

The Estacada News

Issued Each Thursday

ESTACADA OREGON

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.

Mount Pelee is in eruption.

A smallpox epidemic prevails in Chile.

Norway will send a special envoy to all the powers to ask recognition.

Yellow fever cases continue to be reported from the Panama canal zone.

Two bombs were found in one of the public school buildings of Pittsburg.

The quarantine service at Nome has been abolished, despite the protests of citizens.

The biggest trust company on earth is to be organized to handle the Euitable funds.

Sherbourne, England, has just celebrated the 1,200th anniversary of its foundation.

Near Warsaw, Russia, 24 Jews have been killed and 38 others injured in riots in the past few days.

Russia and Japan are considering choice of envoys and place of meeting to conduct peace negotiations.

Frank G. Bigelow, the defaulting Milwaukee banker, has been sentenced to 10 years in the Federal prison. He is a nervous wreck and has been taken to the prison hospital.

The Pennsylvania road now has a train running from Chicago to New York in 18 hours, an average of 60 miles an hour. One stretch of three miles has been made in 85 seconds.

Attacks on Chicago strikebreakers have again caused rioting in the streets.

Germany is drafting a new commercial treaty for submission to the United States.

An automobile in Chicago went through an open draw, drowning three persons.

All Europe joins in praise of Roosevelt over his success in bringing about peace negotiations.

A collision between trolley cars near Princeton, New Jersey, resulted in the injury of 16 persons.

In the case of the state of Kansas vs. the Standard Oil company, the state has won the first point.

London papers believe that the large money indemnity Japan will ask of Russia will break off peace negotiations.

Both Russia and Japan have accepted President Roosevelt's aid in making peace. Negotiations will be carried on in Washington.

The French government has called home its governor of French Indo-China, to confer on plans for the defense of the colony.

A test is to be made of the effectiveness of the defenses at Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort, conceded by army and navy officers to be the chief defense to Washington.

Attorneys in the beef trust inquiry have disagreed.

Japan's terms of peace have been stated to Russia.

Bowen wants to continue the Loomis investigation in Venezuela.

American troops have killed a band of 40 rebels in the island of Samar.

The kaiser and czar will not recog-

nize the disunion of Norway and Sweden.

Deadly riots continue throughout the interior of Russia and hundreds of people are being killed.

The business of the Portland post-office for April shows an increase of 35 per cent over that of April, 1904.

Paul Morton, now secretary of the navy, has been elected chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance society.

Admiral Enquist's report to the czar on the naval battle says Rojstvensky's fleet was defeated in the first hour.

The National Editorial association in its convention at Guthrie, Oklahoma, adopted resolutions favoring immediate statehood for the territory.

Swedish and Danish princes have refused the Norwegian throne and Norway is preparing to establish a republic. Great Britain urges the choosing of Prince Arthur for king. His sister is to marry the crown prince of Sweden.

The Russian warships at Manila have disarmed.

The Japanese are said to have cut off Vladivostok.

The Michigan flood is subsiding.

A British submarine boat has been lost with 14 lives.

In the Norway-Sweden dispute Britain is standing by Norway and Germany backs Sweden.

Sweden may not resist the dissolving of union with Norway, but desires an alliance against Russia.

Chicago teamowners may split on the strike question. If they do it will be a great winning for the strikers.

Russia's willingness to make peace has been announced to Japan and a reply received. The German emperor leads the European powers in aiding Roosevelt to make peace.

General Gomez has arrived in Havana and is in somewhat better health.

While the president has announced no definite date for calling congress in extra session, it is now believed it will be convened the middle of November instead of October. The delay raises the hopes of the antis of defeating the railroad rate bill.

Success of Japanese.

Tokio, June 13. — The following report has been received from the headquarters of the Manchurian armies: "June 9, at 4 in the morning, we drove the enemy from the northern heights of Liangshuchuan and Nanchengtsu and occupied those positions. On the same day we occupied the vicinities of Ershihlipa, ten miles northeast of Changtu, Shufangtai and Tungchiatsu, ten miles north of Changtu and Hoingtungshan, 13 miles northwest of Changtu. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

Loss by Fire and Flood.

New York, June 13.—Nearly 100 automobiles belonging to various department stores were destroyed tonight in a fire in the garage of the Rainier Vehicle Equipment company at Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The loss on machines is estimated at \$350,000, in addition to which the plant of the garage was damaged to the amount of \$75,000. The premises of the Corbett Chair company and the Sutro Braid company, occupying the upper floors of the building, were also damaged to the amount of \$100,000.

Water Receding Near Keokuk.

Des Moines, Ia., June 13.—The flood which has overflowed thousands of acres of fine land in the vicinity of Keokuk, is slowly receding, the water having fallen about two feet since reaching a standstill last night. Damage to farmers near Keokuk is estimated at \$300,000, and the losses at Keokuk, Davenport and other places along the river will aggregate hundreds of thousands more. Riley Smallwood, aged 75, was drowned at Alexandria.

DISCONTINUE WAR

Roosevelt Sends Messages to Russia and Japan.

SUGGESTS DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

Offers to Help in the Preliminary Arrangements if Wanted by the Warring Nations.

Washington, June 10.—An identical note, the text of which, by authority of the president, was made public late tonight at the White house by Secretary Loeb, has been forwarded to the governments of Russia and Japan by President Roosevelt. In the interest of humanity, the president urges the warring nations to conclude peace. It is suggested by the president that the negotiations for peace be conducted "directly and exclusively" between the belligerent nations. The note indicates the president's belief that an intermediary may not be necessary to effect conclusive negotiations, but likewise expresses the president's willingness to do all that he properly may do to promote the preliminary arrangements for a time and place for the meeting of representatives of the Russian and Japanese governments. A formal reply to the note may not be received for several days, but, as already made clear, informal assurances that it would be welcomed are already at hand. In view of the significant character of the document and of the attitude toward it which both Russia and Japan have assumed, it is regarded in official and diplomatic circles as the first firm and decisive step toward ultimate peace. At a late hour tonight Mr. Tapakahira, Japanese minister, had not been advised from Tokio of the delivery of the president's message to the emperor, but he was expecting a cable dispatch to that effect at any moment. The minister was able yesterday to transmit to the president a message from the mikado that Japan was, with Russia, desirous of peace, provided it could be obtained under proper conditions.

Aware of the preference of Japan to communicate her peace terms to Russia directly, the president in the last few days has been active in counseling moderation to Japan rather than in endeavoring to draw from Tokio some statement of probable terms.

At the Russian embassy tonight Count Cassini remained without advices from St. Petersburg, and he was unable to comment on any phase of the situation.

Chinese Slow and Weak.

Mexico City, June 3. — Contractors on the Vera Cruz and Pacific railway have decided to exclude Chinamen from the ranks of their laborers. They have experimented with them and find that their work is unsatisfactory. The road has 3,000 men at work reballasting and constructing. Planters along the line of the road who used Chinese help also have been obliged to let them go. While the Chinese do not shirk work or lay off, they are very slow and have not strength enough for heavy work.

Butte County Canal Open.

Gridley, Cal., June 12.—With the opening of the headgates and the turning on of the water into the Butte county canal today, what is probably the most important irrigation enterprise in Northern California is now in working order. There were no hitches or accidents, the river pouring its water into the canal as the gates were raised. The canal is 14 miles long, 30 feet wide on the bottom and carries 25,000 inches of water, equivalent to 500 cubic feet, a second, and will irrigate 80,000 acres of fine land.

TORRENT FLOODS SUBWAY.

Electric Current Short-Circuited and Traffic Stopped for Hours.

New York, June 13.—A break in the 48-inch high-pressure water main in Park avenue, near Forty-second street, today resulted in the flooding of the block just below the Grand Central station, the street-car tunnel and the Subway, the stoppage of traffic in the Subway for many hours, serious damage to the underground road and great danger to many passengers. The damage is estimated at \$100,000. Incidentally it resulted in the caving in of Park avenue over an area of 20 feet, from which ran cracks that meant danger to adjacent buildings. Water was first seen trickling between the paving blocks near the entrance to the Park-avenue tunnel, through which the surface cars run. Almost immediately there came a heavy explosion underground, and a moment later the water gushed forth in a cataract, pouring into Forty-second street, which was soon covered to a depth of several inches.

The rising water in the Subway soon made connection between the third rail and the outer rails, short-circuiting the electric current, which was attended by a series of explosions that endangered the lives of those who were in the cars. The air was pungent with the smoke of burning insulation, and bright flashes from wheels and rails were continuous. One train got to within a block of a station and then came to a final stop. The passengers got out and waded through the water to the station. They avoided the third rail and nobody was injured. Gradually the entire service south of Seventy-second street and to Fourteenth street was shut off, and later the entire service was discontinued.

Finally, after the flood had continued for four and a half hours a foreman for the construction company, who has supervision of the installation of the mains in Park avenue pointed out a gate at Third avenue and Forty-second street which, on being closed, shut off the torrent. Traffic was not resumed until after midnight.

SWEDISH ANGER RISING.

Norway Accused of Ignoring Rights of Sweden by Her Action.

Stockholm, June 12.—It is impossible to forecast Swedish policy in relation to the Norwegian rebellion but signs are lacking of any willing acquiescence therein. The king, crown prince and many others, official and unofficial, are disposed to regard the acts of Christiania as those of a rebellious coterie of politicians which cannot be considered as necessarily representing the will of the Norwegian people. However, it is difficult to see how an official protest can be made, since nothing short of a successful war is likely to restore the situation. In all, responsible men hesitate to command such a course. That this hesitation will survive the heat of a parliamentary session may be slightly doubtful.

Insist Japs Lost Ships.

St. Petersburg, June 12.—A long dispatch from Rear Admiral Reitzenstein to the minister of marine, dated Shanghai, June 6, gives the official report of the torpedo boat destroyer Bodri, which recently arrived there in tow of a merchant steamer, but adds little to the knowledge about the battle of the sea of Japan. The officers of the Bodri and the rescued men on board of her reiterate that the Japanese lost two battleships, one of which was of the Mikasa and the other of the Shikishima type, and four cruisers.