

BLOOD MUST FLOW

Russian Revolutionists Try to Provoke Conflict.

ST. PETERSBURG IN FULL PANIC

Streets Are Deserted Except for the Troops and Lights Are Out—Shops Are Closing.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—That the present situation cannot end without bloodshed is the conviction prevailing in the higher government circles, which from moment to moment are expecting a conflict between the troops and the revolutionists in St. Petersburg, and news of trouble in the provinces, especially at Kharkoff, which has been declared in a state of siege. Governors have been instructed to take all necessary precautions to preserve order.

One of the most important members of the emperor's council received the Associated Press representative today and said, with every evidence of deep emotion:

"The situation is a grievous and painful one, and I see no way out of it except by the employment of armed force. Please do not misunderstand me. I look upon the prospect with tears, but it is becoming more and more evident that the troops will be compelled to fire. I can see no other possible outcome. The revolutionists and terrorists are absolutely bent on forcing a conflict upon us, and nothing we can do will satisfy them. The extension of the suffrage and the right of assembly will be nothing to them. They are determined to have bloodshed and we cannot avoid the issue. It is a frightful disease from which Russia is suffering, and sad and painful as it is, the government must set it free."

In the city, in spite of the absence of disorders, there is a condition of actual panic. Half of the population is compelled to rely on candles or kerosene lamps for light, while the street lamps in a large part of the city have been extinguished.

The streets are deserted except for the squads of infantry and cavalry which are everywhere.

The shops begin to close in the afternoon in even the Morskaya, Nevsky and other central streets. Many of the inhabitants shut themselves in their houses, scarcely venturing out to make necessary purchases of food, which has mounted to famine prices.

GREAT INCREASE IN TRADE.

Exports and Internal Movements of Grain and Cattle.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Decided increases in trade movements are shown during September, as well as in the total for the nine months of this year, compared with periods of last year by summaries issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. The grain exports for the nine months this year amounted to 105,219,693 bushels, as compared with 45,753,706 for the same months last year. This year the corn exports have been 82,753,212 bushels, as compared with 34,441,771 bushels for the corresponding months last year. The September exports of grain this year amounted to more than 10,000,000 over September of 1904.

The domestic movement of trade during September shows the same increase. Nearly 2,000,000 head of live-stock arrived at five of the largest distributing centers in excess of September a year ago, while the increase in the receipts of grain in 12 important interior centers aggregated over 27,400,000 bushels more than the corresponding month last year.

Invest in Central America.

New York, Oct. 28.—Cable advices today from Berlin announce that the Deutsche bank and the Deutsche Ueberseeische bank of Berlin, Lazard-Speyer-Billson of Frankfurt-on-the-Main and the Schweizerische Creditanstalt of Zurich have founded a bank with a capital of \$2,500,000, to be called the Bank of Central America, which will have its head office in Berlin. The business of the bank will be started in Guatemala with the ultimate intention of opening branch offices in the surrounding Central American countries.

Smashed by Runaway Car.

New York, Oct. 28.—A runaway street car on the new Williamsburg suspension bridge across the East river today caused the injury of 25 persons, two of them being fatally hurt. For 1,000 feet down the incline on the Manhattan approach of the bridge a Christopher street car ran with its brakes out of order until it hit and demolished a standing Fourteenth street car. It was 10 minutes before the broken roof, sides and floor of this car could be taken off from the last passenger under the wreckage.

Warned to Avoid Friction.

Washington, Oct. 28.—While the most vital points in the Newfoundland fisheries controversy apparently have been settled, a letter from Secretary Root to Secretary Shaw, made public today, points out that there is still ground for possible friction and expresses a wish that in the negotiations now in progress fishermen and local authorities avoid any precipitate action in the assertion of what they conceive to be their rights.

Sun Spotted on Puget Sound.

Tacoma, Oct. 28.—From Puget sound points a large spot on the sun was clearly visible today. A heavy fog this morning caused the sun to appear as a red ball about the size of a dinner plate, and the spot was very distinct, about the size of a dollar. As the fog lifted, people viewed the strange sight through smoked glasses.

FEAR PARALYZES CAPITAL.

General Treppoff Placed in Command of St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—St. Petersburg was in a panic today, but to a large extent without reason. The most sensational rumors were in circulation, and the shopkeepers on all except a few of the principal streets closed their stores and boarded up the doors and windows, while peaceful minded inhabitants kept within doors. Anxiety was evidenced in the whole atmosphere of the city, but so far nothing has occurred to justify these fears. There were no disorders.

General Treppoff, who has been placed in command of the St. Petersburg garrison, and given an additional division of reinforcements, declares that he is amply able to maintain order and the police are allowing the strikers to vent their enthusiasm so as to avoid a demonstration. General Treppoff instructed the police not to interfere with the parades so long as they were orderly, but he gave notice tonight that he was prepared to cope firmly with any disturbance. He had printed in all the evening papers a notification that the troops would tomorrow be ordered to use ball cartridges in case there should be any outbreak.

DEMAND SMOOT BE EXPELLED.

Petition of Two Million Women Will Go to Congress.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—More than 2,000,000 women, representing the leading women's organizations of the United States, have adopted a memorial calling for the unseating of United States Senator Reed Smoot. This was announced by the executive committee of the National Congress of Mothers which met here today. This memorial will be presented when congress convenes. United action was decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee of the National League of Women's Organizations, which was held in New York yesterday. The women declare that Reed Smoot, who is an apostle and in direct line for the Mormon presidency, has pledged first allegiance to the Mormon hierarchy, which has broken faith with the government. Smoot, the women declare, controls the vote of eight other senators, and fearing that his power will increase, they ask that action be taken at the convening of congress.

It was decided to hold the next national congress of mothers at Los Angeles May 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1906.

THINK RUSSELL WILL WIN.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The officials here are gratified at the action taken by the American government in instructing its minister at Caracas to endeavor to arrange the Franco-Venezuelan diplomatic incident, and are hopeful of the success of Minister Russell's efforts, which are similar to those of the French minister at Morocco in behalf of Ion Perdicaris.

It is said that Mr. Russell's representation will take the form of showing the president that it is the desire of the United States to have the French controversy adjusted. The question which it is necessary to adjust is the withdrawal of the offensive action taken by the government of Venezuela toward M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires.

Thereafter the question of compensating the French cable company for its losses, and redress for expulsion from Venezuela, of M. Brun, the manager of the company, remain to be adjusted. No difficulty is apprehended in arranging the commercial features of the case, if President Castro first corrects his discourtesy toward the representative of the French government.

Municipal Ferry in New York.

New York, Oct. 27.—One of New York city's most conspicuous ventures in municipal ownership was inaugurated today when the new ferry line between the city and Staten island was put into operation. It is owned and operated by the city, and its five splendid ferry boats are the largest in New York harbor, aggregating nearly 2,000,000. They replace an antiquated private ferry line against which there was a great protest. The new service was started with ceremony by Mayor McClellan and 4,000 guests.

Albers' Sentence Stands.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Official information comes to the State department from Nicaragua that the so-called Leon court has confirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of the American citizen, Albers, and has fixed his sentence at 32 months imprisonment. Albers will take an immediate appeal to the Supreme court at Managua. The State department has instructed Mr. Merry, the American minister to Nicaragua, to send his secretary of legation, J. G. Bailey, to Managua to observe the progress of the case.

More Taxes for Poor Germany.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—The committee of the bundsrath has accepted the plan of Baron von Stengel, secretary of the imperial treasury, for increase of the imperial revenues. These plans embrace an inheritance tax, which, however, will not affect the husbands or wives and descendants of decedents, and an extension of the taxes on tobacco and beer. An increase of the stamp tax on the listing and sales of stocks is also contemplated.

Mail Service Is Stopped.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The State department received a cablegram from Mr. Edly, the American charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, stating that owing to the railroad strike mail communication was cut off from St. Petersburg.

MUST HAVE LIBERTY

Witte Will Take the Helm and Seek to Rule Storm.

CZAR MAY LEAVE THE EMPIRE

Social Revolt Shakes Russia From End to End—St. Petersburg Cut Off by Strikers.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—Confronted by a situation more serious than any since the beginning of the political and social upheaval of Russia, which at the time this dispatch is filed, shows no signs of amelioration, the emperor's ministers, under the leadership of Count Witte, spent almost all of yesterday in conferences in the hope of finding some way out of the crisis into which the revolutionists have cast the country. The general strike on the railroads is complete except in a few border provinces, and St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large cities are almost as closely beleaguered as if they were invested by besieging armies. At the same time the industrial strike has assumed large dimensions and the turbulent elements in several localities are forming open resistance to the troops. The general strike on the railroads during the day resumed their meeting after a short interval for dinner and continued deliberations until long after midnight. The result of these deliberations is not known.

After a night of inexpressible terror, Russia today is plunged into the deepest gloom. Following the declaration by the workmen yesterday afternoon of a general strike to reinforce the railway strike which has paralyzed the industry of the country, rioting and street fighting kept the city in a state of terrible unrest all last night. What makes the situation seem hopeless is that the crisis, apparently, is not yet reached.

So serious are the conditions that it is said the czar will soon leave Russia, paying two months' visit to Denmark. The czar's visit will be ostensibly to recuperate from the strain of the last two years. In reality, it is said, those behind the government desire him out of the way and in a place of safety should an uprising evolve itself out of the present labor difficulties. Count Witte, according to information from Peterhof, will hold an office equivalent to that of regent during the absence of the emperor, and will hold full powers as head of the government.

REFORM PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

Time is Opportune for Congress to Act at Coming Session.

Washington, Oct. 26.—There is some doubt in the minds of members of the Public Lands commission as to their ability to make a final report to the president before congress convenes on December 4, but there is little doubt that the president, in his annual message, will forcibly remind congress that it has a duty to perform in redrafting some of the public land laws which are now so drawn as to foster and encourage fraud. If the Public Lands commission makes its last report during the coming session, the president will send that report to congress with a special message, and will renew and re-emphasize what he has to say on that subject at the opening of the session.

The president is more determined than ever before to have the land laws revised, especially the laws that permit the disposal of timber lands at a nominal price, and which, furthermore, offer so many opportunities to speculators and thieves. In light of the convictions at Portland and of other convictions soon likely to follow, in Washington and in Portland, it would seem that the coming session is the proper time for land law reform. With several notable examples of land thieves clearly fixed in the public mind, there will be more incentive to remodel the laws now than a year or two hence.

Will Approve Separation Bill.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The senate committee on the separation of church and state has considered the program for the discussion of the bill at the opening of the senate on October 30. The chairman has submitted a draft of the report, setting forth the necessity for the abolition of the concordat and the resumption of the state's complete police powers over all civil and religious organizations. The report approves the bill, which has already passed the chamber of deputies, as ensuring liberty of conscience.

At Match Heads and Died.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 26.—An autopsy on the remains of James F. Barnes, the alleged murderer of Patrick Hanley, showed that he had committed suicide by eating of the heads of phosphorus matches, much phosphorus being found in his stomach. Barnes hailed from Chico, Cal., where a wife and two children reside. Barnes apparently had been eating the matches for a number of days, which accounted for his eating nothing for several days, leading to the belief that the prisoner was starving himself to death.

Shonts Ill From Overwork.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal commission, has been confined to his residence in this city for several days, although yesterday he had been transacting the more important business concerning the canal. Secretary Taft called on Mr. Shonts this morning, but did not undertake a discussion of canal affairs. Mr. Shonts has been working hard and his indisposition is due to the close attention to business.

Not Seeking Presidency.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Post tomorrow will say: Secretary Taft has announced: "I have no intention of resigning from the cabinet to make a campaign for the presidency, and, furthermore, I have no intention whatever of making a campaign for the office of the nation's chief executive."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

It takes a woman's will to convince a man against his will.

Silence makes believers of doubters and doubters of believers.

Many a fellow owns a watchdog who doesn't own anything worth watching.

Figures may not lie, but they are caught frequently in some frightful mistakes.

The Japs, they tell us, bathed before every battle. The Russians bathe after every war.

Writer who tells us of the things that worry kings, singularly enough, omits to mention axes.

There isn't a department store on earth large enough to supply everything a woman wants.

People of the United States consumed about five pounds of tobacco and a lot of cigarettes per capita last year.

European writers are busy discussing "The Future of Russia." Might be well not to neglect keeping an eye on the present.

Every man who travels in a Pullman car and doesn't dodge the porter knows something about the menace of "The Black Hand."

A Brooklyn woman committed suicide because she had no friends. Some people would regard that as the finest kind of encouragement for living on.

War now is only a question of cash; that is, a nation buys from the other nations, through their bankers, the privilege of sacrificing her own citizens.

Granting, for the sake of the argument, that the north pole belongs to our Canadian neighbors, do they claim all the territory lying directly south of it?

It is claimed that a man who had been dead for several hours was brought back to life by the voice of his wife. Another demonstration of the force of habit, probably.

The beautiful daughter of a Berlin millionaire has eloped with her father's chauffeur. If the Germans insist on adopting American ideas they must expect such little episodes as this.

Andrew Carnegie says a university training unfits a man for business. Mr. Carnegie continues to believe that the best education is to be gained in libraries over the entrances whereof his name is carved in large letters.

The ax of that poor demented woman who killed her seven children, the eldest of whom was 8, also gave a glancing blow to the anti-race suicide fanatics. It was a terrible protest, and it is significant that it came from the woman.

The faculty of the University of Pennsylvania has decided not to permit a star football player to take a post-graduate course simply for the purpose of being able to continue as a member of the team. This undoubtedly is the severest blow that has yet been dealt to higher education.

"Monopolies" do not always monopolize. When the United States Steel Corporation was organized, it was popularly supposed to control nearly the whole of the steel output of the United States. It really did produce forty-five per cent of the pig iron and sixty-five per cent of the steel. Since then, however, outside concerns have gained ground instead of losing it. The latest figures show the "trust" to be producing now only thirty-eight per cent of the pig iron and sixty-one per cent of the steel.

Within very recent years the American people in general have been learning as they never did before the wonders of their own country. They went abroad for scenery and to view places of historical interest, unmindful that their own land contained spectacles unrivaled elsewhere and relics of a civilization that is prehistoric. Places that only a few years ago had hardly a visitor now attract many thousands annually. The Yellowstone park has become well known, so also the stupendous canyon of the Colorado, the terrific domes of the Yosemite, the imposing Sierras rising abruptly almost from the sea level to heights of nearly three miles. America abounds with miracles of nature, grandly impressive or marvelously beautiful.

The world is better than it was—better and wiser. There is more charity, more rational religion, more money spent for moral, educational, charitable, and humanly helpful purposes than ever before. The people as a whole, high and low, live better, have more comforts and conveniences, and luxuries—are better housed, better clothed, better fed, better educated than their ancestors were. While this is an era of great development of wealth, the accumulation of great fortunes, the exploitation of many schemes of graft and greed, the people are not mere money worshippers. Dishonest men and worshippers of the golden calf have always existed. They are more quickly and ruthlessly exposed and condemned than ever before. The world is not growing worse. It is growing better. Senator Hoar was sane in his belief that "to-day is better than yesterday and that to-morrow will be better than to-day."

Long ago Herbert Spencer, in laying stress on the need of moral and emotional education, and in deprecating the tendency to worship mere intellect, declared that "you cannot get golden conduct from leaden instincts." Right feeling is more essential to society

than knowledge, since there is no necessary connection between knowledge and action, and it is even more the business of educational agencies to cultivate character than to impart information. These truths have been so strikingly illustrated in recent developments that it is not unreasonable to expect a healthy reaction in favor of genuine moral culture. President Butler, of Columbia, following Harvard, University of Chicago and other educators, has just spoken with much directness and force of the evils consequent upon neglect of character building. Whatever new legislation insurance and graft scandals have proved to be necessary, we must remember, Dr. Butler told the student body he was addressing, that "statutes will not put moral principles where they do not exist." Statutes do not enforce themselves, and the paramount need is a sound public opinion, a high standard of rectitude and conduct. There is no greater, graver symptom of decadence than the substitution of the criminal code for the moral law as the national standard. It is against such substitution by any element of our population that all educational and elevating agencies must ceaselessly work. President Roosevelt has referred to able lawyers who put their skill and learning at the command of unscrupulous violators of the law. President Butler raises his voice against "the casuistry of the counting-room and the law office," and makes a plea for higher ideals of conduct. Nothing can be more demoralizing than the impression that all a man has to do to earn respect and standing is to keep within the letter of the law and escape indictment and conviction. The ideal to be held up to the admiration of the rising generation is that of social service, of devotion to the highest principles of individual and social ethics. If, in Dr. Butler's words, we fall to cultivate and form those traits and habits, those instincts which together constitute high character, a good and moral will, all our learning may become an instrument of greed, evil and injustice.

KIND TO IDLE IN GERMANY.

Unemployed Men Aided by Lodging-House Association.

Germany shows us a good example in its treatment of the unemployed, whether they are honest workmen temporarily in misfortune or belong to the class of "tramps" properly so-called, says a German letter in the Country Gentleman. All we offer is the cold hospitality of the "casual ward," with the meager of food and the maximum of stone-breaking allowance, before they get out in the morning. Could anything be more despiriting to an average workman?

Now, there is in Germany a lodging-house association, having ramifications throughout the empire. The working is as follows: It is a principle of the association to regard as "without means," and therefore proper subjects for help, any workman who has no more than 5 cents in his pocket and is unable to find employment in the place where he happens to be located. Such a man is received to the full benefits of the association without formally or fee, though if by reason of age, sickness or physical infirmity of any kind he should be unfit for the road or for work, the services of the poor-law authorities are enlisted on his behalf.

A workless artisan or laborer, desirous of going in search of employment, can at once obtain a passport on proof given of his bona fides, and so equipped, he is able to walk any necessary distance without cost to himself. An official of the local herbage—and every town of importance possesses one, at least—helps him to draw up his plan of route, which is so arranged that after five or six hours of moderate walking each day he may land at the door of a hospitable shelter, where food, lodging and due care for his spiritual welfare await him. The rule followed is: "Work in the forenoon, walk in the afternoon;" for, though the entertainment offered is without money, it is not without price, the price being several hours of light employment, suited to the man's character and capacity, before the day's march begins; nevertheless, the task is omitted where circumstances justify it.

The wanderer may present himself at the shelter as soon in the afternoon as he likes, but he must not turn up later than 7 o'clock. On Sunday no work is required, but a religious service takes its place, though in the afternoon the men are sent on their way as on any other day.

Had Husbands to Burn.

A good sort of trolley conductor, who has ears for other things besides the bell of his fare register and whose run in Brooklyn brings him passengers to and from a certain cemetery, voices for this story:

A woman boarded his car at the cemetery the other day shaking with sobs. She had not been in the car long when two women took seats opposite her. One of them seemed to recognize the woman from the cemetery, hesitated for a moment, then crossed the aisle and spoke to her. The sobbing one looked up and the identification was complete.

"Why, Mary," said the woman who had crossed the aisle, "where have you been for so long and what is the matter?"

"I have been married," came the sob-broken answer, "and I'm just after cremating my husband."

Condolences were offered and the widow soon afterward left the car, apparently cheered, while her friend returned to the seat beside her companion and told all that Mary had unbosomed to her.

"And she's got husbands to burn," remarked the companion enviously, "while I'm still single."—New York Sun.

If a fortune teller tells a girl that she will marry a rich man, the girl is convinced that the fortune teller told her all about her past.

Another objection if there is anything in physical culture: Holding a girl's hand doesn't develop a single muscle.



FARMER'S CORNER

New Apron for Milking.

The average man on the farm does all sorts of work, hence his clothing is generally full of odors which, as they would be absorbed by the milk, makes it desirable that he be dressed especially for the work while milking. A new idea for a milking apron is here given with exact dimensions for a man of average build. This apron is fifty-two inches down the center of the front; one-half of top in front, seven



APRON FOR MILKING.

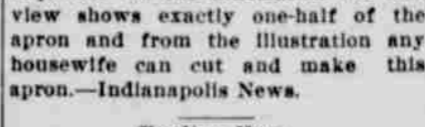
inches; one-half of hip measure, twenty-five inches; length of extension at back, thirteen inches; suspender, thirty inches. Leg at lower edge 14 inches wide. To make the apron cut it from blue denim or heavy unbleached muslin, with center of front on fold of goods and piece out the extra width on sides. Slit the center of front to within twelve inches of the waistline, being careful not to get this slit too high or it will not protect the front of the trousers. Bind the edges neatly all around with cotton braid or a bias strip of the goods. Make two straps to hold the apron snugly around the trousers' leg, making the straps of ample size to slip over the foot and leg or else arrange so that it can be buttoned at one side. Button the back edges to hold apron around hips and fasten suspenders at front and back. For a large man two full lengths of goods, each one and one-half yards long by thirty-six inches wide will be required. In the illustration the side view shows exactly one-half of the apron and from the illustration any housewife can cut and make this apron.—Indianapolis News.

Feeding Hogs.

A hog fed at fair profit until it reaches 200 pounds will give less profit with each additional pound, and a point can be reached at which further feeding can be done only at a loss. A reliable authority says that a certain amount of food being required, to make a gain on a hog of 35 pounds, it will require 4 per cent more food with a hog of 70 pounds to make the same gain, 14 per cent more with one of 125 pounds, 22 per cent more on hogs of 225 pounds, and 70 per cent more on those weighing 325 pounds. The tests upon which these figures are based were not official, but it is a well-known fact that with increase of age more feed is required to effect a gain than at earlier age. But the light weights, those under 200 pounds, cannot be so well handled at packeries, and hence those who are feeding for market should bring them to that weight smooth and well finished. At less weight or in bad condition, it will be found that the discrimination against them is strong, so that it will always be best economy to bring them to the most rigid requirements of the market.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Serviceable Horse Evener.

Here is a sketch of a three-horse evener which I use on wagon and disk harrow. A hole is made in the tongue 6 inches back of the regular one and a hammer strap, with two holes in it to match the two holes in the tongue is put on. Strap iron is used to connect the 2-foot and 3-foot eveners. Will say that if a man has



THREE-HORSE EVENER.

four horses it is best to use them all on the disk harrow.—F. Ames, in Farm Progress.

Fitting the Collar.

The horse collar is made over a form while wet and suits the taste of the maker. Then why not make the collar fit the form of the neck that is to wear it? To do this, select a collar that will fit as nearly as possible the horse it is intended for. On an evening thoroughly wet cloths enough to wrap it up, leaving the collar in that condition all night. It need not be a new one, an old one may be treated the same way. In the morning, and while wet and soft, put the collar on the horse, adjust it properly; also the hames and hame tugs, and work the horse moderately during the day, when the collar will dry and adjust exactly to the form of the neck of the horse whose collar it must be right along. If by getting fatter

Wheat Movement at Krupp.

Krupp—A heavy movement of wheat is still in progress at this point, most of which is being stored on account of scarcity of cars. Little wheat has been damaged in this section on account of the recent rains, threshing being well under way before it occurred. Much wheat is arriving here from points close to the Washington Central railway on account of the difference in prices. The price is invariably 2 cents higher at points along the Great Northern than on corresponding points along the Central Washington.

Poultry Pickings.

Disinfectants are cheaper than disease. Keep pure, fresh water always within reach. To avoid disease, it is better to breed away from it. Fowls in confinement, to do well, need a variety of food. When chickens have bred disease, look out for large lice. The falling off of the rooster's comb shows him to be in bad health. In selecting a location for a poultry yard, choose a light, sandy soil. Manure piles are good for the production of gases in chickens. Do not condemn a breed simply because a few fowls do not come up to your expectations. The guinea-fowl is a greater forager and destroys many insects that other fowls will not touch.