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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

### HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Secretary Wyndham has resigned from the British cabinet.

Mrs. Chadwick's trial has begun, but her illness has interrupted it.

A railway commission bill has been disapproved by the governor of Montana.

German military critics severely condemn Kuropatkin's generalship and foresee his defeat.

There is no prospect of a break in the Missouri senatorial contest. Neidringhaus leads in the voting.

E. H. Harriman has lost his suit against the Northern Securities company and the Hill lines will remain intact.

Since the beginning of the war the Japanese are estimated to have lost 100,000 men killed and wounded and the Russians 135,500.

The Union elevator at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been totally destroyed by fire, together with 400,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn. Loss, \$200,000.

Great Britain will stop work of fortifying Wei Hai Wei until her position in the Far East can be more clearly seen at the outcome of the present war in that territory.

The governor of Pennsylvania has vetoed a bill appropriating \$60,000 for the Lewis and Clark fair because he was not empowered to appoint the entire commission.

The Chicago beef trust inquiry is to continue.

New York state senators are accused of grafting.

The Texas legislature has indorsed the war on the Standard Oil company and the alleged beef trust.

A Warsaw anarchist was blown up by his own bomb while attempting to hurl it into a company of soldiers.

According to the latest St. Petersburg advices from Kuropatkin the Japanese are being repulsed on all sides.

The chemists who examined the contents of Mrs. Stanford's stomach state positively that they found no strychnine.

Fire at the coal landings on the northern bank of the Jyne, at South Shields, England, caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

One of the finest private dormitories at Yale college has been badly damaged by fire. The fire is supposed to have started from a cigarette stub.

The bulk of the Stanford millions goes to relatives. Various charitable institutions get \$105,000 and the Stanford university is well taken care of.

The Bryan, Texas, cotton oil plant burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

An excursion train bound for the inaugural was wrecked near Pittsburg and seven people killed.

The Indian appropriation bill makes no provision for the purchase of the Colville, Washington, Indian reservation.

The civil appropriation bill as finally agreed upon by both houses of congress gives the Pacific coast and Alaska \$2,450,000.

Representative Hermann has been indicted at Washington, D. C., for burning 25 letter files just prior to his retirement from the general land office.

The United States steel company has announced that the wages of 170,000 of its employes will be advanced on April 1. The payroll will be increased \$12,000,000 by this raise.

The Columbia River & Northern railway, running from Lyle, on the Columbia river, to Goldendale, Washington, has been sold for approximately \$1,000,000. Eastern capital is the purchaser, but it is believed that in reality the road goes to the Northern Pacific.

Commissioners Garfield has submitted a report to the president on the beef trust. The report shows a comparatively small profit on beef killed, but on the private car lines operated by the trust 14 to 17 per cent is the net earnings. On one line the profit was as high as 22 per cent during 1904.

Russian soldiers in Manchuria are offering little resistance and many surrender.

More anti-trust laws have been passed by the legislature of Kansas and Nebraska.

The senatorial deadlock in the Missouri legislature continues with no prospect of an early break.

Burglars blew open the bank safe in Clarksville, Oklahoma, and secured several thousand dollars and escaped.

The contest between Peabody and Adams for the governorship of Colorado will result in the latter being declared elected.

A terrorist arsenal has been found in Moscow.

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Tuesday, February 28.

The senate spent almost the entire day discussing amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. It was agreed that no funds should be used for church schools. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$500,000 to carry into effect an agreement entered into with the Klamath Indians.

The house today considered the general deficiency appropriation bill, but reached no conclusion. The bill amending the homestead laws as to unappropriated and unreserved lands in South Dakota and Colorado so as to allow selection of 640 acres instead of 160 acres was also discussed. A number of minor bills were passed.

Wednesday, March 1.

During the day the senate considered and passed three supply bills, aggregating an appropriation of over \$357,000,000, and at night took up a fourth bill, carrying over \$67,000,000. The bills passed were the postoffice, pension and river and harbor bills. The sundry civil bill was not completed at the time of adjournment. A large number of minor measures were passed.

The house passed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures to be acted upon during this congress. The total amount carried is \$31,224,079. The bills amending the homestead laws as to certain lands in South Dakota and Colorado were passed.

Thursday, March 2.

The senate today passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying about \$68,000,000. The general deficiency bill, carrying \$29,769,466, was passed. An agreement cannot be reached on the bill for the government of the canal zone and it is possible the present law will continue.

The house agreed to the conference reports on the Justifications, agricultural and river and harbor appropriation bills. The naval appropriation bill was sent back to conference.

Both houses have decided to send committees to attend the opening of the Lewis and Clark fair, and \$10,000 has been appropriated to defray their expenses.

Friday, March 3.

The last day's session of the house before the final adjournment of the 58th congress at noon tomorrow found that body almost through with its work. The conference reports on the Indian and postoffice appropriation bills were agreed to. At the evening session the sundry civil, the river and harbor and general deficiency bills were agreed to as reported from conference. The conference reports were agreed to by the senate on the same measures the house acted on. The present temporary government for the Panama canal zone was continued.

The statehood bill is dead and the house will resurrect it in the next congress.

Saturday, March 4.

Both houses met at 10 o'clock. According to custom a resume of appropriations made during the present congress was given. The total appropriations were \$97,048,104, while the estimates for the next fiscal year were \$725,590,515. The customary resolutions were adopted thanking Speaker Cannon and President Pro Tem Frye. Speaker Cannon was presented with a handsome loving cup by the members of the house. At 11:50 the senate, after swearing in the vice president and new senators, adjourned sine die. The house adjourned without day at 11:55.

Monday, March 6.

The senate in extra session spent the greater part of the day discussing the Santo Domingo treaty. The nominations of the members of the cabinet were referred to the various committees and reports were made immediately by polling the committees on the floor. The nominations then were confirmed.

More Facts About Land Laws.

Washington, March 3.—Additional reports sent to congress today by the president from the public land commission include much material gathered by the special agents of the land office. They relate to grazing on public land, leases for grazing purposes, operations under the homestead and the desert land laws. These reports were not made in time to secure any action at this session, but will furnish information upon which legislation can be founded in the next congress.

Nebraska Anti-Trust Bill.

Lincoln, Neb., March 3.—The house today passed the anti-trust bill. It has still to be considered by the senate. The bill exempts domestic corporations, and its author said that, while it affected all foreign corporations, it was aimed specially at the so-called beef trust and the Standard Oil company. Publicity by the medium of complete reports to the attorney general and severe penalties for violation of the anti-trust provisions are leading features.

Suspected Assassin Caught.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—The police at Tarskoe-Selo, who since the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius have redoubled the ordinary precautions for the protection of the imperial family, have arrested a suspect, who claimed to be a nephew of General Fock, but whose papers are irregular, and who was found to be armed with a loaded revolver. An investigation is on foot.

Warsaw Strikers Walkie.

Warsaw, March 3.—Strikers today drove the officials and clerks from the offices of the gas company and then marched to the gas works, which are occupied by the military. The strikers merely jeered at the soldiers, shouting: "You will only stay there till Sunday; then we will clear you out."

## WITH GREAT POMP

President Roosevelt Installed as Chief Executive.

### MULTITUDE SEES THE CEREMONY

He Swears Fealty to the Constitution Amid Scene of Brilliant Splendor.

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when presidents have ascended to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times—today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who participated in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their stations, they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms, and they evoked thunderous applause. Throughout this scene the demeanor of the multitude was that of interested expectancy. The enticing prospect of seeing the gorgeous and stately pageants in review detracted in no manner from the keen interest in the less brilliant program in immediate prospect. The attraction responsible for the assembly of so vast a throng was demonstrated by the tremendous burst of applause which heralded the president's approach.

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice the president advanced in state down the long aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing, and no word could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. As the president passed down the aisle he bowed his head, and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgment of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people. At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the clerk of the supreme court stepped forward, holding a bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The president raised his right hand, and the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence. When this had been concluded there was practically no demonstration, and the president began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the capitol, and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard, and the roar of 21 guns was begun in official salute to the president.

Fairbanks Sworn In.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was today inducted into office of vice president of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the 58th congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the senate. All these official acts took place in the chamber just before the inauguration of the president. The inauguration of the new vice president was severely simple, and as brief as simple. The oath was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tem of the senate.

Inaugural Ball Ends Day.

Washington, March 4.—The inaugural festivities closed at midnight with a ball that in splendor, attendance and artistic effect fittingly ushered out a brilliant day. Thousands of handsomely gowned women with escorts from every state in the union and nearly every civilized country paid their social debts to the nation's chief executive for the next four years. The setting for the ball was beautiful with a wealth of various colors in evergreens, palms and flowers.

Within Sight of Mukden.

Mukden, March 4.—The Russian positions in the center are unchanged. The east flank is fighting close to Manchuria, while the Japanese occupy Sufangtong on the southwest. On Thursday and also today Japanese corps gave battle on the southwest within sight of Mukden. Russians report that a Japanese force has broken around the right and is moving north, though it is believed the Russians hold the Sinitin road at the Liao river.

The President's Cabinet.

Washington, March 4.—The members of President Roosevelt's cabinet are: Wm. H. Taft, war; James Wilson, agriculture; Victor H. Metcalf, commerce and labor; Ethen A. Hitchcock, interior; George B. Cortelyou, postmaster general; William H. Moody, attorney general; John Hay, state; Leslie M. Shaw, treasury; Paul Morton, navy.

## CRISIS AT HAND.

Kuropatkin Must Break Through Japanese Lines or Lose.

Niu Chwang, March 7.—Reports late Monday evening and early this morning show that the supreme crisis of the great battle is at hand, if the armies are not already clinched in a final struggle. The vast armies of Field Marshal Oyama and General Kuropatkin will, in the course of a day or two, enter a general engagement, the issue of which must be the signal victory of one and the utter crippling of the other.

The last news from the front is that General Kuroki's scouting parties have joined those of General Nogi and they are already in touch with one another back of Tieling. This at once tells the terrible peril which begets the Russian commander and at the same time hints at a means which may prove his salvation. The importance of this news lies in the fact that it shows conclusively that Kuroki, commanding the Japanese right flank, has thrown his right wing far to the east and north of Mukden, the storm center of the present operations, while Nogi, battle scarred from Port Arthur, has hurried his powerful brigade of veterans to the west of Mukden and, co-operating with the much extended and weakened Japanese left flank, has, by joining communications with Kuroki completed the envelopment of Mukden.

## NEW YORK WILL BE PARALYZED.

All Employes of Elevated and Subway Roads on Strike.

New York, March 7.—The long threatened strike of the employes of the Interborough company, operating the subway and the elevated railroads of Manhattan, was determined on at a meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Amalgamated association of Street and Electric Railway employes, held in Harlem tonight.

This action followed the receipt from General Manager Hedley of the Interborough company, tonight a letter declining to agree to the terms of the amended demands of the representatives of the men at a meeting held with the officials of the company today. The strike has been ordered to be put into full operation at 4 a. m. About 5,000 employes of the subway and elevated system are affected by the strike, which will tie up all the traffic except surface trolley lines.

The utter impossibility of the multitude of travelers in the upper part of the island reaching their places down town tomorrow is one of the most serious features of the situation, and it is feared will be the cause of much disorder.

## SHE MAY REPAIR AT MANILA.

United States Will Protect Blockade-Runner Carlisle from Japanese.

Washington, March 7.—Upon the advice of the department of State, Secretary Taft has cabled to Governor General Wright at Manila permission for the British steamer Carlisle to remain in Manila harbor until she has made necessary repairs to her machinery. In adopting this attitude in answer to the appeal of the ship's captain, the State department has added a new construction to international law relative to rights of belligerent ships in neutral harbors.

The Carlisle is a British ship, but she was chartered by the Russian government and loaded with arms, ammunition and food supplies for the Russian garrison at Port Arthur. She sailed from Vladivostok November 20 last, but so effective was the Japanese blockade that she was unable to reach Port Arthur. While cruising outside the blockade line, she lost her propeller. In disabled condition she drifted into the harbor of San Miguel, Luzon.

The captain and supercargo, the latter a Russian, went to Manila and sought protection for their ship. The State department was consulted by cable and granted the request, so the Carlisle is to wait at Manila, where she could be more carefully watched. It is probable that, as Japanese war-ships are reported outside of Manila harbor, she will be permitted after making repairs to intern on the same conditions as were imposed on her in the case of the Lena at San Francisco.

## Strike in Capital Renewed.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—The strike was resumed this morning at the Putiloff, Ouhkoff and several other works, and is now extensive, though not general. At the Ouhkoff works, which are engaged on naval contracts, the management has warned the men of its intention to close entirely if they struck. At the Putiloff works Monday morning one of the under foremen became excited and drew a revolver, with which he wounded one of the workmen. The incident formed the basis of startling stories of a general riot at the works.

## Negro Will Be Appointed.

Washington, March 7.—The e is authority for the positive statement that the president has fully decided upon the appointment of Charles W. Anderson, the negro of New York, as internal revenue collector for the district of New York, to succeed Charles H. Treat, who will be appointed to succeed Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States at Washington. These will not be made until June, when Mr. Roberts will have completed an eight-year term.

## Polygamy in the Northwest.

Winnipeg, Man., March 7.—Polygamy has been introduced into the southern part of the Northwest Territory. There is a large Mormon settlement there and the police have been instructed to prosecute a number of men who brought two wives, whom they married in Utah.

## OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

### WATER PUT UPON ARID LAND.

Three Sisters Company Applies for a Patent—Only Settlers Can Buy.

Salem—The Three Sisters Irrigation company, which has a contract for the reclamation of 27,000 acres of arid land in the Deschutes country, reports that water has been placed on 6,000 acres, in addition to the 13,000 already patented. The state land board directed the engineer to examine the land, and if found as reported, to apply for a patent from the United States.

An important question has been raised regarding the qualifications of applicants for arid land that has been reclaimed under the Carey act. The Federal law, which grants this land to the state, specifies that it is to be sold to actual settlers at the cost of reclamation. Recently the state land department addressed a letter to those who have actually settled upon it. The answer received is in the affirmative.

This means that, although a man may apply for land without taking up his residence upon it, he must make the preliminary showing that he intends to become a settler and before he can secure a deed he must show that he has become a settler. In other words, the land can be sold only to those who will make their homes upon it.

### TILLAMOOK RAISES SUBSIDY

Citizens Now Want to See Promoter Simmons' Evidence of Faith.

Tillamook—Nearly all of the \$35,000 subsidy asked for the building of a railway into Tillamook has been subscribed. J. E. Simmons will be waited upon by a committee to be appointed at a mass meeting of subscribers to make good his promise to put up \$5,000 or more in some Tillamook bank as an evidence of good faith.

Simmons agreed to build his road to Tillamook and on to Netarts bay. The route will be either by way of North Yamhill or Forest Grove, and the work is to be completed in 12 months. Of the subsidy \$25,000 is to be paid when the rails reach Tillamook City and \$10,000 when extended to Netarts bay.

### Treasure Box and Yankee Girl.

Sumpter—Guy Pearson, owner of the Treasure Box and Yankee Girl claims, two miles east of Sumpter, reports that he has sunk a shaft 20 feet on the Treasure Box ledge. This has been crossed and found to be fully 20 feet in width. Trouble is experienced with water, and for this reason operations will have to be discontinued until pumping facilities can be installed. These properties are near the Golden Chariot, which will erect a mill, hoisting and pumping plant this spring. Work on these improvements is expected to commence shortly.

### For Exhibit from Jackson.

Jacksonville—A deputation of citizens waited on the county court at the March session in the interests of an exhibit from Jackson county at the Lewis and Clark exposition. The court made no definite promise of an appropriation, but individual members have expressed themselves favorably toward the proposal. The rum asked for is \$3,000, and it is urged that, Southern Oregon being "one of the garden spots of the universe," the section would be much benefited by an exhibit at the fair.

### Work on Grizzly Group.

Cottage Grove—The Johnson boys and other owners of the Grizzly group of claims have kept men at work driving a crosscut tunnel for the purpose of cutting the vein at a greater depth than it has heretofore been cut. Work has just come to town to the effect that the tunnel, at a distance of about 100 feet from the portal, has cut the ledge, and that the same high grade showing as existed above has been the result. The vein is somewhat smaller at this level, but carries good values.

### Engineering Company Incorporates.

Eugene—The Oregon Engineering company has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the principal place of business is at Eugene. The personnel of the new organization, while not made public at the present time, consists of a number of well known engineers all over the Pacific coast, who will combine the data and statistics gathered in their several lines of work and operate from here.

### Product of Tillamook Dairy.

Tillamook—At the annual meeting of the Tillamook Dairy association, Secretary Carl Haberliach's report showed that for the first eight months of last year 1,839,396 pounds of milk was received at the creamery at Fairview. 1,641,415 pounds of milk were used in the manufacture of 75,056 pounds of butter and 197,981 pounds of milk in the manufacture of 20,168 pounds of cheese.

### Extensive Improvements Assured.

Hood River—Fifty thousand dollars are now subject to the check of the Hood River Electric Light, Power and Water company, as the result of the sale of bonds, and the extensive improvements to the light and water systems are now assured.

## PEACE IS NEARER AT HAND.

Russians' Only Hope is in a Decisive Defeat of General Nogi.

London, March 7.—The intensely dramatic situation in Manchuria developed by General Nogi's rapid advance and its strategic possibilities have raised excitement in Europe to the highest pitch. English papers for a long time have practically ceased to receive war specials, and in this respect are lacking much information that is available in Associated Press dispatches.

It is believed here that General Kuropatkin is in a very tight place, and the chances of his extricating his army are keenly discussed. The abandonment of Mukden is considered to be inevitable, the only question being whether he will be able to effect a retreat to Tieling.

An immediate repulse of General Nogi's army, it is held, might save the situation, but failing that, General Kuropatkin will have committed to him the dangerous and difficult task of retiring northward, harassed by flanking attacks by the Japanese army. Whatever may be the result it is felt that peace is appreciably nearer.

According to the Daily Telegraph's Antwerp correspondent, the Russian official purchasing agent there has received orders to cease buying for government account. This is a significant statement, if true, as Antwerp has been throughout the war the principal center of Russian purchases for carrying on the conflict in the Far East.

## FOR GERMAN TRADE.

Overtures for Reciprocity Treaty are Being Quietly Made.

Berlin, March 7.—Relative to the German government's overtures for a reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States, it is stated that there is no disposition here to expose Germany to a refusal nor to place the United States in a position where it would be obliged to refuse, provided the American government regards the time opportune. Therefore the German ministry desires to learn, informally, privately, as it were, how such a proposal would be treated.

That the state department has some idea that the commercial treaty may be discussed is indicated by its intention to retain Consul General Mason here for some months or until it is seen whether a commercial treaty would be considered, instead of sending him to Paris.

The German government has been testing public opinion on the subject by unofficial publications, such as the Commercial Treaty association's recent letter advocating a treaty with the United States, arguing that it is one of the natural consequences of Germany's arrangements with other countries. The editorial treatment of the association's letter was generally favorable.

## CRASH HEAD-ON.

Express and Freight Trains Meet on Curve in Montana.

Missoula, Mont., March 7.—Two men are dead and six people injured as the result of a collision of a freight train and the west-bound Twin Cities express on the Northern Pacific at Bearmouth this afternoon at 2:30.

The express was 30 minutes behind time and the freight had orders to wait at Bearmouth siding. Engineer Sheehan misunderstood his orders and proceeded east. As the freight rounded the curve east of Bearmouth it crashed head on into the express.

A high bank shut off the view of both engineers, and no attempt had been made to slow down. Both engines were thrown from the track and the passenger coaches came to a dead stop and remained on the track. The dead and injured were brought to this city on a relief train. The injured are being cared for in the company hospital. Traffic has been resumed.

## Dodging Military Service.

Vienna, March 7.—As a result of inquiries which were commenced in December last it has been discovered that in Upper Hungary there has been a system of falsification of records, such as the changing of names, false entries of deaths, etc., by which many thousands of young Hungarians have avoided obligatory military service. These practices have been in vogue in certain localities for the past 12 or 15 years, and the authorities declare that those guilty of the falsifications will be severely punished.

Japanese Squadron Sighted.

London, March 7.—The German steamer Numidia, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Hong Kong, reports having sighted two Japanese squadrons on Saturday, 100 miles southeast of Hong Kong. The first squadron, comprising nine battleships and cruisers, was seen at 2 o'clock in the morning, going at full speed with all lights out, and the second squadron, of 13 large warships, was sighted in the afternoon.

## Soldiers Keeping Lodz Quiet.

Lodz, March 7.—The town is quiet. Strong military patrols guard the streets. There are 7,000 workmen from the Poznanian cotton mills on strike. The outlook is not promising. The workmen are indignant because several mill owners are remaining abroad and threaten to cause trouble unless the latter return.