

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.

Attorneys in the beef trust inquiry have disagreed.

Japan's terms of peace have been stated to Russia.

Bowen was to continue the Loomis investigation in Venezuela.

American troops have killed a band of 40 rebels in the island of Samar.

The kaiser and czar will not recognize the disunion of Norway and Sweden.

Deadly riots continue throughout the interior of Russia and hundreds of people are being killed.

The business of the Portland post-office for April shows an increase of 35 per cent over that of April, 1904.

Paul Merton, now secretary of the navy has been elected chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance society.

Admiral Enquist's report to the czar on the naval battle says Rojostevsky's fleet was defeated in the first hour.

The National Editorial association in its convention at Guthrie, Oklahoma, adopted resolutions favoring immediate statehood for the territory.

Swedish and Danish princes have refused the Norwegian throne and Norway is preparing to establish a republic. Great Britain urges the choosing of Prince Arthur for king. His sister is to marry the crown prince of Sweden.

The Michigan flood is subsiding.

The Russian warships at Manila have disarmed.

The Japanese are said to have cut off Vladivostok.

A British submarine boat has been lost with 14 lives.

General Gomez has arrived in Havana and is in somewhat better health.

In the Norway-Sweden dispute Britain is standing by Norway and Germany backs Sweden.

Sweden may not resist the dissolving of union with Norway, but desires an alliance against Russia.

Chicago teamowners may split on the strike question. If they do it will be a great winning for the strikers.

Norway is proceeding with the organization of an independent government. If a suitable king cannot be found a republic will be established.

Russia's willingness to make peace has been announced to Japan and a reply received. The German emperor leads the European powers in aiding Roosevelt to make peace.

While the president has announced no definite date for calling congress in extra session, it is now believed it will be convened the middle of November instead of October. The delay raises the hopes of the anti's of defeating the railroad rate bill.

King Alfonso is visiting in England.

Delcasse has resigned as foreign minister of France.

The grand dukes have advised the czar to make peace.

The Omaha Commercial club will visit the fair in July.

Chicago teamowners have appointed a committee to settle the strike.

Two convicts from a gang at work on a road near Salem have escaped.

Lievitch says he can defeat the Japanese army and wants more war.

A delegation of business men of Boston has started for the Lewis and Clark fair.

Cold weather is preventing the Oregon hop crop from making much progress.

The marriage of the crown prince of Germany and Grand Duchess Cecilia passed off smoothly.

General Bates is to be chief of staff and later lieutenant general of the United States army.

A plot of Russian engineers to blow up their captured ship has failed, the Japs learning of the move.

Great floods in Michigan, Wisconsin, Colorado and Wyoming have done untold damage to property and caused the loss of a number of lives.

Roosevelt insists that the Russian ships at Manila cannot be allowed to make repairs and it is probable they will intern, as it would be folly to put to sea.

Shea, the leader of the Chicago strike, has been placed in jail.

Engineer Newell has started on an inspection tour of the irrigation work of the West.

A tornado in Lower Michigan damaged much property, killed two persons and injured many others.

The Hill family made nearly \$30,000,000 by the dissolution of the Northern Securities company.

The preliminary arguments in the Oregon land fraud cases will be heard next week by Judge Delhaven.

RIPE FOR A REVOLUTION.

Feeling Against the War is Running High in Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—Conditions are, indeed, ripe for an uprising throughout Russia which will be of a widespread character. At the Pavlovsk concert-hall last night a gigantic demonstration was held, at which a dozen prominent speakers, throwing discretion to the winds, denounced the czar and the government for continuing a struggle which could only result in the nation being plunged deeper into debt and in the useless sacrifice of thousands of loyal subjects.

The excitement was intense and on order of General Trepoff, the police attempted to clear the building. A free fight followed, in which the police used their whips and clubs, but the excited people fought back, and for a time it seemed that they would gain the mastery.

The crowd was eventually dispersed when soldiers arrived on the scene and threatened to fire.

The officers of the guards regiments, who have been sent to outlying barracks to instruct the reserves, have openly revolted and refused to do their work. A number of them have been placed under arrest, and are likely to be shot this morning.

From all over the country come reports of anti-war meetings which the police have been powerless to suppress. Only the official class favor the continuance of hostilities, and the pressure in favor of peace is very strong. It is reported that several regiments of reserves at Sevastopol and Odessa have mutinied and openly defied their officers. Trouble is looked for here during this week unless some steps are taken to placate the malcontents.

PASSPORTS FOR HEBREWS.

State Department Informed of Proposed Russian Law.

Washington, June 6.—Acting Secretary Loomis, of the State department, has been officially informed by Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg of the provisions of the proposed new law in Russia under which all American passports, including those for citizens of the Hebrew faith, will be recognized there. This information is confirmatory of the press dispatches of a week ago, which announced the approval by the council of the empire of the recommendations of the passport commission which included universal recognition of foreign passports.

Mr. Loomis has communicated the contents of Ambassador Meyer's dispatch to Simon Wolf, of this city, chairman of the civil and religious rights section of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. This congregation, Mr. Wolf said tonight, had been working for 25 years to secure the full recognition of passports granted to Hebrews who desired travel in Russia and the final triumph of the efforts of those who have labored to this end, he said, is a source of satisfaction to his countrymen in the United States.

TO REPAIR SHIPS.

Russian Admiral Given Permission by Governor General Wright.

Manila, June 6.—Rear Admiral Enquist, accompanied by Rear Admiral Train and the French consul, formally called on Governor General Wright this morning. After the usual greetings had been exchanged, Governor Wright asked:

"Admiral Enquist, do you wish to stay at Manila permanently?"

Rear Admiral Enquist replied:

"My ships are unseaworthy. I have not heard from my government, and I request time to make repairs."

Governor Wright then said that according to his construction of the neutrality laws, the Russian vessels could remain long enough to make necessary repairs, and after these were finished they must leave within 24 hours or dismantle and intern. Rear Admiral Enquist requested permission to bring his ships behind the breakwater for repairs. This request was granted him.

Narita Goro, the Japanese consul, called upon Governor Wright just previous to Rear Admiral Enquist and made inquiry regarding the probable disposition of the Russian warships. On leaving he met Rear Admiral Enquist in the corridor of the governor's residence and tendered him a profound salute.

Togo Visits Rojostevsky.

Tokio, June 6.—Vice Admiral Togo visited Vice Admiral Rojostevsky at the naval hospital at Sasebo and expressed his sympathy for the admiral's wounds. He praised the desperately courageous fight of the Russians and expressed the hope that Vice Admiral Rojostevsky would soon be able to return to Russia. Rojostevsky was deeply moved by the admiral's words and thanked him. He congratulated Japan on the courage and patriotism of her sailors in the recent great naval battle.

Storm Wrecks Churches.

Chicago, June 6.—During a thunder storm here today three churches were struck by lightning and two of them completely destroyed. The storm was the worst of the season, and besides the churches, several other buildings were struck and damaged. The total loss occasioned by lightning is estimated at \$200,000. At the time the storm passed over the city the churches were empty and no loss of life occurred thereby.

Expect Soon to Be Attacked.

Vladivostok, June 6.—It is expected here that a Japanese attack on the fortress will not be long delayed. There is, however, a calm and determined spirit manifested by the population in face of the forthcoming crisis.

CREATES DICTATOR

Trepoff Given Supreme Power by the Czar.

MEANS WAR TO BITTER END

Ukase, Instigated by Aged Procurator, May Be the Precursor of a National Assembly.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—Emperor Nicholas' ukase virtually creating Governor General Trepoff dictator has given rise to a mighty sensation. It is the imperial recognition of the crisis in the internal affairs of Russia and instinctively recalls the step taken by the emperor's grandfather, Alexander II, immediately after the attempt to blow up the winter palace in 1880, when he appointed a commission of public safety headed by General Loris Melikoff.

"Reaction and suppression" doubtless will be the quick interpretation put upon the emperor's act as soon as it becomes known to the Liberals. Buried in the columns of the Official Messenger and coming almost without warning, the ukase is not yet generally known, but to the initiated the future of Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonosteff, chief procurator of the holy synod, looms large. Behind the scenes the old man remains as stern and as uncompromising as ever. He left what many believed to be his dying bed last Thursday and went to Tsarskoe-Selo, where he spent almost the entire day with his majesty.

The decision to place in the hands of the strongest executive in Russia, which Trepoff is universally recognized as being, the power to crush with an iron grasp the political agitation which has brought Russia almost to the brink of revolution, according to public belief, is the fruit of Pobiedonosteff's visit, for, so far as can be learned, not a single one of the emperor's ministers was in the secret. The ukase came like a bolt from a clear sky.

WOULD BE ELECTED KING.

What Would Happen to Roosevelt if It Were Possible.

Washington, June 6.—H. Clay Evans, late consul general to London, was in the city today to pay his respects to the president previous to his departure for his old Tennessee home. In an interview standing for tariff revision, he declared that the people of England loved President Roosevelt.

"If the king of England were an elective office and Theodore Roosevelt a subject of Great Britain, he would undoubtedly be a sovereign. That is what these cousins of ours think of President Roosevelt," is the way he expressed it.

"The people over there are connected with us by so many ties of friendship and kindred that Americans can distinguish little difference when they get to know the English people. They have our sympathies, too, and are our warm advocates and friends. President Roosevelt is as much a popular idol over there as he is here."

WARNING SENT TO ENQUIST.

Russian Admiral Awaits Orders—Japanese Warship Near Manila.

Manila, June 6.—Major General Corbin at 10 o'clock this morning returned the call of Rear Admiral Enquist. Upon his leaving the Russian flagship a salute of thirteen guns was fired.

Executive officer Ferguson boarded the Russian flagship today and delivered to Rear Admiral Enquist the ultimatum from Washington that he must either sail at the expiration of 24 hours or dismantle his ships. Enquist is awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg. Repairing has been commenced on the ships.

A two-funnelled warship, believed to be a Japanese vessel, has been sighted northwest of Luzon. It is headed south.

Big Profits of Suez Canal.

Paris, June 6.—The report of the Suez Canal company for 1904, to be presented next Tuesday, will show the following: Transit receipts, \$2,477,000; financial operations, \$17,000; disposable assets, \$2,207,600, and the statutory reserve, \$468,800. Sales of the water have decreased slightly, while the expenses have been decreased by \$83,200. An extraordinary reserve has been provided for this year amounting to \$1,000,000. The increase in transit receipts was caused by exports of Indian wheat and coal to the Far East.

Great Alarm for Gomez.

Havana, June 6.—General Maximo Gomez, who is ill at Santiago, is in such feeble condition that it was decided to bring him to Havana at once. A special train left here tonight in charge of Dr. Pereda to bring Cuba's foremost patriot here, where he can be given the best medical attendance in the island. It is reported from Santiago that General Gomez has high fever and that his condition is much weaker. Great alarm is felt for his recovery.

Norway as a Republic.

London, June 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: It is believed here that Norway intends to establish a republic, and that important events may be expected within a few days.

PORTAGE ROAD COMPLETE.

Last Spikes Driven by Governors of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The Dalles, June 5.—Three blows of the sledge by Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, at Celilo Saturday; five by Governor Mead, of Washington; three by Governor Gooding, of Idaho; three by J. N. Teal, attorney for the Open River association; nine by W. D. Wheelwright, president of the Portland chamber of commerce; three by Senator Clark, of Wyoming, and four by W. J. Mariner, secretary of the Open River association, and the two last spikes of the Portage road were driven, the line was formally opened for traffic, the locomotive was tooting its whistle and soon was moving off from Big Eddy to the lower terminus, with 250 passengers trailing behind and the first stage of a quarter century's dream—opening of the river for navigation from Lewiston to the sea—had come to pass.

Speechmaking preceded the driving of the spikes, nor could the strong wind that sang about the ears of the 1,000 auditors make them less eager. For did they not regard it as natural a phenomenon for the wind to drive the sand in the narrow chasm of the Columbia as for the river cataracts to double their foamy church in fresher time or the springs to blossom white upon the hillside or the salmon-eating squaws of the Palouse nation to grant displeasure when stared at amid their boozing fishskins?

The throng hailed from Lewiston, Spokane, Walla Walla, The Dalles, Portland and other towns in the Columbia basin. A very enthusiastic gathering it was, too, resolved not to stop with the portage road but to work onward for construction of the government canal to take its place.

CHANGE IN CABINET.

Resignation of Morton Causes General Shifting by President.

Washington, June 5.—It is gossip here today that Charles J. Bonaparte, who has been named to fill the vacancy as head of the Navy department caused by the resignation of Paul Morton, will eventually be given the post of Attorney General Moody. Certain other changes will be made in the cabinet. One of these changes will be the retirement of Mr. Moody. Secretary Victor H. Metcalf will then go to the Navy department. Mr. Metcalf is beyond doubt the hardest and most conscientious worker in the cabinet. The vacancy thus caused in the department of Commerce and Labor will give the president a chance to call into his cabinet James R. Garfield, who will be given the commerce and labor portfolio.

It has been announced by Secretary Shaw that he will not remain in the cabinet beyond February 1. This vacancy probably will be filled by Mr. Cortelyou.

The post-office portfolio will be offered to Colonel Harry S. New, of Indiana, now chairman of the National Republican committee, a staunch Taft adherent, and a man who has done yeoman service for the party during the last three National campaigns.

The rest of the cabinet will remain.

REACH MANILA.

Three Russian Vessels Reported Lost Arrive Badly Damaged.

Manila, June 5.—Rear Admiral Enquist, who was commander of the heavy cruiser squadron of the Russian fleet, arrived in the bay at 9 o'clock this morning on board his flagship, the protected cruiser Aurora, accompanied by the protected cruisers Oleg and Jemtechug. All the vessels were more or less damaged and there were many wounded men on board.

In an interview Rear Admiral Enquist's executive officer said:

"When the battle began the admiral was aboard the Cruiser Oleg, which was hit a number of times by the large shot. The admiral transferred his flag to the Aurora, which then drew the combined fire of many torpedo boat destroyers at close range and the attack of submarines. We were overwhelmed by the latter. A mist arising, we made a dash for the open sea and were followed by the Oleg and Jemtechug."

Eight-Hour Day for Miners.

Scranton, Pa., June 5.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers, addressed a crowd of over 2,000 miners at 8 o'clock this evening. Speaking of the present agreement, under which the miners are working, he said that it is good, but not good enough, as he would advocate the adoption of an eight-hour day. Mitchell devoted the remainder of his speech to encouragement of the efforts being made to build up the membership, saying the miners would have a hard struggle before them to secure further concessions.

Lena Will Become Hospital Ship.

New York, June 5.—A special dispatch received here from San Francisco says the officials at Mare Island navy yard have received from Washington formal instructions to permit the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena, now interned at the yard, to proceed to Asiatic waters for use as a hospital ship. She will put off within a month, and it is expected her first destination will be a Japanese port, where wounded Russians can be taken aboard.

Oklahoma Deluged Again.

Guthrie, Okla., June 5.—A destructive hail and wind storm swept over Greer county today, destroying vegetation over an area 10 miles wide by 20 miles long. All crops are ruined, cattle were killed by the score, roofs were carried away and many people were crippled.

IRRIGATION PRODUCES SWEETS.

Best Sugar Making in the West is a Very Interesting Process.

In some of the Western States, especially Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, and the western part of Kansas, the growing of beets for sugar, has become a recognized industry. Large factories for the conversion of the beet into sugar have been erected, and here are employed large numbers of men during the fall and winter months.

Colorado leads in the production of beets. This can be accounted for by the same reason that she is noted for her cantaloupes; that is, irrigation and the large numbers of days of sunshine. The sun shines on fully 300 days of the year and the beet is stimulated to a wonderful growth.

In growing beets the ground is prepared in much the same way as for cantaloupes, a thorough breaking and pulverizing of the ground being necessary for best results. After leveling the ground, which makes irrigation easier, the beet drill is brought into use. This drill is on the order of an ordinary grain drill, with the exception that it only plants four rows 18 inches apart at a time, and has no attachments for drilling in fertilizer. On the drill are two small shovels, placed so that they make two furrows between the two rows on each side. These furrows carry the irrigating water, which soaks back and moistens the seed.

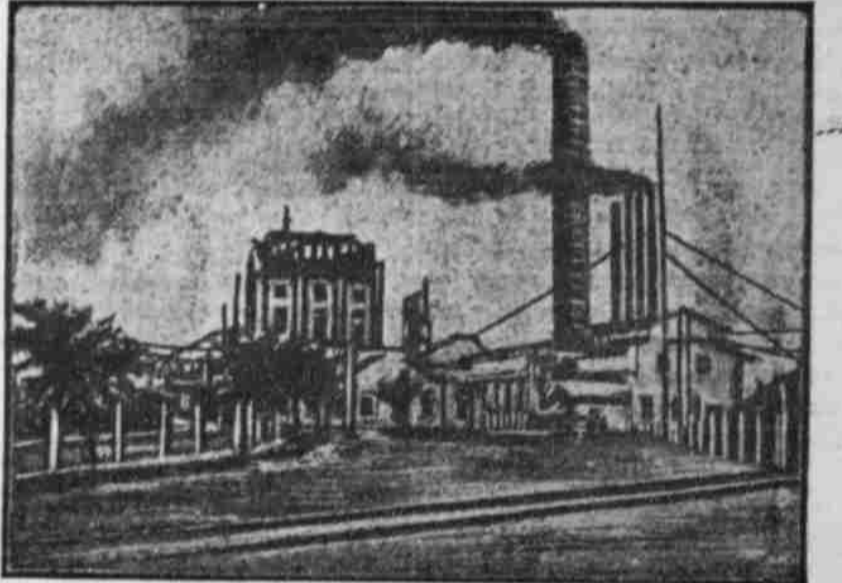
When through with the seeding, the water is turned into the furrows made by the drill, between each two rows. The water is kept running until the seed is thoroughly soaked, care being taken that the water does not overflow very much, as this causes the ground to bake, and the sprouts cannot force their way through the crust thus formed. When plants have obtained the height of one-half inch to an inch, the cultivator is brought into use.

This cultivator is drawn by one

all. The first lot of water turned in takes out 50 per cent of the sugar, and the second lot takes 50 per cent of the remainder. This is repeated ten times, and in the end has exhausted all the sugar from the slices to within one-tenth of one per cent. The slices remaining after this process are dropped from the tanks and run through large presses, and the partly dried pulp is deposited in cars and wagons to be used for feeding cattle, it being a great milk and flesh producer.

The juice remaining is of a dark brown color, containing much organic matter not sugar. It is run into tall tanks holding a couple thousand gallons, and here the lime solution which takes out the organic matter, is added. It now goes through a series of boilings, filtering and clarifying processes, which leave the fluid a moderately thick syrup, ready to be boiled down to sugar. The syrup is pumped up into large round vacuum pans. Inside these pans are coiled large copper steam pipes, and a large air pump produces a high vacuum and removes the evaporated water so that the syrup boils very rapidly and at a very low temperature. This boiling mass is watched through glass windows in the sides of the pans, and when small grains begin to appear they are fed by adding fresh syrup until they reach the required size. When the size is right, the water evaporated sufficiently, the steam is turned off, the pump stopped, and the mass is allowed to run into the tanks below, by opening a valve at the outlet in the bottom of the pan.

The syrup at this stage has the appearance of dark molasses, thickened with granulated sugar, and is so thick that it will barely run. This is put into the "centrifugals," large whirling drums having their sides perforated, and lined with gauze. As these machines whirl around, the sugar rises along the sides of the drum, and the



THE ROCKY FORD BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

horse and cultivates two rows at a time. It is mounted on two wheels, each about 30 inches in diameter. Behind these wheels are two horizontal bars, connected by two other bars to the axle, on which they have a free up and down motion. There is also a pivot which allows a side motion, controlled with handles by the operator. With the cultivator are several sets of knives, shovels, etc., any of which can be fastened to the horizontal bars, the grower using whatever kind is adapted for the kind of cultivation he wishes.

When plants are a couple of inches high they are thinned out, leaving plants six to ten inches apart. This work is usually done by contract, the price paid averaging from \$3 to \$7 per acre.

In removing beets from the ground, a large plow or lifter is used. This plow has a depth of 18 inches or more, made necessary by the great depth to which the beet penetrates the soil. It is drawn by three or four horses, and raises the beet partly out of the ground, so that it can be picked up by the topper.

The beets are taken by local freight to the factory, where they are dumped into long ditches, which have a stream of water flowing through them. These ditches, which are lined with cement, slope toward the factory building, near which they converge into one large one. The water in these ditches serve the double purpose of carrying and partially cleaning the beets. At the end of this large ditch, the beets are raised from the water by an elevating apparatus, which deposits them in a large washing machine. This consists of an immense spiral revolving in a round iron box, placed in a horizontal position, and with a stream of clear water flowing through it. The beets, rolling and tumbling, are pushed forward through this water, and coming out free from dirt, are deposited in a screw elevator and carried to the top of the factory. Here they find their way into an automatic weighing machine, then dumped into the slicer where they are cut in small pieces.

On the next floor below the slicer is located the diffusion battery, which is composed of a number of iron tanks, placed in a group. The tanks are connected with each other by large pipes, and each tank is capable of holding three or four thousand pounds of the slices. The first tank is filled with slices, and has water turned into it. This is allowed to stand while the second tank is filling with slices. Then the valve connecting the first tank with the second is opened, and the water in the first tank, having absorbed some sugar from the slices, is forced into the second by fresh water being pumped into the first. This water passes from tank to tank absorbing a little more sugar from each tank, until it has gone through them

molasses is thrown out through the holes in the sides, leaving the sugar sticking to the gauze. The sugar is washed by spraying cold water and air against it as it whirrs, a little bluing being added to give it brilliancy. The machine is stopped and the sugar now white and moist, is dropped from the bottom of the machine and conveyed to the granulator, where it is dried. This granulator is a large horizontal, revolving cylinder, heated by steam. While drying is in process, the fine dust of sugar is drawn out by a suction blower. The sugar passes out of the granulator through screens at the end, which removes the lumps. The sugar is now placed in bags ready for shipment.

The molasses which has been thrown from the centrifugals, is either mixed with fresh syrup and boiled again, or is boiled alone and once more passed through the machines. The brown sugar resulting, is refined by mixing with fresh syrup.

In all beet factories, chemicals play an important part, and the laboratory might be called the heart of the factory, as it is through the agency of chemicals that the sugar is extracted from the beet. All beets, juice, syrups and boiled sugars, are tested, and the analysis of every pound of sugar is known, and every loss located and accounted for. The values of different soils and fertilizers for beet growing are tested, as are also all coal, coke and limestone used.

At Rocky Ford, in Southeastern Colorado, is located one of the largest beet sugar factories in the country. The buildings are built of brick, and are surrounded by fine grounds and fine residences, where some of the officers of the company live. Like all other factories, this one runs day and night, seven days in a week, and only stops in case of an accident or to clean up.

This factory, on an average, converts 1,100 tons of beets into sugar every twenty-four hours. One ton of beets will make 200 to 275 pounds of sugar, and from 1,100 tons, this means about 150 tons of sugar each day.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

A Biographical Dictionary.

One of the most helpful books to keep upon your table, ready to be consulted as you read other books, is a biographical dictionary. Then, when you come to some historical character about whom your knowledge is a little faded, it will require but a moment to refresh your memory and make your reading more intelligent. You have a right to the acquaintance of these distinguished men and women, and should keep up at least friendly relations with them, if for no other reason than in gratitude for what they have done to make your life pleasant.—St. Nicholas.

Some men's ideas of reciprocity are rather one-sided.