

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.

China threatens a boycott on Japan. Harriman is reaching after all public utilities in Chicago. Peary has arrived at Sydney, N. E., on the steamer Roosevelt. San Francisco is going ahead with plans for a world's fair in 1913. President Smith, of the Mormon church, has been fined for polygamy. It is said Platt and Dewey will return to the senate, defying public opinion. The king of Greece while in Rome was slighted by the other Balkan states. Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, declares the indictment against him is the result of politics. A prairie fire in Western Texas has caused the loss of several lives and great damage to farm property. Policy holders in German insurance companies who lost in the earthquake will pool their claims in an attempt to collect. The town of Carlsbad, N. M., is snowed in and is without fuel. Bacon is being burned by many to keep from freezing. The price of lumber has again been raised \$2 per thousand feet at San Francisco. Shingles have also gone up 25 cents per thousand. The president has started home from Porto Rico. Russian rebels have been denied an asylum in Finland. The New York Central railroad has again been fined for retarding. Three men are dead and others are missing as a result of the deep snow in Texas. Thirteen were killed by the collision of the trans-Atlantic liners in the English channel. Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, is on his way home from Hamburg to face the charges against him. Bryan and Shaw were the principal speakers at the third day's session of the Trans-Mississippi congress. Many vessels were wrecked and 23 lives are known to have been lost in a severe storm on the Great lakes. Federal authorities at San Francisco are to investigate the alleged lumber trust in Oregon and Washington. The Monon railroad has defied the Interstate Commerce commission and will issue passes in payment for advertising. The mayors of several Kansas towns are being removed because of a determination on their part to license liquor joints. Trains are snowbound in Kansas. El Paso, Texas, is experiencing the coldest weather in 20 years. General Shafter left no will. His property is valued at \$15,000. The crown prince of Serbia is engaged at the charges of insanity. All parties in Russia have joined in a campaign of abuse against Witte. Great Britain is ready to lead in the movement for reform in Congo State. The Interstate Commerce commission is gathering evidence of relates to the grain trust. Spain will join with Britain and France in a naval demonstration against Morocco. The recent floods have caused a loss of nearly a million dollars in the vicinity of Castle Rock. France has barred American pork. The new meat inspection rules violate the old agreement. The president has refused to rescind the order discharging negro troops without new evidence. The downpour of rain continues in the South. Much property has been wrecked and railroad traffic blocked. Dr. Devine, who had charge of the Red Cross relief work in San Francisco, says he does not believe there was any graft. Threatening letters have been sent to the pope. The king and queen of Denmark are visiting the kaiser. Jerome will ask for a special jury to hear the case of H. K. Thaw.

TO END CHILD LABOR.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, Also Has Meat Inspection Measure.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 20. — At a meeting here today of representatives of the Young Men's Christian association of Indiana and Ohio, Senator Albert J. Beveridge stated that on the opening day of the coming session of congress he intended to introduce a bill prohibiting the labor of children throughout the country and a bill to make more rigid the present meat inspection law. He said the child labor bill will provide that no railroad, steamboat or other carrier of interstate commerce should transport or accept for transportation the product of any factory or mine that employed children under 14 years of age.

The bill, he said, would provide that every carrier of interstate commerce should require an affidavit from every factory or mineowner shipping its products that it did not employ children under 14 years of age, the form of the affidavit to be prescribed by the department of Commerce and Labor or the Interstate Commerce commission, with heavy penalties, both civil and criminal, for violation of the law. The bill, if it becomes a law, he believes will stop the practice of ruining future citizenship by working children of tender age in factories and mines.

There is no other way, said the senator, to reach this growing evil. A Federal statute cannot be passed directly controlling the factories and mines in the states. That is the province of the states. But congress has absolute power over the railroads, boats, ships and other agencies of interstate commerce, and unlimited power under the constitution to provide that they shall not carry the products of factories and mines that employ children.

BOMB IN ST. PETERS.

Crowd in Cathedral in Rome Rush in Panic for Outlets

Rome, Nov. 20. — A bomb was exploded in St. Peter's Sunday. The edifice was crowded, and an indescribable scene of confusion followed. There were no fatalities.

As soon as the echoes of the tremendous roar had ceased a canon sought by reassuring words to quiet the people, but in vain. They fled in all directions. Women and children screamed and tried to protect their families in the crush. The church is so large, however, that there was ample room for the crowd to scatter, and no one was injured. No trace of the perpetrator of the deed has been found.

Since Saint Anacletus, who was ordained by Peter himself, erected an oratory in 90 A. D. on the site of the present basilica to mark the spot where the remains of St. Peter are buried, no such dastardly occurrence is noted in the history of the church.

Sunday was the anniversary of the dedication of the basilica to St. Peter, and it was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

STORM IN SOUTH.

Five Lives Lost and Much Damage to Property by Wind.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 20. — Eight persons are known to have lost their lives, scores of others are injured and property and crops suffered great damage, the extent of which, because of the meager reports yet obtainable, cannot be estimated at this time, as a result of a terrific wind and rain storm Sunday. The storm, which originated on the gulf, swept northward through portions of Alabama, Central and Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee, in its onward course razed scores of substantial buildings, partially demolished hundreds of others, caused complete demoralization of railroad traffic and cut off telegraphic communication with many points in the affected territory.

Cotton in the fields blown down by the wind was beaten into the ground and badly damaged. Besides the loss of life and property damage which is known to have occurred, a number of points directly in the pathway of the storm cannot be communicated with, and complete reports are received it is feared that the loss of both life and property will be greatly increased.

Police Scent Plot

Rome, Nov. 20. — The local police have been informed that several people who were in the habit of renting windows along the route usually taken by royal processions have been approached by mysterious persons who wish to rent not only windows, but entire rooms for the day when the king of Greece arrives here. The police believe this is evidence of an anarchist plot, like the one at Madrid against King Victor Emmanuel and the King of Greece. King George of Greece is expected here November 23.

Kansas in Grip of Blizzard.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 20. — The blizzard is general over Kansas late tonight. According to advices received at the railroad offices here, snow commenced falling here at a late hour. At many points in the western part of the state the cattlemen were caught unprepared. So far railroad traffic in Southern Kansas has not been affected.

STORMS IN SOUTH

Bitter Cold Adds to Misery in Mississippi Valley.

DEEP SNOW FALLS IN TEXAS

Poor People Driven From Homes by Floods and Negroes Roost in Trees for Safety.

Memphis, Nov. 20. — As more detailed reports are received from those portions of Alabama, North and Central Mississippi and Western Tennessee swept by the wind and rain storms, the situation increases in seriousness. Following the wind storm rain has fallen almost continuously throughout this territory and practically the entire district is under water to a depth of several feet and creeks and small streams are leaving their banks and many of the poorer white persons, as well as scores of negroes, have been forced from their homes by the rising waters, seeking refuge in many instances under the trees.

To add to the seriousness of the situation, the weather is becoming bitterly cold and much suffering is anticipated. From Winona, Malen and Mathiston, Miss., more complete reports have been received, a conservative estimate placing the total damage to the three towns at \$300,000. The rain continues with no sign of abatement. In Memphis the precipitation has reached a maximum of 4.42 inches, and the continued rainfall has wrought great havoc in this city and the immediate vicinity.

Wolf river is cut of its banks, the overflow carrying away over 10,000 logs valued at \$100,000. From present indications it is believed that fully \$100,000 damage has been done to the road and turnpike systems of this county.

Probably never before has traffic on the railroads centering in Memphis suffered such complete demoralization.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 20. — At 6 o'clock last night 8.4 inches of snow had fallen, breaking by three inches records since the establishment of the United States weather bureau nearly 30 years ago.

Reports from several points on the Mexican Central indicate that the storm extends well down into Mexico. In New Mexico and throughout the valley of El Paso there is great suffering and will be heavy losses in cattle, the snowfall being unprecedented.

SHONTS THE BOSS.

Roosevelt Reorganizes the Administration of Canal Affairs.

Washington, Nov. 20. — An order signed on the isthmus of Panama by President Roosevelt, making radical changes in the organization of affairs in the government of the canal zone, was made public today at the office of the commission. The effect of the order is to place the canal work and the government of the zone under the direction of Chairman Shonts, aided by chiefs of bureaus, who will report directly to the commission, thus eliminating the office of governor.

The order gives to Chairman Shonts supreme authority over all departments. It reorganizes the entire workings of the commission in connection with the president's views of controlling the situation under his plan to press the excavation as rapidly as possible. The executive committee of three members, each the head of a department, has been abolished and in its stead seven departments are created, and the chief of each will report and receive instructions from the chairman of the committee. These departments will be under the direction of John F. Stevens, chief engineer; Richard R. Rodgers, general counsel; William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer; D. W. Ross, chief purchasing officer; E. S. Benson, general auditor; J. William, disbursing officer, and Jackson Smith, manager of labor and quarters.

The president will take up the question of the appointment of a new commission on his return to Washington.

Tries to Involve America.

Antwerp, Belgium, Nov. 20. — A royal decree issued today grants to an American company, for rubber and other exploitation, about 2,500,000 acres in the Congo state for 60 years. The concession includes a strip of more than 13 miles on the left bank of the Congo to the Youmbi river, a strip south of Kasai to the confluence of the Congo and Kasai rivers and a ten-year option on 1,250,000 acres. The press generally regards the concession as a clever move to involve the United States in any future international complications.

Receiver for German Insurance.

Freeport, Ill., Nov. 20. — The German Insurance company, which re-insured in the Royal of Liverpool last week, was placed in the hands of a receiver today, the Chicago Trust & Title company being named.

ORIGIN OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

In 1631 the United States was a tiny babe in English long clothes; and it happened that there was a great scarcity of food in that little colony that had settled on Massachusetts bay—they were threatened with famine. The prospect grew dark and ominous; the people were brave; but their anxiety grew very keen for all that, and they knew not where to turn for earthly aid. It was the wont of those early pilgrims to turn to God in times of need and the elders decided that a special day be set aside for fasting and prayer. Before the day arrived, however, their long expected boat hove in sight and the day set aside for fasting and praying was transformed into one of cheer; good dinners and hearty thanksgivings prevailed. This was the first general Thanksgiving of which we have any record; it was by no means the last; from that day to this successive Governors and Presidents have set apart many different days for special Thanksgiving for some propitious event in State or county.

After the Revolutionary War was successfully ended Washington appointed a Thanksgiving day that was universally observed with the greatest rejoicing, as we may well believe, and after our own sad Civil War was almost ended President Lincoln proclaimed another of similar sort. Many hearts were full of grief then, yet there was much to be thankful for.

For over a century now the States of New England have set apart a day in the autumn for giving thanks to God for the many blessings of the year. It gradually came to seem a very pleasant, appropriate custom, and one State after another adopted it, until now, for many years past, the President has issued a proclamation for a day of public thanksgiving throughout the Union. This day is one of our legal holidays, a day that rich and poor alike can spend as they will. We all welcome it with delight, and it is a day peculiar to America only.



Peter had scarcely closed his eyes before his hair began to rise. For who should be perched on his bed but Barnyard Turkey, fierce and red! "Peter," he roared, "I saw to-day you looked at me as if to say—'Ah! You are so fat and fine—On Thanksgiving I'll make you mine! Don't say you didn't, for I know your greedy nature makes you so.' 'Oh, sir,' cried Peter, 'that must be some other fat that looks like me; I am not greedy, sir, at all; in fact my appetite is small.' 'Fisher!' cried Barnyard Turkey. 'What! Shall I destroy you on the spot? Did I not see you do your best? To eat my brother, legs and breast, till you were stuffed so full with him it almost made my senses swim? But now things are the other way. There'll be no more Thanksgiving Day. We gobblers have it in our view. I turn about and gobble you.' With that he puffed and puffed until he grew as big as any hill—so big the walls just burst apart. And Peter woke up with a start. With trembling voice he stammered: 'Oh, dear! Turkey is bad for me, I fear.'



"Great Thanksgiving weather we'll be having, I'm thinking," remarked Mr. Wheeler as he came in to supper. "It's snowing hard, and the wind is coming up." "Oh, goody," exclaimed Martha in high glee. "What's Thanksgiving without snow?" The next morning it was still snowing, and the wind was busily piling up great white drifts. "T'won't be a pleasure trip to go to the village with the milk," said Mr. Wheeler, as he prepared to start, "but I s'pose I've got to." He found the traveling even worse than he expected; it was very late when he reached the village, and he did not return home till nearly dark. Not being a robust man, he was completely exhausted from his exertions, and during the night became ill. "Whatever shall we do?" Mrs. Wheeler asked Martha despairingly. "We must have the doctor, and how to get the milk to town is a problem. And Thanksgiving Day, too!" "Oh, I'll go," volunteered Martha, cheerfully. "I'll tell Dr. Brown to come right up, and then I'll peddle the milk. I've been with father so many times that I know all the customers." Martha handled herself up, put on her mother's rubber boots, and two pairs of mittens, and set out. "Old Billy must think I'm pretty heavy," she laughed, as she drove out of the yard with the milk cart. Getting to the village, two miles away, was not an easy matter for a girl not yet sixteen. The roads were not broken out, and badly drifted. The milk cans bumped into each other with great force, and Martha had several narrow escapes from an upsetting. But finally, Grafton was reached, and Martha drove through the almost deserted streets to Dr. Brown's house. When she had stated her errand, the doctor promised to go to her father immediately, and urged her to come in and rest. "Oh, no, I can't," exclaimed Martha. "I've got all the milk to peddle, and I'm very late already. People need their milk for dinner, and the babies will be crying for it, too." Martha set out on her rounds. When she opened the door of Mrs. Judson, her first customer, that lady started as though she saw a ghost. "Mercy sakes, child," she cried, catching her by the arm and seating her in a chair by the stove. "How on earth did you get here? I'm mighty glad to see you. There ain't a milkman been around yet. Where's your pa?" "He's sick and couldn't come, and I thought folks couldn't get along without

milk on Thanksgiving Day, anyway. How much do you want?"

"I'll take five quarts," answered Mrs. Judson, her heart aching for tired Martha. "I'm going to pay you double price for it, too, for you've earned it. You're the only milkman's had gumption enough to get around, so far."

Everywhere Martha went she was greeted with exclamations of surprise and delight. In nearly every instance she was voluntarily paid extra for the milk.

"I'll bless you to the last day I live," cried Mrs. Morton, when Martha clumped into her kitchen with the milk can. "The baby's been crying for milk all morning and I didn't have a mite to give him."

When Martha came to the house where her last customer, Miss Webster, a maiden lady, lived alone on a side street, she was surprised to see that snow had not yet been removed from the doorstep. All was very quiet, and Miss Webster could be neither seen nor heard. Martha banged the door, stamped her feet and rattled the milk can to attract attention. Then she felt sure something must be wrong, and set out to investigate. She opened the door leading from the sitting room into the hall. There lay Miss Webster unconscious, with a look of agony on her face. Martha felt a strong impulse to run. She conquered the feeling, got her milk can and dashed some of the icy cold liquid over Miss Webster's face, and at length she opened her eyes. The poor lady was too dazed to talk, but only moaned about her foot. Martha tried her best to assist her up, but found it impossible. So she made her as comfortable as she could, and started for help.

In the next house an Irish family lived. Mrs. Mulcahy caught sight of the milk cart.

"And is it milk ye've got?" she asked joyously. "The saints be good to ye, child, for bringing it. I'll take three quarts, if ye please."

"She's a fine lady," said Mrs. Mulcahy when Martha stated her errand, "and faith, darling, it's meself would be glad to do something, but Timmy's got the measles, and my man ain't home neither, so what kin I do, at all, at all!"

Martha concluded to go directly for the doctor. Fortunately Dr. Brown had just returned from the Wheeler farm. Leaving the milk cart at the barn, Martha got into the doctor's sleigh, and they drove back to Miss Webster's. Her ankle was broken, as Martha had guessed, and she assisted the doctor while he set the fracture. When he had finished, he said: "Now, little girl, just stay here a while longer till I can get somebody to come

and take care of our patient, and then we'll go home and thankfully eat our dinner."

No Thanksgiving dinner had ever tasted so good to Martha before, though she missed her parents. The doctor insisted upon heaping her plate at every opportunity.

Late in the afternoon Martha drove home, tired but happy. Her father was comfortable, and was quite as much interested as her mother in listening to the narrative of her experience.

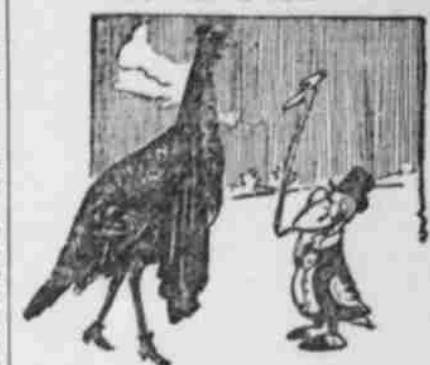
But Martha's Thanksgiving surprises were not all ended. A few days later her father, who had nearly recovered, came home one morning and gave her a huge bundle.

"Miss Webster told me to give that to you," he said. "It's good and heavy, whatever it is." The bundle proved to contain a mammoth turkey. Around its neck was tied a blue ribbon to which a card was attached bearing the words: "For Miss Martha Wheeler, with the compliments of those whom she made happy on Thanksgiving. Look at my heart."

Martha was nearly overcome by this gift, but she proceeded to investigate the meaning of the card's last sentence. The inside of the turkey proved to be neatly lined with white paper and contained a dainty box, inside which reposed a beautiful watch, suitably inscribed.

"Why, mamma," exclaimed Martha, "we'll have a second Thanksgiving day now, won't we? That wind and snow brought me good fortune, though I didn't think it was very nice then."—Farm Life.

Not Sent in Vain.



Widow Gobbler—Yes, Dr. Quack, my dear husband devoted his life to charitable purposes; he was served at a Thanksgiving dinner for the poor!

Filling for a Turkey.

Plain bread filling is always nice. It would require at least one loaf of stale bread and one-fourth pound of butter. It should be three days old at the very least. Reduce it to fine crumbs, salt and pepper to the taste. Use no water, milk or baking powder. There is moisture enough from the turkey. If you wish to add oysters drain all the liquor off them, see there are no shells, roll in bread crumbs and drop them in through the dressing. There should be about one and one-half pints of large oysters. Before putting the turkey in the oven, brush it all over with soft butter and put it in breast down. Place the turkey on a rack over a pan containing two cups of hot water. It is well to have for basting also a pint of hot water on the stove in which are three level tablespoons of butter. At first turn on full heat, then reduce the heat roasting the last hour and a half with slow heat.

Lacking in Respect

"I have a great respect for gray hair," said the humorous boarder as he raised his eyes from his plate. "That's very creditable of you," Mr. Jellyby, said the landlady. "But I have no respect," said the humorous boarder, "for gray feathers!" And he tapped viciously on the tough fragment of turkey that lay before him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

UNCLE SAM'S BOUNTIFUL THANKSGIVING.

