

ASSAULT IS ON

Japanese Commence General Attack on Port Arthur.

RUMOR OF FALL OF THE CITY

Ammunition Growing Scarce and the Big Guns are Being Felled Often.

Chefoo, Aug. 1.—Refugees who have just arrived from Port Arthur confirm previous reports that a general assault has been begun by the Japanese on that fortress, and they declare that the Russians are sanguine that the Japanese could not succeed in capturing the place, even though they had twice as many troops.

The Russians, according to the refugees' stories, are still hoping for success from General Kuropatkin. They are unwilling to believe the reports of his defeat at Ta Tche Kiao. The refugees further confirm the reports that the Russian fleet is in a state of repair, but they say that the fleet is unwilling to attack that of Admiral Togo, on account of the mines which the Japanese place nightly at the entrance to the harbor.

It was believed at Port Arthur that if either the Vladivostok squadron or reinforcements from General Kuropatkin should arrive, the Russian fleet would take the risk of going out.

Ammunition is said to be growing scarce, and large fort guns are not often discharged. Attempts to manufacture ammunition in Port Arthur are reported to have been failures.

All of the public buildings are being used for hospitals. The sick and wounded are being well cared for by volunteer nurses. The wounds made by the Japanese rifles are dangerous only when vital spots are reached. Hundreds of badly wounded have been quickly recovered from their wounds.

An American named Holt reports that Lieutenant Newton A. McCully, the American naval attaché, now at Port Arthur, is well.

LAWS NEEDED FOR ZONE.

Panama Domain Not Fully a Part of the United States.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Controller of the Treasury Tracewell, in an opinion today defining the authority of the Panama Canal commission regarding disbursements and the relation of the canal zone to the United States, holds that, while the "general spirit and purpose" of the constitution is applicable to the zone, that domain is not a part of the United States within the "full meaning of the constitution and the laws of the country."

He said that until congress by express legislation shall have prescribed the form of government of the zone, the will and sound discretion of the president and his commission will control, subject only to the general spirit and purpose of the constitution, and the local revenues of the zone shall be handled in accordance with such rules as they may authorize.

ADVISED TO STAY AWAY.

No Protection for Men Not Wanted at Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 1.—Sheriff Edward Bell will not guarantee protection to any person who has been driven from this district because of his alliance or sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners. He made this plain today when he received a message from Patrick Carvel, one of the hundreds deported after the Independence depot dynamite outrage.

Carvel is now at Colorado City and notified Sheriff Bell that he wished to return to the district and resume his residence here, and would do so if the authorities would guarantee to protect him from violence.

Sheriff Bell not only informed Carvel that he would not guarantee to protect him from harm, but strongly advised him never to return to the district.

Mineworkers Threaten Strike.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—There is grave fear that the executive board of District No. 1, United Mineworkers, will order a strike involving approximately 75,000 men, when it meets in special session here Monday, to consider the question of the refusal of the coal companies to deduct check weighmen's wages. If the strike is ordered, it will probably affect the whole anthracite region, as the companies seemed to be combined in resisting the demand, claiming it is tantamount to a recognition of the union.

Great Run of Sockeyes.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 1.—One of the greatest runs of sockeye salmon in the history of the canning industry is reported from Rivers Inlet, B. C. Wadhams cannery in one day took in 30,000 fish, the Brunswick cannery took over 28,000 salmon and the pack for that day ran about 2,600 cases at each of these canneries. At Alert Bay, the big run was one day later and the fish are expected at the Fraser at the beginning of this week.

Sultan Takes the Field.

Tangier, Aug. 1.—The British cruiser *Hermione* arrived tonight. According to news from Fez the sultan is collecting a big army outside Fez. The imperial tent has already been pitched outside the walls of Fez, which is taken to indicate that the sultan will personally lead his forces against the pretender, who is active in the districts of Taza and Ujda.

INVESTMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

Japanese Conduct a Slow Engineering Advance.

Liao Yang, July 30.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, who has just arrived here after two months' stay at Port Arthur, gives an important and interesting narrative of the situation at the beleaguered fortress when he left there, July 14, which shows that the Japanese operations until then had not advanced so far as supposed. Several Russian successes are chronicled, but the report of a Japanese reverse, with a loss of 30,000 men, is definitely disposed of, not being even mentioned by the correspondent, who says:

"When I put to sea in a junk the land position on the Russian right flank, surrounding Green and Semaphore hills, which the Russians had lost, had been recaptured by assault. The heights of Huinsin, which the Japanese defended desperately, alone remained in their hands. But I am convinced that this position also has since been retaken. The very morning of my departure, July 14, the position was being bombarded by six-inch Howitzers and shells were falling repeatedly into the Japanese works, causing great disorder.

"To sum up, by the fighting of July 3, 4 and 5, when evidently the Russian forces were acting on the offensive, the Russians regained on the land side the positions they had held in front of the fortress previous to the battle of Kai Chou.

"The main forces of the besiegers are on the average at a distance of 20 miles from the perimeter of the fortress on the Russian right, but the Japanese have approached to within 12 miles on the Russian left. As far as Inchent station, 14 miles from Port Arthur, the railroad is working. Between 40,000 and 50,000 men are operating before Port Arthur. The troops maintain a constant exchange of skirmishing fire, but the field or other guns are usually silent. The Japanese are apparently conducting a slow engineering advance.

"Often in the morning the Russians discover fresh trenches. The Japanese are compelled to abandon this work in the daytime, as the Russians regularly open fire on them as soon as daylight discloses the works."

AID TO STRIKERS.

Freighthandlers May Take a Hand in Chicago Trouble.

Chicago, July 30.—After issuing a general order that would have involved all the Chicago railroads in the stockyards strike, Lawrence J. Curran, president of the Freighthandlers' union, tonight reconsidered his action and is now holding his order in abeyance pending a conference tomorrow morning with leaders of the Allied Trades unions, whose members are on strike. It is said, however, that if President Donnelly, of the Butchers' union, and the other strike leaders express a desire to have the order enforced it will be put into effect at once. The executive committee of the freighthandlers was in session until late tonight and it is said that preparations have been made to put the strike order in force if it be deemed necessary.

President Curran's orders, if lived up to by the freight handlers, would work a severe hardship on the packers as it explicitly directs that union men shall handle no freight for the big packing companies, either outgoing or incoming. President Curran's order to the men follows:

"At a meeting with the business agents of the local Freighthandlers' union today it was decided that all men under the jurisdiction of our organization in the various railroads in Chicago be ordered not to receive or deliver any freight of the packers, whether this freight is delivered at the freighthouses by teams or in cars."

Duplicity of the Russians.

London, July 30.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, will ask Premier Balfour in the house of commons if the government is aware that the Russian armored cruiser *Demetri Donskoi*, after having been allowed to take 500 tons of coal at Port Said, and after her captain had given his word of honor that he would proceed at once and by direct route to Cadiz, remained off Port Said and stopped and examined six vessels, which were about to enter the canal, and a few days later repeated the stoppage off Alexandria.

Much Food Adulterated.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 30.—The first report of Henry Knight and Ross Mundy, state food inspectors under the new pure food law, shows that during the year 425 samples were submitted for analysis, and of this number 268 were found to be adulterated. In all classes of food it was discovered preservatives were used. A majority of the samples were sent by dealers who desire to use pure foods, and it is expected concerted action will be taken.

Friction at Panama.

Panama, July 30.—The establishment of a port at Ancón under the control of the authorities of the canal zone has created considerable friction between the steamship companies and the government at Panama, the latter asserting that the companies should get their clearance papers from the Panaman authorities.

STILL AT OUTS

Further Agreements With Strikers Not Wanted.

ARE GIVEN AN ULTIMATUM

Packers Tell Board of Arbitration That Strikers Failed to Live Up to Signed Agreement.

Chicago, July 29.—"We had an agreement with Mr. Donnelly's organization and the allied trades which they failed to live up to, and under the circumstances we do not care to make any further agreements with them."

This is the statement which was signed by the representatives of the packers and handed to the members of the state board of arbitration tonight at the end of a conference between the two bodies, held at the request of the state board in an endeavor to bring about another meeting for the settlement of the butchers' strike between the packers and the strikers. The packers received the state board courteously and listened to their arguments for a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty.

The announcement that the packers were opposed to any further peace negotiations with the strikers was handed to the board by Arthur Meeker and Thomas Connor, both of Armour & Co., who represented the packers. While from their statement it would appear that the packers are opposed to meeting the strikers again on any terms, such is not the case.

At the last conference between the strikers and the packers the latter informed the union leaders that any time they expressed a desire to live up to the original arbitration agreement, signed a week ago, which provided for the reinstatement of the striking butchers inside of 45 days and for the arbitration of all grievances, the packers would be willing to renew the agreement.

The contention of the packers is that this agreement is still in force, and as they are unwilling to offer any further concessions to the strikers, they say a renewal of peace negotiations with the hope of securing better terms would be useless.

The labor leaders say that when the butchers went on the second strike because of alleged discrimination by the packers in rehiring striking employees, the arbitration agreement was nullified and that it is necessary to sign a new agreement before a settlement can be reached.

SLAIN BY BOMB.

M. von Plehve, Russian Minister of Interior is Assassinated.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—Minister of the Interior von Plehve was assassinated this morning while driving to the Baltic Station to visit the Peterhof. A bomb was thrown under the minister's carriage, completely shattering it. M. Plehve was terribly mangled. The crime was committed at 10 o'clock. The coachman was killed and the wounded and maddened horses dashed wildly away with the front wheels of the carriage, the only portion of the vehicle remaining intact. Immediately there ensued a scene of the wildest confusion. Police and gendarmes hurried up from every direction and vast crowds gathered about the spot where the mangled body of the minister lay weltering in his blood.

The Associated Press correspondent was at the scene of the tragedy within five minutes after it occurred. M. von Plehve's shockingly mangled body was lying in the middle of the road. It had been partially covered with a police officer's overcoat with the left arm, the bone of which was broken off, protruding.

A few yards from M. von Plehve's body lay a shapeless heap of the coachman's remains.

M. von Plehve was on his way to visit the emperor when the tragedy occurred.

Besides being Russian minister of the interior Councillor von Plehve was minister and state secretary for Finland.

Sent to Impress Moroccans.

Toulon, July 29.—Under orders from Vice Admiral Gigon, the armored cruiser *Kleber* and the third class cruiser *Galilee* sailed for Tangier tonight. The orders given to the commanders of the cruisers were to "hold themselves at the disposition of the minister of France." Officers of the ministry of marine say that this action is not to be regarded in any aspect other than pacific, but that it is desirable in the present unpleasant condition of Morocco for the French government to be represented by the two warships.

British Note Sent.

London, July 29.—The London Daily Express states that it has excellent reasons for stating that the latest note sent by Great Britain to Russia is not couched in the usual diplomatic language, but is, instead, a peremptory demand for immediate reparations for all slights placed upon the British flag by Russia. It is also stated that Russia is warned that a repetition of the Knight Commander affair will be followed by immediate reprisals.

To Fit Up Volunteer Fleet.

London, July 29.—The Times this morning says that six German steamers have been chartered to take \$1,500,000 worth of war material from Hamburg to Constantinople. The inference is drawn, according to the Times, that this material is intended for the equipment of the Russian volunteer steamers or other Russian warships in the Black sea.

RUSHING IN MEN.

Packers Striving to Fill the Places of the Strikers.

Chicago, July 28.—Little if any advantage was gained by either side in the stockyards strike today and there is no hope tonight of any immediate settlement of the difficulty. Realizing that they have one of the hardest problems to contend with in the history of the packing industry, the packers are leaving nothing undone to gain the upperhand in the struggle with their 30,000 union employees who are on strike.

All day long, workmen from outside points were rushed to Chicago and taken to the stockyards to fill the places of the strikers. Tonight it was announced by the packers that 7,000 new men were now installed in the different plants at the stockyards. With these men and with the arrivals that are expected each day, the packers expect to get their affairs in such shape that the strikers will be compelled to seek a truce in the hostilities and seek a peaceable settlement at the dictation of the employers.

Although the receipts of livestock today were small, compared with receipts on corresponding days under normal conditions, still many cattle, hogs and sheep were left in the pens tonight unsold.

RETREAT TO HAI CHENG.

The Japanese Made Ta Tche Kiao Untenable.

Mukden, July 28.—The Russians have retreated from Ta Tche Kiao to Hai Cheng.

They decided to withdraw from Ta Tche Kiao Sunday evening. General Zarabourieff, commanding the Fourth army corps, who is General Stakeberg's senior, resolved to take this step in consequence of the reports of scouts that the Japanese were turning the left flank.

The Japanese forces are believed to include the whole of the armies of Generals Oku and Nodzu. More than eight divisions of Japanese are engaged. The rear guard action between Datchapu and Ta Tche Kiao continued until 11 at night, when the Japanese were within sight of the Russian entrenchments. The Russians withdrew in perfect order, favored by the beautiful moonlight.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese column in the vicinity of Saitmatza, which is believed to be two divisions strong, is marching along the valley of the Taitee, with the obvious aim of cutting the railroad above Liao Yang.

The evacuation of Ta Tche Kiao was prepared for long ago by the Russians, as military experts have repeatedly indicated. The retirement is not regarded as materially altering the situation. The Russians had strongly fortified Hai Cheng, in view of this contingency.

APOLOGY AND DAMAGES.

Basis of British Settlement of Knight Commander's Loss.

London, July 28.—The British government is taking energetic action relative to the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Vladivostok squadron. All information received by the government tends to establish in the official mind the belief that an outrage has been committed for which no excuse exists in international law.

The demands which will be made on the Russian government will include compensation to the owners of the ship and to the owners of the goods on board the Knight Commander, an apology for the action of the Russian cruisers and an agreement that instructions shall be given which will prevent a repetition of such action.

British shipowners are up in arms over the danger which shipping is now running and are bombarding the government with representations looking to the thorough protection of their interests.

War Vessels Must Not Pass.

London, July 28.—While the negotiations between Great Britain and Russia respecting Red sea seizures have been carried on in the most conciliatory manner, the Associated Press learns that in the representations to the St. Petersburg government, Foreign secretary Lansdowne declared that Great Britain could not, in view of her treaty alliance with Japan, allow any interpretation to be placed on treaties relating to the Dardanelles which would permit of the free passage of vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet.

Action Delayed in New York.

New York, July 28.—A telegram from President Donnelly, who is in charge of the meat strikers' main headquarters at Chicago, directing the local union officials to call out all men employed by the companies affiliated with the so called beef trust here, was received today. No immediate action was taken, however. The local representative, Mr. Eichelberger, said that in view of the present conditions here, it would not do to act hastily.

Fighting About Port Arthur.

Chefoo, July 28.—A junk bringing Chinese refugees from Port Arthur, has just arrived here. The Chinese report that, when they left Port Arthur, July 22, heavy fighting was going on both on land and sea. They were unable to give any details. They report that the Japanese have heavily fortified San Chnpo Hill.

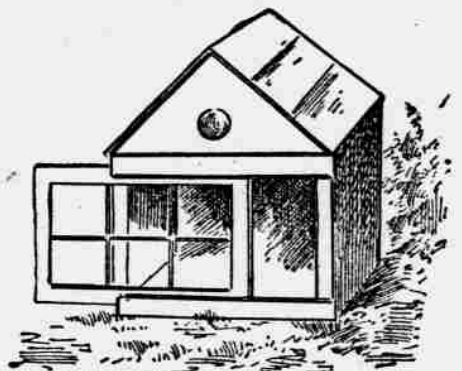
FARMS AND FARMERS



Coop for Growing Chicks.

Where chicks are raised in considerable numbers, it is necessary to provide protection for them while they are on the range, and a house such as is illustrated and described here may be produced at small cost. Make a number of them and scatter them over the range. Obtain a number of small dry goods boxes, making the roof of any material one has on the farm or buying the cheap hemlock lumber and covering the cracks with laths or tarred paper. In the gable end cut a large hole for ventilation and arrange the opening in the front so that some means will be had for closing it so that the storm may be shut off.

If one has but a few coops a sliding window may be used to close the front; if many coops are made the opening may be closed by a sliding door made of thin material. During the summer, if this solid wood door was used it would be advisable to make the ventilation opening larger and cover it with some coarse mesh wire netting. Unless one has had ex-



perience, it is hard to realize the great value of these coops and especially during the early fall before the chicks go to winter quarters, a period when hard storms are likely to occur.—Indianapolis News.

Cultivating Drilled Corn.

It is generally conceded that more corn can be grown on an acre in drills than in hills, but in weedy land the great trouble is to keep drilled corn clean and free from weeds. The great mistake in cultivating drilled corn usually is made at the first working, when shovels of medium size are used and small furrows left close to the rows. We find it no harder to keep drilled corn free from weeds than it is to keep hill corn clean, by using the smoothing harrow across the rows just as soon as the corn is up. In four or five days a second harrowing may be given and then the cultivators be set to work.

Avoid leaving any furrow close to the rows, and also be sure not to throw a ridge of earth up to the plants. Keep the land just as level as possible the first two or three workings and then as the plants begin to shade the ground they will do much to smother out weeds. The later cultivation of any corn is best given by a one-horse five shovel cultivator instead of the two-horse riding implement, as with the former one can go very shallow and keep at any desired distance from the growing corn. We believe there are too many high-priced riding cultivators and not enough small one-horse implements used. The latter, diligently used, insure clean crops.

The Cost of Making Pork.

The sole purpose of finishing a bunch of pigs at an early age is to make them more profitable by saving feed. It takes a certain amount merely to keep them, and the shorter the time they are kept the less this will cost. So far it is a simple problem, but there are other factors which enter in. The pushing process may be the most costly in the end because it requires the feeding of a large quantity of high-priced grain or mill-stuffs, whereas by utilizing the pastures and the woods they may make a cheaper growth and ultimately go to market at less cost. It may be said that the pasture has value in proportion to the grain. Sometimes it has and sometimes it has not—all depends on what something else could get out of it in the way of gain and consequent cash. The point is that early maturity in the sense of marketing hogs at an early age is the best thing only when it is the cheapest. A man can afford to wait a couple of months to put his pigs on the market if by utilizing pastures or forage and saving high-priced grain he can do it cheaper. The cost of marketing a pound of pork and not the time it takes to do it is the vital problem.

Thinning Peaches Pays.

Not every grower appreciates the importance of thinning peaches, but there can be no question of the necessity of the practice, if best results are to be secured. The Michigan Experiment Station reports the following concerning this matter: "A thinning test was started in 1903, to last over a period of three years. Of one lot, one tree was thinned to 8 inches; one was thinned to 4 or 5 inches, and one tree was left unthinned. Of the other varieties, one tree was thinned to 8 inches and one tree left unthinned. It was noted that all of the first season's test that all trees severely thinned were much

healthier, and their foliage much healthier, and did not fall from the trees as early in the season as on unthinned trees; that peaches from the thinned trees sold for nearly double as much as those from unthinned trees. The varieties chosen for the test happened to ripen at a time when there was a good demand, otherwise peaches from unthinned trees would have been unsalable. From a commercial standpoint the benefit from heavy thinning was very apparent."

Points of a Good Dairy Cow.

I will endeavor to give a few of what many years of experience has taught me to believe are essential points in selecting a profitable dairy cow, and will commence at the nose. Take a cow that can put her nose in a tincup—you can take a tincup to milk her in; but a cow that it takes a bucket to get her nose in, you will have to take a bucket to milk her in. In other words, I want a cow or a calf of either sex, in order to make a profitable dairy animal, to have a great broad mouth (so it can mow a wide swath), with thin lips indicating a thin hide and fineness throughout, enabling it to sift out most of the nutrition in food consumed and return it to you in its milk; with broad, open nostrils, giving it good breathing capacity; and short from nose to eyes—long in this space indicates long in the legs; too much wind blows under it and soon dries up the milk, even if they give a good flow in the start; broad between the eyes, indicating a broad deep cow throughout, with good heart, lungs, liver and digestive organs; large, full eyes, indicating plenty of nerve force to carry out the requirements of the body; long from eyes to horns, indicating good sense; narrow between horns, indicating but little combativeness and a mild disposition; a well developed body, not "pot-gutted," with large teats and plenty of loose skin for udder development—but not a large, meaty, fleshy udder that will be nearly as large after being milked as it was before; a long tail with a good switch to enable the cow to keep the flies from sucking her blood that goes to produce milk. There are other indications, but these are enough to give a beginner a start.—Harding Bailey, in Jersey Bulletin.

Kill Weeds Before Planting Corn.

The best time to kill weeds is before the corn comes up, but I can kill more weeds in going over my ground once with a drag or harrow before the corn is planted than you can in two or three times after the corn is planted. My practice has been to follow the breaking plow with the drag, if not too wet, and in a few days cross harrow, and in a few more days harrow again and follow with the planter or drill. I drill exclusively. I open a furrow two or three inches deep and plant in the furrow; therefore I cannot use the harrow or weeder after my corn is planted, for it would fill the furrow and cover the corn too deep. I use the cultivator with narrow shovels and fenders, and fill in the furrow gradually until it is level, then keep the surface level. Now I see some one holding up his hands in horror at the idea of drilled corn planted down in a furrow. I should like to divide a field with you; you plant on the surface in hills, and I drill in the furrow; neither to use hand hoe, and the one that has the cleanest and most corn to take the crop.—I. N. C., in Indiana Farmer.

Loss from Bitter Rot.

The losses from bitter rot of apples are seldom appreciated, but the men that have investigated them declare them to be simply enormous for the entire country. Professor Blair of the University of Illinois, said last fall that the losses from bitter rot in four counties of Illinois had totaled for the past season \$1,500,000. This was in the four counties of Marion, Clay, Richard and Wayne. Bitter rot is a fungous disease and can be controlled to some extent by spraying. It is time that apple growers awoke fully to the enormous tax they are every year paying to the fungous diseases that ravage orchards. Could farmers eliminate even this one scourge of bitter rot we would add millions of dollars to the value of the apple crop.

Water for the Swine.

Pure water does more than quench the thirst of the hog. It enters largely into the composition of flesh; it assists in digestion by acting as a solvent for food elements; it is a vehicle for carrying off the poisonous wastes of the system, which, if not thus removed, are often reabsorbed by the system, either creating diseases or conditions favorable to disease ravages. When the drinking water happens to be unwholesome in itself, the possible double mischief is easily understood.

Little Profit in Cooking Feed.

The utility in cooking feed for animals, and especially for pigs, was given most attention in the days previous to investigations by experiment stations. Cooking feed is no longer regarded as an economical practice for fattening animals. However, for breeding stock and sick animals, and for animals which it is desired to put into the very highest condition, cooking may be practiced with good results, if expense is disregarded. Pigs so fed show marked thriftiness and health.