

# RIOTING CONTINUES

## Troops Are Asked for to Restore Peace in Chicago.

### MAYOR AND UNION OPPOSE MOVE

#### Teamsters Have Lobby at Capital and Governor Will Hear Their Side of Story.

Chicago, May 4.—Rioting in the streets today was so prolonged and of so fierce a character that many of the leading business men have concluded that there will be neither peace in the city nor safety for outside interests until the state militia has been called out to restore order. A committee of members of the Employers' association left for Springfield today to confer with Governor Deneen and to request him to give orders to the state troops. The labor unions have an extensive lobby at the state capital, and it is likely that they will also be heard before any action is taken by the governor. Chief of Police O'Neil says he is confident that he has control of the situation, and can keep peace in the city with the mayor's support, who has done all in his power to adjust the state of affairs.

Mayor Danne was emphatic in his declaration tonight that he will not acquiesce in any call for outside assistance in preserving order, and intimated that he will strongly oppose any move to secure armed intervention.

"We have by no means reached the limit of reserve," the mayor declared tonight. "I am empowered to call on every able-bodied citizen over the age of 18 years. Of course, I could not call on the striker or the strike-breaker or their sympathizers, but I would have to draw upon the citizens of good character from the general public."

Despite the order of Mayor Danne and the prohibition of the city council, many of the wagons of the concern against which strikes were declared, were handled today by men armed with rifles and shotguns.

### FRENCH SUPPLY RUSSIAN FLEET

#### Only Bluff at Neutrality Maintained in Cochin China.

Hong Kong, May 4.—It is learned from a reliable source that the steamers Eva, Dagmar and Bourbon, under charter by the Russian government, have been plying between Saigon and the Russian Baltic fleet, carrying to the latter full cargoes of flour, rice, lard, fish, vegetables, meats, and enormous quantities of brandy and wine. The latter has been withdrawn as a sop to the neutrality regulations, but the two former vessels are still engaged in the work.

After the Bourbon had ceased her trips, she was held up by the French transports in the Saigon river and a crew of French marines placed aboard to "compel her to cease her trips." The two vessels which are still in the service were allowed to go on their way unmolested.

A number of French transport steamers are cruising off the coast of French Cochinchina, ostensibly engaged in safeguarding France's neutrality.

It is reported that American and German correspondents at Shanghai have chartered the steamer Wuchang for the purpose of witnessing the coming fight. The Wuchang flies the French flag, but is believed to be owned by Russia, and it is thought that her real mission will be not so much to see a naval battle as to locate Togo's fleet for Rojstvenky's information.

### Japan Wants to Know Facts.

Paris, May 4.—Notwithstanding denials, it appears that the Japanese officials are carefully observing the continued presence of vessels of Admiral Rojstvenky's squadron off the Indo-China coast, and are seeking information from the French authorities concerning the nature or duration of their stay. The members of the legation have addressed several inquiries to the foreign office asking particularly whether the ships were inside French waters. The reply given was that all the vessels have left French waters.

### More Riots in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—Reports of slight disturbances in various places of European Russia during Easter Monday are now coming in. The gravest occurrence in that part of the empire was at Milltopol, where a mob for several hours held high carnival and burned a portion of the town. At Nijni Novgorod, a regular battle occurred between soldiers and the crowds on Millionaia street. The soldiers fired, killing one and wounding many.

### Russia Buys South American Ships.

Paris, May 4.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien, several transports will leave Cronstadt on May 6 for South America, conveying crews and military stores for the equipment of warships purchased by Russia from Chile and Argentina. The Petit Journal prints a dispatch confirming the foregoing.

### MAY ABANDON PLAN.

#### Government Likely to Drop Palouse Irrigation Project.

Spokane, Wash., May 3.—It is reported here from what is thought to be authentic sources that the government has decided to abandon the Washington irrigation project in the Palouse valley for various reasons. In the first place, there is conflict between the government reclamation bureau and the O. R. & N. over the removal of the tracks of the road from the bed of the Washington canal to a point higher up on the north bank of what would be the artificial lake, provided the plans of the engineers were to be carried out. The O. R. & N. built the track through the coulee some years ago to afford transportation facilities to the farmers of the district, and last year rehabilitated the line and put it in operation after an interval of three or four years' idleness. As long as this track is maintained it will be impossible for the government to construct its projected reservoir. A conference has been held between the government engineers and those of the railroad company, and it has been estimated that it would cost more than \$400,000 to change the track from the bed of the coulee to a point along the bank. This sum, added to the cost of the irrigation project, as already planned, would place such a burden upon the land tributary to the district as to make the work impracticable at this time.

While this is the story currently reported, there is said to be another and more vital condition prevailing. It is said to have been recently discovered by the government engineers that the soil forming the bed and walls of the coulee is of such a nature that it would be practically impossible to make the lake hold water. The soil is a sandy loam, through which water percolates as through a sieve in a great many places, and to build a reservoir that would hold under the immense pressure natural for such a large body of water would necessitate the artificial treatment of the walls and bottom of the basin, which is at least 15 miles in length, at a cost that could not be considered by the Reclamation bureau for many years to come.

### FIGHTING ON STREETS.

#### Death and Broken Bones Outcome of Chicago Strike.

Chicago, May 3.—The death of one man and the injury of scores of others were the immediate result of today's fighting between the striking teamsters and their sympathizers on the one side and the police and the nonunion men on the other. There were riots in all parts of the city. Men were clubbed and stoned almost to death within a square of police headquarters and five miles away men were shot down in the streets. At a hundred places between these two extremes there were assaults and fights in the streets. Blood was shed on State street, in the heart of the fashionable shopping district, and furious riots took place almost in the doorways of the leading hotels. Nonunion men were pelted with stones, bricks and every conceivable sort of missiles. They were dragged from their wagons, beaten, clubbed and stamped upon. The mobs that followed the wagons on which they rode were ugly in the extreme.

### BLAMES ANTI-TRUST ACT.

#### Railroad Man's View of 'Consolidation'—Bryan's Platform Safe.

Washington, May 3.—Hugh L. Bond, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, today continued his statement before the senate committee on interstate commerce. Asked as to what caused the consolidation of railroads, Mr. Bond answered:

"The anti-trust act." He explained that there was no method of preventing weaker lines from cutting rates. The weaker lines were taken in so as to prevent demoralization of rates.

Robert Mather, chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company, was next heard. During his statement Mr. Mather alluded to the assertion that, if the government did not take hold of rate making, there would be a demand for government ownership of railroads.

### Race for Rich Coal Fields.

Butte, May 3.—A miner special from Bridger, Mont., says there is a race on between railroad surveyors to get into the Bear Creek coal fields. Philadelphia capitalists are behind one set of engineers, while the Burlington is said to be sending a party of 40 men into the Bear Creek country from its Tolna-Cody branch. The route of the Burlington party is said to embrace Cooke City and the Sunlight mining districts, recognized as two of the best mining sections in the state without a railroad outlet for their ores.

### Warehouse Fire at Bay City.

San Francisco, May 3.—Fire broke out in the property of the Arizona Warehouse company at Sixth and King streets late yesterday, and the building and its contents were totally destroyed. The loss will amount to at least \$150,000. The stock destroyed was of a varied character and the greatest difficulty was experienced in extinguishing the fire in a section that contained oil, sulphur and other combustibles. The loss is divided among several firms.

### Raising Sunken Ships.

Tokio, May 3.—The work of salvaging the sunken ships at Port Arthur and Chemulpo is progressing satisfactorily to the Japanese. Details are withheld, but it is believed to be certain that the Japanese navy will secure several battleships and cruisers.

# CONDITIONS WORSE

## Chicago Strike Breakers Carry Rifles and Use Them.

### POLICE ARE UNABLE TO PREVENT

#### Rioting in Street Grows More Vicious and Many Participants are Badly Injured.

Chicago, May 2.—Conditions in the teamsters' strike were worse today than at any preceding time. The strikers were in a more ugly mood, the rioting was more open and vicious and the attacks on nonunion men were more frequent and daring than at any time since the commencement of the trouble.

The chief cause for the increased belligerency on the part of the strikers and their friends is the fact that the Employers' Teaming association today brought 1,500 men into the city to take their places and 500 more are said to be on the way and will arrive within 12 hours. These men will receive the full pay of union men and it has been guaranteed to them that their positions will be permanent. Among them are 200 farmer boys from the surrounding states who have volunteered their services and sought positions as drivers.

Tomorrow Winchester rifles will be carried on all wagons of the Employers' Teaming association in open view. A number of nonunion men have been arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and today the attorneys for the Employers' Teaming association called upon Chief of Police O'Neil and asked him if their men had not the right to carry weapons provided they were held in open view and were not concealed. Chief O'Neil replied that there was no law against it and arrangements were promptly made by the employers to place Winchester rifles on every one of the wagons.

### CLEARING THE WAY.

#### Government Buys Two Private Irrigation Canals on Klamath.

Washington, May 2.—The secretary of the Interior has approved, provisionally, the purchase of the Adams ditch and the Ankeny canal, in the vicinity of Klamath Falls, both of which are to be used in connection with the Klamath irrigation project in Oregon. The government had previously secured options on these irrigation systems, and the action of the secretary provides for their purchase as soon as the final plans of the engineers for the construction of the large project have been accepted. The government will pay \$100,000 for the Adams canal and \$50,000 for the Ankeny.

The secretary has also approved, subject to future determination, to construct the project, the purchase of 15,000 acres of land belonging to the J. D. Carr Land & Livestock company, at Clear Lake, California. The purchase price is \$187,500, and includes the riparian rights of the company in the Clear Lake reservoir site and along the Tule lake, besides canals now constructed on the lands of the company.

### SCENE OF CARNAGE.

#### Warsaw Troops Shoot Down Nearly One Hundred Persons.

Warsaw, May 2.—Nearly 100 persons were killed or wounded in disturbances in various quarters of Warsaw yesterday. The troops, apparently, were uncontrollable and violated all orders to act with moderation. They fired into the crowd of demonstrators, and workmen in desperation resorted to the use of firearms and bombs. Many children and women are among the dead and dying.

What approaches a reign of terror exists today; the city presents a most gloomy aspect, and the temper of the entire community augurs ill. The presence of numerous patrols of Cossack cavalry and infantry is the only reminder of lurking danger.

### To Mark the Boundary Line.

Victoria, B. C., May 2.—The Canadian boundary survey party, which is to delineate the boundary as stated in the Alaskan boundary award, will leave for the north on Thursday, landing at the head of navigation on Portland canal and working thence northeast and north, following the line. A series of monuments will be built. On mountain peaks monuments 30 inches high will be built of aluminum bronze drilled into the solid rock. At river crossings and in valleys larger monuments will be built.

### Army of Immigrants.

New York, May 2.—On 22 steamships due to arrive at this port this week from Great Britain and the Continent is the highest number of immigrants ever scheduled to enter during such a period of time. The horde reaches nearly 25,000. At Ellis island arrangements have been made for their prompt handling, because the detention of any part would at once tax the facilities of the emigration station far beyond its limits.

### Unknown Gives University \$500,000.

New York, May 2.—An anonymous donor has given \$500,000 to Columbia university for erecting and equipping a college hall for undergraduates to be named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, of the class of 1777.

### TWELVE MINERS BURIED.

#### Big Explosion Wrecks Shaft of an Oklahoma Coal Company.

Wilburton, Okla., May 2.—Thirteen miners were entombed and probably killed by an explosion early today in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas coal company's mine No. 19 four miles west of here. There is little prospect of their bodies being recovered for several days.

The men went into the shaft at midnight. Foreman William Ray, of the shift that left the mine at that hour, states that the mine was in good condition and a gas explosion was hardly probable. His shift left a shot hanging which the new shift may have fired.

It is suggested, from the force of the explosion, which could be heard for miles around, and which tore heavy timbers aside and piled tons of dirt into the shaft, that a bad shot had set off some dynamite which had been stored conveniently for use in pushing the work. The shaft is 360 feet deep, and it was 300 feet to the place where the men were working.

The men were supplied with air from the shaft, and by means of compressed air tubes. It is the general opinion that the air pipe was burst by the explosion, but air has been steadily pumped in all day, with the remote hope that some of the entombed men may have escaped the force of the explosion and the after-damp.

### MEETING AT VENICE.

#### Italian and Austro-Hungarian Ministers Agree on Attitude.

Rome, May 2.—While it is officially stated that the purpose of Count Goluchowski in going to Venice was mainly to return the visit which Foreign Minister Tittoni made at Abbazia in 1904, there is high authority for the statement that the two foreign ministers were moved by the desire to strengthen the triple alliance by cementing the friendship of Austria-Hungary and Italy and that they agreed on a common attitude for safeguarding the reciprocal interests of the two countries in the Adriatic, Mediterranean and Balkan states.

The Cretan question was discussed and it was agreed that it is necessary for the present to moderate the impetuosity of the Cretans, who are desirous of union with Greece. The ministers reached an accord on Macedonia, deciding to acquit the proposal of Great Britain for European control of Macedonian finances, while application of reforms will remain entrusted to Austria and Russia, supported by an international gendarmerie under command of an Italian general.

The control of Macedonian finances will be exercised by a body composed of the present Austrian and Russian civil agents in Macedonia, with the addition of special delegates from other powers. Both Austria and Italy will endeavor to avoid complications in Morocco, both being allied with Germany and friendly to France and Great Britain.

### FETES FOR RUSSIAN ARMY.

#### Easter is Celebrated With Religious Services on the Field.

Gumahu Pass, May 2.—The Russian army here celebrated its second Easter in the field with the traditional religious services and observances. Special Easter fetes were prepared for the soldiers, giving them a respite from their usual duties wherever possible.

Information obtained from prisoners and captured mails shows that the disposition of the Japanese army is as follows: General Nodan, the region between Tie Pass and Kaityan; General Oka, from Tie Pass westward of the railway; General Karuki, from Tie Pass eastward of the railway; General Nogi, from Fakoman to Changtufu; General Kawamura, northwest of Mukden.

The weakest forces of the Japanese are in the region about Mukden, while the principal concentration is in the region of Tie Pass. The flanks are guarded by mixed bands of Japanese and Chinese bandits.

### Japanese Come from Hawaii.

Seattle, May 2.—The steamship Olympia is anchored in the stream here tonight with 610 Japanese laborers aboard, who are to be landed tomorrow morning and distributed along the sections of the Great Northern railroad. The Orientals were brought from plantations in the Hawaiian islands by the Oriental Trading company, of this city. The Western Central Labor union believes that the importation of the Japanese is in violation of the alien contract labor law, and an attempt is being made to prevent their being landed.

### Take Water from Canada.

Ottawa, May 2.—If the rumor is true that the United States government has authorized the construction of certain works on Milk river, which runs from Montana into the Northwest and then back into United States territory, the object of which construction will be to divert the water from Canadian territory, a strong protest will be made by the Dominion, which favored sending this matter to the International Waterway commission.

### Rio Grande Breaks Out.

El Paso, Tex., May 2.—The Rio Grande river broke over its banks today, 30 miles above El Paso, and overflowed 2,000 acres of alfalfa and other rich lands, ruining crops and carrying away many small houses. The town of Berino is entirely abandoned.



### FARM AND GARDEN

**Doors for a Hay Barn.**  
This cut shows a simple manner of constructing doors when it is desired to have the track extend out close to the peak of the roof. The large doors should be about 7 feet square, and swing inside; above these a small door 2 feet square hinged at the top to swing outside. This opening will be sufficient for the track and head of fork, leaving the full space of the large door for the loading of hay. When the lower doors are opened, raising the tracking will open the upper door, allowing it to lie upon the trust rod of track, out of the way of the carrier; when the track is lowered it will shut, closing tight against the top of the lower doors. Both positions of the track, extending out ready for use and lowered within the building, are also shown.



tion you have only to pull down upon the hoisting rope until the supporting loop of the track is above the hook; then a little side movement will move it upon the hook. In lowering the track, elevate to clear the point of hook, when pulling in a little upon the rope will draw the loop clear of the hook. Raising and lowering the track is but a moment's time, and can be done after each load if you desire to close the doors. When using track the rope can be thrown over the door or a nail in door jamb out of the way. Next we will illustrate a single and double rail hinged extension track adapted to all the various hay carriers in use.—Michigan Farmer.

### Good Poultry Breed.

We believe that some of the troubles of raisers of the White Wyandotte come from improper feeding. While the breed is supposed to be tough and hardy there is a weakness in them somewhere which demands careful feeding. In an experience of ten years with the breed, we have found they must be uniformly fed at the same hours daily, and that their food must be of the best quality and in considerable variety.

Handled in this manner they will give satisfactory results and produce eggs in about the same numbers during the year as the Plymouth Rocks, but, with us at least, they do not equal the Leghorns in this respect. On the other hand there is considerable to the carcass and they are readily fattened for market when desired. In the hands of some poultry men they are very satisfactory and will probably become



THE POPULAR WYANDOTTE.

more so in the years to come, for they are noticeably better and stronger now than they were ten years ago.—Indianapolis News.

### Getting a Potato Crop.

In response to the query how to get a good crop of potatoes an expert replies: "Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer and you will have no trouble." Very definite, is it not? The writer thought it a good plan to put this same question to an expert potato grower, and the following is the substance of his reply:

"In a general way, one can get a good crop of potatoes in a normal season if the soil used is well filled with humus and is mellow and friable. The seed must be first-class and be properly and thoroughly treated with formalin for scab before being planted. Of course, the soil must be well fertilized, but more than all, the cultivation and care of the plants is essential. The soil must be cultivated and the sprayer kept busy. Then, if nothing happens, you'll have a good crop." While perhaps this reply is not wholly satisfactory, it at least gives one some idea of what is necessary in the way of material and labor.

### The Seedless Apple.

A Utah nurseryman reports in the Country Gentleman that he has finally gotten hold of specimens of the much-talked-about seedless apple, and he says that the fruit is very inferior, and "certainly not such as would have a ghost of a chance of a showing in the

market with any of the standard varieties." It is evident that it is the same old seedless apple that was known in Virginia a generation ago. Those who want a poor apple merely because it may be seedless are welcome to pay \$3 each for the trees.

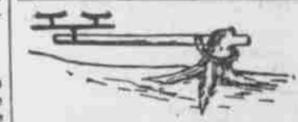
### At Seed-Buying Time.

It is estimated that if the corn crop of the country could be increased 10 per cent it would add to the production of wealth in the United States over seventy millions of dollars. That the corn crop can be increased this small per cent is well known, for it requires only the selection of the best seed and the best methods of cultivation to do it. The trouble is, corn is too easily grown and the crop is usually large enough so that there are enough kernels left in the crib for seed. So the average farmer argues, "why should I pay out good money for seed corn when there is more than I need in my own crib?" He forgets that the seed corn in his crib may be the kernels dropped from hobbins and if so they will produce hobbins.

The tendency to pay out as little as possible for seeds is wrong. It is safe to say that in a normal season one would make more clean cash from crops grown from the best seed sold regardless of price than from double the quantity of what may be called cheap seeds. If you don't believe in the value of the best seeds, test them in a small way. Take, for example, a few seed tubers from the potato pile in the cellar, then buy from some reputable seedman the same quantity of the same variety, cut the seed in the same way, plant at the same time and give the same care and cultivation. At harvest time compare results and if you do not find the argument in favor of high-class seed a solid one we'll take it all back.

### Homemade Stump Puller.

In many places in New Jersey there are Italians who clean scrub oak land on contract for about \$50 per acre. That is the best and cheapest plan, but you must watch and see that no stumps are buried in the deeper holes. I have tried the stump-puller, but it did not work well; it was too heavy to move, and it took four men to work it. I want to tell this paper's readers about one of the best and most labor-saving contrivances for working out stumps. I call it a "stump-twister;" see diagram. First make a strong hook as for a log-hook, only three times as heavy. Get a good stout pole 20 to 25 feet long. About 2 feet from the large end of pole fasten the hook



A STUMP "TWISTER."

in the manner of a cant hook, and hitch a team to the end of lever. The stump is easily twisted out. If there is any trouble at the start, cut one or two of the larger roots. Always try to twist stumps soon after a rain; it is then so much easier work. In using this twister there are no tools to carry; team pulls pole to next stump. Two men pull thirty stumps a day easily.—Correspondence Rural New-Yorker.

### Crops for Orchards.

There are those who do well with some small crop in the orchard. In last season's experiments no difference could be seen between the summer cultivation plan and the plan of growing a crop; that is, no difference in the tree growth. The best results for both trees and crops between came from growing two rows of potatoes set far enough apart so that they could be cultivated on both sides. This brought the light cultivator close to the trees on the outside rows and enabled us to set the teeth deeper for the inside rows when it was necessary for the benefit of the potato crop. The soil was fertilized for the potatoes and quite heavily, so that a portion, at least, was left in the soil for the benefit of the trees. By planting early sorts we were able still to get in our cover crop for the benefit of the orchard this cover crop being plowed under the spring to add humus to the soil. By following this process the best results may be obtained, and the orchard will reap the benefits.

### Poultry Yard Pickings.

Our fowls would suffer were they presented with the same unvarying mess day after day.

In feeding fowls the best rule to go by is a balanced ration. This means that the hen should be fed just what is needed.

A variety in food must be given our feathered friends if we would have them fill our expectations. Variety is one great charm of life.

Get a table of foods and study the proportions and then balance them up a little. Clover, bran, green bone and meat are good to balance against corn.

If the chickens must be penned up, see that they have an opportunity to get a good dust bath occasionally. Put a half-pail of dust where they may reach it.

An egg is composed of a certain per cent of albumen, of mineral matter, water and other materials. In order that an egg be formed these necessary constituents must be supplied.

The hen that steals away and secretes her eggs should be penned up. Thus confined, and with a suitable nesting place at hand, she will stop this practice when again released.

An egg-eating hen might as well be disposed of by amputation of the head. It is a habit that is so hard to break that the trouble is hardly worth the value of the offending fowl.