

MUST HAVE LIBERTY

Witte Will Take the Helm and Seek to Rule Storm.

CZAR MAY LEAVE THE EMPIRE

Social Revolt Shakes Russia From End to End—St. Petersburg Cut Off by Strikers.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—Confronted by a situation more serious than any since the beginning of the political and social upheaval of Russia, which at the time this dispatch is filed, shows no signs of amelioration, the emperor's ministers, under the leadership of Count Witte, spent almost all of yesterday in conferences in the hope of finding some way out of the crisis into which the revolutionists have cast the country. The general strike on the railroads is complete except in a few border provinces, and St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large cities are almost as closely beleaguered as if they were invested by besieging armies. At the same time the industrial strike has assumed large dimensions and the turbulent elements in several localities are forming open resistance to the troops. The ministers who had been in session during the day resumed their meeting after a short interval for dinner and continued deliberations until long after midnight. The result of these deliberations is not known.

After a night of inexpressible terror, Russia today is plunged into the deepest gloom. Following the declaration by the workmen yesterday afternoon of a general strike to reinforce the railway strike which has paralyzed the industry of the country, rioting and street fighting kept the city in a state of terrible unrest all last night. What makes the situation seem hopeless is that the crisis, apparently, is not yet reached.

So serious are the conditions that it is said the czar will soon leave Russia, paying a two months' visit to Denmark. The czar's visit will be ostensibly to recuperate from the strain of the last two years. In reality, it is said, those behind the government desire him out of the way and in a place of safety should an uprising evolve itself out of the present labor difficulties. Count Witte, according to information from Peterhof, will hold an office equivalent to that of regent during the absence of the emperor, and will hold full powers as head of the government.

REFORM PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

Time is Opportune for Congress to Act at Coming Session.

Washington, Oct. 26.—There is some doubt in the minds of members of the Public Lands commission as to their ability to make a final report to the president before congress convenes on December 4, but there is little doubt that the president, in his annual message, will forcibly remind congress that it has a duty to perform in redrafting some of the public land laws which are now so drawn as to foster and encourage fraud. If the Public Lands commission makes its last report during the coming session, the president will send that report to congress with a special message, and will renew and reinforce what he has to say on that subject at the opening of the session.

The president is more determined than ever before to have the land laws revised, especially the laws that permit the disposal of timber lands at a nominal price, and which, furthermore, offer so many opportunities to speculators and thieves. In light of the convictions at Portland and of other convictions soon likely to follow, both in Washington and in Portland, it would seem that the coming session is the proper time for land law reform. With several notable examples of land thieves clearly fixed in the public mind, there will be more incentive to remodel the laws now than a year or two hence.

Will Approve Separation Bill.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The senate committee on the separation of church and state has considered the program for the discussion of the bill at the opening of the senate on October 30. The chairman has submitted a draft of the report, setting forth the necessity for the abolition of the concordat and the resumption of the state's complete police powers over all civil and religious organizations. The report approves the bill, which has already passed the chamber of deputies, as ensuring liberty of conscience.

Shonts Ill From Overwork.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal commission, has been confined to his residence in this city for several days, although yesterday he had been transacting the more important business concerning the canal. Secretary Taft called on Mr. Shonts this morning, but did not undertake to discuss canal affairs. Mr. Shonts has been working hard and his indisposition is due to the close attention to business.

Not Seeking Presidency.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Post tomorrow will say: Secretary Taft has announced: "I have no intention of resigning from the cabinet to make a campaign for the presidency, and, furthermore, I have no intention whatever of making a campaign for the office of the nation's chief executive."

COMING CHANGES IN CABINET

Meyer to Succeed Bonaparte When Latter Succeeds Moody.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: Soon after the return of President Roosevelt to Washington from his Southern tour there will be a renewal of the rumors regarding impending changes in the cabinet, and within six months after the reopening of congress it is more than likely that the complexion of the cabinet will be completely changed.

This does not mean that every one of the present cabinet members will go out, but there will be two or three new members and probably three radical changes in position before the close of the current fiscal year.

Secretary Shaw is to go out of the cabinet of his own motion as a preliminary to his formal entry into the presidential race. The vacancy will be filled, according to the present outlook, by the transfer of Postmaster General Cortelyou.

Attorney General Moody has been expected to resign for some time. He remains at the head of the Department of Justice largely, if not entirely, that he may carry on the prosecution of the beef trust cases. His place probably will be filled by Charles J. Bonaparte, the present secretary of the navy. This, in turn, will create another vacancy, and the new head of the navy, according to the present state, will be George von L. Meyer, the present ambassador to St. Petersburg.

MAY ISOLATE CAPITAL.

Strikers Threaten to Tie Up St. Petersburg Unless Given Suffrage.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The government resumed railroad service on a few roads today, but under great difficulty. The decision of the railroad men at a meeting here tonight to declare a general strike has immensely complicated the problem. Trains left for Moscow today over the Nikolai road, but the passengers were notified that communication was guaranteed only as far as Tver.

Several attempts were made today to interrupt communication by telegraph and telephone out of Moscow, and the offices had to be guarded by Cossacks. Persons wishing to send messages had to fight their way through crowds of strikers, and in many cases were severely handled.

The strike has taken a violent turn in a number of cities, from which reports come of encounters between mobs and the police and troops.

Agrarian disorders have broken out in the province of Samara. The troops sent to Kharhoff include a detachment of artillery, indicating that the situation there is quite serious.

The executive committee of the League of Leagues has adopted resolutions saying that the present moment was favorable for a general strike of all the professions, and recommending doctors, lawyers, engineers and all other members of constituent organizations to cease all professional activity.

TO ISOLATE GERMANY.

British Ambassador Opens Negotiations with Russia.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, intends to leave for London tomorrow on a mission in connection with the proposed Anglo-Russian entente. Great Britain apparently is extremely desirous of taking advantage of the present opportunity to effect a complete understanding with Russia covering questions relating to Tibet, the Indian frontier and Persia, and to thus prevent a rapprochement of Germany and Russia. Should the proposed entente be reached, Germany will be isolated.

Great Britain is understood to be willing to take the initiative, and Ambassador Hardinge today had an audience with the emperor on the subject, which was described at the British embassy as "satisfactory."

Russian sentiment as to the advisability of an Anglo-Russian understanding at this time is divided. It is warmly supported in some quarters, and bitterly opposed in others.

Seek Concessions in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—Anticipating a big industrial revival in Russia as the result of the close of the war, there is an influx of foreigners seeking commercial opportunities and concessions, including a liberal sprinkling of Americans, who believe the time is especially propitious for them. A representative of an American syndicate has submitted elaborate plans for the projected railroad connecting trans-Caucasia, Central Asia and Tashkend with the trans-Siberian and Tomsk line. The road would cost \$15,000,000.

More Lands Are Reserved.

Washington, Oct. 25.—A further addition to the Cascade forest reserve was made today by the withdrawal from entry of 8,320 acres in township 4, range 6, a few miles southeast of Portland. These lands, like those withdrawn from entry yesterday, are chiefly valuable for timber, and include all the vacant public lands in sections 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26. These lands are still subject to mineral entry.

Holds the Emperor Guilty.

London, Oct. 25.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Shanghai says a report is circulated at Pekin, according to which the dowager empress has imprisoned the emperor for alleged connection with the recent bomb outrage at a railroad station there.

DIG BY CONTRACT

Government's Probable Action on Panama Canal.

EXCEPTING GREAT CULEBRA CUT

Doubt Whether Any Concern Would Undertake This Work on Account of Magnitude.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The government of the United States is willing to enter into contracts with corporations or individuals for the construction of any portion or all of the Panama canal. This statement was made by Secretary Taft today, while discussing the conditions upon the isthmus and the policy of the government.

There is some doubt in his mind whether any concern would be willing to undertake the excavation of the Culebra cut on account of the magnitude of that work. It is not the excavation that will be so difficult as much as the disposition of the earth taken out of the cut. But as to the other work the government will be ready to enter into contracts for its completion as soon as it is determined what type of canal shall be constructed. It is stated that contracts would not be made during the preliminary stages because the government had to prosecute the work until its officers knew what was to be done and had a sufficient knowledge of the conditions to pass upon bids and make judicious contracts.

STRUGGLE IS ENDED.

Jerry Simpson Dies After Illness of Several Years.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 24.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson died at 6:05 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Francis hospital, from aneurism of the aorta. He had been hovering between life and death for ten days. At the bedside were Mrs. Simpson and their only child, Lester Simpson, of Roswell, N. M.

Mr. Simpson was conscious up to five minutes before death. The end came without a struggle.

The ex-congressman's last illness began at the time of his final campaign for congress. In spite of failing health he continued his business activity, working as an agent for the Deere-Draper Land company, of Chicago, and operating an extensive ranch near Roswell. Six months ago his condition became such that he went to Chicago to consult a specialist, who pronounced his malady hopeless. From that time he continued to grow worse until finally compelled to abandon business. He was brought to the hospital here September 21.

ONLY ONE LINE STILL OPEN.

Strike is Preliminary to General Suspension of All Labor.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—The railroad strike situation shows no signs of amelioration. Traffic across the central belt is paralyzed, while a general strike, which broke out today at Kharhoff, has cut off communication in another great section of the empire.

Kharhoff is the most important railroad center in Southern Russia. The strike affects, among others, the line to the Donetz coal region, on which Russia largely depends for fuel during the crisis in the oil regions, and the line to Odessa and Sebastopol.

Moscow is isolated except the line to St. Petersburg, while the capital has an international line, by Fytkuhnen, open to Berlin. The strike is part of a general scheme by Social Democrats to compel the emperor to grant universal suffrage and compel political freedom, but the plan of the leaders is to avoid a collision with the authorities. Their present purpose is to make tests of the strength of the various organizations preparatory to the inauguration of a general strike of all classes in support of the radicals at about the time the national assembly meets.

Will Send Machinery to Panama.

Seattle, Oct. 24.—In competition with the leading machinery houses of the East, the Hallidie Machinery company, formerly the Hallidie-Henshaw-Bulkeley company, of this city, was awarded 73 contracts for machinery and supplies for the Isthmian canal. The class of machinery which will be shipped from Seattle to Panama consists principally of engines, drilling mills, rasps and miscellaneous supplies, showing that the Seattle house is well equipped to handle such business in the face of such competition.

America Great Gas Producer.

Washington, Oct. 24.—An important report shortly will be issued by the United States geological survey on natural gas and its production and consumption. It will show that in 1904 the United States produced 98 per cent of the world's known output of gas, the value being \$39,496,760. Four states—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio—produced 93.5 per cent of the output in the United States, Pennsylvania leading with 47 per cent.

Witte Appointed Premier.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—It was persistently reported in the clubs and in government circles late at night that the emperor yesterday had appointed Count Witte premier, with the portfolio of minister of finance. All the papers this morning give prominence to the report.

GRANARIES ARE BARE.

Foreign Agents Are Eagerly Picking Up Cereals Where They Can.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The American grain trade is just beginning to realize that Europe is practically barren of all coarse grain supplies and is willing to pay whatever price is necessary to supply the want. Unprecedented sales of new corn, which this year is of exceptionally good quality and almost equal to old corn for all purposes, is one of the signs on the commercial barometer.

Sales within two days of more than 2,000,000 bushels of barley malt, at a point alone, to say nothing of sales at other centers, is another significant pointer. Agents of foreign houses are scouring the markets everywhere, picking up all available durum wheat, which is being greedily snapped up by Europe, more especially Russia, which is woefully short of wheat. This is shown by the fact that Odessa, heretofore the foremost wheat center of Russia, is practically an empty port this year.

The public has wondered why the wheat market has been quiescent while the export demand for every other grain has been booming by leaps and bounds. The explanation is easy. Canadian exporters have been reaching into the millions of wheat in Manitoba and sending just enough to European markets to keep the price down until they can get possession of the entire Northwest crop at their price.

Farmers of the Northwest, in undeveloped country, have no storage facilities, and must send their wheat to market. It is going into elevators at Montreal and other points East and on the Pacific coast, and when it is all cleaned up prices will undoubtedly take a sensational jump, for Europe has no wheat and must pay our price.

MOVING TROOPS HOMEWARD

Trains From Harbin Are Crowded With Men and Equipment.

Harbin, Oct. 24.—Now that the ratification of the peace treaty has been announced to the assembly, permission has been given by headquarters to telegraph the fact that the troops are being rapidly demobilized. All north bound trains from the position are loaded with troops and their equipment.

Half of all the native buildings in the northern part of Kuanchengtau and vicinity have been requisitioned for use preparatory to this movement homeward and many huts and buildings there and elsewhere will be used by those troops which the authorities will be unable to move before winter. Lieutenant General Linievitch, who has been here since October 12, contemplates a visit to Vladivostok. A prominent general has been appointed to conduct the movement of Russian prisoners from Nagasaki.

The Russo-Chinese bank is preparing to reopen its former branches along the line of the South Manchurian railroad and is arranging to establish agencies at Dally, Port Arthur, Yinkow, Mukden and Tie Pass.

The Amur railroad will be immediately extended to Blagovestchensk and Khabarovsk. Local authorities are being re-industries established.

GOLD STANDARD IN MEXICO.

Imports Have Risen and Activity Is Marked in Many Lines.

Mexico City, Oct. 24.—The currency and exchange commission which has been in charge of matters connected with the putting into operation of the money reform, met yesterday under the chairmanship of Finance Minister Limanton. It was announced that the mint had begun coining new \$5 gold pieces. The monetary change to a gold basis has been operative now for nearly six months and has brought about the stability in rates of exchange on foreign markets, regardless of the variations in the price of silver.

Imports have risen, owing to the greater purchasing power of the people. There has been an increase of activity in manufacturing, mining, land transactions, etc., and Mexican exchange on a gold basis has been effected without perturbation of any kind and resulting in increase of general prosperity.

Reform of the Service.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Secretary Root has completed a plan for the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service. He has recently worked out a scheme whereby he hopes to secure the hearty co-operation of congress. Among other things he will recommend increase of the salary for ambassadors, ministers and consuls; ownership by the United States of its foreign legations; the merit system in the filling of vacancies in all positions under the grades of ambassador and consul general.

Mexican Crop is Short.

Mexico City, Oct. 24.—The shortness of the wheat crop is greater than was estimated a few weeks ago, and millers are looking for the entire removal of the duty on American and Canadian wheat by the first of next year. The city bakers have reduced the size of their loaves, asserting that it is impossible to give the same weight as formerly. There are some stocks of wheat in the hands of large farmers here, but not sufficient to bring down the price.

Protests to the Porte.

Constantinople, Oct. 24.—Mr. Leishman, the American minister, has addressed a note to the Porte, protesting against the violation involved in the trial of Ghrikis Vartanian, of the Porte's assurances that judicial proceedings would be suspended pending the settlement of the questions of principle arising from Vartanian's claim to American citizenship.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

Montana is coming in for a big share of the general prosperity of the country, and it will only be a few short years when she will rank with any of the Northwestern States in agricultural greatness. The recent act of the Interior Department of the United States in setting aside \$1,000,000 toward reclaiming three or four hundred thousand acres in the Milk River Valley is but a beginning of a much vaster development of this section as the needs grow space. Already the agricultural worth of this to be famous valley has been adequately demonstrated in the results which have followed the irrigation works already established. It has been successfully proven that all kinds of agricultural products grow in great abundance wherever irrigation is used. The soil is naturally rich and needs only moisture to make it yield prolifically. The Great Northern Railway's main line practically cuts the valley in two. The fact that the government has decided to begin immediate operations will prove a great incentive to the people of that section who have always believed in the future of their country and will open to settlement a vast area of rich land to the homeseeker and investor.

Professor Elwood Mead, the irrigation expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, has borne enthusiastic testimony to the great capabilities of the Sacramento Valley when supplied with water, in canals and ditches, for irrigation. He says, in an official report, that its available water supply should make it "the Egypt of the Western Hemisphere."

The irrigable area of the valley is estimated to be more than 3,600,000 acres, and calculations show that the average annual discharge of the Sacramento River at its mouth is sufficient to irrigate every acre of this great area. Professor Mead, after remarking that it is a sinful waste to allow so much water to flow unused to the sea, save for purposes of navigation, thus illustrates the astonishing variety of the products of the soil:

"Within a radius of five miles in the Sacramento Valley I saw every product of the temperate and semitropical zones which I could call to mind. Apples and oranges grew side by side, as did oak and almond trees. There were olives from the South and cherries from the North. A date palm seemed equally at home with an alfalfa meadow; figs and Tokay grapes were apparently as much in their element as the fields of wheat or barley or the rows of Indian corn, some of the stalks of which measured fifteen feet in height. All of these could have been grown on a single acre, and doubtless have been."

In another report the same authority expresses a like view, as follows:

In September last I saw a part of the Sacramento Valley in its most lovely aspect. One of the trips taken was from Chico to Willows, two towns about thirty miles apart, but the road thirty-five miles shrill emfwp shril traveled made the distance about thirty-five miles. We crossed what is potentially one of the most fertile and promising agricultural districts on this continent. For scores of miles the land rises by a gentle and uniform slope from the Sacramento River to the foothills on either side. Water would flow over every acre of the country traversed without requiring much labor in its direction or skill in the location of lateral ditches. The plains of Lombardy are not better suited to irrigation, nor the soil of the Nile Delta more fertile than were these lands originally. For a half century they have been devoted to the unremitting production of cereal crops. Each season the crop has been harvested, the grain shipped away, and the straw burned, and nothing done to replace the plant food withdrawn. A more exhaustive form of agriculture cannot be imagined. Although this surprising drain has gone on for fifty years, it cannot continue forever.

The absence of rainfall during the harvest period is one of the great advantages of California, where the needed moisture can be supplied by irrigation. It is likewise one of the greatest obstacles to diversified agriculture where dependence is had on rainfall alone. The natural opportunities of the district traversed are equal to, if not greater than those of the country surrounding Riverside, Cal., which has been appropriately designated as the "Garden Spot of America," but a difference in agricultural ideas has produced a corresponding difference in conditions.

The bonanza wheat farm and the bonanza orchard were in accord with the spirit which from the first has dominated the industries of California. It is a State of vast enterprises. Men pride themselves on great undertakings and doing whatever they undertake on a large scale. Wheat can be grown in this way. The man with capacity for organization can look after the growing of 10,000 acres of wheat, as easily as ten acres. It is an industry freed from detail. There is a period of seed time and harvest, and long intervals of complete freedom. It has none of the petty incidents which go with the management of a farm where there are chickens and pigs, where cows are to be milked, and

butter and eggs marketed, where each month has its duties, and where there is no time when something does not need attention. This sort of farming comes with high-priced land and a dense population, but it does not appeal to the imagination like the plowing of fields so large that turning a single furrow requires a day's journey, or the cultivation of the ground with steam plows and harrows. The cutting, threshing and sacking of grain at a single operation is spectacular as well as effective. In this respect it resembles the range cattle business in its best days.



Acute Indigestion.
Acute indigestion may result from many causes, but when it follows immediately upon a holiday feast, it is usually attributable to overindulgence of the stomach, aggravated, perhaps, by the presence of such indigestible things as pastry and plum pudding. It occurs a little oftener in children, but in them it is rarely so serious in its consequences as it is in adults, for nausea is more readily induced and more promptly yielded to, and as soon as the stomach has got rid of its burden, the trouble is at an end. An adult, on the other hand, struggles against the feeling of oppression, and often intensifies it while seeking to relieve it by taking stimulating potions.

In many cases the first indication of the disturbance is loss of consciousness or a violent convulsion resembling an epileptic seizure. Sometimes, indeed, it is difficult to distinguish the attack from one of heart failure or an apoplexy, for both these conditions are favored by overindulgence. A distinction is important, however, for neglect of appropriate treatment in either condition may favor a fatal termination.

The old advice to quit a meal before a feeling of satiety has been obtained is still good; one should cease at least before a sense of discomfort has been produced, and room should always be allowed for the secretion of the gastric juice, which in an adult often amounts to nearly a quart. When the walls of the stomach have been distended to their utmost capacity by food, the addition of so much fluid would seem of itself enough to induce the attack; or if the distention prevents the secretion of the fluid, as it does normal muscular movements, the process of digestion is delayed, the food is retained too long in the stomach, it undergoes abnormal decomposition, inflammation is induced, and this extending to the small intestine may lead to more protracted illness.

In the treatment of acute indigestion, the production of nausea should be favored. When vomiting occurs, it should not be checked until the stomach has been relieved of its burden. If it does not occur spontaneously, it should generally be induced.

If unconsciousness or a convulsion has supervened, a physician must be called without delay, for it may be necessary to administer an emetic subcutaneously.

Following this, a laxative is generally given, and the diet for a few days is limited to easily digestible, unirritating food. Milk, of course, is the safest form of nourishment, except for those with whom it does not agree, and the addition to it of a little lime-water or Vichy will often remove all objection.—Youth's Companion.

Troublesome Children.

Everything is relative, after all, even age; yet one might suspect that the "children" of one of Mr. Muzzey's Men of the Revolution might have arrived at years of some discretion and proper regard for behavior.

When I saw the old soldier, says Mr. Muzzey, he was the sole survivor of those who witnessed the Battle of Bunker Hill. At the age of 95 years he was attending a Whig celebration held at Boston in 1850, and there I met him. He was a good-looking old man with a large, well-shaped head, blue eyes and mild expression. His whole countenance beamed with benevolence.

I asked him if he had any children.

"Oh, yes, I have two sons," he replied.

"Why did you not bring them with you?"

The old man's smooth brow wrinkled into a semblance of a frown as he said:

"I didn't want to be plagued with those boys on an occasion of this sort."

"Why, how old are they?" I asked, wondering if he could mean his grandchildren.

"Oh, one is 70 and the other is 72. But I couldn't be bothered with them."

One of Their Own Set.

A party of New York brokers caught a five-foot shark the other day while out yachting. As soon as it gave them the sign of recognition they turned it loose.—Denver News.

It is said that a man never regrets back to work properly until after his honeymoon, and he has had his second quarrel with his wife.