

SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION

Secured by the Rebels from Europe.

A Strict Naval Patrol Is Arranged.

No Factories for Making Smokeless Powder and Mauser Cartridges on the Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Army officials have learned that, since Manila fell, the Filipinos have been obtaining supplies of ammunition from Hong Kong and Singapore, as well as from Europe, and a strict naval patrol of the island of Luzon has been established, and the belief is expressed that the supply of ammunition will now be cut off. It is positively stated that the Filipinos have no factory for the manufacture of the smokeless powder and Mauser cartridges, which they are using.

BLACK TROOPS NEEDED.

Washington, April 25.—The proposition to utilize the negro troops to a large extent, in the future military operations in the Philippines, is attracting much attention, and it is believed will be considered by the administration in the near future. Such a policy is urged on the theory that certain racial affiliations may be utilized in a way to defeat the rebellious acts on the part of Aguinaldo.

One third of the population of the Philippines are negroes, and of the same race as those of the United States, and while not numerous about Manila, they comprise nearly the entire population of some of the islands.

RECRUITS EMBARK.

San Francisco, April 25.—The United States transport Morgan City, with Captain Lombard in command, sailed for Manila tonight with about 600 recruits for the various regiments now in the Philippines. She also carried a large quantity of supplies.

LONG DISTANCE WORK.

Associated Press Telegraph Operators Break All Records.

Chicago, April 25.—The record for long distance practical telegraphing was broken today by the Associated Press, on its regular system of wires

leased from the Western Union Telegraph Co., a continuous circuit of 6,001 miles, reaching from New York city to the Pacific coast and from Chicago to New Orleans, touching Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco and all larger intermediate points south and west, was successfully worked for several hours. There were forty-one operators copying from the sender in New York, with newspapers being served direct from this one circuit in thirty-eight of the leading cities of the United States.

WILL NOT APPOINT.

DELEWARE'S GOVERNOR WILL NOT NAME A SENATOR.

Believes the Senate Will Not Change Its Decisions Rendered in Former Cases.

DOVER, Del., April 25.—Governor Tunnell, in an interview today, on the probability of his following the example of Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, and appointing a United States senator from Delaware to succeed Senator Geo. Gray, the legislature having adjourned without electing his successor, said: "I have given the matter no consideration, and there is no probability of my appointing a senator. So far as Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, establishing a precedent is concerned, I do not think it will hold, as the decisions rendered on this point have been in vogue for many years, and it is hardly probable that the senate will reverse its opinion in this particular case."

THE EARTH TREMBLED.

Fort Bragg, Cal., April 25.—Two violent earthquake shocks were felt here today. They were of about 3 seconds duration each, a heavy rumbling sound preceding each shock. Two light shocks have occurred daily, during the past week, between 5 and 6 a. m.

Peter A. E. Widener, the Philadelphia traction magnate, has an art gallery valued at \$2,500,000 and believed to be fully worth that amount.

Pure Tea

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HEROIC WORK AT CALUMPIT

Volunteer Forces Are at the Capital.

Brave Dakota and Kansas Troops

Pursue Insurgents into the City—Rebels Are Retreating—Many Deeds of Daring.

MANILA, April 25.—10:30 p. m.—General MacArthur's division fought its way to the Filipino trenches before Calumpit today, advancing four miles, mostly through woods and jungles and crossing the Bagbag river. This was accomplished at the cost, to the Americans, of six killed and twenty-eight wounded, the First Dakota regiment being the heaviest loser. After fording the river, the South Dakotans pursued the insurgents to the outskirts of the city of Calumpit, but that town was found to be so strongly protected that General MacArthur deemed it best to withdraw the tired fighters, and go into camp for a night's rest before making the final assault. The largest buildings in Calumpit were being fired by the Filipinos while the Americans were crossing the river, fully a mile away, showing the enemy's intention to abandon the village.

The Filipinos have adopted a settled policy of retiring from one position after another, inflicting the greatest possible damage upon the advancing army. The forces today were well drilled. Every foot of ground was tenaciously disputed by thoroughly organized troops, who stood remarkably firm even before the artillery fire.

The enemy had planned to wreck our artillery transport train. This attempt was a failure, but a span of the iron bridge across the river was destroyed, hampering the American transportation for some time. The Filipinos cut the girders, intending to have the structure fall with the train, but it collapsed prematurely of its own weight. The Bagbag river, which is about 100 yards wide at that place, was splendidly fortified, and the Americans were compelled to approach an open space from which the rebels had cleared off every obstruction to sight. The banks of the river, high bluffs, were surmounted with trenches, capped with rocks, loopholed and partly hidden by bushes. General Wheaton's brigade approached the river along the railroad, leaving the camp beyond Malolos city. General Hale's division, which started yesterday, was earlier on the march, sweeping westward toward the railroad. The armored train was being pushed by Chinamen. The Twentieth Kansas regiment advanced on the left, and the First Montana regiment, with the Utah light artillery, on the right. The rapid-fire guns on the train "opened the ball" at 11:30 a. m., about a mile from the river, their popping alternating continuously with the boom of the six-pounders.

The Montana regiment and the Utah battery, at the same time, entered the jungle from which the insurgents, who were occupying a large, straggling village of huts, poured heavy volleys. In the course of an hour the troops had forced a way to the open space in front of the river, and the artillery immediately upon wheeling into the open, began shelling the Filipino trenches.

In the meantime, company K, Twentieth Kansas, led by Captain Beltwood, performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the campaign. The regiment was being held in reserve, and company K charged a distance of a quarter of a mile, over the corner of a field, to the bank of the river near the bridge, where the insurgents, from a trench were peppering the armored train, then about 500 yards down the track. The company found shelter in a ditch.

Colonel Fred Funston called for volunteers to cross the river, and the colonel himself, Lieutenant Ball, a private of company E, Trumpeter Barsfield and Corporal Ferguson of company I, crawled along the iron girders. While this was going on the men of company K, from the ditch, were fusing the trenches in an endeavor to divert attention, but the Filipinos got the range from the trench down, and the bullets splattered the waters under the structure.

Having reached the span, the small, but valorous party of Americans, slid down the caisson, swam a few yards to the shore, and crawled up the bank, the little colonel leading the way to the trenches, revolver in hand, while the few remaining Filipinos bolted. Colonel Funston said afterwards: "It was not much to do; we knew they could not shoot straight, and that our boys could attend to them while we were crossing."

General Hale's troops on the right had the hardest fighting. They followed the north bank of the river nearest the town from the left, with the First Nebraska on the left and the First South Dakota and the Fifty-first Iowa beyond. The country they traversed

was mostly jungle, but the Filipinos stood their ground, even in the open spaces. General Hale's right joined General Wheaton's left soon after noon, a curve in the river allowing the Americans to pour an enflading fire on the enemy's trenches.

About this time the cheers of the Kansas troops announced that the Americans had crossed the river. General Hale's men began to ford the Chico branch of the Bagbag, stretching to the north, General Hale himself plunging into the river up to his neck and the regiments, all carrying flags, floundered across the stream. The guns of the Utah light artillery were dragged over next and formed into an extended line to advance upon the trenches before Calumpit, where the Filipinos were pouring volleys into the Americans.

The Kansas regiment had three wounded during the charge, and the Utah light artillery had one dead and two wounded. Most of the other casualties befell the South Dakota regiment. It is difficult to estimate the insurgent loss, but they are no fewer than seventy killed, many of them by the artillery.

FRYE TALKS ON EXPANSION.

The United States Will Hold the Philippines and Thoroughly Civilize Them.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Senator Wm. P. Frye, of Maine, chairman of the senate committee on commerce, was given a dinner tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, as a testimonial for his efforts in obtaining for New York City the improvements allowed in the recent river and harbor bill, passed by congress. The dinner was given by the leading commercial organizations of New York. Governor Roosevelt was chairman.

Senator Frye spoke of the vast resources of America, its wonderful progress in the line of production, of the over-production which ensued, and the necessity for development of foreign commerce. He continued:

"The commercial war, upon which the world has entered, will become fiercer and fiercer. Germany will be our most dangerous rival. Her wages paid are not one half of ours. Shall we reduce ours to the plane of hers? We should carry in our ships, under our own flag, all our imports and exports. We should pay to our own people the \$500,000 a day, we now pay to foreigners.

"Consider for a moment another, and in my opinion, a most important aid to our foreign commerce. Where is the most promising field for it in the near future? Surely in the Orient. Humboldt, more than fifty years ago, declared that the commerce of the Pacific would, in time, exceed that of the Atlantic; and what intelligent man today doubts the realization, in the near future, of what then seemed a dream?"

"How shall we secure our share of this commerce? Our government should construct the Nicaragua canal or some other isthmian water route, at the earliest possible time, making it neutral to the world, except to any nation at war with the United States. "I am silent as to the magnificent advantage such a route promises to our domestic trade, bringing this city 10,000 miles nearer, by water, to San Francisco, the Columbia river and Puget sound.

"What shall we do with the Philippine islands? Restore them to Spain? Not one, even, of Mr. Carnegie's reform leaguers, by whom, according to the press, the name of President McKinley was hissed, and that of Aguinaldo cheered, at a recent meeting in Boston.

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proposes this. In my judgment there will be no uncertain sound in the answer of our people. We will hold them as our own, for the good of the people who inhabit them, and for the immense advantage, commercially, they promise. "We will give them a good government; we will allow them to participate in the government so far, and so fast, as we may find them capable; we will make it possible for them, sometime in the future, to form a stable republican government. Then, we alone being judges of their competency, we will surrender to them sovereignty, reserving to ourselves naval and coaling stations necessary for our commerce and its protection."

FIGHTING AT CALUMPIT.

Washington, April 26.—The following cablegram was received at the war department late this evening:

"Manila, April 26.—Adjutant General, Washington:—Lawton is at Norzagaray and Angat; his two columns, united, have driven the enemy to the north and west. He suffered slight casualties, but the names are not reported. The only means of communication is by couriers. "MacArthur has taken a portion of Calumpit, south of the river. The movement is attended with difficulties on account of the jungle, heat and the stronger entrenchments. His casualties, yesterday, were three killed, and eleven wounded. The developments thus far are satisfactory. (Signed) Otis."

SAILED FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, April 26.—Charles Leiska, P. Simmons and Arthur Billings, the three soldiers convicted of participating in the riot near the Presidio, when Rehfeld's saloon was burned, sailed for Manila on the Morgan City to join their regiment, Judge Graham postponing sentence so they might fight the Filipinos.

GERMANS PROTEST.

Missouri Editors on the Present Anti-German Feeling.

St. Louis, April 26.—The German newspaper publishers of Missouri held a meeting here today for the purpose of defining their position regarding the new policy of "imperialism and militarism."

Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against what is termed "the systematic and uninterrupted efforts, during the past twelve months, to destroy, by misrepresentations, the good feelings and old historical friendship between the United States and Germany." The resolutions continue: "These malicious intentions have created, among the German-American population, the greatest indignation. We therefore regard it our duty, as loyal citizens, to denounce these continued falsehoods and misrepresentations, which endanger the old friendship of the two countries."

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ANARCHY IN IDAHO MINES.

Cowardly Assault upon the Coroner in Wardner—The Initial Shot Fired Yesterday.

WARDNER, Ida., April 26.—The first shot has been fired, and this place has suddenly been turned into an armed camp. The strikers were in session all night long at their hall. At 5:30 o'clock this morning, a compact body of men, headed by President Boyles, started up the canyon. They halted a short distance from the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine. Soon after, in little bunches, up came the non-union miners to go to work. They were stopped by the strikers, and President Boyles urged them not to go to work. One or two of the non-union men tried to push through the crowd of strikers, but were forced back with the remark that the union did not intend them to go to work. Then T. S. Murray, the smooth-faced leader of the strikers, pulled a big revolver, which he leveled at a bunch of Bunker Hill employees. "I'll tell you what the proposition is," he shouted. "You walk down that hill again inside of four minutes, or else go down some other way."

He drew his watch and, as he counted the seconds, the working miners faltered and started down the hill. A half dozen of them went into Black's boarding house on the main street of the town. They were pursued into the house by the strikers.

"What will we do with these damned scabs?" shouted somebody.

"Run them down the canyon," was the reply. With that they started the non-union men toward the foot of the town. Dr. France, the coroner and physician of the hospital, remonstrated. "We will run you out of town too," some one shouted, and one of the strikers struck him in the face. The doctor stepped aside and was not further molested. The strikers then dispersed, and the non-union men were invited into a friendly saloon, and later returned to the boarding house.

Later, in a fight between a number of strikers and men from the Bunker Hill, one of the union members fired the initial shot of the strike. It was directed at a door behind which some of the working miners were believed to be in hiding.

Tonight no attempt was made to interfere with the working force, and about eighty men went on duty when the shifts changed. Sheriff Young arrived from Wallace today. Tonight armed men are on guard, both at the Bunker Hill mine and the mill. They halt all comers and demand the countersign. The strikers have tapped the telephone line between the mill and the mine, and are intercepting all messages.

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