THOUSANDS SLAIN

Soldiers Shoot Into Rioters in City of Lodz, Russia.

POPULATION RISES AGAINST ACT

Enraged at the Slaughter of Socialist Marchers, People Unite in a Desperate Outbreak.

Lodz, Russian Poland, June 24. — Yesterday, "Black Friday," in Lodz, surpassed all the horrors of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg. While it is not yet possible to ascertain the exact number of the victims, estimates place the killed and wounded as high as 2,000.

The troubles here were initiated by the Social Democrats and Jewish Bund, who determined to avenge their comrades killed in the rioting on Wednesday.

Thursday the feast of Corpus Christi passed off quietly, but during the night workmen attacked the patrols. In this fighting two officers and seven Cossacks were killed. One of the latter was shot by a girl of 13 years.

Friday was a day of terror. The city was given up to bloodshed. Anarchy and fierce street fighting prevailed all day. Barricades were hurriedly constructed in the Jewish quarter at dawn. Men climbed to the roofs of houses, cutting telephone and telegraph wires to use for entanglements in the streets, while others cut down telegraph poles and used them in strengthening their barricades which already had been constructed and in building others.

Early in the day two bombs were thrown from the crowd into the barracks, killing or wounding 20 soldiers.

TIME OF ITS LIFE.

Congressional Irrigation Committee is Won by the West.

Reno, Nev., June 24.—The congressional irrigation party has experienced one continuous round of pleasure from the time it left Kansas City on June 1 up to the present moment, and the stack of invitations on hand indicates that the last half of the trip will be crowded just as full of enjoyment as the first. Each city visited had endeavored to outdo the other and each rural district has attempted to demonstrate that it is the one "garden spot" of the country. There have been banquets galore, not dress affairs, but cordial meetings lacking in formality and pervaded by that spirit of hospitality which characterizes the entire West. The gates of the several cities have been opened wide, the liberties of the party have been unrestrained, and the result has been that everybody has had a bully good time. When the party enters a city, it becomes the city's guest, and in no instance has a city along the route failed to turn out to do honor to the visiting lawmakers.

The trip is necessarily hurried; little time is allowed for sightseeing. Everything is sacrificed to the cause of irrigation.

FINISHES WITH TANNER.

Prosecution Through with Star Witness and Defense Takes Him.

Portland, June 24.—Judge A. H. Tanner, the government's star witness against Senator Mitchell, in the land fraud cases, now on trial before Judge De Haven, is in the hands of the attorneys for the defense. For 11½ hours the former friend and business partner of the senator from Oregon has been on the witness stand. The things to which he has testified, the mass of documentary evidence to which he has sworn as having passed between himself and Senator Mitchell, has been damaging to a degree to the defendant.

Today ex Senator Thurston and Judge Bennett will begin their determined effort to break down this mass of testimony and especially to draw forth admissions tending to show that the senator had no guilty knowledge when he received his share of the firm's fees in the Kribs transactions.

Wallace Arrives Home.

New York, June 24. — Among the passengers who arrived today on board the Orizaba from Colon was John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal. Mr. Wallace comes here to complete arrangements, which were unfinished on his departure for the isthmus. He says that the work is progressing very satisfactorily. The force is increasing and settling down to steady labor. The engineering committee is preparing plans for the board of consulting engineers, and this is another reason for his return.

Fearful of International Troubles.

New Westminster, B. C., June 24.—Owing to international troubles the sham battle discussed for some time in military circles to be held on the campus near Olympia, Wash, between the troops of the state of Washington and the troops of British Columbia, has been declared off. The reason given for the declaration is that a plugged shell could easily be misplaced, and in case of an accident international complications might be the outcome.

More Troops To Be Mobilized.

Moscow, June 24. — The governor of Moscow has postponed notices of the forthcoming mobilization of troops, to exhort the population to be calm The. mobilization is expected June 9.

A FAIR WITNESS.

Judge Tanner Hides No Fact Favoring Senator Mitchell.

Portland, June 25.—Senator Mitchell had his day in the trial before Judge De Haven yesterday. The cross-examination of ex-Judge A. H. Tanner, who was turned over to the defense late Friday afternoon, was taken in hand by Judge Bennett. During the 3½ hours he was bombarded by questions from the attorney several admissions favorable to the senator were brought to the attention of the jury, causing a gleam of satisfaction in the aged senator's eyes. There were those present who had anticipated a rough journey for ex-Judge Tanner, but they were doomed to disappointment. Judge Burnett handled the former business partner of his client with a velvety tongue, and only once or twice was caustic with the witness. When ex-Judge Tanner finished his redirect examination ex-Senator Thurston moved to have his testimony stricken out. This was denied.

Ex-Judge Tanner passed through the ordeal better than his friends anticipated. He was little short of a perfect witness, apparently holding nothing back. His testimony favorable to the defendant was given in the same distinct and positive manner as that given by him under direct examination. Several times Judge Bennett sought to lead the witness, and once or twice the attorney for the defense made his own ingenious interpretation of some of the answers given under the questioning of Mr. Heney. Each time ex-Judge Tanner corrected his interrogator, and, once or twice, when Judge Bennett became overpersistent, the witness became curt in his denials of having answered questions in the manner put to him by the attorney for the defense.

Mr. Heney announced that he would rest his case on Monday. Ex-Senator Thurston stated after the court was adjourned that he expected that the defense would be through by Tuesday evening. While nothing has been said by counsel for the defense, it is almost assured that Senator Mitchell will take the witness stand in his own behalf.

FRANCE HAS WAR FEVER.

Despite Minister's Denials, People Expect to Fight Germany.

Paris, June 26.—For the first time since the Fashoda incident the French public is in the throes of the war fever. Whether it will result in anything serious depends on Germany's response to the French note on Morocco, but without considering the exact status of the diplomatic negotiations a considerable element of the public and press seriously discuss the possibilities of a resort to arms. Army circles are particularly active, and at the military clubs the officers are mainly engaged in making comparisons of the forces of France and Germany. While the financial leaders scout the idea of war, the speculative element has been quick to seize the opportunity to raid French rentes, which showed a fall of 1 franc and 8 centimes within a week. The official view is that the situation, while delicate, does not present any aspect of danger or a crisis involving a rupture of relations. This is the government view, and naturally presents the most favorable aspect of the controversy. However, the ambassadors of the leading powers express impartial opinions fully sustaining the view of the government

It is pointed out in diplomatic quarters that the worst aspect of the Moroccan question does not present a casus belli. An analysis of the controversy shows that the sultan of Morocco invited the powers to a conference. Germany urges the powers, including France, to accept. Premier Rouvier's latest note shows the willingness of France to consider a conference, if Germany explains her purposes, but, even should France decline to accept these, refusal of the invitation does not constitute a causee for war.

Race Suicide Dying in New York.

New York, June 26.—Births in this city at the rate of one every five minutes are recorded by the Health department for the past week, during which period 2,011 were reported. It was announced at the department that the birth rate of New York has now risen to about 31 per 1,000, and is higher than any other city in the United States. Five or six years ago, when there was so much talk about race suicide, the birth rate here was only 26 per 1,000. Last year the rate was 30 per 1,000.

Iowa Farmers May Lose Land.

Sioux City, Ia., June 26.—Proceedings which may throw open to settlement $1,000,000 worth of Iowa's richest land have been started in O'Brien county by the government. Of the 322,000 acres in Iowa, included in the old land grant to the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad, about 12,000 acres are still in the hands of those who purchased from the railroad. These farmers have been in possession of the land for the last 15 or 20 years,

Throw Out the Miners.

Lawton, Okla., June 26.—The Interior department has instructed the custodians of the government forest reserves in Southwest Oklahoma to prevent further trespassing of miners and mineral prospectors on these lands and to eject those now conducting mining operations there. This will affect mining interests in the Wichita mountains.

JUMPED THE TRACK

Twentieth Century Limited Train Meets Disaster.

FOURTEEN DEATHS THE RESULT

Dashes Into Open Switch at Terrific Speed and Takes Fire—Many Victims Fatally Burned.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—While traveling at the rate of 70 miles an hour, the famous Twentieth Century Limited, the fastest long-distance train in the world, ran through an open switch at the little town of Mentor, east of Cleveland, at 9:20 o'clock last night, causing one of the most horrible wrecks in the history of the Lake Shore road.

The engine was hurled into the ditch. A part of the train was crushed on top of it, and the wreck was partly burned. The horrors of the wreck were doubled in the horrors of the fire.

More than a score of people were killed and injured, and the famous train was demolished.

The train was crowded, practically all its accommodations being taken when it left the city It was behind time, and the greatest of speed was being made to make up the lost time.

Late reports gave the number of injured as 21, and of these 15 are seriously, if not fatally hurt. Practically all the injured were burned and had to be extricated from the blazing wreckage by rescue parties.

Traveling at a rate of more than a mile a minute, the heavy train was hurled to its doom with a momentum that was appalling. An instant after the crash of the wreck the boiler of the great engine burst with terrific force, scattering fire and steam through the wreck in a manner that made escape for the helpless imprisoned passengers impossible.

SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

Summary of Arguments of Attorneys and Testimony of Witnesses.

Portland, June 22.—The second day of the Mitchell trial has passed, Frederick A. Krebs, one of the star witnesses of the government, has testified and has gone, Judge A. H. Tanner the other chief prop of the case to be made by the prosecution, is on the stand and will finish his story soon. The complainant is smothering the jury under a mass of documentary evidence and the defense is playing upon its heartstrings. Mr. Heney is showing the jury the agreement entered into between Tanner and Mitchell and Kribs by which they were to expedite claims held by the latter, is producing checks, account books, letters and testimony in support of his indictment, while Judge Bennett and Senator Thurston, so far, have pleaded the honorable career of their client, have held out the fact that today he is to pass his 70th birthday, have entered technical objections to the introduction of the testimony and have made one desperate and spectacular attempt to block the introduction of Judge Tanner's evidence.

The prosecution had its first opening yesterday and brought out its two most important witnesses, upon whose testimony it will, to a great degree, base its case.

The defense had finished cross-examining Mr. Kribs when Mr. Heney called Judge Tanner to the stand, but Senator Thurston objected to the testimony. He called attention to the journal of the court in which was entered Judge Tanner's plea of guilty to a charge of perjury. The speaker read section 5392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing that no person guilty of perjury could be used as a witness in the Federal court unless judgment had been rendered.

Mr. Heney argued that a plea of guilty without sentence was subject at any time to a reversal.

Jugde DeHaven held that a judgment was necessary to bar one convicted of perjury from testifying, and overruled the objections.

Japanese Advance Begun.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—The public which has no idea that negotiations for an armistice are no foot, believes that a great battle in Manchuria is now beginning, and official dispatches from both sides bear out the idea that the Japanese have commenced their main advance, though as yet there have been no heavy collisions. The Japanese, following the checking of the movement to the west, are now pushing forward in force along the railroad and the Mandarin and Mainaikia roads, their front now stretching for miles.

Hard Blow to Governor.

Honolulu, June 22.—A. M. Brown, the Republican nominee, was today elected sheriff of Oahu county, in which this city is included, by a vote of about 2,200 to 1,650, received by the home-rule candidate, A. Poepoe, and 830 received by William Henry, the persent incumbent and an independent candidate. The closing of the campaign was the most bitter in the history of local politics. Governor Carter made an active fight against Brown.

Did Right to Surrender.

London, June 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from St. Petersburg says the commission appointed to investigate the capitulation of Port Arthur finds that the surrender of the fortress was justifiable.

TANNER A STRONG WITNESS

Tells About Mitchell's Efforts to Have Books Destroyed.

Portland, June 23.—The session of yesterday morning opened with ex-Judge Tanner upon the stand, where he remained until the evening adjournment, and was then not much more than half through with his testimony.

At the beginning of his examination, the witness stated that he had made another agreement with Kribs on February 13, 1902, in regard to another list of land to be expedited. He also identified the entry in the books relating to the first payment of $500 as a cash retainer for the services of the firm. This entry had been changed, however, about the time of the Puter trial to read "Cash retainer in second lieu list," instead of "Cash retainer in S. A. D. Puter list," as it had formerly been. He had done this because he was afraid that harm might come from the entries if they happened to be found.

The witness also stated that the receipts for the month of February had been divided between himself and Mitchell, and demonstrated from the book how Mitchell had received his half of the $500 check.

The prosecution now began the introduction of the correspondence which had passed between the senator and Mr. Tanner during all of this time, which correspondence treated of the Kribs matter and referred to the fees to be received, and contained requests and directions to the senator as to his procedure in Washington in expediting the claims, lists of which had been sent to him. One letter told of a promised fee of $1,000, and related to the fee to be paid the senator for assisting in a Chinese case. Other letters urged the senator to take up the Kribs matters personally with Hermann, and hurry them through, as the payment of the fees due depended upon the haste with which the patents were issued.

Telegrams showing the activity of the senator at Washington were also introduced and read to the jury, which related to actions done by the senator and to the conclusions reached by the department, presumably as a result of the influence he had brought to bear upon the commissioner.

During the day the courtroom was crowded with many members of the local bar. Many of them shook hands with Senator Mitchell when court adjourned both at noon and in the afternoon. A number of the senator's friends were present and he was congratulated on his birthday During the morning session, Judge Webster sat near the senator. Mayor Williams came in just as Judge Tanner was coming to the most important part of his testimony.

CALL HAS BEEN ISSUED.

Trans-Mississippi Congress Soon to Gather In Portland.

Portland, June 23. — The call has gone out for the Sixteenth Annual Trans-Mississippi congress to take place in Portland, August 16, 17, 18 and 19. The executive committee has sent out word to governors of states and territories, mayors of cities, boards of county commissioners, chambers of commerce and trade organizations to appoint their delegates and send them to take part. And this they will surely do, for the Trans-Mississipi congress, being, as its name implies, of peculiar interest to those states this side of the Mississippi river, has become an event of particular significance. Moreover, there are certain matters of high importance to come before the body.

The Pacific trade will be the chief topic of conference, as the official call points out. Though this has come before the congess previously, the force of it has never been brought out as it will here on account of the contiguity of Portland to the Orient. Trade relations with the Far East will be exploited to the end that the best methods may be adopted to secure the Oriental commerce to the trans-Mississippi states.

The executive committee also points out the increasing demand for a Department of Mines and Mining, with its head a member of the president's cabinet. An effort will be made to secure action from the national congress towards the establishment of such a department.

More Officials Resign.

New York, June 23. — Chairman Morton announced that he had accepted today the resignations of several of the employes of the Equitable society, among them that of Charles Francis Williamson, who was secretary to former Vice President Hyde, with headquarters at the latter's residence. It is understood that a number of the high salaried subordinates will tender their resignations and that many dismissals of minor employes here and at all the leading agencies are contemplated in the near future.

Senator Arrives With Alaska Gold

Seattle, Wash., June 23.—The steamer Senator, first of the Nome fleet to return to this port, arrived here tonight. She brought $400,000 in gold. H. Kuster died en route, from paralysis. His home is in Plattsville, Wis. Captain Lloyd states that the winter cleanup will amount to $2,500,000. The Ohio, Oregon and Victoria are due to arrive within 48 hours. Each of them is said to have a large amount of gold aboard.

Puts Ban on Chinese Boycott.

Tientsin, June 23.—Viceroy Yuan has prohibited students from holding meetings in reference to the boycotting of American manufactured goods and has also issued a strong proclamation against merchants interferring with affairs in the hands of the government.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

Irrigation Now and Hereafter.

No irrigation exhibits of prominence were in evidence at the St. Louis World's Fair as such, yet in everything agricultural they formed a leading part and their withdrawal would have left huge gaps and taken away the best. Had the products of the dam and ditch all been labeled "Grown by Irrigation," the irrigation exhibit would have been very large. But few of the hundreds of thousands of people who viewed with amazement the magnificent fruits and grains from the Western States, far more notable in size, appearance and yield than anything they ever saw in the East, were fully able to realize that those products were raised upon lands which a few years ago were useless deserts, but now made fertile by the art of irrigation. Practical methods of irrigation were demonstrated at the Government building by a model of Salt River Valley in Arizona, where a system of ditches and laterals, by which the water is distributed onto the farms and orchards below, are now under construction in the mountains. Real water was running through these ditches. This great work of Uncle Sam's in Arizona is progressing rapidly. A cement mill, to make the 200,000 barrels of cement needed in the masonry, is completed; a $100,000 mountain road, to convey the dam material from Phoenix is finished and, most remarkable, the river itself has been carried through tunnels around the dam site and is furnishing 1,000 electric horse power with which to build the dam. This is to be used to construct the giant works and thus the river will build its own dam and form the greatest reservoir in the United States. Of all sizes and classes were the irrigation pumps exhibited in the farm and implement department; but more striking than these were the widnmills. These busy machines reared their tall heads above the surrounding buildings and whirred gaily in the breeze, forming a striking example of man's ingenuity in harnessing the elements. The highest of these, built by one of the largest windmill manufacturers, spread its steel wings 120 feet in the air, and with a moderate wind pumped 40,000 gallons an hour. The water gushed up like a fine artesian well, enough to irrigate thoroughly a good-sized farm. The West is at the beginning of tremendous progress in agriculture. The government has undertaken the work of national reclamation of the desert and is pushing the work vigorously. Vast engineering works—huge dams and canals—are being constructed in the Western States and Territories, and as the work proceeds the people will realize its wisdom and worth, and it will be extended until the former desert places shall become the most fruitful of any in the land. Twenty years hence, if the government's irrigation work continues along right lines and is kept free from politics and graft, we may see a West with nearly double its present population and the splendid products of American irrigation reaching to all parts of the world.—Agricultural Epitomist.

DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

Former New York Beauty Whose Married Life Was Unhappy.

When, about 1874 or 1875, the gay Lord Mandeville, son of the then Duke of Manchester and heir to the title, showed a strong inclination to "a-courting go," the butterflies of society in England and in our own "title-

DOWAGER DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

hating," democratic country fluttered their shimmering, silken wings, looked longingly toward the ducal prize and—waited. After whispering a pretty sentiment here and snatching a kiss from inviting lips there, for his lordship was indeed a merry dog, he discovered that better than anything else he liked to look into the shy eyes of an American girl. He spent a lot of time just doing that, but he didn't consider the time wasted. The girl was a creole named Consuelo Yznaga, daughter of Antonio Yznaga. She had lived for some time in New York, where her father had large mercantile interests, but she didn't fit there. Her dark beauty would have harmonized well with the sunny, southern atmosphere of her father's Louisiana plantation and his Cuban estate would have made for her still a lovelier setting. But Consuelo was one of the butterflies and New York is where human butterflies seem happiest, so it was in that city that the young heir to the Manchester dukedom courted her. For court her he did, ardently and with apparent sincerity, and when on May 22, 1876, he made her his bride after, figuratively speaking, walking over the heads of the hundreds of young American men who were at the feet of the beautiful creole, the social world sighed, envied and applauded, for though "all the world loves a lover" the world of pleasure loves best of all a lover with a title.

They went to England and the young wife was happy—for a while. Her home was a castle, her new friends were of noble blood and she was the wife of the heir to one of the proudest titles in the realm. But it wasn't long before there was a strange feeling of discontent. She smiled as sweetly as ever on her new friends, entertained as lavishly, danced as gayly—but there was a tiny rift within the lute—and it spoiled the music.

She found that the ardent love of her husband had cooled, though he was still kind, very good-natured and desirous that she should thoroughly enjoy life, if position could give enjoyment. Well, she could stand that. One could not expect one's husband to be quite like a lover. So she kept on with her duties as wife and hostess and all commented on her fine mind and gracious bearing. After a time there came to her ears rumors of her husband's flirtations and behavior unbecoming a gentleman. She learned, as time went on, that he belonged to that class of titled Englishmen who admire and like to make companions of the queens of the concert hall and the ballet. On his father's death he became the Duke of Manchester March 21, 1890, but still kept on with his disreputable conduct. He was associated with the London music hall singer, Bessie Bellwood, and on one occasion appeared in a police court as a witness against a cabman who charged the singer with assault.

Three children were born to the duke and his American duchess but paternal cares did not weigh heavily on this pleasure-loving Englishman who made domestic happiness an impossibility. He died in August, 1892, after having lived a life of uselessness and unfaithfulness to the woman who had given the keeping of her life into his hands. Through it all, Consuelo Yznaga, Duchess of Manchester, never complained to anyone. She gained the sympathy of a wide circle of friends who realized that her youthful dream of happiness had not been realized.

The son of this ill-mated couple, who is the present Duke of Manchester, was born March 3, 1877. He married Miss Helen Zimmerman, daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati. The twin daughters of the dowager duchess died when quite young.

At present the dowager duchess lives quietly, but elegantly, in Paris, Berlin and London. Her husband squandered most of the ducal estate and for a time the duchess was not wealthy but through the death of her brother, Fernando Yznaga, a few years ago, she came into a fortune of $1,000,000. In the French capital, where she spends most of her time, her social position is an enviable one and continual court is paid to her. She is still a superbly beautiful woman, richly gowned and the possessor of many lovely gems. She has the largest diamond necklace of any of the noble ladies of England. For long, Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt looked upon it with envy but its equal was at last secured for her.

The marriage of Consuelo Yznaga to this English nobleman was one of the thousand instances of international marriages resulting in sorrow and unhappiness for the wife, but still the strife for title goes on among the devotees of society in the United States and apparently it will continue as long as position it put ahead of real worth.

A Remarkable Cure.

The proceedings of the Royal Society were not always taken so seriously as they are now. A hundred and fifty years ago a sailor who had broken his leg sent to the Royal Society an account of the remarkable manner in which he had healed the fracture. His story was that he had dressed it with nothing but tar and oakum, and was now able to walk well. This remarkable story naturally caused some excitement among the members of the society. No one had previously suspected tar and oakum of possessing such miraculous healing powers. The society wrote for further particulars, and doubted indeed whether the leg had been really fractured. The truth of this part of the story, however, was proved beyond a shadow of a doubt. Several letters passed between the Royal Society and the sailor, who continued to assert solemnly that his broken leg had been treated with tar and oakum, and with nothing else. The society might have remained puzzled for an indefinite period had not the sailor added in a potscript to his last letter: "I forgot to tell your honors that the leg was a wooden one."

A Long-Suffering Eye.

A teacher in English composition had been giving lessons in the use of the active voice. "For instance," said he, "instead of saying a 'tree might have been seen on the lawn,' say, 'a tree rose from the lawn.'" The next day a boy handed in a composition which begun: "Every morning when I look out of the window a brick wall falls on my eye."

Pretty Good Scheme.

A Somerville man is thinking seriously of keeping his furnace fire going all summer long. He heard his wife say the other day that it isn't any use at all to begin cleaning house until after the furnace fire had gone out.—Somerville Journal.