

GERMANY EMBROILED BY RUSSIAN SEIZURES

Demands That Captured Steamship Scandia Be at Once Released—Kaiser Is Appealed to by Herr. Ballin.

German Newspapers Bellicose—Insist on Big Naval Demonstration—Believe Russia Wants to Involve All Europe in the Struggle.

(Journal Special Service.)
Berlin, July 23.—Germany is today in anything but a state of complacency over the sudden turn of war affairs, and may make a demonstration against Russia. This terrific pitch of indignation is due to the seizure of the Hamburg-American steamship Scandia, the news of which was received here early this morning.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg given publicity, reads as follows: The Hamburg-American steamship Scandia arrived here today, flying the Russian flag and in possession of a prize crew. She will enter the canal immediately and proceed to a Russian port, where a Russian court will pass upon her claims.

Herr Ballin, the managing director of the Hamburg-American line, immediately dispatched an urgent telegram to the kaiser, who is at North Cape. In this message he uttered vigorous protestations and petitioned for instant action on the part of the emperor to prevent the confiscation of the Scandia.

The Hamburg-American company gave out statements to the newspapers in which it is emphatically declared that the steamers owned by the company are positively forbidden to carry contraband of war in any form.

Nearly all the afternoon papers come out in strident editorials demanding that Germany make a great naval demonstration at once. The editorials are bellicose in nature and assert that the time has come when Germany must teach Russia that she cannot strain the bonds of friendship by unprovoked seizures of ships.

Belgium Is Demanded.
The clamor became so great that the foreign office this afternoon issued the statement that orders had already been dispatched to the German ambassador at St. Petersburg demanding the immediate release of the Scandia. Further than this no official statement was vouchsafed, but in an interview one of the officials stated that he had no reason to believe but that the demand would be complied with.

The press and people wait with painful anxiety for news of the seizure of the Scandia, and promised that such statements, unless conflicting with state interests, would be at once made public.

The newspapers assert that Germany has steadfastly remained silent, even in the matter of the seizure of the British steamer Malacca, although feeling at the time that Russia was deliberately trading on dangerous ground. They add that the time for forbearance has ceased.

One paper editorially says:
"It seems now to be the policy of Russia to disintegrate all commerce and provoke such unrest that other powers will be compelled to step in and attempt to close the war in the far east in their own interests. Russia, feeling that she is fighting at a disadvantage, outmaneuvered on land and torn to pieces by sea, too proud to ask intervention or sue for peace, has come to the belief that foreign interference may not only cause an apparently honorable cessation of hostilities, but may also prevent her suffering the loss of huge indemnities to the Japanese. The czar's advisers may even have the hope that Port Arthur itself may remain a Russian possession."

To Frey of Commerce.
That Russia proposes to carry this war against the world's commerce to an even greater point of seizure than has been heretofore the marking of its course is shown by the information received here today that the five German steamers recently bought by Russia have been transformed into cruisers and sailed from Libau yesterday for an unknown destination.

It is believed these vessels will prey upon the commerce of the Mediterranean and if they follow the tactics of the last few days no ship plying those waters is free from the chance of confiscation and is almost certain of being repeatedly stopped and searched.

To trust the world's commerce to the judgments and whims of Russian commanding officers, is regarded by shipping men here as being an absurdity. The seizure of more German ships in the Mediterranean, should it be shown that such seizures were unprovoked, might lead to very serious consequences for the czar's government.

THREATS TOKIO BAY.

(Journal Special Service.)
Tokio, July 23.—A telegram received here this afternoon states that heavy firing was heard at 10:30 o'clock this morning off the Boso peninsula, presumably by the Vladivostok squadron. The Boso peninsula is the east entrance of Tokyo bay and the presence of the Vladivostok fleet in the direct line of shipping is viewed here with much apprehension. It is now believed that it will be a matter of but a short time, unless the Vladivostok squadron is forced to flee from these waters, before American shipping will suffer.

Reports received here show that more than a million pounds of tinmed metals alone are at this time on the ocean between here and America. While such shipments are undoubtedly consigned to private individuals the fear is expressed that Russia will attempt to seize these vessels as being carriers of contraband goods and at least tie-up the food supplies in these lines pending inquiry.

MALACCA CARRIES CONTRABAND.

(Journal Special Service.)
London, July 23.—It is reported in stock exchange circles that contraband of war has been discovered aboard the Malacca, now at Suda bay. It was shipped at Antwerp and marked as sugar, but no statement is made as to what the contents of the barrels were.

SHOTS IN WARSAW.

(Journal Special Service.)
Berlin, July 23.—Although it was believed for a time that an end had been reached in the anti-war riots, they have broken out afresh and a pitched battle was fought here in the streets today that resulted in 16 deaths and the arrests of more than 100 of the leaders in the fighting. Thirty persons were seriously wounded and two Cossacks were carried to the hospitals, where one of them will probably die, his skull having been fractured by a stone thrown from a roof.

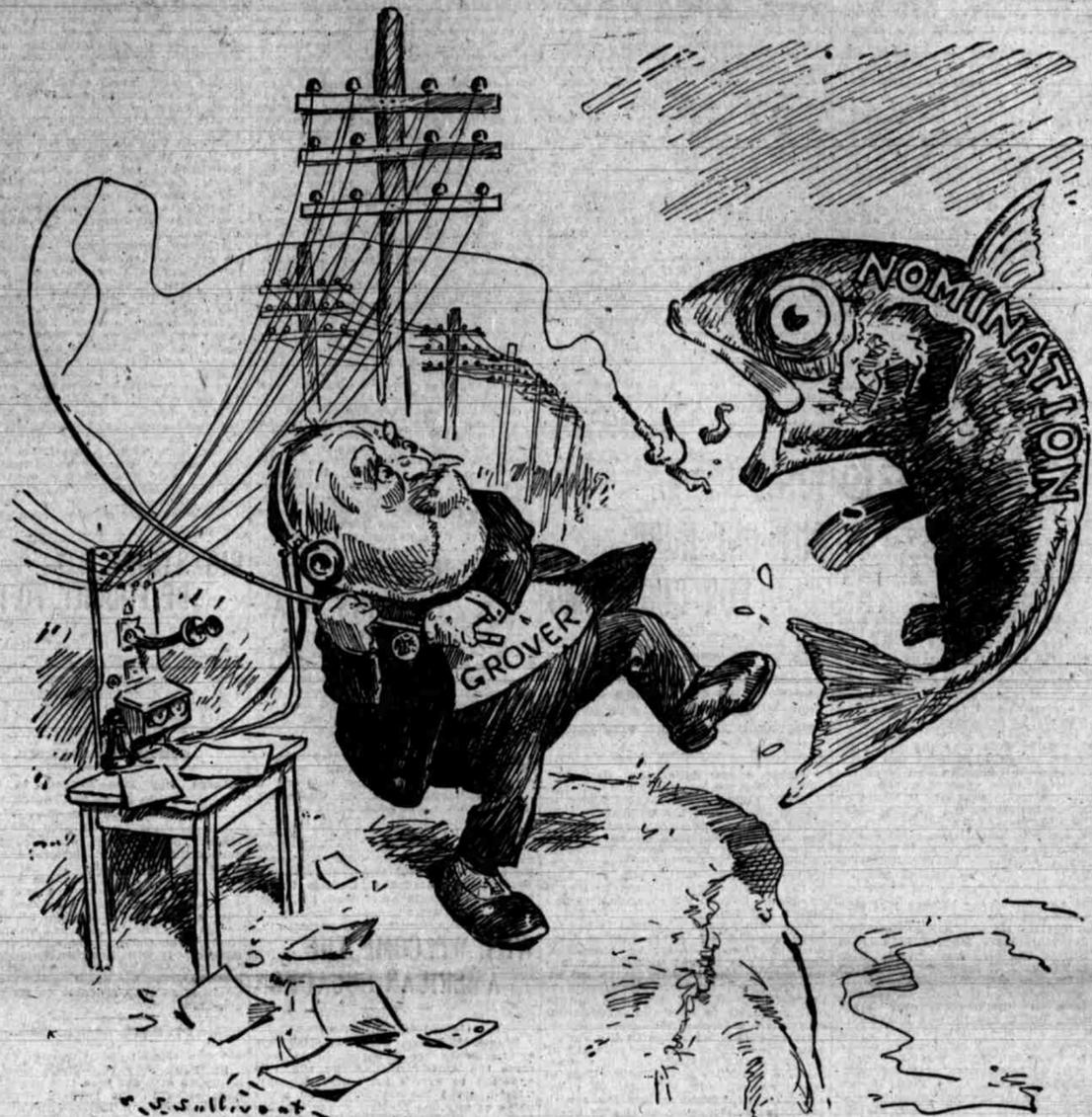
The news received here in a special dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung, which says that the rioting started after several inflammatory speeches had been made by rebellious Poles in the market place.

The police were first called for and found themselves overpowered by the mob, Cossacks arrived and rode through the mob, effectually dispersing it and effecting the arrests.

TWO MORE SEIZURES.

(Journal Special Service.)
St. Petersburg, July 23.—It is announced that advices have been received from the captain of the Russian volunteer steamer Petersburg that two more steamers carrying contraband of war have been seized by him in the Red Sea.

"THE BIGGEST FISH I EVER CAUGHT"--



THE FISH THAT GOT AWAY

Great Grover sat serenely with his eye cocked on the line. That loitered languidly upon the blue and bubbling brine; He really did not want a bite—he only meant to wait. And watch the other anglers; but kept on cutting bait. Then rose a large and luscious fish —in fact, a very whale. And lashed the spumy spindrift with the left flange of his tail.

Great Grover looked upon his line, then gazed away to sea. As if to say, "I wish the fish would cease to bother me!" And then he cut a bigger bait, and cast it on the tide. The while he looked indifferent, and sad, and dreamy-eyed. But see! the fish has seized his hook, and Grover grabs his reel. With that stern joy that hope deferred can make an angler feel.

He pulls! He tugs! The prize is his! He grapples for the gaff; The fish emits a gurgle that sounds strangely like a laugh. A moment more he hopes to hold for good his finny prey! A flop! a splash! then, lo! the fish has gaily swum away. The sun is shining brightly down, the sea is blue today. And men are boasting of their luck—but not at Buzzard's bay.

For Grover has caught scores of fish, all sizes, great and small; But this last prize he did not land was largest, best of all. There is no joy that lights his eye, there is no song that cheers; For he had angled for that fish for eight long, weary years. And when he got it in his hands—well, we regret to say, That somehow 'tis the biggest fish that always gets away.

—James Montague.

The Home Paper—
The Sunday Journal
Is always full of Instruction and Amusement

In Tomorrow's Issue:

Count Leo Tolstol writes on the negro problem. Ella Wheeler Wilcox discusses "Individual Responsibility." Life in the Hinduzena is described by Lady Henry Somerset. Candidate Parker, his home life in Esopus, his family, his pets, his recreations make up another interesting story of a man of today. Like a page out of Kipling is Edmund Candler's description of his trip carried by bearers over the road to Tibet. Rev. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor society, tells of his journeys in Africa. Problems in railroad building that face S. F. Shaw, lately of Portland, in his new field, Guatemala, are described by pen and picture. How Helen Keller, blind and deaf, went through college, gives a clear idea of this remarkable young woman and her no less remarkable teachers. The high school gymnasium and its best use in the subject handled by Emanuel Haug of De Witt Clinton high school, New York. The bewitching beauties of South America are pictured by Frederic J. Haskin. Mrs. Robert Osborn, creator of fashions, tells women how to be smartly gowned. Olof Cervin continues his stories of Swedish life. Walt McDougall has another fairy story and the funny pictures are there to please the little folk. Besides these features all the news local and telegraphic. Is anything more needed to make a complete newspaper?

BIG STRIKE TO BE FOUGHT TO END

(Journal Special Service.)
Chicago, July 23.—With the ransoming of representatives of the packers and strikers at 2:40 o'clock this morning to discuss the new strike situation, came hopes that some ultimate solution of the difficulty could be reached before further damage is done. Both sides appeared to be stubborn, however, and rather inclined toward independent defiance.

A verbal proposition made in behalf of the packers for the selection of one man from each side to proceed to the yards tomorrow morning and make selections from the ranks of the strikers with no discrimination, was rejected because it had not been made in writing

FOURTEEN SHOT AT BONESTEEL

(Journal Special Service.)
Bonesteel, S. D., July 23.—The vigilance committee and the gratters have clashed with serious results. Two policemen have been wounded and the estimate of gamblers shot is placed at 12. Although the agreement of yesterday entered into between the city authorities and the gamblers, by which the latter agreed to send the gratters and hangers-out of the town, was to all appearances complied with, and for a time quiet seemed to reign, but as soon as the shades of night appeared it became evident that the lawless element would cause trouble before daylight.

As the early morning hours drew near encounters and frequent small robberies of pedestrians were reported to the police and the leaders of the vigilance committee resolved that something should be done.

Accordingly, hurried summons were sent to various officers that had been stationed in different sections of the new town and after short conferences it was decided to arrest all those known as gratters or in any way having connection with the frequent disturbances. Many deputies were sworn in and in parties of two to a dozen men each started on their round-up of all suspicious characters.

No serious trouble ensued until Policemen Schoenbrough and Harris received a point near to and in front of a dive saloon known as the "Pike." A gang of roughs came out of the door and ordered the police to move away. In an instant shooting began. The noise attracted the attention of other officers who hurriedly reinforced the two policemen and in a short time the riotous roughs were forced to flee. Schoenbrough received a scalp wound and Harris was shot in the leg. The fleeing gang of gratters was augmented by a number of gamblers and crooks, closely pursued by the police.

They fled to a point near the railroad tracks and made an ineffectual stand against the officers. More than 200 shots were exchanged, and while none of the officers were hit, the gamblers were seen to carry away a number of their party who fell before the aim of the vigilantes.

Before the cessation of hostilities 45

The Affiliated Trades.

Engineers	118
Steam fitters	256
Strain fitters	256
Car repairers	256
Coppers	256
Machinists	175
Blacksmiths	100
Blacksmiths' helpers	100
Plumbers	250
Hair finishers	150
Horsehoes	250
Solemakers	250
Hair splinters	450
Electrical workers	350
Wrightsmen, chasers and shippers	450
Car workers, loam and cleaners	2,000
Glas workers	250
Patent and decorative	250
Stable employes	500
Carpenters	500
Packing-house teamsters	1,100
Provision-house teamsters	300
Livestock	1,250
Wrightsmen, chasers and shippers	450
Elevator men and others	450
Hair splinters	150
Electric hangers	100
Common laborers	2,000
Total	11,850

At the stockyards there was comparatively quiet this morning although a number of girls on their way to work were jeered, covered with mud and their garments rent by strike sympathizers, many of whom were women.

Both the packers and union leaders gave out statements this afternoon throwing the disagreement on the other side. The unions state they have

prisoners had been captured and are being held in the stockyards here today guarded by 100 men.

Intense feeling prevails among all classes, and although troops have not as yet been ordered to the scene, every indication now seems to point to the fact that unless some such action is taken at once that further riots will occur, the consequences of which can only be conjectured.

Intense heat, together with the exhaustion attendant upon the hardships endured by many of the land-seekers who arrived early in the rush, does not tend to allay the temper of those who are here for the purpose of securing a home and who are being imposed upon and robbed on every side by the riff raff that has congregated here from all parts of the country within a radius of hundreds of miles, and the slightest indiscretion on the part of the gamblers at this time, it is said, would start an uprising which would end only when the entire band of crooks was exterminated or driven from the town.

Owing to Governor Herried being absent when a call was made upon him for troops by the board of trustees, no definite action was taken yesterday.

It is understood that communication is now being held with the governor and that it is probable that troops will be ordered to the scene.

FLATHEAD FORESTS ARE SWEEPED BY FIRE

(Special Dispatch to the Journal.)
Helena, Mont., July 23.—The Flathead forest reservation is the scene of a fierce forest fire, which is supposed to have been started from sparks thrown by a Great Northern engine. It soon spread from the dead and fallen timber to standing trees.

Railroad employes and forest rangers in large numbers are endeavoring to check its progress. A large area has been burned over. Three other fires are reported as raging in the vicinity of Kallispell on state and railroad lands, many hundreds of acres having been burned over.

WOMEN IN LAND RUSH

Hundreds Lineup at Vancouver for Homestead Entry.

WEAKER SEX IS FIRST

Though Entries Cannot Be Made Until Tuesday, Many Have Been in Line for Six Days—Rich Farms for the Asking.

Two determined women were first in a long line of claim-seekers who are gathering at Vancouver for the purpose of filing on land being opened for settlement by the government in Pacific county, Washington. They are Mrs. Rose Fowler and Mrs. Reynolds of Centralia, the latter being the wife of a prominent attorney of that city.

At 4 o'clock last Tuesday morning, more than a week before the time fixed for opening the land to settlement, they stationed themselves before the doors of the land office and have bravely remained there a few minutes at a time.

At 5 o'clock the doors of the land office were opened to the public by the government. Although the doors of the land office will not be opened for the filing of claims before 9 o'clock next Tuesday morning there are already 40 or more, five of whom are women, queuing and elbowing each other for places in the line and every hour the number increases.

Day and night and until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, those who held places remained at their posts almost continuously, leaving only when some one substituted for them and then not longer than a few minutes at a time.

Nearly all classes seem to be represented among the land seekers. There are farmers and timbermen from far back in the country who seldom seek the outside world; well-dressed attorneys and real estate agents elbow against coarse clad men from the saw-mills. Comely women seem as anxious to secure a portion of the land as any in the line. Doctors, merchants, blacksmiths and several with clerical appearance are among the gathering. The best of feeling prevails and every courtesy is extended the women.

Strikes Blocked.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the number in line had increased so rapidly that the steps leading to the land office, which is above the Vancouver National bank, had become jammed and the sidewalk in front of the building was so badly blocked as to impede traffic. Business men and especially the officials of the bank began to complain and W. P. Conway, the cashier, decided to attempt to alleviate the difficulty. He conferred with W. S. Phillips, the registrar at the land office, and they finally presented to the land seekers for organizing. Several of the most prominent men of the throng, including Attorney C. B. Reynolds of Centralia, E. C. Hayward and W. L. Sawyer of Pacific county and F. H. Kernohan of Portland, made speeches and Mr. Reynolds was elected leader of the besiegers. Cards were issued to each on which are the names and the numbers corresponding to the holder's place in the line, and all names and their numbers are registered.

The settlers are to hold their places during the day but at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the doors of the land office are closed and the home-seekers go their separate ways to return at 9 o'clock the next morning, when they are admitted to the stairway or to the line as their numbers are called.

Everybody seems perfectly satisfied with the plan. The two women first on the list last night slept for the first time in 36 hours in beds, their only place of repose until that time being the steps leading to the land office.

Several came in last night and were given numbers and reported in line this morning. The greater rush, however, is to come. It is expected that several hundred will be gathered at the land office before the opening hour arrives.

Rich Land for Settlers.

The land to be settled consists of three divisions, one being near the little town of Pritchard, another on the Columbia river and the third near Willapa, containing all told about 26,000 acres, the greater part being in the last two divisions. While there is some bottom land good for homes, the greater portion is covered with heavy virgin forests of fir and cedar and will be located as timber claims. Much of it is accessible, being easily reached by way of Gray's river, and for this reason is very valuable. Here log rafts may be constructed and during high water the timber may be floated into Astoria, at which place Gray's river enters the Columbia. A portion of the land is further back in the mountains and the timber will not be very valuable until the country is more developed.

Some sections of the more valuable land are being actively sought and several individuals, it is said, are going to file on the same claims. In such cases the different individuals have stated the property, built spatter's cabins, staked out the land and such claims a right to the property. Such contests will in all probability be taken into the courts for settlement.