to be made in Portland this winter. His efforts will be to determine the comparative keeping qualities of apples taken from different soils, those well and partly colored and ripe and green fruit.

Mr. Pratt does not believe that experiments to determine the relative keeping quality of apples grown on different soils will ever make much headway. The fruit companies operating in different districts should make observations of the keeping qualities of fruits grown on different soils over long periods, he thinks.

EMPLOYES NOT TO DRINK.

Government Orders Total Abstinence in Indian Service.

Washington, D. C.—Total abstinence has been enjoined on all Indian agents and Indian employes by Acting Commissioner Abbott, of the Indian bureau, who has issued directions to employes to co-operate in overcoming the great difficulties of keeping intoxicating liquors from the Indians. "Employes must set the example," the letter says. "There cannot be one law in Indian country for Indians and a different law for white employes. In the future there must be no misunderstanding and no possible ground to plead ignorance of the law and regulations."

New York Leads in Wheat.

Washington, D. C.—During September, according to the official figures of the department of commerce and labor, Portland, exported 924,567 bushels of wheat, bringing its total export thus far this year up to 2,998,546 bushels. This, however, is more than a million and a half bushels below its export for the first nine months of 1911, and only 700,000 bushels more than from Puget Sound. New York exported more than 3,000,000 bushels in September and its total for nine months is now 6,844,811.

Heart is On Wrong Side.

New York—Because his heart is on the right side, little David Krunish left the Fordham hospital well on the road to recovery. If his heart had been normal, the physicians say, he probably would have been carried off in a coffin several days ago. David, who is 11 years old, fell on a picket fence recently and one of the spikes penetrated his breast three inches directly over the place where his heart should be.

Man Buys Entire Town.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Charles M. Ams, head of several Mount Vernon manufacturing firms, has just completed contracts for the purchase of the entire town of Turnerville, Conn. His new property consists of two factories, a hotel, several stores and residences. He says he bought the town as an investment.

Greek Moves From Turk Street.

San Francisco—Georgepoulos Stamatias is a Greek peddler. He moved recently because the name of Turk street, in which he lived, has become intolerable to him since the declaration of war.

Nicaragua, Spoiled Child of Central America



NATIONAL PALACE, MANAGUA.

IN the diplomatic service Managua, Nicaragua, is regarded the worst post in the world. Men who have been stationed there sometimes form little groups in the Metropolitan club, in Washington, and talk of their Nicaraguan service as Russians talk of the siege of Port Arthur or survivors speak of Ladysmith. The old Spaniards called the place the "Paradise of Mahomet," but the taste of the conquistadores in hours was notoriously catholic. It is actually a place of villainous climate, wretched people, poverty, heat and disease.

Writes Paxton Hibben, late American charge d'affaires to Chile, in the Indianapolis News.

We have often before this been in more or less difficulties with the government of Nicaragua and sometimes with other governments over Nicaragua. In 1854 the U. S. S. Cyane bombarded and burned the Atlantic port of San Juan del Norte, and the following year the soldier of fortune, William Walker, with his American phalanx, began his brief but picturesque Central American career in Nicaragua, of which country he was president for a while.

By 1884 we had had so much trouble with the country that, when the Nicaraguan canal project was being talked of, renegotiated a treaty with that republic expressly providing for American intervention whenever it might seem necessary for us to protect any canal that might be built, but the treaty never became operative. In 1907, Mr. Root, then secretary of state, conceived the altruistic scheme of insuring permanent peace in Central America by establishing an International Central American arbitration court in Costa Rica, but it was scarcely opened when the Nicaraguans had violated both the letter and the spirit of this arrangement. Finally, the United States expelled Don Jose Santos Zelaya, the arch trouble maker, but peace has no more reigned since his departure than before.

Nicaragua has a permanent source of difficulties in the existence of the two ancient cities of Leon and Granada, the guelf and ghibelline rivals, as bitterly hostile as were ever Florence and Pisa. To put an end to their continental struggles, in which the whole country was involved, Managua was built between the two, in 1851, and made the capital of the republic in place of Granada. A less favorable location for a city than that of Managua would be difficult to conceive. The heat is intense and the situation of the place, on Lake Managua, could not be more exposed or less pleasing. The streets are dusty and unpaved. The buildings have none of the charm of age and good architecture which redeem those of Leon and Granada, to a certain extent. They are of plastered adobe, one-storied, stained, sun-faded, unclean, forlorn and the people are as stained, unclean and forlorn as their houses. One can not blame the people for fighting. The victory of a Nicaraguan grave may be an easy one, but there is surely not much sting to death.

Birdseye of Corinto.

Corinto, the Pacific port, is, if anything, worse. As a port, its accommodations are better than those of any harbor between Mexico and Panama, because at least ocean going ships may dock at Corinto, which cannot be done in the splendid anchorage off Amapala. A funny little railroad, with engines that take one back to one's childhood, running parallel to the beach, a few scorching streets, with sandaled, almost naked Indians patting up and down them, some warehouses, the property of foreigners, strung along the shore, and a truly dreadful hotel kept by an Italian—that is Corinto. Hotbed of yellow fever, malaria, fleas, lice, plague and other discomforts, it is only two days' sail from the canal zone, where we have exterminated these things at such cost.

I was there four years ago, when I met Zelaya—a quick, shrewd, cunning, fearless man, with close-cropped black hair. Having seen him, I believed the stories I heard of him—and some of them were wonderful stories, indeed. He was no doubt a great rogue and probably a brutal one; but I found nothing sinister about the man, as there was about Castro, of Venezuela.

He really did great things for his country, not, of course, forgetting himself. For 16 years he maintained

a rare state of comparative peace, and encouraged foreign capital to the stupendous profit of the investor and Zelaya. The country, extraordinarily rich, under his rule received unprecedented development. His financial genius, however, was confined to the crude sandbag method and the more the country prospered, the poorer the people became. Ultimately Zelaya fell victim to that disease so fatal to Latin-American dictators—the idea that the United States can be bluffed forever.

I also knew his partisan and successor Doctor Madriz—a shy, studious-looking, bespectacled little man with mild, agreeable manners. He was a scholar and a clever lawyer, but he lacked the magnetism of Zelaya. His purposes were excellent, but he had no chance to carry them out; the taint of his association with Zelaya was his undoing. No one will ever distinguish him with any of the thousand legends which still cling to the memory of the great dictator.

How Feud Will Die Out.

Since then, conditions have not improved much in Nicaragua. Yet they must improve soon, for the sanitary state of the country is a constant menace to the canal zone and the financial and economic conditions of the republic are desperate. The ancient rivalry of Leon and Granada, representing the Liberal and Conservative parties, respectively, is no foundation upon which to build either peace or prosperity. On the contrary, it is a sort of feud that will die out only with the extension of commercial intercourse. But the extension of commercial intercourse demands peace and a security of government for its establishment upon any sure foundation. So, far, the vast unexploited resources of the country have offered such alluring profits, in spite of everything, that the Nicaraguans are alive to no necessity for a complete change in their point of view towards their government.

The possibility of the construction of an interoceanic canal through their territory has thrown their country into more international prominence than any other of the Central American states, and has implanted in them the idea of the domination of a Central American union, which was Zelaya's dearest dream. They have known the spotlight and will not easily be persuaded to the uneventful walks of mere trade; they are the spoiled children of Central America, now cajoled, now flattered, now spanked. Once again the moment has come when they must meet Uncle Sam in the woodshed, and they are howling over the prospect.

Should Take Wifey There Oftener.

They entered the brilliantly lighted cafe in a venturesome attitude, without the nonchalance of regular patrons, and seated themselves at a small side table, studied the menu earnestly and ordered a simple dinner.

He was a middle aged man with a very settled, matrimonial expression in his kindly face. His companion was younger, probably about thirty—that intangible age—and she was one of those women whose smile reveals a fun-loving heart, which has made a desperate effort to cling to the illusions and ideals of youth, but whose, sad, wistful eyes, with the fine lines around them, tell the close observer she has failed. Her frock was girlish and in good taste, in obvious contrast to many of the overdressed, overfed women about her.

The orchestra was playing a sprightly, popular selection. Between two spoonfuls of her cafe parfalt the young woman paused and smiled at the man opposite her, and in a cheery voice she said:

"Aren't we having a good time, dear? It doesn't seem as if we are really married, does it? And it will be thirteen years next month, too!"—Kansas City Star.

Reason for Secrecy.

Senator Cullom of Illinois was asked by a correspondent why the committee on foreign relations had enjoined secrecy on the text of the new treaty with Great Britain, when the text of the treaty was printed in all the morning papers. "Just so, just so," said the senator; that's the reason the injunction of secrecy was placed upon the treaty. We knew that if we made it public at once not a paper in the country would print its full text."

BRITISH TITLE SPURNED.

"Soo" President Does Not Wish to Be Lord Muncaster.

Minneapolis—That if he choose, some day he may inherit the estate and title of Lord Muncaster, master of an English estate, was the statement of Edmund Pennington, president of the "Soo" line, and well known throughout the Northwest. President Pennington said, however, that he would not attempt to obtain the title, but would remain an American.

The story became known on receipt of a dispatch saying that Lord Muncaster was searching for the descendants of a branch of the family which came to America many years ago and asking concerning Mr. Pennington's ancestors.

"I have known about this for years," Mr. Pennington said. "My niece has visited the estate of Lord Muncaster and members of my family tell me that there is no doubt that I am the legal heir to the title and estate. I am not interested in investigating the matter or in communicating with Lord Muncaster."

TROOPS PREVENT RACES.

Indiana Militia Keeps All Away From Track By Order of Governor.

Porter, Ind.—The Mineral Springs race track at Porter is in the hands of the Indiana state troops. Ordered by Governor Marshall to remain at the track until all racing had been stopped, the troops arrived Thursday morning bringing with them three days' rations.

It had been decided by the owners of the course to make an attempt to hold the races in defiance of the governor's order, but when the horses appeared from the paddocks for the first race they were halted by the troops and the races were called off.

With the advent of the state troops many of the horsemen began shipping their stables away, apparently having come to the conclusion that racing at the Mineral Springs track is at an end.

ELY RESUMING NORMAL.

Several Hundred Return to Work in Mine and Smelter.

Ely, Nev.—Several hundred miners and smeltersmen have returned to their work here. The Carpenters' union at McGill has called the strike off and it is reported that the machinists have asked consent from their national headquarters to take the same action. There have been no recent disturbances and the camp is assuming its normal condition rapidly.

Bingham, Utah.—Nearly 2000 men are at work in the mines here. Many former employes of the Utah Copper company returned to work and the total number of men now at work for this company is more than 1000. The district is now producing about 50 per cent of its normal output.

CHANGES PLANS OF TAFT.

Washington Hears Rumor of Special Session on Mexico.

Washington, D. C.—Speculation connects the approaching return to Washington of President Taft, contrary to arrangements previously made for a sojourn at Hot Springs, Va., with the critical situation in Mexico, and there are hints of the possibility of a special session of congress to relieve the president of a decision as to whether the time is ripe for intervention.

Officially the idea is scouted and the determination of the government to adhere to its present policy in regard to Mexico is reaffirmed.

Secretary Stimson is returning to Washington from New York, it is understood in advance of original plans.

Gunboat Runs Aground.

Norfolk, Va.—To keep from colliding Thursday morning with a dredge off Bush Bluff light, the gunboat Nashville struck her nose in the mud and remained aground until 9 o'clock p. m., when, with the assistance of three powerful tugs from the navy yard, she was pulled back into deep water. The Nashville was bound to Guantanamo with supplies for warships ordered to Mexico, and was endeavoring to make her way through a veritable network of vessels at anchor off Lambert's Point, awaiting coaling.

Grand Duke Alexis III.

St. Petersburg—The Russian Crown Prince, the Grand Duke Alexis, is seriously ill at the imperial hunting lodge of Spala, in Russian Poland, as the result of an accident on October 15. He then suffered an injury on the left side of the groin, which caused no anxiety until a few days later, when his temperature was 103.6. Several court physicians are in attendance. The Grand Duke is only eight years old.

Turks Massacre Christians.

Belgrade—The first column of the second Serbian army has captured the town of Kotschana, 45 miles east of Uskup. One report has it that before retiring the Turks massacred many Christian inhabitants. The first Serbian army began an attack on Kumanova, 10 miles north of Uskup, and expects to capture it without difficulty.

Admiral to Be Cautious.

Washington, D. C.—No trouble is expected on election day, November 3, in Nicaragua, according to a cable from Rear-Admiral Sutherland, in charge of the American forces there. The admiral said, however, that he considered it wise to be prepared and would retain the present force on shore until after the election.

LOYAL TROOPS TAKE VERA CRUZ

General Felix Diaz Captured With Little Trouble.

Officers of Rebellious Troops, With Every Tenth Man, Will Be Executed by Shooting.

Vera Cruz, Mex.—The revolt of General Felix Diaz, nephew of the exiled president, has been short-lived. The town of Vera Cruz, which he occupied with about 2000 adherents for several days, was captured by the federal forces. The casualties were few.

Two federal columns, commanded by Colonel Jimenez Castro and General Joaquin Beltran, entered Vera Cruz from the north and south. There was slight opposition to their advance. Colonel Castro, with fewer than 50 men, captured General Diaz, whose 300 men at police headquarters refused to fire at his command.

The killed and wounded number fewer than 100. No foreigner was hurt. Desultory firing continued after the federals entered the town. Instead of a great battle, everything was in a muddle. Rebels and federals encountered each other in the streets without one knowing which side the other was affiliated with, as uniforms of all were alike.

Mexico City—Following the retaking of Vera Cruz by federal forces, which was accomplished with little real fighting, General Felix Diaz, Colonel Jose Diaz Ordaz and all the officers of the rebellious troops and marines will be held immediately before a court-martial and doubtless will suffer the death penalty. Orders have been issued for the convening of the court, which will be presided over by General Beltran.

General Diaz, although not now a member of the army, is amenable in such a court under the law which provides for such trial of any civilian under like circumstances.

The soldiers of the rebellious troops will be decimated—one in ten being executed. They will be chosen by lot to pay the penalty for all.

The collapse of the Diaz movement one week after its inception with a minimum of fighting and bloodshed has created the greatest surprise here. In administration circles, where optimism has been the keynote since the beginning, the outcome is regarded as the highest possible vindication of the confidence always expressed in the loyalty of the army.

General Felix Diaz, after General Reyes, has been regarded as the man who could wield the greatest influence with the army and the people generally. His rebellion, ending in a fiasco only slightly less pronounced than that of Reyes last December, removes a danger that long has loomed on the political horizon.

WOMEN IN MEAT RIOT.

Berlin Housewives Raid Butchers Who Formed Combine.

Berlin—Hundreds of Berlin housewives joined in a wild riot Thursday because the butchers in the union markets refused to handle meat imported so as to reduce the cost of living.

The principal troubles occurred in the Wedding district, which is entirely inhabited by working people. Hundreds of women who went to the municipal market hoping to profit by reduced prices found that the butchers had agreed not to deal in meats imported by the municipality. Then they stormed the butchers' stalls, seized all the native raised meat, trampled it on the ground and fought with the butchers. The police were forced to close the market to stop the riots.

The municipality declares its intention of punishing the butchers by cancelling their licenses.

Money Painter in Prison.

Chicago—Louis Gadmire, who turned his talent as an artist into the painting of \$10 counterfeit government notes, was sentenced to serve one year in the United States prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., after he had admitted his guilt. He was told for prison at once. Gadmire told the court he had painted the notes so that he could support his wife and child when he found he could not sell his paintings. The authorities declared the notes were so well executed that it was difficult to detect them.

Explosion Fatal to Five.

Hailey City, Ont.—Five persons were killed and three seriously, perhaps fatally, injured when the plant of the Energetic Explosive company was blown up Thursday afternoon. The factory was completely ruined and houses throughout the village were demolished. The cause of the explosion is not known. Flames shot 200 feet into the air, and flying roofing and splintered timbers were thrown through nearby buildings.

John D. Underestimated.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Talking to the students of the commercial department of Yonkers high school, Henry Clews, the New York financier, told them that John D. Rockefeller once worked for \$15 a week, and when he tried to get an increase was informed that his services were not worth any more than that. Clews said the story of the incident was "brand new."