

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.

The entire Russian Black sea fleet is now in open revolt.

Germany is very angry at Great Britain's influence with France.

Secretary Taft says he does not expect to succeed the late Secretary Hay.

Wireless telegraphy has been successfully used on Chicago & Alton trains.

James F. Tracey, of Albany, N. Y. has been appointed associate justice of the Supreme court of the Philippine islands.

Indications seem that Norway and Sweden are on the verge of war. The armies of both nations are being rapidly mobilized.

The meeting of the Trans-Mississippi congress to be held in Portland in August promises to be the most interesting of any yet held.

A company has been formed in San Francisco to place on the market a gas which is claimed to be free from the poisonous matter that causes death.

Indictments have been returned against 7 packing house officials by the Federal grand jury sitting in Chicago. Ten counts show violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

In speaking of the death of Secretary Hay, the president said "the American people have never had a greater secretary of state than John Hay, and his loss is a national calamity."

John D. Rockefeller has given \$10,000,000 for higher education in the United States.

Martial law has been declared at many points and the entire Russian empire is shaken with revolt.

Great Britain views with alarm the growth of the navy of the United States, and fears she will lose her supremacy of the Pacific in the near future.

John F. Wallace, ex-chief engineer of the Panama canal, says he will soon give a statement to the public which will show that he was justified in tendering his resignation.

German papers take an extremely dark view of the Russian situation. It is not believed that the government can depend on its army, and, with the navy already in revolt, a revolution is sure to come.

The German Naval league declares that of the 38 battleships listed in the German navy, 13 are called "old boxes" scarcely fit for harbor defense. Number 83 has not yet been begun. Of the remainder only 10 approach the modern battleships of other powers.

By an agreement between the rail manufacturing companies of England, France, Germany and Belgium, in Europe, and those of the United States, the markets of the world have been divided. American companies are to keep out of Europe and in return will have an undisputed control of the United States.

Four soliders have been arrested in Honolulu for making spurious gold coin.

Charles J. Bonaparte has entered into his duties as secretary of the Navy department.

Seven negroes and a white man were taken from the Watkinville, Georgia, jail, and shot by a mob.

Six persons were killed and 20 injured, 16 of the latter seriously, in a storm at Phillipsburg, Kansas.

It is said that a former employe of the beef trust has told the president all the details of the workings of the trust.

In the official announcement Secretary Taft scores J. F. Wallace, Panama engineers, and demands his resignation.

The crew of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine fired two shots into the city of Odessa, tearing great holes in the buildings in the path of the shells.

A semblance of order has been restored in Odessa, but the situation is still most critical. Troops fired into the rioters with machine guns, killing 1,000.

Major General Wood has been granted two months' leave of absence from the Philippines.

The grave of Molly Pither, the heroine of the battle of Monmouth, has been appropriately marked.

Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black sea fleet, has declined to accept the post of Russian minister of marine.

A passenger train collided with a freight in the suburbs of Kansas City. Two brakemen were killed, several received fatal injuries and a number of passengers received slight injuries.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft have conferred on canal matters but are not ready to make any announcement.

The Navy department has abolished the use of the sword on board warships as a useless appendage. Revolvers will be worn instead.

Knight, Donnelly & Co., Chicago grain brokers, have failed with liabilities reaching \$3,000,000. The assets will not go much over \$2,000,000.

Secretary Hay's condition continues to improve.

D. B. Henderson, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, is confined to his apartments at Dubuque, Iowa, from a slight stroke of paralysis.

The Canadian parliament has passed a bill allowing construction of a railroad to compete with the Canadian Pacific. The new road is being backed by James J. Hill.

Strike Fund Exhausted.

Chicago, July 4.—Because of a lack of funds and confronted with secessions from the ranks of the strikers, the teamsters' council has called a special meeting of that body for tomorrow night to decide whether the strike shall be continued. Strike benefits for 2,000 of the railway express drivers were due today but there was no money in the treasury of the union. As a result it was predicted that many of the express drivers would apply to the express companies tomorrow morning for work.

Coal From Captured Collier.

Odessa, July 4.—It is announced that the crews of the warships which have mutinied have sent on shore delegates to confer with the port officials regarding terms of surrender. They secured a quantity of provisions from the captain of the port and later on captured a collier and replenished their bunkers. It is believed that they will be granted amnesty and that following such action by the government they will surrender. It is announced that the loss of the recent rioting is between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

Armistice Rests with Japan.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan, it can be definitely stated, are now in progress, presumably at Washington; but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made. The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of the prospects of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost of lives and money of another great battle.

FLOOD IN MEXICO

Water Sweeps Down Narrow Canyon, Drowning Many.

MINING TOWN IN PATH OF FLOOD

Reports of Dead Vary From 100 to 1,000—Storm Came Suddenly in Dead of Night.

Mexico City, July 4.—Reports are current here that from 100 persons upward, with one report claiming even 1,000, have been drowned in a great flood at Guanajuato, a mining city, now the important seat of activity by several large American and British companies. The wires were down all day yesterday, and the roads were impassable. No news has been received, and two reports are current, one saying 1,000 were killed, another says that at least 100 were drowned.

Late tidings are that Guanajuato is completely flooded and water is already invading the higher parts of the town, while there is fear that the Laolla dam may give way, which would mean complete and general ruin.

The city is built in a great gorge in the mountains, and the streets ramble up the mountain sides in picturesque fashion.

A storm began furiously on the night of June 30, and after midnight no one dared to go to bed, so tremendous was the fury of the elements. The water rose in the lower or business streets, flooding shops and damaging thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise.

The lower streets became raging torrents as the water poured in rivers down the upper streets. Doors were smashed in by the force of the water, and windows were no protection against the furious flood.

Later advices state that it is known that over 100 lives were lost at Guanajuato. A dispatch to President Robinson, of the Mexican Central railroad, says there are 1,000 dead at Guanajuato.

The town of Maraflo, just below Guanajuato, is completely wiped out.

REFUSE TO FIRE.

Crew of Second Russian Ship Joins in the Mutiny.

London, July 1.—A telegram has been received here from Odessa timed 10 o'clock this morning which says:

"The men of a second battleship have mutinied. Can see no possibility of an early resumption of work. The position undoubtedly is critical."

London, July 1.—In a second edition issued today the London Daily Mail prints a dispatch from its correspondent at Odessa, timed 1:23 Saturday morning in which he says:

"It was at first reported by the authorities here that the battleship Potemkine surrendered unconditionally. It is now confirmed that the mutineers on board that ship were joined by the crew of the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosteff, whose officers were taken prisoners and are now confined in the ship's brig."

"Both ships are now anchored in the roadstead, cleared for action, and using their searchlights vigorously, apparently expecting an attack from the rest of the fleet, which is 15 miles distant. "The commandant of the port here has received a telegram from St. Petersburg directing him to sink the rebel ship without regard to any possible bombardment."

No other London paper has any such information, all printing: "Official dispatches from both St. Petersburg and Odessa declaring that the crew of the Potemkine surrendered unconditionally without a shot," detail at 6 o'clock last evening.

PUSHING FORWARD AT CENTER.

Japanese are Fortifying Each Village They Occupy.

Headquarters of the Russian Army, Godzyadani, Manchuria, July 4.—According to information brought by persons arriving from the extreme west, the reports that the Russian right had been turned are incorrect. On the contrary, it is said that General Nogi's army which, on June 16 was far to the westward of the other Japanese armies, has since been moving in the direction of Changtufu, and the pressure brought to bear against the Russian cavalry flank it was thought was for the purpose of covering the retreat of the main force.

The Japanese are slowly pushing forward their center. They are strongly fortifying each village occupied by them, and are making a demonstration of considerable force near Hailungcheng 90 miles east of Changtufu. The operations are proceeding slowly, and a general engagement is improbable before the end of July.

FORCED TO DELIVER GOODS.

Chicago Parcels Express Companies Enjoined by Court.

Chicago, July 4.—Action taken yesterday by Judge Holdom, of the Superior court, is likely to cause a spread of the teamsters' strike to the drivers employed by the local parcels express companies, who do business through



The Late John Hay

the city and suburbs. The Employers' association filed, two days ago, an application for an injunction preventing these companies from refusing to make deliveries to and from the boycotted houses, as they have been refusing to do since the commencement of the strike.

Judge Holdom issued a temporary injunction against three of the express companies which have refused to deliver merchandise. Those against whom the injunctions were issued are: The Johnson Express company, Page Brothers Express company, and the South Chicago Steamboat Express company. These companies, by the court's order, will be compelled to make deliveries for all merchants without discrimination.

Stevens Succeeds Wallace.

Washington, July 4.—Secretary Taft has appointed John F. Stevens, of Chicago, chief engineer of the Panama canal commission, with residence on the isthmus. Mr. Stevens succeeds John F. Wallace. Mr. Stevens also will be made general manager of the Panama railway. He will not be a member of the isthmian canal commission. His salary will be \$30,000 a year. Mr. Stevens is now in the service of the Philippine commission as inspector in the construction of 1,000 miles of Philippine railways.