

ARMY IN TRAP

Kuropatkin Is Cut Off With Four Divisions.

ATTEMPT AT RESCUE FATAL

Japanese Force Will Be Reinforced With Idea of Dealing a Crushing Blow to the Enemy.

Liao Yang, Oct. 17.—This city is in a turmoil of excitement over the reports brought in by wounded soldiers from the right wing of the Japanese army that General Kuropatkin has caught General Kuroki in a trap, having cut him off with four Russian divisions which he attempted to save, and now has the Russian commander isolated and enveloped east of Bentshu. The general engagement continued all day yesterday. Russian losses so far are estimated at 15,000. The Japanese have also suffered heavily, but no figures are available.

The bearers of the news of the latest Japanese victory state that Field Marshal Marquis Oyama has ordered vast masses of reinforcements to the assistance of General Kurcki to enable him to execute the coup as planned. General Kuroki is pushing the Russian divisions eastward in order to make their isolation complete and to preclude the possibility of Russian reinforcements reaching them.

The Japanese are fortifying their positions to the north. Another of General Kuroki's columns today captured the Shaotakan hills to the south of Bentshaputze after a series of fierce engagements, in which 1,200 Japanese and nearly 1,500 Russians fell. An entire battery was captured, and now the hills, which may be called the key to the Russian left advance, are in the hands of the Japanese.

A crushing defeat has been administered to the Russian right by General Oku at Yenti. The entire Russian line, extending from the Hun river to the railroad, were driven back 20 miles with terrible losses on both sides, and but for the awful punishment suffered by the Japanese, General Kuropatkin's right would have been completely crushed. As it is, the flank is utterly disorganized and the Russian commanders are endeavoring to rally their forces northeast of Changtan.

On both sides in the battle raging near Mukden there have been such losses in killed and wounded as mark the contest as one of the bloodiest battles in history. Already the losses at Liao Yang have been approximated, and the indications are that they will be exceeded. The Russian advance has been converted into a stubbornly fought retreat. The result, according to the Russians, is still to be determined.

On both sides the soldiers have shown the utmost tenacity and bravery, and whole regiments have gone down before the fire of the enemy. In official circles of St. Peterburg there is a disposition to argue that even should General Kuropatkin be obliged to retire upon Mukden, his position will be quite as favorable as it was when the order to advance was given October 6, and that, on the other hand, the Japanese powers of further resistance will have been materially weakened.

ROOSEVELT PREPARING TO ACT.

He Will Soon Address Notes to Powers Regarding Peace Conference.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The president is preparing to redeem his promise to the delegates to the Interparliamentary Peace conference to secure another meeting of plenipotentiaries of the powers signatory to the Hague convention, with a view to revising and adding to that instrument.

The state department will address separate notes to every government represented in the last conference, inviting suggestions to the time and place of meeting, and without doubt, in the spirit of caution that is always exhibited by diplomats, many of these governments will seek to secure an ironclad agreement as to the scope of the conference. Many limitations are expected to be proposed in this way, and it is realized that much difficulty will be experienced in securing harmony.

Embezzler Must Do Time.

Honolulu, Oct. 17.—The supreme court has handed down a decision denying the appeal of B. H. Wright, convicted of embezzlement of public funds in February, 1903. Wright's trial was the first growing out of a number of public works department embezzlements. He was sentenced to three years' hard labor by Judge de Bot. The number of Japanese coming into the islands during the recent weeks is less than the average has been for some time. There is a slight increase in the number of Koreans.

Road Fast Nearing Completion.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 17.—A stretch of 80 miles is all that intervenes now between the completion of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake road, which is to join Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, Cal. Tracklaying from Caliente, Nev., has now reached the Vegas branch in Southern Nevada, which is but 47 miles from the California line. The work from Daguerre, Cal., is also being actively pushed. Part of the 80-mile stretch is graded.

Company Declares Dividend.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The usual quarterly dividend of \$2 per share from net earnings was declared today by the Pullman company. The annual statement for the fiscal year ending July 31 shows the net surplus for the year of \$3,741,626.

REGARD DEFEAT AS COMPLETE.

London Papers Agree That Kuropatkin Has Shot His Bolt.

London, Oct. 15.—The London papers have to rely mainly on official reports for news from the Far East, but the dispatches thus far received regard a complete Japanese victory assured, and editorialize from this point of view. Says the Daily Telegraph: "General Kuropatkin has shot his bolt. It seemed to be speeding well toward the mark, yet missed it badly. He has suffered not merely a repulse but a disastrous defeat, while Japan's incomparable soldiers under incomparable generals have added another glorious page to the chronicle of war and proved that Oyama is still Kuropatkin's master in every branch of the art of war."

The Daily Graphic describes General Kuropatkin's move as a "gambler's throw," and considers the frank bluntness of his report to the emperor seems to speak the language of a man who has done his best with the bungling advice of some superior agency.

The Standard finds General Kuropatkin's dispatch full of tragic meaning, while the Daily News argues the Russian dash southward was prompted by a desperate desire to relieve Port Arthur rather than to Viceroy Alexieff's malign influence, the end of which, in case of the fall of the fortress, cannot be far distant.

Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, discussing strategic possibilities, thinks the issue will turn upon which side shall first become exhausted by the protracted operations.

"Telegrams," he says, "do not yet reveal the final decision, but they certainly do not point to the scale turning in Russia's favor. It remains to be seen whether either army kept large reserves ready to throw in when it becomes apparent that the forces engaged have become exhausted."

COST OF FEEDING THE ARMY.

Commissary General Reports the Expenses Reduced to a Minimum.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The annual report of Brigadier General J. F. Weston, commissary general of the army, says the total cost of feeding the army during the past fiscal year was \$8,821,750. During the year the losses were \$418,650 in the Philippines; \$7,467 on the transports and \$129,853 in the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico and elsewhere.

General Weston says it is difficult and often impossible to prevent losses of perishable stores. General Weston urgently recommends the passage of a bill by congress to give authority to all officers entrusted with the disbursement of subsistence funds to hold restricted amounts of such funds in their personal possession. He says the exigencies of the public service require an open disregard of the restriction of the existing laws in cities where the treasurer or an assistant treasurer is located. He urges legislation authorizing the sale at public auction of accumulated subsistence stores in good condition.

General Weston says the problem of feeding the army in the Philippines was a difficult one, but "it has been successfully solved, and subsistence affairs in the archipelago are now run with system and economy."

The subsistence department, it is stated, was able to make a contract for fresh beef for the fiscal year, 1905, by which an annual saving of over \$140,000 was effected. The running expenses gradually have been reduced to a minimum, the report says, and a saving of more than \$40,000 made in wages of civilian employes alone.

Wreckage From Troopship.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—The schooner Gotama, which arrived here early this morning from Kurile island, reports that on August 4, when 40 miles south southwest of Cape Curat, she sighted a mass of floating wreckage. She made out parts of a mast. Captain Macomber later succeeded in getting closer to the wreckage, and established that it was from the Japanese troopship Klashu Maru, which was sunk by the Russians last April, when 200 perished. Entangled in the wreckage were a number of headless trunks.

Passing of Negro Reoustabouts.

New Orleans, Oct. 15.—The passing of the negro as a reoustabout, marking an epoch in steamboating on the Mississippi, was witnessed by a large crowd of people, who today saw 60 white men, sent here from Western and Northern cities, go to work at the steamboat landings in place of the colored men. For years the steamboat men have suffered from the strikes of negro rousters, who sometimes have demanded as high as \$150 a month.

Great Dockworkers' Strike Ends.

Marseilles, Oct. 15.—The coal heavers who have been on strike for nearly two months have agreed to resume work on the employers' conditions. This brings the great dockworkers' strike to an end.

AT THE CANAL

Work at Panama Progressing Satisfactorily.

COMMISSION REVIEWS WORK ON

Cost of Excavating Material Has Been Reduced Nearly 30 Cents Per Cubic Yard.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Members of the Panama canal commission, now in Washington called today by appointment on President Roosevelt. A short time afterward, John Barrett, American minister to Panama, had a conference with the president. The commission remained with the president about half an hour. As they left the executive office they said the visit was a "purely complimentary call" on the president and was without special significance. It is known, however, that they discussed with him the conditions on the isthmus of Panama which have arisen since the acquisition by this country of an American zone, and the differences between the commission and the government of Panama. What, if any, conclusions were reached was not disclosed.

The commissioners left with the president a memorandum giving in detail the work accomplished on the isthmus. Surveying parties are at work in the vicinity of Colon, making plans and estimates for an inner harbor; also at Gutun, surveying and boring at the various proposed dam sites in that neighborhood, and for a cut off between Gutun and Tiger Hill. At Bohio the surveyors are making detailed surveys and studies and investigating the various dam sites that have been proposed in that locality.

An engineering corps along the main line of the canal in the vicinity of Culebra is making surveys to determine the feasibility of straightening the lines of the French company and to determine the amount of material removed and to be removed in accordance with the different canal plans under consideration. Another engineering force is constructing a reservoir in the valley of the upper Rio Grande, which will furnish a minimum supply of 2,000,000 gallons of water a day for the City of Panama; also a distributing reservoir for the City of Panama at Ancon. It is also making surveys and estimates for a sewerage system for Colon and plans are being prepared for the construction of a harbor there.

The average amount of material taken out of the Culbreacut has been from 1,000 to 1,500 cubic yards a day. This is with the use of old French machinery available. Three modern steam shovels, which are to be put at work on Culebra Hill, will increase the cut five feet.

In August, the unit cost of excavating material was cut to 50½ cents a cubic yard, while during the time Major Black was in charge of the canal work the cost, according to the French methods of excavation, was 79 cents a cubic yard.

EXCHANGE IDEAS ON WARSHIPS.

Important Conference Attended by British Expert.

Washington, Oct. 14.—An important conference was held at the White House this evening by the president, Admiral Dewey, Secretary of the Navy Morton, Sir William White, formerly naval chief of the British navy, Admiral Crippes, chief naval constructor of the United States navy, Rear Admiral Converse, chief of bureau of navigation, Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Rear Admiral K. D. Evans and Commander Sims, inspector of target practice of the United States navy. The general subject of battleship construction was considered at the conference. Views were exchanged between Sir William White and the American naval officers.

The conference was called by the president, Sir William White being asked to attend. Sir William favored the construction of fighting ships and not those that could run away. This met with the president's approval. The idea found favor to have sold many of the gunboats and cruisers, purchased during the recent war, which are maintained at great expense, and whose complement of officers could be used advantageously on the new battleships.

Dewey Offers to Assume Command.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Admiral Dewey has again offered to assume command of the combined fleet in the Caribbean sea and direct the winter maneuvers. If his services can be spared from the presidency of the general board at that time Secretary Morton will certainly accept the admiral's offer. It is probable the admiral will leave in the Mayflower early in the new year and assume command of the fleet at Guantanamo. The fleet will reach Guantanamo between January 8 and 10.

Suffering in Mexico.

Denver, Oct. 14.—A news special from Albuquerque says: Seventy dwellings in San Marcial, 80 miles south of Albuquerque, have been wrecked by the floods of the past week, and there is great suffering and destitution there. The plight of the Mexican people in the surrounding valley is terrible, and hundreds must starve unless immediate help is furnished from the outside. Not only the crops and stores, but their lands are ruined.

Snow Falls in New York.

New York, Oct. 14.—The first snow of the season fell at Albany, Schenectady and a number of other places up the state today. It melted as fast as it fell.

LOSS IS \$800,000.

Fire Destroys Three Business Blocks in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 13.—Fire tonight destroyed three of the finest business blocks in this city, entailing a loss of at least \$800,000. For a time the flames threatened to spread to adjoining buildings, and but for the splendid work of the fire brigade a much larger money damage would have been incurred.

The fire started in the new Pullman block, which was totally destroyed. The Ashdown Hardware company, on Bannatine street, one of the largest establishments of its kind in Canada, was next attacked by the flames. Many explosions were caused by powder and cartridges carried in the stock of the hardware company, but no one was injured. The Rialto block and the Great Northern telegraph office were also destroyed. There is no estimate of the amount of insurance.

The Woodbine hotel block and Dufferine block were also badly damaged. The chief sufferers in those blocks were the Slater Shoe company, the Gundy Music company, Calder's photograph supplies, and Raver's stationery stock and Connelly, drugs. The electric light and power service was cut off owing to the fire, and all newspaper offices are in darkness. The Free Press office, in the rear of the Bullman block, escaped injury.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT LOST.

Hei Yen Strikes a Mine, and Nearly 200 Persons are Drowned.

Tokio, Oct. 13.—The Japanese gunboat Hei Yen struck a mine off Pigeon bay on the night of September 18 and foundered. It is officially stated that 197 men were lost. Those rescued managed to reach Chiao Pao island, from which they were rescued. Permission was today granted by the authorities to publish the details of the disaster.

The Hei Yen, which was engaged in guard duty off Pigeon bay, was missed by the fleet, and a search for the vessel was immediately begun. The petty officers and sailors found on Chiao Pao island reported that at dusk on September 18 a storm came up, accompanied by high seas. The Hei Yen endeavored to return to her base, when she suddenly struck a floating mine, which exploded under her starboard side amidships. The vessel began to sink, and an attempt was made to lower the boats. The boats were swamped and the crew jumped into the sea, where, owing to the heavy combers, they were quickly drowned.

The Japanese fleet carefully searched the patrolled locality, but failed to find any other survivors.

"An official announcement of the disaster, issued today, says: "It is highly regrettable that no report in any form has been received of the fate of the other survivors. The sad event was made worse on account of the weather, which must have added greatly to the already awful result caused by the explosion of the mine."

CAUGHT WITH HIS MOLDS.

Secret Service Men Swoop Down on Counterfeiter at Work.

Seattle, Oct. 13.—United States Secret Service Agent Bell, of this city, today descended upon a counterfeiter's cabin in the woods nine miles west of Tacoma and captured H. N. Stone, virtually in the act of manufacturing spurious United States half dollars, quarters and dimes. Mr. Bell was assisted in the raid by a deputy United States marshal, two Tacoma detectives and a special secret service agent who has been working on the case for two weeks.

One of the most elaborate outfits ever captured in the Northwest was seized together with the molds, which were discovered in a stove, where they had been placed to dry only a few minutes before. Stone confessed his guilt when confronted with the evidence, but maintained that he was only "experimenting" and had not actually put any of the counterfeit money into circulation. The cabin in which Stone conducted his operations is located in a dense swamp, entirely removed from human habitation. It is conceded that it would hardly have been discovered had not the secret service officers secured a clew in Seattle, where a considerable part of the layout was purchased.

Admirals of the Baltic Fleet.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—The Official Messenger has announced the appointment of Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff, commander of the first squadron of the Pacific fleet, to senior admiral of the Baltic fleet, and of Rear Admiral Haupe, naval commander at the Port of Vladivostok, to be junior admiral of the Baltic fleet. Rear Admiral Greve will succeed Rear Admiral Haupt as commander at the Port of Vladivostok. Admiral Jessen will assume command of the first Pacific squadron.

Predicted China Would Profit.

London, Oct. 13.—The Times today publishes the summary of a letter alleged to have been written by Li Hung Chang shortly before his death, predicting that little harm would come from allowing the Russians to hold Manchuria, because it would lead to war between Russia and Japan, and then China, by espousing the winning side, would be able to recover Manchuria.

Russians Hold Railways.

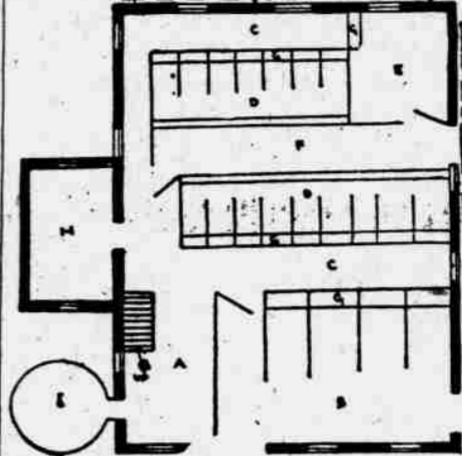
Mukden, Oct. 13.—The battle commenced this morning along the line of the railroad with a terrific artillery fire on both sides. The railway line almost to Yentai is in possession of the Russians.



Plan of a Stock Barn.

Here's a plan of a barn with silo suitable for three horses and fifteen cows. The plan shown is for a barn 36 by 50 feet. The framework above the basement consists of an eighteen-foot bent above the horse stable, then a twelve-foot drive way, then a twenty-foot bent. In order to have room for a team to be taken out beside a loaded wagon there should be an overlay of six feet in the mow over the cattle; this will give plenty of room on the trash floor. The stairway to the basement goes down from the drive floor into the feed-mixing room. The hay or feed from above is put down through a swinging door beside the stairway.

The basement consists of sixteen single cow stalls, box-stalls, and four



FLOOR PLAN OF STOCK BARN.

A, mixing room; B, horse stable; C, feed silo; D, cow stalls; E, box stall; F, passage behind cattle; G, manger; H, root house under driveway; I, silo.

horse stalls, with feed rooms. Provision is made for a concrete root-house, arched over with concrete, under the driveway. The silo is on the outside of the barn, beside the driveway, and can be made any size desired; one fifteen feet in diameter and thirty feet high would be about the size required for the amount of stock the basement would contain.

Growing Special Crops.

Each year there are numbers of growers among farmers who wish they could find some branch of agricultural work less arduous than mixed farming. It is admitted that on some farms hard work is about all there is to be found, and yet the conditions surrounding many such farms are such that only mixed farming can be carried on with any degree of success. On the other hand, there are farms devoted to general farming which should be turned into specialty farms. Then, too, we find farmers who are peculiarly successful in growing some one or two crops.

In such cases the way is plain. If the soil and conditions seem suited to these one or two crops one can grow better than his neighbors, such crops should be made specialties—not the entire farm devoted to them, but sufficient of it to bring proper returns. We believe the ideal farm to be the one which is made to produce the living—that is, the food—for the people and the stock on it, and the remaining acres devoted wholly to specialties which experience has proved of value. In this way one is sure of a living and of a money crop varying according to climatic and market conditions; but generally, at its worst, sufficient to bring in what cash is needed for the year.

Lines for Three Horses.

For driving three horses the lines can be made the same as for two horses, only the No. 3 must be added.

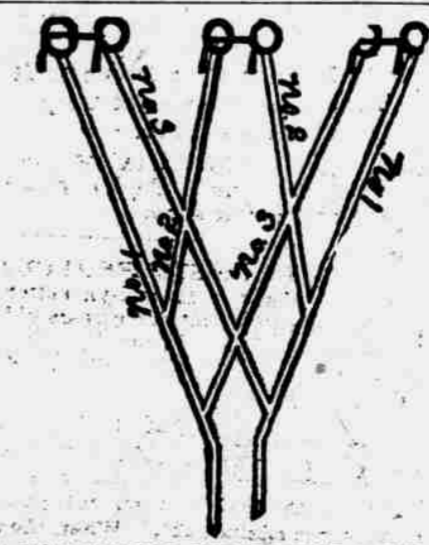


DIAGRAM FOR THREE-HORSE LINES.

which must be 10 inches longer than the No. 2. The way the lines are crossed is the way they must be put on the horses. The bits in the diagram represent the horses.

Southern Apples.

Attempts are being made in southern Florida to grow apples by grafting or budding on the Redhaw stock. The grafts are reported to be growing nicely, and one apple has been shown weighing fourteen ounces and excellent in flavor and color. Heretofore orchardists have not succeeded in producing a good apple in the extreme South.

Gigantic Farms of the West.

Twenty-five years ago the man ambitious enough to attempt to cultivate a thousand acres would probably have been thought idiotic, but such has been our agricultural progress that today one can find farms in the West

ranging as high as 10,000 acres. In a single year the owner of one containing 6,000 acres in Iowa has placed in the bank \$50,000—the profits of that period after taking out all expenses. In other words, every acre of the farm netted him over \$8, counting in 400 acres of woodland, roads, and soil on which nothing productive was cultivated.

Fattening Beef Cattle.

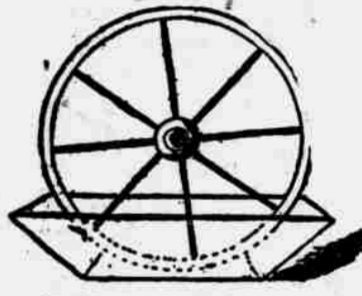
Prof. W. A. Henry, whose reputation as an authority on cattle feeding cannot be doubted, suggests that American cattle can be fattened upon much less grain than our feeders generally give them. He says that many feeders in the Western and Middle States give to their fattening stock from twenty to thirty pounds, and sometimes thirty-five pounds a day of corn meal, while in England and Scotland they seldom use more than six or eight pounds a day. They give with this from fifty to one hundred pounds of sliced roots, usually rutabagas, four to five pounds of straw and from five to ten pounds of hay. They claim to send as good meat to market as we can furnish them, which we may not doubt, but we are not sure that we can grow the turnips as the corn which we feed here, and whether beef animals fed upon turnips would stand transportation as well, either alive or as dressed meat, as those fattened on corn. Professor Henry thinks ensilage should take the place in our stock feeding that roots do in England, and we do not doubt that a judicious use of ensilage or some other succulent food with the corn meal might induce better digestion so that animals might be as well fattened with a less amount of grain.

Late-Hatched Chickens.

It is not usually profitable to carry the late-hatched chicks into winter quarters, for they will not lay until midwinter or early spring, hence will consume more food than their eggs will pay for. We have found it an excellent plan to keep the late-hatched chicks on the range as long as possible, and when they must be brought in and fed place them in quarters by themselves. Then they are given just enough room to take moderate exercise, some green food and for grain mainly corn, only enough other grains being given them to keep them from being corn sick. The idea is to fatten them as quickly and inexpensively as possible after they are brought indoors. They are then marketed and bring a price which makes it profitable to raise them to this point.

To Stop Rattle of Spokes.

A good way to overcome the rattle of spokes is to go over the wheel and tighten all bolts, then make a water-tight trough large enough so that the wheel may be set upright in it; this trough should be about six inches deep. Then buy a gallon of linseed oil and while boiling hot pour it in the trough, set the wheel in it, rolling it around slowly so that the crevices will



WILL STOP THE RATTLE.

take in the oil and then, with a brush, go over, with the oil, all portions which are not covered while the wheel is standing in the tub. Not only will the rattle be stopped, but the wheel will last a great deal longer under this treatment. The illustration shows the form of a trough which is best for the purpose.

Farm Notes.

Sheep will not bear neglect and thrive. Cropping the orchard generally does not pay.

A garden must be rich, mellow and kept clean.

There is no animal more unprofitable than poor sheep.

Currant and gooseberry bushes should be pruned every year.

The tools and teams should always be the best circumstances will allow.

No unprofitable animals should be kept a moment longer than necessity requires.

It is usually best to defer transplanting trees until the frost has killed the leaves.

It is not what is eaten but what is digested that furnishes the strength and muscle.

Early maturity is one of the accepted methods of lessening the cost of stock raising.

A sharp plow will sometimes save a great deal of strength in the team besides do better work.

Unless the manure is well rotted and fined it should not be allowed to come in direct contact with the roots of fruit trees, but be scattered broadcast over the surface.

Condition makes or unmakes the horse, and on its proper conditioning depends the development of its muscles and its powers of endurance, and on these depend its speed development.

Weeds are continually drawing from the soil the plant food which should go toward the development of the growing crop, and the larger the weeds are allowed to grow the more of the plant food will they consume. Weeds, making the best out of them possible, are parasites not only on the soil and farm crops, but also on the revenue of the farmer.