

## RIOTING IS RESUMED

### Chicago Police Resort to Clubs to Preserve Peace.

### BUILDING TRADES ARE INVOLVED

#### No Prospect of Immediate Settlement and Mayor and Peace Committee Give Up Hope.

Chicago, May 27.—Rioting broke out afresh today in the teamsters' strike, and although nobody was seriously hurt, there were a number of vicious fights in the lumber district, during which the police were compelled to use their clubs, and in one instance revolvers, in order to disperse the mob.

The strike today spread in a small degree throughout the building trades. There were a number of instances where woodworkers refused to receive the material delivered by non-union teamsters and walked out. This move in every instance was made by the men as individuals only. No official action was taken by any of the trades unions looking to the active sympathetic support of the teamsters' strike. Several of the labor leaders in the ranks of the material trades have declared within the last 24 hours that there is no prospect in their opinion, of any complete tie up of the building trades by a strike of the men.

There is no movement at present looking towards a settlement of the strike. Mayor Dunne today for the first time since the commencement of the teamsters' strike declared that he knew of no contemplated plans for peace. The mayor talked as though he had abandoned hopes of a settlement. Dever, chairman of the City Council Peace committee, appointed a week ago, said tonight that he had practically ceased work, as the committees could see no avenue in the controversy looking toward an adjustment of the differences between the teamsters and the employers.

#### NEW GOVERNOR IN OFFICE.

#### Magoon Tells Plans of Commission for Canal Zone.

Panama, May 27.—Hezekiah A. Gudgeon, judge of the canal zone, this morning administered the oath of office to Charles G. Magoon, governor of the canal zone, in the Ancon district. The ceremony took place in the presence of President Amador and the cabinet, the diplomatic and consular corps and prominent native and foreign residents.

Governor Magoon, in his inaugural speech, said the reorganization of the canal commission had resulted in the centralization of authority and transfer of power from Washington to Panama, permitting the putting of more energy into the work. Regarding the work of sanitation, the governor said that no effort and no expense would be spared to make the zone healthy. He said that the number of judges in the zone will be increased, that a jurist of Panama will be appointed a member of the Supreme court and numerous schools will be opened.

#### LEWISTON GOES LAND MAD.

#### Railway Projects Make Real Estate Values Soar.

Lewiston, Idaho, May 27.—In anticipation of favorable news for immediate railway construction in their territory, people of Lewiston have been struck with a frenzied fever to buy real estate, and while no deals have come to the surface today, it is known that transactions involving over \$100,000 have been made.

This excitement was strengthened this evening by rumors to the effect that the O. R. & N. Co. will begin construction Monday, under a joint arrangement with the Northern Pacific, the Riparian-Lewiston branch. Railway officials here will not confirm this report, but from other sources it is known that the reports are practically true.

#### Drives People to the Hill's.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 27.—The Rio Grande, swollen to a river almost a mile wide, is flowing through the middle of the village of Tome, 20 miles south of Albuquerque, while the 600 inhabitants of the village are camping on the hill and watching their homes being swept away. The entire property of the villagers is destroyed, along with their crops. A strong dike had been built along the river north and south of the village, and it was believed that, no matter what the rise this spring, the village was safe.

#### Will Build Into Omaha.

Sioux City, Ia., May 27.—L. W. Hill, vice president of the Great Northern railroad, accompanied by a party of railroad officials, arrived here today and left in an automobile to look over the proposed route of the Great Northern extension to Omaha. He said that the Great Northern would be built to Omaha, and that no time would be lost in the construction of the extension. He also said that the extension would be built on the Nebraska side.

#### Antwerp Will Be Fortified.

Brussels, May 27.—A bill has been submitted to the Belgian parliament providing the complete reorganization of the defenses of Antwerp, at a cost of \$21,600,000, and for harbor works, which will increase shipping facilities, at a cost of \$36,000,000.

## RECLAMATION OF KLAMATH

### United States Engineer Starts for the Field to Push the Work.

San Francisco, Cal., May 26.—E. G. Perkins, an engineer in the United States reclamation service, geological department, left tonight for the north, where he is to start the enormous reclamation works in the Klamath basin, for which the sum of \$4,400,000 has been appropriated.

This work will probably be the largest in this part of the country, and the land that is to be reclaimed will be able to support a population of at least 100,000 souls.

There is to be little delay in the beginning of the reclamation project, and Mr. Perkins is going north to look over the ground and commence operations. According to estimates of engineers there is embraced in Klamath basin 5,505 acres of public lands and 42,825 acres of private lands, making a total of 48,330 acres. The valleys of Langell, Alkali and Poor will be reclaimed, and as this land is said to be among the richest in this part of the country, it will not be a matter of difficulty to get people to settle there.

It is only within the past few years that the cattlemen have attempted to cultivate that land. For years it was given over to the pasturing of stock and the only feed that was given the cattle during the winter months was from the tule hay cut on the borders of Tule lake. Some few years ago a company brought water on the land along the northern shores of Tule lake and alfalfa was planted and also orchards were put in.

#### NO BOYCOTT BY CHINESE.

#### Minister Conger Ridicules Talk of Revenge for Exclusion.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 26.—Edwin H. Conger, ex-minister to China, is visiting his daughter at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Conger is on his way to his new post in Mexico. "The talk of the Chinese retaliating against the exclusion law by boycotting American made goods is amusing to me," said Mr. Conger today. "Of course you know how American politics are run; well, the Chinese were politicians before America was discovered. They know more tricks than their American brethren.

"While much of the agitation has occurred since I left China, there was some prior to that. At these mass meetings of merchants, as they were called, there was a liberal sprinkling of politicians and possibly one or more merchants who had been run in. The politicians did most of the talking and then the news was spread broadcast that the merchants would boycott American goods.

"I believe that the truth of the matter is that the Chinese merchants have no idea of boycotting American goods. They are in business to make money, and there is a demand for American goods."

#### GREAT BATTLE IS DUE SOON

#### Linievitch Tries to Assume Offensive, but Oyama is Ready.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The news from the front continues to point to the proximity of fighting on a large scale. Lieutenant General Linievitch sent Lieutenant General Rennenkampf's Cossacks on a daring expedition around Field Marshal Oyama's left. Rennenkampf succeeded in getting to the rear of the Japanese, but he paid dearly, his Cossacks being badly cut up.

Many believe that General Linievitch is trying to take the offensive out of Marshal Oyama's hands. The latter has made all preparations against the possible interruption of his communications, and the cessation of transport service from Japanese ports. All reinforcements available and immense quantities of provisions and munitions of war have been landed at Yinkow and Dalny since Vice Admiral Rojestvensky appeared in the straits of Malacca.

Newspaper correspondents at the front are prevented by the censor from telegraphing any intelligent view of the situation, and this has always been the precursor of important developments. General Linievitch has taken far greater precautions than did General Kuropatkin to prevent his plans from leaking out.

#### America Elbows England Out.

London, May 26.—The board of trade today issued an exhaustive report made by Special Commissioner H. Cooke, on the trade of Siberia, in which British traders are again taken to task for allowing other nationalities to elbow them out of a promising market.

"The Americans, Danes and Germans," writes Mr. Cooke, "are already there, and have captured some of the most fruitful fields of enterprise. These rich acres will be to Russia's increasing millions what the colonies are to the British Isles."

#### Tried for Being Ghouls.

Trenton, N. J., May 26.—J. H. Stone, H. C. Quintard, Charles W. and James Russ, officers of the Nonpareil Cork works, of Camden, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States government by placing bar iron in life preservers instead of cork blocks, were placed on trial in the United States District court today. James N. Jones, colored, who was employed in the cork works, said he put iron in 250 life preservers by order of James Russ.

Magoon and Wallace on the Zone

Colon, May 26.—Charles G. Magoon, governor of the Panama canal zone, and John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the canal, arrived here today from New York and started for Panama at once.

## CHEAPEST AT HOME

### Shonts' Experience in Buying Canal Supplies.

### CONGRESS DID NOT TAKE ACTION

#### Chairman of Commission Says Supplies Are Bought at Home in Open Competition.

Chicago, May 25.—Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, and Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal commission, were the guests of the Chicago Bankers' club at a banquet here tonight.

Mr. Morton was asked to respond to the toast of "The President," and after expressing his pleasure at being able to meet the members of the Bankers' club, he said of President Roosevelt: "He is, taken all in all, one of the most remarkable of all the great men who have occupied the White house. As earnest in his love of country as Washington, as far-seeing as Jefferson, as courageous as Jackson, and as much opposed to human slavery in all forms as Abe Lincoln, he stands robust in his integrity and sturdy in his determination that there shall be a 'square deal all around.'"

Mr. Shonts said: "Congress, for some reason unknown to us, although twice asked to declare its wishes, failed to limit the purchase of materials and supplies entering into the construction of the canal to the American markets. Whatever the absence of the instructions from congress, the commission feels it is its duty to make its purchases in whatever markets of the world it can buy cheapest. This policy it is pursuing, and, inasmuch as it is getting the great mass of its supplies in American markets, the inference is plain that, notwithstanding our protective laws and notwithstanding our high wages to labor, the American markets are in the main the cheapest markets in the world."

#### WATCH ONE ANOTHER CLOSELY

#### Both Armies Ready to Fight—Russian Raid Repulsed.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, May 25.—The situation is very tense, and the rival commanders are watching each other like hawks. Field Marshal Oyama has made no decisive move. Lieutenant General Rennenkampf, however, made a bold reconnaissance at the cost of several hundred casualties, but the correspondent of the Associated Press was not allowed to telegraph the results obtained. It is possible that it was Rennenkampf's cavalry which penetrated southwest of Fakoman.

A dispatch from Tokio dated May 22, said: "A body of the enemy's cavalry dismounted, attacked Tangsheng, on the right bank of the Liao river, 13 miles southwest of Fakoman, on the morning of May 20. After an engagement lasting two hours the enemy retreated in disorder toward the southwest, abandoning 300 killed or wounded."

#### COMING WITH GREAT RUSH.

#### Kansas Farmers Swarm to Buy Tickets to Fair.

Kansas City, Mo., May 25.—The sale of special rate tickets to Portland, Or., opened so briskly as to astonish the local railroad officials. From the number of tickets purchased, it is apparent that passenger traffic to the Pacific coast will be heavier than was anticipated. One of the city ticket agents, in speaking of this today, said: "It indicates that this part of the country is exceptionally prosperous. We had men come in here today from little towns out in Kansas who are going to Portland and will take their whole families with them. This early rush for tickets is not only a big advertisement for the Lewis and Clark exposition, but a big advertisement for Kansas. Farmers are prosperous, and they know of no better way to spend their superfluous coin, apparently, than to visit Oregon."

#### Amnesty Given by Castro.

New York, May 25.—President Castro has signaled the opening of congress and the beginning of his constitutional presidency for six years, cables the Caracas correspondent of the Herald, by decreeing amnesty to all Venezuelans who, for political reason, have been expropriated, and they are permitted to return to their country. The amnesty also extends to political prisoners in Venezuela below the grade of colonel. There are about 1,500 political prisoners confined in the dungeons of the larger cities.

#### Raise Columbus Monument.

Rome, May 25.—It is proposed that a Catholic committee, under the direct patronage of the Vatican, shall raise a subscription fund for the purpose of building a centenary monument to Columbus, to be placed in St. Peter's. It has also been suggested that a centenary international Columbus exposition be held in Rome, where everything connected with the explorer's biography, souvenirs, sciences, arts, literature and ethnology would be seen.

#### No Action on Rates Till Autumn.

Washington, May 25.—The senate committee on interstate commerce today held an executive session and adjourned subject to the call of Chairman Elkins. It is expected that the committee will meet early in the autumn.

## FACTORY-MADE PUPILS.

### Educational Methods in Vogue in Many Schools Criticized.

"My boy advanced rapidly in all his studies except one last session and because he failed in this he was not permitted to enter the higher grade. This session he is playing with his lessons, having really only one to study, and I doubt if he is studying that."

So spoke a mother, according to the Memphis News-Schmittar, and in what she said she expressed the experience of a good many mothers, whose boys, for one cause or another, fail to "pass."

There should be some remedy for this. Of course rule and regulation are necessary in schools as elsewhere, but causing a boy to throw away a large part of a school session should be avoided if possible.

Children have no aptitude for certain studies. Some can never understand grammar or see the sense of it. Some might study geography all their lives and never be able to bound the county in which they live. Some might put in years on the study of mathematics without ever learning how to add up a grocery bill. There are certain studies that children cannot understand and never will understand. Their minds are so constituted. It is not because they do not learn. Their objection to study is not based on laziness or indifference, but because of the uselessness and unproductiveness of study. What is the use of studying what cannot be learned?

The old remedy for this was flogging. This was in the old, barbarous days, not so very remote either, when physical punishment was the panacea for all mental obliquities and when people who did not do and see and believe as others wanted them to do and see and believe were supposed to be "possessed of a devil" which could be exorcised only by lapping or torturing the one so possessed.

We have outgrown this so far as the infliction of physical pain is concerned, but we have not outgrown it sufficiently to rescue us from the folly of expecting the impossible.

If a child has no aptitude for "figures" and cannot keep up with his class he should not be cast into outer darkness on this account, set back and prevented from learning those things for which he has a special aptitude. There should be some flexibility to the rule.

The trouble with our pupil factories is that they are like shoe factories and all other factories where products are turned out on a large scale. Each individual must adjust himself to the various phases of the process without any regard to his individual characteristics.

With the private tutor the pupil learns what he can learn and what he cannot learn he leaves alone. This is not practicable in the public schools, of course, but the rule that keeps a child back because he has no genius for a particular study makes a lag-gard of him and should be relaxed.

#### DESIGN FOR M'CLELLAN STATUE.



The successful design for an equestrian statue to be erected on the reservation at the intersection of Connecticut avenue and Eighteenth and N streets, Washington, has been furnished by Frederick MacMonnies, the noted American sculptor. The composition represents the general sitting easily upon a conventional war horse. The pedestal is simple, and the sides bear the inscription and some beautifully carved symbolic designs. At the corners of the base there will be placed eventually bronze eagles resting on granite spheres. The MacMonnies design has received the unqualified approval of Mrs. McClellan and other members of the late general's family.

#### A Much-Needed Convenience.

"I see they are making some improvements at the Hammerheads." "Yes. They are putting in a new window at the side. Mrs. Hammerhead found it almost impossible to look through her parlor windows and see who was calling next door."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### She Had Worn It Before.

Gussie—Did George give you a ring?

Flossie—He had a lovely ring with him, but it was just a little too small. Gussie (thoughtfully)—Yes. My fingers are considerably more slender than yours.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### One View of It.

"But if she makes all her own dresses I should think she'd be a good wife for you. It shows she's industrious and sensible." "Not for me, thank you. It simply shows how poor her father must be."—Philadelphia Press.

He who would succeed in any line of business must first plan his work, then work his plan.

## UNSHACKLED.



#### —Chicago Inter Ocean.

The recent ukase issued by the Czar, if carried out in the spirit in which it seems to have been written, will give religious freedom to nearly 80,000,000 people and rank as one of the principal measures of reform and justice in Russian history. All Christians who are not orthodox from the point of view of the state church and all non-Christians, except Jews, are benefited.

Russia has had a semblance of religious liberty, but it has been only a semblance. Anybody might enter the orthodox Greek church, but those leaving it have been punished by deprivation of all civil rights. The ownership of property, both real and personal, by dissenters has been narrowly restricted, and they have not been permitted to establish monasteries, build schools and churches, or print or circulate religious literature. Schismatics have been barred from cadet and military schools, and, while the government has had no scruples against using them as food for powder, they have been prohibited from being officers in the army, or even receiving medals for bravery. The law has told the people they were free to think and worship as they pleased, and has at the same time prescribed punishments for those who exercised their freedom by affiliating with any other than the orthodox church.

The ukase removes all restrictions from the unorthodox and places them, both as religionists and as citizens, on a par with the orthodox. It puts them in much the same position relative to the Greek church as dissenters occupy relative to the established church in England. The Greek church will be supported by the state, but those who belong to other churches will not, therefore, be penalized. A man will no longer be unable to contract a lawful marriage because he makes the sign of the cross with three fingers instead of two, or refused a commission in the army because he does not like the cut of a priest's gown.

It has often happened in Russia, says the Chicago Tribune, that the Czar has decreed an important reform and that the decree has been carried out in such a manner as to accomplish little of the good that was expected of it. The world will be better able to judge of the Czar's motives and of the results his latest ukase will produce after it has been put into effect.



#### Treatment of Bright's Disease.

A person suffering from chronic kidney disease is the victim of a serious malady, and of course should not attempt to manage his own case if he would avoid the proverbial reproach of the man who is his own doctor or lawyer. Yet in a disease of such long continuance the physician cannot ordinarily be in such constant attendance as in cases of acute disease, and in the intervals of his visits the patient can often aid very materially in the treatment if he is familiar with the general principles upon which it is based.

The main object of treatment is to guard the crippled kidney from anything that will further injure it or tax its enfeebled powers of elimination. To this end the diet should be very carefully regulated. Eggs, meat, rich or highly seasoned dishes, or alcoholic beverages, should be permitted only in the smallest quantities. The ideal food for a sufferer from Bright's disease is milk, since it meets nearly all the requirements of a food which can be digested readily and leaves the smallest amount of waste material, and at the same time flushes the kidneys, washing out the poisons that will injure still more the already damaged tissues if not quickly removed.

Most persons can take milk readily and digest it easily, but some either do not like the taste of it or cannot (or think they cannot) digest it. If it is the palate that rebels, the milk may be flavored with a little tea or coffee, or it may be made into a soup with oysters or clams or onions, or it may be jellied, or buttermilk may be substituted.

When milk is not digested it is usually because it is taken in too large amount or in too concentrated form. It may be diluted with Vichy or lime-water, or distilled water containing a little salt or bicarbonate of sodium. It should never be guiped down, but should be sipped and held in the mouth a moment to secure its admixture with saliva before swallowing. An exclusive milk diet can seldom be kept up for a long period, but the occasional resort to it for a week or ten days at a time is often of the greatest service in securing a rest for the kidneys, and in washing them free from all the ac-

cumulated debris of the meat-and-vegetable-eating periods.

A sufferer from Bright's disease should also be warmly clad, and should, so far as possible, avoid all exposure to cold and wet, shunning high, and especially east winds. For the few who can pick their climate to suit their needs, a removal to a tropical or semi-tropical country is of the greatest advantage.—Youth's Companion.

#### POCKETS FOR WOMEN.

Desirable but Almost Unattainable Consumption.

For one blessing man is enviable—his pockets. Woman occasionally has a pocket, but she can't use it. "Put in a pocket," she pleads, and the dress-maker sends home the new skirt with a pocket stowed away in the recesses of a hook-up placket hole. It is not a workable pocket for three reasons:

First, it bulges if there is even a handkerchief in it, destroying the symmetry of the outline.

Second, things aimed at it rarely succeed in forcing an entrance, but fall alongside, downward, with a whack on the floor.

Third, who could fumble through a whole row of hooks and eyes, placed in the center seam at the back? As a trifling obstacle in the way of blind manipulation it may be mentioned that such hooks are usually of a tricky patent, or they would not stay fastened at all.

At the hem of the garment, under the "foundation" frill, pockets like a tiny crescent-shaped pouch may also be found lurking. A handkerchief can repose in one in safety, merely involving some suppleness in the owner, who must execute a kind of dive in withdrawing and reinserting it. A silk foundation sometimes accommodates quite a practical-looking receptacle, to which the unwary at first intrust even a purse or a pocket knife. But hard objects dangling on a level with the knee are ill companions, and those who have once knelt on a latchkey never desire to repeat the experience.

"I asked for pockets and they gave me handbags," is the plaint of the petticoated throng, who wonder who will invent them a third hand for their umbrellas while they guard their money with their right and with their left keep their garments from the mud.

Meantime, says the London Graphic, while fashion is decreeing that sovereigns shall jingle in jeweled coats of mail from the end of a slender chain, apparently designed for the ready pillars of the thief, womankind, more cunning than they seem, are carving a way out of the difficulty. They may carry their purse for all the world to see, and a handkerchief peeps out of their sleeves, but in many a silken undershirt, where it will not interfere with the set, is a pocket, roomy and secure. There it is that the wise woman keeps her gold and her love letters.

A girl hasn't much use for a young man who asks for "just one kiss."