

READY FOR A FIGHT

Oyama Has Russian Army Completely Surrounded.

MAY PROVE SEDAN FOR RUSSIA

Before Peace Negotiations Can Begin, Greatest Battle of the War May Be Fought.

London, June 17.—The practical certainty now that the peace negotiations cannot begin for another month leads to the conviction that another battle will be fought in the interval. According to the Daily Telegraph's Tientsin correspondent, a Japanese forward movement has already commenced, in spite of the rainy season.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent gives an interesting idea of the situation from a correspondent who is said to be in a good position to know the actual facts. This correspondent says that the principal Russian depot is at Gushu Pass, whence many light railways are being constructed northward to facilitate retreat. Lieutenant General Linievitch, bewildered by the strategy of the Japanese, is making repeated reconnaissances and throwing out innumerable scouts. Nevertheless, at the present moment, the correspondent says, all his army is completely enveloped.

FRANCE SAVED FROM WAR.

Delcasse's Resignation Prevented a Conflict with Germany.

Paris, June 17.—When M. Delcasse resigned the portfolio of the foreign office a few days ago, Germany and France were on the verge of war. M. Delcasse thought that Germany was bluffing. Prime Minister Rouvier, remembering 1870, believed otherwise. Germany had been for some weeks strengthening her garrisons near the French frontier. France responded with a similar move. The Kaiser, ignoring his own provocation, notified France that, if she did not cease this military movement, Germany would consider it an unfriendly act. This, of course, was equivalent to an ultimatum, and M. Rouvier sent a conciliatory reply.

Within a few hours after M. Delcasse's retirement, M. Rouvier made certain representations to Russia which had far greater influence upon the czar's present course than even Mr. Roosevelt's letter. M. Delcasse had done everything in his power to support the Russian policy and uphold the alliance, and had refrained from pressing advice, peaceful or otherwise, on the czar's government.

M. Rouvier said to Russia, in effect, that the vital interests of France required the czar to do something under the terms of the alliance for her protection against German aggression. It was imperative that Russia restore her military strength on her western frontier and be prepared to take an active part in the campaign if France were attacked.

DODGE IMMIGRATION LAW.

Inspectors Discover Men in London Who Post Undesirables.

London, June 17.—Marcus Braun and Mr. Fischberg, the American inspectors who have been inspecting the emigration from Continental countries to the United States, having concluded their labors in Austria, Hungary and Russian Poland, respectively, are now looking up the conditions prevailing at the embarking points of the big Atlantic liners.

Messrs. Braun and Fischberg say that the steamship companies have inaugurated a very strict inspection of emigrants, but that even in London persons claiming to be agents of the companies are publishing guarantees to secure the admission of any emigrant to the United States for a few pounds in addition to the fare. How the sub-agents carry out this agreement is now under investigation by the inspectors.

Building Trades Withdraw Aid.

Chicago, June 17.—Thousands of circular letters have been sent out to architects, builders and labor union members generally, containing information that the Associated Building Trades of Chicago and Cook county have withdrawn their moral and financial support from the masons. The circulars, which are issued officially by the building trades, charge that the members of the Safe and Machinery Movers' and Riggers' union has been performing work rightfully belonging to the trades affiliated with the building trades.

Gould Must Pay His Architect.

New York, June 17.—A verdict for Abner J. Haydel, an architect, to recover \$24,183 from Howard Gould for services in drawing plans for the Gould castle at Port Washington, L. I., was awarded by a jury in the New York State Supreme court at Mineola, L. I. This amount represents about 2 1/2 per cent of the original contract price of \$937,000, which it was estimated the Gould castle would cost. Haydel had sued for \$60,000.

Russian Cruiser on Rampage.

London, June 17.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Russian cruiser Kion left June 14 for Odessa, and that great uneasiness is felt for the safety of British shipping.

PEACE ENVOYS ARE NAMED.

Japan Announces Three, and Names of Two Russians are Known.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—There only remain fixing of the time of meeting and the number of plenipotentiaries for the peace conference with Japan. Finding that Japan was not disposed to accept Paris, which was Russia's first choice, or The Hague, which President Roosevelt suggested, Russia readily consented to the selection of Washington. Japan, it is understood, also signified that she would name three exalted personages as plenipotentiaries, and specific information here points to Marquis Ito, Baron Komura, the minister of foreign affairs, and Marshal Yamagata, chief of the general staff, as plenipotentiaries.

It is regarded as certain that two of Russia's representatives will be Baron Rosen, who has been appointed to succeed Count Cassini as ambassador at Washington, and M. Nelidoff, ambassador at Paris. The name of M. Witte continues to be mentioned, but there is no evidence that the emperor will give him a brief to conduct negotiations. Considering his well known views against Russia's aggressive policy in the Far East, the selection of M. Witte would be regarded as tantamount to an assurance that peace would be the outcome.

The selection of Washington makes it certain that several weeks must elapse before the first meeting of the negotiators is possible.

Unless President Roosevelt is able to induce the belligerents in the meantime to agree to an armistice, the fear is general that the interim will witness another bloody battle in Manchuria. Russia, while she could not place herself in the position of directly requesting an armistice, might welcome it, if the suggestion came from the president.

FOR CONFERENCE CITY.

Choice by Russia and Japan is Narrowed Down to Three.

Washington, June 15.—Gradually the negotiations for peace in the Far East are nearing a focus. The one point to which the energies of those directly concerned in them now are being directed is the choice of a place for holding the conference of the plenipotentiaries of the belligerents.

It is known officially that three cities are under consideration by Russia and Japan. These cities, named in the order of the likelihood of their final selection, are Washington, The Hague and Geneva.

Thus far no decision has been reached. Paris and London have been eliminated from the question. It is understood that the Russian government objects to an Asiatic city, its preference being for some European capital. After objecting to the holding of the conference in Paris, the Japanese government expressed a willingness to consider other places which afforded adequate facilities, although it is assumed that Japan's preference would be for some Far Eastern city practically within the theater of war. Finally, however, the selection seems to have narrowed down to the three cities named.

NEW MOVES TO END STRIKE.

Hanrahan will Take a Hand — Teamsters' Offer Rejected.

Chicago, June 16.—While apparently there was no surface change in the strike today, a powerful agent for peace was at work. Grand Master J. G. Hanrahan, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, arrived in the city, and after a conference with Mayor Dunne, announced that he would use his good offices to settle the strike.

Chairman John V. Farwell, Jr., of the Employers association, declined to consider a tentative strike settlement proposition presented to him today by the state board of arbitration.

The proposition was an offer that, if the employers would agree to use all honorable influence to have police and deputy sheriffs and all armed guards withdrawn immediately, the strike would be declared off, even as to the express companies, and that orders to deliver anywhere would be obeyed by the teamsters. The offer had the approval of President Shea and the national executive board of the teamsters.

Linievitch Takes Some Outposts.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—In a dispatch to the emperor, dated June 13, General Linievitch says the Russians, after a fight June 11, occupied the villages of Syfong-Toy, Chillopon and Chakhesdi. The same day another detachment approached the mines near Chakhesdi. A Japanese company evacuated the mines and retired southward, where it was reinforced by a battalion of Japanese with quick-firing guns. The Japanese detachment on the Mandarin road retired to a position south of Minhuagay.

Death Penalty Suggested.

Honolulu, June 16.—Considerable attention has been attracted by a Chinese poster, which has appeared in Hilo's Asiatic quarter. It says that the Chinese government proposes to retaliate for the American exclusion policy, and that the government at Pekin will issue an order against the purchase of American goods, with a death penalty for violation of the order, and will proceed to have Americans flogged at the port of entry and charged \$5 per head.

Will Fight in Spite of Mud.

London, June 16.—The Japanese correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Moji, Japan, says: "The rainy season has started in Manchuria, and the mud in the roads is knee deep, but this will not interfere with military operations, glad tidings of which may be expected within a few days."

BOYCOTT BY CHINA

President Roosevelt Takes Steps to Remove Its Cause.

COOLIES MAY BUY CERTIFICATES

Accounts for Trouble Experienced by Travelers and Others Entering the United States.

Washington, June 15.—President Roosevelt is manifesting a deep interest in the statements made to him last Monday by a delegation of members of the American Asiatic association concerning the difficulties which hitherto have been experienced by Chinese merchants, students, travelers and literary men in gaining admission to this country. The complaints of the Chinese government about the alleged humiliation to which members of those classes of Chinese are often subjected upon their arrival in the United States, together with the threats of the commercial guilds of China to retaliate by boycotting American-made goods, have aroused the business men of this country to protest against what they have regarded as unreasonable discrimination in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws.

In a letter to Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the president directs him to see that the immigration officers exercise discretion in the enforcement of the exclusion law, to the end that the relations of this government with China may continue to be cordial.

It is pointed out that great difficulty is experienced by the immigration officials in executing the law, because of the many bogus certificates which are presented by Chinese. It is a well understood fact that for a consideration a Chinese coolie may procure in China a certificate that he is a merchant or a traveler or a member of the other exempt classes. On its face the certificate entitles him to admission to the United States. So many frauds have been discovered in the matter of these certificates that the immigration officials examine all of them most carefully. That fact accounts for the trouble experienced by genuine merchants, travelers, etc.

TO INDICT MANY.

Government Now Has Ample Evidence Against Beef Trust.

Chicago, June 15.—Following the authoritative announcement from Washington yesterday that Attorney General Moody and the local Federal authorities in charge of the investigation into the methods of the beef trust had come to an agreement for further prosecution of the cases comes the positive statement today from a semi-official source that, so far as the jury itself is concerned, sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant the indictment of scores of packing house officials.

The number against whom indictments will be returned, to quote the language of the official making the statement, "will range anywhere from 35 to 70."

It is positively stated that the jury can complete its work in three days after the return of United States District Attorney Morrison from Washington, and as he has already left for Chicago, it is now expected the indictments will be returned shortly.

Unless present plans are sidetracked in some way, the indictments to be returned will run against the official heads of the packing establishments. The Federal authorities will not say whether these officials have their headquarters in Chicago or not. Besides the official heads of the corporations, it is asserted that several lawyers representing the packing companies will be indicted for subornation of perjury. Twelve or 15 indictments, it is asserted, will run against agents and representatives of the packing companies, charging them with interference with witnesses who were called.

Russian Cruiser Must Go To Sea.

Saigon, Cochinchina, June 15.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Kuban anchored off Cape St. James here this morning, and the governor ordered her to depart immediately and dispatched a French warship to enforce the neutrality of these waters. Twenty-eight of the coilers which supplied the Russian fleet with coal have left Saigon, and 30 more of them are preparing to sail. The British steamer Carlisle, which is understood to have on board war munitions intended for the Russians, is detained.

Colombia's Envoy of Friendship.

Washington, June 15.—John Barrett, United States minister to Colombia, today presented to the president Enrique Cortez, ex-minister of foreign affairs of the South American republic. Senator Cortez has been appointed confidential agent of the Colombian government in this city and will use his efforts to re-establish the cordial relations between the two countries. Senator Cortez is also to try to establish friendly relations with Panama.

Final Blow Before Peace.

Pekin, June 15.—In Germany and other circles here, the prospects of peace between Japan and Russia are considered remote. It is supposed that Japan intends to inflict a final and crushing blow upon the Russian army in Manchuria before considering any proposition for peace.

MUST STAND TRIAL.

Mitchell Gets Worst of First Decision in Land Fraud Case.

Portland, June 14.—Senator Mitchell must stand trial upon the Krib's indictment, charging him with having accepted fees while a senator of the United States for services rendered to Frederick A. Krib, by which timber land claims belonging to the latter were passed through the General Land office to patent.

Judge De Haven yesterday morning in a few words overruled the demurrer of the defense and set the trial of Senator Mitchell for Tuesday, June 20, thus sweeping away every hope of the indicted man and his counsel in the success of the dilatory tactics so long employed, and bringing them face to face with the necessity of meeting the mass of the government's evidence in denial of the guilt alleged.

It was quickly over, though for a moment there were those in the court room yesterday morning who lived more than twice the time indicated by the clock as the judge paused in his discussion of the indictment before rendering his final opinion and holding against the plea of the defense. "As to the form," said Judge De Haven, "the indictment is justly open to criticism; indeed, very severe criticism. But, still, I think," the court continued, slowly, "that it substantially charges the offense described in section 1782 of the revised statutes."

No more was needed. The government had won. The defendant had lost. The opening of what will be one of the most bitterly contested and in effect one of the most far-reaching cases ever tried before the courts of Oregon was in sight.

WANTS ONE MORE VICTORY.

Japanese Press Opposes Armistice, Confident Oyama Will Win.

Tokio, June 14.—The Japanese government still maintains silence regarding peace negotiations. It is apparently awaiting action and advice from Washington and St. Petersburg. The newspapers and public continue a spirited discussion of the situation, devoting themselves largely to a probable armistice and terms of peace.

The newspapers continue to be flatly opposed to an early armistice, which would deprive the army and navy of the advantages within their grasp. It is generally thought that Field Marshal Oyama's plans are rapidly maturing, and that the next great drive will sweep General Linievitch back and carry the Japanese army into Russian territory.

The good faith and ultimate intentions of Russia toward peace are openly and generally questioned. The Japanese government is possibly satisfied with the good faith and intentions of Russia, but its silence leaves the public doubtful. The Japanese public would welcome peace, but it demands terms consistent with victory and assuring a permanent peace.

CAN CONVICT TRUST.

Government Attorneys Will Ask Grand Jury to Indict.

Chicago, June 14.—Authoritative information has reached Chicago from Washington that Attorney General Moody and the government attorneys who have been conducting the inquiry into the beef trust have reached the decision that they have sufficient evidence to secure conviction, that the prosecution will be pushed vigorously and that indictments will be asked of the grand jury. Now that the agreement has been reached, the grand jury will complete its work within a week and return a number of indictments.

When the beef trust inquiry was resumed by the grand jury today, two cattlemen from Iowa were on hand to give their aid to the assistant district attorney. They told of the good results of the 24-hour law, which has just gone into effect. The stockmen are Barney Devine, Jr., of Livermore, Ia., and F. E. Arnold, of Arnold, Ia. These men, the former rated a millionaire, own the largest cattle ranches in the state, located in Humboldt county.

West Point Graduates 114 Men.

West Point, N. Y., June 14.—The graduation exercises of the first class, 114 in number, were held today under a covering of canvass in front of the library. An exceedingly large crowd was in attendance. Among the officers present were Lieutenant General Miles, retired, and Lieutenant General Chaffee. The address of the graduating class was delivered by Franklin Murphy, of New York, president of the board of visitors, and was followed by an address by General Chaffee, and by the delivery of diplomas.

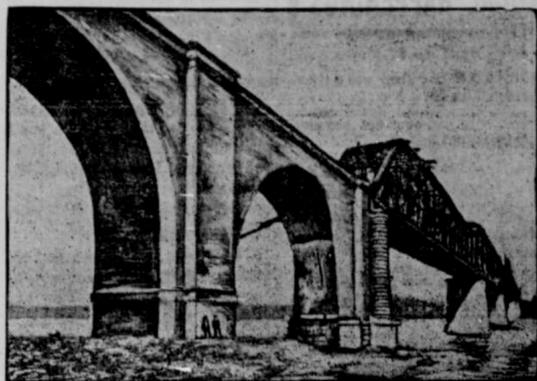
Standard Losses \$100,000.

Chicago, June 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Van Buren, Ind., says: That merchants in this vicinity have been fleeced out of \$100,000 by bogus checks on the Standard Oil May payroll has developed on the arrival here of Assistant Treasurer F. S. Davis from New York to investigate. The forged pay checks range in face value from \$50 to \$1,000, and are duplicate numbers of the genuine checks, by which fact the frauds were discovered.

Panama Will Coin Silver.

Panama, June 14.—The government of Panama, in accordance with the desires of the canal commission and the local bankers, has decided to coin 1,000,000 silver pesos. This step is calculated to relieve the demand for silver caused by the activity of the canal works and increased business, and will prevent any monetary crisis which an excess of gold might produce.

GREAT THEBES RAILROAD BRIDGE.



The new railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Thebes, Ill., is not longer nor more picturesque than other railway bridges across the Mississippi, but it is one of the most important. It was planned and constructed, not by the managers of one railway, but of several, and was located not with one railway in mind, but with the trade of two great sections in mind. The structure recently completed is one of the fifteen great railway bridges crossing the Mississippi, and is probably the most substantial structure ever thrown across the great river. The fact that the approaches are of concrete contributes greatly to the serviceableness of the bridge. The experience of the last ten years has shown that concrete stands against floods better than stone or any other material, and in this particular and in the character of the structural work the bridge at Thebes represents the best results of modern experience and engineering skill.

The bridge was placed where the engineers directed and the railways interested are to come to it. It was built to accommodate a great freight traffic, and in this particular has advantages over bridges built at an earlier date. It opens a new line of direct communication between Chicago and the Southwest by way of southern Illinois, and is to stand for all time holding open the doors to a growing trade with the Southwest.

AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Grotesque Immigrant and Change Made by Year's Residence.

Ellis Island—that gateway to New York through which this year will enter about a million refugees from the ignorance, despotism, poverty and hopelessness of the old world—is one of the most interesting places in the metropolis. There the student of humanity is never in want of an engrossing subject. There he may see "in the raw" the peasantry of sunny Italy, of ice-bound Finland, of Lithuania, of Poland, of all the many lands of Europe and western Asia—the Jew, the Catholic, the Mohammedan, the Protestant, the adherent of the Greek Church—each attired in the grotesque and semi-barbaric garb of his native village and speaking a rude dialect which the educated from even his own land can scarcely comprehend.

Heavy, stolid faces—product of centuries of toll, poverty and ignorance—confront him, but he will detect little of viciousness. These ox-like men and women are not criminals.



CONTRAST AT ELLIS ISLAND.

ly among the tens of thousands of incomers is there one lacking the simple virtues of the peasant, and the exception may be detected as easily as may a wolf in a crowded sheepfold.

Of the 812,000 men, women and children whom the ships brought to Ellis Island last year less than one in a hundred were rejected, and only the smallest sprinkling because of a criminal record. Those who were sent back were refused admission because they were in ill health, were likely to become paupers or were contract laborers.

The metamorphosis which a year's residence in the United States causes in these uncouth immigrants is something astonishing, particularly if the newcomer is a woman and has spent the year in the metropolis. When the immigrant lands at Ellis Island here or she is an outlandish-looking object, outlandish as was ever no stage clown. Invariably he has a bundle, and his wife has a bundle—a bundle done up in anything from the size of a pocket handkerchief to a large tablecloth. If the bundle is a small one it is carried in the hand or slung across a stick over the shoulder; if it is a large bundle the woman ties it across her back, leaving her hand free to balance, perhaps, a small paper trunk on her head with one hand, and with the other to drag a load of precursors and archaic pots and pans to which she has clung like grim death since the eventful day when she left her hotel far behind. The children, or such of them as are not babes at the breast, follow in line, each bearing his own little moment of old world house-keeping—a tea kettle, a pot, a wooden spoon.

They see nothing to be ashamed of in all this—on the contrary, they are inordinately proud of this public parade of their worldly possessions, and it is hard for them to understand the shame and mortification which their gauche causes their loving and

eager friends, who come to welcome them. If the Americanized friend is a woman, especially if she is a young woman, one may depend upon it that her unsophisticated countrywoman has got to be amazingly "prinked up" before they set off together. Not infrequently a "lady friend" gifted with forethought will have brought with her an entire new wardrobe all in a mode for the newcomer, and it is a common occurrence to see one of these ambitious kinswomen literally forcing her dazed peasant friend to lay aside her picturesque kirtle and bodice, her gay headress, her long pendant earring—beloved treasures—and don in their stead, in such privacy as can be secured in the door ways of the long exit corridors, cheap and tawdry black skirts and a white shirt waist and a picture hat laden with flowers and feathers.

In a few months the peasant girl becomes habituated to wearing corsets about her strong young waist, and she blushes to think of the sight she must have been when she landed, with a bundle on her back, and when she in turn goes to meet some one of her friends it is difficult to realize how radical has been the transformation.

A Discouraging Outlook.

The weekly New York paper which chronicled gay doings not only in that frivolous metropolis but in England and other foreign ports as well, afforded Mrs. Emmons some enjoyment, and gave her many an excuse for righteous wrath. This fact had been fully appreciated by her son, who sent her a year's subscription.

"Listen to this, Bije Emmons," she commanded one night, the paper trembling in her hands. "It's the account of a grand reception in London, and this is what it says: 'The Honorable Winifred Cowles was in black velvet, studded with jewels, the low-cut bodice and sleeve straps being encrusted with sparkling gems. The Honorable Frances Rathbone wore deep blue velvet with garnitures of rich lace.'"

"Now you mark what I say," said Mrs. Emmons. "If our young fellows that go over to England get to wearing such clothes as this paper describes, what's a going to become of our country? A fellow that'll submit himself to be rigged up in any such way as that isn't likely to know how to handle a gun in time of war or a hoe in time of peace!"

He Wasn't a Legislator.

A traveling man who "makes" Kansas City frequently was dining in the cafe of one of the large hotels when he thought he'd play a trick on his waiter. "See that man at the next table, George?" he said.

The waiter nodded assent. "That's Dr. Alonzo Tubbs, the Missouri Legislator, who is trying to stop all tipping." The waiter grew interested at once. "Well, ain't dat too bad," he said. "Ah, been waitin' on him, too. 'Well, you won't get any tip there,' said the traveling man. 'Ah suttinly treated him right,'" replied the waiter.

"A few minutes later the man at the other table left and the waiter returned to the traveling man. "Well," said the drummer, "what did I tell you?" " 'Xcuse me, sah, but ah thinks you tole me er fabrication,'" said the waiter, grinning. "Dat man ain't a legislatah—he's a gentleman." The man had given him a quarter.

Wants to Get Even.

Church—If a man is going to be struck by an automobile, what's the difference whether the machine is going ten miles an hour or fifty?

Gotham—A good deal of difference. How is a man who is knocked down going to tell a chauffeur what he thinks of him if he's going at fifty miles an hour?—Yonkers Statesman.

When there is a woman caller in the evening, and her host takes her home, it seems to the hostess that it takes her husband twice as long to get back as it should.