

MUST ATTACK

Japanese Officials Insist Port Arthur Be Taken.

RUSSIA READY FOR BAD NEWS

Certain That Stoessel Will Make the Assault One of the Costliest in World's History.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Associated Press learns of excellent authority that the Japanese army has received orders to renew its attack on Port Arthur and to take the main fortifications at any cost.

Prepared for Bad News.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—There is a lack of news from the front today. The report that the Japanese are concentrating their energies for a desperate assault on Port Arthur, in view of the approach of the Baltic squadron, is quite generally credited in official quarters. Such a move has been expected to transpire as soon as the Japanese learned that the squadron's trip was a reality and no mere demonstration. The authorities are prepared to hear terrible reports of the projected assault. While not hazarding a guess whether the fortress can be carried, for the besiegers are utterly regardless of life, they are confident that General Stoessel will be able to make such an attack one of the costliest in history.

Russians Lack Ammunition.

London, Nov. 28.—The Post's Shanghai correspondent cables that, according to reliable information received there, the guns at Port Arthur have been silent for the past few days owing to lack of ammunition. This sudden turn for the worse in the condition of the defenders of the fortress has been caused by the recent blowing up of the most important magazine by Japanese shells.

STARVATION IS NEAR.

Sassuns Population of Turkey Is in a Terrible Condition.

Washington, Nov. 28.—A story of sickness, hunger and starvation has come to the state department from Mr. Norton, the American consul at Harpoot, in a report upon the condition of the Sassun population in Mush district. The consul says that of the 10,000 survivors of the recent massacre, few have saved anything but their lives. Nearly every house in the region was ransacked and burned.

Extracts from the report were made public at the state department today in the hope that the sad story may bring relief to the unfortunate Sassuns.

"Worst of all," Mr. Norton says, "their flocks and herds, practically the only source of food, raiment and income, were swept away."

"These unfortunates, after receiving for a short time an allowance from the government of 1 cent per capita per day for subsistence, are now without food and without a prospect of food for the coming winter. The diseases usually following upon fright, exposure, exhaustion and insufficient food are rapidly becoming epidemic."

WOULD MAKE WAR IMPOSSIBLE

Britain Believed to Favor Re-Enactment of Olney-Pauncefote Treaty

Glasgow, Nov. 28.—The Glasgow Herald comments on the fact that the mutual acceptance of the Anglo-American treaty was announced on November 9, but that it has not yet been signed. The paper conjectures that the delay may be due to the inclination of both governments to bring about a re-enactment of the Olney-Pauncefote treaty of 1897, there being unmistakable evidence that the advisability of such a course is being considered. While the treaty of 1897 may not fit present conditions in its entirety, it would be an easy matter, the paper says, to change it accordingly, retaining, however, those provisions which are largely in excess of the bonds created between the United States and other countries by the various treaties now pending. If this course were taken, the Herald says, war between the United States and Great Britain would be almost an impossibility.

Urges Russia Make Treaty.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—The Bourse Gazette revives the question of a new commercial treaty with the United States. The paper says it notes with satisfaction that the negotiation of commercial treaties forms a part of President Roosevelt's program for the coming administration, and that the consummation is greatly to be desired between Russia and America. Commercial wars, the Gazette adds, are in the long run almost as costly and disastrous as armed hostilities, and equally useless and unnecessary.

Tribesmen Worry Russians.

Mukden, Nov. 28.—Much difficulty is being experienced with camp followers, mostly Circassians, Tatars and other tribesmen from the Caucasus. They swagor around in loads and fur hats, with daggers at their belts, and have committed so many depredations that severe measures have been adopted to get rid of them. The general question of housing the people of Mukden is serious, as they flock in from all the surrounding country for the winter.

Switzerland for Peace Congress.

Berne, Nov. 28.—The president of the Swiss federation has informed the American minister that Switzerland accepts in principle President Roosevelt's invitation to be present at The Hague conference.

MURDER IS RIFE.

Crime Greatly on the Increase in the United States.

New York, Nov. 26.—There at present four and a half times as many murders and homicides for each 1,000,000 people in the United States as there were in 1881. With this statement of fact, based upon statistics, S. S. McClure makes a startling showing of the increase of lawlessness in this country, and follows with a stinging criticism of the reign of "criminal oligarchy," of chronic infraction of the law by many classes, of general failure in the enforcement of the statutes, to which causes the condition is attributed. Comments on the prevalence of crime and lawlessness taken almost at random from representative and serious newspapers and from published statements of judges and citizens form the supporting evidence.

In the United States last year there were 8,976 murders and homicides in a population of about 80,000,000. In 1881, when the population was 51,316,000, there were only 1,266 crimes of this class. The high record was reached in 1896, when there were 10,654 murders and homicides in a population of 70,000,000. In 1899 conditions improved, but since then they have steadily grown worse.

Conditions in Chicago are strikingly set forth by comparisons with the criminal records of the two leading cities of Europe. London, with an area of 688 square miles and a population of 6,500,000, had 24 murders last year. There was no "undiscovered crime," as the murderers were all arrested except in four cases, where they committed suicide.

Chicago, with less than one-third of the population and area, covered by the London or metropolitan police, had 128 homicides. In 18 cases the murderers were killed at the time of the crime or committed suicide; four other cases were those of officers who did the killing in the performance of their duties, leaving 106 cases for the police to work upon. Out of that number 34 convictions were secured, while in 19 cases no arrests were made, and in 53 cases arrests did not result in conviction. Only one man was hanged in Chicago.

In Paris only 15 murders or attempted murders were committed in the same period. More than eight times as many murders in Chicago as in Paris, and six times as many as in London.

The loss of life through crime is made more prominent when compared with fatalities in war and on railroads. In three years the homicides in the United States numbered 31,395. The British loss in the Boer war was 22,000. In the same period there were killed on railroads 21,847.

Labor troubles, the burning of negroes, lawlessness in Colorado, riots and murders in New York are referred to in detail.

Distinguished jurists and educators are quoted as saying that the increase in lawlessness endangers the future of the nation.

MANY MEN FALL.

Japanese Suffer a Severe Repulse at Port Arthur.

Mukden, Nov. 26.—The Japanese made a fresh attack on Poutloff hill the night of November 22. The advancing ranks were decimated by the Russian shell fire. Some of the Japanese secured lodgment on the slopes of the hill, but were driven out at the point of the bayonet, when the whole Japanese contingent fled. A similar attempt was made the same night south of Erdagzou, which was also repulsed with a bayonet charge. The Japanese lost heavily, while the Russian loss was 30 killed. A band of 1,500 Chinese bandits, with six guns, under Japanese officers, coming from the direction of the Liao river, was in conflict with three squadrons of border scouts near Kaiuan early on the morning of November 25. The scouts charged without giving the bandits' battery time to come into action. The bandits made feeble resistance and fled in all directions, leaving 200 of their number dead. The Russian loss was trifling.

A Japanese column of two companies attempted to penetrate the Russian east flank on November 23, but they were met by two separate divisions of Russian cavalry and driven off with severe loss.

Storm Isolates Villages.

London, Nov. 26.—Unprecedented snowfalls continue in the British provinces. Many places and villages are isolated, and everywhere in the north railway communication is delayed, and in some parts entirely stopped. There are instances of funerals being snow-bound between the house and the cemetery, and children have had to be dug out of drifts between their houses and the schools. Even in West Cornwall and the island of Jersey, where snow is a rarity, heavy falls are reported.

Panama Chiefs Hostile.

Panama, Nov. 26.—General Huertas, the deposed commander in chief of the isthmian army, accompanied by a military band of 100 of his ex-soldiers, has gone to Santiago de Veraguas. Many isthmians are agitating the removal of the capital there, unless Washington returns the zone ports of San Blas and Darien. The Indian chiefs have determined to resign and notify President Amador of the withdrawal of their pledges to defend the isthmian frontier.

Japanese Capture Blockade Runner.

London, Nov. 26.—The Japanese, according to a dispatch from Chefoo to the Chronicle, are reported to have captured the British steamer Tung Chow, laden with 30,000 cases of canned meat for Port Arthur.

INSULTS MANY

Russian Sailors Did Not Spare the Women.

MORE OF THE CANEA OUTRAGES

Man Who Attempted to Defend His Wife Beaten to Insensibility Buildings Stoned.

Canea, Island of Crete, Nov. 25.—Additional details have become known relative to the outrages committed by the officers and men of the Baltic squadron while the ships were in this port. The authorities are evidently anxious to assuage public feeling by concealing much of what has been reported to them, but some of the worst phases of the brawls have nevertheless become public property. It appears that a number of officers, sodden with drink, undressed themselves in the principal square and paraded in front of the residences of several influential citizens. Just at that time the manager of a foreign agency here, accompanied by his wife, was returning to his home. On seeing the drunken Russians, he attempted to evade them by turning into a side street, but was stopped. Several of the Russians then insulted the woman in the most obscene manner imaginable. When the husband rushed at the offenders he was seized by several of them and beaten almost to insensibility.

Stories of disgraceful acts of the Russians reached the authorities during the night of the outrages. Efforts were being made to prevent a recurrence of the brawls, but the police were entirely disregarded. The broken windows in several of the streets bear witness to the work of the Russian sailors who hurled stones at everything in sight, causing considerable damage.

It is positively known that many of the sailors, and, according to current rumors, some officers also, were left behind by the Baltic vessels. Some had deserted, some evidently lost their way, others were too drunk to be able to report, and quite a number, it is believed, took particular pains to miss the time for sailing.

UPHOLDS TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

Quartermaster General Says It Is Necessary and Economical.

Washington, Nov. 25.—General C. F. Humphrey, quartermaster general, in his annual report to the secretary of war, says the enormous amount of work involved in meeting the needs of the army can hardly be comprehended by any one not in close touch with the service. Continuing, he says:

"This work, which would tax the best ability and energies of a force of numerically strong enough to permit of giving it proper official attention at all points, has been made doubly onerous because of the inadequate number of quartermasters now provided by law, and the greatly depleted civilian force in the quartermaster's office."

General Humphrey strongly recommends some increase in his clerical force.

General Humphrey says there has been expended during the fiscal year on account of the army transport system, \$3,074,024. The value of the work performed by the army transports on the basis of the lowest obtainable rates offered for the same service, he says, was \$3,472,280, or a difference in favor of the army transport service of \$98,236. Continuing, he says:

"Another year's experience has only tended to confirm and emphasize the views expressed in my last annual report as to the utility, economy and necessity of the army transport system and the wisdom of continuing our present policy in its operation."

The cost of inter-island transportation in the Philippines has been \$876,763, or \$193,367 less than the same service would cost at commercial rates.

General Humphrey says a general service corps is desirable on the grounds of efficiency, economy and discipline. In time of war or emergency, such a body would furnish a corps of trained men to instruct and direct appointees from civil life and civilian employees.

Butchers Decide to Strike.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Cattle butchers employed in the large plants at the stockyards held a mass meeting tonight and decided unanimously to go on strike when called on to do so by the officials of their union. The cattle butchers employed by the Hammond Packing company struck yesterday because of alleged discrimination against union men. According to the officials of the union, the same conditions prevail at other plants, and the meeting tonight was called for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the men.

Arbitration Treaty Signed.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The American-German arbitration treaty was signed this morning at the State department by Secretary Hay and Baron von Sternberg, the German ambassador. It is identical with the American-French treaty. As he left the State department Baron von Sternberg expressed his hearty satisfaction at the treaty. "It was," he said, "a pleasure to postpone my departure for Europe in order to sign this convention."

Fine Exhibit for '05 Fair.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—The Chronicle this evening says a magnificent exhibit from the displays in the Philippine reservation has been purchased by the Lewis and Clark exposition company for \$10,000, to be moved to Portland immediately after the close of the World's fair. The exhibits were chosen from the forestry, fish, mining, agricultural and industrial displays.

FIRST POINT WON.

Prosecution Makes a Score in Land Fraud Case.

Portland, Nov. 23.—The second day of the McKinley-Ware conspiracy case accomplished little, but was rich in oratory, in words, and in objections. The plans of the attorneys were outlined and one witness was examined, but the whole day was taken for the task. At the adjournment 16 documents from the Oregon City land office had been bound and swathed in remonstrances from the defense and submitted as evidence, while Charles B. Moores, former register at the office, had recognized his own signature and that of Judge William Galloway, the former receiver.

Hardly had the staggering second hand of the court clock crossed the point of 2 when Judge Bellinger entered the room with his habitual armful of books, and the second day of struggle began. From the first it was evident that both sides would allow no chance to pass by which advantage could be gained over the opponent. Almost before Mr. Hall had made his opening statement the trouble began, and it ended only with the close of the day.

John Hall, for the prosecution, outlined his course of attack, and showed what the United States would attempt to prove, while, on the other hand, Judge Thomas O'Day in his reply showed, to a certain extent, the hand of the defense.

It will be one of the contentions of the defense that there can be no legal indictment or conviction of the defendants at this time, and under the present proceedings, as the conspiracy is beyond the pale of the statute of limitation. This point was made clear in an objection raised by Judge M. L. Pipes to the introduction of the filing affidavits and records of proof brought by the prosecution from the land office at Oregon City and desired to be used as evidence in the case. These papers were dated in December, 1900, while the indictments were filed on March 14, 1904, more than three years after the time of the alleged conspiracy.

This contention is answered by the prosecution with the claim that the papers are entered not to prove the conspiracy directly, but to show the intent, to lay bare the use of fictitious names and to show that there was a plan in embryo, though its consummation did not work out for some time afterwards. This view was taken by the court, who overruled the objection of the defense and admitted the papers as testimony.

TO CURB RAILROADS.

President Urged to Recommend More Power for Commission.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Interstate transportation matters, with specific reference to the fixing of railroad freight rates, formed the subject of an important conference at the White House yesterday. By previous appointment Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota; Governor Cummins, of Iowa; E. P. Bacon, of Milwaukee, chairman of the interstate commerce law convention; Frank Barry, of Milwaukee, secretary of the convention, and R. A. Higbie, of New York, an official of the National Lumber Dealers' association, called on the president to urge him to use his influence toward the enactment of a law which would confer on the interstate commerce commission power to fix railroad freight rates in the commerce between states.

GETS BOODLE FUND BACK.

St. Louis Man Will Recover \$75,000 As Result of Court Decision.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—Judge Wood, of the circuit court, in the case of Henry Nicholas against Thomas H. Barnes, formerly president of the Suburban railway company, the German institution, Ellis Wainwright and others, decided yesterday that the plaintiff was entitled to recover \$75,000, the boodle fund placed on deposit with the Lincoln trust company by the Suburban company to bribe members of the house of delegates, for the reason that Mr. Nicholas was informed the purpose for which the money was to be applied.

Chile Will Not Sell Ships.

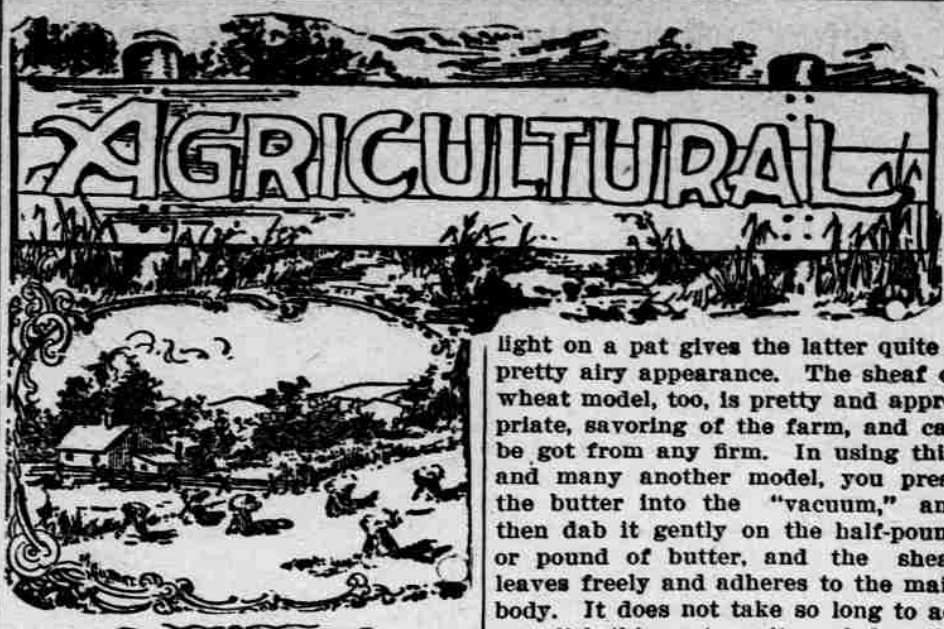
New York, Nov. 24.—In discussing reports circulated in Europe relative to the alleged sale of Chilean warships to Russia through Colombia, a high government official says, according to a Herald dispatch from Valparaiso: "This news is absurd. It is unworthy of the slightest attention. In respect for international law, Chile occupies the same, if not a higher level than some of the greatest powers. Because Chile is placed on the South American continent is no reason to imply that she is an uncivilized country."

Troops Are Called Out.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 24.—At 10:45 o'clock last night the prospect of a mob which had formed on the outskirts of the city, attacking the jail in which Ed Taylor, Garfield Smith and John Taylor are confined was so pronounced that County Judge Bullock advised that the militia be called out. Constables and deputy sheriffs to the number of 50 had already been put on guard at the jail, and all the day police had been called to reinforce the night force.

Smallpox Hits Hard.

Billings, Mont., Nov. 24.—Smallpox is spreading despite the efforts of the health authorities. Nine new cases were reported yesterday. Seven members of the Phelan family, living ten miles west, have the disease, and there is one other case in that vicinity. Hundreds are being vaccinated here daily. Four deaths from the disease have occurred.



Pop Corn.

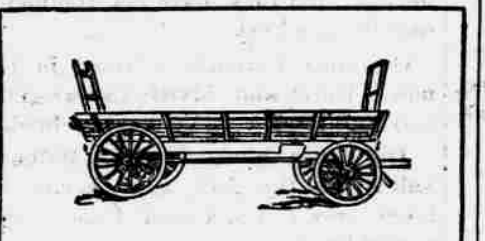
In earlier times pop corn was very commonly grown in small quantities on many farms and in gardens for home consumption, for it has long been a favorite food, or food accessory, with Americans. In recent years there has been a tendency to depend on the larger growers for pop corn, and this crop is now raised in some regions to a very large extent, says a bulletin. For instance, a large grower in Iowa is reported to have 1,000 acres annually planted to pop corn, and in some regions of Nebraska, notably on the north and middle loess, pop corn is practically the only crop grown, 100 bushels to the acre, it is said, being an ordinary yield. Fine pop corn is also grown on a large scale in some regions of Michigan.

As regards the culture of pop corn, it may be said in brief that it is much the same as for sweet corn. When grown on a large scale, it is drilled in, and it is not planted in checks. It is usually harvested by hand and marketed on the cob or shelled. It is difficult to estimate the cost of production, owing to the limited data available, but, according to a Nebraska writer, it can probably be grown and placed on the market for \$12 to \$15 an acre. Several years ago pop corn sold in Nebraska for \$1.50 per 100 pounds, but for last year's crop (1903) only 90 cents per 100 pounds was offered. Assuming that the yield is eighty bushels to the acre, the latter price would give a return of something like \$25 to the acre. A prominent Iowa grower of pop corn states that in his experience the price has been as low as 50 cents, and as high as \$4 per 100 pounds.—Exchange.

Inexpensive Hay Rack.

The style of hay and grain rack here illustrated is in common use in many parts of the East and Middle States. The two-bed pieces of spruce 3x6 inches in size are either 14 or 16 feet long. Five crosspieces 2x6 spruce, or 2x4 hardwood, 3 feet 6 inches long, connect the bed pieces. The side pieces which hold the rack, ten in number, five on a side, are 2 inches thick, 4 feet 2 inches long, and taper from 3 inches wide at one end to 1 1/2 inches at the other. A plank 2x12 runs through the middle of the rack, and these side pieces fit under this, and inside the bed pieces, as shown.

Four boards six inches wide are placed on each side to form the rack. The first board rests on the crosspieces, the other three being equal distance apart. Two pieces 2x4, 7 feet 9 inches long, are used, one at



ONE OF THE HAY RACKS.

each end of the rack, and are bolted to the side arms just beneath the top board. The ladders are made of hardwood and are 6 feet 9 inches long, with two cross pieces. The side arms should be of oak, or other hardwood, but the boards may be of spruce or pine. The ladders are bolted near the ends of the bed pieces, and rest against the cross pieces at the end. By removing the four bolts, which hold the end pieces, the rack may be knocked down flat to save room in storage.

Good Pig Trough.

A convenient pig trough is thus arranged: A V-shaped trough is fastened under the fence. A wide board is rung to the fence on hinges so as to hang over outer edge of the trough, but cannot be pushed any further out. To the inner side of the board triangular pieces are nailed from the outside of the board for partitions. The partitions need not fit to the bottom of the trough. The only use of partitions is to keep the pig from getting into the trough sideways. A lever four foot long, standing perpendicular, has one end nailed to the board swung over the trough. A brace is fastened to the fence near the top of the lever for the purpose of holding the hinged board over the inner edge of the trough. Now for the operation. With the lever force the hinged board over the inner edge of the trough. If the trough needs cleaning you can do so without being bothered with the hogs and pigs crowded around. With partitions nailed in the trough it is almost impossible to clean the trough as it should be done. After cleaning, pour the slop, and then release the lever, and the pigs are ready to go to drinking.

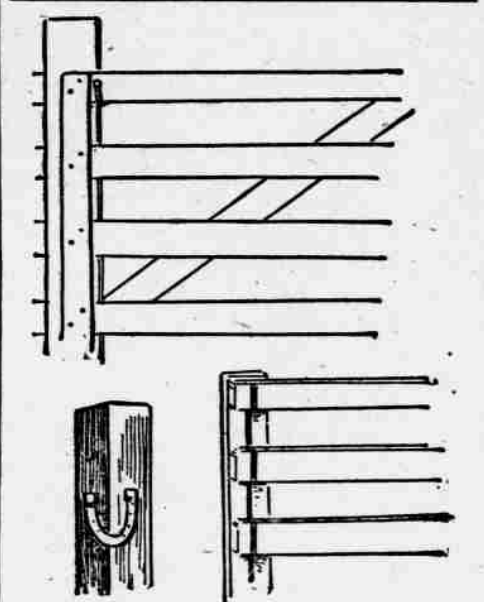
Ornamental Butter.

The simple act of squeezing a piece of butter as big as an average apple through a strainer, and dropping it

light on a pat gives the latter quite a pretty airy appearance. The sheaf of wheat model, too, is pretty and appropriate, savoring of the farm, and can be got from any firm. In using this, and many another model, you press the butter into the "vacuum," and then dab it gently on the half-pound or pound of butter, and the sheaf leaves freely and adheres to the main body. It does not take so long to accomplish this as to write and describe it, if the model is wetted with cold water and salted before used. Then roses, lilies and other pretty flowers are represented, and made to adorn butter for our stores and shows.

Making a Handy Gate.

The average farm gate is hard to manage and is usually creaking down. The illustration shows a way of fastening such a gate in a simple manner. Take a horseshoe and fasten it to the gatepost, so that about one-third of it will project, as shown in the detail



GATE AND FASTENER.

at lower left of cut. This provides the latch, and when the gate is to be closed simply raise it so that the top bar will come over the horseshoe, as indicated in the upper portion of the cut. On the lower right of the cut is shown a way of fastening the boards by bending and nailing a long strip of strap iron over the ends of the boards, instead of using the upright board, as usual. The advantage is that the gate is not so heavy as when the upright board is used, which is a consideration with the average farm gate.

Measuring Hay in a Stack or Mow.

To find the number of cubic feet in a square stack, multiply the length by the breadth in feet, and the result by the height to the eaves in feet, added to one-third the height of the roof. The number of cubic feet should be divided by the number of cubic feet in one ton of the hay. The following example will make the problem clear: To find the weight of a stack of heavy hay twenty feet long by twelve feet wide, eight feet high to the eaves, and three feet high from eaves to the peak, multiply twelve by twenty, which gives 240; now multiply this by nine (eight added to one-third of three), which gives 2,160; divide this by 350, which gives 6.17 tons in the stack.

Frog Farm in Ontario.

One has been in operation for over twenty years. The waters are simply stocked with mature frogs. No attempt is made to confine the frogs until near the time for shipping; then they are taken alive at night and confined in small pens, which are drained when the frogs are wanted for market. No food is given on this farm, and yearly yields of five thousand pounds of the best frog legs are produced. Probably some such system as this is at present about the only practical way of breeding frogs.

Poultry Pickings.

Underfeeding is expensive. Disinfectants are better than disease.

A dark comb is an indication of a congested state of the system. The chicken coops should be large, airy and proof against rain.

There is more profit in marketing fowls early than at any other time.

A boiled egg which is done will dry quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle.

When the hens are laying abundantly lime should be kept before them at all times.

So far as is possible, feed the chickens early in the morning and late in the evening.

Wooden floors close to the ground attract the damp from the earth, and are always moist.

The eggs from hens by themselves will keep good three times as long as those that are fertile.

The dust heap aids materially to cleanse the feathers and skin from vermin and impurities.

Sawdust, shavings and excelsior are objectionable for nest material. Use straw or leaves.

The hens will thrive much better without the presence of the cocks than with them as soon as the hatching is over.

Tobacco stems covered with straw are an excellent preventive of insect breeding, especially when the hens are sitting.