

SPLIT IN ITS RANKS

Livestock Association Has Civil War and Cattlemen Secede.

THEY FORM A RIVAL ASSOCIATION

Admission of Packers and Railroads the Issue—Sheepgrowers Stay With Old Association.

Denver, Jan. 16.—The National Livestock association was rent in twain today by the adoption of a new constitution which admitted the packers to membership and provided an open door through which the railroads of the country might at any time become factors in the control of the organization.

The cattlemen, horse and swine growers, together with representatives of some of the affiliated industries, refused to agree to the new constitution, withdrew when they considered its adoption probable, and this afternoon formed a new organization under the name of the American Stockgrowers' association, whose aim it will be to wield a dominating influence in the interest of the cattlegrower.

Roughly speaking, the sheepgrowers, commission men and stockyards interests remained with the National Livestock association, and the actual growers of all other animals for the market have gone with the new association.

The cattlemen have from the first strongly opposed the admission into their organization of the packers and especially of the railroads. They maintained that these two influences would ultimately dominate the cattlegrowing industry of the country to the detriment of the individual grower, and they refused to remain in an organization, which included their representatives among the members of its controlling body.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED

British Government May Call Election About End of March.

London, Jan. 16.—King Edward, at today's meeting of the Privy council, signed a proclamation convening parliament for February 14. The session will be opened by the king personally, with full state ceremonies. The unusual lateness of the date of the opening is interpreted to mean that the government does not propose to press any redistribution bill, but to give the aliens bill, which Premier Balfour had definitely promised, the first place in its legislative program.

Recent speeches of ministers confirm the belief in an early dissolution of Parliament, and it seems likely that unless previously defeated, possibly through the intentional absence of the Chamberlainites, the government will find pretext for voluntarily dissolving parliament towards the end of March and hand over to the opposition the seemingly thankless task of formulating the budget.

Rebuild Brooklyn Bridge.

New York, Jan. 16.—Fearful lest the strain to which the Brooklyn bridge is being subjected will weaken it to service to the extent that a great catastrophe might be possible, engineers of the Department of Bridges are reported to have determined that the structure must be almost completely rebuilt. To do this it will require at least two years, and meanwhile traffic between New York and Brooklyn will have to be diverted to the Williamsburg bridge, the new Manhattan bridge and to the Brooklyn subway tunnel now in course of construction.

Locating the Wrecks.

Tokio, Jan. 16.—Commander Thaka, of the Japanese naval staff, detailed to examine the Russian war vessels at Port Arthur, reports the condition of the unprotected cruisers Djidjid, Razboynik and Zabiaka, hitherto unaccounted for. The Djidjid is at the mouth of a small inlet east of the torpedo storehouse and inside the west harbor. Evidently she was sunk. The Razboynik is sunk near the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbor. The Zabiaka is about 300 yards east of the bend in the Tiger's Tail peninsula.

Combes May Retire.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Consideration is being given in the highest quarters to the eventuality of the retirement of the cabinet, as the result of the election of M. Doumer as president of the chamber of deputies. It is expected that M. Millerand or M. Rouvier will form a cabinet in the event of the retirement of the present ministry. M. Doumer assumed the presidency of the chamber this afternoon, amid disorder which threatened to precipitate a crisis.

Lower Rates of Docking.

Washington, Jan. 16.—On recommendation of Representative Humphrey the Navy department has reduced the charge for docking commercial vessels at Bremerton dry dock from 10 to 5 cents per ton in order to permit Puget Sound shippers to compete with yards in British Columbia.

ACTION ON RATES.

Representative Hepburn Has Freight Rate Bill Ready for Congress.

Washington, Jan. 17.—President Roosevelt had a conference today with Secretary Taft and Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house, regarding railroad freight rate legislation. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Hepburn said he had prepared a bill on the subject of freight rates which embodied the recommendations of the president so far as they went.

Mr. Hepburn added that in a few days a conference would be held, probably at the White House, for the consideration of the measure he had prepared. The president, Secretary Taft, Attorney General Moody, "and others," said Mr. Hepburn, "who are especially interested in the legislation will participate in the conference."

"Do you think rate legislation will be enacted at the present session?"

"I do most certainly," replied Mr. Hepburn. "I believe the house will pass a measure before the end of this month, and there is no reason why it should not be crystallized into law before the session ends."

There were some informal conferences among senators on the question of railroad legislation after the senate adjourned today. The general opinion expressed was that there is not sufficient time left to accomplish anything in that line during the present session of congress.

JAPAN WILL FOLLOW SUIT.

If Russia Violates Neutrality of China So Will She.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, had a long talk with Mr. Loomis, acting secretary of state today, about the Chinese neutrality and Russia's circular note to the powers on the subject. So far as the press dispatches show, there are no alleged instances specified in the latest Russian note of violation by China of neutrality that have not been mentioned in previous notes on the subject, and replied to by Japan. Whether the Japanese government will see fit further to reply probably will not be determined.

The official text of the note has become generally known. It can be stated that the attitude of Japan regarding China's neutrality remains unchanged. The Japanese government was quick to respond to Secretary Hay's note to the powers urging the respecting of the neutrality and "administrative entity of China," and it is believed that Japan will be opposed to the suspension of the agreement of the belligerents to limit the zone of operations in the effort to adhere to Secretary Hay's request. In the event, however, that Russia determines to withdraw her adherence to this principle, it will be necessary for Japan, as the other belligerent, to follow suit, and she will probably do it quickly if Russia reaches this decision.

AMMUNITION ALL DUMMIES.

Russian Officer Says Booty of Port Arthur is Worthless.

Chefoo, Jan. 17.—Midshipman Klisovich, the Russian officer who commanded a launch which reached here from Port Arthur January 3, in commenting today on General Nogi's report of January 12, giving details of the Russian property which had been transferred to the Japanese after the surrender of the fortress, said that the 2,266,800 rounds of rifle ammunition mentioned as among the booty, were unloaded shells, relics of the Chinese occupation of Port Arthur and not fitted for use in Russian rifles. The 82,670 large shells mentioned by General Nogi, the midshipman said, were also Chinese and were of no use to the Russian artillery. Midshipman Klisovich further says that the locks of the 35,252 rifles turned over to the Japanese were broken before the fortress capitulated.

To Help Jewish Refugees.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Jewish citizens of Chicago are taking steps to give aid to and find homes for the hundreds of Jews who have fled from Russia to escape service in the army and are now flocking to Chicago. The Jewish Agriculturalists' Aid society has been formed, and has undertaken on a large scale a scheme of colonization of these refugees on the fertile lands of the middle western states. Adolph Loeb is president of the society. Out of its loan fund it has advanced money to Jews willing to establish themselves as farmers.

Object to Barrett's Scheme.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Panamans are opposed to the recommendation of Mr. Barrett, American representative to the isthmus, that the offices of minister and governor of the canal zone be merged into the office of governor-minister. This news comes in a cablegram from the minister of foreign affairs to the Panaman minister at Washington, M. Obaldia, who called at the state department today to inform the officials of the fact.

Wounded Suffered Terribly.

Chefoo, Jan. 17.—Japanese who visited Port Arthur January 10 say that the Russian wounded were in a terrible state, owing to neglect which could not be avoided when the Japanese entered Port Arthur. Everything possible, they say, is now being done for their relief.

NO MONEY TO SPARE

Chairman Burton Is Opposed to Dalles-Celilo Canal.

THINKS PORTAGE ROAD ENOUGH

Williamson Makes Vigorous Answer, Saying Portage Road is Only Temporary Makeshift.

Washington, Jan. 13.—It is going to require all the influence that the combined delegations for Oregon, Washington and Idaho can bring to bear to secure provision in the river and harbor bill for carrying on work on the Dalles-Celilo canal. Chairman Burton, who has heretofore been regarded as friendly to this project, is now decidedly antagonistic, and, if his present views prevail, no appropriation will be made for the canal. In a letter which he sent to Representative Williamson today he said:

"I am strongly disposed to think we shall have to omit any appropriation for the Dalles-Celilo canal. The total cost of the plan would be \$3,800,000, and it is useless to begin with a partial appropriation."

"Again, there are numerous other projects in Oregon, notably the mouth of the Columbia, which will require large appropriations. Would it not be well to try for the time the portage railway that can be completed at comparatively small expense and would indicate whether traffic from below the falls would develop in sufficient amount to make it desirable to canalize the river for 12 miles at and near The Dalles?"

To this letter Representative Williamson tonight made reply, stating that the people of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are not asking for a full appropriation at this time to complete the canal, but only enough to start work, not over \$500,000.

Congressmen Jones and French are co-operating with Mr. Williamson in the effort to convince Chairman Burton that the government should at this time make provision for the Dalles-Celilo canal. If the effort ultimately fails in the house and the river and harbor bill should pass that body a renewed effort will be made by the northwestern senators to have an amendment attached to the bill in the senate, providing for commencing work on this canal.

OPPOSED TO REVISION.

Canvas of House Shows Nine-Tenths of Republicans so Inclined.

Washington, Jan. 13.—A prominent member of the ways and means committee of the house said to the Associated Press today that the poll which the leaders of the house had conducted of the Republican members on the question of tariff revision showed that 90 per cent of the members who had been approached were against revision.

All of the leaders of the house except Representative Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, who is laid up with rheumatism, and Representative Tawney, are against revision. The work of crystallizing sentiment against revision is being done by Representatives Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Grosvenor, of Ohio.

GONE TO MEET HIM.

Japan's Cruisers Believed to Be Near Baltic Fleet Commander.

London, Jan. 13.—Japanese correspondents of the Morning Post consider it not incredible that Japanese men-of-war have reached Diego Garcia (Chagos Archipelago), and point out that, although Admiral Togo is at Tokio, other admirals are not idle.

Vice Admiral Uriu, it is stated, has been cruising in the vicinity of the equator for some time past. The number of vessels he has at his command is kept secret, but doubtless he is ready to do battle with the Russian Baltic squadron whenever it appears east of the 70th meridian.

Great Flood at Phoenix.

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 13.—Light rain has continued to fall at intervals today, adding to the already flooded condition of the country. Last night an area five miles square, northwest of Phoenix, was under water from six inches to two feet in depth. Considerable damage has been done to farm crops and ditches through broken banks. One end of the flood crossed the west side of Phoenix, surrounding many houses with water, but doing little damage, excepting to a colony of invalids who lived in tents in the suburbs.

For Promotion of Commerce.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Provision is made for the investigation of trade conditions at home and abroad in amendment to the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill reported to the senate today from the committee on appropriations. Agitation of this question was started soon after the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and bills were prepared by several members of congress providing for such investigation.

Deep Snow in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, Jan. 13.—The blizzard that began yesterday in Oklahoma continued today, the fall of snow and sleet being the heaviest in years. Street car and railroad traffic were interrupted and wires were broken by the weight of the sleet.

THREAT TO CHILE.

Japan Warns Her Not to Sell Warships to Russia.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Japan has informed Chile that further sale of vessels to Russia will be followed by summary punitive measures. This information comes directly from the foreign office, but has not yet been published in Paris.

According to an official of the office, Japan is greatly irritated over the matter, and has even gone so far as to hint broadly that the Chilean coast would make a fine target for Japanese warships.

At the same time a similar protest was made to the Argentine Republic, in spite of the fact that such a threat might be considered an offense against the Monroe doctrine. The source of this information leaves no doubt as to its correctness.

Dr. Motono, the Japanese minister here, says he has no knowledge of any such communication on the part of his government. At the same time he took occasion to criticize the two republics. A member of the Japanese legation said that, if the United States should take no measures to prevent any further action of this sort, it would not be fair to invoke the Monroe doctrine against Japan.

Speaking unofficially, members of government circles say this incident shows that Japan has grown so self-complacent over her victories that she can run the risk of losing the good will of even the United States.

HOLD-UP GAME BLOCKED.

Fulton Puts Spoke in Wheel of Klamath Irrigation Company.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The chief of engineers, at the request of Senator Fulton, today decided to grant no authority to the Klamath irrigation company to divert water from Klamath lake for irrigation purposes. This company, with purely speculative intent, has begun the construction of an irrigation canal lying within the proposed government irrigation project, its purpose being to sell out to the government at a large profit.

Fortunately for the government, it proposes utilizing the water of a navigable stream, and this cannot be done except by authority of congress. The company had applied for permission from the War department, contending that Klamath lake and Link river are not navigable. Senator Fulton showed that both bodies are navigable and navigated.

While the government will probably recompense the Klamath irrigation company for the work which it may acquire, it will only pay a fair price. It will not be held up and robbed.

IRRIGATION IN WASHINGTON

Government will Carry Out Palouse Project if O. R. & N. Helps.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Washington delegation had a conference this morning with officials of the reclamation service, during which T. A. Noble, in charge of examinations in Washington, explained the progress of work in that state. In brief, he showed that government irrigation is not practicable on the Okanogan river, and intimated that the whole Okanogan project would be abandoned. Because of numerous vested interests in the Yakima valley, the government has not yet found an attractive project in that vicinity.

The Big Bend project, which contemplates the reclamation of 1,000,000 acres or more at a cost of \$30,000,000, is too gigantic to be considered seriously at this time, but there is a strong probability that the government will next year begin work on the Palouse project, which contemplates the reclamation of 80,000 acres, mostly in Franklin county, at a cost of \$5 per acre. This project has been found entirely feasible. All preliminary surveys are completed, and it only waits for the O. R. & N. Co. to consent to remove its tracks from Washtucna coulee, which it is proposed to convert into a storage reservoir. This consent is expected to be given, negotiations to that end being now under way.

Needs of Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla. T., Jan. 12.—That Oklahoma should begin the purification of politics by punishment of the professional "lobbyist," who he contends is striking a vital blow at the government by the people; that Oklahoma is deserving of, and should be given, statehood by congress, and that a crusade should be inaugurated for good roads in the territory, are the points of most general interest mentioned by Governor T. B. Ferguson in his message to the Eighth legislature, now in session.

Sea Sown with Mines.

Tokio, Jan. 12.—The navy department says that the district covered with submarine mines had a radius of 40 miles outside of Port Arthur. It reports the destruction and explosion of 696 of these mines to date. Ten additional survivors of the third expedition of the Japanese to blockade the entrance of Port Arthur have been discovered in Russian hospitals. They have been transferred to the Japanese hospitals.

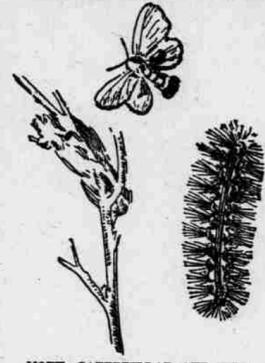
To Open Mineral Lands.

Washington, Jan. 12.—A provision was inserted in the Indian appropriation bill that all mineral lands within Indian reservations shall be declared open, subject to location, development and entry under the mineral land law. This provision will apply to all reservations where it has been enforced without infringing on the rights of Indians.



Ravages of the Brown-Tail Moth.

The ravages of the brown-tail moth have become so great in different parts of the country that some concerted effort should be made to exterminate the pest. The eggs of the female are laid on the leaves of the tree, and are hatched in midsummer, and the pest of the moth in the caterpillar state begins its ravages on the tender foliage. On the approach of winter the caterpillars construct heavy webs, in which



MOths, CATERPILLAR AND WEB.

they live until spring, when they come out to feast on the buds, blossoms and leaves. It is at this season of the year, and later, while the trees are devoid of foliage that the main work to exterminate them must be done.

While the moth is in winter quarters he and she can be readily reached. Obtain a pruning shears mounted on a long handle and operated by a wire in the hands, go through the trees of the orchard and anywhere on the grounds and cut off the twigs on which the mass of web hangs. Lay them in piles carefully, then gather them, and after taking them out of the orchard, burn them. Only in this way can one be certain of their destruction. The plan of fastening a bunch of cotton waste to a pole, setting fire to it and holding the lighted torch to the web until it is consumed is also a good one. Better get at this work during the winter and do it thoroughly.

The illustration will give the reader some idea of this pest. The female moth is shown, as well as the caterpillar, and also a twig of a tree showing the web attached. As this latter has been accurately drawn it will not be difficult to identify the web of the brown-tail moth.—Indianapolis News.

Practical Poultry House Idea.

The cut shows the result of mature experience in housing fowls. This house has a small roosting and laying room and one very small window. This insures a warm roosting place in winter (a slat outside door can be used in summer) and a dark place for laying, which gives an ideal condition. Instead of an open shed scratching room (which will fill with snow in a Northern climate), a large room with two large sliding windows is provided. Wire netting can be placed over these to keep the fowls in and the windows can be opened to any width, permitted by the prevailing weather conditions. This gives the benefits of the open scratching shed plan without its decided disadvantages. The nests should have closed (hinged) fronts and should



AN UP-TO-DATE POULTRY HOUSE.

be entered from the rear, which will keep them very dark. For a farm poultry-house, this design leaves nothing to be desired.

Cowpeas for the Soil.

The plan of sowing cowpeas to occupy the soil after harvesting fall wheat or oats is as good now as ever, says Rural New Yorker. With a favorable season the cowpeas make a large growth and can be plowed under in time for another crop of grain or grass seeding. The soil is left in much better shape than it would be if left in stubble and weeds. The trouble about the plan this year is the difficulty in obtaining cowpea seed. There seems to be little if any left in the country. We are thinking of using white beans in place of the peas.

Clearing Up Brush Land.

The use of Angora goats in clearing up the cut over lands in northern Michigan has been tried now for several years and apparently with satisfactory results to those who have invested in them. The lands have been lumbered, the pine cut out and then left to grow up into brush. Upon these lands the Angora has proved a very efficient aid in clearing them of brush and putting them in shape for cultivation or to grow into grass. Neither sheep nor cattle would do this work as well as the Angora.

Covering the Silo.

Various ways have been tried of covering the silage after the silo was filled to prevent the spoiling of the silage on top, but it has been found that nothing is better or less expensive than to put on water enough to

thoroughly wet the top of the silage and have enough so that it runs down between the silage and the sides of the silo. Many avoid all loss from damage on top by beginning to feed immediately after filling, thus giving it no time to damage. The feeding should always be done from the top, taking about two inches from the entire top each day. If the feeding is done too slowly, and part of the surface is left exposed to the air for two or three or more days, then the stock will have partially damaged silage all the time.—C. P. Goodrich before Wisconsin Farmers' Institute.

Food for the Stock.

Those who have tested the use of cooked and uncooked foods for stock, more particularly for swine, agree that the uncooked foods are by far the most digestible. This opinion would delight the vegetarians who urge uncooked fruits and vegetables as being more wholesome. Yet there are two sides to the story as usual. There seems to be no denying the value of the uncooked food, with animals at any rate, but we all know that a quantity of raw fruits and vegetables eaten by humans during the summer is apt to create a disturbance of the digestive organs. Not always does it cause a looseness of the bowels, but acidity of the stomach, which is very painful. Is it not fair to assume that if uncooked food has this effect on the human stomach that it must have some bad effect on the stomach of the farm animal.

This may be a little far-fetched, but experience has taught the writer that, without exception, one warm meal a day during the winter is beneficial to the animals. Even our horses have a warm bran mash, and it has been well-cooked, too. The poultry have the warm cooked mash and the hot corn at night every other day, and thrive on it. This being our experience, our argument is that animals should have cooked food occasionally, but that most of their meals should consist of food not cooked.

Helps Handling Hogs.

For a catching yard or pen, instead of having regular rectangular shape, have at one corner a sharp triangular extension, as shown in the cut. Into this extension the hogs will rush, when they may be easily caught.

For loading hogs, back the wagon, with cage on, up to the pen fence, dig under the hind wheels a few inches to bring the rear end and upper side of the wagon bed even with some plank or rail of the pen fence. Cut out this plank or rail, leaving a space large enough for your largest hog to pass through. Place an inclined floor of



YARD FOR LOADING HOGS.

plank from the grouse of the pen to the lower side of the wagon opening, as shown by the cut, up which to drive the hogs. Then scatter a little corn on the floor of the incline and also on the floor of the wagon, start the hogs and they will go up and in. No foot, no torn or soiled clothes and a lot of quiet hogs.—H. T. Vose, in Farm and Home.

Agriculture in Japan.

A report prepared by the American Consul-General at Yokohama gives some particulars as to agriculture in Japan. He states that only 14,995,272 acres, or 15.7 per cent, of the total area of the country, exclusive of Formosa, are in arable cultivation. About 55 per cent of the agricultural families cultivate less than two acres each; 30 per cent, two acres to less than three and three-fourths acres, and 15 per cent, three and three-fourths acres to more. It is not clear whether the small holders have grass land in addition to their arable land. As to how families can be supported on such minute farms, it is pointed out that the Japanese standard of living is comparatively low; that the small farmer usually earns wages apart from his land, or engages in some such industry as silk-producing or spinning; that he cultivates and manures his land very thoroughly; and that he often raises two or more crops in a season on the same land. In the warmer parts of Japan, it is stated, barley, indigo, beans and rape are grown in succession on one piece of land in twelve months.

How Much Pork to Acre?

It may be unusual to estimate the amount of pork that can be produced from an acre of certain crops, but it is claimed that an acre of land in clover will produce 900 pounds of pork; peas, 375 pounds; corn, 650 pounds; oats, 320 pounds; barley, 420 pounds, and wheat 225 pounds.

The value of each crop on one acre, when converted into pork, is as follows: Clover, \$32; corn, \$22.40; peas, \$15; barley, \$16.80; oats, \$13.20, and wheat 9, estimating the pork at 4 cents per pound.

Of course something depends on the prices ruling for the crops. The amount of produce per acre required to give the pork mentioned on an acre is 900 pounds of wheat, 1,680 pounds of barley, 1,320 pounds of oats, 2,240 pounds of corn, 1,500 pounds of peas, and 12,000 pounds of green clover.

In Fly Time.

Among the various anti-switch devices, one of the latest is that of a Maine farmer's boy, who places an old bicycle tire over the cow's back so that it holds the tail closely enough to prevent any vigorous activity. A temporary blanket of old bagging is another good tail restrainer which keeps away the flies besides, and these encourage quiet behavior on the part of the cow.