

HOW PEACE AFFECTS THE WORLD AND EUROPEAN POLITICS

GAINS AND LOSSES BY THE FAR EAST WAR

Germany is the greatest gainer in Europe, becoming the paramount power on that continent. France is the greatest loser, next to Russia. Her alliance with Russia now means nothing and she is practically isolated again. Great Britain is a heavy gainer, winning what otherwise would have taken a long and costly war. Australia and Turkey are both minor gainers, and the Balkan states are weaker.

London.—Europe finds that as a result of the war in the far east she must adjust herself to a new balance in the scale of international relationship. Japan is not the only country that has won, nor is Russia the only loser through the 18 months fighting in Asia.

The two countries that have gained most are Germany and Great Britain. Before the war Germany was practically isolated in Europe. The triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy had become weakened through the growing friendship between France and Italy, and through economic and tariff differences between Germany and Austria.

The dual alliance between France and Russia forced Germany to occupy the position of a nut between the teeth of powerful crackers.

Immediately the war in the far east broke out Germany's opportunity came. Russia, even to protect her possessions in Asia, could not afford to denude her European provinces to troops without first securing the consent of Germany, for unless Germany promised benevolent neutrality, Russia must maintain a large army on the German frontier. The kaiser therefore was in a position to put the czar under a deep obligation to him.

This he did by saying practically to the czar, "You can send to the far east as many troops as you please from your western frontier. I promise you not to participate in any hostile demonstration against you while you have your hands full fighting Japan. In return for this I shall expect your close friendship hereafter."

The czar, of course, was grateful and Germany has a store of gratitude to draw on at St. Petersburg whenever she is in need of it, as she certainly would be in the event of a war between her and France.

But a much more tangible gain than this comes to Germany through the defeats suffered by Russia. The military power of German's eastern neighbor has been smashed to atoms, useless for a great European war for the next 10 or 15 years, while the destruction of the Russian navy cannot be made good for at least as long a period.

The fighting power of Russia thus eliminated from the scheme of European strategy, makes Germany the paramount power on the continent.

Japan by showing that she is one of the world's great powers, at once re-established the open door policy in Asia on a solid basis. Great Britain thus gained for herself, without any expenditure, a victory for which she would probably have been prepared to wage a long and costly war a few years ago. From occupying an equivocal position in Asia, the war in the far east has made Great Britain a partner in an alliance that for many years to come will wield a predominant influence in the orient.

What the war has done for Germany in Europe it has practically duplicated for Great Britain in Asia. Hereafter Great Britain will not be compelled to maintain a large squadron of warships in Chinese waters, nor to make her European policy fit in with the possibility of danger to herself in the far east.

After Russia, France is the greatest loser through the Manchurian war. She has no longer any of the former value of her alliance with Russia. The pricking of the bubble of Russian military prowess has made Russia useless to the extension of French influence and France instead of being the partner in a strong firm is in the position of a man whose partner has become bankrupt through outside ventures.

Austria gains because Russia's losses tend to give the Emperor Franz Josef a predominant influence in the Balkans.

Turkey gains because Russian diplomacy at Constantinople can no longer back its demands with threats of the czar's invincible might, while the small Balkan Slav states lose because they can no longer count on the belief that if they should become involved in war with the sultan, unbeaten Russia would go to their relief.

Feared Financial Ruin.

Tokio.—Notwithstanding the silence of the government, the real fact is disclosed that Japan made peace at Portsmouth through fear of a financial breakdown. The war proved

more costly than had been calculated and the rice and cereal crops seemed doomed to failure. Instead of sunlight and warmth during the month of August, when the crops ripen, there was continued rain and exceedingly cool weather. While some improvement may still be in store, it is certain that the rice crop promises to be from 15 to 20 per cent. below the average and far below last year's crop, when it was marvelously large. Six months more of war would have meant hard times for the masses of the people, who are very poor, and rice is bread and meat to them.

Preparing for Battenburg.

Washington.—By direction of the President the state and navy departments have begun the preparation of plans for the reception in this country of Prince Louis of Battenburg.

Germans Plan Sugar Trust.

Hanover, Germany.—The sugar refiners of northern and western Germany are again endeavoring to form a trust. A meeting of important manufacturers has been held here which will probably result in a definite plan of organization being submitted to the leading interests about October 15.

Cable Extension Settled.

Liverpool.—George G. Ward, vice president of the Commercial Cable company, sailed for New York on the White Star line steamer Cedric, having completed arrangements for extending the Pacific cable to China and Japan.

FIRE DESTROYS WAR SUPPLIES

Tokio, Oct. 1.—A fire broke out in an army storehouse at Hiroshima at 1 o'clock this morning and was still burning at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Twenty buildings containing clothes and provisions and seven others filled with fodder were destroyed. Although the buildings were constructed of light material they contained an enormous amount of stored goods, and the structures being of inflammable nature, the flames were difficult to extinguish despite the desperate efforts of the troops. The fire spread with great rapidity. It was probably of incendiary origin. The loss is variously estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Confessed He Killed Custer.

Keokuk, Iowa.—The long dispute as to who fired the shot that killed Gen. Custer June 25, 1876, has been solved by a signed confession made by Rain-in-the-Face, who died recently at Little Eagle, South Dakota, in which he says:

"I killed him. I was so close that I saw the powder that blackened his face."

He positively denied killing Tom Custer, saying he did not see him.

The confession was made to Mary C. Collins, superintendent of missions at the Standing Rock agency, who wrote a letter containing the confession to relatives in Keokuk.

Strike of Mail Drivers Comes to a Conclusion.

New York.—The strike of the drivers employed on United States mail wagons in this city, which has been in progress for several weeks, was settled. The strikers get all they demanded.

Lord and Lady Curzon Will Stay in India for Few Weeks.

Simia, India.—The departure of Viceroy from India has been postponed, as King Edward desires Lord Curzon to remain and officially welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Viceroy and his wife therefore will reach Bombay in time to preside at the ceremonies connected with the arrival of the royal party and will sail thence for England on November 18.

FIGHTING FEVER SUCCESSFULLY

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—A terrific rainstorm, that temporarily put many streets under water, descended on the city today, but as the water was speedily carried off by the drainage machines there was no interruption of the work of either doctors or inspectors in the yellow fever infected districts. The death list was again a source of gratification, pointing unmistakably to the fact that the type of fever is exceedingly mild.

Today completed the tenth week of the fight against the disease. With the fever practically whipped, conferences are now proceeding in connection with the establishment of a permanent hospital, by which it is hoped to prevent any further recurrence of the fever in epidemic form. Following the example of Havana, the fundamental action of the promoters is to secure a site likely to be most free of stogymia mosquitoes.

Quarantine Against Mississippi.

Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama has quarantined against the entire State of Mississippi, the quarantine taking effect at 3 p. m. Saturday.

Give Up the Philippines?

Boston.—It is stated here that Senators Crane and Lodge are to introduce and press in Congress a bill to neutralize the Philippines and expect strong support from both parties. The deficit in the treasury is causing the party leaders a good deal of worry and Senator Crane foresees further trouble in that respect, and having found what has made the deficit, is preparing a bill which will stop the steady drain and put the treasury on the right side of the ledger.

The plan that the Massachusetts men are now putting into shape for presentation to the next Congress provides not only for the neutralizing of the Philippines but also of China and the relinquishment by Germany and England of the colonies of Wei-Hai-Wei and Kiao-Chau, the United States neutralization of the Philippines acting as an effective answer to any question as to this country's intention with respect to the Far East.

Value of a Mine Depends Upon Net Value of Its Ore.

Searchlight, Nevada.—Big bodies of low grade ore, mined and milled on a large scale and at a minimum cost per ton, are vastly more attractive to mining capital than even extremely rich small veins. The amount of bullion to be produced and the profit in producing it—these are the main considerations.

The cost of development work to the ton of ore extracted, depends upon the width of the ore body. If it is under five feet, the cost of dead work must be added. The great dividend payers are almost invariably wide veins, and where the conditions are favorable for cheap development, extraction and milling. The veins in this district are wide, the shoots are long and reliable, their ores are high grade and of unusually high net values. There are no disabilities for difficult problems to contend with. The cost of mining will be steadily reduced as it is carried on on a larger scale. Ores are entirely treated at the mine and from 95 to 98 per cent. of the assay values are saved. The conditions are ideal for big dividend payers, and it is now beyond a doubt that there will be a number of them.—The Searchlight.

Will Build Smelter in Mexico.

El Paso, Tex.—The American Smelting and Refining company purchased a site at Chihuahua, Mex., for the erection of the biggest smelter in that country, work to start at once.

M. Witte, Peace Envoy is Created a Count.

St. Petersburg.—M. Witte has been created a count. Owing to the absence of Emperor Nicholas it is announced that the peace treaty will not be signed until the end of next week.

To Clear Mines of Water.

Reno, Nev.—Work on carrying out the immense project of unwatering the mines in the vicinity of Virginia City and Gold Hill has begun.

Strawberries are regarded as particularly good for sciatica and gout.

CROWE IS CAPTURED

Butte, Mont.—Pat Crowe, wanted by the Omaha police for the kidnaping of the son of the millionaire packer Cudahy, in 1900, was arrested in this city Monday night. Crowe's identification has been made complete through photographs sent to the authorities by the Omaha officers.

Crowe acknowledged he was the fugitive, and became alarmed when he feared the authorities were going to shoot him. Captain of Police W. F. McGrath and Detective McInerney made the arrest, placing the muzzles of their revolvers against his stomach as he emerged from a saloon in the tenderloin section of the city.

Crowe declared he would return to Omaha without requisition papers. He cursed bitterly at his arrest, expressing chagrin at his apprehension in a town the size of Butte when as he said, he had traveled the world over and evaded capture in all the large cities.

Two brothers of Crowe's live in Montana, one in Butte and the other in Great Falls.

A friend of Crowe's gave the local police the tip and the arrest followed after photographs of the fugitive had been secured from Omaha.

IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

British Agricultural Decline—Spring and Summer Greens—Farm Gardening—Cleaning Roosts—Horticultural Notes.

British Agricultural Decline.

With a continuation of good farm crops and foreign trade the people will pay little attention to John D. Rockefeller's predictions of hard times two years hence. The great oil king may have some means of "knowing ahead" as to crops and trade not possessed by the common herd. If he has not he should be more careful of his reputation as a prognosticator. With the one sore spot of the cattle range, and possibly the overgrowth of cotton, the American agriculturists were never in better financial condition. I am informed by an eastern man that the banks of the Mississippi (Valley) are overflowing with money. He named a little country bank in Kansas "not much bigger than a hen house" that had nearly a quarter of a million dollars on deposit for which but 4 per cent. could be secured for what money was in demand. A year ago William Allen White wrote that there was an average of \$75 in the banks for every man, woman and child in the Middle West. Of course we have no means of verifying these tales of prosperity by the figures, yet we believe them implicitly.

Agricultural prosperity is not world-wide, however. The income of the British farmers has decreased within the year to the amount of \$10,000,000. With the prosperity of farmers on the wane, the exodus of their boys to the cities to become "Hooligans" in thousands of cases in each center, it is little wonder public opinion is becoming alarmed for the perpetuity of the life of the nation. Of course, the British land tenure laws do not allow free traffic in real estate; the means of transporting farm produce is not the best and banking methods have some faults as well as many virtues—faults that do not favor the saving of rural funds. But there is also a general tendency toward the cities not altogether accounted for by known conditions. There, as in the United States, the great corporations are receiving more than their share of prosperity, and the British people with no fresh land resources to draw upon can stand the encroachment of corporations with less success than the people of this country. While those depending upon farming are behind in receipts \$10,000,000, the late reports show that the income of property has increased during the year by \$150,000,000. Only twenty people in all England have an annual income of \$250,000 each. In a panic John D. could make that much in a minute.—L. A. Times.

Feeder for Young Chickens.

Take woven wire, not chicken wire, about 26 or 30 inches high and 20 feet long, bring the ends together and tie with strong twine. You then have a round feeder complete. The young chickens go in between the wires, while the old ones will walk around seeking a place to creep through, but never fly over. Wire with stiff stays is best to make it of. After

ENGLAND AND JAPAN DEFY THE WORLD

London.—The foreign office has made known the text of the treaty with Japan and wild rejoicing is being indulged in by the pro-government parties.

The terms of this treaty are a direct announcement to the world that England and Japan propose to control Asiatic affairs, and to exercise that control as they see fit. The only reservation is that of the open door for commerce to all nations is guaranteed.

England promises to help Japan in whatever war she may become engaged as a result of the alliance and Japan makes the same agreement. England's right to fortify India or any other place in Asia, that will safeguard her possessions in that quarter, is recognized by Japan, and the two nations will stand together if such a program is disputed.

The treaty even goes so far as to declare that the military leaders of both nations shall meet from time to time, and perfect plans to utilize the military establishments in the best possible manner and the life of the treaty, which may be terminated by either upon 12 months' notice, is to be 10 years.

The treaty as drawn and signed was first submitted to Russia for approval, and the note of transmission con-

tained an instruction to the British minister at St. Petersburg to see that Russia accepted the treaty without adverse comment, which was done.

England has acquired Singapore for a naval base, and is now in position to control absolutely the development of the countries along the China sea. France must limit her program in Indo-China. If Japan should object to German activity in China, England will back her up, and the German dream of a huge slice of China is at an end. Russia was already out of it in Manchuria; but this treaty ends all hope of her return to Manchuria or to any Pacific coast province south of icebound Vladivostok.

The treaty even affects the United States in the Philippines, for Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai as naval bases practically hand over the China seas to British naval armaments. Only the construction of the language of the treaty, intentional or not, prevents the impression that the Philippines are included in the sphere of influence, now announced by Japan and England to include the whole of eastern Asia. Korea is absolutely guaranteed to Japan. The treaty is so short and so plainly worded that it bears the appearance of a contract, which it is in effect.

the chickens are grown the strings can be cut, wire rolled up and laid away for another year. I have tried these feeders and know they are good.—Farmer's Guide.

Spring and Summer Greens.

In the good old days our mothers or our grandmothers used to go out into the fields in the spring to search for and dig something that they could use for "greens." Cowslips, dandelions, dock and horse radish leaves, pigweed and wild mustard, the stalks of milkweed and pigeonberry, and many others were gathered and cooked. They were thought to be wholesome, and, in fact, almost absolutely necessary to health, or better than the "spring bitters" that so many relied upon. Perhaps they were so, after the fried and boiled salt meats that formed so large a proportion of the daily bill of fare of the farmer's family during the winter months.

Not with the green vegetables and fruits that can be found in our markets every month in the year there may not be a need for such a change of diet, but people have not lost the appetite for the greens, and perhaps use even more of them than formerly. There are now so many varieties cultivated in our gardens that it is no longer necessary to search the pastures for them, and many of those named above are seldom used, better ones being sold, and often very cheaply, in the markets.—American Cultivator.

Farm Gardening.

An example of intensive farming may be seen in the district of Saffelare in East Flanders. On a territory of 37,000 acres, all taken, a population of 30,000 inhabitants, all peasants, not only finds its food, but manages, moreover, to keep no less than 10,720 horned cattle, 3,800 sheep, 1,815 horses and 6,550 swine, to grow flax, and to export various agricultural produce.

Another illustration of this sort may be taken from the Channel Islands, whose inhabitants have happily not known the blessings of Roman law and landlordism, as they still live under the common law of Normandy. The small island of Jersey, eight miles long and less than six miles wide, still remains a land of open field-culture; but, although it comprises only 28,707 acres, rocks included, it nourishes a population of about two inhabitants to each acre, or 1,300 inhabitants to the square mile, and there is not one writer on agriculture who, after having paid a visit to this island, does not praise the well-being of the Jersey peasants and the admirable results which they obtain in their small farms of from five to twenty acres—very often less than five acres—by means of a rational and intensive culture.—Prince Kropotkin.

Cleaning Roosts.

The proper way to clean a roost, says Epitomist, is to first carry everything out of doors, roost poles, nest boxes and loose boards. Give them a dose of oil and apply the match. If the wood takes fire it can be put out by throwing sand on it. Now rake out all fowl dirt, and give the inside a good coating of white-wash. Do this once a month. If we do not have time for all this, then get some liquid lice paint and go over the roost poles, nest boxes, etc., with a brush dipped in paint. Put on a good coat. This should be done just before the fowls go to roost at

night. Probably the fowls will not like the smell but drive them all in and shut the house up tight for an hour or two. This will not only kill the red and gray mite, but all the body lice on the hens as well. In ten days (after the lice eggs previously laid are about all hatched out) repeat the operation, when we may reasonably know that our hens and roosts are free from lice and will stay so for a month or two.—Cal. Cultivator.

Farm Hints Boiled Down.

One cord of stone, three bushels of lime and a cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cubic feet of wall. To find the number of bath required for room, divide the square feet by four and multiply by 6 1/2.

One gallon of paint will cover 250 feet outside. New work requires one-fourth to one-half more.

In our experience cows give more milk on good pasture having plenty of white clover, than on any ration yet advised.

Alfalfa will make pigs grow and combine with corn in making an ideal ration. Excess of corn makes too fine bones. Alfalfa will largely correct this.

The older generation thought too much of work and too little of management. The younger generation is combining the two and making the work theory subservient to management. A little knowledge may save much labor. To be a good manager, is possible for any bright young man who has given his life's work to agriculture.—Successful Farming.

Horticultural Notes.

(California Cultivator.)

The California winery at Sacramento is crushing about three hundred tons of grapes a day, making thirty thousand gallons of wine. The company is paying from \$12 to \$15 for grapes, according to variety and expect to produce not less than 1,500,000 gallons of wine by the end of the season.

The report of the committee on hops of the New York Produce Exchange gives the United States crop for the year 1904 at 200,000 hundredweights, as compared with a crop for 1903 of 223,000 hundredweights. It also gives the European crop as 1,040,000 hundredweights, as compared with one of 1,140,000 hundred weights for 1903.—U. S. Crop Report.

At the annual meeting of the Southern California Walnut Growers' Association, held at Los Angeles, Saturday, prices were fixed as follows: Soft shell walnuts, 13c per pound; standards, 12 1/2c per pound; second grades at 4c below first grade. These prices are one cent higher than last year, owing to the shortage of nearly seventy-five cars, and the fact that the demand is increasing at a greater rate than the production. Orders are already in from eastern dealers covering nearly all the output from Southern California for this season. This association represents about 25,000 acres of walnut groves, the output last year being 506 cars of 20,000 pounds each.

The annual output of olive oil in California is about 150,000 gallons; of pickles 230,000 gallons. The imports to the country of oil amount to about 1,250,000 gallons per year and of pickles to 2,116 gallons. In consideration of the fact that it is 135 years since the olive was introduced into California, it should be producing more of these products and the country importing less. In quality the California products beat the world.