

DEMORALIZED MOB

Retreat of Russian Army Turned Into a Rout.

SUPPLIES AND GUNS GIVEN UP

Rough Estimates Make Total Losses Over 100,000 Men—Japanese Follow Up Advantage.

Tokio, March 9.—Defeated all along the line, with thousands of men killed and wounded, his army turned into a demoralized mob of men who no longer obey the orders of their officers, an enormous percentage of his munitions of war and artillery lost to him, having been abandoned to the victorious Japanese or destroyed to prevent falling into their hands, General Kuropatkin is at last reports making frantic efforts to save something from the wreck and is withdrawing all of his reserves northward to a point where he can reasonably hope to reorganize his defeated army. In the meantime, the Japanese soldiers on the right, left and center are pressing in on the fleeing Russians and will make an attempt to completely annihilate the soldiers of the rear.

The result of the fortnight's fighting south of Mukden is the worst disaster to the Russian arms of the whole war.

Even the bold cosacks who, in other days have repeatedly proved their valor on bloody fields, have been compelled to give way and run before the steady, relentless pressure of the troops of the mikado, who, scoring death in every form, have continued battering away at the Russian entrenchments and piercing them one by one.

JOINT LOSS OVER 100,000 MEN.

Battle Bloodiest of War—Railroad is Cut North of Mukden.

Tokio, March 9.—The great battle in Manchuria raged all day yesterday along the entire and enormous front. The Japanese were generally victorious, and they drove the Russians from a series of important positions. By nightfall it seemed imperative that General Kuropatkin would have to withdraw his shattered legions to avoid a complete disaster. Indeed, it appeared impossible for him to effect a retreat without heavy losses of prisoners, guns and stores.

The continuous battle is already the bloodiest of the war. Upon the ground that General Oku alone gained are 8,000 Russian dead. The reports from other armies are expected to triple this figure. It is estimated that the Japanese have lost 50,000, making the joint slaughter thus far exceed 100,000 men.

Details of the combat are lacking, but it is believed that the Japanese have cut the railway north of Mukden, leaving only the roadways and light railway from Fushun to Tie pass as avenues for the retreat of the Russians, but army headquarters refrain from affirming or denying a report to that effect. It is thought that Mukden is still in the hands of the Russians.

TRAINS RUNNING AGAIN.

Traffic Resumed on the New York Rapid Transit Lines.

New York, March 9.—A very decided improvement in the condition of traffic in the subway and on the elevated roads marked the second day of the strike, of the employees of the Interborough company. This was especially so in the subway, in which express service was established this evening and affairs almost resumed their normal aspect. On the elevated lines service was more irregular, but continued to improve. There was practically no disorder, and only a few minor accidents occurred during the day.

Officials of the Interborough company expressed confidence that they had the situation well in hand and that a few days would see a full resumption of service on all lines.

This was positively denied by President Pepper, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway employees.

Bloody Measures Urged.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—A sensation was caused today by a leading editorial in the Moscow Gazette, the traditional spokesman of autocracy, declaring that the present revolt in the interior should be put down immediately in the fashion which Micala Muravievich crushed the Polish and Lithuanian rebellion in 1863. "It would be a sad sacrifice of life," says the Gazette, "but a hundred times less now than if the revolt were allowed to continue until it became absolutely necessary to take decisive steps."

Portfolios go A-Begging.

London, March 9.—It is again reported that Premier Balfour is experiencing great difficulty in filling the vacancies in the cabinet. It is rumored that Walter Hume Long and others have declined the post of chief secretary for Ireland. Gossip in the lobby of the house of commons is to the effect that Sir Anthony P. MacDonald, under secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, will be appointed to an important post outside of Ireland.

Baltic Fleet is Returning.

Paris, March 9.—A dispatch to the Temps from Tannarivo, capital of the island of Madagascar, says the entire Russian fleet has left the waters on its return to Jibuti, French Somaliland.

HOPE GIVEN UP.

Russia Admits That Kuropatkin Has Met Defeat.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—That the battle of Mukden will go down in history with Liao Yang in the long list of Russian defeats is the almost universal belief in pessimistic St. Petersburg, which has forgotten the meaning of the word "victory." The war office does not admit that the issues of the great battle which already exceeds in magnitude of operations and losses that of Shakhie, has been decided, although it is positively stated in high quarters that Kuropatkin has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that it will be impossible to hold Mukden and that the withdrawal of the army northward has already begun.

At the military headquarters here General Kuropatkin is regarded as beaten. Those who believe there is still a chance of actual Russian victory are few and far between. The majority regard the fighting yesterday as in reality a rearguard action, entertaining no doubt that there will be a heavy withdrawal during the night.

General Kuropatkin's critics among military men are increasing in number, the burden of complaint being that in every action he has shown lack of initiative. With defeat now, whether disastrous or otherwise, they declare his star will set. On the other hand, it is believed that Field Marshal Oyama's daring strategy, if successful in this battle, will entitle him to rank as one of the greatest captains of the age.

SAVES FOREST FOR PEOPLE.

Exclusion of Timber Land From Lieu Selections.

Washington, March 8.—Two and one-half million acres of timber land will be saved to the government by the operation of a short act to which President Roosevelt affixed his signature during the last moments of the 58th congress. The act prohibits the selection of timber lands in exchange for land which have been included within of rest reserves. It was in 1897 that the "lien law" was enacted. It had no restrictions, simply entitling persons holding lands in forest reserves to make selections elsewhere in exchange for their forest reserve lands. In 1900 these lieu selections were limited to surveyed lands. Since the passage of these acts, nearly 2,000,000 acres of forest reserve lands have been exchanged for other lands, and almost universally has the exchange been made for timbered lands outside of forest reserves. Nearly half of this land so exchanged is owned by the land grant railroads.

A report to congress from the commissioner of the general land office places the amount of lands still held by these roads in forest reserves at 2,500,000 acres, and the provision in the act in question, that hereafter lieu selections must be made from untimbered lands, is calculated to save just that much timbered land which is outside of forest reserves.

GOTHAM TIED UP.

Strike on New York Street Railways Blocks Business.

New York, March 8.—With one collision in which 29 persons were injured, New York has passed through the first day of the general strike on its rapid transit systems. Besides this accident and some minor casualties due to the abnormal conditions, the sum total of the day was annoyance and vexation to a million or more people usually dependent upon the Interborough's lines for transportation to and from business. So far there has been little disorder. Sporadic encounters between individuals, some bad language and the action of a few hoodlums in throwing missiles at passing elevated trains tell this phase of the strike. The annoyance to the multitude was increased by a wet snow, which began falling this afternoon.

Service on the elevated roads and the subway, while not tied up, was crippled badly. Trains were run on irregular schedules in the underground, beginning with the early morning, but the elevated did not fare so well. On the East side practically no attempt was made to institute service, while the Sixth and Ninth avenue lines, which serve the West side, were run in a fashion woefully inadequate. In fact, the elevated system of the Interborough's lines was pretty well paralyzed.

Turn Light on Beef Trust.

Topeka, Kan., March 8.—The Kansas senate has adopted a resolution denouncing the report of Commissioner Garfield in the "beef trust" investigation, and requesting the president of the United States to reject this report and appoint "some man with experience, independence and nerve, who shall qualify for the task of investigating this gang of commercial highwaymen, known as the 'beef trust,' to the end that the public may be fully informed as to the sources of their profits and foundations of their colossal fortunes."

Samoan Boys Will Learn English.

Tutuila, Samoa, Feb. 21, via San Francisco, March 8.—The Samoans of the western district of Tutuila have established a boys' school for the teaching of English, and have engaged three Marist brothers to act as instructors for a term of three years. There are about to be imported from Swatow, China, about 600 Chinese for work on the plantations in German Samoa. None of these will be permitted to land in the American portion of Samoa.

No Cigarettes in Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., March 8.—The legislature today, by a vote of 76 to 1, passed a bill absolutely prohibiting the sale or manufacture of cigarette papers.

CRISIS AT HAND.

Kuropatkin Must Break Through Japanese Lines or Lose.

Niu Chwang, March 7.—Reports late Monday evening and early this morning show that the supreme crisis of the great battle is at hand, if the armies are not already clinched in a final struggle. The vast armies of Field Marshal Oyama and General Kuropatkin will, in the course of a day or two, enter a general engagement, the issue of which must be the signal victory of one and the utter crippling of the other.

The last news from the front is that General Kuropatkin's scouting parties have joined those of General Nogi and they are already in touch with one another back of Tieling. This at once tells the terrible peril which besets the Russian commander and at the same time hints at a means which may prove his salvation. The importance of this news lies in the fact that it shows conclusively that Kuroki, commanding the Japanese right flank, has thrown his right wing far to the east and north of Mukden, the storm center of the present operations, while Nogi, battle scarred from Port Arthur, has hurled his powerful brigade of veterans to the west of Mukden and, co-operating with the much extended and weakened Japanese left flank, has, by joining communications with Kuroki completed the envelopment of Mukden.

NEW YORK WILL BE PARALYZED.

All Employees of Elevated and Subway Roads on Strike.

New York, March 7.—The long threatened strike of the employees of the Interborough company, operating the subway and the elevated railroads of Manhattan, was determined on at a meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, held in Harlem tonight.

This action followed the receipt from General Manager Hedley, of the Interborough company, tonight of a letter declining to agree to the terms of the amended demands of the representatives of the men at a meeting held with the officials of the company today. The strike has been ordered to be put into full operation at 4 a. m. About 5,000 employees of the subway and elevated system are affected by the strike, which will tie up all the traffic except surface trolley lines.

The utter impossibility of the multitude of travelers in the upper part of the island reaching their places down town tomorrow is one of the most serious features of the situation, and it is feared will be the cause of much disorder.

SHE MAY REPAIR AT MANILA.

United States Will Protect Blockade-Runner Carlisle from Japanese.

Washington, March 7.—Upon the advice of the department of State, Secretary Taft has cabled to Governor General Wright at Manila permission for the British steamer Carlisle to remain in Manila harbor until she has made necessary repairs to her machinery. In adopting this attitude in answer to the appeal of the ship's captain, the State department has added a new construction to international law relative to rights of belligerent ships in neutral harbors.

The Carlisle is a British ship, but she was chartered by the Russian government and loaded with arms, ammunition and food supplies for the Russian garrison at Port Arthur. She sailed from Vladivostok November 20 last, but so effective was the Japanese blockade that she was unable to reach Port Arthur. While cruising outside the blockade line, she lost her propeller. In disabled condition she drifted into the harbor of San Miguel, Luzon.

The captain and supercargo, the latter a Russian, went to Manila and sought protection for their ship. The State department was consulted by cable and granted the request, so the Carlisle is to wait at Manila, where she could be more carefully watched. It is probable that, as Japanese warships are reported outside of Manila harbor, she will be permitted after making repairs to intern on the same conditions as were imposed on in the case of the Lena at San Francisco.

Strike in Capital Renewed.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—The strike was resumed this morning at the Putiloff, Oubkoff and several other works, and is now extensive, though not general. At the Oubkoff works, which are engaged on naval contracts, the management has warned the men of its intention to close entirely if they struck. At the Putiloff works Monday morning one of the under foremen became excited and drew a revolver, with which he wounded one of the workmen. The incident formed the basis of startling stories of a general riot at the works.

Negro Will Be Appointed.

Washington, March 7.—There is authority for the positive statement that the president has fully decided upon the appointment of Charles W. Anderson, the negro of New York, as internal revenue collector for the district of New York, to succeed Charles H. Treat, who will be appointed to succeed Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States at Washington. These will not be made until June, when Mr. Roberts will have completed an eight-year term.

Polygamy in the Northwest.

Winnipeg, Man., March 7.—Polygamy has been introduced into the southern part of the Northwest Territory. There is a large Mormon settlement there and the police have been instructed to prosecute a number of men who brought two wives, whom they married in Utah.

PEACE IS NEARER AT HAND.

Russians' Only Hope is in a Decisive Defeat of General Nogi.

London, March 7.—The intensely dramatic situation in Manchuria developed by General Nogi's rapid advance and its strategic possibilities have raised excitement in Europe to the highest pitch. English papers for a long time have practically ceased to receive war specials, and in this respect are lacking much information that is available in Associated Press dispatches.

It is believed here that General Kuropatkin is in a very tight place, and the chances of his extricating his army are keenly discussed. The abandonment of Mukden is considered to be inevitable, the only question being whether he will be able to effect a retreat to Tie pass.

An immediate repulse of General Nogi's army, it is held, might save the situation, but failing that, General Kuropatkin will have committed to him the dangerous and difficult task of retiring northward, harassed by flanking attacks by the Japanese army. Whatever may be the result it is felt that peace is appreciably nearer.

According to the Daily Telegraph's Antwerp correspondent, the Russian official purchasing agent there has received orders to cease buying for government account. This is a significant statement, if true, as Antwerp has been throughout the war the principal center of Russian purchases for carrying on the conflict in the Far East.

FOR GERMAN TRADE.

Overtures for Reciprocity Treaty are Being Quietly Made.

Berlin, March 7.—Relative to the German government's overtures for a reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States, it is stated that there is no disposition here to expose Germany to a refusal nor to place the United States in a position where it would be obliged to refuse, provided the American government regards the time inopportune. Therefore the German ministry desires to learn, informally, privately, as it were, how such a proposal would be treated.

That the state department has some idea that the commercial treaty may be discussed is indicated by its intention to retain Consul General Mason here for some months or until it is seen whether a commercial treaty would be considered, instead of sending him to Paris.

The German government has been testing public opinion on the subject by unofficial publications, such as the Commercial Treaty association's recent letter advocating a treaty with the United States, arguing that it is one of the natural consequences of Germany's arrangements with other countries. The editorial treatment of the association's letter was generally favorable.

CRASH HEAD-ON.

Express and Freight Trains Meet on Curve in Montana.

Missoula, Mont., March 7.—Two men are dead and six people injured as the result of a collision of a freight train and the west-bound Twin Cities express on the Northern Pacific at Bearmouth this afternoon at 2:30.

The express was 30 minutes behind time and the freight had orders to wait at Bearmouth siding. Engineer Sheehan misunderstood his orders and proceeded east. As the freight rounded the curve east of Bearmouth it crashed head on into the express.

A high bank shut off the view of both engines, and no attempt had been made to slow down. Both engines were thrown from the track and the mail and express cars telescoped, but the passenger coaches came to a dead stop and remained on the track.

The dead and injured were brought to this city on a relief train. The injured are being cared for in the company hospital. Traffic has been resumed.

Dodging Military Service.

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Soldiers Keeping Lodz Quiet.

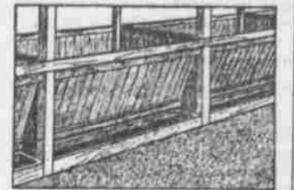
Lodz, March 7.—The town is quiet. Strong military patrols guard the streets. There are 7,000 workmen from the Poxnanski cotton mills on strike. The outlook is not promising. The workmen are indignant because several mill owners are remaining abroad and threaten to cause trouble unless the latter return.



Convenient Pig Pen Front.

The illustration herewith shows a convenient pigpen front. The feed trough is securely fastened at the front side of the pen, and the side or wall of the pen is hinged at the top so it will swing over the trough. An iron rod is passed through the bottom cross-piece and inserted in another hole in either edge of the trough.

When feeding, the rod is lifted, the gate swung back, and the rod is dropped in the hole in the back edge of the trough. To let the pigs eat, the gate is swung toward the feeder, and the rod pushed down into the hole in outside edge of trough. Such an arrangement will save much annoyance and give each pig a chance to get his



SWINGING FRONT PIG PEN.

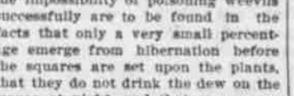
share of the meal. The illustration shows the front swung back so that the feed can be put into the trough.—Exchange.

Paris Green and Weevil.

That the boll weevil is not to be driven out of our Southern cotton fields by the use of paris green is the conclusion of the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture after extensive observations and experiments. This conclusion is based upon the following facts: "1. Persistent use of paris green from the time of chopping until picking (in some cases as many as fifteen applications) has failed to materially reduce the numbers of the weevils or to increase the yield. 2. Careful examination of very many experiments with the poison made by planters in Texas has failed to reveal conclusive instances of its successful use. 3. Reasons for the impossibility of poisoning weevils successfully are to be found in the facts that only a very small percentage emerge from hibernation before the squares are set upon the plants, that they do not drink the dew on the leaves at night, and that as soon as squares are set all feeding is done within the shelter of the bracts (shuck) beyond the reach of any poison that might be applied."

Handy Farm Cart.

I have found that a cart with two wheels made as shown in the illustration



HANDY FARM CART.

tion by using the rear wheels of an old buggy with the axle clamped to the frame by clamp bolts to be a nice cart for almost any purpose, and especially for garden use. I recently took the milk to the cheese factory when all the horses were in use.—H. F. Jahnke, in Iowa Democrat.

Bad Way to Break a Colt.

A great many people believe that the only way to break a colt is to throw him, hobble him or tangle him with straps or ropes. An Indiana horseman tells how he prepares a colt for his first visit to the blacksmith's shop by putting a strap around his neck, passing it along the near side and between the hind legs, then up and back through the strap around the neck and back to his hind leg. The idea is to hold on to this strap while you lift the colt's leg, and if he kicks or struggles pull on the strap until he falls down. This is an excellent way of frightening a colt half to death, and rendering him vicious. Every colt ought to be handled in such a way until, by the time he is a year old, his feet can be picked up easily and without the aid of straps or ropes. The best appliances for breaking colts are the naked hands and a good halter.

Checking Root Gail.

When new apple trees are received from the nursery they should be carefully inspected to make sure that they are not affected with root gail. This disease is now very prevalent in some nurseries, and great care must be exercised. It is a disease, that spreads through the soil, and a single tree may introduce it into an orchard, where it may undo the work of years. We have several times illustrated root gail in these columns, and it does not seem advisable to repeat the illustration at this time. Suffice it to say that it is a gall appearing on the roots, and any tree affected with a protuberance of this kind should be discarded. This is the first thing to be looked out for in planting trees. The shape of the tree is important, but it is less important than to know whether or not the tree has a disease that will prove deadly to itself and to other trees in the same orchard.



EFFECTIVE POST PULLER.

In 12x36-inch scantling, and 2 inches thick and braced. Bore a 1-inch hole in upper end of uprights, in which insert a small pulley wheel. Take a chain, fasten around lower end of post; put chain over wheel; hitch horse to end of chain. By this device you can pull a more solid post than by hand.

Productive Island Farms.

In some respects, American farmers might take a lesson from those of the Jersey Islands in the English Channel. On one farm of say forty acres, a man expects to keep thirty cows, a large herd of swine, and employ five or six men. The climate is very favorable for fodder crops, but a part of the success of the Channel Island farming is owing to the excellent stock kept and the care taken in saving manure and tilling the land.

Progress and Cost of Irrigation.

The Census Bureau has issued a report on the condition of irrigation in the United States in 1902, showing that 33,415 systems with 50,311 miles of main canals and ditches were irrigating 8,487,077 acres on 134,033 farms. The amount expended in constructing

all these systems was \$96,820,482. The average cost of construction per acre in the arid region was \$9.14, and the average per irrigation system was \$2,710. The report says that the great obstacle to the development of irrigation in Texas and New Mexico is the present treaty between Mexico and this country, which prohibits the impounding of the waters of the Rio Grande.

Owners Want More Money.

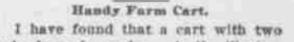
A farm exchange says: It is reported that in some sections where there are many hogs their owners are positively refusing to take less than 4 cents a pound for them on the farm, and buyers are finding themselves "up against a hard proposition," as they put it, for the packers' price will not allow the farm price demanded. But it looks as if the farmers are standing pat, judging by the receipts of hogs at the big markets. For instance: For the week closing with the writing of this the receipts at Chicago alone were 62,000 head, against 98,000 head the previous week, and 92,000 head the corresponding week last year. It will not be necessary to keep up such light receipts more than a week or two to bring the packers to terms. And at this season that much more feeding can doubtless be done without loss to the feeders. At all events, with feeding stuffs at their present price, hogs cannot and should not be sold at less than 4 cents, if cost of production is considered a factor in the business.

Handling the Apple Crop.

If apples are picked too early they are apt to lose their firmness and color; and if too late, the keeping quality is greatly affected. The proper time to pick is when the color is brightest and while the fruit is yet hard. Do not let the apples stand out after picking, any longer than is absolutely necessary, especially if they are to go to the cold storage. The investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the keeping qualities of apples depend as much on the handling before being stored as on the conditions after storage. If you want your fruit to reach the fancy markets, the straight and narrow way of delivering the best in the best condition is the only way to realize that aim. Careful picking at the right time, careful sorting and packing and careful delivery are essential steps in catering to the fancy apple trade.

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