

LET CONGRESS ACT

President Wants It to Investigate Insurance Matters.

CONSULTS WITH MR. MORTON

Will Propose a Federal Inquiry To Go Beyond the Work of the Legislative Committee.

New York, Nov. 7.—That there will be a Federal investigation of life insurance methods and that President Roosevelt is taking an active interest in the matter and will, in all likelihood, at an early date ask for the appointment of a congressional committee to take up the work, was learned today from an authority the value of which can not be questioned.

The inquiry will be conducted independently of the states legislative committee, and in spite of any results which may follow the committee's report. It is declared that the revelations and the many startling disclosures brought out by the state committee have been the incentive which has led the president and his advisers to take up the question.

The president during the last two or three weeks has frequently been in conference with men prominent in the insurance world. It is known that Paul Morton, head of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was in Washington yesterday. It was whispered in Wall street today that Mr. Morton's visit to Washington was in the line of giving the president some inside information concerning the proposed investigation, and that he might even have been summoned there. Mr. Morton would not say whether this was a fact, neither would he consent to be interviewed.

DREDGE COAST HARBORS.

General MacKenzie Recommends the Building of a Boat.

Washington, Nov. 7.—In his annual report General MacKenzie, chief of engineers, made one exception to the rule prohibiting recommendations for new work. He recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 to build a dredge for use on the bars at the entrance to Tillamook, Yaquina and Coos bays, and at the entrance to the Siuslaw and Coquille rivers. General MacKenzie had this to say about the dredge, for which the last congress refused to make an appropriation:

"Navigation in these harbors is often greatly delayed by the forming of shoals, the material deposited in most instances being of such nature that it cannot be handled with a dipper dredge. It is estimated that a combination suction and dipper dredge could be advantageously used, and so constructed that it could be taken from harbor to harbor as necessities demand.

"The cost of such a plant with two dump scows would be approximately \$50,000, and it is thought that the necessity for its use will fully justify the expenditure.

RIOTS AT ODESSA.

Czar's Ukase Made Excuse for Extinction of Jews.

Odesa, Nov. 7.—The anti-Semitic riots are in full swing in this city and surrounding districts. The agitators of the movement have distributed a circular assuring the villagers that the authorities have received the czar's ukase and state that it commands the extermination of all Jews. As a result of this action, the wholesale pillage continues. The local authorities refuse to interfere, either standing idly by, refusing to check riots, or participating in the same.

News continues to reach the city of terrible massacres, which have occurred at various points along the railway, especially here and at Kieff. The casualties in those murderous disturbances are heavy.

Confer on Packers' Case.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Attorney General Moody has sent to United States District Attorney C. B. Morrison and Assistant Attorney General Oliver E. Pagan to go to Washington in regard to the beef trust prosecution. The plea of the packers declaring that Commissioner Garfield, of the bureau of Corporations, had promised the packers immunity from prosecution has taken such an aspect that the attorney general is said to wish a joint interview with the commissioner and Messrs. Morrison and Pagan.

Whole Caucasus in Revolt.

London, Nov. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "War, hopeless war, prevails in the Caucasus. The Trans-Caucasian railroad, the sole line, is effectively crippled and reinforcements have been compelled to march. Seventeen bridges have been wrecked, and the rails have been torn up in 40 places. Telegraph lines have been destroyed, and Georgia and the Dagestan are isolated. Every male is in arms."

Poles Also Want Autonomy.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—On the heels of the announcement of the successful Finnish national movement comes news of a strong revival of the struggle for autonomy in Poland. Dispatches from Kalisch, in Poland, and Thorn, in West Prussia, say that flags with the Polish coat of arms have been hoisted in several churches and city buildings.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT

Calls on People to Celebrate Thanksgiving in Time Honored Way.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The president today issued his proclamation naming Thursday, November 30, as a day for Thanksgiving. The proclamation follows:

By the president of the United States of America, a proclamation:

When, nearly three centuries ago, the first settlers came to the country which has now become this great republic, they faced not only hardship and privation, but terrible risks to their lives. In those grim years the custom grew of setting apart one day in each year for a special service of thanksgiving to the Almighty for preserving the people through the changing seasons. The custom has now become national and hallowed by immemorial usage.

We live in easier and more plentiful times than our forefathers, the men who with rugged strength faced the rugged days, and yet the dangers to national life are quite as great now as at any previous time in our history. It is eminently fitting that once a year our people should set apart a day for praise and thanksgiving to the giver of good, and, at the same time that they express their thankfulness for the abundant mercies received, should manfully acknowledge their shortcomings and pledge themselves solemnly and in good faith to strive to overcome them. During the past year we have been blessed with bountiful crops. Our business prosperity has been great. No other people has ever stood on as high a level of wellbeing as ours now stands.

We are not threatened by foes from without. The foes whom we should pray to be delivered from are our passions, appetites and follies; and against these there is always need that we should warn.

Therefore I now set apart Thursday, the 30th day of this November as a day of Thanksgiving for the past and of prayer for the future and on that day I ask that throughout the people gather in their homes and places of worship and, in rendering thanks to the most high for the manifold blessings of the past year, consecrate themselves to a life of cleanliness, honor and wisdom, so that this nation may do its allotted work on earth in a manner worthy of those who founded it and of those who preserved it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirtieth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the president, ELIHU ROOT, secretary of state.

MINIDOKA SALES POSTPONED.

Lots in Townsites Will Be Placed on Market Next Spring.

Washington, Nov. 3.—In refutation of stories recently sent from Washington, the Reclamation service today makes the following announcement:

"The secretary of the Interior, acting upon suggestions of the governor and prominent citizens of Idaho, announces the postponement of sales of lots in the new townships of Heyburn and Rupert, on the Minidoka project. The dates of sale, November 14 and 21, respectively, have been extensively advertised, and indications were that a large attendance would be present. Owing to the lateness of the season, the possibility of bad weather and the lack of accommodations for visitors, it was deemed wise to postpone the sale until early next April. At that time pleasant weather can be counted upon; water will have been turned into the new government canals, and more than 1,000 new settlers will have already established themselves on the land and will be clearing off sagebrush and putting in crops.

"The Minidoka tract today offers one of the best objects lessons in the West of the wisdom of the reclamation law, and present conditions predicate that one of the most prosperous and populous agricultural communities in the world will soon rise up from out of the desert at this point in the Snake river valley."

Culebra Cut is Flooded.

Panama, Nov. 3.—Heavy rains last week filled the Culebra cut with water to the extent of stopping the work of the steam shovels at the Cucaracha end of the cut. To make up for the time lost during the rainy season, Chief Engineer Stevens will follow the example of the Frenchmen, who, in the dry season, employed a double force of men. All freight trains of the Panama railroad except one each way will hereafter run at night, so as to give the Canal commission's train more time on the main line during the day.

It Will Rule Over Corea.

Tokio, Nov. 3.—It is reported that the Marquis Ito will leave for Corea on November 5, as ambassador for Japan. It is likely that the candidates for the posts of Japanese ambassadors at the European courts and at Washington will be acceded before long. It is rumored that Russian commissioners will establish a head office for the transportation of prisoners at Nagasaki. Most of the released men will be sent to Vladivostok, the others to Odesa.

More Fraud in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—According to a report made to Mayor Weaver today by W. Bledwyn Powell, the city architect, the city of Philadelphia has been defrauded of thousands of dollars in the construction of six pavilions for consumptives on the ground of the Philadelphia hospital.

SLAIN IN HUNDREDS

Kishineff's Streets Run Red With Blood of Jews.

MURDEROUS MOB BURNS TOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CASTRO'S LAST OFFENSE.

Stops Cable Message From Foreign Ministers in Venezuela.

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

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

Monument to Sheridan Unveiled.

Somerset, O., Nov. 4.—A monument to General Phil Sheridan was unveiled here today by Miss Mary Sheridan, a daughter of the great cavalry leader, in the presence of thousands of people. The widow of the famous general, his two daughters, his brother, Brigadier General M. V. Sheridan, and others of the Sheridan family attended the ceremony. The monument is a bronze equestrian statue of heroic size on a granite base and is the work of Carl Helier, of New York, and adorns the center of the square of Somerset.

Caught by Decoy Letter.

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

All May Vote in Austria.

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

JETTY NEEDS CASH.

Engineers Want \$1,250,000 to Complete Work Started.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Every dollar appropriated for improving the mouth of the Columbia river has been expended, including the \$400,000 carried in the last river and harbor bill. The work which is in progress today is being done on credit, Congress having authorized the expenditure of \$300,000 in excess of the amount actually appropriated, it being assumed that this amount will be made available at the coming session. But the contracts now in force expire December 31, 1905, and on that date practically all of this \$300,000 will have been consumed by contracts, so that, when congress actually appropriates this money, it will go to pay for work completed, and not for work yet to be done.

Major Langfitt, on duty at the office of the chief of engineers, says that approximately \$1,250,000 is necessary to complete the jetty, which will extend seaward about one mile beyond the point where it now ends. He is satisfied, as is the chief of engineers, that the best results will be obtained by appropriating this full amount at the coming session, so that the jetty can be rushed to completion next season, if possible. Like General MacKenzie, he believes a suspension of work will mean considerable damage, especially to the tramway, a loss which would be largely avoided if work could be resumed next spring.

The reasons why the money appropriated and authorized at the last session was expended so rapidly was to demonstrate that the completed jetty will increase the depth on the bar, to give Portland the benefit of a deep channel at the earliest possible day, and to open the way for an appropriation this winter sufficient to enable the engineers to complete the jetty.

NOT ALL PEACE.

Russia Continues Scenes of Riots, Terror and Bloodshed.

London, Nov. 2.—Special dispatches in this morning's local newspapers represent the condition of affairs in Russia as being extremely grave, especially in the provinces. St. Petersburg, the dispatches say, remains comparatively quiet. Late last night the streets of that capital were patrolled by strong forces of gendarmes and Cossacks, and no further disorders have been reported.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, the revolutionaries demand the establishment of a republic, and as the result of this demand the strong arm of General Treppoff has again been invoked. Thus, says the correspondent, brute force and popular sentiment are again facing each other. Even the appointment of Grand Duke Michael as military dictator, with General Treppoff as his right hand, is discussed in official circles, according to the correspondent, who adds that late last night the revolutionary leaders advised the populace to refrain from precipitating a conflict.

A dispatch to a news agency from Odesa describes that city as having experienced a dreadful day, the defenceless populace being at the mercy of a howling and armed rabble of 50,000 men, calling themselves loyalists and led by disguised policemen and their wretched dupes. The dispatch says: "The Jews made a stout resistance, and their successful bravery entailed lamentable casualties, but rumor puts the number of killed and wounded as high as 2,000, many by bombs, which the mobs used wholesale."

Poland in Revolt.

Warsaw, Nov. 2.—Poland is aroused again, and another attempt is being made to regain independence. Riots are now in progress in every section of Russian Poland, and the people are rushing down without mercy soldiers of the czar attempting to interfere with their freedom of movement and speech. Dozens of processions of Socialists and anti-Russians have been passing through the streets during the past 24 hours, and all efforts on the part of the authorities to check them have so far been without avail.

Seform for War Department.

Washington, Nov. 8.—President Roosevelt has approved the recommendations for certain reforms in the routine business of the War department which were prepared under the direction of Acting Secretary Oliver. These changes have been brought about by the action of the president in creating the Keep commission. His letter criticized the methods of work in connection with papers of both Army and Navy departments and General Oliver took the matter up at once.

Root Recognizes Norway.

Washington, Nov. 2.—It is learned at the State department that this government has practically recognized the new government of Norway, although the formalities have not been carried out. This was done by the recognition by Secretary Root of Mr. Hauge, as charge d'affaires for Norway, and the way is now open for diplomatic exchanges between the two countries whenever there is any necessity for them.

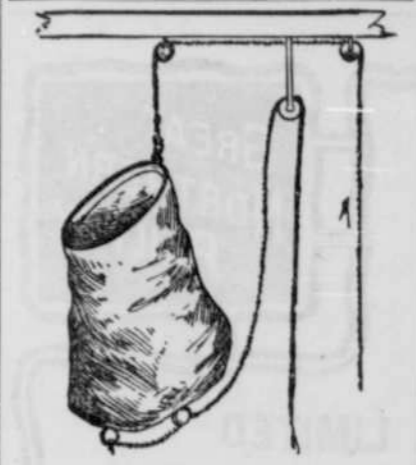
Canada's Greatest Lawyer.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 2.—Christopher Robinson, Canada's greatest constitutional lawyer, died last night of pneumonia. In the Behring sea arbitration it was said that it was his presentation of the case that brought a Canadian victory.



A Labor-Saving Bag.

It is not an easy task for the man who must do all of the work around the farm most of the year to handle some things alone, so that if he is at all ingenious he welcomes the devices which will enable him to do his work more easily. Here is a plan for one man to handle grain or any other thing which may be placed in a bag which is stored in the upper part of the barn and must go to the main floor. Take a bag of strong material, a seed bag is the best, and have it re-sewed so that it will be a trifle smaller at the top than in any other part; a

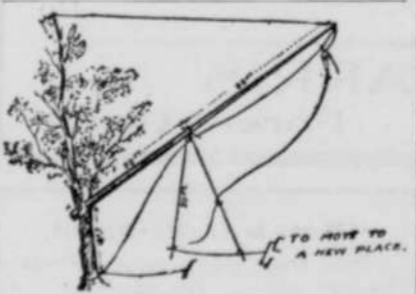


LABOR-SAVING BAG.

light iron or strong wire hoop is then sewn around the top, so that the bag is kept open and yet the contents are not easily spilled out. Two rings are placed in the bottom of the bag several inches apart and a ring is slipped over the wire or iron hoop before it is sewed to the bag. Place a strip of lumber properly braced over the top of the door and to it fasten three pulleys, the center one fastened so that it will come down some four inches lower than the others. Now fasten one rope to the ring in the hoop, run it through the first and the third pulleys and you have the raising and lowering rope. Then fasten a second rope in the ring at the bottom of the bag, the one farthest away, run it through the second ring and then up through the middle pulley and you have the contrivance by which the bag may be easily dumped. A glance at the illustration will show how useful this appliance is and how readily it will work in practice.

Derrick for Stacking Hay.

Where there is much hay to stack labor and time may be saved by using a derrick. There are numerous plans for building a derrick, but none is simpler or cheaper than this design, which is the invention of a farmer, who says: I have tried to make a drawing of a derrick that I put up to stack hay with this year. It works so slick that I am sure it will please anybody. The pole is 10 inches at the butt, 5 at top and 47 feet long. I made a mortise at the butt through which to put a chain to fasten it to the tree. Twenty-



HAY DERRICK.

two feet from that I bored an inch hole, through which to put a pin to keep legs from slipping. I used crochets for legs, and wired them fast to the pole. I twisted four No. 12 wires together for cable with which to stiffen pole by guying to tree as shown in cut. I can take a fair-sized load at four forkfuls with this rig. When we get a stack done we rope the two legs together, hitch a team of horses to them, as illustrated, and haul it over to a new place; it works like a boom on a mast. If I had not had the tree handy I should have set a 50-foot pole in the ground 4 or 5 feet, staying it with a couple of guy cables. I should fasten butt of pole the same as a boom; then I could build stacks three-quarters of the way round the center pole. We build our stacks 22 feet square and 25 to 28 feet high. By having a pulley at the legs, as shown, the hay will not rub against the stack, but swing clear and drop right in the middle of the stack, thereby keeping the center of the stack solid, thus making it sure to keep well.

Use the Whitewash.

A writer in a prominent poultry journal says that the houses should be whitewashed and cleaned twice a year. By cleaning it is assumed he means everything removed and thoroughly renovated. The poultryman who

works on this plan can not keep the house free from vermin and disease no matter how freely he may use insect powder, and how thoroughly the whitewashing is done twice a year. Twenty years of experience in raising poultry has taught the writer that no house ought to go longer than two months without being thoroughly whitewashed in every nook and crevice. In certain seasons the work is done more frequently. All our houses are built with scratching sheds so it is easy to do the whitewashing while the hens are in the shed and then by shutting them in the house whitewash the scratching sheds. Insect powder is, of course, a necessity, but less of it will be necessary if the houses are kept clean by lime and disinfectant.

Additional knowledge and the necessity for looking after every detail in order that the dairy may be profitable, has resulted in wonderful improvements in the care of cows and of the milk afterward. Stringent health laws of the several cities have forced the shiftless man to wake up or else get out of business. There are still many opportunities for improvement, particularly along the line of cleanliness of the cows and of the stables and milking along more scientific lines. If the dairyman were half as clean as the milkman there would be little to complain of. The milkman must, of course, keep his milk on ice, but use an abundance of scalding water in the washing of bottles and utensils of tin, and further purify them in the sun. I go further and wash the little crates of wood in which bottles of milk are carried, using hot water and scouring soap and give these, too, a sun bath. See that ice boxes are scrubbed with hot water daily, that the milkhouse floor is also scrubbed, and then thoroughly dried.

Door for a Hog House.

There is no good reason why the door to the hog house should be made of heavy boards and kept shut nor why the house should be without any door if one will work out this simple plan. Take some strong burlap or an old fertilizer bag and get a few laths. Plate the laths an inch apart on both



DOOR FOR THE HOG HOUSE.

sides of the bag (crosswise) and fasten them to each other, nailing through the bag. Hem the edges of the bag so they will not ravel, then fasten over the opening in the door, letting it nearly touch at the bottom. The laths will weight it sufficiently to hold it in place so that it will keep out cold and storm, yet it will be sufficiently light so that the hogs can push it with their heads when they want to get in or out of the house. The illustration shows the plan plainly and it will work better than any door we know of, obviating the trouble of opening the door every time the hogs are to be let out. If desired the regulation board door may be put in place, to be closed when desired.

Spraying with Bordeaux.

I have been spraying with the liquid bordeaux, arsenate of soda, and arsenate of soda and arsenate of lead combined for several years with good results. I give one good spraying just before the bloom, a second just as soon as most of the bloom has fallen, a third a week or two later, a fourth about a month later and made a fifth application last year still a month later, or the last of July or the first of August. For the last two applications the bordeaux was not used at full strength but the lime was increased rather than diminished and the arsenates about the same. With a strong mixture about the season, the foliage is sometimes injured, especially in wet weather, and when the leaves drop the fruit quits growing and does not take on the most beautiful color nor have the best flavor.—Ohio Cor. American Agriculturist.

Cure for Barb Wire Cuts.

I had a young horse cut on wire so badly I decided to shoot him. My wife objected to that and made salve which her father (veterinary surgeon) had used for twenty-five years with unflinching success. My horse was cured in seven weeks without a blemish. This recipe has never been allowed before the public, but with his consent it is herewith inclosed. Unsaided lard one pint, wood soap one-half pint, burnt alum two tablespoonfuls, turpentine one tablespoonful, carbolic acid eight drops. From the simplicity of the ingredients it is marvelous to note the results.—A. R. B., in Epitomist.