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COVERS THE MORNING FIELD ON THE LOWER COLUMBIA

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ALL HOPE GONE

Port Arthur Given Up by the Russians.

STOESSEL WILL FIGHT

Gallant Defender's Friends Believe He Will Never Surrender.

JAPS MOUNTING THEIR GUNS

Russian Men of War Are Dismantled and If Fortress Falls Will Be Sunk in Deep Water Outside Harbor.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2, (6 p. m.)—Since the confirmation of the report that the Japanese have occupied 300-Meter hill, and that the Russian attempt to recapture the position signally failed, the officials at the war department are preparing themselves for the inevitable.

If the Japanese succeed, as it is believed they will, in mounting their guns on 300-Meter hill, the finish is a matter of days.

Stoessel's friends, who know him well, say he will not surrender, and the last stand will be one of slaughter.

The ships in the harbor can not resist or break through the investing squadron, and it is now well known their guns were long ago landed for defense of the fortress. If Port Arthur falls it has been arranged to take the men of war outside and sink them in deep water. All of the marines and sailors are participating in the land defense.

Tokio, Dec. 2, 3 p. m.—It is reported here that the Russians have attempted to retake 203-Meter hill. They assembled a strong force and assaulted the position but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Japanese finding sailors among the Russian dead believe that if men from the fleet are being employed in making sorties, the complement of the force must be falling short. The fact that the Russians are fortifying the positions available between Liaotai and Mantao mountains, increases the belief that they will make their last stand here.

Officers Slaughtered.

Tokio, Dec. 2, 11 a. m.—Imperial headquarters makes the announcement that 17 officers have been killed and 64 wounded in the field, but does not mention the place. It is presumed that it was at Port Arthur.

The details of the attack of the swordsmen at Port Arthur are unknown here, and a difference of opinion exists as to whether any of the attacking parties were armed exclusively with swords. Possibly, many of the soldiers carried swords in addition to their bayonets, for the Japanese retain much ancient respect for the sword and continue training with it, despite the opposition of the officers of the newer school.

The results of this sword attack were evidently negative. The wounded leg of General Nakamura has been amputated. The party under General Saito retired and did not press the attack.

COLORADO INJUSTICE.

Tale of Drastic Law as Applied to Labor Unionists.

C. D. Thomas of Victor, Col., arrived in the city yesterday and is contemplating making it his home. Mr. Thomas was at Victor during the recent strike troubles. Not being connected with the unions or the mine owners, neither the militia, he is in a position to give a conservative account of the causes that led up to the trouble. While he considers the miners should bear a certain share of the blame by overt acts, yet the governor and his attaches are the prime cause of the disturbances. For weeks, said Mr. Thomas, soldiers paraded up and down the streets of Victor, intimidating merchants and la-

is of men were at the instance of certain mine owners who had a string on the state authorities. Men who had homes and money in the banks were compelled to leave, and warned never to return. They were all union miners and very few of them responsible for the alleged outrages committed. They left home, wife and children and were driven out of the state, exiles from home. Their families were left to the cold charities of the world, and all because they had allied themselves to a union for the protection of its members. A number of the mines did not endorse the actions of the authorities, and many of them ran for a time without discrimination against union or non-union members.

The Portland mining company was one that continued to operate its plant without discrimination. They were notified by the authorities that they could not operate the plant with union men and must cease operations. The manager resigned his position, stating to the stockholders, that if the mine could not be operated to the interests of those who had invested their money in it, he would have nothing to do with it.

While a few of the miners committed overt acts, most of the outrages were committed by certain mine owners and the militia. The mining districts were virtually under martial law, with a tyrannical governor, influenced by certain mine owners using the laws of the state in direct violation of the laws of the state and the established rights of man guaranteed by the constitution. For months it was a reign of terror, but the cost had to be borne by the state and mine owners. Business was at a standstill and industries paralyzed.

Mr. Thomas states that the matter has gradually been adjusted and most of the mines are again in full operation without discrimination as to alliances of the employees. He further states that had it not been for the strike, Mr. Roosevelt would have carried the state by over 75,000, but many miners thought he should have exercised the same consideration for them as was done for the miners of Pennsylvania, and many voted against him on that account or did not vote at all. The election of a democratic governor by 10,000 majority, with a majority of about 20,000 for Roosevelt shows the sentiment of the people on the strike question. The election was virtually a victory for the union miners.

DEED OF A FIEND

Young Ranchman Is Shot Down While Eating His Dinner.

SHERIFF WORKING ON CLUES

No Motive Is Known for the Murder and Attempt at Incineration of the Body of the Victim, Who Had No Known Enemies.

White Sulphur Springs, Mont., Dec. 2.—The deed of a fiend was disclosed today when the body of Homer E. Ward, a ranchman, was found in his ranch house 24 miles northwest of here.

The murder was evidently carefully committed, and then an effort at incineration of the body was made, for the remains were partly burned. A bullet hole in the head showed how Ward met his death.

There is a hole in a window pane that indicates that Ward was shot from the outside and from the rear while he was eating, for the table shows that the murdered man was eating or had just finished when his end came. Marks upon the floor show the entrance of someone at present unknown. The body was placed upon a bed, covered with the bedclothing, which was then saturated with oil, and a match was applied. The attempt at incineration, however, was unsuccessful as the flames were not communicated to the building. The fact of murder is established by the burning of the barns. After firing the barns, which are totally consumed, the perpetrator of the act rode away.

Ward was a young man of only 23 years, not known to have enemies or entanglements, and the motive for the crime is a mystery. The sheriff is working on clues, which are not disclosed, which he hopes may lead to the apprehension of the murderer.

THEY ARE OFF

What Fifty-Eighth Congress Has Coming.

FLOWERS AND PRAYERS

Chinese Exclusion and Irrigation to Receive Some Attention at the Coming Session.

MANY BILLS ARE PENDING

Legislation in House and Senate Will Receive Republican Attention and Minority Work of Last Session Overcome.

Washington, Dec. 2.—On the stroke of 12, Monday, the second session of the 58th congress will be called to order by President Fry pro tem. in the senate, and by Speaker Cannon in the house. When the gavel of the presiding officers summon the senators and representatives to duty nearly every member will be in his seat, but only routine business will be transacted. The chaplains will pray, the rolls will be called, the regular resolutions of notification will be passed, committees to inform the president will be appointed and adjournment will follow, out of respect for the deceased members. The president's message generally is received and read the first day, but the senate is punctilious in certain matters and is almost sure to adjourn as a tribute of respect to the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and the late Senator Quay of Pennsylvania. The message, therefore, probably will not be read until Tuesday.

But there will be enough to attract the crowds which will fill the galleries. The opening of a session of congress has become a flower show. Immense floral pieces designed to typify the man, or the state, or the district he represents are placed upon members' desks in both chambers, often times totally obscuring the man they are intended to compliment. Besides these huge floral emblems senators and members are remembered modestly by simple bunches of flowers. Admiring constituents, clerks in the departments, wives and sweethearts always see that favorites in both senate and house are favored with flowers. In fact the custom has grown to such proportions that those who are not remembered in the annual gorgeous congressional floral display feel that they have been unconsciously given greater distinction by the omission.

After the opening day, when the message of the president is read, the regular business of the session will begin and the legislative wheels will grind steadily until March 4, 1905. There is plenty to do. The calendars of both houses are loaded with bills of all kinds; hundreds of new bills will be introduced and committees are ready to report enough to keep congress busy for 12 months, but in the three months congress probably will do little more than pass the regular annual appropriation bills. There has been some talk of a possible extra session. The result of the November election was scarcely known before this talk began. Heretofore extra session rumors have been held in abeyance until the holiday recess or at least until after the election returns have been digested, but this year the discussion began before the president knew how many votes he would have in the electoral college. The only reason why such a session should be called is because there is a demand in certain quarters for a revision of the tariff, but many of the incoming congressmen during the past two weeks have made it plain that they do not want tariff revision and further that they do not want an extra session.

There is one feature of the tariff revision talk that has some substance. More revenue must be had or there must be a curtailment of expenditures. With the increasing annual appropriations, a river and harbor bill, increase of the navy, the Panama canal and other features of extraordinary dis-

bursement, there will be need of more money than present customs and internal revenues provide. An intimation has been made that curtailment will satisfy many congressional leaders, but the majority may determine otherwise, in which event some revenue legislation may be necessary and an extra session for that purpose may be called. But this is said to be a remote contingency and the probabilities, according to the leaders who are here, are that there will be neither tariff legislation nor an extra session.

Coupled with tariff legislation discussion is the subject of reciprocity. A number of proposed reciprocity treaties have been, and still are replying in the pigeonholes of the senate. During the coming three months there may be some talk about these treaties, but the indications are they will not be seriously considered. So strong has been the opposition to them that it has never been considered worth while to report them from the committee on foreign relations to which they were referred.

The unfinished business in the senate is a bill passed by the house providing for the construction of railroads in the Philippine islands by a guarantee of 5 per cent income upon the money invested in such roads. The bill also provides for issuing Philippine bonds for other internal improvements in the islands, and in several other particulars amends the Philippine laws passed by congress. The bill met with a great deal of opposition during the last congress, but Senator Lodge, who has it in charge, says that he will press it from the beginning of the session and hopes to secure its passage. The principal opposition was to the provision which guaranteed an income to the railroads, and little objection was made to other features of the bill. Another bill for the Philippines, which has been urged by Secretary Taft and the president, as well as nearly every one interested in the Philippines, provides for a material reduction of the duty on sugar and tobacco as well as other Philippine products.

The last session passed a bill providing for a commission composed of five senators and five representatives to investigate and report a measure for

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GUNNISON IS HURT

Pilot Boat Pulitzer Swings Into the Storage Warehouse.

CAPTAIN'S LEG WAS BROKEN

Tide Too Strong for the Pilot Boat, Which Narrowly Misses a Tug and Customs Boat on Her Way to a Quick Berth.

An unfortunate accident resulting in the breaking of Captain C. S. Gunnison's leg, occurred this afternoon when the pilot boat Pulitzer went into the cold storage company's warehouse with the tide.

In attempting to stop the boat, which had not sufficient wind or way with the hastily raised fore sail to clear the piles and the warehouse, the captain, standing close to the bits, received a blow from a ropesend that broke the small bones of his leg and laid him hors-du-combat. Pulitzer floated in, caromed on the piles and gently jammed her nose through the roof of the cold storage warehouse. Apparently she liked the kiss for she hung to it, out at the fore and down by the stern.

A rope to the men of the crews of a tug and the customs boat was not caught, or the gay and festive pilot boat would have been stopped. As it was she nearly went into the tug, and the captain swung her boom just in time to avoid a collision with Uncle Sam relative to the impudent funnel of the customs boat which was in the way.

As it developed, little damage was done, and Pulitzer was pulled out of the warehouse, whither she went for cold storage, in time to resume her normal occupation.

Dr. Finch was called by Mr. Elmore to administer to the injuries sustained by Captain Gunnison, and the injured man was removed to his home, where he will be confined for some time by his injuries, which are disabling but not serious.

Captain Gunnison was not in charge when the accident occurred.

MONEY ON TAP

New Yorkers to Have an All Night Bank.

FINANCIER'S LATEST FAD

Ladies of Four Hundred Want Place to Deposit Jewels After Dark.

INNOVATION MEETS APPLAUSE

Bank Clerks Will no Longer be the Potted Darlings of "9 to 5," but Will Work in Shifts Like Longshoremen and Foundrymen.

New York, Dec. 2.—Impressed by the need for an institution where money may be obtained at any hour, prominent New York financiers and commercial men have, it is announced by the Herald, organized the first night and day bank and safe deposit company. The names of men prominent in the business and social world appear in the organization committee, and the capital stock of \$250,000 already has been subscribed. The concern will also have a working surplus of \$250,000.

The plight in which many travelers of wealth often find themselves because they are unable to draw cash in cases of emergency, suggested the organization of the bank. The trouble experienced by a well known man who required \$2200 before 11:30 p. m., started the work of organization. The man in question had \$27,000 deposited in one downtown bank, but only succeeded in raising the sum he needed by the assistance of cashiers in two large uptown hotels.

Financiers to whom the subject was mentioned smiled at first and then on second thought recognized the plan as not only feasible, but one which presented many possibilities of success. It is likely that Oakleigh Thorne, of the North American Trust Company, will be president of the new institution.

The organization committee consists of Mr. Thorne, O. H. Belmont, Frank Griswold, Thomas B. Clarke, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., John Tomlinson, Harry Payne Whitney and James W. Ellsworth.

Among those who have subscribed to the capital stock are Winthrop Chandler, Center Hitchcock, Frederick Gebhard, William Chandler, Charles M. Oelrichs, Augustus St. Gaudens, Joseph E. Widener, J. Borden Harriman, Edward O. Wolcott and Clarence Mackay.

All the details of the organization have not as yet been completed, but the bank probably will be situated near Fifth avenue, at some point south of Forty-second street, convenient to the great hotels, restaurants and the theater district. It will be conducted on the lines of a state bank and be open day and night. There will always be on hand a large emergency fund. In order to do this it will have at least two forces of clerks. It will receive deposits at any time and be prepared to cash checks for its patrons, no matter when the bits of paper are presented.

Owing to the heavy expense of the institution necessitated by the employment of a double clerical force, the bank will pay no interest on deposits.

Another feature of the institution will be the safety deposit department. Women returning from the opera will, by this means, be able to deposit their jewels without risk of losing them over night.

THE BAR CHANNEL.

Major Langfitt Makes Important Recommendations.

Major Langfitt has made his annual report as to the conditions on the bar, which are timely and worthy of careful consideration. Among the suggestions made are the following:

"The principal and most important changes that have occurred since the survey of June 1903 are a slight movement seaward of the 24-foot inner and outer curves of the bar, the extension seaward of Peacock spit on a nearly

straight line from Sand Island, and the building up and seaward movement of Clatsop spit on the north side of the jetty.

"The Chinook has dredged continuously in the channel used by vessels to the south. It is difficult owing to the small scale of the map and the necessarily relative great distance between lines of soundings to make any deductions as to the effect which the dredge has had but it is evident from the small changes which have taken place south of this buoy that but little effect has been produced. The main changes in depth have taken place to the north of this buoy where no dredging has been done.

"As reported in the last annual report a conservative estimate of the funds required for remodeling the transport Grant into a dredge and operating it was approximately \$500,000. The actual expense of remodeling the Grant was over \$270,000, and the cost of changes repairs and purchase of supplies, etc. including operating expenses to June 30, 1904, was \$50,000. The expense of operating the dredge another year will be approximately \$120,000, making a total of \$460,000 for remodeling the dredge and operating it to June 30, 1905. Repairs to boilers and changing to oil burning will cost as above indicated not less than \$100,000.

"The south jetty is to be completed before any work is commenced on the north side. Its estimated cost is \$2,250,000.

"The amount previously appropriated is \$1,500,000, of which amount as above shown, approximately \$500,000 will have been expended in remodeling and operating the dredge. The total amount to be appropriated for completion of the project for the south jetty is then \$1,320,000, which sum is accordingly named in the money statement and is to be expended together with the balance on hand in dredging and jetty extension. These funds should be appropriated at an early date to insure no further delay to this important work.

Winona Outfitting. The Astoria Iron Works was busy yesterday putting the new machinery in the steamer Winona and installing the boilers in Captain Pickernell's new boat. Captain, Pickernell's boat will be completed during the present month and ready for business by January 1.

SMALLPOX REIGNS

Master of Elleric Now Has the Virulent Disease.

LIDLAW ASKS BOAT'S RELEASE

Port Quarantine Physician Will Not Release Vessel Even on Substitution of Another Crew—Contagion May Spread.

Great Britain, or at least her representative, Consul Laidlaw, wants the release of the British steamer Elleric, which was quarantined here a few days ago, but Captain McLeod has developed a dangerous case of the smallpox and Dr. Earle informs Great Britain and all her works that smallpox is smallpox, net and gross, and Elleric will stay in quarantine.

This is disappointing to Great Britain, and possibly tiresome to Laidlaw, but Dr. Earle has four aces, and the captain has the smallpox.

A proposition has been made whereby another crew would be provided for the tramp steamer, and her release effected, but the quarantine physician will not, under the ruling regulations, release the boat for ten days, even if the crew were removed.

Captain McLeod's case is deemed serious, and, while the Chinese fireman with whom the disease started, is convalescent, there is no surety that the whole of the crew may not be victims of the contagion, and Dr. Earle's action is generally commended. There is no regular hospital at quarantine for the care of contagious diseases, but two vacant homes on the government reserve have been placed at the disposal of the patients and every care is being administered.