

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Germany is anxious for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Cuba refuses to favor Great Britain lest she offend the United States.

Japan has renewed her protest to France and Russia may protest to Holland.

Union Pacific stockholders have voted to issue \$100,000,000 of preferred stock.

Rojestvensky has started south to meet Nebogoff's squadron in order to save his fleet from the Japanese.

Tacoma's trolley system may be extended to Portland, application having been made for right of way part of the distance.

Attorney General Moody holds that courts cannot make railroad rates, but that congress may give a commission that power.

Heavy snow has fallen in North Dakota, Montana and north to Winnipeg. The railroads have had to bring out their snow plows.

The Chicago strike continues the same. Two thousand officers are guarding the wagons making deliveries to the boycotted firms.

Pat Crowe, the alleged kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy, has turned up in Omaha and told the story of his wanderings. He wishes to reform and go into business.

A retired British admiral advocates war with Germany.

A typhoon has scattered and damaged the Russian fleet.

Yellow fever is on the decrease in the Panama canal zone.

Chinese will fight the exclusion law in the United States courts.

Snow has injured Wyoming sheep just shorn and on unprotected ranges.

Philadelphia has been asked to bring the liberty bell to the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Nebogoff's squadron has passed Singapore on its way to join Rojestvensky's fleet.

The third trial of Nan Patterson resulted in the jury disagreeing. She may not be tried again.

The Russian fleet under Admiral Nebogoff is believed to have been in English waters for a week.

The McCormick family has given \$1,000,000 to the McCormick Theological seminary of Chicago.

The sheriff has taken charge of the Chicago strike and will swear in 2,000 deputies. Troops will not be sent by the governor.

The government has withdrawn over 400,000 acres in the Great Falls, Montana, land district in connection with the Milk river irrigation project.

Further trouble is expected at Warsaw.

W. R. Hearst has purchased the Cosmopolitan magazine.

China is trying her best to hold the interned Russian war vessels.

Roosevelt will strive for peace in the Far East at the first opportunity.

The British house of commons has passed a bill restricting immigration.

Poland threatens a general strike as a result of the last Warsaw massacre.

Two large Chicago firms have signed a wage agreement with the Teamsters' union.

Edward J. Smith, the defaulting San Francisco tax collector, has been caught in St. Louis.

John Barrett, minister to Panama, says that it was at his suggestion that the office will be abolished.

The gasoline motor intended for use between Portland and Forest Grove on the Southern Pacific railroad, is to make a tour of the United States.

The price of all meat has risen 15 to 35 per cent in Germany since February, following an advance in the price of hogs caused by the drought of 1904. The use of horse meat for food is increasing.

Japan again complains that France favors Russia.

May 1 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the prohibitory law in Kansas.

Another Japanese loan has been floated. The bonds were taken eagerly at a premium.

Japan is seeking to strengthen the British alliance.

No lotteries will be allowed to operate in the canal zone.

British papers insist that the guns on a large percentage of the war vessels are worthless.

The president will go to the bottom of the scandal involving Assistant Secretary of State Loomis.

Many strikers are being killed in Poland by troops.

TWELVE MINERS BURIED.

Big Explosion Wrecks Shaft of an Oklahoma Coal Company.

Wilburton, Okla., May 2.—Thirteen miners were entombed and probably killed by an explosion early today in the Mission, Kansas & Texas Coal company's mine No. 19 four miles west of here. There is little prospect of their bodies being recovered for several days.

The men went into the shaft at midnight. Foreman William Ray, of the shift that left the mine at that hour, states that the mine was in good condition and a gas explosion was hardly probable. His shift left a shot hanging which the new shift may have fired.

It is suggested, from the force of the explosion, which could be heard for miles around, and which tore heavy timbers aside and piled tons of dirt into the shaft, that a bad shot had set off some dynamite which had been stored conveniently for use in pushing the work. The shaft is 300 feet deep, and it was 300 feet to the place where the men were working.

The men were supplied with air from the shaft, and by means of compressed air tubes. It is the general opinion that the air pipe was burst by the explosion, but air has been steadily pumped in all day, with the remote hope that some of the entombed men may have escaped the force of the explosion and the after-damp.

MEETING AT VENICE.

Italian and Austro-Hungarian Ministers Agree on Attitude.

Rome, May 2.—While it is officially stated that the purpose of Count Goluchowski in going to Venice was mainly to return the visit which Foreign Minister Tittoni made at Abbazia in 1904, there is high authority for the statement that the two foreign ministers were moved by the desire to strengthen the triple alliance by cementing the friendship of Austria-Hungaria and Italy and that they agreed on a common attitude for safeguarding the reciprocal interests of the two countries in the Adriatic, Mediterranean and Balkan states.

The Cretan question was discussed and it was agreed that it is necessary for the present to moderate the impatience of the Cretans, who are desirous of union with Greece. The ministers reached an accord on Macedonia, deciding to acquit the proposal of Great Britain for European control of Macedonia finances, while application of reforms will remain entrusted to Austria and Russia, supported by an internal gendarmerie under command of an Italian general.

The control of Macedonian finances will be exercised by a body composed of the present Austrian and Russian civil agents in Macedonia, with the addition of special delegates from other powers.

Both Austria and Italy will endeavor to avoid complications in Morocco, both being allied with Germany and friendly to France and Great Britain.

FETES FOR RUSSIAN ARMY.

Easter is Celebrated With Religious Services on the Field.

Gunshu Pass, May 2.—The Russian army here celebrated its second Easter in the field with the traditional religious services and observances. Special Easter fetes were prepared for the soldiers, giving them a respite from their usual duties wherever possible.

Information obtained from prisoners and captured mails shows that the disposition of the Japanese army is as follows: General Nodzu, the region between Tie Pass and Kaiyuan; General Oku, from Tie Pass westward to the railway; General Kuroki, from Tie Pass eastward to the railway; General Nogi, from Fakoman to Changtufu; General Kawamura, northwest of Mukden.

The weakest forces of the Japanese are in the region about Mukden, while the principal concentration is in the region of Tie Pass. The flanks are guarded by mixed bands of Japanese and Chinese bandits.

Japanese Come from Hawaii.

Seattle, May 2.—The steamship Olympia is anchored in the stream here tonight with 610 Japanese laborers aboard, who are to be landed tomorrow morning and distributed along the sections of the Great Northern railroad. The Orientals were brought from plantations in the Hawaiian islands by the Oriental Trading company, of this city. The Western Central Labor union believes that the importation of the Japanese is in violation of the alien contract labor law, and an attempt is being made to prevent their being landed.

Take Water from Canada.

Ottawa, May 2.—If the rumor is true that the United States government has authorized the construction of certain works on Milk river, which runs from Montana into the Northwest and then back into United States territory, the effect of which construction will be to divert the water from Canadian territory, a strong protest will be made by the Dominion, which favored sending this matter to the International Waterway commission.

Rio Grande Breaks Out.

El Paso, Tex., May 2.—The Rio Grande river broke over its banks today, 30 miles above El Paso, and overflowed 2,000 acres of alfalfa and other rich lands, ruining crops and carrying away many small houses. The town of Berino is entirely abandoned.

CONDITIONS WORSE

Chicago Strike Breakers Carry Rifles and Use Them.

POLICE ARE UNABLE TO PREVENT

Rioting in Street Grows More Vicious and Many Participants are Badly Injured.

Chicago, May 2.—Conditions in the teamsters' strike were worse today than at any preceding time. The strikers were in a more ugly mood, the rioting was more open and vicious and the attacks on nonunion men were more frequent and daring than at any time since the commencement of the trouble.

The chief cause for the increased belligerency on the part of the strikers and their friends is the fact that the Employers' Teaming association today brought 1,500 men into the city to take their places and 500 more are said to be now on the way and will arrive within 12 hours. These men will receive the full pay of union men and it has been guaranteed to them that their positions will be permanent. Among them are 200 farmer boys from the surrounding states who have volunteered their services and sought positions as drivers.

Tomorrow Winchester rifles will be carried on all wagons of the Employers' Teaming association in open view. A number of nonunion men have been arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and today the attorneys for the Employers' Teaming association called upon Chief of Police O'Neil and asked him if their men had not the right to carry weapons provided they were held in open view and were not concealed. Chief O'Neil replied that there was no law against it and arrangements were promptly made by the employers to place Winchester rifles on every one of the wagons.

CLEARING THE WAY.

Government Buys Two Private Irrigation Canals on Klamath.

Washington, May 2.—The secretary of the Interior has approved, provisionally, the purchase of the Adams ditch and the Ankeny canal, in the vicinity of Klamath Falls, both of which are to be used in connection with the Klamath irrigation project in Oregon. The government had previously secured options on these irrigation systems, and the action of the secretary provides for their purchase as soon as the final plans of the engineers for the construction of the large project have been accepted. The government will pay \$100,000 for the Adams canal and \$50,000 for the Ankeny.

The secretary has also approved, subject to future determination, to construct the project, the purchase of 15,000 acres of land belonging to the J. D. Carr Land & Livestock company, at Clear Lake, California. The purchase price is \$187,500, and includes the riparian rights of the company in the Clear Lake reservoir site and along the Tule lake, besides canals now constructed on the lands of the company.

SCENE OF CARNAGE.

Warsaw Troops Shoot Down Nearly One Hundred Persons.

Warsaw, May 2.—Nearly 100 persons were killed or wounded in disturbances in various quarters of Warsaw yesterday. The troops, apparently, were uncontrollable and violated all orders to act with moderation. They fired into the crowd of demonstrators, and workmen in desperation resorted to the use of firearms and bombs. Many children and women are among the dead and dying.

What approaches a reign of terror exists today; the city presents a most gloomy aspect, and the temper of the entire community augurs ill. The presence of numerous patrols of Cossack cavalry and infantry is the only reminder of lurking danger.

To Mark the Boundary Line.

Victoria, B. C., May 2.—The Canadian boundary survey party, which is to delineate the boundary as stated in the Alaskan boundary award, will leave for the north on Thursday, landing at the head of navigation on Portland canal and working thence north-east and north, following the line. A series of monuments will be built. On mountain peaks monuments 30 inches high will be built of aluminum bronze drilled into the solid rock. At river crossings and in valleys larger monuments will be built.

Army of Immigrants.

New York, May 2.—On 22 steamships due to arrive at this port this week from Great Britain and the Continent is the highest number of immigrants ever scheduled to enter during such a period of time. The horde reaches nearly 25,000. At Ellis island arrangements have been made for their prompt handling, because the detention of any part would at once tax the facilities of the emigration station far beyond its limits.

Unknown Gives University \$500,000.

New York, May 2.—An anonymous donor has given \$500,000 to Columbia university for erecting and equipping a college hall for undergraduates to be named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, of the class of 1777.

RUINED BY TORNADO.

Almost Every Building in Laredo, Texas, is Gone.

Laredo, Tex., May 1.—At least 21 persons were killed and a score injured in Laredo and New Laredo by a tornado that tore through the city late last night. Sixteen were killed here. Rumors of many others killed in places outside of Laredo are heard, but as yet they lack confirmation. Property damage is large. Four of the dead were members of one family and were working on the ranch of George Woodman. They were all crushed to death by the falling in of the heavy walls of the adobe house they occupied. The others met their fate in a like manner.

The damage wrought at the Laredo seminary is severe. Not one of the group of buildings that go to make up the institution escaped damage. The escape from death of the teachers at present quartered in the institution is considered miraculous, as the walls of some of the buildings that they occupied were demolished. Mrs. Early, one of the teachers, was heroically rescued by several young cadets, students of the institution, they lowering her by a rope from a second story window. She was badly bruised.

The Mexican National hospital building roof was lifted, and it will require much time to repair the building.

A trip through the town fails to show a locality that has not suffered from the storm. Telegraph and telephone poles, corrugated roofs, chimneys and walls; in fact, debris of all imaginable kinds are strewn the streets. The city authorities are at work clearing away the wreckage of the storm and tonight the city began to assume its customary tranquil appearance. Linedmen are at work endeavoring to straighten out the tangled wires, and it is believed that within two days the electric light service can be resumed. It is hoped to re-establish telegraphic communication at least partially within two days.

NEW SYSTEM OF BIDDING.

Army Quartermaster Makes Welcome Change for Forage Dealers.

Washington, May 1.—It will be welcome news to Pacific coast dealers to know that the quartermaster general of the army has decided to obtain bids for forage for army purposes under a new system, which shall permit competition on a three-months as an annual basis. It is believed that more satisfactory bidding will be obtained, if it is possible to secure proposals for furnishing forage for a period of three months. This will enable closer competition, hence it will afford bidders an opportunity to estimate more closely as to market conditions.

In presenting bids for the annual supply of forage at all the military posts, it is found that bidders are required to specify largely as to the probable condition of crops, and this, of course, must have its effect upon prices named for a yearly supply of army forage. Bidding will, therefore, be permitted for a quarterly as well as for an annual supply.

COLTON IN FULL CHARGE.

Names Assistants in Collection of Dominican Customs.

Washington, May 1.—Colonel George R. Colton, the American official who went to Santo Domingo to assume charge of the collection of customs revenue of that republic, has reported to Secretary Taft that a plan of organization for the customs service had been agreed upon by the Dominican government. Colonel Colton has been made principal collector and general receiver; J. H. Edwards, Jr., deputy collector, traveling inspector and auditor; H. W. Smith, cashier, auditor and disbursing officer; H. E. Worley, additional deputy collector in charge of the Haytien frontier; M. D. Carroll, chief statistician, and Joseph Schwartz, special agent.

All of the Dominican officials now in the service have been continued by Colonel Colton, who has definitely assumed charge of the custom house. He has posted notices to this effect for the information of foreigners and others.

Dredger Brings Up Nuggets.

Marysville, Cal., May 1.—Rich specimens of free gold have been brought up by the new levee dredger now operating in the Feather river at Yuba City. Nuggets of considerable size and value and pieces of quartz studded with gold have been picked up from several bucketsful of sand and gravel deposited by the dredger. Dredging men are watching the work be filed closely. There is every indication that another rich dredge mining field has been discovered and that there will be much activity about Marysville.

No More Delays for Connors.

Chicago, May 1.—The case of Superintendent Thomas J. Connors, of the Armour company, indicted on the charge of attempting to intimidate a witness, came up again today in the United States District court. Counsel for the Armour company asked for another continuance. After some argument, Judge Landis granted it, setting the date for hearing next Thursday. The judge also said forcibly that he would not grant another continuance.

Cloudbursts Unroof Buildings.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 1.—Reports from that state show that Indiana has been storm swept in the past 24 hours. Cloudbursts are reported at many places. At Bicknellville buildings were unroofed, and near Peru the Indianapolis Northern interurban track was washed away. Hail fell in several counties, damaging crops.

RUSSIA'S LAST STRONGHOLD.

Vladivostok, Against Which the Japanese Will Shortly Proceed.

It is announced authoritatively that Japan is planning a land and sea campaign against Vladivostok, Russia's remaining stronghold in the East. With the sickening fate of Port Arthur fresh in mind, this latest frank and direct avowal of the Japanese intention comes with a shock.

The impregnability of Port Arthur was for so long a matter of uncertainty and the claim to that distinction was disproved at such a fearful cost that the world will hesitate to believe that Vladivostok whose claim to impregnability is even more plausible than



POSTOFFICE AT VLADIVOSTOK.

was that of the fallen Gibraltar. Yet, according to the military wiseacres, especially those who have had the advantage of actual observation, Vladivostok is strong where Port Arthur was strong and strong also where that fortress was weak.

First and of great strategic importance is the fact that Vladivostok cannot be invested by a hostile force, either by land or sea, during the long and pitiless Siberian winter. It is as safe from all external molestation during its protracted hibernation as is the shrew in its burrow. This natural defense confers impregnability on the port for several months in every year.



VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIA'S LAST EASTERN STRONGHOLD

The harbor, it appears, is not a whit less baffling in its natural configuration than is that of Port Arthur. Vladivostok is situated on the gulf of Peter the Great, an arm of the Japan Sea. The town is built on the slopes of a high ridge forming a tapering peninsula into an irregular landlocked bay.

There are two narrow entrances to the harbor, both flanked by highlands which bristle with batteries and fortifications. The entrances are further guarded by forts erected on an island just outside on which are many defensive works of various kinds. Surmounting the crest of the headlands, which stretch for miles to the eastward and are known as the Golden Horn, are continuous chains of earthworks and other defenses. The lofty hills on the northwest protect the port from the land side, and in the deep water of the Golden Horn, which is at least four miles in length and a mile in width, the largest ships may ride safely at anchor, free from the menace of attack and beyond the reach of the weather.

Like Port Arthur, Vladivostok consists of three portions. That nearest the water is the military town, extending along the harbor and given up almost exclusively to storehouses, military quarters and officers' residences. On the extreme north of the harbor are the official buildings and the private dwellings of the government employes and private citizens. Beyond and higher still is the arsenal, strongly fortified. The population is about 15,000, excluding the military.

It is not likely that the town could be entered by an invading force from landward without a repetition of the hard fighting that took place at Port Arthur. The natural disposition of the hills at the rear of Vladivostok has made it possible to interpose many powerful schemes of defense against the advance of an enemy, and the Russian engineers have been puzzling their brains for forty years to make approach from the rear practically impossible. There is nothing, however, to prevent the Japanese from completely investing the place. Once inclosed within the circle formed by the Japanese fleet and the land forces, there would be nothing to expect from outside. The Russians have no means of assembling or maintaining an army in that vicinity sufficient to suggest

any prospect of relief, as was the case for awhile at Port Arthur. It would only be a simple question of endurance.

It is undoubtedly a fact that Vladivostok is even better provided to sustain a long blockade than was Port Arthur. When Russia decided to make it the terminus of the Transiberian road she began to build storehouses and military depots the like of which was unknown to Asia. This hoarding of stores has never ceased. To lose Vladivostok would be Russia's crowning humiliation.

THE CURVED BALL.

It Is the Atmosphere Which Causes Its Eccentric Shoots.

Almost any ten-year-old youngster can curve a ball, even though he does not know why he can do so except that the leather must be held in a certain way. Possibly a half dozen of the major league twirlers know something about the science of the curve, but comparatively few understand why they can produce their "benders." The Scientific American gives the following as the scientific explanation of the matter:

"The pitcher in the field tells us that the ball curves because he gives it a twist, but scientifically this will not do. Why will the twist make the curve? If a ball were thrown in a certain direction and if the force of gravitation were not at work the ball would continue on in a straight line forever. Some force of resistance is then at work when a ball is made to deviate in a curve from its straight course. If a feather is dropped in a vacuum in an exhausted receiver of an air pump it will drop like a shot, but if it is dropped out in the air it will go down irregularly and slowly, shifting from side to side.

"It is the atmosphere which causes the ball to curve. Bearing in mind that the atmosphere is a compressible, elastic gas, we find that when the ball leaves the hand of the pitcher with a rapid rotary motion it impinges upon a continuous elastic cushion, and this moderates resistance, or friction, changes its course in the direction which is given to the rotary motion. Take an outshoot of a right handed pitcher, for instance. He impresses upon the ball a rapid centrifugal rotary motion to the left, and the ball goes to the left because the atmosphere, compressible and elastic, is

packed into an elastic cushion just ahead of the ball by the swift forward and rotary motion, and the friction, which is very great in front of the ball, steers it in the direction it is turning."

RISKS LIFE TO SAVE GOOSE.

Man Lowered Down an Old Mine Shaft 700 Feet Deep.

From Oxford, Warren county, N. J., comes the story of Lewis Albert, an engineer at the mines, says the New York Herald, who, for the sake of a goose's life, risked his own for fully forty minutes on Friday in a daring and sensational manner.

The goose got over the fence of its coop, flapped its wings, flew over the opening of the shaft, which is 700 feet deep, fell into the black hole and disappeared.

On the following day persons passing the shaft heard sepulchral cries proceeding from some subterranean source. Kemple heard sounds and learned of the goose's plight.

The old hoisting apparatus was examined and found to be useless and the problem arose as to how the bird was to be rescued. One man lowered a hook and line, to which was attached a worm, but the goose would not bite.

Then Albert took a long rope and, selecting a group of miners, he bade them lower him into the mine.

Albert got down about 200 feet and a minute later there was a fierce honking, followed by a signal to pull up quickly. Albert soon appeared with the struggling bird in his arms.

Only Misplaced.

Mr. Bixby was on a visit to Mr. Rollins, his cousin, who resided in another part of the country, where manners and speech were different from those to which the visitor had been accustomed. Both eye and ear, therefore, were occupied with study and comparisons.

"There's one thing I notice about you people here," observed Mr. Bixby. "You don't seem to have much use for the letter 'r.' Back where I came from it has a sound, as other letters have, but here it is practically a silent letter. Why is that?"

"I haven't the slightest idea," replied Mr. Rollins, innocently.

There is one thing, at least, that a man can't be blamed for: the company at the house.