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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Office on west end of May Street
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row County; The Weekly Oregonian—the
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a special price. Inquire or address The
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SIX TO SIX.

**Jury Again Disagrees in William-
son-Geisner-Biggs Trial.**

John N. Williamson, Dr. Van Geisner and Marion Biggs will have to face trial on August 28, for the third time, on the charge of conspiracy to suborn perjury. After having striven for 45 hours to reach some conclusion, the jury in the Williamson case came into the court, and upon its request was discharged by Judge De Haven. At only one time did the Government cause hold the majority vote, that being during the first three ballots, when seven of the jurors voted to acquit, the vote then changing to six for conviction and an equal number for acquittal, where it hung without interruption through 30 ballots. At another time those voting to acquit proposed to their comrades to convict Geisner and Biggs, provided Williamson should be acquitted, but Henry J. Keene would not consent to the agree- ment, and no change was made in the vote. George Kirk, after having voted for three times to convict, changed his ballot to the other hand, and refused to make another decision. According to the story told by several of the jurors, it was apparent early in the course of the deliberations that no verdict could be reached, and the subsequent ballots were taken more as a matter of form than with the expectation that any change would be shown.

The bone of contention seemed to be in regard to the existence of a contract and in the question of intention on the part of the three defendants to do wrong. It was argued by those who wished to acquit that the evidence was insufficient to show beyond a reason- able doubt that a contract had been made, or that the men had entered del-iberately into a scheme to suborn the people taking the claims for them. It was held by these six men that there was a strong possibility that the de- fendants had not intended to violate the law, and, therefore, being of pure mind and without desire to transgress the laws, they should not be punished for a mistake unwittingly made.

Mr. Heney, upon the discharge of the jury by Judge De Haven, at once moved that the third trial of the case be set for August 28, the day upon which the court will be again convened with Judge W. H. Hunt, of Montana, upon the bench. Judge De Haven ordered that the case be set down for that date.

Stinkbugs Overrun Town.

Bellingham, Wash., Aug. 5.—Maple Falls, a town of 400 inhabitants, near Bellingham, is overrun with countless thousands of strange bugs, whose origin is unknown. For weeks the town has almost reeked with an unaccountable odor, and not until this week was the cause discovered, when a citizen re- moved a lot of old clothes.

The insects are less than half an inch long, but they are now found every- where. They throng the houses, from cellar to garret, and infest beds, cup- boards, stores and offices. The village has been aroused and a strong effort will be made to eradicate the vermin. Some people have been driven from their sleeping apartments by the stench.

The people are searching far and wide for a remedy to relieve them of the plague, and unless they are successful soon it is said the census of the town will dwindle, and the business, which is considerable, will suffer materially.

Independent and reliable—The Oregon-
ian.

THREE HITS TO ONE.

**Why The Japanese Won The Great
Naval Battle.**

Tokio, Japan, July 9.—Commander Akyama, who participated in the battle of the Sea of Japan, has prepared for publication an extended statement re- lating to the great conflict, and its weight is on the side of gunnery, the battleships and tactics, as against the destroyer and torpedo. He prefaces his statement by declaring that good gun- nery depends mainly upon the division officers, and asserts that the Russian officers were lamentably lacking in training.

In the early part of the battle the Russians scored but one hit, to three landed by the Japanese. Under these circumstances, it may be said that the Japanese had three or four guns in action to every one of the Russians', and there was nothing remarkable about the disparity of losses.

The commander says that Admiral Rojestvensky had been criticised for electing to take his chances at the Tsushima. On the contrary, it was the wisest course open to him. Tsugara Strait is long and narrow, the season was foggy, and there were mechanical obstructions. Distance and coal were against Soya, and the time consumed in reaching that entrance would have be- trayed the design, and his plight on emerging from Soya would have been much worse than he might reasonably hope for at Tsushima.

The commander insists that the great mistake of the Russians was in marshal- ing their vessels in double column line ahead. From the moment of going in- to action in this formation, the Japa- nese regarded victory as assured. Apart from the impossibility of maintaining an orderly formation when pursuing such tactics for defensive purposes, there was the fact that only a few of the ships could bring their guns into ef- fective action against the Japanese fleet. The latter ships were able to concentrate their whole fire upon the leading Russian ships, and in return received only a limited fire.

Had the Russians adopted the strategy of imposing the brunt of the action upon their battleships, while the rest of the fleet broke through and steered di- rect for Vladivostok, the commander believes they would have achieved a partial success. Instead of doing that, they followed the plan of mutually aid- ing one another, and thus, when the head of the battleship column got into trouble, the others steamed up and thrust their heads into the lion's mouth without being able to accomplish any- thing compensatory.

Regarding the question of sinking ar- mored cruisers and battleships by gun- fire, the commander expresses the opinion that the fact that the Russian ships were exceptionally low in the wa- ter contributed materially to the result. The Russians carried large quantities of coal, stores and ammunition, and thus weighted down in a rough sea suf- fered badly from hits near the water line that ordinarily would not have been fatal.

The commander says that the battle did not, as some allege, prove the superiority of armor to armor. He points out that the newest armor on the Rus- sian ships, and notably in the case of the Orel, was not pierced. The proper distribution of armor is another ques- tion, and he says the Russian builders do not appear to have adopted the latest principles in the matter.

He declares the high seas aided the Japanese gunnery and accentuated the

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lack of training in the Russians, the
wind and sea at night permitting favor-
able torpedo attacks, and the luck of
the pursuit movement of the Japanese
undertaken the second day of the battle
were notable elements in making the
victory complete.

Akyama defends Nebogatoff's sur-
render from severe criticism. Neboga-
toff was surrounded by 27 ships, in-
cluding the most powerful of Togo's
fleet. Had the Russians refused to sur-
render, his ships would have been sunk
forthwith. Five or ten minutes would
have sufficed to finish the unpleasant
task. Any other course than surrender
would have condemned to needless
death 2000 officers and men.

Accurate estimates of the actual Rus-
sian casualties are impossible to obtain,
but they are far under first estimates.
The rescued and surrendered exceed
7000, and, making due allowance for
those who escaped in the Almaz, Izum-
rud, Orel, Aurora, Jemtechug and the
auxiliaries, the number actually lost is
somewhere between 2000 and 3500.

Weekly Oregonian—Heppner Gazette.
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Portland Exposition Items.

Capt. Speedy, the noted high diver,
is now giving two daily performances on
the Trail at the Lewis and Clark Ex-
position. Capt. Speedy dives from a
tower 110 feet high into a tank of water
only two feet deep. His tower is merely
a fragile ladder affair built in the center
of the Trail, and his diving acts are free
to all.

A Japanese tea house and garden,
built on the edge of Guild's Lake, con-
stitutes a new feature at the Lewis and
Clark Exposition. The house is built
in the dainty Japanese style, and tea
and rice cakes are served on the cosy
veranda by cute little maids from Ja-
pan. The new establishment is located
on Gray's boulevard, at the very outer
edge of the Trail.

The Trail at the Lewis and Clark Ex-
position is now being covered with a
canvas roof for its entire length along
that part of it which extends over the
lake. This is the main section of the
Trail. The roof will afford protection
from the sun and make the Trail more
popular than ever. This is said to be
the biggest canvas roofing job ever un-
dertaken.

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