

THE NEW AGE.

VOL. IX.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1905.

NO. 43.

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Choice Lots in Kalispell, the County Seat of the Famous Flathead County.

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.

News of riots in Russia is causing disaffection in Kuropatkin's army.

The new Excelsior Roller mills at Marysville, Kan., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000.

The New York chamber of commerce has asked the legislature to spend \$100,000 on the Lewis and Clark fair.

The bursting of a large water tank on the roof of the Denver dry goods store, a large department store, caused damage to stock estimated at over \$50,000.

Professor H. Cole, of Chicago, has discovered what is believed to be the largest spot on the sun. It covers one-tenth of the sun's surface, is egg-shaped, and can be seen through smoked glass.

Fire in the Cramp shipbuilding plant at Chester, Pa., destroyed valuable blueprints, models and charts, including plans of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi, and the cruiser Tennessee, but work on these ships is not much delayed.

Extreme cold weather is prevailing throughout the Eastern and Middle states. The entire country from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains is in the grasp of a blizzard and the temperature ranges from 5 below at Kansas City to 53 below at Glendive, Mont.

The annual report of President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, for the year 1903-04, shows a deficit of \$10,000, and he predicts an annual deficit unless tuition fees are raised or a large endowment created. He says \$2,500,000 is needed for reasonable objects in view.

Three would-be assassins of the czar have been captured.

A number of senators are opposing the Malheur irrigation bill.

The Japanese have captured another vessel bound for Vladivostok with contraband of war.

The federal grand jury working on Oregon land fraud cases is still grinding out indictments.

Thirty-six Russian refugees from Port Arthur on their way to Chefoo in a junk were caught by a storm and drowned.

Grand Duke Vladimir defends the action of the Russian government and says she has not deserved the fierce exactions of the world.

Russian officers declare before the North sea commission that they saw torpedo boats of a foreign country among the fishing boats.

Governor Deneen urges the Illinois legislature to appropriate sufficient money for the Lewis and Clark fair to enable a building to be erected.

In the Colorado election contest case Peabody urges that all fraud-tainted precinct returns be thrown out. A number of ballots from precincts outside of Denver have been examined and found to have been made out in the same handwriting.

Russians accuse British of inciting the riots and Great Britain has asked for an explanation.

A canvass of the Denver vote in the Colorado contest shows one-third of the ballots to be fraudulent.

The thermometer in Manchuria where the fighting is now in progress registers 20 degrees below zero.

The residence of Governor Treppoff, of St. Petersburg, was almost demolished by a bomb. The governor was absent.

It is believed that Kuropatkin received orders from St. Petersburg to assume the offensive or else he would have moved against the Japanese at present.

Twenty members of the Chicago Commercial club have gone to Cuba, where they will devote two weeks to studying the commercial possibilities of the island.

The provincial council has warned the czar to grant freedom or lose his crown.

Edwin Stone, of Albany, manager of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, was assaulted and the room in which he was asleep set on fire. The flames were not discovered until, with the injuries received from the assailant, they proved fatal. There is no clue to the murderer.

The naval appropriation bill provides over \$100,000,000.

The Prussian government has appointed a commission to investigate the coal strike.

Chile has refused to sell war vessels to an American firm, presumably for one of the nations now at war in the Far East.

Secretary Taft wants a reduction of tariff on Philippine products and declares the islands will ultimately be given their independence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Saturday, Jan. 28.
Eulogies upon the departure of the late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, particularly engrossed the attention of the senate today. There were 16 speeches by as many senators. After the conclusion of the memorial services the senate adjourned out of respect to the dead senator's memory.

In a session of less than two hours today the house passed 373 pension bills and received for the calendar the naval and diplomatic appropriation bills. The session was devoted to legislation entirely devoid of discussion.

Monday, January 30.

The senate today agreed to vote on the joint statehood bill before adjournment on Tuesday, February 7, the amendments to be considered on that date under the ten-minute rule. The larger part of the day was occupied in general debate on the statehood bill. Fulton offered amendments to the Indian appropriation bill referring to the court of claims of Chinook and Cathlamet Indians; also conveying title to persons who have purchased grazing lands from the Umatilla Indians.

After a protracted debate the house adopted the conference report on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill. As agreed to the bill carries \$29,132,242. A bill was passed dividing the state of Washington into two judicial districts, the Eastern and Western. The bill extending to the Philippines the provisions of the revised statutes concerning the extradition of fugitives from justice was passed.

Tuesday, January 31.

The senate today continued the consideration of the joint statehood bill with Nelson as the principal speaker. A number of bills were passed, including one largely increasing the fees for stock companies in the District of Columbia.

In the house the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference. Williams, (Dem., Miss.) started a lengthy debate by bringing up the treatment by General Miles of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, when he was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. The postoffice appropriation bill was debated for an hour.

Wednesday, February 1.

Clark (Mont.) Dillingham and Teller today continued the discussion of the joint statehood bill. Proctor reported the agricultural appropriation bill and gave notice that he would ask to have it considered. Bills were passed granting certain lands to the Oklahoma Agricultural college; amending the land laws so as to permit settlers on public lands to make transfers for public uses before completing title; amending existing laws so as to require captains of passenger vessels to supply information regarding the age and sex of immigrants.

The postoffice appropriation bill occupied the house the major portion of today. With an understanding that the discussion of the question should be continued tomorrow, the bill was laid aside and other matters taken up. The conference report on the fortifications bill was adopted. The bill carries \$6,747,893.

Senator Ankeny will endeavor to have a provision made in the naval appropriation bill for the allowance of a differential of 4 per cent to Pacific coast shippers competing on government warships contracts.

Friday, February 3.
The postoffice appropriation bill was the main topic of discussion in the house today and its consideration was not completed. During the day bills were passed as follows: Amending the law so as to reduce the amount of bond required of agents acting for consignees on imported goods; providing for the construction of irrigation and reclamation works in certain lakes and rivers in Oregon and California; granting certain lands within the Flathead Indian reservation, Montana, to certain Catholic societies for religious purposes.

The senate spent much of today discussing the distribution of ordinary farm and garden seeds by the Agricultural department. When adjournment was taken consideration of the bill had not been completed. A further conference was ordered on the fortifications appropriation bill.

Many Killed at Riga.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The latest reports received by Consul General Watts, from the American consuls in Russia, indicate a cessation of the trouble in most of the industrial centers. The consul at Riga reports that the rioting at that place was precipitated by students and rowdies, who fired on the police. The police and troops returned the fire, and 53 persons were killed and 150 wounded. At Riga the soldiers were obliged to defend a factory on Saturday against a mob. Three strikers were killed.

Sold Mining Stock on Routes.
Washington, Feb. 3.—Postmaster General Wynn today removed three letter carriers in the Toledo, O., post-office, ordered a fourth man to show cause why he should not be removed, and suspended 30 other carriers, all of the Toledo office, for 30 days on the charge of selling mining stock and of collecting the assessments thereon. It is charged that the men sold this mining stock while on duty as carriers, as well as when off duty.

Piles for the Panama Canal.
Washington, Feb. 3.—The Isthmian canal commission has awarded a contract for furnishing fir piles to the American Mercantile company, of La Conner, Wash., amounting to about \$200,000.

TWO ARE INDICTED

Mitchell and Brownell Held to Answer Charges.

JURY MAKES ANOTHER REPORT

Mitchell Said to Have Accepted Pay While Senator—Brownell Had Men Swear Falsely.

Portland, Feb. 2.—The Federal grand jury has spoken again and this time two new and distinctly important indictments have been returned, one against Senator Mitchell charging him with violating section 1782 of the revised statutes of the United States, which provides that no one holding the office of senator shall receive any compensation whatsoever for any work done to further matters relating to the work of the government in any department; the other against State Senator George C. Brownell, alleging that he is guilty of subornation of perjury in having induced Fred Sievers and John A. Howland, two axmen formerly in the employ of Surveyor General Henry Meldrum, to swear falsely before the grand jury in regard to the work done by Brownell as a notary while making affidavits in connection with the work of the surveyor general's office, all of which is in violation of section 5393 of the revised statutes.

It has been rumored for some time that Senator Mitchell would yet have to face another charge than the one which has been hanging over him for some time, but it was not known from which direction the blow would fall. Many theories have been advanced and among them an entanglement with Frederick A. Kribs, and this has proved to be the correct guess. It was for work done for Kribs that the indictment has been returned. The senator has been indicted under the same section of the statutes which was used against Congressman Driggs, of New York, who pleaded guilty to the charges against him, and is also the same charge brought against Senator Burton, who was recently convicted and granted a new trial.

GREATEST OF WATERWORKS

Croton Dam, Largest Piece of Masonry of Modern Times.

New York, Feb. 2.—After 10 years of labor and the expenditure of \$9,000,000, the new Cornell dam, near Croton-on-Hudson, in Westchester county, from which this city will draw largely for its water supply, has been practically completed. It is the largest piece of masonry in the world, except the Pyramids of Egypt. The flood gates have been shut down for the first time and the dam has begun to fill with water.

It is estimated by the engineers that it will require about two years to fill. When the water reaches the base of its coping it will make a lake 16 miles long. The water will rise 30 feet above the old dam. The new dam will hold 30,000,000 gallons of water. Half a dozen towns which occupied the site were abandoned.

AMERICAN BEEF TOO HIGH.

That is Why Army in Philippines is Supplied From Abroad.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senator Ankeny today called on the quartermaster general to ascertain why all army beef for the Philippines is purchased either in Argentina or Australia, to the exclusion of American beef. He was told that the government can get Argentina or Australian beef delivered at Manila for 65 cents a pound, far below the price at which any American dealers will agree to deliver it. The war department says that, until congress passes a law requiring the purchase of American meats, it will continue to supply the Philippines at the lowest price obtainable.

Test of Submarine Boat.
Newport News, Va., Feb. 2.—With representatives of the Argentine republic and British governments, among others, on board, the submarine boat Simon Lake "X" today was submerged 38 feet and returned to the surface in 30 seconds. This cuts in half the record held by the French type of submarine, which is one minute. Another record was broken in filling the ballast tanks for the submergence. The tanks were filled in 9 1/2 minutes, the best previous time being 15 minutes, made by a French submarine.

Crop Outlook on Pacific Coast.
Washington, Feb. 2.—The weather bureau's summary of crop conditions for the month of January, 1905, says: In the Rocky mountain region and to the westward the temperature was milder than usual, with more than the average precipitation in the southern plateau region and Southern California, and much less than average precipitation, as a whole. On the North Pacific coast the winter wheat outlook is favorable, except late sown in Washington.

Land for Irrigation.

Washington, Feb. 2.—For the extension of the Klamath river irrigation project, the Interior department today ordered the withdrawal from all forms of disposal of 448,640 acres of public lands in the Lakeview, Or., land district; 229,520 acres in the Redding, Cal., land district, and 109,440 acres in the Susanville, Cal., land district.

COLD KILLS THE WOUNDED.

Stream of Sufferers Pours Into Mukden—Japanese Spread Dissension.

Mukden, Feb. 1.—Constant streams of wounded men are arriving here from the right flank, including Lieutenant General Mischchenko, who is in excellent spirits and is receiving visitors. According to the official army organ, the wounded number 3,500. The cold is intense and the condition of the wounded causes the greatest anxiety, because the exposure of their wounds to the frost induces gangrene.

The Japanese are taking good care to see that the Russian rank and file are not left uninformed regarding the disturbances in Russia. They are carrying on a regular campaign to spread sedition and discouragement among the troops. Letters are daily thrown within the Russian lines declaring that all Russia is aflame with riot and revolt, arguing that the soldiers are shedding their blood in vain, and calling on them to surrender or desert. The soldiers eagerly read and discuss these communications, especially accounts of the events at St. Petersburg January 22.

GIVES UP ATTEMPT.

Kuropatkin Will Not Try to Break Through Oyama's Lines.

Mukden, Feb. 1.—There is no apparent connection between starting of the battle of January 26 and the domestic excitement at St. Petersburg, nor the orders just issued to abandon the planned advance against the Japanese positions. The effect of the trouble in Russia is as yet imperceptible here. The facts are not generally known. Officers possessing information of occurrences at home say that the disaffected are probably using the present war as a pretext for their periodical demonstrations, which are regarded no more seriously than formerly.

The commander in chief's orders to abandon the advance are reported to reasons for stopping the advance: First, the losses sustained; second, the failure of a quick attack upon which the advance depended. The precise meaning of the above is not apparent.

Notwithstanding the order to cease, a tenacious conflict continues in the vicinity of Sanchiapu, a fortified outpost on the Japanese left, where it is reported the Russians have taken the outer works.

TOWNS ON IRRIGATED LAND.

French Proposes to Sell Lots and Water Rights for Fund.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Representative French, of Idaho, today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to withdraw from entry any public lands needed for townsite purposes in connection with any irrigation project under the national irrigation law and to subdivide them into lots.

Such lots shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the proceeds to be expended for the construction of water and sewer systems and other municipal improvements and for payment for rights to the use of water. Money so expended for municipal improvements shall be repaid by the town authorities in 20 annual installments into the reclamation fund.

The secretary may sell rights to the use of water available under the reclamation act for domestic, fire and other purposes to any city or town established as above provided, and also to other cities or towns.

DEAD IN HEAPS.

Warsaw Streets Full of Human Bodies as Result of Battle.

Warsaw, Feb. 1.—More blood has been shed in the streets of Warsaw during Tuesday and early Wednesday morning. The number of strikers is increasing, and conditions throughout the city are fast becoming chaotic.

The worst disturbances occurred in the suburbs, while the city proper was somewhat more quiet.

Many streets in the city proper are like chanel houses. In some districts the dead lie in heaps, as it has been impossible to bury them all. Authorities admit that at least 700 corpses are still in the streets. They are putrefying fast, and in some quarters the stench is becoming unbearable.

Can't Collect Old Debts.

Washington, Feb. 1.—All the members of the cabinet were present at the meeting today except Secretaries Hay and Wilson, the former still being confined to his home by a severe cold. Again the president emphasized his interest in the arbitration treaties pending before the senate. He holds that the opponents of the treaties are proceeding on wrong premises in maintaining that they may be used by foreign countries as a basis for action against certain of the Southern states in the collection of old claims.

Must Obey the Court.

Washington, Feb. 1.—It can be said by authority that unless the corporations constituting the alleged beef trust shall heed the injunction made permanent yesterday by the decision of the supreme court of the United States, the government will institute proceedings against the individual members of the corporations to enforce the decision of the court. The proceedings will be under the criminal law, if such can be instituted.

Carrying Out New Forestry Law.

Washington, Feb. 1.—By order of the president, the forest division of the general land office was abolished today, and its work will be continued by the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture, under Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot.

ARE BEATEN BACK

Russian Advance Ends In Disastrous Defeat.

AWFUL SUFFERING OF SOLDIERS

Battle Carried On in Blizzard by Japanese When Forced to Fight to Save Position.

Tokio, Jan. 31.—The troops which twice captured Port Arthur, once from the Chinese and then again from the Russians, have administered a defeat to General Kuropatkin's army from which it cannot possibly recover during the winter. Field Marshal Oyama has sent a dispatch to the imperial headquarters indicating that the conquerors of Port Arthur were sent by him to meet the enemy in the bloody battle just decided, owing to their long practice under arms and their tried ability to withstand the hardships of the awful Manchurian winter. The result of the struggle so far has proved the wisdom of his course.

Every dispatch received from the front tells of winter horrors such as no other battling army ever had to contend with. Many inches of snow cover the country as far as the eye can see. The ridges are now snow-capped. Avalanches upon avalanches have tumbled into the trenches, inflicting untold suffering upon the soldiers therein.

Field Marshal Oyama's dispatches have convinced the military authorities here that he was by no means anxious to engage in the battle, and, in fact, permitted the Russians to take several positions in his vicinity to save the troops from the unspeakable strain of fighting in the storm. But the Russian advance was made with such energy and determination by large bodies of troops occupying miles of ground that Oyama finally decided to accept the challenge.

A large portion of General Nogi's army, both his regulars and his reserves, were placed in the vanguard. Among them were thousands of veterans of the Chino-Japanese war, who, having done service in Manchuria in the winter, were able to make progress and use their arms where less seasoned troops would have been paralyzed. The victory gained over the Russian right army is considered here even a greater feat than was the capture of Port Arthur, for, while the battle raged, there were no trenches to seek protection in and every shot of the enemy was made more deadly by the indescribable cold. For this reason the news from the front that Field Marshal Oyama is now following up his advantage with relentless energy has been received with amazement.

CITY OF BLOOD.

Battle Rages in Warsaw Streets with No Respect to Age or Sex.

Warsaw, Jan. 31.—Another day and half a night of horrors have passed. As this dispatch is sent, the city is ruled by savage mobs and more savage soldiers. Both are intent upon killing. No official statements are obtainable at this hour, but when the cost in human lives comes to be counted there will be found dead by the hundreds—men, women and children.

Everybody—young and old, men, women and children—was attacked by the soldiers and ruthlessly shot down. One soldier aimed a sabre blow at a woman. In self defense she drew a revolver and fired a shot, which went wild. A second later a volley was directed at her, and she fell dead, riddled by a score of bullets. This is but one of a hundred instances.

For the most part the soldiers who rode and tramped through the streets during the late afternoon of Monday were drunk. They seemed to take a particular delight in attacking harmless persons. They killed for the mere sake of killing.

To Shoot Down Bandits.

Manila, Jan. 31.—Habeas corpus has been suspended in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas. Major General Corbin is heartily co-operating with Governor Wright, and is giving him every possible aid in suppressing lawlessness. Federal troops consisting of detachments of picked sharpshooters work in conjunction with the native scouts and the constabulary. Federal troops garrison the towns and martial law has practically been established. The present situation in the two provinces is partly due to raids of ladrones.

Run Down by Cavalry.

London, Jan. 31.—The foreign office has received a telegram from Consul General Murray, at Warsaw, reporting that himself and Vice Consul Muecnik were charged by Russian cavalrymen engaged in clearing the streets of Warsaw. It appears that Mr. Murray is partially deaf, and when he endeavored to make known his personality, it was without avail. Ambassador Hardinge has been ordered to make urgent protest at St. Petersburg.

Beef Trust a Monopoly.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The supreme court of the United States today decided the United States vs. Swift & Co., known as the beef trust case, charging conspiracy among the packers to fix prices on fresh meats and like products. The opinion was handed down by Justice Holmes and affirmed the decision of the court below, which was against the packers.