

RUSSIA MUST KNEEL.

BRITAIN DEMANDS APOLOGY FOR SINKING SHIP.

Warlike Order Goes to Envoy from King Edward—England Will Use Force to Get Redress if Necessary—Czar Receives Ultimatum.

Russia must make ample amends for the sinking of the steamer Knight Commander and for the seizures of British ships in the Red Sea following the recent agreement that such seizures would be averted by the czar's government. Such is the decision arrived at by the British government. Preliminary to obtaining satisfaction the government sent instructions to Sir Charles Hardinge, British ambassador to Russia, to protest energetically against the sinking of the Knight Commander by the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

The British note does not mention the amount of indemnity Russia must pay the owners of the ship and British subjects having goods on board the vessel, but all that is sought is the establishment of the principle of indemnity and an apology. A salute of the British flag must also be conceded and the future protection of neutral shipping assured.

The attitude of the British government is the result of thorough consideration given to the reports from Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister at Tokio, and the examination of international law authorities by legal experts.

The dispatches from Sir Claude confirm the reports that the Knight Commander had no contraband of war on board for Japan. The government and

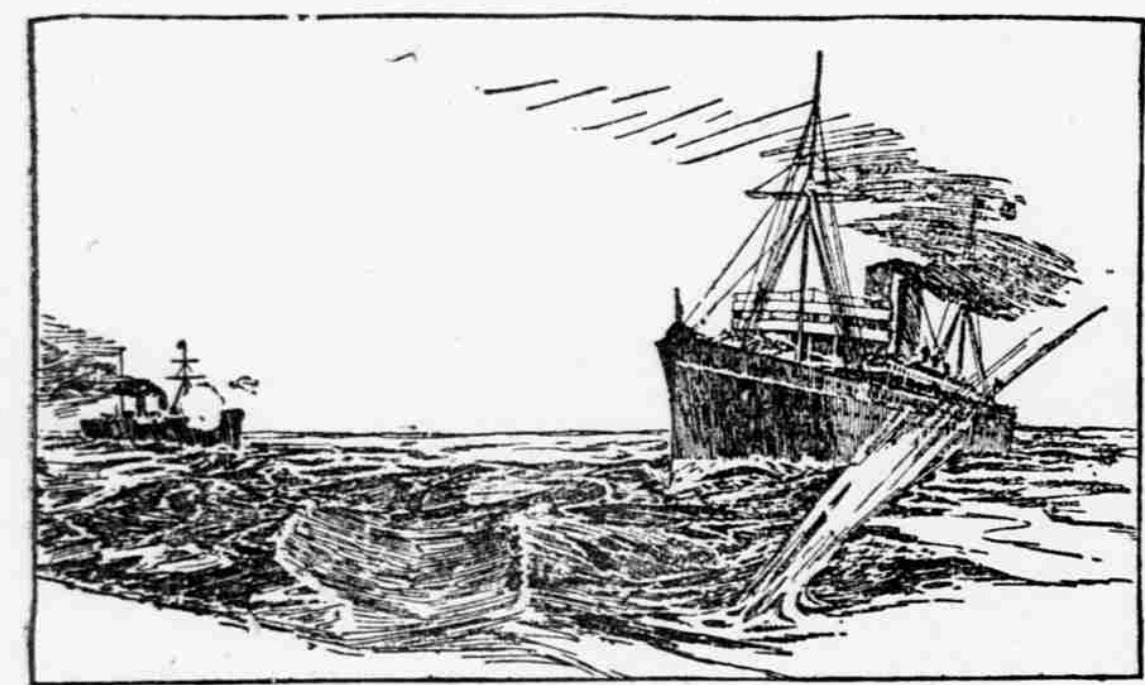


PREMIER BALFOUR.

All the British authorities, it is asserted, unite on the point that there was no justification for the sinking of the vessel. It is felt in government circles that the Knight Commander incident overshadows the Red Sea seizures, which practically have been adjusted, but which have failed to settle the question of the rights of neutral commerce.

That the British government regards the sinking of the Knight Commander as a breach of international law was confirmed by Premier Balfour in the House of Commons. Answering questions as to the destruction of the steamer and the seizure of the Malacca and other vessels, the premier said he hoped to be in a position to make a brief statement regarding the Malacca soon. As to the sinking of the Knight Commander, he said he "regretted that information which reached me confirmed this regrettable occurrence." Mr. Balfour added: "There is no question of loss of life, but I am afraid there is a question of a breach of international law."

The tension in the Russo-British relations was said in London to have relaxed Thursday and a rupture is not



BROUGHT TO BY A RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER CRUISER.

probable. Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, informed Lord Lansdowne that if Russia had committed a wrong she was ready and willing to make full reparation, but before any action could be taken in the Knight Commander case the Russian government must have the opportunity of receiving the report of the commander of the Vladivostok squadron. Lord Lansdowne was not disposed to press the matter unduly and promised to wait a reasonable time.

In the House of Commons Premier Balfour said that the acute stage of the Red Sea incidents had passed, and that the Russian volunteer fleet vessels would be withdrawn. He laid down the British view that no belligerent war ships could issue from the Black Sea and that the volunteer fleet vessels in issuing therefrom, if they took belligerent action, either had no right to issue or no right to take such action.

This is the time Mrs. Maybrick's freedom is not a gold brick.

IN PERIL FROM HER OWN MINES.



Chicago Daily News.

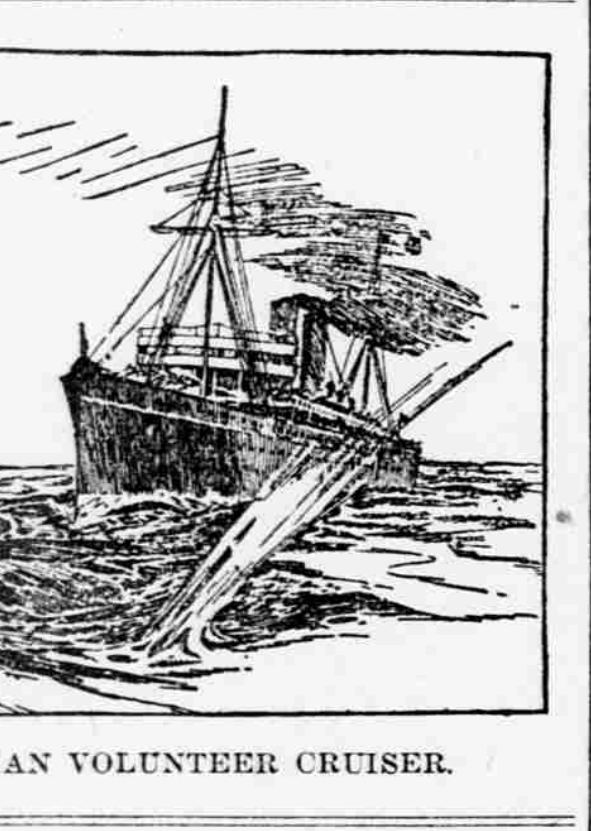
CURRENT COMMENT

According to census figures there are in the United States 6,180,000 persons 10 years old or more who cannot read or write. Of this number 3,200,000 are whites and 2,980,000 negroes. The majority of the white illiterates are foreign born, but New York State alone has 47,000 natives who cannot read or write.

No branch of agriculture made the gains in the last decade that fruit growing did. There were over 3,700,000 acres in orchard fruits reported by the last census and at present there must be over 4,000,000 acres devoted to that purpose. In value the fruit crop now ranks eighth. In the year before the census the value of the corn crop was \$828,258,326; hay, \$484,256,846; cotton, including cotton seed oil, \$370,708,746; wheat, \$369,945,320; oats, \$217,098,584; potatoes, \$118,263,814; vegetables, \$113,871,842; fruit, \$92,301,703. The apple is the most widely distributed fruit grown in the country and is found in every State, north and south.

A special report of the census bureau shows that 1,750,178 children in the United States are compelled to work for their living. They form more than 6 per cent of the total number of workers, and the boys outnumber the girls almost three to one, the figures being 1,304,411 boys and 485,767 girls. That the American nation is not made up entirely of workers is shown by the total, 29,078,233, which is only one-half of the population of 10 years of age and over and about two-fifths of the entire population. Still, the proportion of workers has increased almost 3 per cent over the former statistics.

The last place to which a man would be likely to go in search of a history of the growth of the electrical fire-alarm system in the United States would be to the reports of the Bureau of the Census. Yet there is where he would find an interesting and comprehensive discussion of the subject. The census reports are not mere tables of figures. They are a history of the progress of industry and invention in the United States. Take this bulletin on the fire-alarm system, for instance. One is told how, beginning as early as 1839, inventors tried to apply the principles of the electric telegraph to the transmission of fire-alarm signals,



but that it was not till 1850 that a successful system was found. The method at first used was crude, and from that time to this improvement after improvement has been adopted, until now it is practically impossible for confusion to arise in interpreting the signals sent in from the alarm boxes in any part of the town, and until even the most excited and inexperienced person can give the alarm successfully. All he has to do is to pull a lever and an automatic machine does the rest. Although one might not think it, the Census Bureau bulletins make interesting reading for summer afternoons.

In spite of the constantly increasing immigration, the proportion of foreign born in the working population has not increased. The extent to which the world of business is drawing people from the country is given emphasis. Manufacturing, trade and transportation and the professions show constantly increasing numbers of workers of both sexes, while the agricultural class represents a diminishing proportion, although 40 per cent of the workingmen is to be found on the farms.

SLAIN BY AN ASSASSIN.

Bomb Ends Life of Russian Minister of the Interior.

M. von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, was assassinated at 10 o'clock Thursday morning while driving to the Warsaw station to visit the Emperor at the Peterhof palace. A bomb was thrown under the Minister's carriage, completely shattering it. M. von Plehve was terribly mangled. The assassin was arrested.

The coachman was killed and the wounded and maddened horses dashed wildly away, only the front wheels of the carriage remaining intact. Immediately there ensued a scene of the wildest confusion. Police and gen-



VON PLEHVE, "THE TERRIBLE."

darmes hurried up from every direction and vast crowds gathered about the spot where the mangled body of the Minister lay in his blood. For 100 yards the roadway was strewn with the wreckage of the carriage and pieces of the red lining of the Minister's official overcoat. A few yards from M. von Plehve's body lay the body of the coachman.

Guarded by police the body remained in the street until the arrival of the official corresponding to an American coroner, even in the case of the most powerful Minister of the empire the law requiring that this formality had to be observed before the body could be removed. After this official had viewed the body it was placed in a carriage, covered by a robe and was driven slowly to a little chapel adjoining the railroad station and then to Plehve's magnificent town residence, adjoining the Ministry of the Interior.

The prefect of police notified the Emperor of the tragedy immediately upon its occurrence. The Emperor, who was at the villa Alexandria, at Peterhof, was greatly affected by the news, coming, as it did, after the bad tidings from the seat of war, with fears of international complications and the strain incident upon the hourly expectation of an event so close to the father's heart.

Recent assassinations and attempts at assassination of officials in Russia include the following:

M. Bogolepoff, Minister of Education, Feb. 27, 1901.

M. Siplaguline, Minister of the Interior, April 15, 1902.

Prince Obolenski, Governor of Kharkoff (wounded), Aug. 11, 1902.

General Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland, June 17, 1904.

Vlatshehoff Constantinovitch von Plehve, Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.

The Texas Railroad Commission is in receipt of an application from the Galveston commercial bodies requesting that the commission call a hearing to consider the matter of cancelling the present rates on cotton and adopting a tariff on a strictly mileage basis.

Plans have been formulated for the incorporation of the Atlanta and Pensacola Railroad, which will build from Andalusia, Ala., to Pensacola, and form a direct line from Atlanta to the latter point, using connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia.

STATUS OF STRIKE.

PACKERS TAKE AGGRESSIVE AT THE CHICAGO YARDS.

Plan to Speedily Man Plants—Eight Hundred Live Stock Handlers Throw Aside Their Allegiance to Allied Trades and Return to Work.

The Chicago packers at noon Thursday seemed to have won an important victory in the big stock yards strike, the first emphatic gain that has been made by either side since the general walkout was declared in effect. Eight hundred live stock handlers threw aside their allegiance to allied trades and at the noon hour began to handle cattle indiscriminately, both for the packers in the combine and for the independent companies. Most of these 800 men went to work yesterday morning to handle the goods of the "independents," and they had worked on this basis until 12 o'clock Thursday. This action on the part of the handlers is regarded as a most serious loss to the cause of the strikers, and in some quarters it is believed to be a forerunner of a stampede and a desertion of the unions.

Following close on an announcement that the packers did not care to make further agreements with the union men who quit work, operation of the plants was continued with larger forces than before, the employers formally announced a system of delivery which would do away with the drivers who haul meat from the yards. Hereafter the packers will do no teaming, but will force the butchers to come with their own wagons to take away their purchases.

Though the big stock yards strike is now well under way and the time is about at hand when the police expect serious rioting to develop, turbulent scenes failed to develop up to Thursday night, and the outbreaks of strikers and sympathizers were chiefly confined to hanging effigies in front of the homes of persons in disfavor.

The packers kept their plants running persistently, and Thursday afternoon reported that a satisfactory day's work had been accomplished. The receipts of stock were large enough to keep the nonunion butchers and handlers busy, 9,000 cattle, 13,000 hogs and 12,000 sheep being received.

While the union leaders proceeded to perfect what they regard as adequate arrangements to keep the strikers in line, rumors were continuous throughout the day that the ranks of the malcontents were breaking. Emphatic denials were made by President Donnelly and his conferees, but close observers of the situation declared that the men seemed to be losing heart, as was evidenced, they said, by the fact that picketing was less pronounced.

POISON AS A WEAPON.

Hundred Nonunion Men in East St. Louis Made Ill.

At East St. Louis, Ill., one hundred men employed at the Armour plant in place of the striking butchers and meat cutters, were made violently ill, an unidentified person having drugged the soup served for supper.

Shortly after the meal had been eaten first one and then another of the men complained of feeling ill. Soon the list of sick became so large that those in charge of the plant became frightened and Dr. J. L. Wiggins was notified. He hurried to the plant and discovered what was the matter with the men.

Representatives of the packers say that several hundred of the men who went on strike have been taken back, but it is not stated in what department they work. It was said further that the packers are getting skilled butcher help, which at first they had trouble in securing. This, however, is denied by the strikers, who assert that the packers are not getting any union men back.

At Kansas City many additional strikers, practically all of them unskilled laborers, applied for their old places at the plants of Swift & Co., Armour & Co. and the Fowler Packing Company, and were re-employed. With the receipts at the yards the heaviest for more than a month the packers asserted that the situation from their standpoint was greatly improved. Local strike leaders, however, appear satisfied with the situation and say that the men who returned to work were some of the newest members of the union, whose action would not affect the older men.

Interesting News Items.

William Zeler killed his father-in-law, William Surkamp, with a crowbar and then stabbed his wife to death with a butcher knife in Omaha, Neb. The killing followed a quarrel between Zeler and his wife.

The Methodist Ministers' Association of Denver appointed a committee to investigate the labor troubles in Colorado and fix the responsibility for the chaotic conditions in the Cripple Creek district and elsewhere.

Roscoe Corrie, 23 years old, was drowned while swimming in Cow creek, four miles north of Hutchinson, Kan. He tried to cross the swift current, but was seized with a cramp and went down in twelve feet of water.

As a result of a raid by deputy sheriffs on a gambling house in Memphis, Tenn., Deputy Houston Mitchell is dead and Deputy Thomas J. McDermott is mortally wounded. Frequent raids have been made in crap games recently.

Col. Sylvester R. Burch of Olathe, Kan., chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed by Secretary Wilson as the representative of the department on the government board of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to succeed the late J. H. Bingham.

Becoming conscience stricken at a religious meeting in Chicago, a man giving his name as Charles F. Floethe has, according to the police, confessed to having robbed his employers in Jersey City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago of various sums. His confession is being investigated.

TOLD HE IS NOMINATED.

Notification Committee Breaks the News to Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt was notified formally Wednesday of his nomination for the presidency by the Republican national convention. The ceremony took place at his country home at Sagamore Hill, three miles from Oyster Bay, L. I., and in accordance with the wish of the President it was as simple as possible.

On behalf of a committee representing every State and Territory of the United States, the formal notification of the action of the convention was made by Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives. On their arrival at Sagamore Hill the committeemen were received by President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and National Chairman George B. Cortelyou.

At the conclusion of the informal reception the ceremony of notification began. While the members of the family, the house guests and some of the distinguished visitors were assembled on the veranda, a majority of those in attendance gathered on the lawn facing the veranda.

When Speaker Cannon rose to deliver his speech of notification he was greeted with applause. At the close of Mr. Cannon's address the President advanced to the veranda railing, and, standing under a great festoon of American flags, delivered his address in response to the notification.

Following are sentences from President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance:

When I became President because of the death of my lamented predecessor, I stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies. To the best of my ability I have kept that promise.

We are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground that, if triumphant, they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital.

There is nothing experimental about the government we ask the people to continue in power.

In dealing with the trusts, we do not have to explain why the laws were not enforced, but to point out that they actually have been enforced.

Assuredly it is unwise to change policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. We have placed the finances of the nation on a sound gold basis. So long as the Republican party is in power the gold standard is settled.

That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted, but such changes can be made with safety only by those whose devotion to the principle of the protective tariff is beyond question.

We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor.

We have already shown that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men.

The construction of the isthmian canal is now an assured fact, but most certainly it is unwise to entrust the carrying out of so momentous a policy to those who have endeavored to defeat the whole undertaking.

HIGH PRICES FOR MEAT.

In Chicago Butcherhouse Steaks Are Now Only for the Rich.

Retail prices for meats are at high-water mark in Chicago. The supply is fast diminishing, but the stability of the price is not dependent upon that, but upon the fact that the meat dealers have a better idea of what they can get—or cannot get. The independent plants appear to be meeting the situation well and are succeeding in supplying their own customers liberally and the trust's customers to some extent. Stocks are running short in many retail shops and especially those who have depended upon depots inside the yards, which they cannot now reach.

The ones who secure supplies from the outfitting stations get their meat with less trouble. The word of the famine in lamb and mutton appears to be over and increases in the shipments of "small stuff" encourage meat dealers to believe that pork and mutton will be more plentiful. On the other hand experts declare the worst of the beef famine is yet to come. There were larger stores of beef on hand when the strike started, but the amount shipped in has been extremely small.

Live stock receipts at the Chicago yards Tuesday were: Cattle, 2,000; hogs, 2,000; sheep, 8,000. Compared with the corresponding day a year ago there was a decrease of 3,000 cattle, 10,300 hogs and 10,000 sheep.

News of Minor Note.

Two men were killed by lightning while playing baseball. Joseph Barrett was the victim at Cumberland, Md., while Charles Jeffries met death at McKeesport, Pa.

William Henry Rattigan, member of Parliament for Northeast Lanarkshire, England, was killed in a motor accident near Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. A tire burst and the car overturned.

The Filipino commissioners to the St. Louis fair have decided to make a study of the American tariff laws and industrial conditions a feature of the remainder of their trip through this country.

Four hundred and one wells were drilled in the Kansas and Indian Territory oil fields during the month of June. Of the number thirty-seven were gas wells and fifty-six dry holes; 308 were producing wells.

The corporation treaty between the United States and Russia, negotiated by Ambassador McCormick, was formally promulgated Tuesday. Previous to the promulgation of the treaty American concerns could be sued in Russia, but could not bring suit in that country.

A tornado destroyed seven farm houses and barns and outbuildings near Burwell, Neb. The buildings on Mr. Britwell's farm were reduced to splinters. Losers were: Farmers Lyons, Brumage, Campbell, Dutton and others. No lives were lost. Some damage was done in other sections of the State.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

A reinforcement of 1,500 British troops arrived at Barbados and began operations against Martinique.

The American squadron blockaded the port and began the siege of Tripoli which lasted until the following spring. The English Baltic fleet attacked the French squadron at Havre, doing considerable damage.

All the powers of Europe, except Russia, Great Britain and Sweden, had acknowledged Napoleon as Emperor of France.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

A Spanish expedition from Havana appeared at Tampico, Mexico, and effected a landing without molestation on the part of the Mexican troops.

All departments of the government at Washington were particularly busy, clerks and chiefs working over hours.

The United States by purchase from the Indians obtained the title to 6,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest.

The terms of the Brazilian government loan were agreed on in England.

Fifty Years Ago.

Queen Christina's palace in Madrid was sacked by the people and her majesty fled.

Money and food were sent to the relief of the people of San Juan by the people of Kingston, Jamaica.

An attempted insurrection occurred in Parma, Italy. Many people shot by the Austrian troops.

The Federal diet met at Frankfurt, Germany, and decided to join the alliance of Austria and Prussia.

Forty Years Ago.

News that Gen. Forrest had been defeated and wounded by Gen. Smith at Tupelo, Miss., confirmed. Confederate loss was 2,500.

Detailed reports of Gen. Sherman's operations before Atlanta showed tremendous Confederate losses and almost continuous fighting.

Much apprehension was caused in the North by a Confederate raid in the Shenandoah valley.

News was received at Louisville that Major General McPherson had been killed in operations before Atlanta. Ga.

Guerrillas operating along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway in Missouri destroyed much property and robbed citizens.

Correspondence between Horace Greeley and representatives of the Confederacy looking toward peace negotiations made public at Niagara Falls.

Thirty Years Ago.

Leading citizens of Chicago, roused to action by big fire in downtown district, formed citizens' associations to secure more perfect administration of municipal affairs.

Ground was broken at Grand Haven, Mich., with elaborate ceremonies, for the new Michigan and Ohio Road, which was to be 400 miles long and cost \$20,000,000.

Report reached Madrid of the murder at Cuenca of twenty-four republicans by Carlist revolutionists.

A land slip in the province of Navarre, Spain, destroyed the village of Alarra and several hundred inhabitants.

Appointments of Baron de Chatand as French minister of interior and M. Mathieu Bodet minister of finance left the Bonapartists without a member in the cabinet.

Charges of Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher involving Mrs. Tilton were made public in New York.

Twenty Years Ago.

A statue of Robert Burns, the poet, was unveiled before an immense crowd on the Thames embankment, London.

Sixty-five deaths from cholera occurred in Marseilles and Toulon, France.

Raid of house of "Mother" Mandelbaum in New York disclosed thousands of dollars' worth of stolen silks and jewels.

Several thousand workmen in New York City went on a strike to enforce demands for nine-hour day.

Ten Years Ago.

Phillips, Wis., and several smaller towns were wiped out by forest fires, causing a property loss of \$3,000,000 and many deaths.

Shanghai dispatches announced the declaration of war between China and Japan.

Rumors were in circulation in Europe and Asia that China had declared war upon Japan over the possession of Korea.