

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

The provincial council as warned the czar to grant freedom or lose his crown.

Russians accuse British of inciting the riots and Great Britain has asked for an explanation.

A canvass of the Denver vote in the Colorado contest shows one-third of the ballots to be fraudulent.

The thermometer in Manchuria where the fighting is now in progress registers 20 degrees below zero.

The residence of Governor Trepoff, of St. Petersburg, was almost demolished by a bomb. The governor was absent.

It is believed that Kuropatkin received orders from St. Petersburg to assume the offensive or else he would not have moved against the Japanese at present.

Twenty members of the Chicago Commercial club have gone to Cuba, where they will devote two weeks to studying the commercial possibilities of the island.

Edwin Stone, of Albany, manager of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, was assaulted and the room in which he was asleep set on fire. The flames were not discovered until, with the injuries received from the assailant, they proved fatal. There is no clue to the murderer.

The naval appropriation bill provides over \$100,000,000.

The Russian strike has spread in Poland and Baltic cities.

The Prussian government has appointed a commission to investigate the coal strike.

Chile has refused to sell war vessels to an American firm, presumably for one of the nations now at war in the Far East.

Secretary Taft wants a reduction of tariff on Philippine products and declares the islands will ultimately be given their independence.

Sympathizers with the Russian strikers marched through the streets of Boston with a red flag, but they were not allowed to make speeches.

The president has issued an order, effective March 1, taking into the competitive classified service all customs service positions in Alaska, except those restricted to navigation season only.

People fleeing from St. Petersburg for safety say the present half-calm is only a period of preparation for greater resistance to the government and that active smuggling of arms and dynamite is going on across the Austrian frontier.

A plot against the life of the czar has been frustrated.

Peabody declares he will continue the contest for governor to the end.

The new cruiser Maryland exceeded speed requirements on her trial trip.

Officials in charge of the canal zone are employing drastic measures to stamp out yellow fever.

The cabinet has discussed the advisability of teaching jiu-jitsu in the military and naval academies.

Labor Commissioner Wright says he believes both sides were to blame in the Colorado labor trouble.

Workmen in Russia are returning to work, the government forcing concessions from their employers in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

President Roosevelt has signed the bill providing for the construction and maintenance of roads and schools and the care of insane persons in Alaska.

Father Gopon, th priest leader of the strikers, is in the hospital recovering from wounds. As soon as well he will be court martialed and if found guilty will be hanged.

A great battle has begun on the Hun river, Manchuria.

Troops from European Russia are unwilling to fight and Kuropatkin advises peace.

Several more cases of yellow fever have been reported from the Panama canal zone.

A number of Moscow employers are saving their factories by paying wages to the strikers.

The Russian strike is extending rapidly, but without disorder, though new trouble is feared.

It is believed that Judge Swayne will not be convicted of the charges now pending against him in the senate.

Governor Trepoff, of St. Petersburg, says he will curb the agitators, maintain order and make no concessions.

Fire in New York among a lot of rookeries caused the fire department a desperate battle and destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

The Russian strike has spread to nearly every town of importance in the empire.

Ladrones in the province of Cavite are in a state of revolt.

The Rogers Locomotive works, at Paterson, N. J., have been sold to the American Locomotive company.

Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, asks an appropriation of \$500,000 for the improvement of stations in various parts of the country.

Meetings throughout Germany denounced the coal mine owners, but they refuse to yield to the strikers.

The bills providing dental surgeons for the navy and to increase the efficiency of the navy hospital corps will be reported favorably to the house.

CITY OF BLOOD.

Battle Rages in Warsaw Streets with No Respect to Age or Sex.

Warsaw, Jan. 31.—Another day and half a night of horrors have passed. As this dispatch is sent, the city is ruled by savage mobs and more savage soldiers. Both are intent upon killing. No official statements are obtainable at this hour, but when the cost in human lives comes to be counted there will be found dead by the hundreds—men, women and children.

Everybody—young and old, men, women and children—was attacked by the soldiers and ruthlessly shot down. One soldier aimed a sabre blow at a woman. In self defense she drew a revolver and fired a shot, which went wild. A second later a volley was directed at her, and she fell dead, riddled by a score of bullets. This is but one of a hundred instances.

For the most part the soldiers who rode and tramped through the streets during the late afternoon of Monday were drunk. They seemed to take a particular delight in attacking harmless persons. They killed for the mere sake of killing.

Run Down by Cavalry.

London, Jan. 31.—The foreign office has received a telegram from Consul General Murray, at Warsaw, reporting that himself and Vice Consul Mucukain were charged by Russian cavalrymen engaged in clearing the streets of Warsaw. It appears that Mr. Murray is partially deaf, and when he endeavored to make known his personality, it was without avail. Ambassador Hardinge has been ordered to make urgent protest at St. Petersburg.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Wednesday, January 25.

The house today passed the District of Columbia and military academy appropriation bills. The proceedings were almost entirely devoid of interest. The house passed the bill extending the presidential succession act so as to include the secretaries of agriculture and commerce and labor in the order named.

The army appropriation bill was the cause of a lengthy discussion in the senate. The assignment of General Miles to service in charge of the Massachusetts state militia being the main point of controversy. A number of credentials of newly elected senators were presented. The hour of meeting tomorrow was postponed until 1 o'clock, to allow many invited senators to attend a wedding.

Thursday, January 26.

The agricultural appropriation bill was considered in the house today, but the debate turned principally upon the topic of restricting railroads in the matter of freight rates. The house adopted a joint resolution appropriating \$40,000 to defray the expenses of the senate in conducting the trial of Judge Swayne.

The senate passed the army appropriation bill after modifying the provision concerning the assignment of retired army officers to active service with militia organizations. This will relieve General Miles from its application. The bill transferring the control of forest reservations from the interior to the agricultural department was passed.

Friday, January 27.

The Swayne impeachment case was brought up in the senate today and after several preliminaries had been arranged the time for the real trial was set for February 13. The rest of the day was spent in considering the joint statehood bill. Gallinger addressed the senate in support of his amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians.

The house today passed the agricultural appropriation bill without material amendment. The usual discussion on the free seed distribution was indulged in. The house committee on naval affairs today decided that the bill should provide for two battle ships of 16,000 tons each. Three were asked for. The bill carries approximately \$100,070,000.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

Eulogies upon the departure of the late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, particularly engrossed the attention of the senate today. There were 16 speeches by as many senators. After the conclusion of the memorial services the senate adjourned out of respect to the dead senator's memory.

In a session of less than two hours today the house passed 373 pension bills and received for the calendar the naval and diplomatic appropriation bills. The session was devoted to legislation entirely devoid of discussion.

Monday, January 30.

The senate today agreed to vote on the joint statehood bill before adjournment on Tuesday, February 7, the amendments to be considered on that date under the ten-minute rule. The larger part of the day was occupied in general debate on the statehood bill. Fulton offered amendments to the Indian appropriation bill referring to the court of claims of Chinook and Cathlamet Indians; also conveying title to persons who have purchased grazing lands from the Umatilla Indians.

After a protracted debate the house adopted the conference report on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill. As agreed to the bill carries \$29,132,242. A bill was passed dividing the state of Washington into two judicial districts, the Eastern and Western. The bill extending to the Philippines the provisions of the revised statutes concerning the extradition of fugitives from justice was passed.

ARE BEATEN BACK

Russian Advance Ends in Disastrous Defeat.

AWFUL SUFFERING OF SOLDIERS

Battle Carried On in Blizzard by Japanese When Forced to Fight to Save Position.

Tokio, Jan. 31.—The troops which twice captured Port Arthur, once from the Chinese and then again from the Russians, have administered a defeat to General Kuropatkin's army from which it cannot possibly recover during the winter. Field Marshal Oyama has sent a dispatch to the imperial headquarters indicating that the conquerors of Port Arthur were sent by him to meet the enemy in the bloody battle just decided, owing to their long practice under arms and their tried ability to withstand the hardships of the awful Manchurian winter. The result of the struggle so far has proved the wisdom of his course.

Every dispatch received from the front tells of winter horrors such as no other battling army ever had to contend with. Many inches of snow cover the country as far as the eye can see. The ridges are snow-capped. Avalanche upon avalanche has tumbled into the trenches, inflicting untold suffering upon the soldiers therein.

Field Marshal Oyama's dispatches have convinced the military authorities here that he was by no means anxious to engage in the battle, and, in fact, permitted the Russians to take several positions in his vicinity to save the troops from the unspeakable strain of fighting in the storm. But the Russian advance was made with such energy and determination by large bodies of troops occupying miles of ground that Oyama finally decided to accept the challenge.

A large portion of General Nogi's army, both his regulars and his reserves, were placed in the vanguard. Among them were thousands of veterans of the Chino-Japanese war, who, having done service in Manchuria in the winter, were able to make progress and use their arms where less seasoned troops would have been paralyzed. The victory gained over the Russian right army is considered here even a greater feat than was the capture of Port Arthur, for, while the battle raged, there were no trenches to seek protection in and every shot of the enemy was made more deadly by the indescribable cold. For this reason the news from the front that Field Marshal Oyama is now following up his advantage with relentless energy has been received with amazement.

All Agree with Hay.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The Russian government's reply to China's declaration that she has not infringed neutrality, nor permitted Japan to do so, is a reassertion that she has done so. The Russian note is such that it is inferred that Russia is not likely to carry the discussion much further. It is learned here that Russia found that all the powers, particularly Germany, held views identical with those of the United States on limiting the zone of war and the keeping China out of it.

Beef Trust a Monopoly.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The supreme court of the United States today decided the United States vs. Swift & Co., known as the beef trust case, charging conspiracy among the packers to fix prices on fresh meats and like products. The opinion was handed down by Justice Holmes and affirmed the decision of the court below, which was against the packers.