

STILL AT OUTS

Further Agreements With Strikers Not Wanted.

ARE GIVEN AN ULTIMATUM

Packers Tell Board of Arbitration That Strikers Failed to Live Up to Signed Agreement.

Chicago, July 29.—"We had an agreement with Mr. Donnelly's organization and the allied trades which failed to live up to, and under the circumstances we do not care to make any further agreements with them."

This is the statement which was signed by the representatives of the packers and handed to the members of the state board of arbitration tonight at the end of a conference between the two bodies, held at the request of the state board in an endeavor to bring about another meeting for the settlement of the butchers' strike between the packers and the strikers. The packers received the state board courteously and listened to their arguments for a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty.

The announcement that the packers were opposed to any further peace negotiations with the strikers was handed to the board by Arthur Meeker and Thomas Connor, both of Armour & Co., who represented the packers. While from their statement it would appear that the packers are opposed to meeting the strikers again on any terms, such is not the case.

At the last conference between the strikers and the packers the latter informed the union leaders that any time they expressed a desire to live up to the original arbitration agreement, signed a week ago, which provided for the reinstatement of the striking butchers inside of 45 days and for the arbitration of all grievances, the packers would be willing to renew the agreement.

The contention of the packers is that this agreement is still in force, and as they are unwilling to offer any further concessions to the strikers, they say a renewal of peace negotiations with the hope of securing better terms would be useless.

The labor leaders say that when the butchers went on the second strike because of alleged discrimination by the packers in rehiring striking employees, the arbitration agreement was nullified and that it is necessary to sign a new agreement before a settlement can be reached.

SLAIN BY BOMB.

M. von Plehve, Russian Minister of Interior Is Assassinated.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—Minister of the Interior von Plehve was assassinated this morning while driving to the Baltic Station to visit the Peterhof.

A bomb was thrown under the minister's carriage, completely shattering it. M. Plehve was terribly mangled. The crime was committed at 10 o'clock.

The coachman was killed and the wounded and maddened horses dashed wildly away with the front wheels of the carriage, the only portion of the vehicle remaining intact. Immediate-ly there ensued a scene of the wildest confusion. Police and gendarmes hurried up from every direction and vast crowds gathered about the spot where the mangled body of the minister lay weltering in his blood.

The Associated Press correspondent was at the scene of the tragedy within five minutes after it occurred. M. von Plehve's shockingly mangled body was lying in the middle of the road. It had been partially covered with a police officer's overcoat with the left arm, the bone of which was broken off, protruding.

A few yards from M. von Plehve's body lay a shapeless heap of the coachman's remains.

M. von Plehve was on his way to visit the emperor when the tragedy occurred.

Besides being Russian minister of the Interior Councillor von Plehve was minister and state secretary for Finland.

Sent to Impress Moroccans.

Toulon, July 29.—Under orders from Vice Admiral Gigon, the armored cruiser Kleber and the third class cruiser Galilee sailed for Tangier tonight. The orders given to the commanders of the cruisers were to "hold themselves at the disposition of the minister of France." Officers of the ministry of marine say that this action is not to be regarded in any aspect other than pacific, but that it is desirable in the present unpleasant condition of Morocco for the French government to be represented by the two warships.

British Note Sent.

London, July 29.—The London Daily Express states that it has excellent reasons for stating that the latest note sent by Great Britain to Russia is not couched in the usual diplomatic language, but is, instead, a peremptory demand for immediate reparation for all slights placed upon the British flag by Russia. It is also stated that Russia is warned that a repetition of the Knight Commander affair will be followed by immediate reprisals.

To Fit Up Volunteer Fleet.

London, July 29.—The Times this morning says that six German steamers have been chartered to take \$1,500,000 worth of war material from Hamburg to Constantinople. The inference is drawn, according to the Times, that this material is intended for the equipment of the Russian volunteer steamers or other Russian warships in the Black sea.

RUSHING IN MEN.

Packers Striving to Fill the Places of the Strikers.

Chicago, July 28.—Little if any advantage was gained by either side in the stockyards strike today and there is no hope tonight of any immediate settlement of the difficulty. Realizing that they have one of the hardest problems to contend with in the history of the packing industry, the packers are leaving nothing undone to gain the upperhand in the struggle with their 30,000 union employees who are on strike.

All day long, workmen from outside points were rushed to Chicago and taken to the stockyards to fill the places of the strikers. Tonight it was announced by the packers that 7,000 new men were now installed in the different plants at the stockyards. With these men and with the arrivals that are expected each day, the packers expect to get their affairs in such shape that the strikers will be compelled to seek a truce in the hostilities and seek a peaceable settlement at the dictation of the employers.

Although the receipts of livestock today were small, compared with receipts on corresponding days under normal conditions, still many cattle, hogs and sheep were left in the pens tonight unsold.

RETREAT TO HAI CHENG.

The Japanese Made Ta Tche Kiao Untenable.

Mukden, July 28.—The Russians have retreated from Ta Tche Kiao to Hai Cheng.

They decided to withdraw from Ta Tche Kiao Sunday evening. General Zarabourieff, commanding the Fourth army corps, who is General Stakelberg's senior, resolved to take this step in consequence of the reports of scouts that the Japanese were turning the left flank.

The Japanese forces are believed to include the whole of the armies of Generals Oku and Nodzu. More than eight divisions of Japanese are engaged. The rear guard action between Datchapu and Ta Tche Kiao continued until 11 at night, when the Japanese were within eight of the Russian entrenchments. The Russians withdrew in perfect order, favored by the beautiful moonlight.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese column in the vicinity of Saitmatsa, which is believed to be two divisions strong, is marching along the valley of the Taitse, with the obvious aim of cutting the railroad above Liao Yang.

The evacuation of Ta Tche Kiao was prepared for long ago by the Russians, as military experts have repeatedly indicated. The retreatment is not regarded as materially altering the situation. The Russians had strongly fortified Hai Cheng, in view of this contingency.

APOLOGY AND DAMAGES.

Basis of British Settlement of Knight Commander's Loss.

London, July 28.—The British government is taking energetic action relative to the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Vladivostok squadron. All information received by the government tends to establish in the official mind the belief that an outrage has been committed for which no excuse exists in international law.

The demands which will be made on the Russian government will include compensation to the owners of the ship and to the owners of the goods on board the Knight Commander, an apology for the action of the Russian cruisers and an agreement that instructions shall be given which will prevent a repetition of such action.

British shipowners are up in arms over the danger which shipping is now running and are bombarding the government with representations looking to the thorough protection of their interests.

War Vessels Must Not Pass.

London, July 28.—While the negotiations between Great Britain and Russia respecting Red sea seizures have been carried on in the most conciliatory manner, the Associated Press learns that in the representations to the St. Petersburg government, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne declared that Great Britain could not, in view of her treaty alliance with Japan, allow any interpretation to be placed on treaties relating to the Dardanelles which would permit of the free passage of vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet.

Action Delayed in New York.

New York, July 28.—A telegram from President Donnelly, who is in charge of the meat strikers' main headquarters at Chicago, directing the local union officials to call out all men employed by the companies affiliated with the so called beef trust here, was received today. No immediate action was taken, however. The local representative, Mr. Eichelberger, said that in view of the present conditions here, it would not do to act hastily.

Fighting About Port Arthur.

Obefoo, July 28.—A junk bringing Chinese refugees from Port Arthur, has just arrived here. The Chinese report that, when they left Port Arthur, July 17, heavy fighting was going on both on land and sea. They were unable to give any details. They report that the Japanese have heavily fortified San Chnpo Hill.

OREGON NEWS OF INTEREST

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

State Association Will Meet to Fix the Date.

Salem—President John H. Scott, of the Oregon Good Roads association, has called a meeting of the executive committee of that organization to be held in this city at 1 P. M. Wednesday, August 10. The principal business of the committee will be to fix a date for the annual convention of the association. At the last meeting it was decided that the association shall meet this year in Salem, and the date will probably be sometime in October or early in November.

Through the courtesy of Manager Edwin Stone, of the Corvallis & Eastern railway, the members of the executive committee will be given an opportunity to visit the granite quarry on the Santiam river on Thursday August 11. A special train will be run from Albany to the granite quarry so that there need be no delays waiting for the regular train.

The members of the executive committee are: John H. Scott, Salem; H. M. Palmer, Albany; George C. Blakely, The Dalles; W. W. Travillion, Baker City; Virgil E. Watters, Corvallis; H. B. Thilssen, Salem; J. O. Booth, Grants Pass; B. F. Rhodes, McMinnville; T. F. Ryan, Oregon City.

At the meeting the committee will also make arrangements for preparing the program for the convention and will also take up the matter of formulating a campaign of education in favor of good roads. A number of counties have contributed to the educational fund, and the committee is ready to take up active work.

PATENT FOR LIEU LAND.

Received by the State in Accordance With Recent Act of Congress.

Salem—The state land board has received a patent from the United States government conveying to the state 19,000 acres of lieu land in accordance with the act passed by the last session of congress. This land was selected upon Klamath reserve base, made available by the readjustment of the boundaries of the reserve. The selections were made in 1901, but there was some question in the department as to whether the state was entitled to use school sections within the new boundaries as base. The question was settled in April last by the passage of an act of congress directing that the state's selections be allowed, and the issuance of the patent is the formal compliance with that act. The state sold the lieu land as soon as it was selected, in 1901, at \$2.50 per acre, the legal price at that time.

Grange Will Have Exhibit.

Oregon City—Acting in conjunction with the committee appointed for the purpose by the state grange, the various subordinate granges of Clackamas county are appointing committees to arrange for the holding of district fairs this fall. Collections will be made of all kinds of agricultural products for a complete exhibition. The cream for the respective exhibits will be arranged in one grand exhibit for the inspection of the national grange which will be convened at Portland in 1905, during the Lewis and Clark fair.

Rosedale Is After Electric Line.

Salem—The citizens of Rosedale, a farming community six miles south of this city, met last week and took the preliminary steps for the organization of a local "push club," a name not having been chosen. The object is for the betterment of the community in general, but its chief aim is to secure the proposed extension of an electric line from this city into that community, which is in the heart of a rich fruit belt.

Smaller Loggers Lose Heavily.

Astoria—The failure of the usual freshets last winter entailed a considerable loss to the smaller loggers operating in this vicinity. It is estimated that there are at the present time over 10,000,000 feet of logs above tide water in the Lewis and Clark river. These logs were cut last fall and winter, but there was not sufficient water in the stream to float them down. They are valued at fully \$70,000.

Resume Work on Umatilla Dam.

Echo—A crew of government engineers, headed by Edmund J. Davis, has arrived here and will proceed to the site of the big dam of the Umatilla irrigation project to take up the work which was dropped two months ago when the engineers were taken away to work on the Malheur county project.

Mill Will Resume Grinding.

McMinnville—The large flouring mills known as the Atlas mills, which have been idle for the last two years, will again resume operations. The mills have been undergoing some repairs the past week and will begin next week on a large bill of flour for China.

Profitable Seed Crop.

Amity—A. Sheldon, a farmer residing two miles west of town, hulled eight acres of Alsike clover which yielded him 60 bushels. This is a very profitable crop, as it usually sells from 14 to 16 cents per pound, netting him \$67.50 an acre.

FIRE IN WHEAT FIELDS.

Grain is Destroyed on Two Farms Near Adams.

Pendleton—The first serious wheat fire this summer visited the farm of Lowell Rogers, near Adams, last week, causing a loss of nearly \$1,500. Five hundred sacks of grain, a wagon and 40 tons of hay were destroyed. One horse was so badly burned that it died. The harvest crew was some distance away when the fire started. Two little daughters of George Rogers were sent after the men, and narrowly escaped being burned to death in the burning grain. By hard work the crew finally extinguished the fire.

The first of the week fire again visited Rogers' place and before it could be extinguished over 1,200 sacks of wheat were destroyed and about 70 acres of standing grain burned. The grain and straw being very dry, the fire spread rapidly into an adjoining field owned by Louis Odette. Odette lost 30 acres of grain before the fire could be gotten under control. Mr. Rogers estimates his loss at 7,000 or more bushels. A number of farming implements and harvest supplies were also lost. His loss will exceed \$5,000. He had small insurance. Mr. Odette's loss is believed to be \$1,500.

Government Will Run Hatchery.

Oregon City—The Upper Clackamas hatchery, located about 60 miles up the Clackamas river from this city, has been turned over to the government for operation, having been conducted for a number of years as a state enterprise. The Clackamas hatchery is considered by fish culturists to be the best hatchery in the state, not because of its equipment and location, which are ideal, but because of the quality of the Chinook fish that are propagated there. The employees now at this hatchery will be continued this season.

Balance of \$1,000.

Oregon City—When all expenses have been met, the management of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua association will have a balance of about \$1,000 as the product of their efforts this season. The total receipts of the 12-days' session were \$6,000, and it is estimated that the attendance exceeded 25,000. Several improvements will be considered by the Chautauqua before the convening of next year's session. Among others, the grandstand will be enlarged.

Clackamas Crops in No Danger.

Oregon City—Residents of this city who have toured the county thoroughly, announce that there is no cause to be alarmed for the crops of Clackamas county, which are in much better condition than they have been represented to be and will yield satisfactorily. Observations show that the hay and grain crops are in splendid condition generally and will produce average yields. Potatoes will need another rain to insure a good crop.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 67@68c; bluestem, 76@76c; valley, 78c.

Barley—Feed, \$19 per ton; roasted, \$19@20.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$12.25 gray, \$12.00 per cental.

Flour—Valley, \$3.90@3.95 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.75@4; clear, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.00@4.35; Graham, \$3.50@4; whole wheat, \$4.45@4.25; rye flour, \$4.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, 23.50; shorts, \$21; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton clover, \$8@9; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18@22½c; store butter, 13@13½c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20@21c.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, 11@12½c; old stock, 7@8c; Young America, 12@13c.

Poultry—Fancy hens, 11½@12c per pound; old hens, 11@11½c; mixed chickens, 10½@11c; old roosters, 9c; young roosters, 10@11c; springs, 1½ to 2-pound, 11@12c; broilers, 1 to 1½-pound, 13@13½c; dressed chickens, 12½@13c; turkeys, live, 14@16c; do dressed, 15@16c; do choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 5@6c; do dressed, 9@10c; ducks, old, \$5@6.00 per dozen; do young, as to size, \$2@3.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, 1½@1¾c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per dozen; parsley, 25c; cauliflower, \$1.75@2; celery, 75@90c; asparagus, 50c; peas, 4@6c per pound; beans, green, 4@5c; wax, 4@5c; squash, \$1.25 per box; green corn, 60c per doz; onions, new red, \$1.30 per cwt; yellow, \$1.75.

Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.

Potatoes—Fancy, old, \$1.00@1.25 per cental; new, Early Rose, 2c per pound; Garnet Chile, 1½@2c.

Fruits—Cherries, 4@5c per pound; gooseberries, 6c; raspberries, \$1.25 per crate; huckleberries, 15c per pound; apples, new, 75c@1.75; apricots, \$1@1.25 per box; peaches, Yellow Crawford, 80c; others, 75@90c; canteloupes, \$2.50 per crate; watermelons, 1c per pound; prunes, \$1.25 per box.

Beef—Dressed, 5@6c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, 4@5c per pound; lambs, 6c.

Veal—Dressed, 3@7c per pound.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8c per pound.

Hops—1903 crop, 21@24c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 19@20c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@17c; mohair, 30c per pound for choice.



Coop for Growing Chicks.

Where chicks are raised in considerable numbers, it is necessary to provide protection for them while they are on the range, and a house such as is illustrated and described here may be produced at small cost. Make a number of them and scatter them over the range. Obtain a number of small dry goods boxes, making the roof of any material one has on the farm or buying the cheap hemlock lumber and covering the cracks with laths or tarred paper. In the gable end cut a large hole for ventilation and arrange the opening in the front so that some means will be had for closing it so that the storm may be shut off.

If one has but a few coops a sliding window may be used to close the front; if many coops are made the opening may be closed by a sliding door made of thin material. During the summer, if this solid wood door was used it would be advisable to make the ventilation opening larger and cover it with some coarse mesh wire netting. Unless one has had ex-



perience, it is hard to realize the great value of these coops and especially during the early fall before the chicks go to winter quarters, a period when hard storms are likely to occur.—Indianapolis News.

Cultivating Drilled Corn.

It is generally conceded that more corn can be grown on an acre in drills than in hills, but in weedy land the great trouble is to keep drilled corn clean and free from weeds. The great mistake in cultivating drilled corn usually is made at the first working, when shovels of medium size are used and small furrows left close to the rows. We find it no harder to keep drilled corn free from weeds than it is to keep hill corn clean, by using the smoothing harrow across the rows just as soon as the corn is up. In four or five days a second harrowing may be given and then the cultivators be set to work.

Avoid leaving any furrow close to the rows, and also be sure not to throw a ridge of earth up to the plants. Keep the land just as level as possible the first two or three workings and then as the plants begin to shade the ground they will do much to smother out weeds. The later cultivation of any corn is best given by a one-horse fire shovel cultivator instead of the two-horse riding implement, as with the former one can go very shallow and keep at any desired distance from the growing corn. We believe there are too many high-priced riding cultivators and not enough small one-horse implements used. The latter, diligently used, insure clean crops.

The Cost of Making Pork.

The sole purpose of finishing a bunch of pigs at an early age is to make them more profitable by saving feed. It takes a certain amount merely to keep them, and the shorter the time they are kept the less this will cost. So far it is a simple problem, but there are other factors which enter in. The pushing process may be the most costly in the end because it requires the feeding of a large quantity of high-priced grain or millstuffs, whereas by utilizing the pastures and the woods they may make a cheaper growth and ultimately go to market at less cost. It may be said that the pasture has value in proportion to the grain. Sometimes it has and sometimes it has not—all depends on what something else could get out of it in the way of gain and consequent cash. The point is that early maturity in the sense of marketing hogs at an early age is the best thing only when it is the cheapest. A man can afford to wait a couple of months to put his pigs on the market if by utilizing pastures or forage and saving high-priced grain he can do it cheaper. The cost of marketing a pound of pork and not the time it takes to do it is the vital problem.

Thinning Peaches Pays.

Not every grower appreciates the importance of thinning peaches, but there can be no question of the necessity of the practice, if best results are to be secured. The Michigan Experiment Station reports the following concerning this matter:

"A thinning test was started in 1903, to last over a period of three years. Of one lot, one tree was thinned to 8 inches; one was thinned to 4 or 5 inches, and one tree was left unthinned. Of the other varieties, one tree was thinned to 8 inches and one tree left unthinned. It was noted at the end of the first season's test that all trees severely thinned were much

healthier, and their foliage much thicker, and did not fall from the trees as early in the season as on unthinned trees; that peaches from the thinned trees sold for nearly double as much as those from unthinned trees. The varieties chosen for the test happened to ripen at a time when there was a good demand, otherwise peaches from unthinned trees would have been unsalable. From a commercial standpoint the benefit from heavy thinning was very apparent."

Points of a Good Dairy Cow.

I will endeavor to give a few of what many years of experience has taught me to believe are essential points in selecting a profitable dairy cow, and will commence at the nose. Take a cow that can put her nose in a tincup—you can take a tincup to milk her in; but a cow that it takes a bucket to get her nose in, you will have to take a bucket to milk her in. In other words, I want a cow or a calf of either sex, in order to make a profitable dairy animal, to have a great broad mouth (so it can mow a wide swath), with thin lips indicating a thin hide and fineness throughout, enabling it to sift out most of the nutrition in food consumed and return it to you in its milk; with broad, open nostrils, giving it good breathing capacity; and short from nose to eyes—long in this space indicates long in the legs; too much wind blows under it and soon dries up the milk, even if they give a good flow in the start; broad between the eyes, indicating a broad deep cow throughout, with good heart, lungs, liver and digestive organs; large, full eyes, indicating plenty of nerve force to carry out the requirements of the body; long from eyes to horns, indicating good sense; narrow between horns, indicating but little combativeness and a mild disposition; a well developed body, not "pot-gutted," with large teats and plenty of loose skin for udder development—but not a large, fleshy udder that will be nearly as large after being milked as it was before; a long tail with a good switch to enable the cow to keep the flies from sucking her blood that goes to produce milk. There are other indications, but these are enough to give a beginner a start.—Harding Bailey, in Jersey Bulletin.

Kill Weeds Before Planting Corn.

The best time to kill weeds is before the corn comes up, but I can kill more weeds in going over my ground once with a drag or harrow before the corn is planted than you can in two or three times after the corn is planted. My practice has been to follow the breaking plow with the drag, if not too wet, and in a few days harrow again and follow with the planter or drill. I drill exclusively. I open a furrow two or three inches deep and plant in the furrow; therefore I cannot use the harrow or weeder after my corn is planted, for it would fill the furrow and cover the corn too deep. I use the cultivator with narrow shovels and fenders, and fill in the furrow gradually until it is level, then keep the surface level. Now I see some one holding up his hands in horror at the idea of drilled corn planted down in a furrow. I should like to divide a field with you; you plant on the surface in hills, and I drill in the furrow; neither to use hand hoe, and the one that has the cleanest and most corn to take the crop.—I. N. C., in Indiana Farmer.

Loss from Bitter Rot.

The losses from bitter rot of apples are seldom appreciated, but the men that have investigated them declare them to be simply enormous for the entire country. Professor Blair of the University of Illinois, said last fall that the losses from bitter rot in four counties of Illinois had totaled for the past season \$1,500,000. This was in the four counties of Marion, Clay, Richard and Wayne. Bitter rot is a fungous disease and can be controlled to some extent by spraying. It is time that apple growers awoke fully to the enormous tax they are every year paying to the fungous diseases that ravage orchards. Could farmers eliminate even this one scourge of bitter rot we would add millions of dollars to the value of the apple crop.

Water for the Swine.

Pure water does more than quench the thirst of the hog. It enters largely into the composition of flesh; it assists in digestion by acting as a solvent for food elements; it is a vehicle for carrying off the poisonous wastes of the system, which, if not thus removed, are often reabsorbed by the system, either creating diseases or conditions favorable to disease ravages. When the drinking water happens to be unwholesome in itself, the possible double mischief is easily understood.

Little Profit in Cooking Feed.

The utility in cooking feed for animals, and especially for pigs, was given most attention in the days previous to investigations by experiment stations. Cooking feed is no longer regarded as an economical practice for fattening animals. However, for breeding stock and sick animals, and for animals which it is desired to put into the very highest condition, cooking may be practiced with good results, if expense is disregarded. Pigs so fed show marked thriftiness and health.