Jeffries Puts Munroe Out in Second Round.

ON CANVAS TWICE IN FIRST

Butte Man, Unable to Realize His Early Defeat, Protests.

CROWD ROUNDLY HOOTS HIM

Champion Unaware Opponent Is Counted Out Mixes With Him When He Rises, and Referee Has to Step In.

CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHTS.

Following are the fights which decided th
heavy weight championship of the world:
Year, Winner. Loser. Rds 1849—Tom Hyer"Yankee Sullivan"1
1640-Tom Hyer "Yankee Sullivan" 1
1853-John Morrissey Yankee Sullivan"3 1857-John MorrisseyJohn C. Hesnan1
1863-Joe Coburn Mike McCoole 6
1865-James Dunn Rill Davis
1886-Mike McCoole Bill Davis
1869—Tom Allen Btll Davis
1876-Joe Goss
1876-Joe Goss
1882-J. L. Sullivan Paddy Ryan
1889 J. L. Sullivan Jake Kiirain
1897-R. Fitzsimmons, J. J. Corbett
1897-R. Fitzelmmons, J. J. Corbett

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.-Like the veriest amateur in the prizering, Jack Munroe, of Butte, Mont., went down and out before Champion James Jeffries tonight in the second round. The man from mining regions made such an extremely sorry showing that the great throng in Mechanics' Pavilion roundly oted him as he protested to Referee Graney against the decision that had been given in favor of the champion. The two giants had not been in the ring two minutes when it was foreseen that the aspirations of Munroe would be disposed of in short order

The miner was scared and awkward, went back to his corner after the opening busied themselves with smelling salts and

visage changed to a look of determination that boded ill to the miner. Fortyfive seconds after the gong sounded Munroe was lying on the floor, a bloody bruised mass of humanity, with Jeffries standing over him, ready, if necessary, to put the quietus on the championship ambitions of his adversary.

Unaware He Had Won the Fight.

The miner was too dazed to rise to his feet, and the timekeepers counted him out, but the husky man from Southern California did not understand that the victory was already his, nor could Munroe realize that his puglistic star had so early set, and the two men, in a moment or two, were facing one another, and Jeffries landed a terrific blow on the jaw of his staggering opponent. It was at this time that Graney came forward and ordered Jeffries away, telling him the fight

Munroe tottered to his corner with blood streaming from his face and fell into his chair dazed and helpless. His seconds immediately began working on him to freshen him, and when he came to a realigation that the fight had gone against him he arose, and, going over to Referee Graney, began to make protest. The huge crowd understood from his protesting gesticulations the purport of his talk to Grancy, and a mighty volume of hooting, jeering and hissing gave evidence of the sentiment of the spectators, many of whom had placed money on the miner that he would stand at least double the number of rounds before the champion.

From the time that the bell rang for the commencement of the battle to the time that the count of ten had been uttered against Munroe, only four minutes and 45 seconds had elapsed. The fight demonstrated, if nothing else, that the world has as yet to produce a pugilist who will displace James J. Jeffries as champion of the world.

Great Throng Witnesses Contest.

A great throng witnessed the contest the estimates of the number in attendance ranging from 7000 to 2000, and it is believed the gate receipts will approximate

The miner's showing was a disappoint ment to those who had the confidence that he would at least repeat, in some de gree, his performance in Butte, when Jeffries failed to put him out in four rounds In the first few moments of the opening round he made some show of aggressiveness, but that he was thoroughly scared was evident from the manger in which he broke ground and awkwardly endeavored to guard himself when Jeffries advanced toward him or gave sign of intent to deliver a blow. Jeffries did not extend himself at any time of the short contest, nor did he deliver a blow that required the full stretch of his powerful arm. The shots that sent Miner Munroe down were of the short-arm variety that found easy dgment on the jaw of the man from Butte, but that there must have been ter-rific impact behind them was shown by the way in which the 200 pounds of flesh went down with a thud upon the canvas.

What Jeffries Has to Say.

When the men had retired to their dressing-rooms Jeffries was surrounded by

his friends and intimates, who congratu lated him upon the speedy outcome of his meeting with Munroe. Jeffries accepted the victory as a matter of course, and

"All that I can say is that I am greatly surprised at the speedy victory. It was that left hook to the jaw in the first and that did the work. I guess he felt a few of those body blows also. This fellow is not in Corbett's or Fitzsimmons' class. I wanted to give him a good walloping; maybe I gave him a few. I am only sorry I had not the chance to give him a few more harder knocks than I was able to do. I will admit I have some bitterness against Munroe, for it was through his friends and from his camp that I have been called a cur. Why, I have trained as if I were going to meet Corbett or Fitzsimmons. There was actually nothing to this fight."

So utterly crestfallen was Munroe over his crushing defeat that he begged to be taken hurriedly away from his dressing room, and he was quickly taken out of the building. When asked for a statement concerning the fight he refused to be interviewed, saying he had nothing to say, Referee Graney, when asked about the incident in the ring following his decision,

"Munroe came to me in rather a threat ening manner, and asked why I had called off the fight. His question was so absurd that I could not prevent myself from laughing at the man, and told him there was no calling off the fight, but 'You are put out.' That was all there was

Referes Graney then went on to say: "Jeffries is the greatest fighter that has ever entered the ring, and tonight he put up the best fight I have ever seen. I don't know where they are going to find the result of their efforts, thankful for a man to defeat him."

There were two preliminaries. The first was between the "Saginaw Kid" and graceful forgiveness of the gentlemen Jockey Burns. It went four rounds. The from Salt Lake, and happy in the posses-"Saginaw Kid" got the decision. The second preliminary was between Billy Means, of San Francisco, and Billy Sullivan, of Portland. Means was given the decision in the fourth round.

HOW JEFFRIES WON THE FIGHT

Left Hook to the Jaw in the First Round Largely Decided It. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26 .- The Jef-

fries-Munroe fight by rounds was as fol-

Round 1-Both advanced slowly to the center and indulged in light sparring. Munroe was the first to lead with a left that was short. Jeffries danced around his opponent, drew him into a clinch and missed a right for the body. Munroe, in a clinch, missed a right for the body. Jeffries was chewing gum and smiling. Jeffries sent Munroe to the floor with a left hook to the jaw. Munroe was up quickly, but the champion drove in a straight right to the head and followed it with a And Jeffries in the first round had him twice on the canvas taking the count.

Jaffries directed his bombardment against. A well-directed left to the jaw sent Munthe stumach of his apponent, and each shot was followed by a blow on the jaw arees, but was again floored with a similar blow. Jeffries started a victous right that sent Musroe to his knees. Jeffries for the jaw, but the best rang and the want back to his corner after the opening champion stayed its progress. Munroe round with a sneer and a laugh on his did not land a blow and looked nearly out swarthy face, while Munroe's seconds as his seconds shoved him to his corner. Round 2—They went to a clinch. Mun-roe received a left swing to the mouth When the two came together for the but Jeffries was unrelenting, smashing second round the laugh on the champion's him all over the body with left and right and floored the miner. The blood flowed from Munroe's face and mouth. Another straight, terrific right to the face render ed the miner helpless. He sank slowly to the floor and attempted to rise. Jeffries was waiting for him, but before the champion could land on his helpless vic-

time Referee Grancy grabbed him and de-clared Jeffries the winner. Munroe First to Enter Ring.

Munroe was the first to jump into the ring. He entered at 9:19. He was fol-lowed immediately by Jeffries. The seconds as announced by Referee Graney

Jeffries-Billy Delaney. Jimmy Britt, Jack Jeffries and Joe Kennedy.

For Munroe-Kid McCoy, Harry Foley, Tim McGrath, Twin Sullivan and Frank McDonald. Announcer Jordan introduced Munroe as the "Butte miner." Jeffries was then presented as the champion of the world. Both men received a hearty round of applause, Munroe, if anything, receiving the

Kid McCoy was next introduced as the "Beau Brummel" of the prize ring. Mc-Coy expressed himself as willing to box any man in the world, barring Jeffries.

Jeffries immediately went to his corner.

His face bore a smile of confidence. The nampion's condition was superb. He was ad in black trunks, entwined with the

National colors. After greeting many friends, Jeffries stalked up to Munroe's corner and grasped the miner's hand. As far as appearances went. Munroe contrasted greatly with the champion. His face bore a serious expression and was almost white. He appeared to be ill at ease as his seconds fastened the gloves on Munroe wore green tights, also sur-

unded with the National colors. As the ner discarded his overcoat, it was noted his condition was perfect. At 9:25 Announcer Jordan beckened the gong. Time was called at 9:30.

THRONG NOT UP TO STANDARD

Few Sporting Men Crossed the Continent to Witness the Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.-While a \$25,000 crowd witnessed the Jeffries-Munroe fight, the throng was not up to the standard. The intense air of suppressed excitement usually in the air on the evwholly lacking, considerably toned down The spectacle of long lines of eager ap-plicants standing for hours blocks deep in anticipation of the opening of the box-office was not witnessed. The San Fran-cisco sporting fraternity seemed to be imbued with the ides that the outcome

was a foregone conclusion. Not so with the out-of-town delegations, however, who came into the city on every train. The great majority of people looked with favor on Mun-in fact, this element made up almost two-thirds of the house. They came from the small towns and the cities of California, of the Pacific and Western Plateau States. Few sporting men east of the Rockies journeyed across the continent to see the fight. It was estimated by the promoters that perhaps 50 would be an outside number for such of these. For a couple of hours before the open-ing of the box-office a long line of sportsmen from the small interior towns, to-gether with the host that was to constitute the gallery gods' brigade, awaited

the opening of the box-office. These men (Concluded on Page 9.)

Colorado Wins Home of Mining Congress.

SALT LAKE IS DEFEATED

Convention Gives Lafe Pence an Ovation.

WORDS OF DISCORD FORGIVEN

Today the Congress Will Adjourn After Selecting Board of Directors-President Richards' Re-Election Is Certain.

It is Denver that is proud today-pro of her sons and of their success, glad at the support of the loyal friends and followers from all quarters, grateful for the sion of the permanent home of the American Mining Congress,

It was an expectant throng that gathered at the Armory yesterday morning at 10 o'clock to listen to the continued de-bate on the settlement of the permanenthome question, after the exciting scenes of the previous aftermoon, and many were the conjectures as to the course events would take as the fight would progress.

During the evening many conferences and been held and many arguments made by the delegates to the congress, but whatever their result, one thing alone was apparent—the intention of the delegation from Sait Lake to fight to the finish the question of the settlement of the perma-nent home. From Salt Lake men there came no talk of postponement, no hope of compromise. They were in the hall to win or to be defeated at the last ditch. The first surprise of the day was spring when Lafe Pence, the orator of Colorado's sending who had caused the storm of the day before, was seen seated with the delegation from Sait Lake and in conference with Judge Powers, the leader of

the Utah delegation.

President J. H. Richards opened the congress at the hour appointed and asked for a few minutes in which to make plain to the members the meaning of his remarks of the day before in which he had advected the restrongenest of the day. advocated the postponement of the selec-tion of the permanent home. He scated that his remarks were general, and that he had not intended to influence the votes a stayed its progress. Munroe and a blow and looked nearly out counts above him to his corner.

2—They went to a clinch. Munroed a left swing to the mouth de him spit blood. He bore in ries was unrelenting, smashing to the mouth of the wisdom of their course, let them select the home at this time, but if not, let the matter be passed over until the sentiment had crystallized and their minds were settled. The president then called J. T. Cornforth, who had yielded the floor at the previous meeting, to the stand to complete his speech.

Mr. Cornforth pleaded with the dele-

gates to put off the selection of the home for another session, or even until after the association had been able to secure the creation of a Department of Mines and Mining. However, if the choice was to be made at this time, the speaker was in favor of Denver as the location supported that city with vigor and elo-

Those who were in favor of the postpanement of the question made an inef-ectual effort at the close of the remarks fectual effort at the close of the remarks of Mr. Cornforth to pass the question over to the next session by a movement to indefinitely postpone, but both Salt Lake and Denver united in the opposition ion, and the debate proceeded. udge O. W. Powers, of Salt Lake, and ex-Representative Pence both declared it be unfair to postpone the consideration of the question at a date so late, and the discussion was taken up with renewed

Ovation for Lafe Pence.

When Mr. Pence rose to support Judge owers in his contention against the ostponement, the sentiment of the convention was shown for the first time in the ovation he received. Hats and handkerchiefs, canes and hands were waved, while the building rang with the applause that forced the speaker to take the stand. In his speech the creator of the turn the day before poured oil upon the waters of today and joined the convention once more in harmony. In the course of his remarks he said:

is my desire as a representative of the delegation from Denver and Colorado to join with my friends and delegation from Utah and Salt Lake in protesting against the postponement of this ques-tion. It is unfair to both, and it is not necessary for either. It is not necessary to postpone this question to bring har-mony and peace into the convention, as has been whispered about the halls of the congress and the lobby of the hotel. There is no discord, and there never will be. The mother and her child may "same" a little now and then, and quarrel per-haps, but they will be at peace if the outside does not meddle too much. Leave us alone. There can be no more trouble tramp, between these two mining states than Colon there can between the mother and her with a

manifest good-will of the convention, hav-ing, to outward appearances at least, ealed the breach of the day before. He

said in closing: Powers, I am sarry when he is happy, and I am sorry when he is happy and I am sorry when he is ead, and I want to say that there is no one who can be sorrier than I when I try."

J. M. Patterson brought the question to a vote by his speech. He spoke of the

lack of time, and in closing said:
"Mr. Pence and Judge Powers have so nicely laid down the gauntlet of war, and so gracefully extended the olive-branch of peace, now let us have peace-and the

Denver Wins by 83 to 56. The vote on the question was taken, oth members and delegates to the convention being allowed to cast their ballots

The process was long and tiresome and

resulted in a total of 139 votes being cast, \$8 of which were for Denver and 36 for Salt Lake.

Before the vote could be announced by the president, Judge Powers gained the floor, and in a graceful spacech, which won for him and his delegation the long-continued cheers of the audience, moved to make the choice of Denver unanimous. This was done with a rush and a cheer.

Mr. Pence, representing the victors, was on the floor at the close of the demonstration accorded to Salt Lake, and in behalf of the city of Denver and the state of Colorado thanked, in eloquent terms, the

Colorado thanked, in eloquent terms, the convention for the honor bestowed upon them by the selection. He eulogized Judge Powers for the graceful act of his motion, which promised the ardent support and loyal assistance of his city and state in the foreign At the conclusion of in the future. At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Pence, the convention adjourned until the afternoon.

The action of yesterday practically closes the business of the convention, which is expected to adjourn sine die at the close of the session this morning.

Officers to Be Chosen Today. But one thing of importance remains yet to be done, and that is the selection of the officers of the congress. The com-mittee to which was delegated the task of selecting the board of directors has made

its selections, but they have been guarded until the time of announcement.

That President, J. H. Richards, will be elected to succeed himself is a foregone conclusion, and it is almost equally certain that Colonel Thomas Ewing, of Los Angeles, and J. F. Cornforth, of Alaska, will be selected as two of the board, J Frank Watson, of Portland, who is the choice of the Oregon delegation, will undoubtedly be a member of the board, while El Paso is behind their orator, Z. L. Cobb, whom the delegates wish to see represent them in the deliberations of the

SALT LAKE GETS FEW VOTES.

Denver Is Chosen for Permanent Headquarters by Vote of 83 to 56.

With the arrival of the hour for the enewal of the contest between the warring cities, President Richards made a statement bearing upon the proceedings of Thursday afternoon. Judge Richards said there appeared to have been a misunderstanding as to his meaning when he stated, the preceding afternoon, that it would be better to postpone the selection of a permanent home than to act hastily. He denied that his words had favored a postponement, having merely been an admonition to use thought and give careful consideration to the matter. Continuing, Judge Richards said he desired to see fair play in the selection of the permanent home. Referring to the friction of Thursday, he remarked that it was merely a thunder storm which would pass, leaving the atmosphere of the congress cleared away.

J. T. Cornforth, of Alaska, then re-newed his speech of the day before, in which he urged a postponement of definite action. Should the vote be taken, how-ever, he thought Denver should be se-lected, and asserted that after Denver his choice would fall upon Portland or San Francisco.

As he left the platform a telegram was read by Secretary Mahon from the Coos Say Chamber of Commerce, offering a suitable building site and \$55,000 in cash for the permanent home of the congress. This evidence of enterprise on the part of the young Oregon district brought a loud round of applause.

Colonel F. V. Drake, of Oregon, then made a formal motion that the selection of the permanent home be deferred for one year, and the motion was promptly seconded from several parts of the house. It was apparent at this time that the As he left the platform a telegram was

It was apparent at this time that the sentiment of the congress was in favor of postponement. The flood of oratory that followed in favor of immediate action had the effect, however, of winning the delegates to the side of those who wished no delay.

The happy spectacle was ring the discussion of O. W. Powers and Lafe Pence, the bitter adversaries Thursday, peacefully united in a com-mon cause. Both urged the immediate sction of the congress and incidentally ook occasion to express sorrow for Thursday's acrimonious outburst.

O. W. Powers, who spoke first, argued against delay, saying it would not only injure the congress, but would be unfair Salt Lake and Denver, which ught so valiantly for the congress.

Lafe Pence, who had remained silent ince the day before, was greeted oud applause when he arose. He He was orced to take the platform. Referring to the trouble of the day before, he said it was only a little outburst between parent and child such as occurs occusion out which comes out all right if out-With Judge Powers, I. too, regret the

friction of yesterday," said the speaker, "and if anything I said caused it I am loubly sorry, and my friend, Judge rs, can't be sorrier than I can be when

In urging immediate action upon the permanent establishment of the congress, Mr. Pence requested Colonel Drake to withdraw his motion for postponement, but this Colonel Drake declined to do. Harry Josephs, of Utah, at this juncture made a flank attack on the situation, in-tended to end the whole affair, but his advance was routed. Mr. Josepha' forces consisted of the discovery of a parlia-mentary rule which forbade postponenent. His application of it to the situation was disputed by President Richards, J. N. Patterson, of Omaha, declared his sellef that it would be unfair to Utah and Colorado to postpone action. This view was shared by Delegates Staples, of Oregon; White, of Ohio, and Cook, of Misurl. Mr. Cook said that his state wanted congress as near as possible to Misouri, and for that reason favored Den-

Delegate L. J. Steele, of Alaska, threw in a few words for a settlement of the question without delay, saying it would tive the congress standing to have a home, and that an organization without a home, like a man without a home, could be regarded as nothing more than a

Colonel Crawford, of Oregon, followed with an appeal for Denver and urged The speaker then spoke apologetically of anything he might have said at the previous meeting, and asked that any offense he might have given would be forgotten and forgiven. He closed his remarks with the congress not to hold that against him, manifest good-will of the convention, have saying he had quit "sucking eggs" settled down to be an honest, private

"I am sorry if anything I may have said ness. Mr. Pence moved action upon the substitute to John Dern's Sait Lake resoution, wherein the name of Denver was substituted for that of Sait Lake as the

substituted for that of Sait Lake as the site for the permanent home. This was seconded by Judge Powers. J. E. Davis, of Oregon, was the first to vote, and his ballot portended the final result. When the rollcall had been com-pleted the frequency with which the word "Denver" had been announced left no need for a formal announcement of the

Judge Powers quickly arose and gra clously moved, on behalf of the Utah dele-gation, that the selection of Denver be made unanimous. This act brought loud

(Concluded on Page 12.)

gle in the Big Bend.

INJURED BY SUN AND FROST

Average Yield From Largely Increased Acreage.

Portland Flouring Company Has a Number of Mills in the Territory, but Spokane and Seattle Do

espondence.)—Big Bend wheat had a hard baked it in the dough, and now about all breakfast food for swine.

With these hardships to contend with, results are far from satisfactory, and in aggregate reach good totals. spite of a large increase in the acreage, the wheat yield will be no greater than that of last year. The poorest crops in equal the amount handled at Estaville the Bend are along the line of the Central Washington, and the best yields are reported in the country tributary to

tiful this season than ever before. Thousands of acres which were too poor to thresh have been cut for hay, and a good many more thousands which are being harvested are running from four bushels to ten bushels per acre.

of the county as low as 2,500,900 bushels, which would mean a crop of only about

The figures on the amount shipped out of the county will be swelled somewhat The portion of Douglas County that will nance Moreno, accompanied by two repre at Odessa have come from districts lying well over toward the Ritzville country.

Good Yields Scarce.

The best yield I have heard of in the others that have not yet come to light. brightened the dark situation last year.

effect of passing showers which fell at intervals on very limited areas. The success of a few of these dry-land farmers year after year has been so noticeable that the gospel of good farming is spreading, and it is believed that in at least some portions of the Big Bend crop failures can be entirely avoided as they are being avoided in the older settled counties

position to give Spring wheat the preferin its predecessors in the northern part of the Big Bend, is due to frost, which has seldom damaged Spring wheat.

Hartline district, in Douglas County, reasoning from 16 years' experience in Big Bend wheatgrowing, says there has never been a year when Spring wheat was a total fallure, while good Winter wheat crops can hardly be relied on oftener than about once every five years. Mr. Utt has for years supplied the Government with acreage and condition statistics, and if many others in the Evergreen State were to stick as close to facts as he does, the information distributed by the Agricultural Department would be credited with a greater value than it now

Douglas County's Best Station.

Hartline, which is one of the largest wheat points on the Central Washington, will, in spite of the attenuated yields, handle more wheat than was handled last year, but the increase is entirely due to new acreage, which is much greater in the territory tributary to Hartline than in that reached by other Big Bend towns. Much of the wheat from what is known as the Wilson Creek district, instead of going out over the Great Northern, comes north to Hartline and Almira. It is in the

light yleids. Land even in the districts turning off the best yields has not yet soared in price to the figures which prevail in the wheat districts lying farther south and in the western part of the Big Bend wheat farms well under cultivation can still be secured for \$30 to \$35 per acre. As much of this land was begging purchasers at Dipper dredge for Upper Willamette has To to \$1.25 per acre a few years ago, even

the rise to present figures is fairly satis

The Big Bend is exclusively Puget Sound territory so far as the wheat crop is concerned, and it was the wonderful crop of 1901 in this region that enabled the combined wheat shipments of Seattle and Tacoma to surpass those of Portland, s feat which will be impossible this year, as the yield will all or nearly all be needed to meet the requirements of the mill-

The limitations of the railway service have thus far prevented any Big Bend wheat from seeking a market in Portland. They have not, however, prevented Portland capital from cutting a pretty wide swath through the Big Bend. The Portland Flouring Mills Company practically brought into existence Odessa, the best town between Spokane and Wenatchee as their big mill was the first enterprise started here. The same concern has mills at a number of other points in this territory and the Wilcox house flag floats over a line of warehouses all along the Central Washington and at numerous

points on the Great Northern. This is about the limit of Portland inter est in this region at present for, while farmers and warehousemen are willing to sell wheat to Portlanders, they do all of their buying from Seattle and Spokane

Odessa a Big Wheat Point.

The lines of the Central Washington and Great Northern run so close together through the Big Bend that no single station on either line even in a year of good crops can make so good a showing as is made by the big wheat stations down on the main line of the Northern ODESSA, Wash., Aug. 25 .- (Staff Cor- Pacific. Including the amount shipped out as flour, Odessa this season will lead tussle with the elements this year. The all other points on the Great Northern, frost nipped it in the bloom, and the sun and Hartline will enjoy similar prominence on the Central Washington. Odesof the remaining indignity and damage sa's prestige will be helped by the fairly that can be inflicted on it is for the rain good crops in the northern part of Adams Wilbur by virtue of an immense acreage which, though yielding poorly, will in the

It is doubtful, however, whether the receipts at all three points mentioned will

Buyers Are Plentiful.

Competition in the Big Bend is about as fierce as it is in other parts of the Wheat hay ought to be cheap along the state, and selling was at a standstill until Russian losses were one officer wounded the sharp decline in Chicago brought a change. The first decline of a cent loosened up some very heavy lots and anese, having repulsed our outposts, oc there was free selling until the Eastern market showed indications of a revival. In former seasons the Big Bend has year all of the early sales have been for is a heavy milling demand. E. W. W.

UNDER GUNBOATS' PROTECTION Representatives of Paraguay Are en Route to Argentine.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 26.-It is now onfirmed that the Paraguayan revolutionists have selzed a train carrying stores by wheat that is hauled over the county and a number of government officials. A lines from Douglas and Adams Counties. thus contribute to Lincoln's greatness arrived at Formosa, Argentina, today. The helping out matters quite materially, and Ayres under the protection of an Argenthe best yields that have been reported tine gunboat to confer with the Argentine government and with the Paraguayan Minister, Manuel Viera.

Two hundred and fifty citizens of the

Argentine Republic are returning from Paraguay under diplomatic protection. The Paraguayan Deputy, Senor Soler, who is seeking the recognition of the in-surgents as belligerents, is acquiring a stock of arms and other munitions of war from manufacturers in Argentina.

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Japanese War Office concludes Port Arthur cannot be taken by direct assault, and orders that no attacks be made which would entall heavy losses. Page 3. Political. Taft replies to critics of Rossevelt and shows President, instead of a tyrant, is a great

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Page 8. Georgia militiamen declare Sheriff was in collusion with mob which lynched negroes.

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SLAVS TURN TIDE

Japanese Are Repulsed at Several Points.

FIGHTING IN LIAO VALLEY

Kuropatkin Reports Enemy Has Suffered Considerably.

ADVANCE ALONG WHOLE LINE

Kuroki Is Moving Against the Positions at Liandianshian, but Will Find His Way Strongly Contested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.-The Emperor has received the following dispatch. dated August 25, from General Kuro-

"On August 24, a battalion delivered an attack in the valley of Sundakhya from to catch it in the stack and soak it into County, while Hartline will this year lead Tantzchutzy. The Japanese advance was checked by 3 P. M. at Liaogantu by a Russian company, five men of which were

wounded. "The same day two Russian companies successfully resisted the advance of the enemy in superior force at Sunoinpu where the Japanese suspended operations when our reinforcements arrived. The

and 53 men killed or wounded. "On the evening of August 24, the Japcupied the heights to the southeast of Liandiansian and proceeded to construct earthworks and entrenchments. At 5:45 sold freely for Eastern shipment, but this P. M., August 25, one of the enemy's batteries opened fire on the village of shipment to Puget Sound, where there Kofyntza. A Russian battery returned the fire successfully, notwithstanding the onsiderable distance of the Japanese

guns, and silenced the latter. Japanese Suffer Heavy Loss.

Since the morning of August 25, a force of the enemy, consisting of one brigade of cavalry, with four batteries, has marched through the Sundakhya Valley and repulsed two companies of our troops. In advancing down the valley, one company of the Japanese advance guard came under the fire of our battery, apparently suffering heavy loss, and was

forced to retire. "On the morning of August 25, the enemy placed in position two batteries in front of Liandiansian, and bombarded our advance position. After a brisk exchange of fire the enemy's infantry appeared from Erbakhe, moving in the direction of Kaminsa. In the artillery duel which ensued at this point, our batteries

quickly silenced the Japanese guns. "About II o'clock in the morning our advance post was ordered to retire on the main position and the Japanese infantry occupied the wooded heights west of Kamainsa, near Tassintun.

Meet Another Reverse.

"Toward noon Japanese guns were observed near Erbakhe, with about a division of infantry. Four batteries were seen to be concentrated between Kamainsa and Kaitasi.

"About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a

Japanese mountain battery, which was advancing along a ridge toward Tassintun, was held up by the fire of our guns and was prevented from occupying the position held by another battery which was silenced after suffering heavy loss. At 3 in the afternoon, large bodies of the enemy were observed constructing entrenchments on the heights south of Sanpu, and at 4 o'clock a Japanese mountain

two divisions of infantry was advancing against the Russian positions at Llandiansian. "Further reports of the engagement

battery appeared on the heights west of

"At 5 P. M., a Japanese force of at least

Kamainsa, but was obliged to retire.

have not yet been received."

Since the rains ceased a week ago, there has been continued intimations that General Kuropatkin was about to assume the offensive, but instead of that, it was the Japanese who attacked the Russian Commander's eastern and southern positions.

The fact that the Japanese are preparing pontoons at the Taitze River was noted in these dispatches several days ago. The capture of this bridge will be the first objective of the Japanese and doubtless will entail severe fighting in which the Japanese probably are counting on the superiority of their mountain guns. If they are successful, the Russian position at An Ping and Liandiansian will become serious. Their operations in An Ping are supported from Gutziatzy. three miles higher up the Lian He River and along the Taittse River. This is shown by the fact that the Russian front south of the Taitise River was engaged and that General Kuroki was simultaneously moving on Liandiansian along the high road, and by the fact that another Japanese column is moving on Llandiansian along the south road from Sialindzy, ten miles northeast of Halcheng. That General Kuropatkin had foreseen these various moves is shown by the manner in which he repuised several of the attacks.

Violent Earthquake in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26.-A violent in the State of Oaxaca. The shock was empanied by deafening subterranean rumblings. There was great alarm for a time, but no serious damage was done.

Wheat Has Hard Strug-

MAIN MARKET ON THE SOUND

Principal Buying.

Central Washington, for it is more plen-

Lincoln County Has Short Crop. Lincoln County, for which some of the and boomers are still claiming a crop of 10,000,000 bushels, will, under the circumstances, be quite fortunate if she secures 4,000,000 bushels, and some very well-posted grain men have the available surplus

5,000,000 bushels.

Big Bend was on a small tract a few miles southeast of Odessa. This averaged 32 bushels, and as 25-bushel yields are this year regarded as big, it stands alone in its glory, although there may be This makes but a poor showing compared with the 40 and 50-bushel yields that That was a year of spotted yields, but the good spots were more frequently met with than has been the case this year. Where good yields are reported they are traceable either to good farming or to the

of the state. Spring Wheat in Favor. In the northern part of Lincoln and Douglas Countles there is a growing disence over Winter wheat. Much of the shortage in this year's crop, as well as

George Utt, one of the ploneers in the

Wilson Creek district that there is the greatest amount of new acreage and very