

WE ON FRONT

are Closing In on Port Arthur.

FORTIFICATIONS ARE TAKEN

on Tries Sortie From Port, but is Forced to Return by the Ships of Admiral Togo's Fleet.

June 6.—Reports from Tokyo state that the Japanese have already taken the preliminary assaults upon Port Arthur. The Giornale d'Italia dispatch from its Tokyo correspondent saying the Japanese have occupied the first line of the outer fortifications at Port Arthur. In this event, the second line of the outer fortifications must have been taken earlier. The correspondent adds that the Russian forces met the feeblest resistance.

Tokio correspondent of the Liberas, after confirming the report, says four Japanese divisions occupied Kwan Tung heights and placed heavy batteries of 150 mm. guns there, thus dominating the city of Port Arthur.

A Russian squadron, says the correspondent, tried a sortie from the port but the Japanese, but the Japanese forced it to return to the sea.

DISCONTENT IS GROWING.

Trade and Finance are Suffering Greatly as Result of War.

June 6.—Private intelligence from Paris at several different sources gives gloomy accounts of the feeling of discontent and anxiety in Russia over the silence that prevails in officialdom as to the events of the war. Following so closely upon the reports received and disseminated eagerly during the early part of the campaign, the utter failure of the government to give out any statement either of victory or defeat has been disquieting in the extreme, and aroused popular misgivings to an extent dangerous to the state.

It is, of course, admitted that trade and finance invariably suffer in time of war, but in a country like Russia, where it is doubtful if either are based upon a substantial basis capable of resisting the shocks of a prolonged campaign, it is comprehensible that the most widespread apprehension should exist.

TURKEY'S TURN NEXT.

President Will See That Claims are Settled When Morocco Affair is Through.

Washington, June 6.—Administration officials have permitted it to be known that when a settlement has been made with the Moroccan affairs, the United States will turn its attention to Turkey. The president has announced that when American warships were relieved from Beirut, at the urgent request of the sultan, the fleet would return in great haste if certain claims of long standing are not arranged and the president is now planning to make good his declaration. These claims aggregate more than \$250,000. They include more than \$200,000 for missionary claims and \$40,000 for the murder of Lenz, an American bicyclist. The sultan will be asked to make restitution for a ransom paid the brigands who captured Miss Ellen Stone.

Fire Torpedoes Under Water.

Newport, R. I., June 6.—The second day's government trial of the submarine boat Fulton today was devoted to the firing of torpedoes while submerged and just afloat. Three torpedoes were taken on board at the torpedo station, and the Fulton, accompanied by the gunboat Hist and the tug Powhatan, with the trial board on the Hist, went to the bay as far as Gould Island. Two torpedoes were fired while the Fulton was entirely under water and going at a speed of about eight knots. The third then rose until the conning tower was in sight when the third was discharged. The three torpedoes had an average range of 1,700 yards. Captain Train, president of the trial board, stated tonight that the tests were satisfactory.

Wireless Telegraphy a Success.

Honolulu, June 6.—The United States hospital ship Solace, leaving here yesterday afternoon for Guam Island, made wireless telegraph tests, and kept in communication with the apparatus of the cruiser New York for 70 miles. Later she maintained communication with the Interisland wireless telegraph company for 194 miles. At noon today, at a distance of 250 miles, the test signal letter "V" was repeated five times. When leaving San Francisco, the Solace lost communication with the shore at 78 miles.

Shows Looting Tales Exaggerated.

Seoul, Korea, June 6.—The Russians in the province of Hamgyung are said to be using ruble notes in payment for goods taken. Bees and grain command fair prices. This statement hardly corresponds with the continual tales of looting, yet the Japanese report that Korean fugitives bring paper money to Gensan. Twenty thousand dollars worth has been sent to Shanghai via Nagasaki for settlement by the Russo-Chinese bank.

Discovers a New Microbe.

Naples, June 6.—Professor Schron, the discoverer of life in crystals, gave a public demonstration today that he had found a new microbe which causes phthisis, a microbe quite different from that causing tuberculosis.

FLOOD IN HOMES.

Cloudbursts Compel Six Hundred Kansas Families to Flee.

Topeka, Kan., June 4.—Kansas streams are rapidly rising tonight. Cloudbursts are reported from Emporia, Newton, Strong City, Florence, Manhattan, St. John and Salina. At Lincoln Center more than four inches of water fell in three hours.

Heavy rains are reported from upstream in the Kaw valley, but most of the high water trouble is being experienced in the bottom lands between Emporia and Newton. At Emporia the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers are reported as rising a foot an hour. At Florence, the Santa Fe tracks are washed out in several places.

Six hundred people were forced to leave their homes in Newton, and rescue parties will be at work all night saving people from the flood.

The town of Elmdale, eight miles from Cottonwood Falls, is reported as being under three feet of water.

A severe wind accompanied the rain, greatly damaging fruit and growing crops.

Tornado Injures Twenty.

Omaha, June 4.—Additional reports from Tekamah, which was struck last night by a tornado, indicate that about 20 persons were injured, some of them seriously hurt. There were no fatalities.

The storm wrecked most of the buildings in its path, which was a block in width and several blocks long. The opera house, two general stores, a blacksmith shop and several residences were destroyed. A high school commencement rehearsal was in progress in the opera house when the storm struck the building, carrying away the roof and partially wrecking the walls. A number of pupils were injured. The people of the town had little warning of the coming storm, and many had narrow escapes. The property loss is heavy.

JAPANESE MINES EXPLODED.

Russians Continue to Clear the Port Arthur Roadstead.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—The following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff to the emperor has been received here:

"Rear Admirals Witteff and Grigorovitch report that up to May 28 numerous Japanese mines had been discovered and exploded in the roadstead of Port Arthur. The Japanese evidently have replaced the firemines which they formerly used, by mines sown by merchant steamers in their service."

The emperor has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin: "All is quiet in the direction of Feng Wang Cheng. Sin Yen has not been occupied by Japanese detachments."

"On May 30 two camps of Japanese infantry and 30 dragons advanced along the Takushan road towards Onalasi for the purpose of turning the left flank of our outposts. Our scouts discovered the movement and firing ensued, in the course of which one Cosack was wounded and one horse killed."

"The Japanese detachment, which our cavalry successfully engaged May 30, is now stationed four versts from Vafangow, fortifying its position."

"There have been further Japanese advances from Saimatza toward Feng Chow Ling Pass on the Liao Yang road."

MEET AT FULL SPEED.

Electric Cars in Ohio Collide and Six Persons are Killed.

Norwalk, O., June 4.—Six persons were killed and a dozen or more hurt this afternoon as a result of the collision on the Lake Shore Electric railway between an eastbound fast electric passenger car and a westbound "package freight" car at Wells Corners, a few miles east of this city.

The accident occurred at a point quite distant from any immediate means of communication, and assistance was sent from Norwalk, where every physician and nurse in the city was hurried to the place. All those killed were in the smoking compartment of the passenger car. The cars were suburban electric cars of the largest type, and were smashed to pieces. They met in collision at full speed.

One Squadron Annihilated.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—General Sakaroff has telegraphed as follows, under today's date, to the general staff: "According to reports, the Japanese commander in the action of May 30 near Vafangow had three battalions of infantry in reserve. Our losses were 17 men killed and 23 men wounded and Lieutenant Meyer and another officer, whose name has not been ascertained, wounded. The Japanese losses were very considerable. One squadron of the Thirteenth Japanese cavalry was annihilated."

Russians Find Food Scarce.

Seoul, June 4.—The Russian bands scattered throughout Ham Heung province are encountering commissariat difficulties. The countryside is ill supplied with food and forage, owing to the bad crops of the past two years. Since the first Russian raid there has been no trade at Yensan and Songjin, and consequently no importation of foodstuffs. The Russian movements in Korea caused widespread starvation.

Reports Battleship Aground.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—An unconfirmed rumor has reached here from Mukden that the Japanese battleship Fuji is aground on a reef off the Miao Tao islands, between the Kwan Tung and Shan Tung promontories, where she is being guarded by torpedo boats.

BACK TO HARBIN

Russians Will There Await Arrival of the Japanese.

CZAR HAS GIVEN HIS CONSENT

Kuropatkin Thus Wins a Victory Over Alexieff—Every Precaution is Being Made to Withstand a Long Siege.

Moscow, June 3.—The Russian government is beginning to realize that its troops in the field will hardly be able to retain possession of Manchuria, and that even more reverses are in store for General Kuropatkin's army. It is learned from an absolutely dependable source that Harbin is being fortified and placed in condition to withstand a siege and that it is generally believed in government circles that the army will be compelled to abandon Mukden and all positions to the southward and retire to Harbin, there to await the Japanese armies. The informant states that all the heavy siege guns which have been reported as shipped for use in the Russian fortifications in Southern Manchuria during the last few weeks are in reality intended for service at Harbin.

Nor is that all. Kronstadt and other first class fortresses are being denuded of their heaviest guns, which are being prepared for shipment to the Manchurian border, there to be mounted at Harbin. It is the hope of the czar and his advisers that this place may be made impregnable, and the Japanese can be compelled to extend their lines over so much territory that they will exhaust themselves guarding their lines of communication.

It is certain that General Kuropatkin's insistence that it is impossible to retain control of Manchuria has had a painful effect on the czar, who has trusted implicitly to Admiral Alexieff. The latter declared that no Japanese army could ever secure a footing north of Yalu, but this dream has been dispelled and now the Russian government is facing the fact that the Japanese not only have obtained a foothold, but also that their forces are equal, if not superior in numbers, to the Russians, and at the same time are much better equipped.

WILL END KIDNAPPING.

France Will Exercise More Authority in Morocco in Future.

Paris, June 3.—The request of the United States for the co-operation of France in bringing about the release of Perdicaris and Varley has produced a very favorable impression at the foreign office here, where much significance is attached to the request, as embodying the first distinct international recognition of France's paramount influence in Morocco. It is expected that this will lead to a more emphatic exercise of French authority over Morocco with the view of suppressing lawlessness and the protection of foreigners, but the nature of the future steps is not announced pending the negotiations on the subject.

Ambassador Porter called at the foreign office this morning and conferred with Foreign Minister Delcasse relative to the course of the Washington cabinet. Yesterday M. Delcasse stated that negotiations were now progressing at Tangier and at Fez, the chief reliance being placed on the sultan's yielding before the united representations of France, Great Britain and the United States.

Will Give Japan Large Sum.

Chicago, June 3.—Ito Himatsu, a Japanese merchant of New York, has arrived in Chicago with a common split-leather valise containing \$1,200,000 in United States money, which he will give to the mikado to help defeat Russia. The cash is all in United States gold notes and bank bills. The money was deposited here with a trust company on the advice of the local Japanese consul. Ito Himatsu expects to sail from San Francisco on June 11. He is a recognized authority in America on Japanese art, and his discourses for the last five years have been the subject of many written discussions on the influence of Japanese arts and Japanese ideals upon modern aestheticism.

Japan Willing to Prohibit Emigration.

Victoria, B. C., June 3.—A passenger by the steamship Empress of Japan was T. Aoygi, special immigration commissioner from the Japanese government, to confer with the Canadian and United States governments regarding the immigration of Japanese laborers. He says that he comes empowered to accept the suggestion of each government that still further restrictions be placed on emigration from Japan. The Japanese government is perfectly willing, he says, to prohibit the further emigration.

Will Build Road in Alaska.

Washington, June 3.—A \$10,000,000 railroad company, to be known as the Yukon-Valdes Railway company, was incorporated in Richmond, Va., today. The object of the company is to build a road 350 miles long in Alaska from Valdes to Eagle City. The president of the company is Ambler J. Stewart, of New York, and John B. Summerfield, of Brooklyn, is secretary and treasurer. The principal offices of the company will be in Norfolk, Va.

Hail Breaks Car Windows.

Hutchinson, Kan., June 3.—This section and all southwestern Kansas was drenched by a heavy rain, accompanied by hail. Between Bucklin and Meade, on the Rock Island road, hail did much damage to crops. Hail broke nearly every window on the north side of an eastbound Rock Island train, and broken glass cut several passengers.

PORT ARTHUR SITUATION BAD.

Famine Prices Exist and Many People Eat Chinese Food.

Niu Chwang, June 2.—Some Chinese fugitives from Port Arthur, who have just arrived here, describe the situation of the inhabitants there as desperate. Famine prices exist. The cost of provisions increases weekly. Many persons are reduced to eating Chinese food, and even that is dear. Millet flour costs \$6 a bag. Whole streets and several public buildings have been wrecked by Japanese shell fire. The hospitals are packed with sick and wounded.

The work of repairing the damaged warships has been stopped. All civilians have been given military duty. The general health of the inhabitants is good, except Chinese, who are dying of starvation. Theft has been made punishable by death.

The railway is completely destroyed as far as Kinchou, and there are frequent gaps between Kinchou and Wa Fang Ting. There are 15,000 Japanese troops there, but no signs of troops further north. During the fighting at Kinchou 200 Chinese were killed by the Japanese fire.

The very highest Russian authority here, while not believing that Port Arthur will fall, admits its loss would be a terrible loss to the Russian arms. The same authority says Russia may send a large army to the south of Niu Chwang in the event of General Stoessel being able to hold his own at Port Arthur. This, however, is not possible at present, owing to the positions occupied by the Japanese armies operating from the Yalu river and Taku Shan. The Russians are not sanguine as to the outlook for Port Arthur. More contraband of war is arriving here. Two cargoes of flour and tinned meats and some speire were rushed to Mukden as soon as they were unloaded.

Heavy rains are daily making the roads almost impassable. The Chinese brigades are becoming active.

OLEO LAW VALID.

United States Supreme Court Hands Down Decision.

Washington, June 2.—The supreme court of the United States, in an opinion by Justice White today, upheld the constitutionality of the oleomargarine law. Leo W. McRay sued the government in the Southern district of Ohio, to recover \$50 paid by him as a penalty for the sale of a 50 pound package of colored oleomargarine, containing a stamp tax of three-quarters of a cent a pound instead of 10 cents a pound.

McRay's counsel argued first, that, although the "oleo" was colored to look like butter, the color was obtained by the use of butter, which was itself artificially colored, but the use of which as an ingredient in the manufacture of "oleo" was authorized by law; and, second, that the tax of 10 cents a pound was prohibitive and confiscatory, and an attempted federal usurpation of the police powers of the state. The court said the tax contemplated the finished product and not the details of manufacture. The court therefore affirmed the judgment of the lower court, upholding the validity of the law and the tax.

The chief justice and Justices Brown and Peckham dissented.

MACHINISTS GO OUT.

Three Thousand Chicago Men Protest Against 10-Hour Day.

Chicago, June 1.—The 3,000 machinists employed in the companies that compose the Metal Trades association went on strike last night as a protest against the 10-hour day, and practically all of the 115 shops represented in the association are closed today. No effort will be made to operate the shops until tomorrow, and then the force of the employers will be centralized at a few plants.

The 10-hour day was inaugurated by the employers for the purpose of bringing the strike to a crisis. In a statement sent out tonight by the officers of the association, it is declared that the employers had no intention of returning to the 10-hour day, but they were compelled to take this step to combat the slow individual strike campaign, which was commenced by the Machinists' union some time ago.

Russian Commands Consolidated.

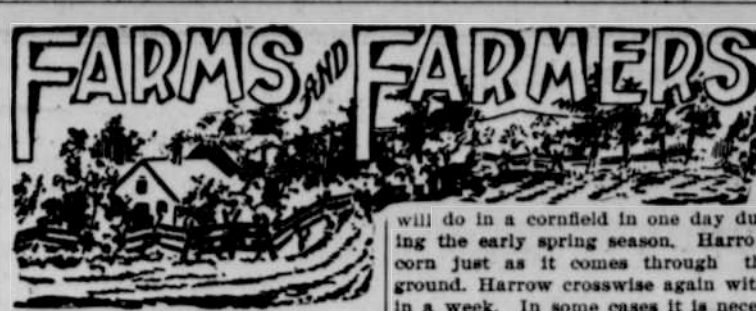
St. Petersburg, June 2.—By an imperial ukase just issued, the control of the ports of Revel, Sveaborg and Tibau and all the naval forces of the Baltic has been transferred to the commandant of the port of Cronstadt, with the title of commander in chief of the fleet and ports and of the defenses of the Baltic sea. The object of the consolidation of the commands is to insure uniformity in the measures adopted in the defense of the coasts of the Baltic during the existing state of war.

Horsethieves and Officers Battle.

Salt Lake, June 2.—According to a Herald special from Buffalo, Wyo., two horse thieves, members of the gang of which "Driftwood Jim" McCloud, now serving a term in the penitentiary, was leader, fought a battle with Sheriff Webb, of Natrona county in the Big Horn mountains recently. One of the thieves was shot from his horse, but his companion picked him up and they fled to the Bad Lands on one horse. The sheriff and posse are in pursuit.

Disproves Koch's Theory.

London, June 2.—The royal commission appointed in August, 1901, to inquire into the relation between human and animal tuberculosis has arrived at a conclusion justifying the issuance of an interim report according to which the commission finds that human and bovine tuberculosis are practically identical.



Have Your Farm Vaccinated.

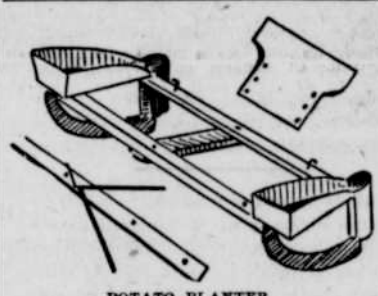
Have you had your farm vaccinated? If not, you should proceed to have it done at once.

Science has done a great deal for the farmer. It has killed the bugs and worms that prey on his crops; it has treated his animals when sick and saved their lives; it has experimented with seeds and raised the quality and quantity of their yield; it has done a great many things to help him achieve success. The latest service of special interest of which we have heard is noted in the National Geographic Magazine, where it is shown that the process of inoculating sterile ground and making it bring forth the fruit in abundance is an easy task. Inoculation to prevent smallpox, diphtheria, rabies, etc., we know about, but it is quite as mysterious as the inoculation of old worn-out soils to make them fertile.

The germs make for fertility of the soil. They are collected or generated by the department of agriculture, according to this veracious authority, and sent by mail in a small package about like a yeast cake. The cake is said to contain millions of dried germs. It is thrown into a barrel of pure water and turns it a milky white. Seeds of grain and grasses are washed with this water and when planted are said to produce wonderful results even on what is regarded as exhausted soil. The land is really treated to an inoculation and cured of its disease of barrenness. Have your farms vaccinated and get rich from the big crops you will raise.—Minneapolis Journal.

Potato Planter.

C. P. Jones, of Gage County, Nebraska, sends Iowa Homestead his plan of a potato planter: "Take an old corn planter with wide shoes at the rear part and if there is a division there knock it out with a cold chisel," he says. "Take an old boiler or a piece of heavy tin, cut and bend to fit the back of runners large enough to give plenty of room for pieces of potatoes to go through. Take a piece of 2x4 three feet six inches long and bolt the back of each runner at the ends. Take another piece of 2x4 twelve inches longer for the front, leaving six inches project at each end on which the boxes are to rest. Make the boxes as shown



POTATO PLANTER.

In the illustration. Attach the remainder of the planter at the back with the L bolts shown. Fasten a strong board back of the boxes, but in front of the wheels for two boys to sit on and do the dropping. Plant and harrow just as they are coming up."

Farm Labor in Demand.

It is estimated that in seven States out west 45,000 men will be needed this summer to harvest the wheat crop. Crops are increasing faster than labor to secure them can be had, and this, too, in the face of the fact that nearly 1,000,000 immigrants a year are coming to America. Last year college students were attracted to the west by the offer of \$2.50 a day and board and lodging, but so many fell by the wayside in the hot sun that scarcely enough remained to marry all the daughters of the rich farmers. Harvesters can find employment from May to nearly October, moving up from Texas to Canada; wages are high and there is plenty to eat. With a foreign war now in progress and the regular demand for foodstuffs in the countries in Europe which always buy from Americans, on the increase, the outlook for a great business in exporting agricultural products is excellent.—Baltimore Herald.

Teaching a Calf to Drink.

Pour fresh milk in the pail to the depth of about one-half inch. Gently place the calf's nose into the milk and against the bottom of the pail. It will soon get a taste of the milk and will begin to sip and suck on the bottom of the pail. When the milk is gone, replace it with the same amount as before, and continue till the calf has enough. If care is taken not to put enough milk in the pail so as to cover the nostrils of the calf, it will soon learn to drink. When it has learned to drink, a small quantity more can be added each time until the lesson is fully learned and then the amount required for a feeding may be placed in the pail without fear of the calf not drinking it.

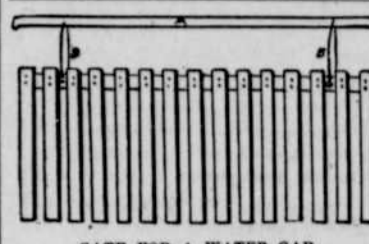
Use the Harrow on Corn.

Many farmers read with surprise the statement that a harrow can be run across young corn without damage to the crop. Try it and see. It is better to use the iron-toothed harrow with teeth slanting backward at an angle of 45 degrees. It is remarkable how much work a three-section harrow

will do in a cornfield in one day during the early spring season. Harrow corn just as it comes through the ground. Harrow crosswise again within a week. In some cases it is necessary to weight the harrow. A seventy-five or ninety-tooth harrow will cover fifteen acres of corn with a slow team and twenty acres if the team is a quick stepper. If doubtful about the use of the harrow on your particular corn crop, take it out and run it for twenty-five feet and test the work done by pulling at every stalk passed over to find whether or not the roots still hold. Harrowing will lay the crop down for a day or two, but it soon straightens. Harrowing kills weeds and destroys young grass, lets the air into the ground and is the best possible method of cultivating young corn until the crop reaches eight or ten inches in height. Use the harrow on corn.

Good Flood Gate.

A subscriber to an agricultural paper sends a sketch illustrating a water gate and writes: "Some flood gates are built so as to catch and hold all trash, though swinging freely, and others will allow obstruction to be freely disengaged and pass away. One of the best I have found is composed of a 2x6 upon which slats are nailed



GATE FOR A WATER GAP.

of a proper length to reach the low water mark. This gate is hung to a log or beam extending across the stream, attached by chains or wire. In this form we find a very good gate for a water gap."

Quality of Goat Meat.

While it is generally agreed among those who speak from experience that the kids of all breeds of goats are a delicacy, yet among the great mass of the American people there is a prejudice against anything bearing the name of "goat." Within the environments of the larger American cities are found many kids, but as few of them grow to maturity the question arises as to what becomes of them. Butchers and meat dealers reply that they pass over their blocks as "lamb." Yet no meat dealer has heard complaints of the quality of such "lamb." Numbers of mature common goats are purchased by the packing firms of the larger cities. Bought as goats, they are sold—either in the carcass or canned—as mutton, and it is probable that many who decry goat meat have unknowingly eaten it many times. This does not imply that the meat is as palatable as good mutton, but it may be as good as poor mutton.

Canadian Farm Lands.

Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, has received from Mr. W. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories, a bulletin relating to the grain crops of the Territories for 1903. The estimated crop area for the current year is 1,706,000 acres, as compared with 1,383,434 acres this time last year. The bulletin also contains a table showing the extent of the crops gathered in Western Canada (Manitoba and the Northwest Territories) in 1903: Wheat, 56,229,437 bushels; oats, 47,215,479 bushels; barley, 10,448,461 bushels, and flax, 857,292 bushels.

Twenty Thousand White Ducks.

The largest duck farm in the United States is at Riverton, Va. There are 20,000 white Pekin ducks in the place. In the laying department 1,500 mother ducks are kept in 10 pens set apart for them—150 to the pen. The hatching is done by incubators, which during the hatching season bring forth 2,000 ducklings each week. At the age of 12 weeks they are slaughtered for the market. It requires a carload of food every week to feed the ducks.

Farm Notes.

Good farming is impossible without good teams.

The secret of success in stock raising is superiority in quality.

Superior roadsters are gifted with both speed and bottom.

Feed the pigs refuse fruit and vegetables from the garden.

The best sheep is the most profitable one under all circumstances.

Breed the horse first for strength and endurance and then style.

Medium-sized sheep usually have the best and heaviest fleeces.

It pays to have horses perform work that are naturally good walkers.

A horse with an unruly disposition in very many cases is of little or no account.

Clover is one of the best of green manurial crops, a great restorer of worn-out lands.

The pigs will do well in the apple orchards, especially if there are many sweet apples.

A fast walk and prompt-telling road gait are, to a great extent, matters of education.

Colts require plenty of exercise in order to develop their lungs when they are growing rapidly.