

Bohemia Nugget

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

It is now regarded as certain that there will be no strike of the employees of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The City Savings Fund & Trust company's bank, of Lancaster, Pa., has closed down with deposits of about \$1,000,000.

Four Americans and one Mexican were ambushed and killed by Yaqui Indians 35 miles east of La Colorado, state of Sonora, Mexico. Mexican cavalry has been ordered to the scene to capture the Indians.

It is claimed that the government officials investigating the Oregon land frauds have unearthed a deal in which Mitchell, Hermann and Mays were implicated by which the government would have been robbed of 300,000 acres in Southwestern Oregon through Middle Oregon. The profits of the deal would have been \$500,000.

The principal cause of the outbreak of Russian workingmen is the ruinous monetary burdens borne by the people. The main items are: National debt, \$3,500,000,000; annual interest on debt, \$80,000,000; expended on Siberian and Manchurian roads, \$1,500,000,000; taxes paid by peasants in 1900, 60,000,000; loss by industrial depression in three years, \$300,000,000; war loss to date, \$400,000,000. There are 100,000,000 Russian peasants and the average daily earnings of each is 8 to 9 cents.

Williams, of Mississippi, may resign as Democratic leader in the house.

The Baltic fleet is not expected to reach the seat of war for three months. Senator Mitchell, it is said, will come home and demand a speedy trial.

The United States may use force against Venezuela in the asphalt dispute.

The Japanese talk of pumping out Port Arthur harbor to reach the sunken ships.

Father Gopon, the priest who is leading the St. Petersburg strikers, has been arrested.

A Pueblo grand jury says a great majority of ballots in the November election were illegal.

Despite the efforts of the police and military many incendiary fires are reported throughout Russia.

Kaiser William is angry with the coal mine owners of Germany and popular sympathy is with the miners. It is rumored that M. Smirnoff, manager of the iron works where the great St. Petersburg strike began, has been murdered.

A strike of all workmen in St. Petersburg is threatened.

President Loubet is trying to patch up the trouble between members of the French cabinet.

More coal miners in Germany have struck. The sympathy of the public is with the strikers.

Britain and Russia are giving their side of the Dogger bank affair to the North sea commission.

The Woman's Army and Navy league favors the army canteen and will make an effort to have it re-established.

The big guns used by the Japanese at Port Arthur have been sent north and are now turned against Kuropatkin's army.

A charge of grape shot fired by conspirators at the czar narrowly missed him. It was aimed to kill off the entire imperial family.

Secretary Hay has secured pledges from the powers which assure the safety of China from being partitioned when peace is finally restored in the Far East.

Numerous further disclosures are being made in connection with the Colorado election frauds. One man even avowed in his dog's name after using his own as often as possible.

Chairman Burton has ruled that the present project for improving the mouth of the Columbia is not under a continuing contract and all money appropriated for this work must be carried in the river and harbor bill.

Stoessel has left Japan for Europe. Nedringhaus has been elected senator from Missouri.

The ship subsidy bill has small chance in congress.

Russia occupies Kashgar in Chinese territory and threatens to invade northern China.

New Jersey's new governor advises the appointment of a commission to curb corporations.

New United States senators just elected are: Beveridge and Hemenway, from Indiana; Knox, from Pennsylvania; Burkett, Nebraska; Sutherland, Utah; Clapp, Minnesota; Aldrich, Rhode Island; Depew, New York; McCumber, North Dakota; Bollen, Connecticut; Lodge and Crane, Massachusetts; Burrows, Michigan; Hale, Maine.

A Japanese torpedo boat has captured a German steamer with a cargo of coal bound for Vladivostok.

Striking German coal miners routed police and non-union men and troops may be called to restore order.

Thekaiser is attempting to break up the Russo-French alliance.

Japan accuses Russia of seeking to draw other powers into the war.

Marshal Oyama is preparing to advance on Mukden.

Efforts to bring about reciprocity with Canada will fail.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Monday, January 16.

Bills passed by the senate were: For the relief of the Western Alaska Construction Company's railroads by granting an extension of time for completion of the first section of at least 20 miles; to fix the compensation of crime and delinquents in the United States courts at \$3 a day.

The statehood bill was discussed for three hours today. Several senators talked against uniting New Mexico and Arizona and some questioned the uniting of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Heyburn said he could see no reason for it except for a shortsighted desire to shut the door of the senate against the West.

Tuesday, January 17.

In the senate today Heyburn concluded his speech on the joint statehood bill and Stone gave notice of a speech tomorrow on his resolution for an investigation of charges of corruption in the campaigns of 1896 and 1904. Lodge presented the conference report on the Philippines bond and railroad bill, and explained the house amendments.

Senator Mitchell appeared on the floor of the senate and defended himself in regard to the indictment in connection with the Oregon land frauds. He called his accusers liars and perjurers and will demand an investigation. Many of his colleagues crowded around him to welcome him.

Another obstacle has arisen in the way of the Klamath irrigation project. Chairman Monahan, of Wyoming, of the house committee on irrigation is fighting the bill. He says he is not in favor of expending a single cent of the reclamation fund in either California or Oregon until both states "pass a decent set of water laws." He would take more of the reclamation fund for use in his own state regardless of amount contributed.

Wednesday, January 18.

The house today adopted the 12 articles of impeachment against Judge Charles Swayne. The speaker was authorized to appoint members to present the case to the senate and conduct the impeachment proceedings before that body.

Senator Stone occupied considerable time with his speech asking an investigation of the campaigns of 1896 and 1904. Clay spoke in opposition to the statehood bill. He had no objection to the consolidation of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Thursday, January 19.

The house of representatives today completed consideration of the army appropriation bill and will vote on it tomorrow. A vigorous attack was made on the army transport service by Humphrey and offered an amendment abolishing it. The house fixed Friday, February 17, as the date for holding appropriate exercises in Statuary hall accepting the statue of Frances E. Willard. A bill was passed extending the extradition laws of the United States to the Philippines.

Consolidation of the statehood bill was continued in the senate today and Stone spoke for two hours in opposition to it. The bill for the remuneration of American fur sealers who suffered losses because of their suppression, was also debated at some length, but no action was taken.

Friday, Jan. 20.

The statehood bill and the fur seal indemnity bill again divided the attention of the senate today, and both went over without action. Fulton spoke in support of the indemnity bill, and McCrea and Bate in opposition to the statehood measure.

Immediately after the senate was called to order President Pro Tem Frye laid before the senate a telegram from the governor of New Mexico, transmitting a memorial adopted by the legislature of that territory protesting against the union of New Mexico and Arizona in one state, and urging the admission of New Mexico as a state according to present boundaries.

The house passed the army appropriation bill. The Indian appropriation bill was considered for the remainder of the day, but was not concluded when the house adjourned until tomorrow.

Italy Suspicious of Austria.

Rome, Jan. 21.—Uneasiness is felt here at the concentration on the Italian frontier of Austrian troops, the Patria going so far as to say that Austria is preparing for war against Italy. On the other hand, the Tribuna publishes a statement to the effect that its correspondent at Vienna has been assured by the Austrian foreign office that the increase in the number of Austrian troops on the frontier of Italy was merely due to the return of soldiers to their posts after having been on duty along the Russian frontier.

Three Trains in a Wreck.

London, Jan. 21.—An alarming collision in which three trains were involved, including two Scotch expresses, occurred on the Midland railway near Barnsley today. Four passengers and two railway men were killed, and a score were injured, of which seven were seriously hurt. The accident occurred in a fog, the third train crashing into the wreckage resulting from the first collision. The cars of one of the Scotch expresses burst into flames, and soon was ablaze from end to end.

To Include Swamp Land.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Representative Bell, of California, today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to include swamp and overflowed land in any irrigation project that may be undertaken under the national irrigation law, wherever it may be deemed practicable and advisable to do so. Such land, when reclaimed, shall be disposed of in the same manner as other lands lying under the government irrigation projects.

More Free Coal for Japan.

Tokyo, Jan. 21.—The Japanese captured the British steamer Okley in the Tushima straits Wednesday afternoon. The vessel left Cardiff on November 17, carrying 5,000 tons of coal for Vladivostok. She was brought to Sasebo.

REVOLT IS AT HAND

Strike Spreads to Every Industry in Russian Capital.

ANGRY MOBS PARADE STREETS

Alarm is Greater Than Over News of Defeat in Far Eastern War—Czar is Guarded.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—With riotous strikers to the number of hundreds of thousands parading the streets of the capital city, and the continual spread of the feeling of unrest throughout the empire, the Russian government is in a terrible predicament. Even worse than the news of the disasters in the Far East is the alarm felt in official quarters over the domestic situation. Troops are guarding the palace and all public buildings, but it is not deemed wise to call upon them to suppress the disorder, except in extreme cases.

Late Friday evening an organized mob attacked the Marins cardboard factory and attempted to throw the manager from the window, and it was reported that the strike fever had spread to the Alexandrovsk machine works, where 7,000 men are employed; the Baltic cartridge factory, owned by the government, and Baron Strogitz's cloth factory, the latter employing 3,000 people of both sexes; the state distillery and the Kaller and Beckman distilleries. The employees of the Russo-American rubber company, the Youkoff-hoop factory, and a new cotton spinning establishment were the latest acquisitions to the tied-up industries.

At the latter works the police were unable to control the mob of strikers and the military were ordered to their assistance. It was learned late Friday night that the employees of the State Playing Card factory, the Vagounine paper mills, employing 1,000 hands, the Atlas machine works, the Wolf & Ma printing works and numerous other large plants had joined in the strike. The city is almost in darkness, owing to the strike of electric light employes, and it is stated that newspaper publication will be suspended.

The situation grows hourly darker, and the prospects for a settlement of the difficulties vanished when the minister of finance refused to receive a delegation of workmen.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Passengers on O. R. & N. Robbed in City Limits of Portland.

Portland, Jan. 23.—While the "Spokane Flyer" was rushing through the darkness between East Portland station and Thirty-fourth street, shortly before 7 o'clock Saturday night, four masked bandits entered the rear door of the train and at the point of a pistol compelled the occupants to deliver their valuables. The robbers then stopped the train by pulling the air cord, sprang off into the night and disappeared. They fired several shots as the train slowed down and thus frightened away pursuit.

PROVIDE FOR ALASKA NATIVES.

President Endorses Emmons' Report on Effects of Immigration.

Washington, Jan. 23.—In transmitting to the senate today a report by Lieutenant G. T. Emmons, of the navy, on the condition of the natives of Alaska, the president sent a message saying:

"Lieutenant Emmons had for many years peculiar facilities for ascertaining the facts about the natives of Alaska, and has recently concluded an investigation made on the ground by my special direction. I very earnestly ask the attention of the congress to the facts set forth in this report as to the needs of the native people of Alaska. It seems to me that our honor as a nation is involved in seeing that these needs are met. I earnestly hope that legislation along the general lines advocated by Lieutenant Emmons can be enacted."

In his report Lieutenant Emmons says that the influx of white men into Alaska has caused a complete change in conditions; that the game is rapidly being killed off and the food supply of the Indians rapidly exhausted; that they are like grown-up children and incapable of taking care of themselves in the new conditions, and that it will be necessary to do something substantial for them at an early date to prevent actual suffering.

May Tie Up Big Railroad.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—Though both sides are firm and not disposed to yield anything, developments today in the controversy between the Pennsylvania railroad company and the Brotherhood of Trainmen indicated that an amicable settlement of the dispute may be effected shortly. The chance of a strike was temporarily averted by the decision of Vice Grand Master Lee and his associates to send for Grand Master P. H. Morrissey for the purpose of consultation with the railway officials in the hope of a settlement.

Punished for Frauds.

Denver, Jan. 23.—Elijah Wigginton was fined \$500 today by the supreme court for conduct as an election judge in violation of the court's injunction. Policemen Max Schrady and Max Sisach, charged with interference with Republican watchers, were discharged. The court adjourned until February 6, having disposed of all the Denver election cases on file. In all 44 men have been sentenced for contempt of court in committing or conniving at election frauds. More indictments are being made by the grand jury.

Russia Reiterates Her Protest.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador here, called at the State department today and presented to Secretary Hay the answer of the Russian government to the secretary's last note respecting Chinese neutrality. The Russian communication, it is said, consists of a repetition of the matters of complaint set forth in the circular note to the powers, but in this case they are supported by argumentative statements.

Minnesota's Great Exhibit.

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—It is proposed that the Minnesota educational exhibit, which won the grand prize at the St. Louis fair, be sent to the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland.

DEATH MEETS PLEA.

Russian Soldiers Shoot the Workmen Who Would Appeal to Czar.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—Yesterday was a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of Saturday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror stricken Russian capital.

The city is under martial law, with Price Vasilechikoff as commander of over 50,000 of the emperor's crack guards. Troops bivouacked in the streets last night and at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the island of Vasili Ostroff and in the out sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The emperor's answer to the 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace square yesterday was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and saber.

The priest, Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in his golden vestments, holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen, through the Narva gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons. The figures of the total number killed or wounded here, at the Moscow gate, at the various bridges and islands, and at the winter palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5,000. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men.

The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women, as well as men, into wild beasts, and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance. The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

The strikers are led by a priest named Gopon, who is idolized by the workmen and who represents them in negotiations with the employers.

This is the first great strike in Northern Russia. Hitherto the workmen have been unorganized, and previous strikes in St. Petersburg have not involved more than 10,000 men. The strike leaders claim to have funds enough to hold out for a month, but this is doubted, and the lack of money and the privations of winter and expected government interference are expected to make the strike short and sharp.

The strikers, who at first declined an offer of financial support, are reported to have accepted a contribution from Moscow. The strike has an important bearing on the war in the Far East, as every day's delay in completing the government contracts with the iron works means the loss of precious time in the starting of the third Pacific squadron.

AGREE ON RAILROAD RATES.

Leaders of House and Senate Agree to Speedily Pass Bill.

Washington, Jan. 20.—It is asserted today that an agreement is making between the leaders of the senate and the house in accordance with which railroad rate legislation will be enacted at the present session of congress. The basis of the legislation will be the measure drawn by Colonel Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house. That bill already has been considered by the president, Attorney General Moody, Secretary Taft and Secretary Morton, and by members of both the house and the senate. It does not meet the approval of all who have examined it, but it is believed to be a good foundation for a measure which probably can be enacted.

Smallpox Rages at Billings.

Billings, Mont., Jan. 20.—According to the records of the city officials, there are at present 67 cases of smallpox here, all of which are strictly guarded. In different parts of the town there are 37 houses under quarantine. Since the outbreak of the disease, January 4, there have been five deaths. A new pest house has been erected outside the city limits for the care of patients. Everything possible is being done to stamp out the disease, and it is believed the health authorities have the situation under control.

Many Slain on Railroads.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The interstate commerce commission has issued a report on railroad accidents in the United States during the months of July, August and September, 1904, showing 228 passengers and 183 employes killed and 2,154 passengers and 1,593 employes injured in train accidents. The report says that, while these figures show a gratifying decrease in the number of employes killed, the three months as a whole may be termed the most disastrous quarter on record in fatal accidents to passengers.

Will Save Five Vessels.

London, Jan. 20.—According to a dispatch received from Port Arthur five of the vessels sunk by the Russians and by the shells of the Japanese in the harbor have been raised. Five hundred and forty guns on the forts and warships have been found to be in good condition and easily repaired. In addition to these the prizes captured by the Japanese include eight locomotives and 3,000 railroad cars.

Producing Very Little Coal.

Dortmund, Jan. 23.—About 80 per cent of the coal operatives are striking, and the mines are producing very little coal. The Dortmund iron works are partly shut down. Excellent order prevails. The large mines of the Gelsenkirchener company, located at Marten, near Dortmund, have only 15 per cent of their men working.

SOCIAL WAR IS ON

Great Strike at St. Petersburg is Involving Thousands.

WORK ON WARSHIPS IS STOPPED

About 58,000 Ironworkers and 50,000 Cotton Mill Operatives May Join in Strike.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.—The strike situation is becoming very grave. Tonight there are 58,000 men out on strike, and the movement is spreading to the big cotton mills, which employ over 50,000 operatives. Meetings have been called for tomorrow, at which Social Democratic leaders will use their utmost endeavors to convert the strike into a vast political demonstration, which at the present crisis might have most serious developments. The authorities are adopting every precaution to avoid an outbreak, but the Social Democrats are spurring on the strikers, and there is great danger of a collision with the troops, which would be almost sure to be followed by red flag demonstrations, accompanied by great bloodshed. The community is full of sensational rumors and rioting is generally expected.

In conjunction with the Epiphany celebration, which will occur tomorrow, the meetings of strikers will make the day a critical one for the police. Thus far, however, the strike has preserved a purely economic aspect. The great industrial quarter of St. Petersburg presents the appearance of an armed camp. The idle factories are surrounded by cordons of police and patrols of infantry march about the snow-covered plains.

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CALL FOR \$70,000.

New California Bill for 1905 Exhibit Makes Total of \$90,000.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 19.—Action toward providing an appropriation to insure a creditable representation of California at the Lewis and Clark international exposition at Portland this year was taken today, when Assemblyman Bliss introduced in the lower house a bill appropriating \$70,000 in addition to the sum of \$20,000 set aside by the last legislature for the purpose. This makes a total of \$90,000, and is deemed sufficient by proper handling to make a first class display, with what aid the various counties will give by supplying material.

Will Combine Forces.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—The admiralty here denies the report published by the Matin, of Paris, to the effect that the Russian authorities are in receipt of a dispatch from Admiral Rozhdestvensky saying that he is leaving Madagaskar without waiting for the division commanded by Rear Admiral Brestovsky. There is every indication that the Russian second Pacific squadron intends to cruise in the Indian ocean for some time, probably until the arrival of the division now being made ready at Libau.

Cost of Colorado Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—Of the \$1,807,000 spent last year by the United Mine workers for the relief of strikers, \$447,355 went into the Colorado district. Colorado shows an increase of 410 paid-up members, an increase from 537 to 947. Washington comes into the convention as a new district with 972 paid-up members; the Southwestern territory, made up of Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas and parts of a few other states, shows a gain from 9,527 to 11,492. Pennsylvania shows heavy losses.

Looks Dark for Canal.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Nothing developed in the river and harbor committee today to indicate that there had been a change of sentiment with regard to the Cello canal. Chairman Burton, so far as known, adheres to the position he took yesterday and has not been moved by further pleas of Representative Williamson and Jones. It continues to look very dark for the canal project at the present session of congress.

Hundreds Buried Alive.

London, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg from a news agency reports that an earthquake at Shemakha, 75 miles northwest of Baku, buried hundreds of persons in the ruins of buildings in the lower part of the town, which was densely populated, despite the decision, after the earthquake of three years ago, that no more houses should be built there.

Put in Line of Succession.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The house committee on election of president in conference today favorably reported the bill adding the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of commerce to the line of presidential succession.

STAND BY CHINA.

Hay Answers Note of Russia's Complaining Against China.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, was this afternoon handed Secretary Hay's reply to Russia's complaint that China is violating neutrality. At the same time the note was dispatched to the Russian ambassador, copies were transmitted to all the European powers which endorsed the agreement for a limitation of the zone of hostilities in the Far East.

Secretary Hay's note is plain and sharp, although framed in the most polite diplomatic language. Faith is expressed in the declaration that China has not committed any breach of neutrality, but has done all possible to maintain a correct attitude towards both belligerents. Russia is urged to abide by the agreement confining the war to definite limits.

At the same time Secretary Hay forwarded a note to the Chinese government, through Minister Conger at Peking, in which China is asked to continue the strict enforcement of neutrality, so that neither Russia nor Japan can find any cause for complaint. An inquiry is also made as to the allegation put forward by Russia that China has been guilty of many violations of neutrality.

Secretary Hay already knows what the reply will be, and the question is asked for the sole purpose of affording an opportunity to deny the Russian charge. China is afraid to answer Russia through her own representative at St. Petersburg, but is anxious that this be done through Secretary Hay.

MAY FLOAT FOUR SHIPS.

Japanese Find Wrecks in Port Arthur Are Not Hopeless.

London, Jan. 19.—The Times correspondent at Port Arthur, detailing the damage to the Russian fleet, says the battleships Peresviet and Poltava can easily be floated, but that the former's construction is greatly damaged and that the battleship Pallada and the armored cruiser Bayan apparently are not seriously damaged and can be refloated. The four vessels, the correspondent says, may be saved after great expense, but the difficulties will be great, as there is no dock in Japan for battleships.

The battleships Retvizan and Pobieda seem to be hopelessly damaged. As regards armament, the turret guns were all destroyed before the surrender. Some of the guns of the secondary armament are intact, but most of the small guns were removed to the forts.

Three days before the surrender the ships were set on fire with Aeroene and mines were exploded alongside. Russian states that the fleet was unfit for service after the engagement of August 15. Coal was abundant and it was used to protect the decks of the war vessels against howitzer shells.

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The bill passed by the last legislature names Governor Pardee as commissioner to the exposition, and gives him jurisdiction of the expenditure of the \$20,000. The one presented by Assemblyman Bliss today makes no provision for commissioners. There is a plan to amend the bill in committee, so that it will provide for two honorary commissioners. It is not thought the chief executive will have any trouble in securing non-salaried commissioners to serve the state.

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NO MONEY FOR BOTH

Cello Canal or Mouth of Columbia Must Suffer.

BURTON FIRM IN HIS DECISION

He Calls on Northwest Members of Congress to Choose Between Important Projects.

Washington, Jan. 18.—In spite of all entreaties and explanations, Chairman Burton, of the house committee on rivers and harbors, refuses to give in to the demands of the delegates from Oregon and Washington in regard to the Columbia river improvements. He still maintains that they must choose between the Dalles-Cello canal and the improvement of the mouth of the river; that they must sacrifice one project in the interest of the other, and, from present indications, he will force them to express their preference. He seems determined not to consent to an appropriation for both projects at this session.

It is difficult to understand Mr. Burton's attitude. He is willing to appropriate sufficient money to continue work on the jetty at the mouth of the river, but is unwilling to commence construction of the Cello canal. He appears friendly enough to the former project, but very unfavorably impressed with the latter. Mr. Burton will not admit that both projects are of equal importance; he will not listen to explanations that the people of Oregon are anxious for the Cello canal as a deep channel across the Columbia river bar. He is not at all impressed by the fact that the Oregon legislature has appealed to the government in behalf of both projects. He consented to make a brief statement of his position today, when told that the people of Portland were as friendly to the Cello canal as to the mouth of the river.

"We cannot make provisions for both projects within