

GOOD EVENING.

The Weather: Tonight and Sunday, showers; southerly winds.

Oregon Daily Journal

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PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIANS HARASSED BY THE JAPANESE LAND FORCES SET FIRE TO TOWN OF WIJU AND THEN ABANDON IT

Mikado's Fleet Disappears far Out to Sea After Fierce Bombardment of Port Arthur--Czar Is Anxious.

Inhabitants of Towns Along Trans-Siberian Railway Suffering from Lack of Food Cry for Assistance--Situation Very Serious.

(Journal Special Service.) Seoul, March 12.—It is reported here from an apparently reliable source that the Russians, closely pressed and continually harassed by the Japanese advance to the northward, have set fire to the town of Wiju, on the Korean side of the Yalu river, and have retreated across the stream into Manchuria. The evacuation is reported as being complete, and within a short time the last of the troops will have joined the main body. Color is lent to the report here by the known rushing forward of Japanese troops. The city is now almost entirely deserted by Japanese soldiery. The streets are patrolled by Koreans, while the foreign legations are guarded solely by marines. The city is quiet, and the greatest attention is bestowed upon preparations for the funeral of the late dowager empress, which will take place Monday. American Minister Allen has gone to Chinampo on a Japanese transport.

(Journal Special Service.) St. Petersburg, March 12.—Despite discouraging reports covering the trans-Siberian railway conditions, and repeated reports of damage and loss of life at Port Arthur, the feeling today in general official circles is anything but despondent. The greatest attention today is centered on detailed advices from Port Arthur covering Thursday's bombardment.

Dispatches this afternoon state the new portion of the port suffered the greatest damage, many houses being wrecked under the steady shower of shells and a not inconsiderable casualty list resulting. One huge projectile bursting but eight yards from the residence of Col. Baron Frank, demolished the house, fatally injuring Mrs. Frank and completely decapitating her daughter. Mrs. Frank and the body of Miss Frank were with difficulty rescued from the flames which followed the explosion.

Constantine Zedorki, an attorney, an unknown woman and two Chinese coolies were killed by a shell which exploded but a few minutes after the bombardment began. General Stoessel and staff, hurrying toward the water front came within the danger zone and were liberally sprinkled with fragments and splinters from exploding shells, but beyond a few minor wounds were uninjured.

Chinese Colony Demolished. In the Chinese quarter the shells tore great holes in the earth and wrecked a row of houses. The inhabitants fled for shelter, but not before seven Chinese, including one woman, were wounded. The report says the firing from the land batteries was spirited and apparently reasonably effective. One Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell and slowly withdrew from a supposedly crippled condition. Another vessel is believed to have sustained damage.

After the bombardment and torpedo fight the Japanese fleet withdrew in a leisurely manner and up to yesterday morning had not returned to renew its attack. The Russian squadron proceeded to sea in the afternoon but returned without having sighted the enemy. The latest reports are agreed on the fact that the Japanese have apparently withdrawn to a considerable distance, and speculation is rife as to the next move.

FLAMES CLAIM A HEAVY HARVEST

(Journal Special Service.) Fort Worth, Tex., March 12.—Terrific prairie fires are raging over that section of the uplands north of Vinita, Indian Territory. Thousands of acres are being left in a blackened area marked here and there by the smoking ruins of farm houses and buildings. The country is almost completely denuded, and the broken places were not sufficient to in any wise check the advance of the fire. The loss will be heavy, but as yet cannot be estimated.

NOTES IN ASHES.

Ripon, Wis., March 12.—Fire this morning, which had gained great headway before being discovered, completely destroyed the Tremont hotel and a number of business houses located between and adjoining it. The loss will reach \$33,000. A number of narrow escapes were features of the hotel fire, but in no instance was either death or serious injury sustained.

HUNDRED THOUSAND LOSS.

Frederick, Okla., March 12.—The heaviest fire loss sustained in the history of this city occurred last night, when 14 business houses were destroyed before the flames could be controlled. The loss is between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Many of the buildings were comparatively new.

MORE FREE DELIVERY.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, March 12.—A rural free delivery service has been ordered established April 15 at Rickreall, Polk county, Or., with one carrier.

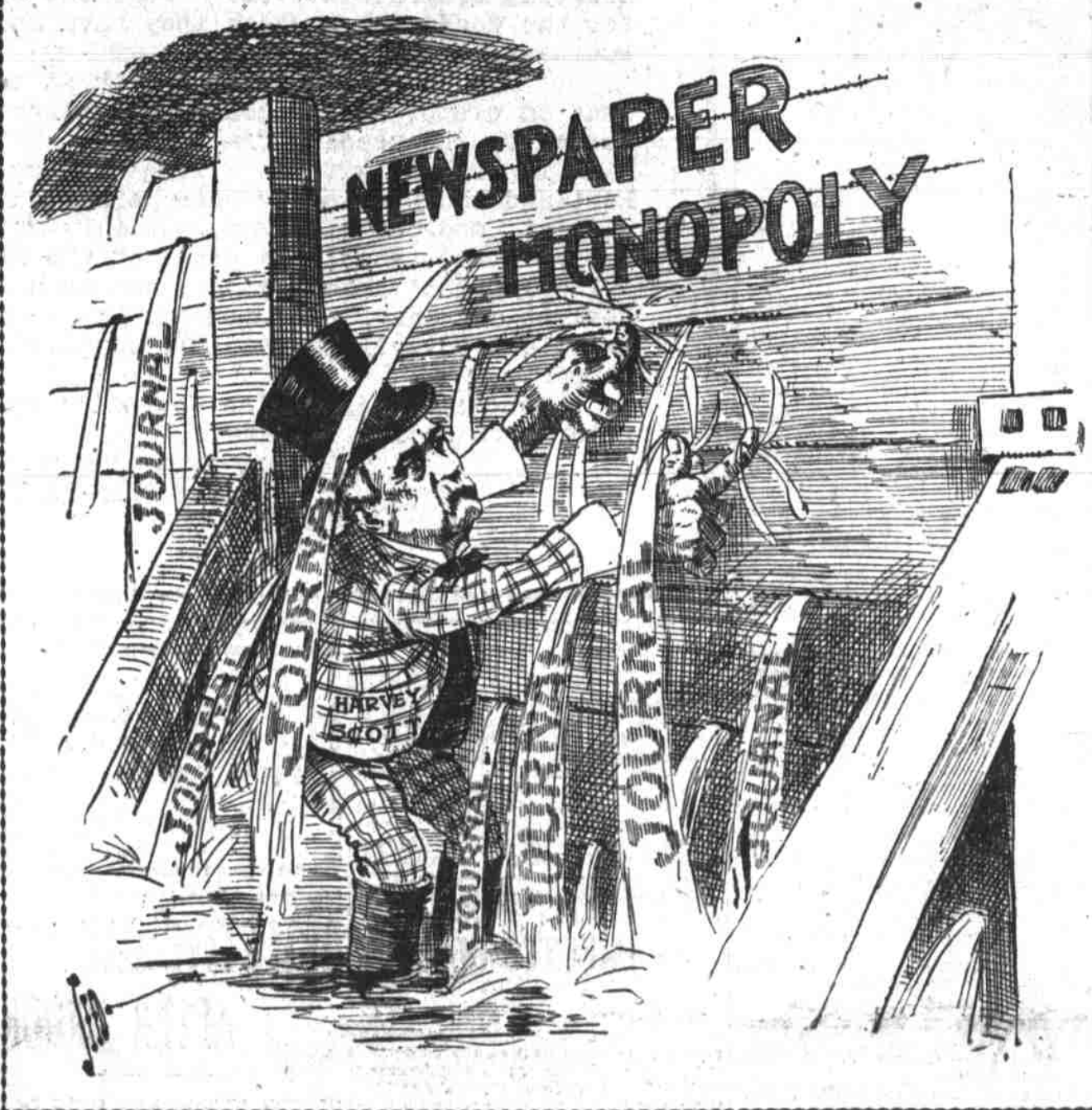
CANADA PREPARES FOR EMERGENCIES

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Victoria, B. C., March 12.—Arms and accoutrements for 1,000 men have been placed in the ordnance department here by the department of militia of Canada. It is intended to be ready for any emergency which might arise. The local regiment is an artillery one and is trained to take charge of forts commanding the entrance to the Esquimalt naval base. The long distance from the militia headquarters in the east makes it advisable to have outfitting on hand in case of any international trouble which might arise implicating British interests here. A large force of men could easily be recruited, many of whom have served either in the imperial army or in the militia of England or Canada and are now residents of Vancouver island.

DECLARES IT VIOLATION.

Russia Says Japan's Disclaimers in Korean Matter Are Untrue. (Journal Special Service.) St. Petersburg, March 12.—The official rejoinder to Japan's disclaimer of a violation of the Korean neutrality, says the latter's argument is valueless, as Korea in January promulgated her neutrality to the powers. Therefore no state of war gave Japan a right to violate her neutrality. Japan's contention in defense of her attack on the Russian ships at Chemulpo on February 9 is declared to be false, because of Korea's neutrality proclamation. Japan's denial of interference with Russian telegrams over the Danish cable is also termed as false and an instance is cited whereby Baron de Rosen at Tokyo did not receive a message for three days.

A HOPELESS JOB.



CARBARN BANDITS ARE METED DEATH

(Journal Special Service.) Chicago, March 12.—After weeks of wrangling wherein many novel defenses have been advanced by plaintiffs' attorneys, the "carbarn bandits" were today found guilty and the penalty fixed at death. The young criminals, Harvey Van Dine, Gustav Marx and Peter Neidmeier, were all confident that the penalty at the most would not be more severe than a finding of manslaughter and Van Dine, at least, expected acquittal.

When the announcement was made that a verdict had been arrived at the defendants were ushered to their seats, where in the succeeding silence, they assumed attitudes betokening but little anxiety. They received the verdict with stoical silence. Neidmeier, the bandit who has been accused of the greater number of murders, smiled sarcastically. His mother, who was seated by his side, apparently failed to realize the situation. Van Dine's mother gasped, but did not faint.

Attorneys Make Motions. Immediately after the reading of the verdict the plaintiffs' attorneys made the usual new trial motions. Up to this time the silence in the courtroom had been marked, but the voices of the attorneys were almost drowned in a buzz of audibly comment.

Twenty officers surrounded the prisoners and filed from the courtroom, Van Dine leading the way with head erect and a disdainful smile on his face. The jurors were overwhelmed by the great crowd which tendered congratulations on the outcome of the trial. The crime for which the bandits were tried was the holding up of the Chicago Street Railway company's barns in August, 1903, and the ruthless killing of Motorcar Johnson and Cashier Stewart and the serious wounding of two others. An escape was made and the failure to capture resulted in a general police and detective upheaval.

Marx's Confession. Some weeks later Marx was arrested on suspicion and in the light following shot and killed Detective Blaul and narrowly missed another detective. Believing that his partners had betrayed him he made a full confession of the carbarn and other crimes, which led to a pitched battle in the sand dunes of Indiana, wherein officer Driscoll was shot.

In a brief respite of escape from the officers, Neidmeier shot and killed brakeman Sovea and with his comrades made a sensational but short fight with a locomotive. The final capture was effected in a cornfield a short distance from Chicago. In the trial which has just closed a marked peculiarity was the continued attendance of a morbid crowd of such magnitude that each day hundreds were unable to gain entrance to the courtroom. Steel Corporation Shows Great Loss. (Journal Special Service.) New York, March 12.—A reduction in profits of nearly 66 per cent was shown in the annual statement of the United States Steel corporation which was made public today. The usual effect was immediately noticeable on the stock exchange, although it had been generally expected for several days that an unfavorable showing might be expected. It was not thought, however, that the reduction would be so marked. Senator Clark Recovers. (Journal Special Service.) New York, March 12.—Convalescent from a recent operation, Senator W. A. Clark of Montana returned today from Bermuda on the steamer Trinidad.

DEFENSE OF SMOOT

Great Interest Continues In Mormon Senator's Investigation.

CRITCHLOW ON STAND

Witness Admits That He Supported Smoot in the Utah Convention—Some Pointed Questions.

(Journal Special Service.) Washington, March 12.—Dr. Mary Walker was the first to reach the senate committee room this morning to hear the testimony in the Smoot case. Judge Vancott for the defense was resuming the examination of E. B. Critchlow, and asked whether the latter expected to receive pay for his services in preparing the case against Smoot. He received a negative reply. He did not believe it was fair to say that his opposition to the Mormon church had the slightest bitterness in it. He admitted that he knew of no general conditions existing in Utah today not fully disclosed to congress prior to the passage of the act admitting Utah as a state. Being asked what was held to be the most serious offense in Utah, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation. Mr. Critchlow gave the opinion that among the people unlawful cohabitation was more serious because it touched the home more closely and thereby flouted polygamy more openly. It was shown, however, that in all laws passed polygamy was more severely punished. In discussing Senator Smoot's candidacy for the senate, he said he himself was a member of the convention that chose Smoot, and moved as a matter of courtesy to make the nomination unanimous after having fought it. Omaha, March 12.—President Smith of the Mormon church arrived here today en route home. His presence caused a great rush of women to the depot.

ANSWERS ATTACK

H. W. Goode Replies to Paul Pferdner's Excoriation.

EASTERN BUTTONS USED

Local Maker Sends Out Circular Asking Why Fair Management Does Not Patronize Home Industry.

(Journal Special Service.) Paul Pferdner, manager of the Pacific Regalia company, is the author of a circular just printed purporting to explain the methods employed by the Lewis and Clark corporation in letting contracts. Eight thousand of the circulars have been printed, and it is understood that every labor union of the city has been supplied with a copy. Mr. Pferdner complains that a contract was made with a firm in Newark, N. J., for the manufacture of 50,000 buttons advertising the exposition. The sum of \$800 was expended on the contract, which was filed February 25. It is asserted in the circular that the local concern could have supplied the same order for the sum of \$25, and the order would have been filled between January 15 and 21. In the summary of the work which has been done for the Lewis and Clark corporation by his firm the circular shows a total of \$177 since the existence of the corporation. Mr. Pferdner insists that the contract for supplying the buttons was awarded the New Jersey firm without asking for bids or even notifying any interested firms in Portland.

Another instance of alleged discrimination against home industries is cited in the circular in the alleged fact that the premium of \$500 offered for the Lewis and Clark trademark design was sent to Buffalo, N. Y., "although several excellent and beautiful designs were submitted by residents of the Pacific Northwest." H. W. Goode Explains. H. W. Goode, director-general of the Lewis and Clark exposition, gave out this statement today: "The real facts in Mr. Pferdner's representations are these: This order for pictorial buttons was placed in Newark, N. J., several months ago. Prior to the permanent organization of the centennial, the work was sub-divided and in the hands of various standing committees. This button order was placed while this condition existed. When the permanent organization of officials was formed, some months ago, the rule was adopted that all purchases of supplies for and contracts on behalf of the exposition company of every nature, were to be made by and through the director-general's office. At this time no purchases of any kind, outside of trifling daily supplies or articles of a minor character, have been made without advertising for bids and by direct notification to local dealers and contractors. This is the invariable rule of the exposition company and will be adhered to firmly. Cost of the Buttons. "Mr. Pferdner states these buttons cost us \$800. This is not true, and there is no warrant for the assertion. He says he could have supplied 50,000 buttons for \$225 'just as good or better.' "The price we paid for our 50,000 buttons was \$385; freight of \$38.75 added, makes the total price laid down in Portland, \$423.75. "This is \$424 less than Mr. Pferdner's estimated price, at which he thinks he could have furnished these same buttons. "The public has observed that the Lewis and Clark buttons just put out are of a very superior grade of workmanship and finish. "It has been noted doubtless that Mr. Pferdner admits that his house has been given \$177 worth of work, which I assume yielded him a fair profit, and the corporation has always endeavored to favor him with its patronage whenever feasible to do so. It will continue to do so in the future. "The facts as to the price paid for this supply of buttons are attested by the official field of the congress-ional nomination in the second district is becoming warmer. Congressman Williamson is making a struggle to secure his second nomination, and some capital is being made of a letter written by Senator Mitchell and addressed to Hon. Carter, wherein credit is given Williamson for his efforts in behalf of the water supply reserve. That credit for the reserve is due to Williamson in many of the leading Democrats strenuously de-

MAGNATE'S DAUGHTER GAINS HER FREEDOM

(Journal Special Service.) Helena, Mont., March 12.—In the district court Judge Smith has signed a decree of annulment of the marriage of Albert C. Raleigh and Matilda K. Raleigh, made operative July 3, 1903, which was the date of the sensational elopement and marriage of Mr. Raleigh and his wife, Miss Matilda Kessler, the daughter of a Helena millionaire. The complaint alleges that at the time the defendant secured plaintiff's consent to an immediate marriage she was not in sound health and that her enfeebled will was overcome by the insistence of the defendant. A demurrer was filed, but was at once overruled and the defendant was ordered to answer instantly. No answer was filed, and after hearing the testimony Judge Smith signed the decree.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND A COMMERCIAL MAN

(Journal Special Service.) Budapest, March 12.—Count Czaky, who is related to Kubelik, the violinist, by marriage, and now secretary of the Hungarian ministry of the interior, shot his wife and a commercial traveler last evening. Both were injured and are in a serious condition. They deny any acquaintance with each other.

"MAD MULLAH" IS READY TO SURRENDER

(Journal Special Service.) Paris, March 12.—The Rappel today asserts that the Mad Mullah of Somaliland finds he will be unable to continue the campaign against the British and has offered to surrender to the Italian government on condition that he is not handed over to England. The Italian authorities refused to negotiate.

GUNS AT PRIMEARMS.

(Journal Special Service.) Kansas City, March 12.—A split in the local Democratic party has been the result of police interference at primaries, when two separate mayoralty conventions were held. Bad blood between factions caused Cass Welch, a deputy marshal and follower of Candidate Shelley, to shoot Martin Crowe and Sergeant-at-Arms Kemper of the convention, wounding the latter twice.

JAPANESE HAIL VICTORY WITH LIGHTED LANTERNS

(Hearst Special Service.) Tokyo, Feb. 14.—All Japan rejoices over the great Port Arthur battle, which is here regarded as an unqualified victory. The announcement here of the fight was the signal for another patriotic outburst, for a strengthening of confidence in the fighting forces of the Mikado and an expressed hope for other actions.

On the day of the receipt of the news I went to the bank. Smiling faces were everywhere in evidence, from officer to private, from the richest citizen to the humblest laborer. Otherwise the street scenes were like those of every other day. But at night the rejoicing became an outward manifestation of festivity. From 8 o'clock until nearly 11 the air was filled with the cries of "Banza!" From early morn the lanternmakers worked like maddened men. At 6 o'clock a great parade of schoolboys started for the great open space in front of the palace gate and bridge, an orderly but enthusiastic procession of lantern carriers, singing and shouting as they marched. High up on the palace grounds where darkness had enveloped the scene, there suddenly gleamed a light. A shout of delight went up from the throng in the belief that the "August Son of Heaven" was looking down upon them. But from the palace came no announcement. Shortly afterward, however, a huge searchlight threw its starting beams over the crowd and again came the great shout. Coming home through the quiet streets at 11 o'clock, it became a common occurrence to meet a soldier, standing with fixed bayonet and guard-like attitude. Then we knew that within the house which he watched were billeted troops. I fully expected to have some of them in my house and had made all plans when I heard that, according to treaty, they were not to be billeted with any foreigners. I reviewed a regiment departing the other day. Japanese soldiers are not laden down. Each has a large blue cloth in a roll around his body. After the men come little carts with their luggage. They do not carry things. Cooks pitch the tents, as the soldier's business is to fight and all their strength is reserved for that purpose. I continually pass shops where hand carts are being loaded with various provisions, all in small boxes, and every box is provided with two strong rope handles. Yesterday I saw an uneven open place where continually drilling soldiers ran across a company of little soldiers who have been drilling for months past. All the latter were clad in gray hakama and blue and white haori. There were about 50 in this group. I should think, ranging from 6 to 12 years of age. Their teachers gave a word of command, the little fellows shouldered arms, (sticks), 50 pairs of feet moved at once and from 50 lusty little throats came a stirring Japanese war song. Looking neither to the right nor left they marched across the children's playground. As I took a photo of them I heard the tramp of feet and the rustle of silk back of me. Several hundred young men were passing two and two. They marched, headed by a soldier, with one bringing up the rear. All were fine looking fellows, and nearly all were well dressed. Black haouris were conspicuously in the company also those of dark blue and of all shades of brown. They were going to a place where uniforms are issued, for they were the reserves being called out.

STRICT FIGHT IN SECOND DISTRICT

(Journal Special Service.) Baker City, Or., March 12.—In the political field the fight for the congressional nomination in the second district is becoming warmer. Congressman Williamson is making a struggle to secure his second nomination, and some capital is being made of a letter written by Senator Mitchell and addressed to Hon. Carter, wherein credit is given Williamson for his efforts in behalf of the water supply reserve. That credit for the reserve is due to Williamson in many of the leading Democrats strenuously de-