

STORM STOPS RIOTS

Russian Capital Held In Grasp of Fierce Blizzard.

FOREIGNERS TERROR STRICKEN

Fear Escape May Be Cut Off—Are Advised to Leave Country Without Delay.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—A fierce northeast blizzard and snow, which blew down on St. Petersburg tonight, prevented bloodshed in the Russian capital. The bitter cold, by forcing the strikers to remain indoors, did more to preserve order than all the Cossack cavalry patrolling the streets. Heavy military reserves are stationed in all the industrial districts, but up to midnight there was no rioting. There were rumors of collisions in different parts of the city, but on investigation they turned out to be false.

The Social Democrats had an impressive response on the part of all organizations of workmen to their summons for a general political strike to demonstrate their solidarity with the struggle of their Polish comrades for autonomy, and to protest against the execution of the mutinous sailors at Cronstadt.

The situation has caused a renewal of the panicky feeling among the inhabitants, whose nerves were already shattered by the events of the last fortnight, and hundreds of persons who had just returned are again leaving for Finland. The foreign residents are becoming more and more alarmed, and many of them are hastily preparing to go abroad for the winter. In case the Finnish Socialists should join their Russian comrades and tie up the Finnish railroad, the only egress would be by water, and the freezing of the gulf of Finland a fortnight hence would close the last exit.

MAY BUY OUT THE SETTLER

Possible Compromise, as War Department Committed Itself.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Senor Quezada, the Cuban minister here, called at the State department today and seemed to be considerably agitated over the news of the movement in the Isle of Pines to oppose the formal transfer of the island to Cuba.

The contention of the American residents is that, as they own in fee simple five-sixths of the ground, and as the remaining one-sixth is in the hands of one or two Spanish families, the 1,200 native residents being non-property owners, they should have a right to be heard by this government. A suggestion has been made here that is known to have received serious official consideration to the effect that, in view of the fact that the War department actually did at one time give ground for a belief on the part of some persons that the Isle of Pines was American, it would be only just for this government to pay these settlers for the land.

TAFT IN WASHINGTON AGAIN

Denies Story He Will Transfer Canal Affairs to Root.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Secretary Taft arrived in Washington from Hampton Roads at 7 o'clock this morning. Immediately after he called at the executive office and saw the president when the latter came to the office.

Secretary Taft made it clear today that he had no intention of relinquishing supervision of Philippine affairs. During his temporary absence in Panama it was reported that matters relating to the Philippines were to be transferred to the State department and hereafter be under the direction of Secretary Root.

"That story," said Secretary Taft, "originated in the mind of the man who wrote it. There is absolutely no foundation for it, whatever."

Colorado is Dammed.

Los Angeles, Nov. 16.—Local Southern Pacific officials state today that the engineers and rippers who have been at work for months past at Salton sea, in an effort to check the flow of water from the Colorado river, have been successful and that the waters are now practically under control. Experiment after experiment has proved unsuccessful, and the railroad company has been compelled to build several successive new tracks to get away from the encroaching waters, at a heavy expense.

Favor Low Level Lock Canal.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The full board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal had an all day session today and continued the work on the different types of canals. The result was a general impression that a large number of engineers, especially the foreign, at present favor a sea level canal, but an intimation has been given that there might be a compromise on a low level lock canal, which would be very satisfactory.

Battleship Oregon Ordered Home

Washington, Nov. 16.—Orders have been given by the Navy department for the return of the battleship Oregon from the Philippines to the United States at an early date. Two cruisers of the Denver class will be sent to the Philippines later on. The Oregon will bring back a crew of men whose enlistments are about to expire.

IRRIGATION MUDDLE.

Oregon and Washington Suffer From "Too Many Cooks."

Washington, Nov. 15.—"The Malheur irrigation project in Eastern Oregon is reeking with graft," said a high official of the Interior department today, "and until this graft has been eliminated the government will not adopt and build the project which the Reclamation service has prepared. The government does not propose to be held up."

This statement was made by an official very close to Secretary Hitchcock, and he, apparently, knows whereof he speaks, for he but recently returned from Malheur county, where he made careful investigation into the entire irrigation situation, and found such conditions as warranted him in recommending against the immediate construction of that project. It is his candid opinion that the time is remote when the government will undertake the construction of the Malheur project; indeed, he has doubts whether that project will ever be built by government aid.

There is no just reason why the Umatilla project should be delayed one day. It has been demonstrated that there is money available; the technical objection is trivial and ought to be waived. The Maxwell company merely asks to retain 300 acres, with water right, but Mr. Hitchcock rules that, under the law, this company can have but 160 acres, with water right, overlooking the fact that the three members of the Maxwell company, should they make entry individually, could each hold 160 acres, or 480 acres in all, with water rights attached.

The same thing is true of the Sunnyside project in the Yakima valley, in Washington. The Sunnyside canal owners are willing to sell out for \$1,500,000, but they ask to retain more than 160 acres of the land they now own, with water right attached, and the secretary is unwilling to grant them this privilege. So he holds up that project, which in the opinion of the reclamation engineers is very attractive and can be acquired to advantage at this time.

Representative Jones, through his secretary, today made inquiry as to why Mr. Hitchcock refused to approve the Tietan and Okanogan projects, and found, as previously stated, that both were sidetracked "because there is no money." Nearly a year ago Mr. Hitchcock allotted \$2,800,000 for the construction of the Palouse project, but the reclamation engineers recommended indefinite postponement of this undertaking, and it has been temporarily abandoned because of excessive cost. It has been decided to withdraw this allotment, which contains enough money to build the Tietan and Okanogan projects, and purchase the Sunnyside canal as well, yet the department still cries "no money." There is much quibbling among officials over the exact status of irrigation projects in Oregon and Washington, but the situation is as represented: There is money enough in both states for immediate work, but Mr. Hitchcock refuses to authorize its expenditure.

Bargain in Irrigation Works.

Washington, Nov. 15.—A nonpartisan delegation from New Mexico called on the president to discuss with him the proposed sale to the government of an irrigation project which has been built to irrigate the Pecos valley. The dam and its contingent system were constructed by private individuals at a cost of \$750,000. Last spring a flood carried away a part of the dam and left the reservoir practically dry. The farms, orchards and gardens, which were irrigated by the system, are threatened with total destruction unless the dam is rebuilt. The delegation proposes to sell the entire plant to the government for \$150,000. The president promised to give full consideration to the proposition.

Unrest Still Prevails in Odessa.

Odessa, Nov. 15.—Considerable unrest continues to pervade this city. Looting and attacks on individuals are reported to have occurred in various quarters. The new prefect up to the present time has not taken any drastic measures and in consequence the people fear to leave their homes after nightfall. The university opened today. A number of policemen have resigned, and it is openly asserted that they secured sufficient plunder during the disturbances to make them independent.

Suez Route is Favored.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Navy department has been informed that the charges for the passage through the Suez canal of the floating drydock built for the Philippines will be about \$20,000 or to give favorable consideration to the Suez route, and, in fact, all preparations contemplate that route. Work is being hurried on the colliers Caesar and Brutus and the supply ship Glazier, which are being fitted with towing machinery.

Mutiny at Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The latest advices from Vladivostok, received at an early hour this morning, state that the mutiny there is now under semi-control, although the danger is by no means over. The Chinese quarter has been entirely destroyed by fire, and the loss of life is reported to be very large but, owing to the strict censorship, it is impossible to secure details.

POINTS OF MESSAGE

Measures President Will Recommend to Congress.

RATE QUESTION FIRST ON LIST

Will Be the Longest and Most Remarkable of President Roosevelt's State Papers.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The proofs of the message that President Roosevelt will send to congress on the first Monday in December are now in his hands for final revision. It is said by those members of his cabinet who have heard portions of it read that it will be the longest and most remarkable document that has been written by President Roosevelt. Among other topics that have been treated in a striking manner are the following:

Correction of the rebate evil and the regulation of railroad rates.

Telling what has been done toward building the Panama canal and advocating legislation that will expedite the work.

Urging the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service.

Advocating moderation in Chinese exclusion laws.

Suggesting methods for cementing up the cracks in the immigration laws.

Recommending administrative reforms in governmental departments and the adoption of business methods in operating the government.

Urging the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty.

Recommending better tariff relations with the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Explaining the government's right to inquire into corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Pointing to the benefits of a greater navy.

Preservation of Niagara Falls from the encroachments of commerce.

Statehood for territories.

Federal supervision of insurance companies greatly desired.

Other topics touched upon are:

Treaty of Portsmouth, trade in the Orient, treasury deficiencies, public lands, forest reservations, rights of labor, Venezuela and economy in government expenditures.

AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

Washington State Commission Upholds All Complaints.

Colfax, Wash., Nov. 14.—"Found guilty as charged on each count of the indictment." This is the verdict of the State Railroad commission rendered yesterday evening in the State Railroad commission vs. the O. R. & N. Co., the Great Northern Railroad company and the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

Shipments from Puget sound for points on the O. R. & N. in Eastern Washington must not be routed via Portland unless requested by the shipper. Coal rates from Roslyn to points on the O. R. & N. in Eastern Washington must be lowered to that existing before the cancellation of the joint rates January 1, 1902, and joint rates must be re-established between all the railroads of Washington. In fact, the railroads have lost every point, and the commission has arbitrarily announced its intent to fix the rates to favor Puget sound at the expense of Portland.

The O. R. & N. Co., by its attorney, James Wilson, announced just before adjournment of the commission, after all the testimony had been taken, that it would grant a rate of \$2.55 on Roslyn coal from Wallula to Colfax, making the total rate on both roads of \$4.45, thus placing Roslyn coal on an equal basis with Wyoming coal.

Commissioner McMillan asked if the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific would make the same rate on Roslyn coal to Colfax that the Northern Pacific makes to Garfield and Pullman. Mr. Wilson stated he has no authority to make such a rate.

Concessions to Peasants.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The government has decided to make an appeal to the peasants. With the workmen of the cities completely estranged and Liberals refusing to aid the authorities, there is nothing left but to turn to the peasants, and the emperor has approved a ukase informing them that measures for the amelioration of their condition will receive immediate consideration. The discontent of the peasants and the danger of the spread of the agrarian movement largely contributed to the government's decision.

Troops in Finland Mutiny.

Helsingfors, Nov. 14.—A revolt broke out yesterday in the garrison of Sveaborg. Hundreds of the men assert that they have been retained with the colors from two to three years beyond the legal period of their service, and also complain of their conditions of life. The mutineers refused to obey orders, expelled the civilians from the precincts of the fortress and in several of the barracks threw beds, chairs and kitchen apparatus out of the windows.

Reviving a Dead Scheme.

Mexico City, Nov. 14.—The Mexican Herald prints a story claiming it has information that the governments of Great Britain and Japan have practically decided to construct a ship canal of their own across Nicaragua, practically on the lines of the plan rejected by the American government, Great Britain to furnish the capital and Japan the labor.

SELL ADULTERATED SEED.

Agricultural Department Blacklists a Long List of Dealers.

Washington, Nov. 14.—While the air is full of talk about graft, Secretary Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, is going ahead quietly puncturing one form of graft that is imposed upon the farmers of the country—that operated by the fraudulent seed men. Under a special act of congress Mr. Wilson's department makes an examination and analysis of seed sent in by farmers who are suspicious that dealers are selling them adulterated goods. As a result of investigations recently made, the Agricultural department has issued a warning to farmers against buying red clover or alfalfa seed from a number of dealers who have been found disposing of adulterated seed. The dealers named on the list are:

W. W. Rawson & Co., Boston; Ross Bros., Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Small & Co., Evansville, Ind.; The W. E. Barrett Company, Providence, R. I.; Bartelide & Co., Denver, Colo.; Crossman Bros., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Dailwig, Milwaukee; J. A. Everett, Indianapolis; James Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.; W. Crossman, Petersburg, Va.; Hamilton Bros., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Huntington & Paige, Indianapolis; Jacob F. Kirchner, Pittsfield, Mass.; McMillan Seed Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. E. Martin, Salem, Ill.; L. L. May & Son, St. Paul, Minn.; National Seed Company, Louisville, Ky.; The Frank S. Platt Co., New Haven; Rush Park Seed Company, Independence, Ia.; Steckler Seed Company, New Orleans, and Young & Halstead, Troy, N. Y.

The names of these dealers are publicly posted by the department, in reality they are blacklisted. This note is a warning to farmers who are in the market for red clover or alfalfa seed.

ITS WORK A FIASCO.

Committee on Public Printing Does Not Fix Blame for Waste.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Judging by results so far obtained by the "joint committee on printing," the public printing graft is not going to be checked by congress this winter, as President Roosevelt had hoped. After giving hearings to officials of the government printing office, officials in charge of senate and house documents and some of the men in charge of publications in the various departments, the committee arrives at the conclusion that there has been waste. It is not able to analyze the manner in which the waste can be checked; it is not able to fix the responsibility. In short, the committee has brought to light nothing new. And now it has taken an indefinite recess. But this class of investigation is typical. It is about as effective as the average congressional inquiry. It is parallel to the inquiry held in the last congress for the purpose of clearing senators and representatives of charges made against them in the famous Bristow postal report.

NO BILL, SAYS BURTON.

Congressional Appropriations Must Be Kept at Lowest Figure.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Post tomorrow will say:

No general river and harbor bill will be passed by congress at the approaching session. This forecast was made by Representative Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the river and harbor committee, before he left Washington for Hot Springs, Va., for a short vacation.

There are two cogent reasons for not enacting such legislation next winter, according to Representative Burton—first, because a large bill passed last session carried appropriations for all projects deserving of immediate attention from congress; second, the necessity of holding down appropriations to the lowest figure to prevent, if possible, another deficit in the treasury.

Boycott is a Bugaboo.

Washington, Nov. 14.—"The Chinese boycott on American goods certainly cannot be carried to the extent of seriously affecting our commerce in the Orient," declared Charles Denby, the new chief clerk in the State department, today. He recently completed a 20-year official residence in China, and has arrived in Washington to assume his new duties. "When I left Peking last March, there was no apparent dissatisfaction over the exclusion law, and there was no talk of a boycott," he said.

Strikers Call to Arms.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The strike leaders, after a conference which lasted until 1 o'clock this morning, drafted an appeal calling on all citizens to arm in defense of their homes and families. The delegates to the union of unions decided to again stop all traffic between Warsaw and St. Petersburg, and orders to that effect were issued. All workmen have been commanded to work not more than eight hours a day beginning this morning.

Buy Mountain of Iron.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 14.—News has come from Mexico that the United States Steel company has purchased the famous Solid Iron mountain, the richest of its kind in the world, at Durango.

LAST OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRATS.



Czar Nicholas, who has signed away his despotic powers, and the Czaritch, who is destined to rule over free Russia—a limited monarchy.

Russia at last is free. Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, has signed the death warrant of the Romanoffs. He gave the empire its civil liberty in the hope of bringing to an end the revolution spreading through all his provinces. He has proclaimed freedom of the ballot for all. He promised that the new Parliament should be supreme in its legislative capacity and that the government would not interfere either with it or with the elections. He declared religious liberty throughout Russia, absolute freedom of the press, the right of meeting and the protection of the courts to the humblest person within his domain. The newspapers may say what they will, either of the Emperor or those who make up his council. No order of the government shall go into effect abridging the liberty of the people, except with the concurrence of the Parliament that is to be created. The act of Nicholas may save his own life and continue his term as a sovereign, but in St. Petersburg it is recognized to be a confession by the Czar and the members of his bureaucracy that despotism in the empire is at an end. Hereafter the people are to rule.

CROWE A DARING BANDIT.

Kidnaper of "Eddie" Cudahy Captured After Five Years' Search.

After five years' search by the police in every section of the United States Pat Crowe, kidnaper and train robber and one of the most daring criminals in the land, was placed under arrest at Butte, Mont. Crowe had been a fugitive from justice since the kidnaping in December, 1900, of "Eddie" Cudahy, son of the millionaire packer, Edward A. Cudahy, Sr., of Omaha, Neb. The senior Cudahy paid \$25,000 at the time for the release of his son, and Crowe, after the division of the money with his confederate in crime, disappeared. Although in the aggregate \$100,000 was offered for his capture, and notwithstanding that at intervals Crowe would show himself in some large center of population, the police were utterly unable to capture him until he was taken at Butte.

Immediately after his arrest Crowe told a highly sensational story relative to the kidnaping. He says he was a successful butcher in South Omaha when Edward A. Cudahy built a packing house there and drove him out of business. He then entered Cudahy's employ and became acquainted with the family. It was young Cudahy himself, Crowe asserts, who suggested the kidnaping in order that they might "work the old man" for some money. Crowe endorsed the proposition and selected another man as an aid. Young Cudahy, he claims, was never a prisoner and proposed that the father

should be asked to pay \$50,000 as a ransom. This amount was cut to \$25,000, and when the latter sum was paid the money was divided among the three, young Cudahy getting \$6,000 as his share. The kidnaped boy denies this story absolutely.

Crowe is a remarkable criminal. Murder seems to be the only crime that has never been laid against him and that apparently is not his fault. At the very inception of his career, so far as it is known publicly, he shed human blood. How many persons he has shot or stabbed no one but himself can tell, for he worked with only himself for counselor. Like the notorious Black Bart of the Sierras, and the more ancient prototype, Jack Sheppard, Pat Crowe seldom had a confederate. He wanted all the spoils, and trusted no pal.

Crowe went to the public schools in Chicago and acquired an education that would have enabled him to make a good honest living. He was 20 years old when, after a series of petty thefts, he leaped into criminal annals as a



THE "PAT CROWE" HOUSE.

desperate character in the spring of 1890, in Chicago. He seized a woman and proceeded to tear her diamonds from her. She fought desperately and screamed. Crowe drew a revolver and shot her in the arm. Two policemen, attracted by the shots and cries, ran up and one of them was wounded; the other overpowered the young thug. For this crime Crowe was sentenced to eight years in the Joliet penitentiary. After serving two years, however, he was pardoned.

His next crime of note was the snatching of a tray of diamonds from the window of a jewelry store in Denver. He was arrested, but a saloon-keeper gave bail for him in \$2,500, and Crowe disappeared.

Not long after that, in the latter part of 1893, he was suspected of the robbery of the safe of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in Dennison, Iowa. He admitted the robbery, but William A. Pinkerton, who visited him in his cell, said that Crowe confessed merely to escape being sent to Denver for trial on the jewelry robbery charge. There was ample evidence against him in the Denver case, but not enough to convict on the railroad robbery charge. It was decided to send him to Denver, but he saved the officers the bother by escaping.

In 1894 several daring train robberies were committed by him in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo., but for a long time he was not suspected, so carefully did he work.

After the Cudahy kidnaping Crowe says that he traveled around the world and fought with the Boers against England in South Africa.

All the Bad Ones Sold. "I want a dozen eggs," said the young housekeeper, "if you're sure they're fresh." "Oh, positive, ma'am," replied the dealer; "we haven't any other kind to-day. You see, there was an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' show in the opera house, next door, last night."—Philadelphia Press.

Hope for Him. "But," said the lawyer, "your case seems hopeless. I don't see what I can do for you. You admit that you beat your wife." "Yes," replied the defendant, "but my wife's testimony will discount that. She'd never admit that she was beaten."—Philadelphia Press.

Latest Scheme. Magazine Publisher—Yes; our new department has about doubled our circulation. Casual Visitor—What department is that? Magazine Publisher—Our chaperon department for young ladies on vacation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Quiet Transaction. "George, you know that mamma said you mustn't disturb those cookies." "Well, didn't I take my shoes off just so's I wouldn't disturb 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Autocrat. "Public opinion counts for a great deal," said the earnest citizen. "Not in a baseball game," answered the umpire.

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