

DISCONTINUE WAR

Roosevelt Sends Messages to Russia and Japan.

SUGGESTS DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

Offers to Help in the Preliminary Arrangements if Wamed by the Warring Nations.

Washington, June 10.—An identical note, the text of which, by authority of the president, was made public late tonight at the White house by Secretary Loeb, has been forwarded to the governments of Russia and Japan by President Roosevelt. In the interest of humanity, the president urges the warring nations to conclude peace. It is suggested by the president that the negotiations for peace be conducted "directly and exclusively" between the belligerent nations. The note indicates the president's belief that an intermediary may not be necessary to effect conclusive negotiations, but likewise expresses the president's willingness to do all that he properly may do to promote the preliminary arrangements for a time and place for the meeting of representatives of the Russian and Japanese governments. A formal reply to the note may not be received for several days, but, as already made clear, informal assurances that it would be welcomed are already at hand. In view of the significant character of the document and of the attitude toward it which both Russia and Japan have assumed, it is regarded in official and diplomatic circles as the first firm and decisive step toward ultimate peace. At a late hour tonight Mr. Takahira, Japanese minister, had not been advised from Tokio of the delivery of the president's message to the emperor, but he was expecting a cable dispatch to that effect at any moment. The minister was able yesterday to transmit to the president a message from the mikado that Japan was, with Russia, desirous of peace, provided it could be obtained under proper conditions. Aware of the preference of Japan to communicate her peace terms to Russia directly, the president in the last few days has been active in counseling moderation to Japan rather than in endeavoring to draw from Tokio some statement of probable terms.

At the Russian embassy tonight Count Cassini remained without advice from St. Petersburg, and he was unable to comment on any phase of the situation.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW ON CANAL.

Moody Holds It Applies to Laborers and Mechanics.

Washington, June 10.—The opinion of Attorney General Moody regarding the application of the eight-hour law on the Isthmus of Panama was made public today. He holds that the act of August 1, 1892, which limits and restricts to eight hours the daily service of laborers and mechanics employed by the government of the United States or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon the public works of the United States, applies to the employment of laborers and mechanics in the construction of the Panama canal.

That act, however, the attorney general holds, does not apply to the office force of the Isthmian Canal commission stationed on the Isthmus, or to any of the employees of the government who are not within the ordinary meaning of the words "laborers and mechanics." Also that the scope of the act is not limited by the territorial jurisdiction of congress.

In answer to the request of the secretary of war for an opinion on the additional question of whether the provisions of the act mentioned apply to the hours of labor of "mechanics and laborers" employed in the construction, maintenance and operation of the Panama railroad and steamship line, the attorney general decides in the negative.

Will Agree on Morocco.

Paris, June 10.—Herr von Flotow, counsellor of the German embassy, who was among the callers on M. Rouvier on the occasion of his first reception yesterday, says he informed the latter that Germany welcomed the opportunity to take up the Moroccan question with France in a conciliatory spirit. He added: "I congratulate myself on the fact that the existing disposition of both parties augurs good results." Prince von Radolin, the German ambassador, is to return here at the end of the week.

May Smoke But Not Sell Cigarettes.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 10.—Judge James Leathers, of the Marion county Superior court, today decided in the case of the State vs. W. W. Lowry, indicted for smoking a cigarette, that the anti-cigarette law passed by the last legislature is constitutional, except wherein it may conflict with the interstate commerce law. Smokers may import cigarettes from other states and smoke them, but it is held unlawful to sell or give them away.

Russian Loss May Be 15,000.

Gunahu Pass, June 10.—According to reports received by General Linievitch from naval officers who have arrived at Vladivostok, the losses of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet were from 9,000 to 10,000 officers and men killed or drowned, and about 5,000 prisoners.

READY TO SELL TIMBER.

Government will Now Open Forest Reserves to Loggers.

Washington, June 9.—Following out its declared intention of developing forest reserves by use, the bureau of Forestry announces, by special bulletin, that mature timber in all forest reserves is to be offered for sale. The restriction formerly laid upon the export of timber from the states in which the forest reserves were located has been removed, and the law now places no limitation on the shipment of timber grown on any forest reserve, except those in the state of Idaho and the Black Hills reserve, in South Dakota. The effect of this change in the law, and the declared policy of the department of Agriculture, is that the timber on the reserves may now be cut and disposed of to the highest bidder. On many of the reserves there are great quantities of mature timber, and on some of them the facilities for getting it out at a reasonable cost are excellent. The forest service, which has charge of the administration of the reserves, is anxious to begin the cutting of this mature timber as soon as possible, and it is prepared to consider offers from lumbermen who wish to undertake such operations.

It is perhaps well to call attention to the fact that this announcement does not mean that the forest reserves are going to be devastated under authority of the government. On the contrary, a distinct and definite purpose of the forest service is to improve the reserves by utilizing the material that is now fit for lumber. In doing so, it will also provide for the reproduction of the forest and the restocking of those areas upon which forest conditions are defective. Work of this kind has been successfully carried on for some years in the Black Hills forest reserve, and has been begun with the greatest promise of success on the lands of the Chippewa Indians, in Northern Minnesota, from which it is proposed to create another National reserve.

The public in general, and lumbermen in particular, will be interested to know that in this last case the restrictions imposed by the forester have in no way hampered the lumbering operations. Timber sold at public sale, with full knowledge of these restrictions, brought higher prices than were obtained for white and Norway pine in the same region, and the slash has been burned and got out of the way at a cost of about 12 cents per 1,000 feet board measurement. The supervisor of each forest reserve is authorized to receive applications for the right to cut timber; intending purchasers should communicate with him, not with the department at Washington.

OVERTURN THE WHITEWASH.

Convention of Baptists Refuses to Endorse Rockefeller.

North Bend, Ind., June 9.—"Resolved, that we express ourselves against the present tendency to criticize the great Baptist brotherhood in the person of one of its most active members, and this in the face of the fact that there is no evidence to prove Mr. Rockefeller is or ever has been either directly or indirectly connected with conduct that is out of line with the highest morality."

This resolution caused a storm of protests today at the convention of the Northern Indiana Baptists' association. It was voted down after vigorous comment, both in defense of it and in opposition to it.

The defense of John D. Rockefeller was drawn by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Elkhart, who introduced it and made a speech in defense of it. Rev. Mr. Lan-kin, of Mishawaka, also defended it. The protests were started by Rev. C. R. Parker, of Laporte, who, among other things, said: "Rotten things should be dealt with in the most rigid way."

Sweden is Loyal to Oscar.

Stockholm, June 9.—The Norwegian coup d'etat was answered here tonight by a great patriotic demonstration of loyalty to and sympathy with King Oscar. A great procession, accompanied by bands, went to Rosendal Castle, where the bands played the national anthem. In a few minutes the king and other members of the royal family appeared on a balcony of the castle and were enthusiastically cheered by the demonstrators, while a number of ladies presented the king a bouquet of flowers.

Bring Home Paul Jones.

New York, June 9.—The second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, consisting of the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the protected cruisers Chattanooga, Galveston and Tacoma, selected by the Navy department to bring home the body of John Paul Jones from France, assembled off the naval anchorage at Tompkinsville, Staten island, today, and will proceed to sea on the way to Cherbourg. The Brooklyn will receive the casket.

No Let-Up On Beef Trust.

Chicago, June 9.—Instructions were received today by the Federal grand jury which has been investigating the affairs of the beef industry, to continue the investigation and return indictments if the jurors find that the testimony warrants such action.

DETHRONES OSCAR

Norwegian Storthing Dissolves Union with Sweden.

CONSULAR VETO IS THE CAUSE

Ready to Elect a Bernadotte as Ruler—Prepared for War if Necessary.

Christiana, Norway, June 8.—"Norway from today is a fully independent and sovereign state."

This is the text of the editorials in the Norwegian newspapers and it reflects the spirit with which the people of Norway accept today's action of the Storthing when it proclaimed King Oscar no longer king of Norway.

The Storthing will, if necessary, defend the step taken today by force of arms.

If a prince of the house of Bernadotte should consent to occupy the throne of Norway he must give up all idea of succession to the Swedish throne.

M. Anctander will be Norway's first foreign minister. He is now chief of the department of Commerce, Navigation and Industry.

It is learned that Crown Prince Gustav will return immediately from Berlin. It is understood that an extraordinary session of the Swedish Riksdag will be called June 26, if not earlier, as the result of today's action of the Storthing.

It is not anticipated that King Oscar will consent to any prince of the house of Bernadotte accepting the Norwegian crown. Should the king refuse, there is a possibility that the throne may be offered to Prince Waldemar, the third son of King Christian, of Denmark. The people of Denmark largely sympathize with the Norwegian demands.

The consular bill, while apparently of little importance, was designed to open the whole question of foreign affairs, which Norway desires to manage independently of Sweden.

One of the causes of the desire in Sweden and Norway for separate consular systems was the fact that Sweden is for protection and Norway is for free trade, and also because of Norway's more extensive sea trade and other divergencies of commercial interests.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Russia Has Asked What the Japanese Government Wants.

Washington, June 8.—Preliminary peace negotiations between Russia and Japan are generally believed to be under way, and it is conceded that President Roosevelt will in all probability act, not as a mediator, but as "the friendly channel of communication." There is as yet no official admission that Russia has accepted what Count Cassini in his cablegram to Count Lamsdorff last week described as "the offer of good will of the president," although instructions to the ambassador are believed to have reached here tonight in a long cablegram which was received at the Russian embassy quite late and was laid before the ambassador just before he retired.

Immediately after his return from a long conference with the president, Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, began the preparation of a dispatch to his government, upon which he was occupied until quite late. For the first time since the annihilation of the Russian fleet the minister did not feel at liberty to comment on any phase of the situation.

Pope Thanks the Mikado.

Rome, June 8.—The pope today addressed an autograph letter to the emperor of Japan, thanking him warmly for the liberty granted to Catholic missionaries in allowing them to enter the territory conquered by the Japanese, and helping them to establish their houses. The letter was sent through the Congregation of the Propaganda to Monsignor Alvarez, apostolic prefect at the island of Shikoku, who will deliver it to the Japanese emperor. There already existed in Manchuria two apostolic vicariates.

Warships will Intern.

Manila, June 8.—Rear Admiral Enquist received at 1 o'clock this morning the following cable from St. Petersburg:

"Remain at Manila at the disposition of the American government. Effect repairs as much as possible."

Governor General Wright has requested Rear Admiral Train to arrange for the disposition of the Russian warships and their officers and crews.

Has Stolen for Years.

Washington, June 8.—William W. Karr, the accountant of the Smithsonian institution, and disbursing agent for the government bureau under it, was arrested here today on the charge of embezzlement, which, according to his own confession, aggregates \$46,000. His stealings, he confessed, have been going on for the past 15 years. He is 50 years old. He came to Washington from Memphis, and has been identified with this institution since 1880.

Three Thousand Men Idle.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 8.—The flood situation in Grand Rapids is becoming more serious tonight, and the Grand river is rising at the rate of six inches an hour. Three thousand factory employes have been made idle.

WILL DETHRONE KING.

Norway Has Decided on Revolutionary Action.

Copenhagen, June 7.—The Christiania correspondent of the National Tidenden says:

It is the general opinion that the dissolution between Norway and Sweden is now inevitable, but that it cannot occur without removing or suspending the existing Norwegian legal power.

Before the end of this week the Storthing will have adopted resolutions which, from the instant they come in force, will mean the dethronement of the king.

The Norwegians maintain that the king, by not revoking his veto given at Stockholm of the law for separate consular representation and partly by his absence from Norway, has suspended his rights and duties as king of Norway.

Under article 13 of the constitution the Storthing will install a responsible government, which in the absence of the king will govern in the king's name.

Notifications of eventual changes in the constitutional situation will probably be given to the powers by special mission.

JAPAN READY FOR LONG WAR.

May Be Means of Liberating Russia's Oppressed People.

Tokio, June 7.—"If Russia prefers to continue the war, Japan is willing to meet the enemy's challenge," says the Kokumin Shimbun, a leading paper of this city, commenting on Russia's apparent stubbornness in admitting that the time has arrived to arrange for ending hostilities. It declares that, did the responsibility rest upon Japan to decide the question, the Japanese could not afford to ignore the demands of other countries for the cessation of hostilities, though based upon purely humanitarian principles. As the case stands, however, says the Kokumin Shimbun, it is the enemy who desires the indefinite protraction of hostilities, and nothing prevents Japan from shearing Russia of her military strength as she has deprived her of her naval power.

In this way it would be possible to liberate the czar's stricken people, who have long suffered from the oppression of the autocracy, to restore independence to the Poles and Finns, to establish a free state out of the remaining portion of Russia and to bridge the chasm dividing that country from the powers. Japan, it adds, is ready for any war program, whether for 20, 30 or 100 years.

WORTHY OF GREAT EVENT.

Vice President Fairbanks Speaks in Praise of Portland Fair.

Chicago, June 7.—Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks arrived in Chicago today from Portland, Or, where the vice president went to open the exposition. Tomorrow the vice president will make an address at the laying of the corner stone of the new Federal building at Flint, Mich.

Mr. Fairbanks was inspired by the Portland exposition and he did not hesitate to say so.

"The exposition is in every way worthy of the event it commemorates," said the vice president. "The people of the coast took a pride in the enterprise from its inception, and they fulfilled their ideals. The exposition has a worthy setting. Nature aided the builders, and the site and its surroundings are of rare beauty. The buildings are properly grouped for purposes of the best effect and their artistic excellence cannot be denied. It seems to me that the fair cannot fail of the success that it most certainly deserves. We had a delightful time in Portland. The people of the west are charming hosts."

Good Work of Submarines.

London, June 7.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph says: It is officially announced that submarines were actually used in the Tsu Straits battle. During the battle Admiral Togo, on the Mikasa, displayed admirable coolness. The Mikasa approached nearer the Russians than any other battleship. While standing in the conning tower a lieutenant at Togo's side was wounded with a splinter from a shell. Togo, unmoved, went down on his knee and tenderly lifted up the young officer.

Will Discuss International Rivers.

Washington, June 7.—General Ernst, chairman of the International Waterways commission, today received notice that the Canadian contingent had accepted the American view of the limitations on the work of the commission. This action excludes the St. John river from consideration. The first meeting will take place at Ottawa in the near future and headquarters will be established at Toronto for the Canadians and at Buffalo for the Americans.

Tidal Waves in Lake Michigan.

Chicago, June 7.—Shifting atmospheric conditions on Lake Michigan caused a succession of tidal waves today, two being reported in Chicago. Each of the waves on the Chicago side of the lake rose to a height of three and one-half feet.

FARMS AND FARMERS

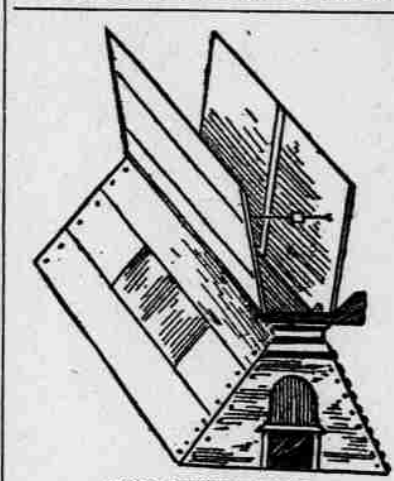


For a mongrel as a pure bred, and the profits are nowhere near so great, to say nothing of the pleasure derived from a nice, uniform flock of fowls.

Profit in Pigs.

A good way is to have pigs come in March or April, and that they may enjoy plenty to eat, feed the sows on waste milk with buckwheat meal, bran and oats ground together, or corn and pea meal. A sufficient quantity of this should in due time be put in a shallow trough, set in a separate part of the pen into which the pigs, but not the sow, can go. As soon as pasturage is ready they should be turned out to feed, and by sowing as early as possible three pounds of rape per acre on good land, preferably that which needs summer fallowing, the pigs may be put on to this with excellent results along in the latter part of summer, provided a portion is reserved for recovery after feeding, while the rest is fed down. Giving three or four pounds of corn meal a piece per day, will nicely fatten the pigs while on the last of the rape; but if so desired, they may be finished on grain, screenings, corn or peas and oats ground together. The feeding value of these grains, including barley, is improved by having them ground two or three months before using, only in that case the meal must be kept dry, and not allowed to heat or get sour. Set in barrels in a dry store room is the best place for it.

Good Chicken Coop.
This is especially valuable for raising early chicks. One and two are two common window glasses, which are fastened in grooves in the boards. The opposite side of the coop is simply plastering lath. The roof is composed of two doors which can be raised when sunlight or more air is wanted than can be had at the ends, which have a short piece of lath at the top. The small door slides up and down, and can be kept at any desired height by a nail being put through the hole in the door into the hole in the board.



GOOD CHICKEN COOP.

above; if the coop is set on a board platform it will be vermin proof. This coop is cheap, durable and can be made of any size.

Best Horse to Raise.

There is no doubt that the best horse for the farmer to raise is the draft horse. The farmer needs sometimes to raise roadsters and driving horses; but in the main the draft leads all others. The demand is not so much for an improved kind of horse as for a first-class animal of the kinds we now have. The draft horse can be raised with little expense to the farmer, and he begins to pay his way before the time comes to market him. The draft colt works in easily with the general work of the farm. The farmer may find it difficult to sell a light harness horse for carriage purposes, but he never has trouble in selling a first-class draft horse. In any event it should be remembered that it requires no more labor to care for a good draft horse than for a poor one. The horse of quality will consume no more feed than the other, but the margin between cost and selling price is very much greater in the case of the good horse than between the cost and selling price of the inferior horse.

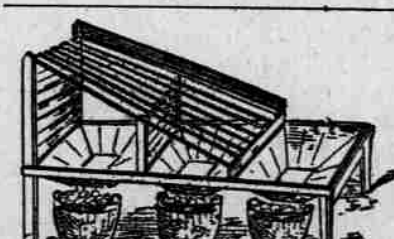
The Silo.

King gives the following statements in regard to building stone silos, says Hoard's Dairyman:

"The portion of the silo wall which is below ground better be about two feet thick and laid in cement rather than lime, the cement being desirable because lime mortar becomes hard so very slowly in heavy walls, especially below ground. After the wall is two feet above ground good lime mortar may be used, but in this case there ought to be at least two months for the wall to season and set before filling. The upper portion of the silo wall need not be heavier than eighteen inches, and if the size of stone permits of it the outer surface of the wall may be drawn gradually to a thickness of twelve inches at the top."

Sorting Potatoes.

Make a box 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, like the illustration, with three partitions, the back piece should be about 4 feet high, the next 3 feet and



FOR SORTING POTATOES.

the next 1/2 feet high. Nail pickets on for first incline, and further apart on the second. This sorts them in three grades. Shovel them on the top or first incline and poke them down, and you have them sorted in three grades.

Delivering Cream to Creameries.

In the summer time, at least, cream must be delivered to the creamery every day, if a good article of butter is to be made. In the winter a system of delivering cream every other day may do well enough, but it should not be made to suit the situation in summer. When whole milk was hauled to the factory the farmer realized that it was necessary to haul it every day. With the hauling of the cream the work is greatly reduced, because a lighter rig may be used. The patron should therefore be contented with this saving in cost and not try to double the saving by establishing a system of every other day delivery.

Abolish the Mongrel.

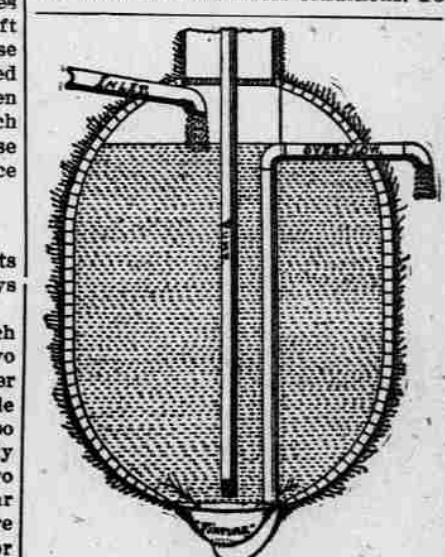
The mongrel fowl should be given no place either on the farm or the city lot. It costs just as much to feed and care

Feeding of Bran to Poultry.

It is certainly excellent for poultry and one point in the favor of bran is that it contains a much larger proportion of lime than any other cheap food derived from grain, and, as the shells of eggs are composed of lime, it is essential that food rich in lime should be provided, writes A. V. Meersch in Western Poultry Journal. It may be urged that the use of oyster shells will provide lime, but it will be found that it is the lime in the food that is most serviceable because it is in a form that can be better digested and assimilated than carbonate of lime. Clover is certainly also rich in lime, and when a mash of cut clover and bran is given to the fowls they will need no oyster shells or other mineral matter as a source from which to provide lime for the shells of eggs.

Self-Cleaning Cistern.

Owing to the natural tendency of sedimentary deposits in the cistern to settle and accumulate in the bottom, all users know how difficult a matter it is to avoid stale water conditions. To



SELF-CLEANING CISTERN.

relieve such conditions is the object of this invention. In ordinary construction, overflow action is intended to merely prevent running over, consequently the top water only is drawn off, while all sedimentary elements gravitating to the bottom, remain. W. J. Slack of Fort Wayne, Ind., conceived the idea that overflow action brought through and from the bottom of the cistern would prevent this trouble. "Cut" shows how automatic overflow action is brought about.

Alfalfa for Hog Pasture.

An experiment station has stated that on good alfalfa more than 2,000 pounds of pork should be produced each season from an acre, and that half of this at least should be credited to the pasture. This being the case it is about as valuable a crop as can be grown on the land for feeding purposes.—Farmer's Advocate.

Change of Feeds Desirable.

Milk producing fows should be fed to the dairy cow, not fattening foods. A variety should be provided when possible. A change in the feed every few days will be quite acceptable to the dairy cow.

Chicken Notes.

Green bones should be fed three times a week to the laying hens and daily to the male bird.

Remember that a lousy hen cannot give you the results that she could if free from lice.

A few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water make an excellent spring tonic for the fowls.

AH deformed chicks should be killed as soon as hatched. It is a waste of time to try to raise them.

If the eggs from a certain pen are found to be largely infertile, lose no time in getting a new male to head the pen.

Never set a deformed or ill shaped egg. It is a waste of time. Select the best shaped eggs and be sure that they are from strong, vigorous stock.—Commercial Poultry.