

DAYS OF SLAUGHTER

FRIDAY AND SUNDAY AT LODZ SEE MUCH BLOODSHED.

Word from All the Cities of Poland indicate That the Trouble is in its Infancy, and a General Revolutionary Uprising is Expected at Any Time.

Warsaw, June 26.—Word received from all the cities of Poland indicates that the present trouble is in its infancy and a general revolutionary uprising is expected.

Five regiments from the St. Petersburg garrison reached here Sunday afternoon and were immediately sent to those cities where garrisons were not strong. A proclamation of martial law can be expected during the day should the disorders increase.

Lodz, Poland, June 25.—"Black Friday" in Lodz surpassed all the horrors of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg. While it is not yet possible to ascertain the exact number of the victims, estimates place the killed and wounded as high as 3,000.

The troubles here were initiated by the Social Democrats and the Jewish band, who determined to avenge their comrades killed in the rioting Wednesday.

Thursday the feast of Corpus Christi passed off quietly, but during the night workmen attacked the patrols. In this fighting two officers and seven Cossacks were killed.

At dawn Friday commenced a day of terror. The city was given up to bloodshed. Anarchy and fierce street fighting prevailed all day. Barricades were hurriedly constructed in the Jewish quarter at dawn. Men climbed to the roofs of houses, cutting telephone and telegraph wires to use for entanglements in the streets, while others cut down telegraph poles and used them in strengthening their barricades which already had been constructed and in building others.

Early in the day two bombs were thrown from the crowd into the barracks, killing or wounding twenty soldiers. This started the shedding of blood, which continued till after midnight.

At 11 o'clock all the factory hands struck and flocked into the streets. Cossacks, dragons and infantry all charged the dense, surging mob time after time, firing volley after volley, into the serried mass.

The rioters later replied with revolvers, while their comrades on roofs and in windows joined in the fusillade.

Fighting continued throughout the day and only diminished in its intensity at nightfall, when the city was plunged into darkness, as practically all the street lamps had been destroyed. Even then occasional volleys and isolated rifle shots were heard in different quarters, the troops having received orders to shoot any person appearing in the streets.

The casualties up to noon Saturday add eighteen killed or wounded to Friday's list. So far as ascertained 180 persons were killed outright during the fighting of Friday and 41 more died in the hospitals during the night. Of the wounded 320 sustained only slight injuries, which were attended to on the spot by ambulance surgeons. All the hospitals of the city are filled to overflowing and owing to the insufficient number of beds many of the wounded are lying on the floors.

All the shops, stores and factories are closed and business is at a complete standstill.

The rioters Saturday morning attempted to set fire to the government offices, but were scattered by a strong force of troops.

Lodz, Russian Poland, June 26.—Gen. Shitoff, commanding the troops, who has been on duty constantly for the last three days, stated at midnight that he now controlled the situation, and declared that he believed the trouble was practically over. Even while he made the statement, the sound of revolver and rifle firing could be heard from the suburbs, where the striking workmen were being shot down by Cossacks and the infantrymen who are controlling the streets.

There are still nearly 100 bodies in a temporary morgue established by order of the military. Many of the wounded are expected to die, while other wounded are in their homes without medical attention, because they are afraid that if they ask for help from the doctors their relatives will be arrested for complicity in the riot and will suffer.

Strikers held a number of meetings at which they threatened dire vengeance against their comrades already slain. Socialistic leaders told them that they should be willing to sacrifice their lives as a protest to all Russia that they are no longer slaves, and that they demanded the right to live as men. This had the effect of striking up the desperate feeling, and later on in the day resulted in several clashes with the soldiers, in which the strikers suffered severely.

It was reported last night that a large number of small bombs and packages of vitriol had been smuggled into the city and that these would be used today against the soldiers.

Warsaw, June 26.—The proclamation issued Saturday by the Social Democratic party of Poland and Lithuania, calling out workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacre declares that in order to show the solidarity of their brethren and to protect against "the new and innocent crimes of the emperor's government" all Warsaw must stop work tomorrow. The proclamation orders that not a single factory or workshop shall be operated and that offices, shops, restaurants and coffee houses must close and all traffic must cease. It says that the red flag, the flag of the workmen, must float in the streets of Warsaw and calls upon all workmen to help their brothers arrange a general strike.

The military is patrolling the streets in the Jewish and factory quarters. There were several minor encounters during Sunday, but nothing approaching a riot in seriousness.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—A rumor spread throughout the city last night that Gen. Kuropatkin had been killed. The rumor was connected sometimes with a report that 70,000 Russians had been cut off by Gen. Nogi's army and that Kuropatkin had been taken prisoner.

Nothing confirmatory of these rumors has been received either by the general staff or in press dispatches. The members of the general staff say that no reports of special importance have been received. A report received from Gen. Linevitch indicates that the Japanese advance continues steadily, and that the Russian van posts, under pressure, are retiring fighting.

The military experts take anything but a hopeful view of Gen. Linevitch's position. They do not believe he can be surrounded, but apparently the experts do not consider the possibility of a Russian victory. Linevitch's retirement to Harbin and the isolation of Vladivostok seem to be regarded as foregone conclusions when Field Marshal Oyama strikes.

The latest news from the front, which is 36 hours old, says Oyama, after forcing back the Russian right and center, transferred his weight against the left, compelling the Russians to give ground there also. The military critics, however, agree that the frontal movement is merely a feint for the enveloping of one or both of the Russian wings, without which nothing in the shape of a decisive victory is possible.

The impression among military experts is that Oyama, profiting by past experiences, is more carefully preparing his turning operations, but by the same token the Russian staff declares that Linevitch has taken ample precautions to keep in touch with flanking movements and that it is not possible to take him by surprise.

VICTORY FOR LINEVITCH IS NOT CONSIDERED

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SMALL CATTLEMEN A.T.

Matter of Leases Presented to Attorney General.

Olympia, June 28.—The attorney general has been asked to take legal steps to enforce the provisions of the state enabling act against the lease or acquiring by any one individual, firm or corporation of more than 640 acres of land.

Ralph Kalfmann, an attorney of Ellensburg, representing a number of small cattle men of that district of Central Washington, who contend that the big cattle farms have been able to corral large tracts of state lands, is now in this city for the purpose above stated.

If the attorney general will not act upon the request, interested parties will appeal to the federal courts to have the leases set aside as in conflict with the law creating this state and granting it certain lands.

WELTY FOR FIRE WARDEN.

Forest Commissioners Chose Lewis County Senator.

Olympia, June 28.—Former State Senator J. R. Welty, of Lewis county, was chosen state fire warden at a meeting of the state board of forest commissioners held here yesterday.

Frank Donnelly, of Thurston county; J. G. Clark, of Lewis county; G. F. Managan, of Wahkiakum county, and C. F. Rogers, of Island county, were elected deputy forest inspectors for those counties. The board authorized the warden to appoint all deputies not already chosen by the board, the appointments to be effective July 1.

The board ruled that, in interpreting the law requiring "safe and suitable" spark arresters, nets having not less than six meshes to the inch will be regarded as compliance with the law. The warden was instructed to enforce the penalty of the law against all companies doing business in or through forests that have not conformed to the requirements by July 30.

To Prosecute Railroads.

Washington, June 28.—The attorney general has placed the matter of carrying out the president's directions to prosecute certain railway corporations, including the Santa Fe, for giving rebates, under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Parry. The latter will devote all of his time for the present to this work and has gone to Kansas City for that purpose.

Senator Arrives From Nome.

Seattle, June 26.—The steamship Senator, the first of the Nome fleet to leave Seattle and first to return, docked last night a little less than eight days out from Nome. The Senator brought sixteen passengers and \$400,000 in gold, and her officers report that her voyage both going and coming was fine. Henry Kuster, one of her passengers died at sea June 17.

CHINESE MAY COME

EXEMPT CLASSES WILL BE SHOWN COURTESY.

President Issues Orders Which Will Result in Reform—Consular Representatives to Issue Certificates, for Which They Will Be Held Responsible.

Washington, June 26.—By direction of the president, action has been taken by the administration which not only will facilitate the landing in this country of Chinese of exempt classes, but will also eliminate from the immigration bureau such administration features as have been the subject of criticism by Chinese. It is the declared intention of the president to see that Chinese merchants, travelers, students and others of the exempt classes shall have the same courtesy shown them by officers of the immigration bureau as is accorded to the most favored nations.

Representations have been made to the president that, in view of alleged harsh treatment accorded to many Chinese seeking a landing in the United States, the commercial guilds of China have determined to institute a boycott on American manufacturers. The representations, backed by the influence of the American Asiatic Society and commercial bodies throughout the country, induced the president to make an investigation of the situation with a view to remedying the conditions complained of, if they were found to exist. The subject was discussed thoroughly with Secretary McCall, of the department of commerce and labor, who has supervision of the immigration bureau.

Will Accept Certificates.

As the result of the inquiry, orders have been issued to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in China by the president that they must look closely to the performance of their duties under the exclusion law and see to it that members of the exempt classes coming to this country are provided with proper certificates. These certificates will be accepted at any port of the United States and will guarantee the bearer against any harsh or discourteous treatment. Such treatment, indeed, will be the cause of the instant dismissal of the offending official, whoever he may be.

In addition to the president's order, Secretary McCall has issued instructions to the immigration officers which it is believed will remedy the difficulty heretofore complained of by the Chinese government and individuals. It is anticipated the action taken will meet the objections of the Chinese and will avoid trade difficulties.

The official correspondence and orders on the subject has been made public by authority of the president.

PREPARING TO INDICT.

Attorney General Sifts Evidence Against Equitable Directors.

New York, June 26.—With Attorney General Mason and his deputies working over the evidence taken by Superintendent Hendricks, of the state insurance department, in his investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and District Attorney Jerome also investigating the Equitable, proceedings against men who, Superintendent Hendricks says, accumulated large profits for themselves at the company's expense, will be only a question of days.

The attorney general and Alexander T. Mason, the deputy in charge of the former's office here, have been in consultation here, and Mr. Mason, it is said, will at once begin the actual drawing of the papers against the directors who, it is alleged, profited from the syndicate transactions.

Mr. Mayer has left for Albany, where he will have a long conference with Gov. Higgins, former Gov. Odell Superintendent Hendricks and some of the party leaders in both houses of the legislature.

NONE WIRES DOWN.

Forest Fires Cut Off Telegraphic Communication.

Seattle, June 28.—Forest fires along the banks of the Yakon river, between the mouth of the Tanana river and Eagle City, have cut off all communication with Nome and St. Michael, and for the past four days the local cable office has been unable to establish any communication with those points on Bering sea.

"There is no telling just when the line at that point will be up again," said Maj. Glasford, yesterday at the cable office. "It will be impossible to get anything out from or into Nome on account of the fires for several days."

Advice reaching here from points on this side of the break state that the fires are worse than for several years in the district affected. Miles of wire and poles are believed to have been burned down.

Announces Creation of Nation.

Washington, June 26.—Formal announcement of the creation of the new nation of Norway has reached the state department in a report from the American consul general at Christiania, Norway. No action has yet been taken by this government toward recognizing the new nation, and it is understood that Washington will await the initiative of European powers directly interested.

CAUGHT OLD OFFENDER.

Larry Kelly, Notorious Smuggler, Overhauled by Officers.

Tacoma, June 27.—Larry Kelly, the most notorious opium smuggler of the sound region, was captured red-handed yesterday by Inspectors F. C. Dean, of Port Townsend, and Fred King, of Tacoma.

The capture of Kelly marks the end of a chase that has continued for three months by King and for between three and four weeks by the two inspectors combined.

For several months it has been known that smuggling was being carried on between British Columbia cities and points in the vicinity of Tacoma and Olympia, but so adroitly has it been worked, that the most careful watching failed to intercept the "dope."

Several days ago Messrs. King and Dean scoured coves, acting upon which they cruised in a small government gasoline launch in the vicinity of Vashon island and along the west passage and in the waters opposite Seattle.

Shortly before noon yesterday they passed Point Defiance and sighted a small sloop which had just passed through the Narrows and with sails set and the tide behind it was apparently making for Olympia.

Dean and King gave chase, but the occupant of the sloop appeared not to suspect that he was being followed and continued down the channel until opposite McNeil's island, when the launch overhauled him.

When the crafts were within easy hailing distance and escape was impossible, Kelly appeared to realize his position and tried to make speed by using his oars. The inspectors ordered him to stop, telling him that they were officers.

"Well, you've got me, and I've got the stuff," Kelly replied. "How much have you?" Dean asked. "Sixty pounds," replied the smuggler.

When Dean expressed surprise that he should take the chance of arrest for such a small cargo of contraband, Kelly justified the hazard by declaring that he bought all he could with his limited capital. He was taken into custody and the sloop was hauled to the launch and towed to Tacoma. The sloop will be confiscated.

RECIPROcity CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO

Chicago, June 29.—Prominent representatives of the agricultural, commercial and livestock interests throughout the country met here and completed arrangements for a national reciprocity conference to be held in Chicago some time during the month of August. The conference is for the purpose of devising plans "to combat a threatened European commercial war so evident in the prevailing and prospective discriminating taxes against the products of the United States," according to Alvin H. Sanders, chairman of the executive committee of the International Livestock exposition, who was named as chairman of the committee of arrangements for the coming convention. Associated with Mr. Sanders on the arrangement committee are former United States Senator William A. Harris, of Kansas, and William E. Skinner, general manager of the International Livestock Association.

NECESSITIES COST MORE.

Prices of Fuel, Clothing and Food Products Increasing.

Washington, June 27.—The prices of fuel, clothing and practically all food products are constantly increasing, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of labor covering the period from 1890 to 1904. In the early '90s prices were very high, but in the last four years they have been steadily increasing, until now they are relatively higher than in 1899, just before the memorable financial and commercial depression. The average increase in 1904 in the wholesale price of farm products over the average for the years 1890 and 1899 is 26.3 per cent.

Of fifty-two articles included under the head of food it is shown that in 1904 the prices of all but fourteen articles were higher than the average prices from 1890 to 1899. Seventy articles under the head of cloth and clothing show that the average for 1904 was 9.8 per cent higher than the average from 1890 to 1899. The table on fuel and lighting places the average 1904 price at 33.6 per cent higher than the 1890 to 1899 prices.

FLANK OF LINEVITCH TURNED BY OYAMA

Tokyo, June 28.—The following official dispatch has been received from the Japanese army headquarters in Manchuria:

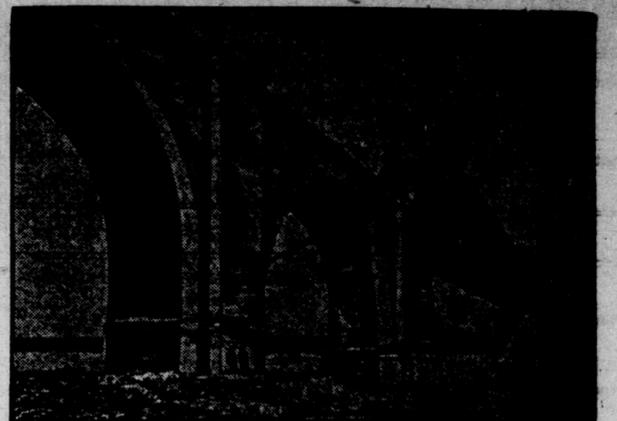
"The enemy holding the northwest eminence of Manchoumou was attacked and dislodged on the afternoon of June 28, but a portion of them, holding the hills to the west, offered stubborn resistance, and the hills were finally taken by assault."

"Another force of the enemy holding the hills due north were attacked from the front, and we simultaneously resorted to a turning movement from the northeast, intercepting his retreat and causing him heavy loss."

"The enemy in confusion hoisted the Red Cross flag, but this did not stop our firing and he fled in disorder. His strength in cavalry and infantry was some 3,000 men and several guns."

"Fifty corpses were left on the field. The enemy's loss was fully 300. Our loss was insignificant."

GREAT THEBES RAILROAD BRIDGE.



The new railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Thebes, Ill., is not longer nor more picturesque than other railway bridges across the Mississippi, but it is one of the most important. It was planned and constructed, not by the managers of one railway, but of several, and was located not with one railway in mind, but with the trade of two great sections in mind.

The structure recently completed is one of the fifteen great railway bridges crossing the Mississippi, and is probably the most substantial structure ever thrown across the great river. The fact that the approaches are of concrete contributes greatly to the serviceableness of the bridge. The experience of the last ten years has shown that concrete stands against floods better than stone or any other material, and in this particular and in the character of the structural work the bridge at Thebes represents the best results of modern experience and engineering skill.

The bridge was placed where the engineers directed and the railways interested are to come to it. It was built to accommodate a great freight traffic, and in this particular has advantages over bridges built at an earlier date. It opens a new line of direct communication between Chicago and the Southwest by way of southern Illinois, and is to stand for all time holding open the doors to a growing trade with the Southwest.

AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Grotesque Immigrant and Change Made by Year's Residence.

Ellis Island—that gateway to New York through which this year will enter about a million refugees from the ignorance, despotism, poverty and hopelessness of the old world—is one of the most interesting places in the metropolis. There the student of humanity is never in want of an engrossing subject. There he may see "in the raw" the peasantry of sunny Italy, of ice-bound Finland, of Lithuania, of Poland, of all the many lands of Europe and western Asia—the Jew, the Catholic, the Mohammedan, the Protestant, the adherent of the Greek Church—each attired in the grotesque and semi-barbaric garb of his native village and speaking a rude dialect which the educated from even his own land can scarcely comprehend.

Heavy, stolid faces—product of centuries of toil, poverty and ignorance—confront him, but he will detect little of viciousness. These ox-like men and women are not criminals. Only rare-

eager friends who come to welcome them. If the Americanized friend is a woman, especially if she be a young woman, one may depend upon it that her unsophisticated countrywoman has got to be amazingly "prinked up" before they set off together. Not infrequently a "lady friend" gifted with forethought will have brought with her an entire new wardrobe all a la mode for the newcomer, and it is a common occurrence to see one of these ambitious kinwomen literally forcing her dazed peasant friend to lay aside her picturesque kirtle and bodice, her gay head-dress, her long pendant earring—beloved treasures—and don in their stead, in such privacy as can be secured in the door ways of the long exit corridors, cheap and tawdry black skirts and a white shirt waist and a picture hat laden with flowers and feathers.

In a few months the peasant girl becomes habituated to wearing corsets about her strong young waist, and she blushes to think of the slight she must have been when she landed, with a bundle on her back, and when she in turn goes to meet some one of her friends it is difficult to realize how radical has been the transformation.

A Discouraging Outlook.

The weekly New York paper which chronicled gay doings not only in that frivolous metropolis but in England and other foreign ports as well, afforded Mrs. Emmons keen enjoyment, and gave her many an excuse for righteous wrath. This fact had been fully appreciated by her son, who sent her a year's subscription.

"Listen to this, Bije Emmons," she commanded one night, the paper trembling in her hands. "It's the account of a grand reception in London, and this is what it says: 'The Honorable Winifred Cowles was in black velvet, studded with jewels, the low-cut bodice and sleeve straps being encrusted with sparkling gems. The Honorable Frances Rathbone wore deep blue velvet with garnitures of rich lace.'

"Now you mark what I say," said Mrs. Emmons. "If our young fellows that go over to England get to wearing such clothes as this paper describes, what's going to become of our country? A fellow that'll submit himself to be rigged up in any such way is that isn't likely to know how to handle a gun in time of war or a hoe in time of peace!"

He Wasn't a Legislator.

A traveling man who "makes" Kansas City frequently was dining in the cafe of one of the large hotels when he thought he'd play a trick on his waiter. "See that man at the next table, George?" he said.

The waiter nodded assent. "That's Dr. Alonzo Tubbs, the Missouri legislator, who is trying to stop all tipping." The waiter grew interested at once. "Well, ain't dat too bad," he said. "Ah, been waitin' on him, too. 'Well, you won't get any tip there,'" said the traveling man. "Ah suttin'ly treated him right," replied the waiter.

"A few minutes later the man at the other table left and the waiter returned to the traveling man. "Well," said the drummer, "what did I tell you?" "Excuse me, sah, but ah thinks you tole me er fabrication," said the waiter, grinning. "Dat man ain't a legislator—he's a gentleman." The man had given him a quarter.

Wants to Get Even.

Church—If a man is going to be struck by an automobile, what's the difference whether the machine is going ten miles an hour or fifty?

Gotham—A good deal of difference. How is a man who is knocked down going to tell a chauffeur what he thinks of him if he's going at fifty miles an hour?—Yonkers Statesman.

When there is a woman caller in the evening, and her host takes her home, it seems to the hostess that it takes her husband twice as long to get back as it should.

ALL WARSAW STOPS WORK ON ACCOUNT OF MASSACRE

Warsaw, June 26.—The proclamation

issued Saturday by the Social Democratic party of Poland and Lithuania, calling out workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacre declares that in order to show the solidarity of their brethren and to protect against "the new and innocent crimes of the emperor's government" all Warsaw must stop work tomorrow. The proclamation orders that not a single factory or workshop shall be operated and that offices, shops, restaurants and coffee houses must close and all traffic must cease. It says that the red flag, the flag of the workmen, must float in the streets of Warsaw and calls upon all workmen to help their brothers arrange a general strike.