

SLAIN IN HUNDREDS

Kishineff's Streets Run Red With Blood of Jews.

MURDEROUS MOB BURNS TOWN

Caucasus Scene of Guerilla Warfare—Finland in Open Revolt—Worst Ever Known.

London, Nov. 4.—The Odessa correspondents of the London Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph this morning wired their papers that Kishineff is in flames and absolutely destroyed. They also add that three suburbs of Odessa have been devastated by mobs.

It will be a week before all the horrible tales of Jewish massacres throughout Russia come to light and then, when the full number of dead is known, its appalling total will be so heavy it will practically be beyond belief.

Odessa, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Kishineff says: A horrible massacre has occurred here. Hundreds have been killed. All the hospitals, pharmacies and hotels are full of wounded and mutilated persons.

A telegram from Nicolaieff says the whole town is in the hands of bandits who are devastating houses and shops and beating people to death without the slightest hindrance. The authorities hear similar news from other southern cities.

London, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Haparanda, Sweden, says that the military officers at Kotka, Viborg, Frederickshamn, Lovisa and Borga have pledged themselves to assist the civilians in defense of the fatherland. A company of Russian artillery, which had advanced toward Helsingfors, was forced to retreat without an engagement.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—Reports from the Caucasus state that guerilla warfare has taken place through parts of the country. Trains are held up, stations sacked and the bandits, when attacked, flee to their mountain strongholds, whence it is impossible for troops to dislodge them. Wealthy citizens are offering enormous rewards for the capture of the bandits.

Kishineff, Nov. 4.—Kishineff's streets run red with blood. Jews are being slaughtered by scores; homes pillaged, women despoiled. Never before has such a violent anti-Semitic outbreak been known, even here, where slaughters of Jews only recently horrified the world.

CASTRO'S LAST OFFENSE.

Stops Cable Message From Foreign Ministers in Venezuela.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Advices received by the foreign office here say that the Venezuelan government suspended the despatch of cable messages to the United States, France and Great Britain for some time. The American and British ministers at Caracas have protested, but the French charge d'affaires has not protested, owing to the interruption of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, though the officials here understand that the American minister voiced the protest of France. The suspension occurred yesterday or the day before and lasted a day. The ground for the suspension was that the Venezuelan government had not received a reply to a cable message sent to an agent abroad.

President Castro attributed the non-receipt of a reply to foreign influences, hence the suspension, which it is understood covered official dispatches. The authorities here say the incident is an additional provocation, but that this does not change their intention not to adopt coercive measures until no chance remains of securing a pacific adjustment.

Britain Willing to Consider.

London, Nov. 4.—The British government has replied to the proposal of Germany for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the province of Chi Li, China, to the effect that Great Britain is willing to consider with the other powers concerned the best means of withdrawing the troops gradually. Negotiations to this end are now going on. An official of the foreign office said today that the question was more serious to Great Britain than to the other powers, since Great Britain had greater interests in Chi Li.

Cought by Decoy Letter.

Boston, Nov. 4.—George Benety, of Huntington, L. I., pleaded guilty before United States Commissioner Fisk today to a charge of using the mails to defraud and of being a member of the "Black Hand" gang which has been sending letters to wealthy persons demanding money under threats of violence. Benety was arrested at the postoffice while signing a receipt for a registered letter which the officers had used as a decoy.

All May Vote in Austria.

Vienna, Nov. 4.—It is said on good authority that Emperor Francis Joseph has decided to grant universal suffrage to Austria and has instructed the premier, Baron Frankenthurn, to draft a measure on a comprehensive basis.

RUSSIA'S FIRST DAY OF LIBERTY

People Already Divided Into Parties and Blood Flows in Capital.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—All Russia today enthusiastically received the emperor's gift of freedom, which the greater part of the people received with deepest joy, though in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities Socialists and revolutionists organized anti-government demonstrations and red flag parades, which, with the patriotic manifestations, led to a number of conflicts between "reds" and "whites," as the anti-government and royalist factions are respectively termed. On the whole, the day passed more quietly in Russia than had been expected, though collisions between the people and the troops are reported from Kazan, Kishineff and Poltava, and two men were killed.

In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was one such as the Russians never before have seen. The Slavie people, who, during the long war just closed, and the anxious period preceding the announcement of the new era of constitutionalism, seemed self-restrained and apathetic, gave itself up fully to the exuberance of the moment and spent the entire day in parades and assemblies, which, for the first time in the history of Russia, were freely permitted. Under the order of Count Witte and General Trepoff, the troops generally were withdrawn from the streets of the cities and the fullest rein given to the people to let out their enthusiasm in demonstrations, which, so long as they were not destructive, were not interfered with.

JETTY IN URGENT NEED.

Chief Engineer MacKenzie's Strong Opinion.

Washington, Nov. 1.—"There is no river or harbor project in the United States so desperately in need of money right now as the mouth of the Columbia river," said General MacKenzie, chief of engineers, today. "In my opinion," he added, "construction of the Panama canal, from an engineering point of view, does not compare with the project we have undertaken on the Columbia river bar. This 40-foot channel project is one of the most difficult problems we ever had to solve. Our plan of solving it is all right, but we must overcome such obstacles as are not found on any other project in this country; compared with them the obstacles at Panama become insignificant."

General MacKenzie then pointed out why it is essential that a large sum should be appropriated at the coming session for continuing jetty construction. The money on hand remaining from the last appropriation will last only a few months longer. When it is gone work must be suspended, unless congress in the meantime shall provide further means for continuing operations. If work stops on the jetty while it is incomplete vast damage will be done by heavy seas, not alone to the jetty, but to the tramway, which extends some way beyond the end of the jetty.

INVESTIGATE LAND OFFICES.

President Issues Special Orders to Keep Commission.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Acting on a recent letter of the secretary of the Interior, stating that he was convinced that defects existed in the organization and business methods of a number of the bureaus connected with his department, and suggesting that the matter be referred to the Keep committee for investigation, the president has requested the committee to enter upon the investigation at its earliest convenience and that special attention be given to the methods of business employed in the general and local land offices, the office of the surveyor general, the Reclamation service and the Indian service.

The inquiry will deal specially with the general and local land offices. One of the questions which will receive the attention of the committee is whether the services of receivers at local offices may not be dispensed with without detriment to good administration.

Ex-Senator Sentenced.

Sacramento, Nov. 1.—Ex-Senator E. J. Emmons, of Kern county, convicted of receiving a bribe in connection with the investigation of building and loan associations by the legislative committee, of which he was a member, was today sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at San Quentin. Ex-Senator Bunkers is now serving a sentence for the same offense, and ex-Senators Wright and French are awaiting trial on similar charges. All four were expelled from the senate at its last session.

Poles Hold Out For More.

Warsaw, Nov. 1.—The employees of the Vienna railroad have decided to remain on strike until the question of the use of the Polish language is settled and until the government proclaims amnesty for political prisoners and self-government for Russian Poland. The newspapers are appearing without being subjected to censorship. The police insist that the people remain indoors after 8 p. m., and this is causing much indignation.

Population of New York State.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1.—There are now 8,066,672 people in New York state. These figures were announced by the state enumeration bureau. In 1900 the population was 7,268,894, and in 1890 6,093,174. The population of Greater New York, as counted by the state enumeration bureau on June 1 and announced, is 4,014,304, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900 and 2,607,314 in 1890.

DEMANDS GRANTED

Russians Free to Speak, Think, Write and Meet.

COUNT WITTE IS FIRST PREMIER

Manifesto Shows Complete Abdication of Autocratic Power—Emperor Bows to Inevitable.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—"I am sure the American people, who understand what freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the people, will rejoice with the friendly Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his imperial majesty the promises and the guarantee of freedom, and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of those liberties by co-operating with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people."

Count Witte, Russia's first premier, last night sent the above message to the American people through the Associated Press. He had just arrived at his residence on Kammenlovrov Prospect from Peterhof, where in the Alexander palace the emperor two hours before had given his final approval to a manifesto and to a program which will forever end the rule of absolutism exercised by him and his ancestors for 300 years.

A simple perusal of the manifesto shows how complete is the emperor's abdication of his autocratic power. The very style of the document is clear and direct and devoid of verbose, vague and bombastic phraseology which heretofore has characterized his majesty's manifestos. It not only betrays the real authorship, but shows that the emperor has at last irrevocably bowed to the inevitable. He does not even conceal the fact that the discontent and agitation of his subjects has driven him to take the step and practically yields everything—civil liberty, the inviolability of person and liberty of conscience, speech and assembly. He not only converts the farcical imperial duma, with only consultative power, into an absolute legislative assembly, without the assent of which no measure shall become law, and before which all governmental authorities must answer, but promises eventually universal suffrage.

HANDICAP TO OVERCOME.

Hard Fight Required to Secure Appropriation for Columbia.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In view of the attitude assumed by Secretary Taft and the fact that there will be no river and harbor bill this winter, it seems absolutely certain that no appropriation can be secured for the mouth of the Columbia river at the coming session if Oregon has but one representative in congress, and, even if the other three places should be filled by new men, the chance of securing the much needed appropriation would still be remote.

Army engineers who recognize the importance of pushing work on the Columbia river bar, and who have every confidence that the project now under way will provide a channel deep enough to meet all the immediate demands of Portland's commerce, are anxious that an appropriation shall be made this winter. They want at least \$1,250,000; unless they get it, they admit that work will have to be suspended without securing a 40-foot depth, and, furthermore, discontinuance of work while the jetty remains unfinished means retrogression and waste, which will ultimately increase the cost of the project beyond the original estimate. These engineers are fully cognizant of the need of early completion of the jetty, they realize the necessity of a deep channel across the bar to accommodate rapidly growing commerce.

Express Company Robbed.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 31.—The contents of a \$25,000 express package sent from Hamilton, Mont., to New York are missing, and detectives are trying to discover what became of the money. The money was shipped by Charles F. Kelley to N. W. Harris & Co. for investment. Instead of receiving the securities he had purchased, Kelley was dumfounded to receive a letter stating that the contents of the package, upon receipt by the New York firm, consisted of newspaper clippings. The seals, however, were intact.

Rights of Bank Stockholders.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In deciding the case of J. W. Guthrie vs. H. L. Harkness, the Supreme court of the United States today held that a stockholder in a National bank is entitled to inspect the books of the bank. The case arose in connection with the Commercial National bank of Ogden, Utah, of which Harkness owned one-fifth of the stock. He was denied the right of inspection. The Supreme court of the state decided in favor of his contention.

German Fleet to the Rescue.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The German cruiser Laebeck and ten torpedo boats put to sea today from Kiel for an unknown destination, giving rise to a rumor that they are bound for St. Petersburg to bring the Russian empress and her children to be the guests of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia. No official confirmation can be had.

MANY NOW DESERT.

Army is Little Considered in Time of Peace by Americans.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Major General F. C. Ainsworth, the military secretary, in his annual report, devotes much attention to desertions from the army. "Those who know how the entire came to be abolished," he says, "are not hopeful of its restoration; there is no likelihood of any such increase in the soldiers' pay as will offset the greater inducement offered in civil pursuits; the comforts and even luxuries that are furnished to enlisted men in our service are even now criticized by some as being not only extravagant but injurious in their effect on men whose real business is to fight and march, encumbered with few comforts and no luxuries; and the discipline and instruction to which the soldier is now subjected are not likely to be relaxed in future."

"Our people have little real interest in the army in time of peace, and from the earliest day of the republic have been accustomed to look upon it as a more or less unnecessary institution. Enlistments in the army in time of peace is not uncommonly regarded as evidence of worthlessness on the part of the recruit."

"It is safe to predict that desertions from the army will continue to be excessive until there shall have been a radical change of public sentiment toward the army and until the deserter shall come to be regarded as the criminal that he is, to be ostracized and hunted down as relentlessly as any other transgressor of the laws."

BURST MAIN CAUSES DEATH.

Many Families Made Homeless and Much Property Destroyed.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Three lives were lost, property valued at \$150,000 was destroyed, scores of families were made homeless and freight traffic on the Nickel Plate railroad was delayed for several hours as the result of the breaking of a water main at Eighteenth and Clark streets today.

The fatalities resulted indirectly from the bursting of the water pipe, which flooded the immediate neighborhood for several blocks, damaging a number of business houses. Two of the persons who lost their lives were overcome by gas in the Illinois tunnel at Eighteenth street and Armour avenue, while attempting to ascertain if the flood had damaged the property of the company. The other death was the result of a shock to an invalid, who awoke and found her room flooded with water.

So great was the force of the water that all the business houses and homes on Clark street from Sixteenth to Twentieth street, and those on La Salle street were flooded. The tracks of the Lake and Michigan Southern railway, between Seventh and Eighteenth streets were undermined, and the foundation caved in. Several freight cars were overturned and their contents damaged.

BIG RANCH CUT UP.

Chehalis County Will Have Additions to Population.

Aberdeen, Wash., Oct. 31.—The sale of the "Blockhouse" Smith ranch, near Oakville, in this county, for \$25,000, calls attention once more to the activity in farm lands in this vicinity. It is an indication that lumber is not to be altogether the ruling passion. The sale of this ranch follows in the wake of several others which have been recorded in the past month or six weeks quite as important.

The Smith ranch comprises over 800 acres and was settled upon as far back as 1854 by the man from whom it takes its name. Smith is a quaint character and prides himself on the nickname of "Blockhouse." This cognomen was the result of his having built a blockhouse on his ranch for protection against Indians.

It is understood the ranch is to be cut up into small farms and disposed of to first comers. In connection with the sale of big ranches, it is important to note that logged-off lands are showing a steady sale in various parts of the county for colonization purposes. It is also interesting to the people of this section to know that an Eastern farmer has purchased a large tract of land near this city for the raising of Angora goats.

Great Increase in Trade.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor estimated that the foreign commerce of the United States for the calendar year 1905 will amount to more than \$1,000,000. For the nine months ended in September the imports of materials for use in manufacturing amount to \$422,000,000, and the exports of manufactures to \$424,000,000. Manufactured materials imported in the nine months of 1905 were practically twice as great in value as in 1890.

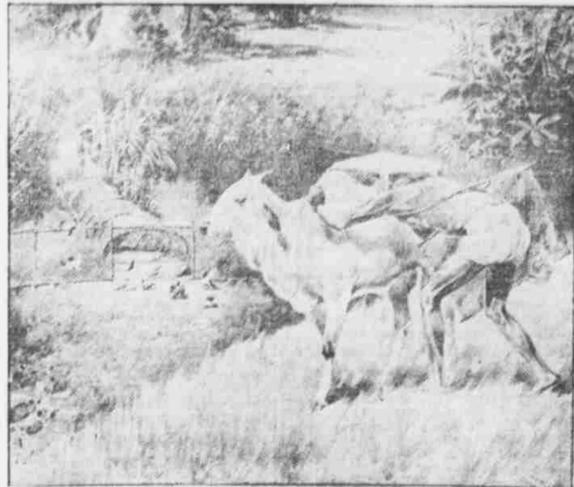
National Production of Lead.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The Geological survey's report on the lead and zinc industries of the United States for the year 1904 shows a gross production of lead of 307,000 short tons, valued at \$26,402,000. The increase in production was marked in Southern Missouri, Southeastern Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. The lead output of the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho as given as 108,854 short tons.

Japanese Leaving Manchuria.

Tokio, Oct. 31.—The evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese is being actively carried on, and troops are arriving daily at various ports. General Kuroki is expected here by the middle of November.

SNARING BIRDS WITH THE ZEBU IN INDIA.



In parts of India the natives practice a peculiar method of snaring birds. A long tunnel-like net is fixed to the ground, with an approach like a small corral. One of the hunters, taking cover behind a zebu, passes along the open front of the decoy and drives the birds toward the snare. At the other end of the tunnel a second native lurks and, imitating the notes of the birds, lures them into the snare. As soon as the birds are in the net is closed by a horsehair noose and the victims are then seized. Our engraving is from the Illustrated London News.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

A great many people have an idea that by some means or other the government will be able to increase the water supply and that they may settle on any lands under irrigation with the certainty of being supplied. It is contended, therefore, that it is not good policy to invite settlement unless the water is adequate throughout the entire irrigating season, or, in other words, that no more land should be put under canal than can be supplied during the entire season. This sounds very safe and conservative, but I do not believe it is a broad view to take of the possibilities of irrigation under the reclamation act.

The question to be considered is, not what is the most conservative plan for to-day, but what policy will lead to the development of each locality to the full extent of its possibilities. In undertakings proposed to be carried out by the government, the line of least resistance will not be found in the conservative plan mentioned, but in a scheme so broad and comprehensive that future generations will not think of supplementing it. One important factor in determining the limit to be placed on the magnitude of undertakings of this kind is the value of the land after it has been put under irrigation. Will the land, after its irrigation, be worth the expense of its reclamation? The consideration of this question leads us to inquire as to the kinds and quantity of crops that can be produced on the land during the different periods of the growing season, and finally resolves itself into a question relating to the value of crops produced rather than to the length of the irrigating season.

If the value of the crops that can be produced by early irrigation—for example, the first and second cuttings of alfalfa or a crop of grain—gives a value to the land greater than the cost of its reclamation, the project should be regarded as feasible, although other lands in the same locality may happen to have a water right which makes possible three or four cuttings of hay or renders the adjacent highways impassable by mud during the month of August. If we must decide as to the capacity of a canal under these conditions and have nothing more on which to base our judgment than the fact that with certain climatic conditions we would be enabled to mature by a certain date a full crop of grain and one or two crops of hay, the magnitude of the project would be measured by the supply of water that would be available up to the last irrigation of such crops, and no attention whatever need be paid to the available supply of late water.

For example, if the climatic conditions render it possible to make four cuttings of hay during the season on lands irrigated from a certain stream—the first and second cuttings as well as the harvesting of grain occurring before Aug. 15—then, if the mean flow of the stream up to July 20 is 2,000 second-feet, for instance, and the available supply during the months of August and September is 500 second-feet, the computation of possibilities of land reclamation from this stream should be based on the former and not the latter amount, and the capacity of the canal in this case should be 2,000 second-feet, the number of acres to be irrigated being determined by the average quantity of water required by each acre during the period when most water is needed. If it is found that it will be necessary to apply water to an average depth of one foot during a period of thirty days over all the land to be irrigated, the canal should have a capacity of one second-foot for each sixty acres. The water supply would then be sufficient for the irrigation of 120,000 acres, and the project should, under these conditions, be limited to that acreage.

Of this tract fully 80 per cent, under the conditions mentioned, would be cultivated to grain; about 50 per cent to meadow, and the remainder, 20 per cent, to orchards and gardens. The grain land, or 30 per cent of the total area, would not require irrigation after, say, July 20, which would leave 70 per cent, or 84,000 acres, to be provided for during August and September. With a canal of generous capacity, such as has been provided, the entire acreage could be thoroughly irrigated and would be in the best possible condition at the beginning of the dry season. In fact, the most favorable conditions imaginable would exist for giving the small supply of 500 second-feet a high duty. This small supply would be prorated among the irrigators, each landowner having 25 per cent of his flood head, which must now do for the irrigation of 70 per cent of his land, or a duty of about 170 acres must be given for each second-foot. This extreme duty would probably not be attained in all cases, but if the land and crops were in good condition at the beginning of the dry season and every landowner had the same interests at stake, there is no doubt that a very high duty could be reached in a few years' time, and that finally every acre of the 70 per cent would be producing a full crop up to the end of the growing season.—D. W. Ross, in Field and Farm.



There is a heroine in Pittsburg! The woman is unknown to the public. It's a pity, for she deserves a medal, if any woman ever did.

This woman has discovered the fact that a disagreeable temper, her own temper, is at the bottom of the unhappy home life of her family.

She appeared before Justice of the Peace R. S. Steward of Cheswick and asked him to draw up the form of an oath that she might sign it.

This is the form as given out by the justice, though professional courtesy prevents him from disclosing the name of the woman who signed it:

"I, —, do hereby solemnly swear that I will control my temper and make my home as cheerful and happy as I possibly can."

What if every woman in the world should take such an oath and make an honest attempt to keep it?

The world would be made over. Homes would become homes indeed, places to rest in, to be good in and to live in.

It required an oath to give this woman confidence in her power to control her temper.

Many of us might accomplish wonders in making over our homes by honest endeavor to "keep home cheerful."

There isn't a woman on earth, nor a man, who does not possess some annoying little fault which frets and worries those about him.

Not more than one in a hundred has the good sense to own up to his fault, even to himself.

Not one in a hundred cares the flip of a copper if he does make every one about him miserable.

Long live this woman who is in earnest! May her example clean up many a home, sacrificed upon the fire of a hateful temper.—Chicago Journal.

Alphabets.

The number of letters contained in the alphabets of the different languages is given here: Russian, 35; English, 26; French, 25; Italian, 20; Spanish, 27; German, 26; Latin, 23; Greek, 24; Arabic, 28; Persian, 32; Hebrew, 22, and Sanscrit, 44.

Jarred on Him.

Jaggies—I see a horse sled at a statue in Central Park.

Waggles—He must have been one of those educated horses.—Puck.