

JUAREZ RECEIVES REINFORCEMENTS

Government Troops Take Advantage of Rebels' Delay.

Federal Train Derailed But Forces Proceed and Reach City After Hard Fighting.

El Paso, Feb. 6.—At 11:15 p. m. the exact results of today's developments in the situation about Juarez are beclouded by numerous conflicting reports. From the Federal viewpoint the situation may be summarized as follows:

Colonel Rabago, with 300 men marched into Juarez at 9:25 tonight, unmolested by the insurgents, and amid the joyful acclaims of citizens and soldiers.

Rabago's command repulsed the attack of Orozco's force at Bauch today, with only two dead and six wounded, inflicting on the insurgents a loss of 140 killed and wounded. Insurgents reported badly scattered as a result of the clash.

General Navarro's command, of a strength unknown, reported marching to the relief of Juarez and expected to arrive tonight or tomorrow.

From the insurgents' viewpoint, the situation stands as follows:

Rabago's command reached Juarez tonight, after defeat at Bauch, in which they are reported to have lost more than 100 men and a substantial part of their arms and equipment.

Alanis' rebel force of 500 men in a fight with 100 Federal 25 miles east of Juarez.

Alanis expected to join Orozco some time tonight for an assault upon Juarez, which is scheduled for about daylight tomorrow.

General Navarro in command of 700 Federals, consisting of infantry and cavalry, left Gallego Friday for Juarez.

The fatal policy of delay having enabled reinforcements to reach Juarez, the probabilities of taking that city are now considered much more remote than before.

Other reinforcements, in the shape of General Navarro's column, are en route from Chihuahua and will reach Juarez tonight or tomorrow, and it is believed here that the Federals will be able to hold the city, and that knowing this, the insurgents will retire.

There is a rumor that the insurgents are near Juarez, but this cannot be verified. The net result of the battle at Bauch today between Orozco and Rabago was two killed and five wounded among the insurgents. The Federal loss cannot be learned, as they carried their wounded with them.

CAPITOL BUILDING BURNS.

Convicts Make Heroic Fight for Missouri's State House.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri Capitol building was totally destroyed by fire. The total loss, including the building and many records and state papers, is estimated at \$1,000,000, with no insurance.

Lightning which struck the dome shortly after 7 o'clock spread flames to the roof and in less than half an hour it was apparent that the building was doomed.

Because of the inadequate water pressure, the fire could not be reached, and no aid could be rendered for some time by the local fire company.

Governor Hadley personally directed the fight against the flames, which, because of the building's great age, rapidly gained great headway. The penitentiary fire department was called to the scene and the convicts worked heroically, sealing walls and taking dangerous chances.

The local military company was called out and formed a cordon around the building, driving spectators from dangerous positions and removing records.

Smugglers See Opportunity.

Tucson, Ariz.—The revolution in Mexico has created a situation on the border which is straining the energies of every officer in the offices of the United States marshal and of the immigration service. The marshal is swearing in deputies to hold in check the throngs of Mexicans who are crowding to the border, waiting opportunities to cross and join the revolutionists, while the immigration inspectors are kept busy arresting contraband Chinese who are utilizing the opportunity to scurry across into the U. S.

River Wrecks Property.

San Jose, Cal.—The San Benito river, which is swollen by the heavy rains, is doing a great deal of damage at San Benito. It has changed its course and is sweeping everything before it. At Taylor's ranch five acres of land and a barn full of hay were washed away by the powerful current. The property loss as a result of the storm will run into the thousands of dollars. [The river is subsiding slightly at last reports.]

Sea Wipes Out Village.

Helsingfors, Norway.—An entire fishing village of 253 men which had been established on the ice outside Ekorko Sound, was carried out to sea in a gale on Friday night. The disaster was not discovered until morning, when the village was already out of sight. Boats have been sent to the rescue, but have not yet returned.

POWDER CAUSED EXPLOSION

Gotham Horror Was Result of Accident to 10,000 Pounds.

New York—Ten thousand pounds of black powder on board the lighter Katherine W., "contrary to the company's policy or orders," probably caused the explosion of dynamite at Communipaw, N. J., on Wednesday, states Dr. H. W. Hudson, inspector of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder company.

This powder, he said, was part of a Dupont shipment for South America, as was the dynamite, but it should have been delivered to a steamship, he maintained, before the dynamite was taken aboard.

"Contrary to general belief," said Dr. Hudson, "black powder is far more dangerous than dynamite. We believe the powder became ignited and in exploding detonated some of the dynamite—not much of it. Dynamite freezes at about 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is nearly impossible to explode it when frozen. The temperature on the day of the explosion was below 45 degrees.

Hudson Maxim, the inventor, an authority on explosives, is inclined to the same belief. He agreed that the after-effects of the explosion suggested gunpowder rather than dynamite.

"The eight arrests are only a beginning," said Prosecutor Garvin, of Hudson county. "It is not our intention to pick out little men in the employ of the corporations. We are after the men really responsible."

LOUISIANA TO EXHIBIT.

Southerners Will Show at Panama-Pacific Exposition.

New Orleans—If the plans of the Louisiana development league are carried out, the state of Louisiana will have one of the most attractive and beneficial exhibits at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

Plans are now under way, according to C. H. Willard, one of the directors of the organization, to this end. Mr. Willard said:

"Louisiana cannot afford not to have an exhibit at San Francisco. We have been put to the test, and we must do our best in order that this state have an adequate representation of its products and resources. We want to make the Louisiana exhibit the most attractive in the big show."

"It will be a center of observation on account of the magnificent efforts made by our people to win the prize. We have come out of the contest with honor and with clean hands. We have won the respect and admiration of the world for pluck and energy, and every one who attends will want to see what Louisiana has done."

"I believe the commercial organizations and the people generally will come forward and assure a handsome state building and other displays."

BLUESTEM DOOMED TO GO.

Walla Walla Farmers Say New Hybrid Variety Better.

Walla Walla, Wash.—That bluestem wheat, for many years the leading grain grown in the Walla Walla valley, will be displaced within two or three years by a hybrid variety, is the opinion of leading farmers of the Walla Walla valley in attendance at the Farmers' convention here.

Bluestem, they point out, has always had faults of being easy to burn, easy to freeze out, and a light yielder. Hybrids originated at the Washington state college, they claim, do away with all these faults, and add many virtues that the old variety never had. Besides yielding better, they are hardier, and do not burn as easy as does bluestem. And the milling quality of at least two of the hybrids is just as good as is that of bluestem, which has been raised simply because it brings two to six cents better to the bushel.

Many of the farmers will plant extensively with the hybrids this spring.

Oregon is Sure to Gain.

Washington.—No matter what bill may be passed by congress providing for congressional reapportionment, Oregon will gain a third member of the house and Washington will gain two. Idaho, however, will lose out if the caucus bill is substituted for the Crumpacker measure, for under the caucus bill Idaho gets but one member, as at present, whereas the Crumpacker bill gave Idaho two representatives. Chances favor the passage of the caucus bill.

San Joaquin Valley is Flooded.

Stockton, Cal.—Rising waters in the San Joaquin river and flooded inland tracts have caused the serious inundation of French camp, south of this city, and rescue parties have been dispatched in launches from the sheriff's office. Many homes are surrounded by high water and much livestock has been drowned, many farmers losing all their possessions. It was necessary to remove several patients from the buildings in the county hospital grounds.

Blizzard Sweeps Nome.

Nome.—The worst blizzard of the season is raging here and there is much suffering on the trail. Thomas White died of heart disease following exposure to the extreme cold. Ed Johnson was brought in with both feet frozen and must submit to amputation to save his life.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, Feb. 7.—President Taft made no effort today to conceal his displeasure over the rejection by the senate of the nomination of Elmer E. Colwell as United States marshal for Oregon, but, on the other hand, was decidedly outspoken in discussing this matter with several of his callers.

The president, acting upon recommendations made by Senator Jones, today sent to the senate the nomination of Joseph R. H. Jacoby of Seattle to be United States marshal for western Washington, and W. A. Halteman, of Spokane, as marshal for eastern Washington.

The house of representatives yesterday passed a bill which has heretofore passed the senate, permitting the secretary of the interior in his discretion to graduate payments required of settlers now on government irrigation projects, exacting of them small annual payments during their first years of residence, but increasing them until at the end of 10 years they will have paid back to the government full charge assessed against their land for water, maintenance and operation.

The house of representatives Monday passed the bill heretofore passed by the senate granting leave of absence to homesteaders up to May 15, 1911. This bill also extends until that date the time in which homesteaders shall be required to establish residence.

The house of representatives today passed a bill already passed by the senate, providing that, where entries on government irrigation projects made prior to June 25, 1910, have been relinquished in whole or in part, the land so relinquished shall be subject to settlement and entry under the homestead law.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A defense of Cullom of Illinois formed the most striking part of an address made in the senate today by Theodore Burton, of Ohio, in opposition to the report of the committee on privileges and elections by which Lorimer, of Illinois, was exonerated from the charge of obtaining his seat by means of bribery.

The reference to Cullom, who is Lorimer's colleague, was called out by a statement made by Bailey, of Texas, in the senate during the excitement incident to the close of Root's arraignment of Lorimer last Friday. Speaking of the existence for years of a "jack pot" fund in connection with the sessions of the Illinois legislature, Bailey, who supports Lorimer, said that the means used to elect Lorimer were the same as had been employed in the election of Cullom.

Burton did not dwell long on the Texas senator's inferences. At the joint request of Bourne and Chamberlain, the senate today rejected the nomination of Elmer E. Colwell as United States marshal for Oregon, thereby rendering it necessary for President Taft to pick a new man for this office. Who that man will be, the president has not yet intimated, but he has stated that he would not act upon the recommendation of Bourne.

"If the necessary appropriations were available, I would establish postal savings banks tomorrow in 500 additional cities and towns of the United States."

This statement was made by Postmaster General Hitchcock in view of reports of the first month's operation of the postal bank system.

Favorable action of the house on the Canadian reciprocity agreement was assured tonight, when the caucus of Democratic representatives formally pledged the party to vote for the agreement.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The first reading of the agricultural bill in the house today precipitated a bitter controversy between Macon and Stanley and later this afternoon was followed by a denunciation of a Washington newspaper man by Macon, which nearly ended in an exchange of blows between the two. Nearby representatives, newspapermen and the sergeant-at-arms prevented actual hostilities.

With the first reading of the bill Macon began to make points of order on proposed increases in salary to chief clerks and other employes. Several members objected to this method of "personal legislation" and appealed to Macon to desist. He declined.

Macon charged that nearly every member of a committee had some "pet" whom he was anxious to promote and to this end he said the members were willing that other "pets" should also go up in the salary scale.

That the Canadian reciprocity agreement must stand or fall as a whole in the house committee on ways and means was made clear today by Chairman Payne at hearings that occupied the entire day.

A proposal of Fordney for an amendment of the lumber schedule and another in reference to a possible amendment of the item making barley free were met with the unequivocal statement that the committee would sanction no change of any item.

Notwithstanding this, the pressure brought to bear on the committee has resulted in the granting of hearings to all persons who appear in Washington.

Senate Rejects Nomination.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Taft's attempt to reappoint F. E. Harper to be collector of the Puget sound customs district failed, the senate judiciary committee rejecting his nomination on Senator Piles' protest. Interest in this protest was general, as it was thought it would be effectual. The effect of Bourne's protest against Malcolm's reappointment seems also to show that the committee will respect the protests of senators.

ton prior to 5 o'clock next Thursday afternoon. This date was fixed to permit Pacific Coast lumbermen to reach Washington and make statements.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Root of New York today came out flatly against Senator Lorimer of Illinois. In a speech on the floor of the senate Root declared for the expulsion of the Illinois senator, saying that to any reasonable man there could be no doubt that Lorimer had been elected and at present holds his seat as a result of bribery.

A bitter attack on former President Roosevelt and on the steel trust was made in the house yesterday by Congressman Staley of Kentucky, during the debate on the agricultural appropriation bill. Staley argued that the trust restrains trade.

"I insist that the lawless, defiant and pernicious monopoly be investigated immediately and the guilty, no matter how powerful or how high, be brought to justice," he shouted.

Referring to the trust's obtaining Roosevelt's presidential sanction for its absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company on the pretense of preventing a panic, he said:

"Never since the Prince of Darkness appeared to the Nazarene, was there such a vista of evil and far reaching dominion unveiled to the vision of God or man. The savior said, 'Get thee behind me, satan,' but the hero of San Juan said, 'I'll get in front of you, Omnipresent devil. I'll stand between you and this colossal and law-defying act of plunder.' I'll paralyze the arm of clamor while you sandbag your competitors and loot a dominion in the south as rich and vast as an empire."

Washington, Feb. 2.—With the adoption of the rivers and harbors bill this year, carrying more than \$2,000,000 for Oregon, and a total of \$26,000,000, it is believed an era of better system and annual appropriations will have begun.

For the first time in the history of the government, the vice-president of the United States today exercised his constitutional prerogative of casting a vote to break ties in connection with three successive rollcalls in the senate.

By the first he saved from impending defeat the ship subsidy bill and by the third he forced an adjournment of the senate in a vote having direct bearing on the resolution looking to the election of senators by direct vote.

The vote on the subsidy bill, both in opinion of the whole and in the senate proper, stood 39 ayes and 39 noes, and on adjournment 37 ayes and 37 noes: On all three occasions the vice-president voted in the affirmative.

An amendment was offered by Senator Stone of Missouri, to admit foreign-built ships under American registry, if operated between America and a foreign land or between America and America possessions. Senator Newland of Nevada proposed the creation of a government commission to build 30 ships.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, today served notice on the senate that he would not permit a vote upon the bill which passed the house at the last session, authorizing the Western states to relinquish to the government school sections 16 and 36 embraced in the forest reserves and to take in exchange compact bodies of forest reserve lands of like area and value.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Taft's nomination of Archibald, Hunt, Garland and Mack to be judges of the commerce court were confirmed by the senate yesterday afternoon.

President this afternoon cancelled all engagements for his proposed southern trip in March with the exception of a single day at Atlanta. No reason was assigned, but the action is believed to indicate the probability of an extra session of congress.

"Decide the Lorimer case, popular election of senators, the tariff commission bill and the Sulloway bill, proposing a leveling of veterans' pensions, or prepare for an extra session of congress."

This is the way Senator Brown, of Nebraska, today laid down the law to his fellows in the senate.

"It must be understood now," Brown declared, "that if any of these questions is put over to another session, some of the appropriation bills will go over also. This is not a threat. It is an ultimatum. I am stating a simple fact, and it is well, with four working weeks ahead, that you should understand it. If congress adjourns without action on these measures it will adjourn without action on some appropriation bills. This will make an extra session necessary."

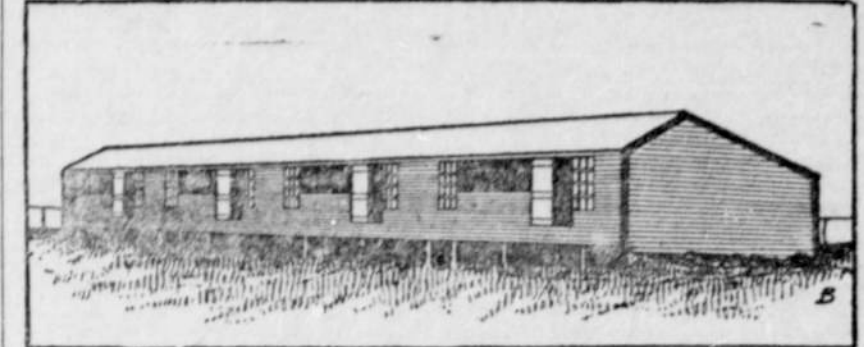
Brown's assertion that Lorimer had full knowledge of the bribery was a step in advance of any that had been taken on the subject of the election of the Illinois senator, and if accepted would result in Lorimer's expulsion. Brown undertook to show that the relations Lorimer and State Representative Lee O'Neill Browne had been such as to render it certain that Lorimer had been positively advised as to Browne's operations in Lorimer's behalf.

American Contributions \$40,000.

Washington, Feb. 3.—With \$18,000 cabled by the state department today to the United States consul general at Shanghai, the total contributions of the Christian Herald fund for Chinese famine relief reached \$30,000. The American Red Cross society today sent \$10,000 and issued an urgent appeal for more funds. Reports to the state department by consular and diplomatic officers describe the sufferings of the people as almost inconceivable.

CURTAIN-FRONT HOUSES EXCELLENT FOR POULTRY

Building Shown in Illustration and Used at Maine Experiment Station, Affords Satisfactory Means of Ventilation.



The Open-Front Hen House.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the curtain-front houses in use at the Maine experiment station. Fresh air has been a big consideration in the building of this house, which has a curtain front to the house proper and a curtain-front roosting room. Professor Gowell, expert in charge of poultry raising at this station, has found this method of ventilation very satisfactory.

The building is 120 feet long and 16 feet wide. The front wall is 6 2-3 feet and the rear wall 5 1/2 feet high from the floor to the top of the plate. The roof is of unequal span, the ridge being four feet in from the front wall, and the height of the ridge above the floor is nine feet. The sills are 4x6 inches and rest on a rough stone wall. The floor, consisting of two thicknesses of hemlock boards, rests on 2x8-inch timbers, which are placed two feet apart. The rest of the frame of the building consists of 2x4-inch material. The building is boarded, papered and shingled on both roof and walls, and in addition the rear wall and four feet of the lower part of the rear roof are celled on the inside of the studding and the space packed with dry sawdust. Outside of the building a three-foot platform extends across the ends and along the front.

The house is divided into four 30x16-foot pens. In the front side of each pen are two twelve-light windows and a door 2 1/2 feet wide. The space between the window and door comes close up to the eaves, leaving an unbroken front three feet high below the eaves. The opening is 3x14 feet and is covered by a wooden frame, covered with ten-ounce duck. This curtain is hinged at the top and is swung in when opened, and it is always kept open, except on stormy days and winter nights. Each pen is of suitable size to accommodate 100 fowls, thus allowing 4.8 square feet of floor space to each bird.

A roost platform four feet ten inches wide and three feet above the floor extends along the rear side for the entire 30 feet. Three perches of 2x3-inch material are placed on edge ten inches above the platform. The rear perch is 11 inches out from the wall, and the space between the perches is 16 inches, which leaves 15 inches between the front perch and the duck curtain. The

two curtains in front of the roost are each 15 feet long and 30 inches wide. They are hinged at the top and open out into the room and fasten up when not in use.

At one end of each pen are placed 12 trap nests, and eight at the other end. Several small boxes are placed against the wall 1 1/2 feet above the floor for shell, grit, bone, etc. The doors between the pens are wooden frames covered with ten-ounce duck and are hung with double-action spring hinges, so as to open in either direction. Tight board partitions are used between the pens to avoid drafts.

FARM PLANS FOR PROFIT

Conservation of Soil Fertility by Rotations Together With Applications of Fertilizers Overlooked.

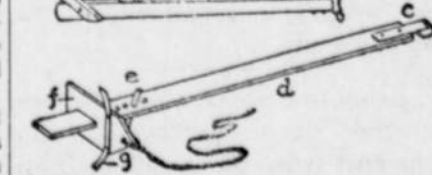
Few farmers realize the difference in income that may be produced on their farms by the systematic introduction and rotation of clover or other leguminous crops over the entire area of their tillable land. The planning of rotations to meet certain feed requirements and to grow crops which shall be the greatest income producers under given conditions is a problem that is not easily solved by all the tillers of the soil. The conservation of soil fertility by appropriate rotations together with applications of manures and fertilizers in such manner as will maintain a permanent system of agriculture has been largely overlooked by farm owners in the past. Farmers' Bulletin 370 assists the farmer in solving these difficulties, and a copy may be had free on application to a member of congress or to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C. The bulletin discusses a run-down farm in Illinois, and plans six different types of farming that may be substituted for the usual one of corn and oats now practiced, so as to raise the income all the way from two to five times as much as that commonly received, and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil.

MAKING GOOD ROW MARKER

Good Job on Winter's Day Is to Make This Useful Implement to Be Used on a Furrowing Plow.

A good job on a winter's day is to make this row marker to be used on a furrowing plow. It is very easily made by anyone handy with tools. A is a piece of old wagon tire six inches long with each end turned up and a hole in each end for receiving the pin, b. The piece, a, is securely fastened to the plow beam with two screws. C is a piece of a wagon tire coiled at one end so that pin b, can be inserted. C is bolted to d, which is the arm of the marker and may be made of a 1 by 4 inch piece of wood six feet long, says the Farm and Home.

At the extreme end are several holes bored in this arm six inches apart. By means of the pin which fits



Details of Row Marker.

into these holes the distance between rows may be regulated. F is a 12-inch board cut to a point at the forward end with a hole bored in this end where a line may be attached. This line is fastened at the other end to the top of the hames. G is a piece of scrap iron curved so as to drag through the ground easily, and marks the next row.

Making Butter.

Clean milk, good tools and a careful milker, are the three principal factors in making good butter. Selling to private customers is the most profitable way of marketing. My cows average seven pounds a week, says a writer in an exchange. I use very little commercial butter color, merely enough to maintain a uniform tint.

HAY GRADES ARE FIXED

Timothy Has Lead, Especially Among City Feeders, Because It Is Not Only Nutritious but Palatable.

The rules of the National Hay association recognize 23 grades of hay, which seems to fall into five classes—timothy, clover, mixed timothy and clover, wild grasses and alfalfa. Choice timothy hay must be sound, properly cured, of bright natural color not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other grasses, and well baled. Lower grades of timothy are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and "no grade." Clover hay has two grades, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 clover must be medium clover, sound, properly cured, not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other grasses and well baled. Choice alfalfa hay must be reasonably fine, leafy alfalfa of bright green color, properly cured, sound, sweet and well baled. Other grades of alfalfa are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and "no grade." These rules are used by most cities that have official inspection.

A large percentage of the timothy on the market is graded below No. 1. The reasons are that many meadows are cut for years until they become weedy and mixed with other grasses, and that the hay is often cut too late, so that it loses the bright natural color and palatability.

Timothy has the lead, especially among city feeders, because it is not only nutritious but palatable and non-laxative, and the horse is not likely to overfeed. Nevertheless, other kinds of hay would often prove better for the feeder. Alfalfa, for instance, has high muscle-building qualities and is especially valuable for draft horses. It is highly rolled, however, and the horse may overfeed.

Leaving Parsnips in Ground.

Parsnips will bear and do not have the best flavor till late in winter. The best way to handle them, except in the north, is to allow them to remain in the garden soil and dig them as they are wanted for use at times when the ground is not frozen.