

DETHRONES OSCAR

Norwegian Storthing Dissolves Union with Sweden.

CONSULAR VETO IS THE CAUSE

Ready to Elect a Bernadotte as Ruler—Prepared for War if Necessary.

Christiania, Norway, June 8.—"Norway from today is a fully independent and sovereign state."

This is the text of the editorials in the Norwegian newspapers and it reflects the spirit with which the people of Norway accept today's action of the Storthing when it proclaimed King Oscar no longer king of Norway.

The Storthing will, if necessary, defend the step taken today by force of arms.

If a prince of the house of Bernadotte should consent to occupy the throne of Norway he must give up all idea of succession to the Swedish throne.

M. Auctander will be Norway's first foreign minister. He is now chief of the department of Commerce, Navigation and Industry.

It is learned that Crown Prince Gustav will return immediately from Berlin. It is understood that an extraordinary session of the Swedish Riksdag will be called June 26, if not earlier, as the result of today's action of the Storthing.

It is not anticipated that King Oscar will consent to any prince of the house of Bernadotte accepting the Norwegian crown. Should the king refuse, there is a possibility that the throne may be offered to Prince Waldemar, the third son of King Christian, of Denmark. The people of Denmark largely sympathize with the Norwegian demands.

The consular bill, while apparently of little importance, was designed to open the whole question of foreign affairs, which Norway desires to manage independently of Sweden.

One of the causes of the desire in Sweden and Norway for separate consular systems was the fact that Sweden is for protection and Norway is for free trade, and also because of Norway's more extensive sea trade and other divergencies of commercial interests.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Russia Has Asked What the Japanese Government Wants.

Washington, June 8.—Preliminary peace negotiations between Russia and Japan are generally believed to be under way, and it is conceded that President Roosevelt will in all probability act, not as a mediator, but as "the friendly channel of communication." There is as yet no official admission that Russia has accepted what Count Cassini in his cablegram to Count Lansdorff last week described as "the offer of good will of the president," although instructions to the ambassador are believed to have reached here tonight in a long cablegram which was received at the Russian embassy quite late and was laid before the ambassador just before he retired.

Immediately after his return from a long conference with the president, Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, began the preparation of a dispatch to his government, upon which he was occupied until quite late. For the first time since the annihilation of the Russian fleet the minister did not feel at liberty to comment on any phase of the situation.

Pope Thanks the Mikado.

Rome, June 8.—The pope today addressed an autograph letter to the emperor of Japan, thanking him warmly for the liberty granted to Catholic missionaries in allowing them to enter the territory conquered by the Japanese, and helping them to establish their houses. The letter was sent through the Congregation of the Propaganda to Monsignor Alvarez, apostolic prefect at the island of Shikoku, who will deliver it to the Japanese emperor. There already existed in Manchuria two apostolic vicariates.

Has Stolen for Years.

Washington, June 8.—William W. Karr, the accountant of the Smithsonian institution, and disbursing agent for the government bureau under it, was arrested here today on the charge of embezzlement, which, according to his own confession, aggregates \$46,000. His stealings, he confessed, have been going on for the past 15 years. He is 50 years old. He came to Washington from Memphis, and has been identified with this institution since 1880.

Warships will Intern.

Manila, June 8.—Rear Admiral Enquist received at 1 o'clock this morning the following cable from St. Petersburg:

"Remain at Manila at the disposition of the American government. Effect repairs as much as possible. Nicolai."

Governor General Wright has requested Rear Admiral Train to arrange for the disposition of the Russian warships and their officers and crews.

Three Thousand Men Idle.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 8.—The flood situation in Grand Rapids is becoming more serious tonight, and the Grand river is rising at the rate of six inches an hour. Three thousand factory employes have been made idle.

WILL DETHRONE KING.

Norway Has Decided on Revolutionary Action.

Copenhagen, June 7.—The Christiania correspondent of the National Tidenden says:

It is the general opinion that a dissolution between Norway and Sweden is now inevitable, but that it cannot occur without removing or suspending the existing Norwegian legal power.

Before the end of this week the Storthing will have adopted resolutions which, from the instant they come in force, will mean the dethronement of the king.

The Norwegians maintain that the king, by not revoking his veto given at Stockholm of the law for separate consular representation and partly by his absence from Norway, has suspended his rights and duties as king of Norway.

Under article 13 of the constitution the Storthing will install a responsible government, which in the absence of the king will govern in the king's name.

Notifications of eventual changes in the constitutional situation will probably be given to the powers by special mission.

JAPAN READY FOR LONG WAR.

May Be Means of Liberating Russia's Oppressed People.

Tokio, June 7.—"If Russia prefers to continue the war, Japan is willing to meet the enemy's challenge," says the Kokumin Shimbun, a leading paper of this city, commenting on Russia's apparent stubbornness in admitting that the time has arrived to arrange for ending hostilities. It declares that, did the responsibility rest upon Japan to decide the question, the Japanese could not afford to ignore the demands of other countries for the cessation of hostilities, though based upon purely humanitarian principles. As the case stands, however, says the Kokumin Shimbun, it is the enemy who desires the indefinite protraction of hostilities, and nothing prevents Japan from shearing Russia of her military strength as she has deprived her of her naval power.

In this way it would be possible to liberate the czar's stricken people, who have long suffered from the oppression of the autocracy, to restore independence to the Poles and Finns, to establish a free state out of the remaining portion of Russia and to bridge the chasm dividing that country from the powers. Japan, it adds, is ready for any war program, whether for 20, 30 or 100 years.

WORTHY OF GREAT EVENT.

Vice President Fairbanks Speaks in Praise of Portland Fair.

Chicago, June 7.—Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks arrived in Chicago today from Portland, Or., where the vice president went to open the exposition. Tomorrow the vice president will make an address at the laying of the corner stone of the new Federal building at Flint, Mich.

Mr. Fairbanks was inspired by the Portland exposition and he did not hesitate to say so.

"The exposition is in every way worthy of the event it commemorates," said the vice president. "The people of the coast took a pride in the enterprise from its inception, and they fulfilled their ideals. The exposition has a worthy setting. Nature aided the builders, and the site and its surroundings are of rare beauty. The buildings are properly grouped for purposes of the best effect and their artistic excellence cannot be denied. It seems to me that the fair cannot fail of the success that it most certainly deserves. We had a delightful time in Portland. The people of the west are charming hosts."

Wires Cut to St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, June 7.—Telegraphic and telephonic communication with Moscow has been severed and the report of the evening session of the all-Russian Zemstvo congress has not been received up to midnight. A rumor is current in St. Petersburg that the meeting was broken up by the police and military, but this has not been confirmed. Dispatches to the Associated Press from Moscow show that the authorities did not interfere with the morning and afternoon sessions of the convention.

Will Discuss International Rivers.

Washington, June 7.—General Ernst, chairman of the International Waterways commission, today received notice that the Canadian contingent had accepted the American view of the limitations on the work of the commission. This action excludes the St. John river from consideration. The first meeting will take place at Ottawa in the near future and headquarters will be established at Toronto for the Canadians and at Buffalo for the Americans.

Tidal Waves in Lake Michigan.

Chicago, June 7.—Shifting atmospheric conditions on Lake Michigan caused a succession of tidal waves today, two being reported in Chicago. Each of the waves on the Chicago side of the lake rose to a height of three and one-half feet.

CREATES DICTATOR

Trepoff Given Supreme Power by the Czar.

MEANS WAR TO BITTER END

Ukase, Instigated by Aged Procurator, May Be the Precursor of a National Assembly.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—Emperor Nicholas' ukase virtually creating Governor General Trepoff dictator has given rise to a mighty sensation. It is the imperial recognition of the crisis in the internal affairs of Russia and instinctively recalls the step taken by the emperor's grandfather, Alexander II, immediately after the attempt to blow up the winter palace in 1880, when he appointed a commission of public safety headed by General Loris Melikoff.

"Reaction and suppression" doubtless will be the quick interpretation put upon the emperor's act as soon as it becomes known to the Liberals. Buried in the columns of the Official Messenger and coming almost without warning, the ukase is not yet generally known, but to the initiated the future of Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonosteff, chief procurator of the holy synod, looms large. Behind the scenes the old man remains as stern and as uncompromising as ever. He left what many believed to be his dying bed last Thursday and went to Taarskoe-Selo, where he spent almost the entire day with his majesty.

The decision to place in the hands of the strongest executive in Russia, which Trepoff is universally recognized as being, the power to crush with an iron grasp the political agitation which has brought Russia almost to the brink of revolution, according to public belief, is the fruit of Pobiedonosteff's visit, for, so far as can be learned, not a single one of the emperor's ministers was in the secret. The ukase came like a bolt from a clear sky.

WOULD BE ELECTED KING.

What Would Happen to Roosevelt if It Were Possible.

Washington, June 6.—H. Clay Evans, late consul general to London, was in the city today to pay his respects to the president previous to his departure for his old Tennessee home. In an interview standing for tariff revision, he declared that the people of England loved President Roosevelt.

"If the king of England were an elective office and Theodore Roosevelt a subject of Great Britain, he would undoubtedly be a sovereign. That is what these cousins of ours think of President Roosevelt," is the way he expressed it.

"The people over there are connected with us by so many ties of friendship and kindred that Americans can distinguish little difference when they get to know the English people. They have our sympathies, too, and are our warm advocates and friends. President Roosevelt is as much a popular idol over there as he is here."

WARNING SENT TO ENQUIST.

Russian Admiral Awaits Orders—Japanese Warship Near Manila.

Manila, June 6.—Major General Corbin at 10 o'clock this morning returned the call of Rear Admiral Enquist. Upon his leaving the Russian flagship a salute of thirteen guns was fired.

Executive officer Ferguson boarded the Russian flagship today and delivered to Rear Admiral Enquist the ultimatum from Washington that he must either sail at the expiration of 24 hours or dismantle his ships. Enquist is awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg. Repairing has been commenced on the ships.

A two-funnelled warship, believed to be a Japanese vessel, has been sighted northwest of Luzon. It is headed south.

Big Profits of Suez Canal.

Paris, June 6.—The report of the Suez Canal company for 1904, to be presented next Tuesday, will show the following: Transit receipts, \$2,477,000; financial operations, \$17,000; disposable assets, \$2,207,600, and the statutory reserve, \$468,800. Sales of water have decreased slightly, while the expenses have been decreased by \$83,200. An extraordinary reserve has been provided for this year amounting to \$1,000,000. The increase in transit receipts was caused by exports of Indian wheat and coal to the Far East.

Great Alarm for Gomez.

Havana, June 6.—General Maximo Gomez, who is ill at Santiago, is in such feeble condition that it was decided to bring him to Havana at once. A special train left here tonight in charge of Dr. Pereda to bring Cuba's foremost patriot here, where he can be given the best medical attendance in the island. It is reported from Santiago that General Gomez has high fever and that his condition is much weaker. Great alarm is felt for his recovery.

Norway as a Republic.

London, June 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: It is believed here that Norway intends to establish a republic, and that important events may be expected within a few days.

RIPE FOR A REVOLUTION.

Feeling Against the War is Running High in Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—Conditions are, indeed, ripe for an uprising throughout Russia which will be of a widespread character. At the Pavlovsk concert-hall last night a gigantic demonstration was held, at which a dozen prominent speakers, throwing discretion to the winds, denounced the czar and the government for continuing a struggle which could only result in the nation being plunged deeper into debt and in the useless sacrifice of thousands of loyal subjects.

The excitement was intense and on order of General Trepoff, the police attempted to clear the building. A free fight followed, in which the police used their whips and clubs, but the excited people fought back, and for a time it seemed that they would gain the mastery.

The crowd was eventually dispersed when soldiers arrived on the scene and threatened to fire.

The officers of the guards regiments, who have been sent to outlying barracks to instruct the reserves, have openly revolted and refused to do their work. A number of them have been placed under arrest, and are likely to be shot this morning.

From all over the country come reports of anti-war meetings which the police have been powerless to suppress. Only the official class favor the continuance of hostilities, and the pressure in favor of peace is very strong. It is reported that several regiments of reserves at Sevastopol and Odessa have mutinied and openly defied their officers. Trouble is looked for here during this week unless some steps are taken to placate the malcontents.

PASSPORTS FOR HEBREWS.

State Department Informed of Proposed Russian Law.

Washington, June 6.—Acting Secretary Loomis, of the State department, has been officially informed by Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg of the provisions of the proposed new law in Russia under which all American passports, including those for citizens of the Hebrew faith, will be recognized there. This information is confirmatory of the press dispatches of a week ago, which announced the approval by the council of the empire of the recommendations of the passport commission which included universal recognition of foreign passports.

Mr. Loomis has communicated the contents of Ambassador Meyer's dispatch to Simon Wolf, of this city, chairman of the civil and religious rights section of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. This congregation, Mr. Wolf said tonight, had been working for 25 years to secure the full recognition of passports granted to Hebrews who desired travel in Russia and the final triumph of the efforts of those who have labored to this end, he said, is a source of satisfaction to his countrymen in the United States.

TO REPAIR SHIPS.

Russian Admiral Given Permission by Governor General Wright.

Manila, June 6.—Rear Admiral Enquist, accompanied by Rear Admiral Train and the French consul, formally called on Governor General Wright this morning. After the usual greetings had been exchanged, Governor Wright asked:

"Admiral Enquist, do you wish to stay at Manila permanently?"

Rear Admiral Enquist replied: "My ships are unseaworthy. I have not heard from my government, and I request time to make repairs."

Governor Wright then said that according to his construction of the neutrality laws, the Russian vessels could remain long enough to make necessary repairs, and after these were finished they must leave within 24 hours or dismantle and intern. Rear Admiral Enquist requested permission to bring his ships behind the breakwater for repairs. This request was granted him.

Narita Goro, the Japanese consul, called upon Governor Wright just previous to Rear Admiral Enquist and made inquiry regarding the probable disposition of the Russian warships. On leaving he met Rear Admiral Enquist in the corridor of the governor's residence and tendered him a profound salute.

Togo Visits Rojstevsky.

Tokio, June 6.—Vice Admiral Togo visited Vice Admiral Rojstevsky at the naval hospital at Sasebo and expressed his sympathy for the admiral's wounds. He praised the desperately courageous fight of the Russians and expressed the hope that Vice Admiral Rojstevsky would soon be able to return to Russia. Rojstevsky was deeply moved by the admiral's words and thanked him. He congratulated Japan on the courage and patriotism of her sailors in the recent great naval battle.

Storm Wrecks Churches.

Chicago, June 6.—During a thunder storm here today three churches were struck by lightning and two of them completely destroyed. The storm was the worst of the season, and besides the churches, several other buildings were struck and damaged. The total loss occasioned by lightning is estimated at \$200,000. At the time the storm passed over the city the churches were empty and no loss of life occurred thereby.

Expect Soon To Be Attacked.

Vladivostok, June 6.—It is expected here that a Japanese attack on the fortress will not be long delayed. There is, however, a calm and determined spirit manifested by the population in face of the forthcoming crisis.

IRRIGATION PRODUCES SWEETS.

Beet Sugar Making in the West Is a Very Interesting Process.

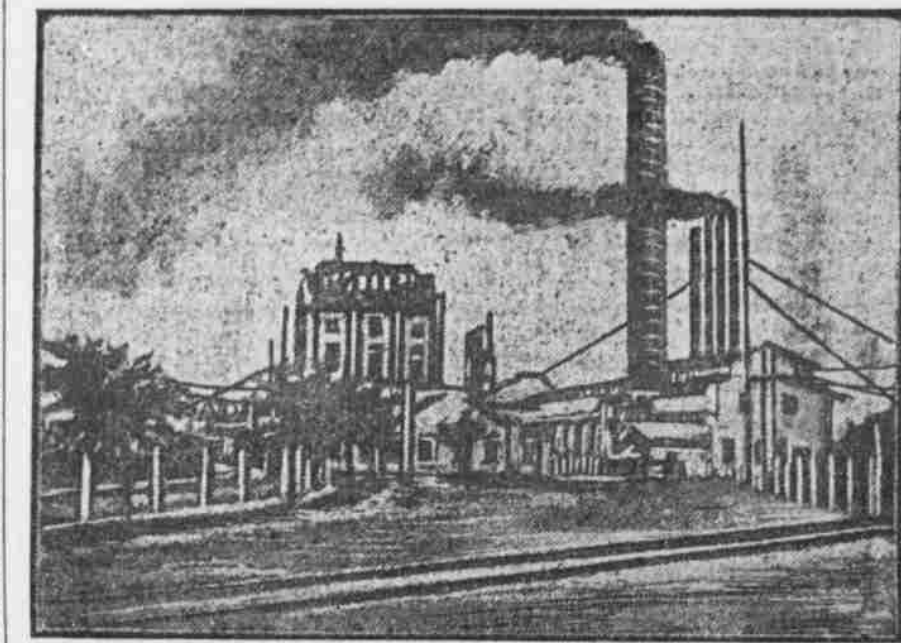
In some of the Western States, especially Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, and the western part of Kansas, the growing of beets for sugar, has become a recognized industry. Large factories for the conversion of the beet into sugar have been erected, and here are employed large numbers of men during the fall and winter months.

Colorado leads in the production of beets. This can be accounted for by the same reason that she is noted for her cantaloupes; that is, irrigation and the large numbers of days of sunshine. The sun shines on fully 300 days of the year and the beet is stimulated to a wonderful growth.

In growing beets the ground is prepared in much the same way as for cantaloupes, a thorough breaking and pulverizing of the ground being necessary for best results. After leveling the ground, which makes irrigation easier, the beet drill is brought into use. This drill is on the order of an ordinary grain drill, with the exception that it only plants four rows 18 inches apart at a time, and has no attachments for drilling in fertilizer. On the drill are two small shovels, placed so that they make two furrows between the two rows on each side. These furrows carry the irrigating water, which soaks back and moistens the seed.

When through with the seeding, the water is turned into the furrows made by the drill, between each two rows. The water is kept running until the seed is thoroughly soaked, care being taken that the water does not overflow very much, as this causes the ground to bake, and the sprouts cannot force their way through the crust thus formed. When plants have obtained the height of one-half inch to an inch, the cultivator is brought into use.

This cultivator is drawn by one



THE ROCKY FORD BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

horse and cultivates two rows at a time. It is mounted on two wheels, each about 30 inches in diameter. Behind these wheels are two horizontal bars, connected by two other bars to the axle, on which they have a free up and down motion. There is also a pivot which allows a side motion, controlled with handles by the operator. With the cultivator are several sets of knives, shovels, etc., any of which can be fastened to the horizontal bars, the grower using whatever kind is adapted for the kind of cultivation he wishes.

When plants are a couple of inches high they are thinned out, leaving plants six to ten inches apart. This work is usually done by contract, the price paid averaging from \$0 to \$7 per acre.

In removing beets from the ground, a large plow or lifter is used. This plow has a depth of 18 inches or more, made necessary by the great depth to which the beet penetrates the soil. It is drawn by three or four horses, and raises the beet partly out of the ground, so that it can be picked up by the topper.

The beets are taken by local freight to the factory, where they are dumped into long ditches, which have a stream of water flowing through them. These ditches, which are lined with cement, slope toward the factory building, near which they converge into one large one. The water in these ditches serve the double purpose of carrying and partially cleaning the beets. At the end of this large ditch, the beets are raised from the water by an elevating apparatus, which deposits them in a large washing machine. This consists of an immense spiral revolving in a round iron box, placed in a horizontal position, and with a stream of clear water flowing through it. The beets, rolling and tumbling, are pushed forward through this water, and coming out free from dirt, are deposited in a screw elevator and carried to the top of the factory. Here they find their way into an automatic weighing machine, then dumped into the slicer where they are cut in small pieces.

On the next floor below the slicer is located the diffusion battery, which is composed of a number of iron tanks, placed in a group. The tanks are connected with each other by large pipes, and each tank is capable of holding three or four thousand pounds of the slices. The first tank is filled with slices, and has water turned into it. This is allowed to stand while the second tank is filling with slices. Then the valve connecting the first tank with the second is opened, and the water in the first tank, having absorbed some sugar from the slices, is forced into the second by fresh water being pumped into the first. This water passes from tank to tank absorbing a little more sugar from each tank, until it has gone through them

all. The first lot of water turned in takes out 50 per cent of the sugar, and the second lot takes 50 per cent of the remainder. This is repeated ten times, and in the end has exhausted all the sugar from the slices to within one-tenth of one per cent. The slices remaining after this process are dropped from the tanks and run through large presses, and the partly dried pulp is deposited in cars and wagons to be used for feeding cattle, it being a great milk and flesh producer.

The juice remaining is of a dark brown color, containing much organic matter not sugar. It is run into tall tanks holding a couple thousand gallons, and here the lime solution which takes out the organic matter, is added. It now goes through a series of boilings, filtering and clarifying processes, which leave the fluid a moderately thick syrup, ready to be boiled down to sugar. The syrup is pumped up into large round vacuum pans. Inside these pans are coiled large copper steam pipes, and a large air pump produces a high vacuum and removes the evaporated water so that the syrup boils very rapidly and at a very low temperature. This boiling mass is watched through glass windows in the sides of the pans, and when small grains begin to appear they are fed by adding fresh syrup until they reach the required size. When the size is right, and the water evaporated sufficiently, the steam is turned off, the pump stopped, and the mass is allowed to run into the tanks below, by opening a valve at the outlet in the bottom of the pan.

The syrup at this stage has the appearance of dark molasses, thickened with granulated sugar, and is so thick that it will barely run. This is put into the "centrifugals," large whirling drums having their sides perforated, and lined with gauze. As these machines whirl around, the sugar rises along the sides of the drum, and the

molasses is thrown out through the holes in the sides, leaving the sugar sticking to the gauze. The sugar is washed by spraying cold water and air against it as it whirls, a little bluing being added to give it brilliancy. The machine is stopped and the sugar now white and moist, is dropped from the bottom of the machine and conveyed to the granulator, where it is dried. This granulator is a large horizontal revolving cylinder, heated by steam. While drying is in process, the fine dust of sugar is drawn out by a suction blower. The sugar passes out of the granulator through screens at the end, which removes the lumps. The sugar is now placed in bags ready for shipment.

The molasses which has been thrown from the centrifugals, is either mixed with fresh syrup and boiled again, or is boiled alone and once more passed through the machines. The brown sugar resulting, is refined by mixing with fresh syrup.

In all beet factories, chemicals play an important part, and the laboratory might be called the heart of the factory, as it is through the agency of chemicals that the sugar is extracted from the beet. All beets, juice, syrups and boiled sugars, are tested, and the analysis of every pound of sugar is known, and every loss located and accounted for. The values of different soils and fertilizers for beet growing are tested, as are also all coal, coke and limestone used.

At Rocky Ford, in Southeastern Colorado, is located one of the largest beet sugar factories in the country. The buildings are built of brick, and are surrounded by fine grounds and fine residences, where some of the officers of the company live. Like all other factories, this one runs day and night, seven days in a week, and only stops in case of an accident or to clean up.

This factory, on an average, converts 1,100 tons of beets into sugar every twenty-four hours. One ton of beets will make 200 to 275 pounds of sugar, and from 1,100 tons, this means about 150 tons of sugar each day.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

A Biographical Dictionary.

One of the most helpful books to keep upon your table, ready to be consulted as you read other books, is a biographical dictionary. Then, when you come to some historical character about whom your knowledge is a little faded, it will require but a moment to refresh your memory and make your reading more intelligent. You have a right to the acquaintance of these distinguished men and women, and should keep up at least friendly relations with them, if for no other reason than in gratitude for what they have done to make your life pleasant.—St. Nicholas.

Some men's ideas of reciprocity are rather one-sided.