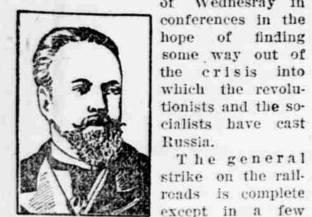
STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT FACES CZAR'S GRAVE CRISIS.

Labor Disturbances Spread to Many Factories and Rioting Follows in Muscovite Capital-Agitators Believe They Have Authorities at Their Mercy

Confronted by a situation most crucial, the Czar's ministers, under the leadership of Count Witte, spent all of Wednesray in



COUNT WITTE.

and St. Petersburg. Moscow and other large cities are almost as closely beleagured as if they were invested by besieging armies, Even the Czar in his palace at Peterhof is cut off from train service and the commerce of the empire is paralyzed.

At the same time the industrial strike has assumed large dimensions and the turbulent elements in several localities are offering open resistance to the troops.

An encounter took place Wednesday evening between strikers and engine drivers who were preparing to take out trains. Revolver shots were exchanged, and a number of persons were killed or wounded. The striking railcoad men are being enforced by the workers in other branches.

Hold Authorities Helpless.

With the railroads at a standstill and the wires inactive, the social democrats believe they have the governnent at their mercy, since the authorities are unable to move troops to quell uprisings in the various cities and provinces, and, in fact, with the mails and the telegraph useless, no information of even the most serious disorders could get out. This situation is rendered all the more serious by reports of bloody collisions already reported from Ekaterinoslav and other places, while a dangerous agrarian movement has broken out in the government of Samara, across the Volga. The strength displayed by the social democrats has amazed the outhorities, who were taken quite as much by surprise at the evidence of their power as they were at the time of the Gopon rebellion.



President Roosevelt is mapping out a lot of work to occupy the attention of Congress when it next assembles. Questions that are of great moment to the business world and the public in general are to be placed squarely before the legislators for action. The President's attitude on the railway rate question has not been modified since he first directed attention to the manifest evil that has grown up under the insidious system of rebates. Mr. Roosevelt strikes the keynote

when he says the highways must be kept open to all on equal terms. The The general abuses of the private car line and the strike on the railprivate terminal track and private reads is complete side switch system must be stopped, except in a few the President says. There is little border provinces, doubt that the majority of the people echo his sentiments in this regard. If the President has his way, power to revise and regulate rates will be invested in the Interstate Commerce Commission. Another measure of great importance that will be recommended by the President is a bill to prevent bribery and other forms of corruption in Federal elections. State courts have showed in a lamentable number of instances that they are not beyond the baneful influence of ward leaders, and attempts to punish violators of the sanctity of the ballot box have ignominiously failed. The absolute purification of politics probably will ever remain an iridescent dream, but there is little doubt that a Federal statute, asking the trial of offenders against the ballot out of the control of State courts, would be a long step forward in a commendable ef-

fort to free the ballot box of fraud. Federal control of insurance is another question that will be discussed in the President's message. The disclosures that are being made in the investigation in New York have aroused a storm of indignant protest from policy holders who demand that their interests shall be protected and safeguarded by Federal control.

SOUNDS A RATE LAW CALL.

President Roosevelt in a Speech Urges More Power Over Railroads.

In his tour of the South President

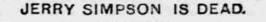
ject he said:

I do not believe in government ownermanaged in a spirit of fairness and justice toward all the public.

Actual experience has shown that i uncontrolled. Such a system, or rather such a lack of system, is fertile in abuses of every kind, and puts a premium upon unscrupulous and ruthless cunning in railroad management; for there are some big shippers and some railroad managers who are always willing to take unfair advantage of their weaker competitors, and they thereby force other big shippers and big railroad men who would like to do decently into similar acts of wrong and injustice, under penalty of being left behind in the race for success. Government supervision is needed quite as much in the interest of the big shipper and of the railroad man who want to do right as in the interest of the small shipper and the consumer.

ent laws are defective and need amendment. The effort to prohibit all restraint of competition, whether reason-





Noted Kansas Ex-Congressman Passes

Away at Wichita. Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson died

Roosevelt has spoken many times. At in Wichita, Kan, early Monday morn-Raleigh, N. C., the President in be- ing. The patient's condition became ginning his address reviewed North hopeless ten days before, and since Carolina's part in the making of the then he had kept alive chiefly through history of the republic, and alluded to his own will power. He was afflicted with a valvular ailment of the heart. its present condition of prosperity. He Mr. Simpson had been in ill-health for spoke of the duties of the individual nearly a year. Six months ago he concitizen to the nation and to the State, and then launched into the main pur- sulted a specialist at Chicago, who pronounced his case hopeless. Burial pose of his address, the government

supervision of railways. On this sub-

ship of anything which can with propriety be left in private hands, and in particular I should most strenuously object to government ownership of railroads. But I believe with equal firmness that it is out of the question for the government not to exercise a supervisory and regulatory right over the railroads; for it is vital to the well being of the public that they should be

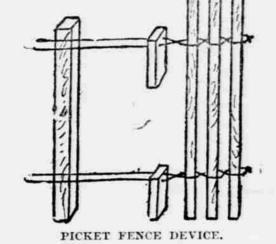
is not possible to leave the railroads

Experience has shown that the pres for every kind of a hard knock. The knocks came to us in bunches." He was a lake captain of note in



Picket Fence Device. A simple effective plan for building 1 picket and wire fence without a machine is suggested by G. C. Schneider, of Ava, Mo. He says:

A device which will answer the purpose of a fence machine is made as follows: Take pieces of 2x4 a foot or so long, bore two small holes near the end of each, put the wires through these holes and fasten to post where you wish to begin. Then stretch your wire and staple to post some distance ahead, leaving the staples loose enough so the wire will slip when it is drawn tight. Let eight or ten feet of wire extend beyond the post and to those fasten heavy weights to keep the



wire tight. Put a picket between the wires and turn the blocks over as often as you wish to twist the wire between each picket; then put in another picket and twist the other way, etc. To preserve posts, mix pulverized charcoal in boiled linseed oil to the consistency of paint and apply with a brush.

Grinding Corn for Swine.

company proposes to furnish dynamos and build a line for a distance of one mile on each side of the track at cost if farmers will agree to pay a reasonable sum for current. The farmers generally seem to favor the project.

Cost of Silage.

We have from time to time laid before our readers the cost of putting corn in the silo, says Farmers' Tribune. Some men are able to grow the corn at a cost of about 50 cents per ton of green matter. They are able to put it in the silo for another 50 cents, making the total cost of the silage in the silo approximately \$1 per ton. Sometimes the cost goes as high as \$1.50, sometimes even higher.

Sam Schilling, who is manager of Joel Pheatwole's heard at Northfield, Minn., kept an accurate record of the cost of putting sixteen acres of corn in his silo last year and these figures were given before the Minnesota Butter Makers' Association this spring by Mr. Schilling. They are as follows:

16 acres corn at \$8.....\$128 00 Cost of cutting, \$1 per acre.... 16 00 Two men loading five days 15 00 Two men in silo..... 15 00 Four teams hauling five days.. 60 00 Engine five days and man..... 25 00 Fuel for engine..... 16 00 One man to feed machine..... 10 00

Cost of 200 tons silage \$285 00 Cost per ton of silage..... 1 421/2 The average yield per acre in this instance was 12.5 tons of green corn. The cost of the ensilage, including the raising, which was estimated at \$8 per acre, was a little high. Consulting the table, however, it will be seen that it required four teams hauling for five days top draw the corn to the silo per day. This means that the silage had to be drawn from some distance or more could have been hauled, but even at \$1.50 per ton silage is a very cheap food.

Cottonseed as Fertilizer.

Cottonseed meal is used quite extensively in some sections of the country as a fertilizer. A good grade meal will carry about 6.8 per cent nitrogen, 2.9 per cent phosphorie acid and 1.8 per cent potash. Based upon the valuations that will be used by New England experiment stations in 1905 for computing the value of commercial fertilizers, a meal analyzing as above will be worth about \$29 a ton as a fertilizer. Notwithstanding its high value when used directly in this way it will usually be found more economical to use it as a food for stock and to apply the resulting manure to the land. When used thus, from eighty to ninety-five per cent of the nitrogen and phosphoric acid and practically all the potash will be contained in the ma-



JERRY SIMPSON

took place at Wichita under the auspices of the Masonic order. This last illness attacked the noted Kansan in New Mexico.

Mr. Simpson was born in New Brunswick in 1842 and raised as a boy in Oneida County, New York, His carly days were marked by so bitter a poverty that he said one day, after means and fame had come to him: "In those days God seemed to have selected my branch of the Simpson family

Famine already has reared a threatening hand, as the relief work in the unfortunate districts has been stopped through the railroad strike. The price of food is increasing rapidly even in St. Petersburg, where meat was onethird higher Wednesday, and the people are alarmed.

That the officials have become aroused to the seriousness of the situation was shown when the special meeting of the committee of ministers was called late in the afternoon under the presidency of Count Witte to consider the situation. The meeting was the result of a request by Prince Hilkoff that the council of the empire assemble under the presidency of the Czar himself to take action. The Emperor approved the request, but announced that he had chosen Count Witte to preside. The ministers continued their deliberations until long after midnight.

Prince Hilkoff believes that the strike cannot be prolonged, as the men are without funds. Besides this, he declares that it is impossible for the men to realize their dream of tying up all the railroads simultaneously. With the assistance of the railroad battalions some trains will be run, he says.

Nevertheless the leaders of the 400,-000 railway employes in the empire are planning further trouble. They have arranged a big meeting, when the grievances of the men, who get an average wage of \$140 a year, will be thoroughly gone over.

Summary of Situation.

Reports received in St. Petersburg summed up the results of the strike in several localities as follows: St. Petersburg is practically cut off from the world, except through Finland and Sweden.

Trains in the Baltic provinces are not running and the situation is reported to be very bad at Riga and Libau. All the lines in Poland are tied up and a strike has been begun on the

Great Southwestern system, covering the territory southward from Kieff toward Odessa.

The new Anglo-Japanese treaty differs from the earlier treaty in several important particulars. It runs for a period of ten years; it embodies recognition on the part of Great a Britain of the paramount political, military and economic interests of Japan in Korea, and on the part of Japan of the right of Great Britain to take such measures as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions; it applies the principle of "the open door" for the commerce of all nations to Korea; and, most important of all, it pledges each power to come to the assistance of the other in war, not merely when its ally is attacked by two powers, as in the earlier treaty, but when it is involved in any war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests "in the regions of eastern Asia and India."

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The folly of maintaining custom houses to serve the interests of politicians is clearly outlined by James R. Reynolds, second assistant of the United States treasury, who says that of the 157 custom ports in our country 111 do not pay expenses. Crisfield, Md., received \$22.70 in customs last year and \$2,700 was paid out for salaries. Beaufort, N. C., took in \$1.55 in revenues and the salaries paid to gather this tiny sum were about \$1,-500. All told, these 111 offices, where the receipts fall behind the expenses, cost the government nearly \$300,000 every year.

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Surgeon General R. M. O'Reilly of the army has submitted an exhaustive annual report on health conditions to Secretary Taft. The report says that the enlisted strength of the army, as shown upon the monthly sick report, was 58,740, and on the returns of the military secretary 60,139, and calculations are made up on the latter figures. There were 79,586 "admissions to the sick report" during the year, 406 deaths from all causes and 1,377 discharges for disability. The figures, Dr. O'Reilly says, show a steady and progressive improvement in the health of the army.

When the Civil War closed the Union army had an enrollment of a little more than a million. In June

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MAP SHOWING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY.

able or unreasonable, is unwise. What we need is to have some administrative body with ample power to forbid combination that is hurtful to the public, and to prevent favoritism to one individual at the expense of another.

In other words, we want an admin istrative body with the power to secure fair and just treatment as among all shippers who use the railroads-and all shippers have a right to use them. We must not leave the enforcement of such a law merely to the department of justice; it is out of the question for the law department of the government to do what should be purely administrative work.

The abuses of which we have a genuine right to complain take many shapes. Rebates are not now often given openly. But they can be given just as effectively in covert form, and private cars, terminal tracks, and the like must be brought under the control of the commission or administrative body, which is to exercise supervision by the government.

But, in my judgment, the most important thing to do is to give to this administrative body power to make its findings effective, and this can be done only by giving it power, when complaint is made of a given rate as being unjust or unreasonable, if it finds the complaint proper, then itself to fix a maximum rate which it regards as just and reasonable, this rate to go into effect practically at once-that is, within a reasonable time-and to stay in effect unless reversed by the courts.

It must be understood, as a matter of course, that if this power is granted it is to be exercised with wisdom and caution and self-restraint. The interstate commerce commissioner or other government official who failed to protect a railroad that was in the right against any clamor, no matter how violent, on the part of the public, would be guilty of as gross a wrong as if he corruptly rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public.

Lashes the Grafters.

In a brief speech at Atlanta President Roosevelt unmercifully lashed the

Chicago and other ports after he reached his twentieth year, served in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry during the Civil War and moved to Kansas in 1878, opening a farm six miles from Medicine Lodge, in Barbour County.

Advance in politics was rapid-from Republicanism to Greenbackism and then to Populism. As a Populist he was elected to Congress in 1890 and served four years. A second election came to him in 1897, when he served two years.

Of late years he had given his energies to promoting land and irrigation schemes for New Mexico, the dry climate of the territory benefiting his health and the undeveloped resources inviting the capital of himself and friends. He was a strong advocate of statehood for New Mexico.

A UNIQUE DISTINCTION.

Senator Fulton, Oregon's One Honest Member of Congress.

The unique distinction, set in a framework of disgrace, is that which falls to Hon. Charles William Fulton of Oregon.

He is one honest man out of four sent by his State to Congress and will be the only one to meet with the national lawmakers when they assemble at Washington in December. The other three are eith er in State prison or on their way to that institution,

SENATOR FULTON. having been convicted of criminal acts in connection with the government lands in the Northwest. The three whose seats will be vacant are Senator John H. Mitchell, Repre sentative Binger Herman and Representative Charles N. Williamson.

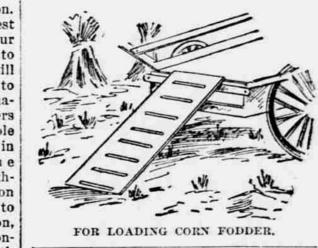
Senator Fulton was born in Lima, O., Aug. 24, 1853, and moved to Iowa, where the family lived 16 years. There,

We believe in feeding swine so that they will have something to keep them busy as well as for the best results to be obtained from the grain, so we feed the corn whole and usually on the cob until it gets hard and flinty, when it is either shelled and soaked a little to soften it or soaked on the cob. All other grains are ground because it has been demonstrated that the smaller grains go through the animals and do them but little good. Carrying out the plan of keeping the swine busy, we always have something for them to chew on-cornstalks, squares of sod, apples, potatoes and other vegetables, and we do not see that they take on fat any slower because of this plan of feeding. Pure water is given them in clean troughs twice a duy during the winter and we know they thrive better for having it .- Exchange.

Loading Corn Fodder.

Loading corn fodder may not be very hard work to the small farmer, but when one has the product of many acres to load it becomes a formidable operation. The work can be much more easily done if the following device is used: Make a loader by using a two-inch plank ten feet long with cleats of inch stuff nailed on one side at short intervals. At one end nail a cleat on the under side, which will be three inches wider than the board on each side. Tie small ropes to this cleat and with them fasten the rack to the back part of the wagon rack, the lower end of the plank-rack resting on the ground.

This makes a stepladder up which it is easy to walk and if strongly made a man can readily carry up it all he can get his arm around. With this plan one man can do the work of loading a wagon easily without spending the



time necessary to bind the bundles. The illustration shows how easily the ladder can be made .-- Indianapolis News.

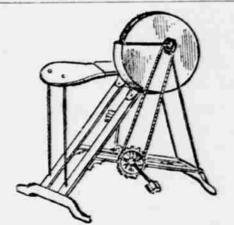
Water Basin for Chicks.

Take a basin that will hold about two quarts of water and fill it with

A Good Grindstone.

nure.

A grindstone to turn with bicycle gear can be made after this cut, writes W. D. Watkins, of Athens, Ohio. Take sprocket wheels and chain off an old



GRINDSTONE WITH PEDAL GEAR,

binder or dropper. Gear so that stone will turn two revolutions to one of crank. You can grind anything on it with great speed.

Fall Mulching of Trees.

If it is thought necessary to apply mulch around the base of trees or shrubs as a winter protection care must be used not to do the work too soon, particularly if anything in the nature of a fertilizer is used, such as coarse stable manure, for there is always danger of inciting renewed growth in the tree, just as it is beginning to go to sleep for the winter, and this growth, being extremely tender, will be killed by the first cold weather. probably with much injury to the tree. A better plan is not to apply the mulch until the ground freezes, applying more, if necessary, later on.

By far the best plan of all is to use earth with which to protect the roots of the tree or shrub during the first cold days; put it on several inches thick for three feet around the tree. Later, if it gets too cold, a little coarse manure may be put on over the soil. By this plan the tree or shrub will have full protection without danger of inciting a late growth.

Plowing the Garden.

If the garden is thoroughly under-

The workmen of the Obukhoff, Putil-	of this year the report of the Commis-	gratters in pointes and caned on de-	he was educated. Next the family mov-	pebbles a little smaller than eggs.	drained, as it always should be, it
off, Nevski, Alexandrovski and Kol-	sioner of Pensions showed more than	Cent men to denounce dishonest om	ed to Nebraska, where the future Sen-	When level full of the pebbles, pour	should be fall plowed in ridges and the
pino works are out, as are the em-		cials and whip them into obscurity.	ator studied law at Pawnee City, He	in the water until the spaces between	
ployes of the factories on the Schlus-	six nundred and eighty thousand sur-	"Drive every dishonest and corrupt	also taught school. In 1875 he landed		soil as much as possible to freezing.
selburg Chaussee and the cotton mills	vivors on the pension rous. There	man out of office," shouted the President.	in Oregon, taught school for a while		This is the more necessary because the
and other factories on the banks of the		"You are false to your trust as Ameri-	and then began the practice of law.	8	
	i not appear on the pension rolls, so that	can citizens if you allow such a man	Within three years after entering the		garden is always a sheltered spot,
Neva.	the number of survivors is remark-		The second secon		where snow lies much of the winter,
Sparks from the Wires.	ably large. Certainly the sentimental	matter how high the man's standing.	L'enco no nen la postation en		so that there are few times when the
In Norfolk, Va., John D. Dawley,	cartoon which the newspapers print	drive him out if he is corrupt."	Astoria and then returned to the State	wet. We have used such a fountain	soil freezes very deeply. The garden
aged 22, shot and killed William H.		time and many of blanding the sel	Sonato for several terms, being presi-	for years with perfect success. It is	
Davis, aged 30, then hid in and set fire	each Memorial day of the "thin blue	liz conscience in dealing with corrup-	dent part of the time. He succeeded	easy to clean, keeps the water cool for	It often is heavy with manure and
to his father's barn, being seriously	The and decimated ranks does not		Joseph Simon in the United States Sen-		needs the winter's freezing to lighten
burned.	represent the facts.	to who is corrupt and who is not.	ate in 1903.		
The Supreme Court of California re-	-;;-	"In our legislative bodies, in our na-			the soil and make its fertility more
fused to appoint a special administrator	Because of the loss of submarine	tional Congress, if you know that any	Brict News Items.	not crotta and state that the transfer	available.
for the estate of Alexander Dunsmuir	boats in Europe, the Secretary of the	man is corrupt you are not to be excus-	The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	no matter how much they try to do so.	Crops Without Irrigation.
at the request of Edna Wallace Hopper,		I man is contrapt for are not to be cacus	railroad has purchased 100 acres of wat-	-Cor. American Stock Keeper.	The most widespread movement in
at the request of Buna Wanace Hopper,	submarine be allowed to go down un-		er front in Tacoma, Wash., for \$750,000.		
his stepdaughter.				Run Farms by Electricity.	the history of the country for the de-
Roman Catholic priests are about to				The Fort Wayne and Wabash Valley	velopment of unirrigated lands in the
close negotiations for the purchase of	ped with hoisting apparatus for use	lent in your judgment of any public	try-wide alarm has been sent out for	Traction Line, operating eighty miles	West is in progress this spring. Hun-
55,000 acres of land in Live Oak and	in case of accident. Every mother		Abraham Schiffer, a banker of Alamosa,	of interurban road in Indiana, has sent	dreds of thousands of acres are being
Patricio counties, Texas, on which to		your duty if you are lenient. If you	Colo., who is missing.		brought under cultivation as the result
colonize Irish immigrants.	vessel will be glad that this order has	have good reason to believe he is cor-	Judge A. G. Brandner of Kansas City	to farmers living along the line an	of government and other irrigation
Dr. W. H. Dieffench, in a paper read	been issued. And when the President	rupt, then refuse under any pleas of	committed suicide because of grief over	offer to furnish power to run the ma-	projects, but aside from this a plan far,
before the Homeopathic Medical Society	went down in the Plunger at Oyster	party expediency, under any considera-	the death, a year ago, of his wife. On	chinery on their farms. Gasoline and	
of New York, described the cure of can-		tion, from retraining from smiting him	Oct. 3, 4 and 5 he made unsuccessful		greater in its scope has been started for
cer by radium coatings on celluloid rods	that the convoy was at hand		attempts to kill himself at his wife's	but corn shelling, feed cutting and oty-	the successful use of farm lands with-
inserted in the diseased parts.	that the convert was at hage	Gideon."	grave in Onaga.	er work is also done by hand, and the	out water.
the state of the state of the state of the				And the second	
					A second s