

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

R. H. WOODWARD, Pub.

NEWBERG.....OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

Roosevelt was tendered a great ovation at Syracuse, N. Y.

Labor day was enthusiastically observed throughout the United States.

A passenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio made 168 miles in 125 minutes.

A great French mimic war game has begun. There are 100,000 troops participating.

Nearly one-fourth of the entire area of Oregon is tied up in forest reserves and withdrawals.

Lieutenant Peary will make another effort to reach the north pole. He will start next summer.

Two electric cars collided in New Hampshire, killing four and injuring every person on both cars.

Bishop Thomas Marsh Clark, bishop of Rhode Island, oldest dignitary of his rank in the Episcopal church, is dead.

A Lake Erie steamer with a large number of passengers has been caught by a storm. It is feared she may have foundered.

The Austro-Hungarian ambassador to Great Britain is dead.

Mrs. Roland B. Molineaux has secured a divorce in South Dakota.

Several persons were killed, 600 houses, seven mosques and a synagogue burned near Vienna, Austria.

Three painters were fatally injured by a scaffold on which they were working, at New York, falling 60 feet.

The treasury department has just shipped \$1,075,000 in silver to the Philippines from New York by way of the Suez canal.

The Japanese government says it did not forcibly stop the Stanley Dollar from entering a Korean port, but made a strong protest.

The treasury department has sent Bishop Riordan, of California, a check for \$377,000. This is part of the Pious fund award from Mexico.

A number of Serbian officers who proposed to avenge the slaying of King Alexander and Queen Draga have been arrested and placed in jail.

Every passenger train on the Manchurian railroad is now accompanied by a detachment of soldiers, and the whole line is guarded by sentries.

Seventeen cotton manufacturing concerns of Fall River, Mass., have shut down temporarily on account of delay in arrival of the new crop. Thirteen thousand hands are thrown out of work.

Roosevelt will change the policy of appointing consuls so it will be on a merit basis.

The governor of Colorado has ordered troops to the scene of the mining strike at Cripple Creek.

A Kansas City negro drowned himself to escape lynching for an assault on a white woman.

Legation guards at Constantinople have been increased, and, if necessary, marines will be landed.

Turkey is making strenuous efforts to locate the assassin of Vice Consul Magelsen. Many arrests have been made.

A South Carolina train went through a bridge, killing six and injuring 47.

At the Fort Riley, Kan., maneuvers of the army, 14,000 men will participate.

The Alaskan boundary commissioners have held their first meeting and organized.

An effort to launch the Lanley airship men with failure owing to a broken valve.

Macedonian rebels have issued a proclamation, in which they assert confidence of gaining their liberty.

Chicago babies are said to acquire a taste for liquor through milk from cows fed on corn mash from distilleries.

President Roosevelt has received hundreds of telegrams congratulating him on his narrow escape from assassination.

Seven prisoners in the Seattle city jail escaped. One, being unable to obtain money for his breakfast, returned.

Rebels in Caviet, Philippine islands, are again showing signs of activity and troops have been sent to the scene from Manila.

Portland hold-up men robbed a man under an electric light in the very heart of the city a few evenings ago while there were many people within a short distance.

The arbitrators in the Venezuelan claims case is in session.

STUNNED BY SHOCK.

Passengers in Terrible Trolley Collision Do Not Cry Out.

Pelham, N. H., Sept. 9.—Through a head-on collision today two electric cars, each running, it is said, at a rate of more than 20 miles an hour, four persons were killed and 19 were so seriously injured that they are under physicians' care and several of these are expected to die. As there were 70 passengers on the two cars, many others received cuts and minor wounds which did not prevent their going to their homes.

The accident occurred on the line which runs through this town between Lowell and Nashua and one of the cars which was coming from the latter city was nearly filled with people on their way to a summer resort. The collision was due, according to the officials of the road, to a misunderstanding of the starter's orders by the motorman of the car bound for Nashua.

The car starter endeavored to rectify the mistake by shutting off the power and trying to recall the Nashua bound car, but it failed.

The cars met on a curve, neither motorman seeing the approaching car until too late to avoid a collision. Neither was there time for the passengers to escape by jumping when the cars came together with a force that threw the west-bound car directly upon the forward part of the other, crushing the top of the car down upon the passengers and pinning those occupying the first three seats in the wreckage.

Persons who witnessed the collision stated afterward that it came so unexpectedly that it seemed some minutes before the passengers realized what had happened. All were silent and the passengers made no outcry, appearing dazed by the shock. Near the accident were a number of campers, who at once rushed to the scene. With crowbars and other instruments the wrecked roofs of the cars were pried up and the imprisoned passengers released.

Not one of the passengers on the two cars escaped injury of some sort, although a number were not seriously hurt.

IS UP TO COLOMBIA.

United States Not Working for New Canal Treaty—Wants Old Agreement.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The state department today received a routine message from Mr. Beaupre, the American minister at Bogota, acknowledging the receipt of Secretary Hay's cablegram of August 26, stating that the Washington government would enter into no engagement which would hamper the president's freedom of action under the law. This was all the cablegram stated although it has been the basis for speculative reports about Mr. Beaupre's ideas of the Bogota situation.

The state department's attitude is one of dignified patience. No indication of its course of action in the event that the Colombian congress rejects or amends the treaty will be forthcoming until the time for the exchange of ratifications expires, September 22. It is known at the state department that the Colombian congress is already regretting its hasty action in rejecting the treaty, but the state department will suggest no remedy for the mistake. Once and for all the state department has announced that the treaty as approved by the Washington government was ratified by the American senate. It is up to the Bogota government to ratify that identical treaty, if Colombia desires an isthmian canal. The state department regards all the reports as to the connection of this government or even its interest in the unrest on the isthmus as too trivial for consideration.

WILL BE A BIG SHOW.

Multnomah Boys Have Planned a Monster Carnival for Portland.

September 14 to 26 inclusive will be days long to be remembered in the history of Portland. Under the auspices of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club the merchants of Portland give their carnival on the above dates. The attractions offered will be the best ever presented west of the Rocky mountains. Every day will be a special day, and this, together with the low rates by the railroads, insures a big attendance.

Ten thousand dollars is the sum being expended by the Multnomah boys to make Portland's big Fall Carnival a success.

Legs are Undeveloped.

London, Sept. 9.—A Melbourne dispatch to the Daily Chronicle says: The administrator of British New Guinea reports the discovery of an extraordinary tribe of marshland dwellers in the island of Papua. Owing to the swampy ground and tangled undergrowth, walking and canoeing are almost impossible. The native dwellings are built in trees and as a result of the conditions existing the natives are gradually losing the use of their lower limbs and are unable to walk on hard ground without their feet bleeding.

Freight Car Causes a Wreck.

Butler, Pa., Sept. 9.—A freight car projected from a siding to the edge of the main tracks, side-swiping an incoming Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh passenger train from Dubois, last night, in the Butler yards, and eight people were injured, two seriously.

WAR SEEMS SURE

TURKEY AND BULGARIA ARE AT SWORDS' POINTS.

Outrages Still Continue and Powers are Making Little Effort to Interfere—Acceptable Proposals Must Be Made Soon or Blood Will Flow as Never Before in the Far East.

London, Sept. 9.—Special dispatches from the near East, published here this morning add little fresh news regarding the situation in the Balkans. All the correspondents at Constantinople emphasize the apparent danger of war with Bulgaria, while the Sofia correspondents are equally insistent as to the prudent and correct attitude of Prince Ferdinand and his government.

Accounts from both Turkish and insurgent sources of the operations in Macedonia show that the work of extermination is proceeding unchecked, and, although apparently emphasizing the danger of a conflagration, the powers are making little effort to interfere. It is believed that nothing of a serious nature will be done until after the meeting of the czar and Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, when it may be too late.

The insurgents are now said to number 2,500 well armed and efficiently commanded men. Their leaders will stop at nothing to secure resources for their equipment.

The Sofia correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"I am in close touch with the insurgents and am able to affirm emphatically that unless acceptable proposals shall be made within two or three weeks, Europe will be startled by a record of deeds unequalled in the blood stained history of the East."

The Morning Leader's correspondent at Sofia says the Turkish policy is to draw the insurgents into action at all points. The bands, however, are avoiding conflicts until their preparations shall be completed. They are gathering in masses at various strategic points with a view to comprehensive movement inside of 10 days.

An unconfirmed report from Vienna states that the Bulgarian exarch has been shut up in his palace because of his refusal to issue a further pastoral letter asking the Bulgarians to lay down their arms.

BAER DEFIES NATION.

Coal Baron Refuses to Make Public Reports on Mining.

Washington, Sept. 9.—If President Roosevelt takes the stand that is expected, the courts will soon determine whether the bureau of corporations in the new department of commerce is to amount to anything. The Reading, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley and other large coal companies in the east practically have refused to furnish the census office with statistics called for concerning the operation of anthracite coal mines of the United States from 1900 to the present time, and the president has been consulted as to the advisability of prosecuting President Baer and other officers of leading anthracite companies.

The law of 1898 provides a \$10,000 penalty and one year's imprisonment for any officer or corporation failing to furnish statistics demanded by the government. The government seeks information regarding operating expenses, cost of production of coal, freight charges of affiliated roads, pay of miners, their number, the gross and net earnings and the profits of the companies. In the event of a radical action being taken against Baer and his colleagues in the United States will be emboldened to attack the constitutionality of the law of 1898. The validity of the law has been questioned more than once since its passage, but only in an informal way.

Conservative government officers here view the situation with great concern and admit frankly that the legality of provisions of the census act and the efficacy of the act creating the trust-smashing bureau of the department of commerce and labor will be finally decided, if the matter ever reaches an issue in the courts.

Troops Guard Mines.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 9.—Cripple Creek's seven rich hills are today fairly dotted with soldiers of the National Guard. Every large property is belted with a line of blue coated pickets, and it is no exaggeration to say that one cannot go 100 yards in any part of the famous mineral districts without encountering sentinels. Supplementing the troops scattered over the district are squads of cavalry, which will center over the hills and make those points which no infantry patrol.

Snow in Colorado.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 9.—A heavy snow fell on the range between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek last night. It was impossible to run trains to the summit of Pike's Peak today, on account of snow drifts, although traffic will be resumed as soon as snow plows can clear the cog road.

LIVE IN ANARCHY.

Moros Have No Government, Says General Sumner.

Portland, Sept. 8.—"I think the most perfectly form of anarchy existing in the world today is to be found among the Moros, the Malay tribe which inhabits the island of Mindanao in the Philippines," said General S. S. Sumner.

General Sumner has just returned from the Philippines, where he was in command of the southern district of Luzon for more than a year and was later transferred to the command of the wild and impenetrable jungles of Mindanao. He is now on his way to assume command of the department of the Missouri with headquarters at Omaha. "I do not think the public appreciates the great work that the military has accomplished," said the general. "In Mindanao, for instance, we have built highways which afford easy access from the seashore to the interior lake around which dwell more than 60,000 Moros, the anarchists of whom I speak."

"These people are Mohammedans and have been for some 400 years. They have absolutely no system of government and the individuals of the tribes pay only the slightest deference to their dattos or nominal rulers. Nor have these dattos any chief among them. When they combined to offer resistance to the American forces, they each acted upon his own responsibility. They had no central head. Each datto bossed his own men and took no orders from any quarter. They till the land they occupy, but it seems to belong to the whole community as a body and even the crops are gathered by the village at large."

"The Moros have no property laws, and the ability to acquire possession of any article is the only requisite for its acquisition. A Moro thinks it perfectly justifiable to kill anybody in order to get anything. He thinks no more of killing a soldier to get his bayonet, than he would think of taking away a bone from a dog. It is genuine anarchy."

BULGARIA AT CRITICAL POINT.

Increasingly Threatening Aspect in the Balkans Affects All Europe.

London, Sept. 8.—The situation is critical for the Bulgarian government, telegraphs the Sofia correspondent of the Times, not only on account of Macedonia, but also because of the internal political complications.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times reports that in various competent quarters the danger of a Turkish-Bulgarian conflict is reported to be greater at the present moment than at any previous juncture. It is believed in Vienna he adds, that if war breaks out, it will be less on account of Bulgarian sympathy with the Macedonians than because the Bulgarians fear the untoward consequences to their own country of the return on masses of the desperate, disappointed insurgent leaders, who would swamp Bulgarian public life.

The increasingly threatening aspect of affairs in the Balkans seriously affects all the European capitals. What is to be done in Macedonia is anxiously discussed on all sides. The censorship is active at present, for the only news thus far of the landing of marines emanated from Washington. The subject is not mentioned in any Constantinople dispatches received here.

OLD BATTLESHIP IS SUNK.

Experiments Being Made With Invention Said to Hold Vessels Up.

Portsmouth, England, Sept. 8.—The old battleship Belle Isle was torpedoed here today and sank at her moorings. For the purpose of the experiment a section had been constructed on the port side of the Belle Isle, representing the side of a modern battleship. This was fitted with an American invention which it was alleged would prevent a ship from sinking when the hull is penetrated below the water line.

When the vessel was struck a large column of water enveloped her. She rolled heavily and then settled down with a list to port. The Belle Isle will be raised for further experiments. It is said that the damage to the ship's bottom is extensive.

New Ruling on Smuggling.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—In the trial of the case of the United States against Nael Nansamaten, who is charged with the crime of smuggling, Judge De Haven delivered instructions to the jury in which he in substance said that a landing of goods was necessary to constitute the crime of smuggling. It is contended by the officials charged with the capturing and convicting of this class of offenders, that, if the opinion of the judge is right, it will be a difficult matter to punish evaders of the customs laws.

Take Venezuelan Debt.

London, Sept. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says an agreement concerning the Venezuelan debt has been signed between a syndicate of Paris banks and Senor Velentin, the Venezuelan representative. A new loan of \$60,000,000 guaranteed by the custom receipts will be issued. The agreement requires the approval of the Venezuelan parliament.

A DECISIVE STAND

AMERICA MUST MAKE TURKEY LISTEN OR DROP MISSIONARIES.

Latter Course is Impossible and Sending of Squadron Has Great Significance as Showing Determination to Take Active Part in Turkish Question—Fleet Arrived at Beirut.

London, Sept. 7.—The Morning Post publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent, in which he discusses the Beirut affair, and the position of the American missionaries in Asia Minor. He says:

"Things have arrived at a crisis. The United States must either insist upon the ports listening to its representations regarding American converts or drop the missionaries altogether. The latter course is naturally impossible, and the sending of a squadron has great significance as showing a determination on the part of America to take an active part in the Turkish question."

"One result of this step will probably be to induce the sultan to raise his representative at Washington to the rank of ambassador so that the United States can be equally represented here. At present, America is at a decided disadvantage in this respect compared with the other first-class powers."

"Nobody can quite foresee the ultimate attitude of the United States, but it is almost certain that her weight will incline on the side of the Christians against the Turk. At the same time, as a matter of importance to Great Britain, America is almost bound to oppose the descent of Russia on the Dardanelles, because in religious matters the Turk is more tolerant than the Russian."

Powers Hold Fleets Ready.

Paris, Sept. 7.—It is authoritatively stated that in view of the growing disorders in Turkey a French fleet will be ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Turkish waters.

This announcement followed the receipt of a report from the French ambassador at Constantinople that it was desirable to have warships in readiness for all eventualities. Similar preparations have been made by Italy, Austria, Russia and Great Britain. The officials here expect that the fleets will act together in case of a crisis.

American Ships Arrive.

Beirut, Syria, Sept. 7.—The United States cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco arrived here Saturday.

RUSSIA FEARS NEW PARTY.

Socialist Revolutionists Propose to Abolish the Aristocracy.

New York, Sept. 7.—The new revolutionary party formed in Russia, entitled the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party, which differs from the Russian Social Democratic party in being less doctrinaire and more violent in tactics, is described by the London correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch which declares that the new organization has revived something of the terrorism which shocked Russian society ten years ago. There is a third party, the Russian Revolutionary party. All three agree as to the necessity of abolishing the existing autocracy.

The new party aims at arousing the heart of Russia, reaching the peasants not affected by previous efforts. The dispatch asserts that since April, 1902, a "fighting organization" has been created as a wing of the Revolutionary party in order to meet force with force and terror with terror.

ROOSEVELT BACKS HIM UP.

Minister to Colombia Given Much Liberty in Canal Negotiations.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Additional instructions have been cabled to Beaupre, the American minister at Bogota, reiterating the position of this government regarding the canal treaty. The state department assumes entire responsibility for every representation of Beaupre to the Bogota government concerning the treaty, and his activity in this direction is heartily indorsed by the president and Secretary Hall.

Minister Beaupre's latest instructions advise him that President Roosevelt will not enter into any engagement with the Colombian government which will hamper his scope of action under the canal law. This government will not indicate what its course of action will be in the event the treaty is rejected.

Spectacular Camp for Army.

Junction City, Kan., Sept. 7.—The plans for the big camp at Fort Riley during the maneuvers show that the camp will be one of the most spectacular ever planned. The 14,000 troops that are to participate will be encamped on the Republican river flats just north of Junction City in the shape of a gigantic fan, which will have its apex near the bluffs, a half mile further north of the town. At the apex of the camp will be the headquarters of the commanding general and his staff.