

REVOLT IS AT HAND

Strike Spreads to Every Industry In Russian Capital.

ANGRY MOBS PARADE STREETS

Alarm Is Greater Than Over News of Defeat in Far Eastern War—Czar Is Guarded.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—With riotous strikers to the number of hundreds of thousands parading the streets of the capital city, and the continual spread of the feeling of unrest throughout the empire, the Russian government is in a terrible predicament. Even worse than the news of the disasters in the Far East is the alarm felt in official quarters over the domestic situation. Troops are guarding the palace and all public buildings, but it is not deemed wise to call upon them to suppress the disorder, except in extreme cases.

Late Friday evening an organized mob attacked the Marcus cardboard factory and attempted to throw the manager from the window, and it was reported that the strike fever had extended to the Alexandrovsk machine works, where 7,000 men are employed; the Baltic cartridge factory, owned by the government, and Baron Streglitz' cloth factory, the latter employing 3,000 people of both sexes; the state distillery and the Kaller and Beckman distilleries. The employees of the Russo-American rubber company, the Yonkoff hoop factory, and a new cotton spinning establishment were the latest acquisitions to the tied-up industries. At the latter works the police were unable to control the mob of strikers and the military were ordered to their assistance. It was learned late Friday night that the employees of the State Playing Card factory, the Vagouline paper mills, employing 1,000 hands, the Atlas machine works, the Wolff & Ma printing works and numerous other large plants had joined in the strike.

The city is almost in darkness, owing to the strike of electric light employes, and it is stated that newspaper publication will be suspended.

The situation grows hourly darker, and the prospects for a settlement of the difficulties vanished when the minister of finance refused to receive a delegation of workmen.

PROVIDE FOR ALASKA NATIVES.

President Endorses Emmons' Report on Effects of Immigration.

Washington, Jan. 23.—In transmitting to the senate today a report by Lieutenant G. T. Emmons, of the navy, on the condition of the natives of Alaska, the president sent a message saying:

"Lieutenant Emmons had for many years peculiar facilities for ascertaining the facts about the natives of Alaska, and has recently concluded an investigation made on the ground by my special direction. I very earnestly ask the attention of the congress to the facts set forth in this report as to the needs of the native people of Alaska. It seems to me that our honor as a nation is involved in seeing that these needs are met. I earnestly hope that legislation along the general lines advocated by Lieutenant Emmons can be enacted."

In his report Lieutenant Emmons says that the influx of white men into Alaska has caused a complete change in conditions; that the game is rapidly being killed off and the food supply of the Indians rapidly exhausted; that they are like grown-up children and incapable of taking care of themselves in the new conditions, and that it will be necessary to do something substantial for them at an early date to prevent actual suffering.

May Tie Up Big Railroad.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—Though both sides are firm and not disposed to yield anything, developments today in the controversy between the Pennsylvania railroad company and the Brotherhood of Trainmen indicated that an amicable settlement of the dispute may be effected shortly. The chance of a strike was temporarily averted by the decision of Vice Grand Master Lee and his associates to send for Grand Master P. H. Morrissey for the purpose of consultation with the railway officials in the hope of a settlement.

Russia Reiterates Her Protest.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador here, called at the State department today and presented to Secretary Hay the answer of the Russian government to the secretary's last note respecting Chinese neutrality. The Russian communication, it is said, consists of a repetition of the matters of complaint set forth in the circular note to the powers, but in this case they are supported by argumentative statements.

Minnesota's Great Exhibit.

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—It is proposed that the Minnesota educational exhibit, which won the grand prize at the St. Louis fair, be sent to the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland.

DEATH MEETS PLEA.

Russian Soldiers Shoot the Workmen Who Would Appeal to Czar.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—Yesterday was a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of Saturday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital.

The city is under martial law, with Price Vasilchikoff as commander of over 50,000 of the emperor's crack guards. Troops bivouacked in the streets last night and at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the island of Vassili Ostroff and in the out sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The empress dowager has hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe-Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II is living.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his majesty Saturday night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the winter palace and receive their petition, but the emperor's advisers had taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the emperor's answer to the 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace square yesterday was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and saber.

The priest, Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in his golden vestments, holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen, through the Narva gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons. The figures of the total number killed or wounded here, at the Moscow gate, at the various bridges and islands, and at the winter palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5,000. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men.

The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women, as well as men, into wild beasts, and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance. The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Passengers on O. R. & N. Robbed in City Limits of Portland.

Portland, Jan. 23.—While the "Spokane Flyer" was rushing through the darkness between East Portland station and Thirty-fourth street, shortly before 7 o'clock Saturday night, four masked bandits entered the rear door of the Walla Walla sleeper, the last car of the train, and at the point of a pistol compelled the occupants to deliver their valuables. The robbers then stopped the train by pulling the air cord, sprang off into the night and disappeared. They fired several shots as the train slowed down and thus frightened away pursuit.

The robbers obtained a draft for \$750, several watches and about \$150 in cash. As soon as the robbery became known to police headquarters officers were notified to be on the alert, and a posse of policemen, detectives and railway officers left on an engine for the scene of the robbery. Officers guarded the bridges and the Vancouver ferry. The posse spent the night looking for evidence at the scene of the robbery and in searching throughout the neighboring country, but nothing was found.

Two men were arrested at The Dalles when the train reached there. They were found on the "blind baggage" and answered a general description of two of the hold-up men. It is believed that when the train slowed down they jumped off and ran forward before the train crew had time to get outside and discover them.

Position of the Armies.

Tokio, Jan. 23.—In well informed quarters here it is said that the Russian army at Mukden was recently reinforced by four divisions. Its present strength is estimated at nine army corps, or 300,000 men of all arms. General Kurapatkin's headquarters are at Fong mountain, in close touch with the Mukden-Fushun line. At present two and a half divisions are facing General Oku, two corps are before General Nodzu, and the greater strength of these corps confronts General Kuroki and guards the coal mines.

May Flee From Yellow Fever.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Unofficial advice received here from representatives of the government in the Panama canal zone dated at the end of the first week in January, are to the effect that while the current reports of the prevalence of yellow fever on the isthmus are exaggerated, the pest does exist there, and some apprehension is expressed that, if it continues to spread, there will be a wholesale exodus of the canal builders from the isthmus.

Producing Very Little Coal.

Dortmund, Jan. 23.—About 80 per cent of the coal operatives are striking, and the mines are producing very little coal. The Dortmund iron works are partly shut down. Excellent order prevails. The large mines of the Gelsenkirchen company, located at Marten, near Dortmund, have only 15 per cent of their men working.

SOCIAL WAR IS ON

Great Strike at St. Petersburg Involving Thousands.

WORK ON WARSHIPS IS STOPPED

About 58,000 Ironworkers and 50,000 Cotton Mill Operatives May Join in Strike.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.—The strike situation is becoming very grave. Tonight there are 58,000 men out on strike, and the movement is spreading to the big cotton mills, which employ over 50,000 operatives. Meetings have been called for tomorrow, at which Social Democratic leaders will use their utmost endeavors to convert the strike into a vast political demonstration, which at the present crisis might have most serious developments. The authorities are adopting every precaution to avoid an outbreak, but the Social Democrats are spurring on the strikers, and there is great danger of a collision with the troops, which would be almost sure to be followed by red flag demonstrations, accompanied by great bloodshed. The community is full of sensational rumors and rioting is generally expected.

In conjunction with the Epiphany celebration, which will occur tomorrow, the meetings of strikers will make the day a critical one for the police. Thus far, however, the strike has preserved a purely economic aspect. The great industrial quarter of St. Petersburg presents the appearance of an armed camp. The idle factories are surrounded by cordons of police and patrols of infantry march about the snow-covered plains.

The strikers are led by a priest named Gopon, who is idolized by the workmen and who represents them in negotiations with the employers.

This is the first great strike in Northern Russia. Hitherto the workmen have been unorganized, and previous strikes in St. Petersburg have not involved more than 10,000 men. The strike leaders claim to have funds enough to hold out for a month, but this is doubted, and the lack of money and the privations of winter and perhaps government interference are expected to make the strike short and sharp.

The strikers, who at first declined an offer of financial support, are reported to have accepted a contribution from Moscow.

The strike has an important bearing on the war in the Far East, as every day's delay in completing the government contracts with the iron works means the loss of precious time in the starting of the third Pacific squadron.

AGREE ON RAILROAD RATES

Leaders of House and Senate Agree to Speedily Pass Bill.

Washington, Jan. 20.—It is asserted today that an agreement is making between the leaders of the senate and the house in accordance with which railroad rate legislation will be enacted at the present session of congress. The basis of the legislation will be the measure drawn by Colonel Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house. That bill already has been considered by the president, Attorney General Moody, Secretary Taft and Secretary Morton, and by members of both the house and the senate. It does not meet the approval of all who have examined it, but it is believed to be a good foundation for a measure which probably can be enacted.

The probability is that the Hepburn bill will be passed by the house before February 1.

Smallpox Rages at Billings.

Billings, Mont., Jan. 20.—According to the records of the city officials there are at present 67 cases of smallpox here, all of which are strictly guarded. In different parts of the town there are 37 houses under quarantine. Since the outbreak of the disease, January 4, there have been five deaths. A new pest house has been erected outside the city limits for the care of patients. Everything possible is being done to stamp out the disease, and it is believed the health authorities have the situation under control.

Will Save Five Vessels.

London, Jan. 20.—According to a dispatch received from Port Arthur five of the vessels sunk by the Russians and by the shells of the Japanese in the harbor have been raised. Five hundred and forty guns on the forts and warships have been found to be in good condition and easily repaired. In addition to these the prizes captured by the Japanese include eight locomotives and 3,000 railroad cars.

Put in Line of Succession.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The house committee on election of president in conference today favorably reported the bill adding the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of commerce to the line of presidential succession.

STAND BY CHINA.

Hay Answers Note of Russia's Complaining Against China.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, was this afternoon handed Secretary Hay's reply to Russia's complaint that China is violating neutrality. At the same time the note was dispatched to the Russian ambassador, copies were transmitted to all the European powers which endorsed the agreement for a limitation of the zone of hostilities in the Far East.

Secretary Hay's note is plain and sharp, although framed in the most polite diplomatic language. Faith is expressed in the declaration that China has not committed any breach of neutrality, but has done all possible to maintain a correct attitude towards both belligerents. Russia is urged to abide by the agreement confining the war to definite limits.

At the same time Secretary Hay forwarded a note to the Chinese government, through Minister Conger at Peking, in which China is asked to continue the strict enforcement of neutrality, so that neither Russia nor Japan can find any cause for complaint. An inquiry is also made as to the allegation put forward by Russia that China has been guilty of many violations of neutrality.

Secretary Hay already knows what the reply will be, and the question is asked for the sole purpose of affording an opportunity to deny the Russian charge. China is afraid to answer Russia through her own representative at St. Petersburg, but is anxious that this be done through Secretary Hay.

MAY FLOAT FOUR SHIPS.

Japanese Find Wrecks in Port Arthur Are Not Hopeless.

London, Jan. 19.—The Times correspondent at Port Arthur, detailing the damage to the Russian fleet, says that the battleships Peresviet and Poltava can easily be floated, but that the former's structure is greatly damaged and that the battleship Pallada and the armored cruiser Bayan apparently are not seriously damaged and can be refloated. The four vessels, the correspondent says, may be saved after great expense, but the difficulties will be great, as there is no dock in Japan for battleships.

The battleships Retvizan and Pobieda seem to be hopelessly damaged. As regards armament, the turret guns were all destroyed before the surrender. Some of the guns of the secondary armament are intact, but most of the small guns were removed to the forts.

Three days before the surrender the ships were set on fire with kerosene and mines were exploded alongside. Russians state that the fleet was unfit for service after the engagement of August 15. Coal was abundant and it was used to protect the decks of the war vessels against howitzer shells.

CALL FOR \$70,000.

New California Bill for 1905 Exhibit Makes Total of \$90,000.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 19.—Action toward providing an appropriation to insure a creditable representation of California at the Lewis and Clark international exposition at Portland this year was taken today, when Assemblyman Bliss, of Alameda, introduced in the lower house a bill appropriating \$70,000 in addition to the sum of \$20,000 set aside by the last legislature for the purpose. This makes a total of \$90,000, and is deemed sufficient by proper handling to make a first class display, with what aid the various counties will give by supplying material.

The bill passed by the last legislature names Governor Pardee as commissioner to the exposition, and gives him direction of the expenditure of the \$20,000. The one presented by Assemblyman Bliss today makes no provision for commissioners. There is a plan to amend the bill in committee, so that it will provide for two honorary commissioners. It is not thought the chief executive will have any trouble in securing nonsalaried commissioners to serve the state.

Will Combine Forces.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—The admiral here denies the report published by the Matin, of Paris, to the effect that the Russian authorities are in receipt of a dispatch from Admiral Rojstvensky saying that he is leaving Madagascar without waiting the division commanded by Rear Admiral Botrovsky. There is every indication that the Russian second Pacific squadron intends to cruise in the Indian ocean for some time, probably until the arrival of the division now being made ready at Lihau.

Looks Dark for Canal.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Nothing developed in the river and harbor committee today to indicate that there had been a change of sentiment with regard to the Cello canal. Chairman Burton, so far as known, adheres to the position he took yesterday and has not been moved by further pleas of Representatives Williamson and Jones. It continues to look very dark for the canal project at the present session of congress.

Hundreds Buried Alive.

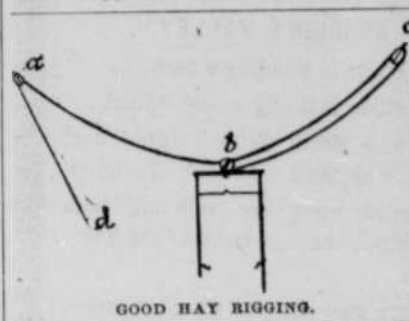
London, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg from a news agency reports that an earthquake at Shemakha, 76 miles northwest of Baku, buried hundreds of persons in the ruins of buildings in the lower part of the town, which was densely populated, despite the decision, after the earthquake of three years ago, that no more houses should be built there.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Hay Unloading Rig.

Here is a plan for unloading hay with horse fork in barn or on stack which I find is very convenient and is cheaper than any set of haying tools and I believe just as good. We have used it for two years and realize its value. Fasten pulley blocks at a and c in cone of barn. Then with an open ring fasten another pulley to ring in hay fork. Then the one end of rope to open ring, after it has been closed, and then through pulley at b, which is on fork, then through pulley at a, then through a pulley at d, which is down on barn floor. All that is necessary to change the fork so as to drop hay in either mow is to untie rope from fork and tie opposite end there. This method



GOOD HAY RIGGING.

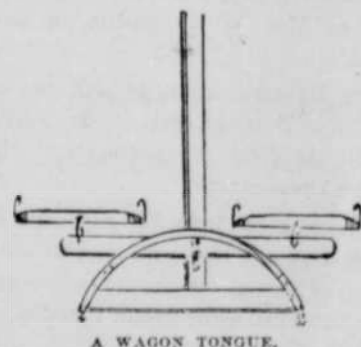
od saves one the cost of track and car, and will pull almost directly straight upwards until the fork full of hay gets pretty well up, then will travel over mow. Those who have hay to stack can use this plan by using two tall posts, or one if stack is near a tree which can be used to fasten one pulley to. Set post far enough away so you can drive load of hay between post and stack. This rigging will not take any more rope than a track and car, and is very convenient in small barns.—C. O. Bosworth in Ohio Farmer.

Troubles of Horses.

In the winter season of the year, when most farm horses have rather an easy time of life, there is likely to be more or less liver and kidney trouble among them, due, to some extent, to the liberal feeding and the inactive life. Oftentimes these troubles develop in an attack of acute indigestion, frequently mistaken for colic. The first thing to do with a horse that is not eating well is to give a dose of nuxvomica three times daily until it recovers its appetite. The dose is twenty drops of the tincture given on the tongue, just before eating. The oats given the animal should be ground and in the grain given in the morning should be placed a half ounce of powdered nitrate of potash. Then prepare the following general condition powder, which acts well on both kidneys and liver, and give the animal a heaping tablespoonful once a day, preferably at noon. In two pounds of ground flaxseed mix four ounces of powdered gentian, five ounces of ginger, three ounces of powdered sulphate of iron and two ounces of powdered charcoal. See that all the ingredients are mixed thoroughly. This powder will tone up the system of the horse generally.

A Wagon Tongue.

It is not always possible to have a two-horse wagon sufficiently light for long distance driving where it is best to use two horses. The illustration shows a tongue which may be easily made by a local blacksmith at small expense, for use on a light one-horse wagon. The illustration needs little description, the main points being to have the pole made of tough lumber



A WAGON TONGUE.

and about two inches square at the small end and three and one-half inches square at the large end. The circle should be made of two-inch wagon felloes. Bolt the shaft couplings to the circle, the double-tree resting on the tongue where the circle is bolted to the tongue. This wagon pole is quickly attached and is very light, hence not a burden on the horses, and the expense of making it is small.—Indianapolis News.

Witch Grass.

This is a terrible weed to eradicate either from the field or the garden. It spreads by means of underground stems called root stocks, says American Cultivator. These run along below the reach of the mowing machine or of grazing animals and often too deep to be disturbed by surface cultivation. They produce buds at their numerous scaly nodes, and these buds develop in new plants in exactly the same manner as branches are produced above ground. The root stocks of couch grass will sometimes grow to a length of ten to fifteen feet in one season, furnishing this weed with a means of rapid distribution and propagation, a character making it most pernicious in cultivated land. The only way entire-

To Get Eggs in Winter.

A successful poultry raiser was once asked how to successfully get eggs during the winter season and his reply was, "hatch winter chickens from winter-laid eggs." While this is by no means the only thing to do, it is, beyond question, the foundation of the whole matter. It is impossible to have pullets that will lay eggs during the winter season, in profitable quantities, when these pullets are hatched from late spring or early summer-laid eggs. Notice we say "in profitable quantities." For the late-hatched pullet will lay some during the winter, but its tendency is toward laying at the same season as the egg was laid from which she was hatched. Here, then, is the start for those who seek winter eggs, and if the reader is out for this sort of business he should plan for an incubator to be set at work in early February. Then it must be remembered that the early-hatched bird, especially in the colder sections of the North, will require unusually good care, so that comfortable brooding houses must be provided, with room for exercise, and in places where there will be no danger of the chicks getting damp or wet. If the brooder room is cool it will do no harm, for the chicks will have the brooder to go to for warmth; but the room must not be damp or wet. Chicks raised in this manner and given a good range during the following summer will go into winter quarters in fine shape and produce eggs at a profit in the winter.

Change Sheep Pastures.

The sheep pasture must sometimes have a rest from the sheep on account of the deposit of the eggs of intestinal worms of sheep. In some old pastures these eggs are spread by the millions. This is particularly dangerous ground to be fed over by young lambs. The man who has more than one pasture will find himself in an advantageous position in case of trouble with intestinal worms. He can simply change his sheep run from one pasture to the other. Such a change is not necessary unless there are signs of the worms among the sheep.

A Winter Wheelbarrow.

A very convenient and useful wheelbarrow sled may be constructed as follows: From a piece of 2-inch plank cut a runner, a. Then make two rear run-



SEED BARROW.

ners, b, of brace iron or wooden wagon felloes. Frame these together and attach to front runner by the bed pieces, c, which are 2 1/2 inches wide, 1 inch thick, 3 1/2 feet long. Put in the rocking pin, e, as long as the width of the bed. Attach it to the bed pieces, c, by a piece of hard wood, d. This should fit tightly through the upright part of the runner, a.—Farm and Home.

Poultry Pickings.

All the non-sitting breeds lay white eggs. The roosts should be low, especially for heavy fowls. Unusually large eggs denote that the hens are too fat. Give one feed of good, sound grain daily. Whole wheat is good.

The greatest layers make poor sitters and indifferent table fowls. Never inbreed; change cocks every year and always use pure-bred birds. Old geese are best for hatching and young geese sell for the best price.

For young chickens it is a good plan to mix the soft food with milk, not making it sloppy.

While the guinea is a noisy creature, its noise frightens away many enemies of the poultry yard.

In putting salt in the food, the quantity should not exceed the amount used in food for the table.

The farm offers the advantage of a wide range and fowls thus favored have more beautiful plumage.

If any chickens are to be hatched late they should be of varieties that feather quickly and mature early.

To secure uniform chicks and have the majority females, the fowls themselves should possess uniformity as regards color, plumage and age, as well as size and marking.

Agricultural Atoms.

Animal manures are most economically used when applied to the soil as fast as collected.

Taking care of the tools and implements is one of the best methods of economizing on the farm.

The feed is an important factor in stock raising. The breed adapted to the object sought will give better results and at a lower cost proportionately.

Usually when many want to sell is a good time to buy, and when many want to buy is a good time to sell, for many sellers make low prices, followed in due season by small supply and good prices, and many buyers make good prices, followed in due season by large supply and low prices.