

# FIGHTING IS BEGUN

## Kuropatkin Claims to Have Won Decided Victory.

### DRIVES BACK JAPANESE FRONT

#### Amid Bitter Cold Weather Hostilities Are Resumed with Vigor—Several Villages Captured

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Additional dispatches were received by the general staff from Kuropatkin, commanding the Russian army south of Mukden. They supplement the earlier advices of Russian successes on the right of the Russian army, and seem to indicate that the movement now in progress along the Hun river is extending in area and assuming considerable proportions. The text of Kuropatkin's message, which is dated January 27, is as follows:

"In the capture of Chaun Lutotza (Khailotosa), Tutaike and Cheigutai (Kheigoutaya), we took about 100 prisoners. We have also occupied Tchitaitse on the Hun river after a stubborn fight, which resulted in a loss of 50 men to us. Our positions near Sandepu (Sandy Pass) were attacked today by Japanese columns moving from the south and southeast, but they were repulsed. Our cavalry partook in the maneuvering against the Japanese left flank, attacking the enemy from the rear. Our troops then continued the attack on the Japanese position near Sandepu. After a desperate fight, which lasted until 7 o'clock Thursday evening, we entered Sandepu, which is a large village and was strongly entrenched."

Military experts here, while not attaching too much importance to the reported successful movements of the Russian right, express the opinion that a determined effort will be made in the near future by General Kuropatkin to deprive the Japanese of several villages which are serving as winter quarters.

The operations of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are no doubt the beginning of the program, but opinion is divided as to whether it marks the commencement of the Manchurian campaign of 1905. Many believe that weather conditions will not permit of prolonged operations and that the original plan of waiting for warmer weather before precipitating decisive engagements will be adhered to by both armies.

### NO CHANCE FOR SHIP SUBSIDY.

#### Report of the Commission Has Fallen Flat in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 28.—It is scarcely probable that any attempt will be made at this session of congress to pass the ship subsidy bill. It will die on March 4, along with hundreds of other less important measures. The object of the bill probably has been accomplished in showing that this congress at least is not in favor of a subsidy measure.

In fact, nothing has fallen so flat as this production of the merchant marine commission. The most earnest advocates of the bill soon realized after the report of the commission was presented that it was useless to attempt to pass it. This was not because a filibuster in the senate would cause its defeat, but it had been plainly shown that there was not a majority in either house or senate for the bill. The report of the commission was a great disappointment. That it should result in bringing about a subsidy measure when subsidies were so unpopular during the time that they were pushed by Hanna, was a surprise, and straightaway the men who have charge of affairs in congress set about to defeat it.

Of course the advocates of the scheme will try to make it appear that the reason why the bill was so unpopular at this session of congress was because the leaders did not want to increase appropriations at a time when rigid economy was necessary. But such is not the fact.

### To Demonstrate in New York.

New York, Jan. 28.—If the plans of Russian Socialists in this city are not interfered with by the police, Madison Square garden will be the scene tonight of a great demonstration by sympathizers with the Russian revolutionists. It was decided to turn the masquerade ball of an East Side association into a meeting. Several of the most eloquent speakers among the Russians of this city will make addresses. Small red flags will be distributed to those in line, and to the music of patriotic airs a march will begin.

### Give Coeur d'Alene an Agent.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senator Heyburn has prepared and will offer an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill segregating the Coeur d'Alene Indians in Idaho from the Colville agency in Washington. At present 500 Coeur d'Alenes are under the control of the Indian agent at Colville, but their affairs are not satisfactorily managed. Senator Heyburn proposes to give the Coeur d'Alenes a superintendent of their own.

### Ladrones Want Money.

Manila, Jan. 28.—The leaders of the band of ladrones which recently attacked the town of San Francisco de Malabon and captured the wife and two children of ex-Governor Trias, now demand a ransom for the release of their captives.

### BURTON TO GO UP.

#### Will Probably Be Head of New Appropriations Committee.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Never before in all the time he has been chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors has Representative Burton held out so strongly against unworthy projects for waterway improvements as he has done this session. Burton has, from the first, fought projects which had no merit, but he has heretofore been compelled to consent to the incorporation in river and harbor bills of many items which he did not personally approve.

This year, however, he has been firmer, and has carried his point. He has succeeded in keeping out of the river and harbor bill every item that was of a "log rolling" nature. He consented to no appropriations except for projects that have been indorsed by the war department.

There appears to be method in Mr. Burton's course. When the next congress organizes, Speaker Cannon will have to select a chairman for the committee on appropriations. This chairman ought to be a man of discrimination, a man of force and a man of highest integrity. He must be the "watch-dog of the treasury." He must be a man who can dominate his committee and hold out against all appropriations which are not necessary. He must be able to withstand the personal appeals of members.

There is not a single member of that committee today competent to become its chairman. And from the speaker's viewpoint, there is not a member in the house better equipped for that place than Mr. Burton. Perhaps the chairman of the river and harbor committee had the future in view when he took the radical course he did in dictating the terms of the present river and harbor bill.

### ALASKA HAS A POOR SHOW.

#### Senators Pay Little Attention to Interests of Big Territory.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The determination of the senate to dispose of the Swayne impeachment case means, according to senate leaders, that most of the time between now and March 4 will be taken up in court duty, to the exclusion of legislative matters, save only the necessary supply bills. All legislation which encounters objection will have to go over.

This means not only the defeat of the ship subsidy, interstate commerce and statehood bills, but the defeat of all legislation relating to Alaska. It had been hoped that several Alaskan measures might be passed before adjournment, but that hope has been dispelled. Plans had already been laid for bringing forward the Alaska delegate bill, passed by the house last session. But Alaska will get no delegate by the grace of the 58th congress. Neither will Alaska get much else, save what is provided in the regular appropriation bills.

Alaska is weak in the senate for two reasons: All Alaskan legislation encounters opposition from a few men, but what is more significant, few senators have any real interest in the great district, and not more than half a dozen men make any effort whatever to push through legislation which Alaska seeks. There is more opposition to the delegate bill than to any other Alaska bill now pending, and this opposition will be able to put a quietus on the Cushman bill, in the present session.

### FOR BREMERTON NAVY YARD

#### Amounts Provided in Naval Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The naval appropriation bill as reported to the house carries \$233,500 for the Puget sound navy yard. Following are the items: Extension of construction plant, \$20,000; sewer system, \$500; grading, \$20,000; fire protection system, \$10,000; electric light plant, \$10,000; telephone system, \$1,500; railroad and equipment, \$6,000; boat shop for construction and repair, \$20,000; water system, \$3,000; heating system, \$3,000; locomotive and crane track about dry dock, \$30,000; dredging, \$10,000; quay wall, \$25,000; roads and walks, \$5,000; joiner shop for construction and repair, \$5,000; machinery for yards and docks, \$2,000; additional piers, \$50,000.

### Waved the Red Flag.

Kansas City, Jan. 31.—Two hundred men and women members of socialistic societies rose to their feet and cheered a red flag at a mass meeting held here tonight. The meeting was called for the purpose of raising a fund for the aid of the working classes of Russia. The czar and aristocratic class of Russia were condemned in the strongest terms at command. One speaker compared the czar to ex-Governor Peabody of Colorado. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the oppressed and denouncing the czar.

### Bombs in Barracks.

Vienna, Jan. 31.—A telegram from Czentschow, Poland, reports that a bomb was thrown in the cavalry barracks there today and that many soldiers were wounded. The act is supposed to have been in revenge for brutality in dispersing a workman's meeting. Other dynamite outrages are reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Lodz. A gendarme is reported to have been killed and a number wounded.

### Arrests by the Hundred.

London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Graphic from Sevastopol says: "In consequence of the gravity of the situation here, the government has invested the naval and military commanders with full powers to repress disorders. Over 900 arrests have been made."

# FOR THE NORTHWEST

## Liberal Treatment Received in Rivers and Harbors Bill.

### HARD FIGHT FOR CELILO CANAL

#### Oregon and Washington Improvements Have a Grand Total of \$1,345,000.

Washington, Jan. 26.—In view of the unprecedented piling down of river and harbor appropriations this year, and in face of the efforts of Republican leaders in congress to enforce the most rigid economy, the Columbia river has been exceptionally well cared for in the river and harbor bill just completed by the house committee. While the appropriations are not as large as asked for, they average up well alongside those made for other sections of the country; in fact, Chairman Burton admitted today that he thought the Pacific northwest had received more liberal treatment than any other part of the country.

The appropriation which is most gratifying to friends of the Columbia river is that which insures the building of The Dalles-Celilo canal. Mr. Burton, backed by almost the entire committee, stood out against this project more persistently than against any other proposition brought before him, and it was only under intense pressure that he yielded.

It was the hope and intent of the friends of this project to have it made a continuing contract. Could this have been done, the canal would have passed beyond the jurisdiction of the river and harbor committee and would have received an annual appropriation in the sundry civil bill, in amounts sufficient to pay for work as it progressed until completed. But on this point Mr. Burton was unyielding. Nevertheless the final action of the committee is in the nature of a compromise, for while an immediate appropriation of \$50,000 is made, the army engineers are authorized to make contracts for \$250,000, which is equivalent to an appropriation of \$300,000. The \$250,000 not carried by this bill will be incorporated in the sundry civil bill next session, in plenty of time, according to the engineers, to meet payments.

There is strong hope that by the time this money is expended congress will be willing to make the Celilo canal a continuing contract, so that it need not again be considered in the river and harbor bill.

Three other Columbia river appropriations are split up like for the Celilo canal. Three hundred thousand dollars is made immediately available for the month of the Columbia, and the engineers are authorized to make contracts for \$300,000 additional, this last sum to be carried in the next sundry civil bill. Likewise, for improving the channel from Portland to the sea, \$100,000 is appropriated in the river and harbor bill, and \$125,000 additional will be carried in the next sundry civil bill. For dredging a 20-foot channel between Vancouver and the mouth of the Willamette \$30,000 cash is appropriated, and another \$30,000 will be provided next year in the sundry civil bill.

The following amounts are all waded or Washington:

- Tacoma harbor, dredging Puyallup waterway, \$40,000 cash; \$20,000 in sundry civil bill.
- Lakes Union and Washington canal, \$125,000 for dredging at Ballard and authorization of new survey to determine whether a one-lock canal can be substituted for the two-lock project.
- Grays Harbor, \$30,000.
- Inner Grays Harbor, \$300,000.
- Cowlitz and Lewis rivers, \$10,000.
- Puget sound and tributaries, \$30,000.
- Snohomish slough, \$5,000.
- Okanozan and Pend d'Oreille, \$15,000.
- Stretches rifle, \$65,000.
- Bellingham bay, \$35,000.
- Everett harbor, new survey.

### Condemns the Massacre.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—At today's session of the municipal council a resolution was moved strongly protesting against the firing by troops upon defenseless workmen on January 22 and declaring that the council revolted against such ruthlessness, which undermines the pillars of civil order, and considered it to be its duty to vote \$1,250 to the victims' families. The president prohibited discussion of the resolution, but an amendment voting the money without question was permitted and adopted.

### Strikers Gain Concessions.

Reval, Jan. 26.—A crowd of strikers today marched in procession to the governor's residence. The governor addressed them in a few words and allayed their excitement. The strikers then chose a deputation to present their demands to their employers, who were gathered in the governor's rooms. The demands include eight hours as a day's work and an increase of wages. It is reported that the results of the interview were satisfactory.

### Seize Austrian Steamer.

Tokio, Jan. 26.—The Japanese seized the Austrian steamer Burma off Hokkaido island at 9 o'clock last night. She had a cargo of 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal on board and was bound for Vladivostok.

### FIRE IN OMAHA.

#### It Eats Up \$700,000 Worth of Property in Wholesale Houses.

Omaha, Jan. 30.—A fire which destroyed property estimated at approximately \$700,000 started at 10:30 o'clock last night from what is believed to have been an overheated stove in the great commission house of C. H. Muller & Co., at Eleventh and Howard streets. The flames spread so rapidly that Chief Salter, of the fire department, at once turned in a general alarm, which brought the entire department of the city to the scene, not, however, until the flames had gotten quite beyond control.

Five commission houses were located in the building where the flames started, and all of these were enveloped in a very short time. In the four stories above and covering a quarter of a block was located the stock of a wholesale dry goods concern, which furnished the flames with inflammable material and added to their fury. Before the firemen were organized the entire building, covering a quarter of a block, was a mass of flames. Adjoining buildings occupied by other concerns of considerable importance were in the path of the fire, and were soon ablaze. Across the alley to the north a five-story building, occupied by a large manufacturing and jobbing shoe concern, caught in the upper stories, and the fire soon spread to the lower floors and the entire stock was destroyed.

### NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES

#### Germany Does Not Give America Benefit, but Wants Reciprocity.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The government this evening published an abstract of the new commercial treaties with Austro-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Roumania and Serbia, which are expected to deeply affect Germany's foreign trade for the next ten years, the term for which the treaties run. The new tariff, which is not yet in force, will go into effect on the same date as the treaties, in 1906.

The treaties affect the United States adversely only in case they are defined by Germany as not coming under the most favored nation clause. The government is determined not to raise the question of the most favored nation clause until the treaties go into effect, and the correspondent's inference is that the German government is reluctant to give the United States the benefit of these bargains.

The German government would gladly negotiate a reciprocal treaty with the United States. Germany has collected expressions of American government officials on the Cuban-American reciprocal treaties that make, the government thinks, a strong argument against admitting the United States to the benefits of the new treaties.

### RIVER AND HARBOR SURVEYS

#### Bill Provides for Work in Northwest—Ankeny's Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The rivers and harbors committee has adopted an additional section to its bill authorizing surveys of proposed improvements, to determine their merits and estimated cost. Such surveys are always made before appropriations can be allowed. Among the surveys authorized are the following:

Columbia river and tributaries above Celilo, Columbia between Wenatchee and Kettle Falls, Astoria harbor, Clatskanie river, Everett, Olympia and Ilwaco harbors, inner Grays harbor, South Bend to Raymond, Swamish river, Swinomish slough, and Clearwater river, with a view to opening it to large navigation.

Senator Ankeny has prepared and will offer two amendments to the river and harbor bill, one appropriating \$50,000 for improving the Columbia river between the mouth of the Okanogan and Kettle Falls, another appropriating \$25,000 for improving Olympia harbor.

### Can't Get Enough Vessels.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The navy department is having much trouble in the transportation of coal to the Asiatic station on account of the statute which requires such shipments to be made in American bottoms. Rear Admiral Manney, chief of the bureau of equipment, has again recommended that authority be given for making such shipments in foreign bottoms until the supply of fuel in storage at Cavite shall be sufficient to justify the delay caused by the difficulty in obtaining American bottoms at reasonable rates.

### May Cut Off Supplies.

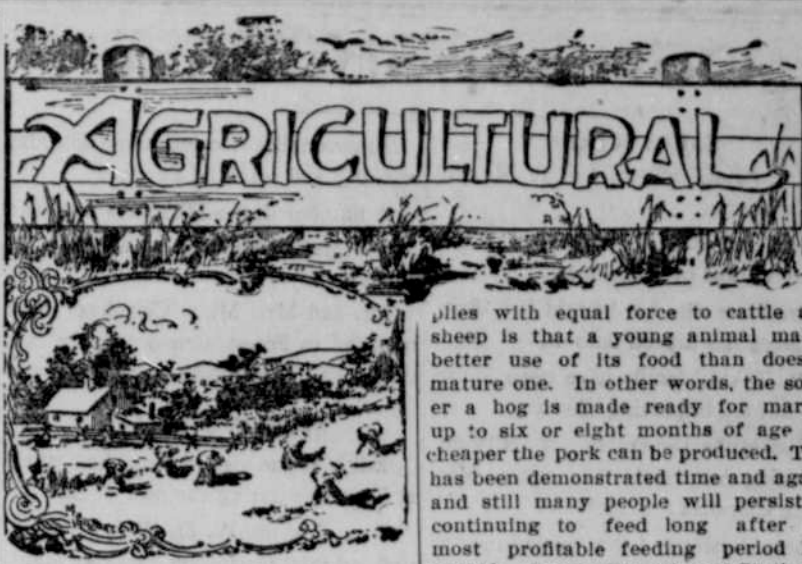
Paris, Jan. 30.—Japanese officials have remarked to members of the diplomatic corps that the Russian strikes might have an important influence on the war in interruption of communication over the Siberian railway. It is said, if the strike spreads, it will involve the railroad workers, making the strikers more effective in cutting off General Kuropatkin's communications and supplies than the Chinese bandits have been.

### Italians Send Funds to Strikers.

Rome, Jan. 30.—Manifestations of sympathy with the strikers in Russia are going on throughout Italy, and funds are being collected for them. The Roman Socialists have decided to hold a procession, notwithstanding the prohibition of the police, and the government has taken extraordinary measures to maintain order. The garrison has been reinforced by 1,200 men.

### To Aid Railroad to the Yukon.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senator Dietrich has introduced a bill providing government aid for the construction of a railway and telegraph line from Valdez to Eagle City, Alaska.



### Exercise for Sheep.

Sheep will stand considerable steady cold, but shiver under wind and are particularly susceptible to dampness. The plan of cooping sheep up in close, warm quarters with little or no ventilation is not a good one. See that their quarters are comfortable by all means, have them dry and fairly warm, but have them well ventilated without drafts. Then provide a shed, have it attached to the pens if possible, open on one end except for what fencing is necessary to keep them in, and let them run under this cover daily. If they are not inclined to take the exercise make them do it, and see that they are provided with some clean roughage to munch while in the shed. Be careful and not give them so much that they will spend their time eating instead of moving about. Water should be supplied abundantly.

Try and locate the shed so that the sheep will be protected from the wind and at the same time get all the sunshine there is. The plan of winter



PROTECTED RUN FOR SHEEP.

care will make sheep healthy and strong. The illustration shows an ideal sheep shed and one which can be readily attached to the barn where the sheep have their regular quarters. Built in the manner indicated, the sloping front greatly protects the sheep from the wind and the low portion of the shed makes an excellent place for the feeding racks.—Indianapolis News.

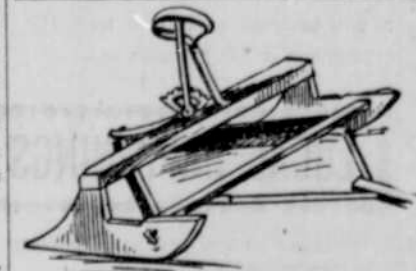
### Raising Pigs for Market.

Those who have experimented have found that there is much more profit in raising pigs from the surplus milk from the dairy than in selling that milk to factories where different articles are manufactured from by-products. For a number of years past there has been an ever-increasing demand for pigs of light weight, those weighing from 100 to 125 pounds being preferred, and such pigs can be raised on the surplus milk product with a little added grain at very small cost.

If one will figure this cost, deduct it from the price received for the pig and put this computation against the receipts from the by-product of milk sold to factories they will readily see the profit in the pig. If one is located near large markets there is much more profit in raising light weight pigs than heavy hogs; the cost of feeding is not so great, while the price per pound received is much more. This question is well worth looking into particularly if one has a dairy.

### Leveler for Fields.

Some improvement in agricultural machinery is patented every week, and yet no two inventions are designed for similar purposes. An Ohio man has invented a new idea in leveling machines, an illustration of which is shown here. A supporting frame is suspended upon two runners, these runners being similar to runners in a snow sled, the whole apparatus being constructed of either wood or iron. A leveler, in the shape of a triangle, has the apex in a line with the rear end of the runners, the open ends being fastened to the front of the runners. A lever, in reach of the driver



LEVELS THE GROUND.

on the seat, controls an attachment for raising or lowering the rear end of the leveler to adjust the latter in its relation to the surface of the ground. A cross bar connects the two runners in front. In use the dirt is leveled to the center of the machine, insuring an equal distribution over the field being leveled. Jacob W. Lafferty, near Mechanicburg, is the patentee.

### When to Market Hogs.

A well established fact in connection with feeding hogs and that ap-

plies with equal force to cattle and sheep is that a young animal makes better use of its food than does a mature one. In other words, the sooner a hog is made ready for market up to six or eight months of age the cheaper the pork can be produced. This has been demonstrated time and again, and still many people will persist in continuing to feed long after the most profitable feeding period has passed.—Oregon Experiment Station.

### New Type of Horse.

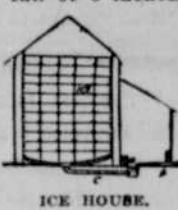
It is gratifying to know that at last some experiment stations are beginning to be conscious of the fact that they ought to do something toward developing strictly American types of horses other than racers. The Colorado station has inaugurated the work of developing a carriage horse that will come nearer filling the requirements of that class of horses in this country than any now known. The trotter is to be the starting point, and by careful and intelligent selection and mating a somewhat heavier and more symmetrical horse is expected to evolve and at the same time retain the staying qualities of the trotter and as much of his speed as is desirable in a good, utility carriage horse. This is a work of years, of course, but is certain of final success if the work is well done. Past success in creating new types of cattle, hogs and sheep shows what may be done with horses.

### Milk Adulteration.

While the ordinary methods of milk adulterations are easily detected by expert examiners, it is reported that a French chemist, Dr. Quesneville, has made some experiments that point to the probability that for some time there has been practiced a form of deception in milk adulteration which has escaped the attention of health officers. In a paragraph in the Birmingham Daily Mail it is explained that the deficiency of fats, whether due to the poverty of the milk or the extraction of fats, has been covered by the addition of foreign greasy matter. Dr. Quesneville found that "benzine would dissolve foreign fats without affecting the natural fats in milk," and thus by examining samples which have passed the ordinary test he discovered such substances as pork dripping and coconut butter.

### Ice-House and Dairy Combined.

My ice house is built above ground with a good cement floor, which slopes to the center with a fall of 6 inches. The waste water is conducted by a lead pipe, c. to the dairy room, where in tank, a, are placed the cans of milk. I use deep cans, holding about 4 gallons each. The dairy room is 8x16 feet, and the trough, a, 2 feet wide, 16 feet long and 16 inches deep. This as well as the floor is made of concrete. The waste water is led outside through pipe, b. The ice house is 16x20 feet in size, with 14 foot studs. It will hold about 100 tons of ice, which gives about 30 tons for family use and the balance to supply the dairy through the season. There is always cool, waste water to keep the temperature in the tank from 45 to 50 degrees and it is never necessary to put in ice.—Franklin Rogers, in Farm and Home.



ICE HOUSE.

### Poultry Pickings.

In keeping hens for layers discard all over two years old. Excessive fatness leads to a suspension of egg production. Breeding stock should be fed so as to keep in robust health.

The smaller the air bubble in the large end the fresher the egg.

A fat hen is a poor layer, and her eggs will usually prove infertile.

Excessive fat in the male or female is antagonistic to procreation and fecundity.

A fresh egg has a somewhat rough shell, while a stale egg is smooth of shell.

Bone is an absolute necessity in some form to fowls confined in small yards.

Bones are valuable for poultry, chiefly for the phosphate of lime they contain.

Roosts should always be on the same level, as the birds will crowd to the highest one.

Eggs immersed in water a day or two before the chickens are due will be greater benefited.

There is no half-way house in keeping "fancy poultry," and one must have the best or none.

To have good layers, breed from good laying stock and cultivate this quality as fully as possible.

In feeding grain to young fowls it is important to give as good a variety as possible.

The shells of eggs are porous, and pungent fith may penetrate and spoil the flavor.

When fowls have the advantage of good range there is little necessity for artificial preparations.

There is not much risk in raising poultry; it is not subject to extremes, and there is little danger of overproduction.