

BAER IS DEFIANT

President of So Many Companies
He Can't Remember Them.

THEY THEM TO BRING A TEST CASE

The Company Is Not Violating Laws
Constitution of State—Tired of
Being Called Lawbreaker.

New York, April 27.—President F. Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, was present when the interstate commerce commission resumed its hearing on the complaint of William R. Hearst against the anthracite coal carrying railroads. J. Jermyn, an independent mine owner, of Scranton, testified that he had coal to the Susquehanna coal company. He promised to send a copy of the contract to the commission. President Baer was next called. He said he was president of so many companies he could not remember the names of all of them. The annual report of the Reading company, Mr. Baer will show all the properties controlled by that holding company. Of the companies, whose stock is controlled, he said, mine coal, some iron coal, some deal in coal and some coal and operate in iron. He did not give off-hand the capital stock of the companies. Mr. Baer said about 63 per cent of the mining properties of the anthracite region is owned or controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading company. About 31 per cent of the coal produced in the Philadelphia and Reading company. Mr. Shearn read to the witness the section of the Pennsylvania constitution which forbids companies incorporated as carriers from engaging in the business of mining or manufacturing, and if the operation of the Reading and iron company is not in violation of that provision. The Reading coal and iron company is under the statutes of the state of Pennsylvania," replied Mr. Baer. "It does not evade any laws of the state or of the United States. I shall be glad to answer the question tested in any form you select."

Mr. Baer said he never believed he had any intention to 'build the empire' project by Simpson & Watkins. It occurred to him to buy up all the stock of the Temple iron company. He wanted the iron company's stock to buy the Simpson & Watkins. Witnesses said he wanted to control the proposed independent railroad, it would hurt his company. Mr. Baer said he could not recall details of the contracts with the coal companies, and that, if his counsel declined to produce the contracts he would abide by the decision.

STATEMENT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Telegraph Office Will Stay Closed
Employees Are Protected.

New York, April 27.—The Western Union telegraph company today issued the following notice:

"The Western Union Telegraph message at Butte, Montana, who are allied with labor organizations, demanding a large increase of pay and a reduction of hours, which were refused. The company has 25,000 offices, and is called upon for proportionate service at all other places, if granted. The messengers went on and other messengers employed by the company and men and boys and women performing their work. The mayor of Butte gave police protection at times, but the police were mobbed by the mob. This state of affairs has been going on for two weeks. Yesterday the mob attacked the offices of the company, bombarding the offices with stones, eggs, etc., and so intimidated other employees that the office was closed. It will remain closed until the authorities afford full protection to the company's employees."

A postal telegram company has an office at Butte, its services being partly supplied by Canadian Pacific wires. The nearest place of importance to which Western Union service is not had. The Western Union company declined to state what are the demands of the strikers. It is estimated as high as \$10 had been paid the substitutes who fared so badly.

To Defend Alaskan Boundary.

Washington, April 27.—Chandler P. Johnson, of New York, has been appointed assistant counsel for the United States in the presentation of its case to the arbitration commission, which will consider the Alaskan boundary question. Johnson was secretary of the joint commission attached to the high joint commission, and occupied a like place in the Behring sea arbitration which was held in 1903. John W. Foster, who is the case of the United States, is expected to be able to submit it early in May.

No Serious Trouble in China.

London, April 27.—Cabling from Peking, the correspondent of the Times writes the statement that there is no serious trouble for the alarmist reports of rumors that the legations anticipated outbreaks and are preparing for them. Messages from every province of the empire report that foreigners of all nationalities are traveling unmolested and with a sense of safety and confidence exactly opposite to the conditions existing in the Boxer outbreak.

Hundred Struck for Principle.

London, April 27.—Because the Portland cement company refused to give Ben Garvey his old position as an officer, the entire force of the Portland cement company, numbering 700 men, struck for principle.

RUSSIA SHOWS HER HAND.

Demand Cession of Manchuria by China—Japanese Send Warships.

Peking, April 25.—Russia has demanded that China sign an agreement practically ceding to her sovereignty of Manchuria and excluding other nations from that country. The Russian charge d'affaires, M. Planchon, has informed Prince Ching, president of the foreign office, that no further steps in the evacuation of Manchuria will be taken until this agreement is signed.

Prince Ching refused the Russian terms, but his refusal probably pleases Russia as well as his acceptance would have done, because either alternative means the relinquishment of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria.

The Russian demands are as follows: First—No more Manchurian ports or towns are to be opened. Second—No more foreign consuls are to be admitted into Manchuria. Third—No foreigners except Russians are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria. Fourth—The present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged. Fifth—The customs receipts at the port of Niu Chwang are to be given to the Russo-Chinese bank. Sixth—A sanitary commission is to be organized under Russian control. Seventh—Russia is entitled to attach the telegraph wires and poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria, and, Eighth—no territory in Manchuria is to be alienated to any other power.

No explanation has been given to the Chinese of the Russian interpretation of the fourth demand. Chinese officials are greatly disturbed, but they are powerless. While the foregoing demands were before the Chinese for consideration, M. Planchon assured his colleagues explicitly that the only reason for the delay in restoring the government of Niu Chwang to the Chinese was the organization of a sanitary commission.

There has been much feeling in British circles over the appointment of a Russian commissioner in Niu Chwang, but this revelation of Russia's determination to retain control of Manchuria and close the door there robs this appointment of importance.

The Chinese court returned to the Forbidden city today with a spectacular procession from the hunting park.

Yokohama, April 25.—Three Japanese warships have been ordered to Niu Chwang. Marquis Ito has held a secret conference with the leading Japanese statesmen. The Russian demands for privileges in Manchuria have excited the Japanese press, which insists on vigorous action, confident that the United States as well as Great Britain will support Japan. An arrangement has been reached by which the political crisis has been averted, but the government's naval increment proposals remain unchanged.

Slap at United States.

London, April 25.—The Peking correspondent of the Times describes the first article of the Russian demands on China, namely, that no more Manchurian ports or towns be opened, as a slap in the face for the United States, this country having proposed the opening of Moukden and Takushan as treaty ports.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW ISLANDS.

Some in Southern Philippines Which Have Never Been Charted.

Washington, April 25.—Official advice received at the navy department from the Philippines record the finding of a number of valuable islands in the southern part of the archipelago, which are not on any of the charts in the possession of the government. So far as known, no foreign government as yet has laid claim to this territory, and to preclude the presentation of such claims, Secretary Moody has taken steps to have the islands properly charted as the property of the United States, after first having every effort made to learn if any government has ground for claim to the new islands.

A naval vessel will probably be ordered to the southern part of the archipelago to prepare the necessary charts.

Oil Suddenly Explodes.

Minneapolis, April 25.—Eight men and two women were killed by an explosion at the plant of the Northwestern star oil company at the foot of Sixth avenue, about 11:30 this morning. The explosion came without an instant's warning, and a second after the concussion the walls had been thrown down and the entire structure was a mass of flames. Not a person in the office escaped alive. Five workmen engaged on the second floor were thrown 20 feet into the air, and these were the only persons who escaped.

Will Grant Dreyfus' Request.

Paris, April 25.—It is semi-officially announced that, owing to the absence of War Minister Andre, no action will be taken on the letter from Alfred Dreyfus, asking for a reopening of his case, until the minister returns, when it will be presented to the council of ministers, probably soon after President Loubet's return. It is believed Dreyfus' request will be granted. Several newspapers assert that the war office is already secretly prosecuting an inquiry.

Bowen Not Ready to Sign.

Washington, April 25.—The British ambassador today asked Mr. Bowen to join the representatives of the allies in signing a protocol for the settlement of the claims to be adjusted by the commissions which are to meet in Caracas. The Venezuelan plenipotentiary, while ready to draw up such a convention at the proper time, declined to do so until the Hague protocol, providing for the determination of the question of preferential treatment, had been duly signed and sealed.

FRAUDS EXPOSED

Postmaster General Payne Will Not
Let Up On Postal Inquiry.

CONGRESSMEN ARE KEEPING CLEAR

Corruption in Purchase of Supplies Made
\$12,500 for the Ring—Many More
Charges Placed on File.

Washington, April 24.—Postmaster General Payne is much annoyed at reports that have gained wide circulation to the effect that he wishes to hush up the investigation of affairs in the postal department. The postmaster general declares that the investigation shall stop at nothing, but that every charge is to be run down before the inquiry is dropped.

While investigation of affairs in the free delivery division continues, greatest activity is now centered in the salaries and allowance division, recently vacated by Mr. Beavers. Here the records are being gone over to determine the correctness of charges that the manifold supplies of the department were bought in enormous quantities and supplied at a rate exceeding the needs of office service. It has been determined to ascertain positively whether contracts made by Beavers for canceling machines, registering clocks, postoffice boxes, mail bags and other supplies are in any way tainted with fraud, to find out whether Beavers, who let the contracts, profited by favoring manufacturers supplying the department with these different lines of goods.

The postmaster general has turned over to the inspectors a charge left with him involving the names of certain postal officials and certain members of congress. In this charge it is alleged that a contract was made for the purchase of a large number of automatic cash machines, whereby the department paid more than the market price, and the conspirators cleared \$12,500, this being the difference between the price paid by the department and the price received by the manufacturers. The person making this charge says he will make an affidavit, but meantime it will be investigated along with all others on file, regardless of the person bringing it to public notice.

Postmaster General Payne ridicules a number of stories recently printed in Eastern papers stating that congressmen and senators who have visited the department have urged a cessation of the investigation. He says their visits, with one exception, have been on other matters; that congressmen generally have no personal interest in the investigation. Only one senator who had called has asked for a hearing in case charges are brought against one of his constituents in the department.

FEVER AT PALO ALTO.

Typhoid Has Claimed One Hundred Victims at Stanford—Is Abating.

Stanford University, Cal., April 24.—Two more cases of typhoid fever developed at the university this morning. These, together with the one reported yesterday, bring the total number of victims living on the campus up to 32. Up to last evening the number of persons afflicted with the malady in Palo Alto had reached 68. This makes an aggregate number of 100 cases to date.

According to the latest statement of President Jordan there is no probability of the university closing unless the situation becomes much worse than at present. The marked decline in the daily number of new cases seems to indicate that the spread of the epidemic is about over.

At least 300 telegrams have been received here from parents in different parts of the country asking students to return home at once. Few of these requests have been complied with, as it is hoped the worst has passed.

Field Maneuvers in Wyoming.

Denver, April 24.—The statement has been officially made at army headquarters that the field maneuvers of the regular army and the militia of the department of the Colorado, which includes the states of Wyoming (except so much thereof as is embraced in Yellowstone park) Colorado and Utah, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, would be held at some point in Wyoming. The date has not yet been fixed, but will be some time during the last two weeks of August or the first week of September.

Commission Will Inquire.

Minneapolis, April 24.—The latest development in the flour mill situation is the announcement that the interstate commerce commission will investigate the discrimination against flour in favor of wheat on freight tariffs, which resulted in the total suspension of the flour manufacturing industries of the Northwest. Millers look upon the announcement as the forerunner of relief, while the transportation companies seem very much displeased.

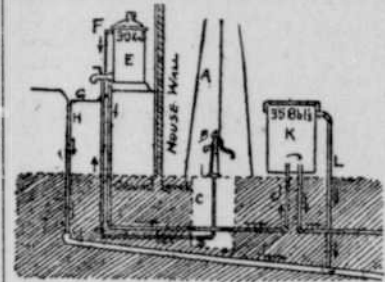
Cause Terror in Peking.

Victoria, B. C., April 24.—The steamer Shinano Maru, which arrived this morning from the Orient, brought news of excitement at Peking, owing to the revival of Boxerism in the adjoining district. The Shanghai Times says the Legation premises are now being guarded by armed patrols in the night time. News was received by the Shinano that a party of Russians was told to turn back at Champo and on refusing the party was attacked and seven killed and 21 wounded.



Farm Water Supply.

I send sketch of my water supply which may be of interest to some. I find it very handy in summer. I hardly ever put my mill out of gear and I am never out of water, and water always cool in house. A is the windmill, B the pump, C is the manhole or dry well. D is pipe leading to house tank. E is house tank; holds thirty gallons. F is overflow to house tank leading back to supply tank. G is sink where I also have hot and cold water and well water. H is waste pipe to sink. I is the tile drain for sink, cellar and dry well, and supply tank overflows. J is pipe leading to supply tank. K is a 35-barrel supply tank about 100 feet from house and 40 feet from windmill. L is outlet for supply tank to stock tank about 60 feet off; the supply is governed in stock tank by a float, and other



THE FARM WATER WORKS.

tanks sit on a level with main stock tank that are supplied and governed by it.

I used galvanized 3/4 pipe for all but the outlet to house tank and supply tank, which must be 1 1/2 pipes are laid 3 1/2 feet under ground, through cellar wall and up into kitchen. My supply tank is near my feed yard where I put a stack of corn fodder around it and over it in the fall, to keep tank from freezing, and feed it off in late spring. My stock tanks are away from buildings far enough so I can heat them with tank heater and a little coal.—C. Ottgen, in Ohio Farmer.

Dishwater for Swine.

It is a general custom among farmers to feed the dishwater to swine, the idea being that they are thus given the greasy water that comes from the dishes used on the table. This plan might be valuable were it not that soap is used in dishwashing, and soap of a cheap quality, as a rule. It does not seem as if it were necessary to use the dishwater for swine, and the practice should cease. Where there is a dairy of considerable size on the farm and the separation is done by hand, the skim milk can be used to advantage in mixing the bran or grain fed to the swine or the water used for cleansing the milk pails can be used for this purpose, and would be much better than using the dishwater. If it were possible to wash off the grease from the plates in clear, warm water which did not contain any soap, then there would be no objection to the use of dishwater, but it is doubtful if the value of this water would pay for the trouble in thus obtaining it. If the plates from the table were scraped clean of grease and all the particles thus gathered fed to the laying hens, the returns would be more profitable than when fed to swine.

Early Giant Crimson Radish.

Among garden novelties the Early Crimson Giant radish is presented as a new type of the early turnip radish, remarkable for its size, which is said to attain sometimes a circumference of six inches. It is claimed, however, that in spite of this fact it does not become pithy or hollow, but is solid, crisp and juicy.

French Breakfast.

Early Scarlet Turnip and Olive-shaped

Scarlet are among various other desirable early varieties.

For summer the large white varieties are sown, such as White Strassburg and Stuttgart, while the California White Mammoth, Long Black Spanish and Scarlet Chinese are winter kinds which keep well.

Coloring Matter Not Injurious.

The dairy commissioner of Minnesota has been carrying on scientific tests of the effect of butter color on animals to determine whether or not it is injurious. It is reported that he has fed colors to quite a number of rabbits, guinea pigs, cats, etc., and in every case death was the result. This is an old experiment; but, as no one is in the habit of drinking butter color as a hot weather beverage, we see no cause for alarm. Only a very small amount of it is used in a pound of butter—not enough to injure any one but the manufacturers of oleomargarine.

Keeping Eggs for Hatching.

Just how long eggs may safely be kept before setting is not known. Careful experiments along this line are needed. Last spring eggs kept five weeks seemed to hatch as well as those which were fresh laid. How much longer they would have kept is uncertain. Probably five or six weeks is close to the limit. These eggs were kept in a cool room. In March and April and were not turned. The daily turn-

ing often advised and for which part racks and cases have been devised is not strictly necessary. But old eggs and fresh eggs should not be mixed in the same setting, as the term of hatching will be uneven. The length and manner of keeping eggs for hatching is of importance at this season. If March eggs are fertile there is no reason why they should not be saved until hens enough can be had to start a number of them at once.—Exchange.

Depth of Breaking for Corn.

The proper depth for breaking corn land is, like many other problems pertaining to farm management, a debatable question and one that cannot be correctly answered without a careful consideration of the particulars. One rule—with many exceptions, however—is to break deep for corn. Corn belongs to the grass family, and is therefore a surface feeder. It is, however, acquiring a habit of permeating the soil to much greater depth than do the uncultivated grasses. Under most conditions the ground that is broken eight to ten inches deep will grow the greatest amount of corn. Deep breaking has many advantages—a larger amount of soil is stirred, the supply of plant food is increased, and most important of all is the large increase in the amount of moisture the soil will hold for plant growth.

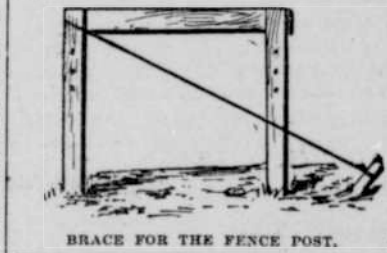
The disadvantage in deep breaking is met with on land that has been hard cropped and in which the subsoil is largely devoid of fertilizing ingredients. Such soil, if broken deep, will produce a seed bed having a top surface of earth without food for the seed it germinates. The plants then are compelled to starve until they can send their roots down into the artificial soil.

Tile Draining.

Tile draining will undoubtedly be given more attention in the future than it has been during the past. On land that is naturally wet the drains will pay for themselves in two years, providing there is a good outlet and they are properly put down. It frequently happens that a thorough system of drainage is not necessary, providing the sloughs are under drained. These are generally the most productive parts of the farm when they are brought into condition by removing the water. On level lands one can make considerable fall by cutting the drains more shallow at the upper end. Tiling out land under any conditions is expensive work, and it will generally pay to employ the services of a surveyor, providing the owner is not expert in the use of the level. In the past there has been considerable waste on account of using small tile. Four-inch tile seem to be the smallest recommended for lateral drains. Outlets should be built up with brick or stone so as to keep them in good shape.—Iowa Homestead.

Bracing Wire Fence Posts.

The most successful wire fences are those built of the smooth wires, with a single barbed wire at the top. Such a fence is generally animal proof, even



BRACE FOR THE FENCE POST.

against hogs. If the wires are put close enough together. One of the difficulties one has in building wire fences is to find some way of effectually bracing the posts. No better plan is in use than the one shown in the cut, which consists simply of fastening a strong wire strand to the corner post of the fence, carrying it off eight feet and looping it about the brace post, as shown. This brace post should be made of tough wood and driven into the ground far enough to stand the strain on it. This is a simple plan and works successfully.

To Ward Off Potato Blight.

As the seed of late potato blight seems to be planted with the seed potatoes, a European botanist suggests that by heating such infected tubers for about six hours at a temperature of 106 degrees to 108 degrees in a dry oven the fungus might be killed without injury to the tubers. It has not been fully demonstrated, however, that this treatment destroys the fungus, and even if it does it is not practical for the ordinary potato grower unless some ingenious fellow will devise a machine from an old incubator that will regulate the heat at about the point needed.—American Cultivator.

Farm Notes.

The prize for the best 100-acre farm or less in England was won by a farmer who farms eighty-one acres of grass land, forty-one acres being in pasture. He kept fifty-two cows, and spent \$3,000 extra for food for his stock each year.

A steer that produces the most choice beef is one that is not only fat, but also well supplied with lean. Tallow often secures the prize at fat stock shows in preference to meat that is intimately interspersed with lean and fat. Weight does not always indicate quality of flesh.

There is an advantage in growing strawberries in preference to other fruits, which is that less capital is required and the crops come sooner. Plants set out this spring will send out runners and form matted rows full of berries next year, and if kept clean the rows will give two or three good crops, with a partial crop after the bed is old. The proper mode, however, is to make a new bed each year, as the cost is but little comparatively.

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