

WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Condensed Form.

Pension Commissioner Ware has resigned.

The Japanese continue to gain ground at Port Arthur.

Austria favors an arbitration treaty with the United States.

An extra session of congress to revise the tariff is probable.

Count Cassini again declares Russia will carry on the war to the bitter end.

The new \$60,000,000 Japanese loan has been oversubscribed several times.

Ten scouts have been killed by Filipinos in an ambush on the east coast of Samar.

The American Federation of Labor is holding its annual convention in San Francisco.

Delegates to the National Irrigation congress declare themselves in favor of meeting in Portland in 1905.

The house of "Hoo-Hoo," which was such a success at the St. Louis fair, will be a feature of the Lewis and Clark exposition.

The fifth trial of A. A. Ames, ex-mayor of Minneapolis, has been set for November 28. A special venire of 100 men has been made to select a jury from.

The Pearson boat plant at Duluth, Minn., burned, causing a loss of \$150,000.

John H. Hall has been re-appointed United States district attorney for Oregon.

Russia has completed arrangements for floating a loan of \$250,000,000 in Berlin.

Russia's best friends realize that she is not on fighting and that there is no hope for mediation at present.

The chief of engineers, in his annual report, asks for over \$2,000,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors of the Pacific Northwest.

The fourteenth U. S. infantry, now in the Philippines, will sail from Manila March 15 and go to Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

There are likely to be three new members in the president's cabinet after March 4 next. Shaw, Taft and Hitchcock are the ones expected to go.

General A. MacKenzie, chief of engineers of the United States army, in his annual report, recommends that \$10,000,000 be spent on sea coast work.

Chicago is to have a municipal museum.

Half of the new \$60,000,000 Japanese loan is to be offered in New York.

President Roosevelt will visit the St. Louis fair the latter part of this month.

Carter H. Harrison says he will not again become a candidate for mayor of Chicago. He was first elected in 1897.

Three nations, Great Britain, Mexico and Denmark, have signified their willingness to participate in a second peace congress.

It is said that President Roosevelt has been asked to become president of Harvard university in 1908 and that he has agreed.

France will not suggest mediation to Russia, as it would be distasteful to the czar and might impair the alliance between the two countries.

Secretary Taft will ask the next congress to reduce the custom duties on goods entering the United States from the Philippines. He believes it should be two-thirds less.

The annual report of the auditor of the postoffice department shows that for the last fiscal year the revenues of the service amounted to \$14,582,624, and the expenditures \$152,362,116.

Both armies south of Mukden continue to prepare for a battle.

Frank Crocker, a New York automobilist, has made 20 miles on a track in 11:32 1-5. His fastest mile was :56 3-5.

A severe earthquake on the island of Formosa caused immense damage to property, killing 78 people and injuring 23 others.

British Columbia engineers are finding good places with the Grand Trunk Pacific, the new Canadian railroad building to the coast.

John Svoboda, a Nelson, B. C., man, left Dawson eight weeks ago for his home with \$10,000, and has not been heard from since. Foul play is suspected.

Special guards have been posted on both sides of the Suez canal its entire length to protect the Russian Baltic squadron from possible damage during its passage.

The Japanese forces in front of Port Arthur have ignored General Stoessel and offered all Russian soldiers a chance to surrender and save being annihilated.

General Stoessel, commanding Port Arthur, has asked for an armistice. It is thought probable that the outcome will be the surrender of the garrison, as the besieged are in a piteous condition. The dead lay unburied for days, and food is so scarce that those in the fortress do not get but two pounds of black bread a day.

RUSH BIG GUNS.

Government Factory Running Day and Night.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Lack of officers for ordnance duty and the overtaxing of the naval gun factory at Washington continue to be the two most serious problems facing the bureau of ordnance, according to the report of Rear Admiral Mason, chief of ordnance, just approved by Secretary Morton. The reports recommend a plan of reorganization of the bureau and will be submitted later with a view to increasing the supply of ordnance experts. Of the rush work at the naval gun factory Admiral Mason says:

"The naval gun factory has been running night and day at full capacity, and although good progress has been made, the congested condition of all work there gives assurance that its capacity is being overtaxed, and must, unless this capacity is materially increased, eventually result in failure to supply the ordnance outfits of ships in time to meet the demands of the contractors."

Smokeless powder has received attention. The report says the normal output of private powder factories and of the government factories at Indian Head and Newport News is not greater than is required to meet the demands of the service.

Armor deliveries in the year have increased and the manufacture of armor, the report says, has progressed in a satisfactory manner. There have recently been some delay by contractors caused by the non-delivery of armor, but the opinion is expressed that this was due not to belated armor deliveries, but to unusually heavy orders. To obviate the recurrence of this, a reassignment of armor contracts has been made by the bureau. During the year 14,849.80 tons of armor have been delivered.

Projectiles, however, recently caused the bureau difficulty, some of them failing to meet the severe ballistic tests required.

TENDER JUMPS THE TRACK.

Fourteen Hurt in Wreck of Wabash Passenger Train.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—A north bound Wabash passenger train was partially wrecked today in the outskirts of North St. Louis on a sharp curve of the Belt line tracks of the Merchants' Terminal railway association near the west approach to the Merchants' bridge over the Mississippi, injuring 14 persons. The accident was caused by the wheels of the tender leaving the rails on the curve. The train consisted of a combination chair and baggage car, two coaches, one parlor car, a dining car and a private car of General Superintendent Henley, of the Santa Fe, who was accompanied by his wife and Chief Engineer and Mrs. Dunn. None of those in the special car were hurt. The tender jumped the track at the curve, overturning the engine, which almost cleared the track.

There were about 120 passengers aboard the train. Nearly all the injured were able to proceed with their journey after having received medical attention.

CRASH ON LEDGE.

Schooner Piled Up on Bay State Coast a Total Wreck.

Wood's Hole, Mass., Nov. 16.—The two-masted schooner Arcularius, Captain Nason, of Rockland, Me., went ashore in a severe northeast gale shortly before dark tonight about three-quarters of a mile west of Tarpanin Cove, on the island of Naushon. At sunset the waves were breaking over the craft. No trace of the crew has been found and fears are entertained for their safety. The vessel is in a very exposed position and the chances of her being saved are slight.

Keeper Carson, of the Tarpanin cove light house, and a man named Robinson, one of the keepers of the Forbes estate, saw the schooner when she struck. It was just before dark and a terrific gale was blowing. The schooner was coming through Vineyard sound from the eastward, and was proceeding under her foresail, the gale being too fierce to permit more canvas being carried.

Trains Stalled by Fall.

York, Pa., Nov. 16.—Telephone and telegraph wires are down, trolley cars are stalled, railway trains are greatly delayed, and there is a general suspension of traffic in this city and throughout York county as the result of what is said to be the heaviest snowstorm York ever experienced at this time of the year. It is estimated that snow fell to a depth of a foot on the level. The city is in darkness, owing to the crossing of wires and the falling of many poles, due to the wires being weighted down with snow.

Mexico Will Export Sugar.

Mexico City, Nov. 16.—The Sugar Planters' union, at a meeting here, have considered the disposition of the surplus stock from last year's crop. It was decided to export 10 per cent as soon as they commence grinding early next January. Another 10 per cent also will be exported in February or March. Conservatively estimated the sugar crop of 1905 will reach 250,000,000 pounds, of which the planters will control 150,000,000 pounds.

Course of Pacific Squadron.

Rome, Nov. 16.—At the Russian embassy here the belief is expressed that the Russian second Pacific squadron will go from Suez direct to Jibuti, as Massawa and Asab, the ports of Erythraea, lack provisions, coal and dock yards, but if necessary, for urgent reasons, there is nothing to prevent them from landing there if they respect Italian neutrality laws.

SEVERE STORM

Snow and Rain Aid in Work of Destruction.

TIE-UP OVER ATLANTIC COAST

New York Reports Conditions Worst Since the Memorable Snow Storm of 1858.

New York, Nov. 16.—The storm which swept up through the Atlantic states from the gulf yesterday and last night, developing into a gale of hurricane force as it moved up, resulted in the most complete tie-up of wire communication that the East has experienced since the memorable snow storm of 1858, disarranged train schedules, paralyzed trolley lines and piled up several wrecks along the coast. A downpour of rain and heavy snow which accompanied the storm added to the destructive force of the gale. Many telephone and telegraph poles were borne down by the weight of the wind, while snow and ice caused hundreds of wires to give way, cutting off whole sections of the country. Both the telegraph companies and the telephone companies with the long distance wires today reported their field of operation restricted to the territory bounded on the west by Philadelphia, on the east by Boston and on the north by Newburg, N. Y. The big brokerage concerns in Wall street, many of whom, under nominal conditions, operate thousands of miles of wire, today found themselves practically helpless. The exchanges were no more fortunate and the only quotations received from Chicago and New Orleans were the market reports of the Associated Press. These quotations, brought over the Associated Press wires, were the only figures obtained in this city from the cotton and grain centers of the South and West.

BOLD PLOT FAILS.

Army of Panama Republic All Ready to Rebel.

Panama, Nov. 16.—Prompt action on the part of the American charge d'affaires, Lee, averted a rebellion on the part of the Panama army early this morning. At midnight Mr. Lee received word from President Amador that rumors of a plot to kidnap him, the secretary of war and the secretary of state had reached the president, and that the latter believed Commander in Chief Huertas to be the instigator of the plot. General Huertas has been sullen of late, owing to the failure to obtain government patronage for his friends.

Mr. Lee took the bull by the horns and sent a polite, but very firm note to General Huertas, informing him of the reports, and expressing the hope that, in view of the pleasant relations existing between the United States and Panama, he would do all in his power to prevent any action which might mar the good feeling and tarnish his splendid military record. Besides, Mr. Lee added, the United States gunboat Bennington was due in a few hours. This note had the desired effect, and nothing out of the ordinary occurred.

MINES ADOPT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Telluride Plants are Not Likely to Discriminate Against Union Men.

Denver, Nov. 16.—Notices were posted at the mills of the five big mines of the Telluride district tonight that in the future the eight-hour day would prevail in the mills. The plants concerned are those of the Smuggler-Union, Liberty Bell, Tomboy, Nellie and Alta.

It was the demand for this concession in the mills of the state that precipitated the strike in the mills and mines of Colorado and caused the bitter strife between the unionists and mineowners in the Telluride and Cripple Creek districts. The minimum wage promised under the new arrangement is \$3 per day. At one time the Western Federation of Miners offered to accept \$2.75 for an eight-hour day.

While no authorized announcement to that effect has yet been made, the general opinion prevails that under the new order no discrimination will be made against the employment of union men.

Await Fall of Port Arthur.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Colonel Gaedke, the Tageblatt's military correspondent in the Far East, in a dispatch from Mukden, November 14, says: "The situation is unchanged. A decisive battle is improbable before spring. The Japanese will not attack until several weeks after the fall of Port Arthur, and the Russians are awaiting such an overwhelming superiority in numbers as to leave the question of victory beyond doubt. The Russians are constantly receiving reinforcements, and the troops are in good spirit."

Will Double-Track Siberian Road.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The official announcement that the emperor has approved the plan for double tracking the Siberian railroad, and that \$5,000,000 has been assigned for the beginning of the project, is received with the heartiest approval by the press of this city. The theory is expressed that the work will be begun immediately and pushed to a rapid conclusion as one of the surest means of ending the war.

On a Gold Basis.

Pekin, Nov. 16.—The Chinese government has undertaken in return for certain concessions as to remission and calculation of interest to pay the whole of the national indemnity of 1901 on a gold basis.

KUROKI IS DEAD.

Noted General Hit by a Splinter of Shell October 3.

Moscow, Nov. 15.—Nemirovich Danchenko, the well-known Russian war correspondent of the Associated Press, telegraphing from Mukden under today's date, says the reports of the death of General Kuroki are confirmed. According to his version, the splinter of a shell struck General Kuroki, tearing out a portion of his breast and abdomen. He died October 4 at Liao Yang, and his body was sent to Japan. A rumor is persistently circulated that a kinsman of the mikado, Siassini, literally "third prince," has been appointed to succeed General Kuroki, but the actual command of the army has been entrusted to General Nodzu, who is reviewing operations.

"For the last week," says General Danchenko, "we have practically not advanced at any point on the whole southwest front, even a few yards further than we stood on October 5. On the contrary, we at several places have been obliged to retire several versts, but the present lines of defenses must be considered permanent in view of the strong fortifications constructed. The Japanese positions at several points are only 800 paces distant from ours, and must be considered to be occupied definitely by the enemy. The latter's fortifications are acknowledged by all competent persons to be constructed skillfully. Their trenches in many places are so cleverly concealed as not to be noticeable a short distance away."

ERROR COSTS LIVES.

Wyoming Telegraph Operator Puts Trains Into Collision.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 15.—Nine persons were killed and 10 or 15 injured in a head-on collision early this morning between Union Pacific west bound passenger train No. 3 and an east bound extra freight train one and one-half miles west of Azeusa, Wyo.

The injured have been taken to the hospital at Rock Springs, and the coroner is holding an inquest over the dead at the scene of the wreck.

The track between Granger and Green River, Wyo., is part of the Union Pacific, but is operated by the Oregon Short Line. The wreck was the result of a "bulled" train order by the night operator at Granger. The freight train was given 30 minutes to make Azeusa and meet the west bound passenger, but the order delivered the freight crew read "50 minutes," and a mile and a half west of Azeusa the trains came together at great speed.

Both engines were demolished, the mail and baggage cars telescoped and the day coach badly damaged, going into the ditch. The Pullman did not leave the track, and the Pullman passengers escaped injury. The track was blocked for several hours.

FIRE CAUSES PANIC IN HOTEL.

Smoke From Great Blaze Near by Causes Guests to Flee.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The large five-story stone building at the northeast corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, occupied for the most part by Browning, King & Co., clothiers, was destroyed by fire tonight. It is estimated that the loss on the building and contents will aggregate \$200,000. The direct cause of the fire is not known, but several explosions were heard before the flames were seen. The blaze spread through the building with great rapidity, and by the time the fire department was able to work there was small chance of saving the building or any of its contents.

A panic was caused in the Continental hotel on the south side of Madison street, across from the burning building. Smoke penetrated the hallways and the intense heat cracked the windows. Men and women in the hotel sought safety in flight.

The immense establishment of Montgomery, Ward & Co. is separated from the burned building by a narrow alley, and for a time flames seriously threatened this structure. The tenants of the building, all of whom suffered total losses, were:

Browning, King & Co., Chicago Millinery Co., Chicago Feather Dye Co. and the Kennedy Furniture Co.

Warships Out of Commission.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Owing to the lack of officers and enlisted men in the navy to meet the actual needs of the service, it has been found necessary for the navy department to order at least three warships out of commission in order to man warships which have just been completed and are now awaiting commission. The three vessels to be put out of commission will be selected from the following five: The cruisers Atlanta, Castine and Marietta of the South Atlantic squadron and the gunboats Newport and Bancroft.

Supply Ships Reach Port Arthur.

Teingtan, Nov. 15.—The British steamer Thales, of the Douglas line, has been purchased by Germans, residents of Teingtan, and has been given a German register. She is now here loading for Port Arthur. Local shipping houses have received information that two steamers which recently left here with supplies for Vladivostok have arrived there in safety. It is also known here definitely that several supply ships have reached Port Arthur recently.

Famous Yacht Designer Dies.

Glasgow, Nov. 15.—George Lenox Watson, the yacht designer, who has for some time past been ill, died at his residence in this city today of heart disease. His condition was reported to be better yesterday, but in the night he suffered a relapse and passed away. He was born in 1851.

LITTLE CHANGE

Situation in Far East Remains the Same.

JAPANESE EXPECT BIG BATTLE

Artillery of Both Armies Quite Active, but Little Damage Is Done.

Mukden, Nov. 12, via Tientsin, Nov. 14.—An artillery fire from both sides is continued at intervals. It is heavier on the Russian right wing, where all day on Nov. 9 and also during that night, the Russians shelled the Japanese positions with their heavy guns. Neither side on that date gained any advantage. During the bombardment last night the Russians threw 60 large Melinite shells into the Japanese camp opposite Manalon hill.

The Japanese, who, during the previous cannonading, seemed to have successfully used a searchlight directed against the Russian positions for the purpose of covering their operations last night in the extension of their field works in the region of the railway, did not reply last night when the Russians attacked them further to the east.

The Japanese are notably economical in the use of ammunition, as though anticipating an early battle when great quantities will become necessary. It is known that the Japanese have placed guns of large calibre in the vicinity of the Shakh railway station, bringing Schiamut, the next station to the north, within the angle of their fire.

As a result of the heavy bombardment by the Russians the Japanese have withdrawn some of their batteries from the advanced positions. It is believed that not being ready to attack, they are falling back to the hills.

The Russians have a great advantage in Lone Tree hill. This hill commands a large part of the plain over which the Japanese must advance. The operations are about the same each day. There is artillery firing most of the time and frequent clashes of infantry at night. As has been the case in most wars, but entirely unexpected in this one, the soldiers of the opposing outposts in close proximity engage in the exchange of cigarettes and other luxuries. The great precautions taken by the Russians, their continued vigilance, and the disposition of their forces would seem to guarantee their army against any repetition of disasters of enormous magnitude.

FAVORS A GREAT DOCK.

Naval Constructor Recommends One for Puget Sound Yard.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Chief Constructor Capps, of the navy, in his annual report made public today, urges the immediate construction of a new masonry drydock at the Puget Sound navy yard of sufficient size to hold the largest ships afloat and large enough to simultaneously accommodate two vessels of moderate size. Such dock, it is estimated, will cost \$1,500,000. The present dock will need extensive repairs within four years. This will be assigned as a reason why work on the new dock should be commenced not later than January 1, 1906. The rapid increase in repair work done at Puget sound yard is said to demand additional docking facilities.

Constructor Capps renews his recommendation for new work at Puget sound navy yard, including a marine railway, for hauling out small craft, an additional wharf for berthing vessels under repair, a floating derrick for hoisting and handling heavy weights to and from vessels, such as boilers, guns, turrets, and new buildings, as follows: Foundry, blacksmith shop, sawmill, pattern, block and cooper shop, office building, hardwood lumber shed and dry kiln.

France Approves Peace Conference.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The American proposition for another meeting of The Hague peace convention is attracting marked attention, the newspapers declaring that the election of President Roosevelt gives it additional significance. France's response has not been made, but the officials say the general principle of the meeting is acceptable, although it will take some time to consider what questions shall be brought up. Foreign Minister Delcasse's conference with Ambassador Porter showed that the minister was most sympathetic.

Desires No War.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.—The Danish government will accept President Roosevelt's invitation to participate in a second peace conference. The government considers it is particularly desirable that a clearer international agreement be formed regarding neutrality and contraband regulations. Negotiations for a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Denmark have been opened. The Danish government is glad of the opportunity.

Suspicious of Brazil.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 14.—In view of the project of Brazil to raise a loan of \$50,000,000 to increase her fleet, Argentine newspapers are urging a rearrangement of treaties with Chile in order to enable this government to expend \$15,000,000 in the creation of an Argentine navy, alleging that Brazil is ambitious of securing supremacy among the South American states.

MINE IS EXPLODED.

Japanese Shell Drops on Its Mountain at Port Arthur.

Cheefoo, Nov. 12.—Its mountain, according to Chinese, 120 of whom arrived here today from Port Arthur, is proving a costly obstacle to the Japanese. On the morning of November 5 and 6 fierce assaults on the position were made by the Japanese, who were repulsed. During the second assault a shell, soaring over the other hills from Palichung, dropped on its mountain and demolished a mine and the mine controlling station and exploded other mines.

The Russians were holding the trenches on the boundary of the mined sections. Between 600 and 700 were killed or wounded. The Japanese, not having reached the place, were unhurt.

Its mountain owes the best part of its strength to the peculiar topography of the surrounding country, which prevents a direct artillery fire, and does not enable the Japanese to advance trenches with the success evident elsewhere.

The Japanese advanced on it in both instances from behind distant hills, with the fullest force the ground would allow, but in the long distances which they were compelled to traverse in the face of machine guns their ranks were melted. Both times the Japanese broke the wire entanglements in places. One soldier with a leg torn off was seen trying to bite the wires.

SERIES OF FIRES.

Three Perish in New York Tenement House Blazes.

New York, Nov. 12.—Three persons lost their lives, 20 were injured, and nearly half a hundred were overcome by smoke and an equal number are temporarily homeless as a result of a series of fires in various parts of the city today. In nearly every case, the fires were in tenement houses occupied by a large number of families, and at least two of them are thought to have been started by incendiaries. In no case was the property loss more than a few thousand dollars. That no more lives were lost undoubtedly was due to the fact that the flames were discovered in every instance before they had made great headway, and the excellent use made of saving appliances by the firemen. Life nets, scaling ladders and other apparatus enabled the firemen to save many persons whose escape had been cut off by the flames and choking smoke.

Nearly all the fires started in the lower parts of the buildings, and the dense clouds of smoke which swept up through the halls and elevator shafts drove the panic stricken tenants to roofs and fire escapes. Many were overcome before reaching the outer air, but with the exception of three all were found by firemen and carried out in safety.

BANDIT OUTWITS OFFICER.

Notorious Harvey Logan, Disguised as Prospector, Leaves Wyoming.

Denver, Nov. 12.—A special dispatch from Thermopolis, Wyo., says: Sheriff Fenton, of Big Horn county, and posse, with Sheriff Stough, of Fremont, have returned from the chase after Harvey Logan and his gang of Cody bank robbers, and reports that Logan, by the boldest piece of daring, outwitted the officers and made his escape out of the country last Sunday and is now well out of the state.

Logan, disguised as a prospector, with an old pack mule loaded with tools and provisions, tramped out of the Hole-in-the-Wall country, past the two posesses, and made his way to Casper, where he took a train.

The remainder of the gang split up, two disappearing completely and two more doubling back into the mountains two miles from Thermopolis. The latter are well known to the officers and their capture will be effected in a few days. One of these men was with Logan in the descent on the bank.

Hardships of Wrecked Crew.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Captain Kirkwood and 29 members of the crew of the ill-fated steamer Mineola arrived from the Orient today on the steamer Manchuria. The Mineola was wrecked about three weeks ago in Tegil bay, off the coast of Siberia, and the crew and officers had considerable difficulty in landing. They finally reached the shore, and after many hardships, arrived at Yokohama. The crew had nothing but rotten fish to eat for 24 days, when they were picked up by a British man-of-war.

For Treaties With America.

Washington Nov. 12.—Secretary Hay has received assurances from Great Britain and Mexico that they stand prepared to negotiate arbitration treaties on the lines of that recently concluded between France and the United States. Consequently, the state department will proceed at once to complete the whole fabric of the treaties, so as to have them ready for submission to the senate when it meets again, December 5.

Thousands of Reservists Escape.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The disinclination to join the colors for service in Manchuria, which has recently become noticeable in the south of Russia, is growing general throughout the country. Competent opinion puts the number of reservists who have so far escaped at fully 20,000.