

QUITS UNDER BLOOD

Moore Resigns on Account of Hostile Criticism.

FALLS BETWEEN STOOLS

Physiologist Held Offer of Stock in Nitro Culture Company in Abeyance Awaiting Advance in Official Salary.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—George T. Moore, physiologist at the Department of Agriculture, today tendered his resignation to Secretary Wilson and it has been accepted. This action is the culmination of a hearing at the Department yesterday, at which it was alleged by two representatives of an agricultural publication that Moore's wife held stock in a company manufacturing culture for soil inoculation, while Moore, who has charges of preparing a revision of bulletins regarding the enrichment of farms, directed farmers to the concern in question for their supplies of the culture.

The resignation of Moore and the accompanying acceptance were announced in a statement issued by the department today. This statement consists of Dr. Moore's letter to the Secretary and an attached explanation of Moore's relations with the Nitro Culture Company, the concern manufacturing the material for soil inoculation. Dr. Moore says he resigns because of publicity directed against him. He says he did not wish to embarrass the department.

Keeping Hold of Both Jobs.

According to Dr. Moore, a proposition was made to him in July, 1904, by persons living at Westchester, Pa., for the formation of a company to manufacture inoculating material. Moore was asked to resign by the Department of Agriculture in the name of Dr. Moore. He said he told these men they would probably always have competition with the Government and that, in any event, there could be no monopoly of the business, for the reason that the department had taken the patent in a manner to prevent any commercial discrimination.

The Westchester men were willing to take the risk and offered Dr. Moore a salary and an interest in the business, with the understanding that the company should have the exclusive right to any further discoveries made by Dr. Moore. After receiving this offer, Dr. Moore says in his statement, he wrote to Mr. Woods, telling him that his prospect with the new company seemed better than he could expect from the department. Mr. Woods then recommended a raise of salary for Dr. Moore and said it was Mr. Galloway's feeling about the matter that prevented him from leaving the department. In view of the letter from Dr. Woods and one he received from Dr. Galloway, Dr. Moore says, he let the matter run along, pending some decision in the matter of an increase of salary.

Keeping Hold of Both Jobs.

When the company was organized, a block of stock was made out in the name of Dr. Moore's wife for transfer to her husband when he should enter the employ of the company. Dr. Moore says he did not enter the stock book until he was able to comply with the conditions, but that he felt that he could not afford to lose his hold on the possible results of his work, and that he was not receiving the advance from the department.

On December 17, 1904, Dr. Moore tendered his resignation, which was not accepted, but Mr. Woods wrote him that he thought the raise would go into effect on January 17. Dr. Moore says it did not go into effect, and that he had any idea the delay was so long, he would not have kept up negotiations with the Nitro Culture Company.

He Returned the Stock.

When the increase of salary was received, Dr. Moore says, he returned the stock. He declares also that the information given to the Westchester men and that there was no advantage or benefit whatever to the Nitro Culture Company, and that he never accepted through this company getting the benefit of his services, and any future discoveries he might have made. He never entered the company's employ.

Secretary Wilson and Assistant Secretary Hayes, after going over Dr. Moore's explanation, said they had no criticism of his action.

PROUD OF EVANS' BIG FLEET

President Expresses Pleasure at Sight of Ships in Hudson.

OSTER BAY, July 28.—President Roosevelt, after spending two hours today in an inspection of the Sea Breeze Home, established on the island by the New York association for the improvement of the Poor, returned to Sagamore Hill at 6 o'clock tonight. The President issued a lengthy statement giving the results of his observations and commending this charity to the attention of benevolent persons. The statement concludes:

On the way home the Eygh went up the Hudson and, when he passed the battleships, signalled them not to salute, but I did want to see the formidable squadron, which I believe to be collectively and individually as fine a fighting fleet as the finest in the world. I was immensely pleased at the way in which the vessels were under way and how they were performing their diverse duties in maneuvering the immense fleet and also with the target practice and tactical efficiency shown by the fleet maneuvers. I feel that every American should be proud of that splendid fleet, splendidly officered and manned, as it lies there in the Hudson.

CARE OF CATTLE IN TRANSIT

Agricultural Department's Rules Under Twenty-Eight-Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Regulations for the shipment of livestock under the 28-hour law in the matter of feed and rest of stock in transit were completed today by the Department of Agriculture. The recommendations of the department's attitude on the question were prepared by Dr. E. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and approved by Secretary Wilson, and are as follows:

The statute provides for the shipment of livestock without unloading en route under certain conditions. I have investigated the subject and would respectfully recommend that the department approve as follows, in compliance with the statute, all shipments of cattle in transit for more than 28 consecutive hours made under the following conditions:

First, that the cars containing the cattle shall be equipped with hay racks, made of not less than one cubic foot, extending along the sides of the cars from the door to the end, and that the cars shall be so arranged that the racks may be readily filled with hay through openings in the car roof.

Second, that the cars shall be fitted with semi-cylindrical watering troughs of galvanized or cast iron, not less than 12 inches deep by not less than 12 inches wide across the top, inside measurement, with the inner edge curved to retain the water and facilitate filling. The troughs to be placed in proper position along the sides of the cars and extend from the doors to the end. All troughs to be so arranged that they can be readily filled with water and emptied of the outside of the car, and the troughs to be free from all litter and filth.

Third, that water to be supplied at intervals not exceeding 24 hours, while the shipments are in transit, and in supplying water each car to be stopped for at least 20 minutes during which time the troughs shall be kept filled with clear water and all the animals given opportunity to drink.

Fourth, in order that the cattle may have sufficient space and opportunity to rest, the cars shall not be overloaded and in all cars there shall be room, clear of at least one-third of the cattle to lie down at the same time. The number of head of cattle that may be carried in a car shall be shown on the following table, according to the live weight:

Table with 3 columns: Live weight (1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000), For Ave. (22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27), For (17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22).

HAAS ASKS TIME TO THINK

Cotton-Broker Who Refused Testimony Given Respite.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Moses Haas, one of the New York brokers who on yesterday refused to answer questions put to him by the grand jury investigating the leakage in the cotton report of the Department of Agriculture, was today brought before Judge Wright in criminal court on an order requesting Haas to show cause why he should not stand trial on the charge of perjury. Upon the plea of Haas' counsel that there had not been sufficient time properly to present the matter, the hearing was postponed until Monday. The grand jury has adjourned until next Tuesday.

FOLK WHO VICTORY

Delmar Jockey Club Abandons Struggle With Law.

STOPS RACING AT ST. LOUIS

Preparations for Another Police Raid Cease When Track Is Closed—Move to Forfeit Club's Property.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—There was no racing at Delmar today, the track having been temporarily closed by order of the stockholders of the Delmar Jockey Club, who had a conference earlier in the day with their attorneys and decided to suspend operations pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the writ of prohibition granted by Judge Marshall prohibiting the county officials from interfering in any way with the St. Louis police officials at Delmar track.

In accordance with Governor Folk's orders to raise the track daily, the enforcement of the anti-pooling law, detectives went to the track today, as has been customary, to telephone for the raiding squad of police, if refused admittance, but the regular raiding tactics were not carried out. Before the entrance hung the following notice:

"Closed." The notices quickly notified Chief Keely of the situation and he ordered the reserves of police to scatter to their respective districts. The only persons at the track were horsemen making hurried arrangements for shipping their horses to other points.

Another feature of the day was the proceeding of Attorney-General Hadley in Jefferson City, who filed a petition in quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court seeking to annul the charter of the Delmar Jockey Club and forfeiture of the property to the state on the grounds of illegal use of the club's charter. Judge Marshall set October 10 as the date for the respondent to appear and show cause before the supreme court why such action should not be taken.

When notified over the long-distance telephone that Delmar had suspended operations, Governor Folk said: "I am glad of it. The law has been vindicated. What has happened in the racetrack cases should prove a lesson to others who dare defy the laws of Missouri."

National Bank for Nome.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 28.—Application of James D. Hoge, of Seattle; N. B. Solner, C. A. Ferrin, R. E. Tengrove, H. B. Ames and Edward R. Dunn to organize the First National Bank of Nome, Alaska, with \$500,000 capital has been approved by the Controller of the Currency.

Northwest Postal Changes.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 28.—Rural route, No. 4, ordered established October 2 at Cheney, Spokane County, Washington, serving 40 people and 96 houses.

Nova N. Straley has been appointed Postmaster at Paradise, Or., vice Henry McNeal, resigned.

May Change General's Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At the suggestion of President Roosevelt the War Department yesterday issued an order changing the assignment of Brigadier-Generals Carter, Buchanan, Edgerly and Bliss has been held up temporarily pending a possible reassignment.

NEW PLOT AGAINST SULTAN

Arms and Compromising Documents Found at Kustenji.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 28.—A plot against the life of the Sultan of Turkey has been discovered by the authorities at Kustenji. A search of houses occupied by Turks disclosed large quantities of revolvers, rifles, cartridges and compromising documents.

The Roumanian officials also discovered cases of rifles hidden in the hold of a Turkish steamer now at Kustenji.

Thanks God for His Escape.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—In reply to a Mussulman address of loyalty and gratification at his escape from assassination by the explosion of a bomb thrown by an unknown person at the conclusion of the Selamlik ceremonies on Friday last, the Sultan says that the protection of Divine Providence on that occasion was the reason for his escape.

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Out for Swim in Hudson.

Mr. Fritz was there this morning with his wife and two little boys when Mr. Parker and his grandson appeared on the scene, both wearing bathing suits. The Fritz family had been camping on Esopus Island for a week and were waiting for the morning boat to bring them to Poughkeepsie.

"Judge Parker was taking a plunge in the river while little Alton was putting on his bathing suit," said Mr. Fritz in describing what happened. "When the boy was ready, he ran down to the wharf and I handed him down to his grandfather, who was swimming on his back."

The little boy lay across Judge Parker's chest and they were about 20 feet from the pier, when I remarked to Mrs. Fritz that it seemed a peculiar thing to do, as we were all in bathing suits and in with me, I always swim with the boy lying on my back. I knew, however, that Judge Parker was an uncommonly strong swimmer and I felt no doubt that he knew what he was doing.

"As we were talking about it, Mr. Parker changed his position and put the boy on his back. The developments were for some time in that position, when I noticed that the Judge seemed to be in distress."

"I believed that the boy had clasped his arms too tightly around his grandfather's neck and was choking him."

"One of my own boys had done the same thing to me and almost caused both of us to drown. The developments proved that my fears were correct."

"Believing that both the Judge and his grandson were in danger, I threw off my coat and jumped into the river. When I looked around the boy was nowhere in sight, his grandfather having thrown him off, intending to take hold of him and save the lad himself."

"I had, however, gauged the spot where he should be, and dived in that direction. I caught hold of the boy's hand when he was about six feet under water and brought him to the surface. He was pretty well choked."

"Judge Parker had by this time recovered his breath and required no assistance. So I took the boy ashore and set him down. He appeared none the worse for his adventure. Judge Parker thanked me heartily for my assistance. He saw that I took the boy ashore and set him up to Rosemount to change my clothes, lending me an entire outfit of his own, which I wore to Poughkeepsie, leaving my own clothes to dry in Judge Parker's laundry."

"This incident forms a curious coincidence with a dream I had a few nights ago, but in telling of it I do not wish to be thought superstitious. It seemed to me that I was in swimming, when a boy, not my own, began to sink. I reached him and took him to shore. So vivid was the dream, that I mentioned it to Mrs. Fritz the next morning."

ARMY WORM INVADERS FURNAL.

GRESHAM, Or., July 28.—(Special.)—Practically the whole of Eastern Multnomah County from Woodlawn to the Sandy River is being infested again by the dreaded army worm. Whole fields are being

MASTERS OF SAKHALIN.

Only Small Russian Force Remains to Oppose Japanese.

REASON FOR THE ACTION

In the Past, When Served With Warrants, Business Men Have Ignored Court's Order to Appear and Answer.

TOKIO, July 28.—Lutskoff, on Sakhalin Island, to which point the Russians retreated, is some 30 miles southeast of Alexandrovsky, beyond a range of hills separating the Alexandrovsky district from the plain. Here the Russians are completely isolated, owing to lack of roads. It is impossible for them to make a long stand, and it is expected they will soon be subdued. A victory over them will make the Japanese virtual masters of the whole island.

There is great rejoicing in Tokio over the success of the Sakhalin expedition and the landing at Krestkamp Lighthouse is regarded as the first entry of the Japanese army into Russian territory proper.

Admiral Katsura reported that the squadron sent to Kastril Bay on July 24 found the lighthouse at Krestkamp abandoned. The squadron proceeded to Basalt Island and observed four guns in the direction of Alexandrovsky. These guns opened fire, but were immediately silenced. The magazine was burned and a building like a magazine exploded.

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ARE YOU SUMMER TIRED?

Are You Completely Run Down? Are You Listless, With No Appetite, No Ambition? Do You Feel That You Can Hardly Drag Yourself Around? Is Your Complexion Sallow? Are You Fagged Out When You Wake Up in the Morning?

REASON FOR THE ACTION

In the Past, When Served With Warrants, Business Men Have Ignored Court's Order to Appear and Answer.

Portland merchants have not appreciated the courtesy shown them by the police and Municipal Court officials in not bringing those to headquarters for whom warrants were issued, and yesterday Judge Cameron and Deputy City Attorney Fitzgerald decided to compel each one to accompany officers to the Central Station and deposit bail.

As a result of the order, many merchants, charged with failure to procure business licenses, were marched to headquarters, where they were compelled to put up cash bail in the sums of \$50 and \$25.

The cause of the action of Judge Cameron and Deputy City Attorney Fitzgerald was that merchants have not shown their appreciation for the favors granted them in the past. It has been the custom for more than two years in these cases for the police to serve the warrants, request the defendant to appear the next morning to answer, and, if he promised, to make a return on the warrant. This has caused much annoyance and inconvenience to the court officials, for in many cases the defendants failed to appear, and it was necessary to postpone cases, as no bail was on deposit.

Yesterday morning some cases of this kind were called and the defendants were not present. Judge Cameron inquired the reason, and it was explained to him by Mr. Fitzgerald. The officials then conferred, and decided to demand bail of each merchant, the same as in any other case.

Warrants to the number of 75 are out, calling for the arrest of merchants of high and low degree. All will be taken to headquarters, and bail will be promptly forfeited in case of nonappearance. The following are operating without occupation license, were made by the police last night: J. C. Mann, 381 Holladay avenue; J. A. Freeman, 340 Belmont street; F. J. Neuberger, Twentieth and Thurman streets; W. H. Leah, 511 Dekum building; A. Lipman, 28 Hill street; Lizzie Dautoff, 303 First street; D. D. McKinnon, Third and Yamhill; F. J. McHenry, 40 Adams avenue.

Strike Rioters Go to Jail.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The arrest of 42 persons last night ended a riot which began with an attack on two nonunion teamsters at Halsted and Van Run streets. More than 200 men and women were involved. James Simpson and Oscar Bergner, nonunion teamsters, who had resigned their positions, were recognized by union men. They were attacked, and as the crowd increased the police were notified. Lieutenant O'Connor and a patrol wagon loaded with policemen soon arrived. The disturbance continued. Attempts to disperse the crowd were unavailing, and the lieutenant ordered the policemen to arrest all who refused to go away.

Demurrer Is Filed.

The new feature in the cases of the defendants in the racetrack arrests yesterday was the filing of a demurrer to the complaints in the Municipal Court late in the afternoon. Attorney McKee appeared in behalf of the defendants and served the papers on Clerk Hennessey. The demurrer is laid upon the ground that there are not sufficient facts stated in the complaint to base a charge. The cases are set for hearing Monday morning.

Peasants Outbreak Near Kiev.

ODESSA, July 28.—Serious agrarian disturbances are reported to have occurred near Zhorinka, in the Government of Kiev. General Ignatieff, president of the special commission for the revision of the exceptional laws for safeguarding public order, having completed his investigation of the causes of the Odessa riots, has proceeded to Zhorinka.

Forest Fire Still Raging.

COUNCIL Bluffs, July 27.—The fires are still raging in the forests in this vicinity, and so far no organized effort is being made to stop their spread. There are few available men here, and no Government forest guards are on duty. The fire is spreading rapidly, and it is feared that it will reach the city before long.

Fire on Steamer Teutonic.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Fire which threatened destruction to the steamship Teutonic, of the White Star line, lying at pier in the North River, broke out early tonight, and before it was extinguished did damage amounting to more than \$500. The steamer expects to sail from this port next Wednesday, as scheduled.

Cures Diphtheria.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE Nature's remedy for diphtheria and diphtheria, various dyspepsia, headache and depression.

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