

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week. Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

Russia has called out more reserves. Many deported union miners are arriving at Denver.

The Russian forces at Ping, south of Niu Chwang have been forced to evacuate.

Russia will not heed the protest of Britain against declaring foodstuffs contraband.

An attempt has been made to kidnap the Italian consul at Tangier, Morocco, by bandits.

All Russian warships at Port Arthur are expected to be ready for service within a fortnight.

The tenth semiannual reunion of Scottish Rite Masons of Oregon is in session at Portland.

Congressman Metcalf, of California, is slated to succeed Cortelyou as secretary of commerce and labor.

The national heads of the Rathbone Sisters and Pythian Sisters, at a conference, have prepared a plan for the consolidation of the two orders.

A cloudburst on the tableland adjacent to Sterling, Colorado, caused a sheet of water 10 to 18 inches deep to cover the lower portion of the town. Much damage was done to growing crops in that section.

The land office at Oregon City may be moved to Protlund.

Abner McKinley, brother of the late President McKinley, is dead.

The Colorado train robbers have again eluded the posse and are further into the hills.

The man who attempted to kill the Spanish premier has been sent to prison for 17 years.

The wife of Mayor Ballinger, of Seattle, has been warned of a plot against her husband's life.

Chinese report that a battle was fought June 9 within seven miles of the inner forts of Port Arthur.

The Panama commissioners are sure a currency system acceptable to the United States will be adopted by Panama.

More union miners are being deported from Colorado and the work will be kept up until all are taken out of the state.

The Japanese are constructing a railroad from Feng Wang Cheng to Shakedai, 30 miles to the southeast, near the mouth of the Yalu river.

Roosevelt desires Ambassador Choate to succeed Knox as attorney general.

John W. Minto has been appointed postmaster at Portland, to take charge July 1.

Percicaris, the American held by Moroccan bandits, will soon be released.

The Japanese have dislodged Russian forces in a number of towns along the Liao Yang.

A waterspout in Oklahoma was the cause of three deaths and washed away many houses.

Kansas objects to being made the dumping ground for the objectionable Colorado unionists.

Many union miners are being deported from the Victor, Colorado, mining district every day.

Cripple Creek alliance has decided it will not try to break up the printers' union, fearing that the papers will suspend.

Four hundred school children were thrown in a mass at San Jose, Cal., by the breaking down of a platform in a theater. None were seriously injured.

The secretary of the Mineowners' association says the desire to make all join the union and not the eight hour day is the real issue in the Colorado trouble.

Postmaster Bancroft, of Portland, has resigned.

The American Medical association will meet in Portland in 1905.

The alleged leader in the Victor, Colorado, riots has been captured.

In a battle between Colorado ranchers and train robbers one of the latter was killed.

Russia is not negotiating with Turkey for the passage of the Baltic fleet through the Dardanelles.

General Kuroki's movements are a puzzle to the Russians and they do not know what to expect next.

The mother of Lewis Etzel, the American correspondent killed by Chinese, has filed a claim for \$20,000 with China.

Attorney General Knox has been chosen to succeed the late Senator Quay.

An attempt was made near Grants Pass to wreck a passenger train on the Southern Pacific. Ties placed on a curve were discovered by the engineer in time to prevent serious results.

No trace has been found of the Victor assassins.

General Kuropatkin, with his main force is at Liao Yang.

GOOD ROADS.

A Few Simple Rules Which Would Help Our Highways.

Among the elements and forces of nature there are several enemies of good roads, but the greatest of them is water. It washes away the material of the road. It soaks into the road and softens it so that the wagon wheels cut into the surface making ruts and holes. It permeates and softens the foundation so that the surface of the road sinks or breaks up. In the winter the water that is in the road freezes, expands, and loosens and disintegrates the road material.

The most important thing in the building of roads is to lessen or prevent the ravages of water; yet no feature of the work is so neglected as this. Many local road supervisors seem to give no consideration to the question of drainage, and the result is a regular mud blockage during several weeks or months of the year.

The following are a few simple rules the observance of which would go far toward bettering the roads of this country:

First. The road should be so located and constructed as to avoid steep grades down which the water rushes during heavy rains tearing up and washing away the road material.

Second. The foundation of the road should be thoroughly drained by open side ditches which will carry off the water, and where necessary tile drains should be laid in the foundation itself.

Third. The surface of the road should be hard and smooth and have sufficient slope toward the sides to shed the surface water.

Fourth. Ruts and holes on the surface of the finished road should be filled as fast as made so that no water can lie on the surface to be worked up into mud.

These rules are simple and easy to follow, and any one who gives any serious thought to the matter can see the wisdom of following them. Still they are almost universally ignored as the condition of our roads abundantly proves.

What this country needs is a radical change, a new era in road building. The people have been moving in ruts in more senses than one, and if each local community is left to work out the road problem alone, they will continue to move in the same ruts, and every year millions of dollars will be thrown into the mud, to say nothing of the losses resulting from the use of bad roads. Lectures on road improvement seem to do very little good. Books and bulletins on road building appear to have very little effect.

What the local communities need is practical object lessons and actual assistance, and these can come only from the state governments and the federal government. It is for this reason that road reformers everywhere are turning toward state and national aid as the only solution of the road problem.

The bad roads of the United States are a blight, a curse, a disgrace and all patriotic, progressive citizens should make a grand united effort to wipe them out and put our nation on a level with the advanced nations of Europe in the matter of roads.

Penitence in Siberia.

Paris, June 15.—Letters received from correspondents who have investigated the conditions prevailing in Siberia show that the natives are suffering severely as a result of the war. An epidemic has broken out among the laborers who live around Lake Baikal, and it is feared the disease, the exact nature of which has not yet been ascertained, will affect the troops who are passing through on the way to Manchuria. The unfortunates affected by the disease usually die within forty-eight hours after being first attacked, and so far all known remedies have proven useless.

Visits the Bandit's Camp.

Tangier, June 15.—J. W. S. Langerman, commissioner of the Moroccan section at the St. Louis exposition, arrived here today from the camp of Raisuli, the bandit. In an interview given to the Associated Press, Mr. Langerman said: "I met Raisuli and his band fully armed and suspicious of the visit. For a few minutes the situation was critical, but all passed off well. Ion Percicaris is much better and in good spirits over the prospect of his speedy release."

Guns Drove Back Train.

Tokio, June 15.—Rear Admiral Togo reports that Tuesday a part of the fleet bombarded the west coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, near Kaichow, and drove back a military train that was approaching southward. No trains have been seen since. The enemy was moving in troops and erecting works evidently expecting a landing of the Japanese at that point and making all preparations to prevent it. Small gunboats sent in close by Rear Admiral Togo bombarded the Russians at work.

Port Arthur Left to Fate.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—Relief is felt in military circles at the removal of disension in military circles. It is understood that the sole responsibility devolved upon General Kuropatkin, and that no serious attempt will be made to relieve Port Arthur. It is reported that the Vladivostok squadron now consists of three cruisers and four ironclads. It is therefore presumed that the squadron has effected a junction with Port Arthur vessels.

Russian Prisoners in Japan.

Tokio, June 15.—The Russian prisoners in the hospitals in Japan number 546, including 19 officers. Of these 38 men and 10 officers are wounded while the others are suffering from sickness of various sorts.

FOOL THE RUSSIANS

JAPANESE MAKE FEINT AND KILL 800 OF CZAR'S MEN.

Defeated Troops Fall Back on Kaichow—Show Indications of a Long, Forced March, but Will Give Out No Information to the Correspondents Who are Along Their Line of March.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—It is reported that a naval battle between the fleets of the Japanese on the one side and the Russian fleet and shore batteries on the other side occurred off Port Arthur on June 10. The naval battle was accompanied by the advance of the Japanese troops to the rear of the Port Arthur defense. The Russian forces within the fortress were in command of General Stoesel, who, it is reported, is wounded. It was necessary to amputate his leg at the knee.

Niu Chwang, June 15.—Information has been received here through heretofore reliable channels that part of the Japanese force left at Pu Lan Tien to checkmate the Russians' southward movement to relieve Port Arthur was attacked southeast of Shung Mao yesterday. After slight fighting, the Japanese made a false retreat, the Russians hotly following them, when the Japanese made a flank movement, catching the Russians in a trap. The Russian losses are placed at 800 men. They then fell back on Kaichow and began to retreat along the Baimatgu-Tsai Chou road.

About 2,000 Russian infantry from Kaichow passed through Niu Chwang yesterday, accompanied by a large supply and hospital train. Several carts contained bandaged men. The troops appeared to be fagged out, and showed every indication of a long, forced march. The officers refused to furnish any information, but a noncommissioned officer told a correspondent of the Associated Press that all the troops were retreating from Tsai Chou. Before he could say anything further, he was reprimanded by a captain. Stragglers are closely watched by noncommissioned officers to prevent them from talking. The Russians have abandoned the ground mines eight miles south of here.

A native messenger just in from the Russian camp west of here reports that there are many wounded men there.

REVOLT AT PRISON.

Four Condemned Men in Ohio Penitentiary Attempt to Escape.

Columbus, O., June 15.—An attempt was made by four of the nine condemned men at the penitentiary to escape at 1 o'clock this morning by overpowering the guard. The guard was badly beaten, but two guards from the hall came to his assistance and the prisoners were forced back into their cells and locked up.

The prisoners in the plot to escape were Moses Johnson, of Scioto county; Philip Nagle, of Wyandotte county; Lewis Harmon, of Franklin county; and Ben Wade, of Lucas county.

Guard Richards, of Williams county, was in charge of the prisoners. He was unarmed, no weapons being allowed in the annex. The prisoners beat him down with their fists, and secured the key to the cage in the annex, but failed to find the key to the outer door.

Guard Richards made such an outcry that two guards in an adjoining hall were attracted, and they came to his rescue. The prisoners were overpowered and locked up. Guard Richards was badly beaten, but his condition is not considered serious.

It was evidently the purpose of the prisoners to get out of the door of the annex which leads into the prison yard and scale the walls. They had no weapons, but expected to secure them from the guard. It is not believed that the five other men in the annex were a party to the plot to escape.

Whipping-Post Regime Revived.

Lexington, Ky., June 15.—Police Judge John J. Riley today revived the old whipping post regime when he sentenced Simon Searce, a 15-year-old negro lad to be whipped in the public square. Searce had struck a white boy. The court decreed that the boy's mother take the boys to the public square and give him 20 lashes with a buggy whip. The mother, in the presence of a large crowd, administered the punishment as directed. This is the first time such an incident has been witnessed since the Civil war.

Believe Big Ships are Held.

Chicago, June 15.—A special to the Daily News from Chefoo says: According to the captain of one of the ships comprising the Japanese blockading fleet, the cruiser Novik has been out of the harbor on several occasions hunting Japanese destroyers. The captain thought the obstructions at the mouth of the harbor prevented the exit of the larger Russian vessels. The Russians have three submarine boats which have been put together at Paya.

Dowie Coming Home.

London, June 15.—It is announced that John Alexander Dowie has decided to return to the United States by the first steamer. In strongly-worded denunciations of the London papers this morning express unbounded satisfaction with Dowie's speedy departure.

FORCE WIPED OUT.

Two Battalions of Japanese Ambushed on Feng Wang Cheng Road.

Haicheng, Manchuria, June 14.—A flanking movement of the Japanese around the Russian left from Feng Wang Cheng, June 9, was repulsed with a loss of two whole battalions.

A large Japanese force moved out in the morning along the Feng Wang Cheng and Haicheng road. The Russians had a force strongly posted in a ravine 30 miles southeast of Haicheng. The Japanese were preceded by two battalions, who walked into the Russian ambush.

They received a murderous rifle and artillery fire at close range and were wiped out, only one or two escaping.

The main Japanese force, which was greatly superior to the Russian force, tried to outflank the Russians who drew off without losing a man. The Japanese, closing in, found the ravine vacant, save for their own dead.

RUSSIAN ARMY SWELLING.

Exultation Over Victory on the Feng Wang Cheng Road.

Liao Yang, June 14.—The army here is increasing rapidly, a fresh squadron arriving daily.

There is no fresh news from Port Arthur, nor has any confirmation of serious events having occurred there been received. On the contrary, according to the best information, everything is going well.

The officers and men here are very enthusiastic over the driving back of the Japanese on the road between Feng Wang Cheng and Haicheng June 9.

Only a comparatively short distance separates the Japanese and Russian armies and the soldiers are all anxious for active operations to begin.

KUROPATKIN RESTS LITTLE.

How Famous Russian General Directs His Campaign.

Liao Yang, June 14.—The entire Russian plan of campaign is directed from a railway carriage here, in which General Kuropatkin works, eats and sleeps. The car is divided into a saloon, a study and a bedroom. The commander in chief passes the most of his time in the study at work, surrounded by his aides. Although small of stature, Kuropatkin is at once distinguishable among his entourage, however brilliant may be their uniforms, by his determined gestures and sturdy figure. He has the reputation of being just and his word is law. His officers repose the fullest confidence in him and he is the idol of the common soldiers, and the foreign attaches find him most pleasant. He takes little or no rest except a half hour's siesta after lunch, when the heat is excessive, and he occasionally indulges in the distraction of reading literary works. Dispatches from the scene of operations are brought to him at any hour of the day or night. The general eats well, of simple dishes, but he seldom remains at the table more than a half hour. He drinks wine, smokes a cigar or two after breakfast and sets an example of abstemiousness to his officers. He rises at 7 o'clock and retires at midnight.

SQUADRON WILL BE READY.

America Can Send More Ships to Tangier if Emergency Arises.

Paris, June 14.—Information has been received from Lisbon concerning the plans of the American battleship squadron. Rear Admiral Barker expects to leave Lisbon June 16 for Gibraltar, where the squadron will remain until the Moroccan incident is settled. On the arrival there of the Illinois and Missouri, the squadron will consist of six of the most modern battleships, besides the two quadrons of cruisers and gunboats now at Tangier. Although Admiral Barker does not expect that the necessity will arise of taking the battleships to Tangier, yet he will remain at Gibraltar for the purpose of meeting any possible contingency.

When the American squadron leaves Gibraltar it will not go to Villefranche, as at first intended, but will go to Piarra and cruise through the Grecian archipelago. Later, the squadron will go to Corfu and Trieste.

Of Great Strategic Importance.

Tokio, June 14.—The town of Sinyen, now occupied by the Japanese army, is of great strategic importance, being situated about 40 miles east by south of Kaiking and 45 miles southeast of Haicheng. It commands perfectly the roadstead of both places. Saimata is also an important point, as it controls the roads to Liao Yang and Mukden. By following this route, the Mao Tien Lin pass, a strongly fortified and almost impregnable Russian stronghold will be avoided on the advance of the Japanese army northward.

Robbers are Beaten Off.

Johnstown, Pa., June 14.—A desperate attempt was made this afternoon by four masked men to rob Superintendent W. H. C. Ramsey and Secretary Frank Howard, of the Johnstown water company, of about \$8,000 in cash, which they were conveying to the new Dalton Run dam, near this city, to pay off the 400 men employed there. The two men made a plucky run for it and escaped, but not until two horses had been killed.

Russians Killed Number 700.

Tokio, June 14.—The military commission assigned to bury the Russian dead in the battle of Nanshan hill at Kinchow May 26, presented its final report today. It was found that ten Russian officers and 664 men who fell in the battle, had been carefully buried, and 30 men were buried by the outposts, making the total number of killed left behind by the Russians 704.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

DECISION ON SWAMP LAND.

Governor Receives the Text From the Interior Department.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has received the full text of the decision of the secretary of the interior rejecting the claim of the state of Oregon to the swamp lands within the Klamath Indian reservation. Briefly stated, the decision quotes the swamp land act of 1860, which specifically provides that the grant to the state shall "include any lands which the government may have reserved, sold or disposed of (in pursuance of any law heretofore enacted) prior to the confirmation of title to be made under the authority of the said act."

The treaty creating the Klamath reservation was not made until 1864, but the decision holds that the right or title of occupancy of the Indians existed prior to that time, as recognized by the act of 1848, establishing the territorial government of Oregon, wherein it was provided:

"That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed."

The secretary of the interior holds that this provision recognizes the title or right of occupancy of the Indians to all the country occupied by them, and that the treaty of 1864 operated merely to cede to the United States the rights the Indians held in lands other than those set apart as a place of residence—the Klamath reservation. In other words, the treaty of 1864 but reduced the extent of the possession of the Indians, whose right existed prior to the swamp land act of 1860 and still exists.

MILLION SHEEP EN ROUTE.

Going to the Blue Mountains for the Summer Range.

Pendleton—Tens of thousands of sheep are en route to summer range in the Blue mountains across various parts of Umatilla county. Between 20,000 and 30,000 traveled last week up the Walla Walla river road through Freewater and Milton, numerous bands went up the Umatilla, and flocks are moving southward up Birch and similar creeks into Southern Umatilla. The mountain range of this county, and portions of Union and Grant counties, are the ultimate destinations.

The annual protest is also beginning to go from water users in the irrigated sections, who are afraid that the flow of their various streams will be lessened through sheep eating out underbrush at the headwaters of these streams. Whether the increasing deficiency in flow during the dry seasons is due to extra demands made by the constantly growing number of irrigators, or to the disappearance of mountain shrubbery and consequent lack of anything to retain the snowfall is a disputed issue between sheepmen and water users, an issue which brings up the old contention about whether sheepherders burn out the undergrowth to help grass for the next season or not.

Meanwhile, the bands whose aggregate will fill the Blue mountains of three counties mentioned with nearly 1,000,000 sheep are pouring in, and can be encountered on any mountain highway.

Hay Crop Is Short.

Hillsboro—The Washington county hay crop will not be more than a half yield this season, owing to the extreme dry weather during the month of May. In the lowlands along the Tualatin and other small streams the timothy is much better than on the plains, where in many places there is not a third of a yield. The way things look, Washington county, which has always sent out thousands of tons of timothy each season for Philippine shipment, will not be able to enter the markets to any appreciable extent.

Good Strawberry Crop.

Salem—The strawberry harvest is now in full swing in this vicinity and one of the largest crops ever seen is being gathered. The bulk of the crop is going to the Salem fruit cannery, where about 150 persons are employed packing the fruit. The berries are exceptionally good this season. They are now coming to the cannery at the rate of 12,000 pounds per day, and a uniform price of 3½ cents per pound is paid.

No Word of Land Office Change.

Oregon City—Register A. S. Dresser, of the Oregon City land office, in reply to an inquiry concerning the proposed removal of the local land office from Oregon City to Portland, said he had received nothing of any official nature from Washington as to the proposed change. People of Oregon City are surprised at the proposed change in location of the land office, and will strive to retain the office here.

Union County Seat Fight.

La Grande—The complete election returns of Union county show a majority for the removal of the county seat. The vote on the removal of the county seat from Union to La Grande was 2,552 for removal and 1,003 against, making a total of 419 more than the 60 per cent required.

200,000 POUNDS OF WOOL.

Gwinn-Isaacs Livestock Company Disposes of Immense Clip.

Pendleton—Two hundred thousand pounds of wool have been sold by the Gwinn-Isaacs livestock company, of which J. H. Gwinn, secretary of the Oregon Woolgrowers' association and a resident of Pendleton, is a partner. The Gwinn-Isaacs company is considered an Idaho sheep firm, although a large portion of its animals range in summer in the western spur of the Blue mountains in Grant county. The company is one of the largest sheep concerns operating in the Northwest.

Late as it is, some of the Gwinn-Isaacs bands are not yet even sheared. Eight bands were trailed into summer range in Grant county from the Snake river country in Malheur county. Here the company has over 50,000 acres leased from the old Dalles military land company which secured control of an immense area in Grant and one or two other counties for cutting a road through the interior in the early days, and the Gwinn-Isaacs people have 80 sections on a long lease. As government sections alternate with each section granted to the military road company, the sheepmen have an immense territory available. In spite of the normally overcrowded condition of the Grant range, no trouble is experienced with settlers by the Gwinn-Isaacs people, partly because their land is leased and partly because there are few or no settlers in the district they occupy. In addition to this, their sheep trail is through sparsely settled and barren country.

The remaining five bands of this company are in the Wood river country in Idaho.

Asks for Receiver.

Eugene—R. McMurphy, one of the stockholders of the Willamette Valley Woolen Manufacturing company, has begun suit for sequestration of the Eugene woolen mill property and appointment of a receiver. This action is the result of too small capital to begin with and mistakes in building the mill, so that by the time the mill was in condition to become productive and profitable the capital and resources were so nearly exhausted that it suffered for operating money. This caused the mill to be unproductive.

Big Insane Asylum Rolls.

Salem—The monthly report of the state insane asylum for May shows one of the largest monthly increases in enrollment in the history of the institution. The total number of inmates is now the highest it has ever been. The report shows: Number of patients April 30, 1,238; received during May, 43; escapes returned, 3; discharged 10; died, 9; eloped, 5; number remaining June 1, 1,350. The total expenditures were \$14,245.

Wool Sells at High Price.

Pendleton—Practically all the remaining wool of Umatilla county was disposed of at the second wool sale under the auspices of the State Woolgrowers' association. Eleven growers disposed of clips, aggregating 198,000 pounds. The clip of Isaac Knotts of Pilot Rock, consisting of 16,998 pounds, topped the market at 15½ cents. The average price was 14 cents.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70c; bluestem, 78c; valley, 79c.

Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; rolled, \$24.50@25.

Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.05 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$4@4.25; clear, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; Graham, \$3.50@4; whole wheat, \$4@4.25; rye flour, \$4.50.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.25; gray, \$1.20 per ton.

Millet—Bran, \$19@20 per ton; middlings, \$25.50@27; shorts, \$20@21; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton; clover, \$8@9; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; cabbage, 2@2½c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per doz; cauliflower, \$1.75@2 per doz; celery, 75@90c per doz.; cucumbers, \$1.25@1.50 per doz.; asparagus, 50c; peas, 5c per pound; rhubarb, 3c per pound; beans, green, 12½c; squash, \$1 per box; green corn, 60c per doz.

Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.

Potatoes—Fancy, 75c@81¢ per cental; new potatoes, \$1.75@2 per cental.

Fruits—Strawberries, Oregon, 4@5c per pound; cherries, 50c@51¢ per box; gooseberries, 6c per pound; apples, fancy Baldwins and Spitzenbergs, \$1.50@2.50 per box; choice, \$1@1.50; cooking, 75c@81¢; canteloups, \$5 per crate; apricots, \$2.25 per box.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c; store, 13c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18@18½c per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 12@12½c per pound; small, spring, 20@22c; hens, 12@12½c; turkeys, live, 16@17c per pound; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, \$7@8 per doz; geese, live, 7@8c per pound.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, 12½@13c; old stock, 10c; Young America, 14c.

Hops—1903 crop, 23@24c per pound. Wool—Valley, 19@20c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 11@15c; mohair, 30c per pound for choice.

Beef—Dressed, 6@7½c per pound. Mutton—Dressed, 4@6c per pound; lambs, 8c.

Veal—Dressed, 6½@7c per pound. Pork—Dressed, 6@7c per pound.