

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

H. E. 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.

Ten deaths are reported as a result of the storms in Northwestern Arkansas.

Colorado militia has thrown three miners and two business men in the bullpen.

French deputies have passed the bill to suppress teaching by religious orders.

A report that the railway merger is seeking refuge in Cuba is a surprise to President Palma.

The Anglo-American league of London favors an American-British arbitration treaty.

The flood situation in Michigan is more hopeful, but 14,000 people are still in distress.

An alliance between Russia and Britain, through France as an intermediary, is again broached.

The government has offered to advance money to build an irrigation dam for Wallowa county settlers.

The Vladivostok squadron is reported to have returned to the harbor with a number of captured Japanese vessels, among them a warship.

The captain of a Chinese junk arriving at Wei Hai Wei reports seeing the Russian and Japanese squadrons approaching each other off Port Arthur and believes a decisive battle has been fought.

Mobilization of the Manchurian army is now complete.

The South has just been visited by the greatest storm since 1872.

General Kouropatkin has arrived at Mukden and assumed command.

The sundry civil appropriation bill will leave a good surplus for the year.

The senate committee has reported a bill to punish assassins of presidents.

The house committee has completed its report on the 1905 fair bill and recommends \$475,000 be given for an exhibit.

The Russian fleet at Port Arthur made a trip out of the harbor to locate the Japanese fleet, but could find no trace of the enemy.

London is horrified by the deeds of a modern Bluebeard. Eight women are known to bear his name and two of them were murdered.

Fire in Wall street caused much excitement and for a time threatened one of the largest commercial centers in the world with destruction.

Russians are strongly fortifying the country about Antung.

Japanese continue to rush forces from Chinampo to Ping Yang.

Floods following the gale in the vicinity of Chicago caused heavy property losses.

China has been given new assurances that Russia will disarm the gunboat Mandjur.

Almost all of the Panama troops have been disbanded. Only one battalion is now under the colors.

Much property was destroyed and several persons injured in a tornado near Fort Smith, Ark.

United States Minister Dudley reports that bubonic plague has broken out in three ports in Peru.

Senator Hanford declares that the railroad lobby is back of the move to repeal the present land laws.

The dowager empress of China has rejected the proposals of generals to make an open alliance with Japan.

A report to the Korean government shows that Russian troops began crossing into Corea four days before Japan made her first attack on Port Arthur.

Colorado military is again deporting striking miners.

Newell is anxious that irrigation works be begun in Oregon.

The house has again voted against an investigation of the postoffice department.

Russia denies that one of her war vessels was blown up by coming in contact with a floating mine.

Damaged Russian warships are said to have been repaired with such haste that they dare not venture out.

The senate has passed the Indian appropriation bill carrying funds for the Chemawa school and decides that Alaskan students may enroll there.

Russia has bought a wireless telegraph system and will use it in connection with the transportation of troops across Lake Baikal.

CAN DO BETTER.

Oregon Irrigation Methods Are Above the Average.

Washington, March 30.—The census bureau today issued a preliminary report on irrigation in Oregon in 1902. It shows that the irrigation conditions there were above the average. The better methods of management and a more economical use of the ordinary water supply are urged in order greatly to increase the number of acres that may be brought under irrigation.

In 1902 the number of farms reported was 5,133, with an irrigated area of 439,981 acres, an increase since 1899 of 51,671 acres, or 13.3 per cent for the three years. The per cent increase for the 10 years from 1889 to 1899 was 118.2.

In 1902 2,555 irrigating systems were in operation, representing a total construction cost of \$2,089,609, an average of \$818 per system and \$4.75 per irrigated acre. The total length of main canals and ditches was 3,563 miles, an average of 1.4 miles per system.

The aggregate number of acres irrigated by the 2,417 systems receiving water from streams was 428,925, belonging to 4,978 farms. The average cost per acre was \$4.81. The 114 systems supplied with water from springs irrigated 10,759 acres on 131 farms, the average cost per acre being \$2.31. Twenty-four well systems irrigated 292 acres, representing 24 farms, at an average cost per acre of \$15.25.

The stream systems cost, initially, \$2,062,188 for 3,604 miles of main canals and ditches and the necessary dams and head gates. The first cost of the spring systems was \$22,895, and the length of main ditches was 49 miles. The construction of the well systems was \$4,536.

BATTLESHIP BADLY DAMAGED.

Japanese Shells Struck the Czarevitch in the Last Engagement.

London, March 30.—No further news has been received here regarding the Port Arthur engagement, with the exception that the Telegraph's Yinkow correspondent says the Japanese bombardment badly damaged the forward barbette of the Russian battleship Czarevitch. The correspondent adds: "According to a rumor, 65 Japanese transports, escorted by four cruisers approached Niu Chwang Saturday, and then departed southward. It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff will return to Europe in a few days."

The Post's Niu Chwang correspondent learns that the Japanese will not land an expedition in the Lao river valley after April 20, as their transports are still engaged in conveying troops to Corea.

The Standard's Tien Tein correspondent says that in compliance with Viceroy Alexieff's demand the Tartar governor of Weng Fan has withdrawn his troops to a distance 60 miles from Mukden. He adds that the Russians are now left in complete control of the revenue and other departments.

CONSULS WITH NO JURISDICTION.

Russia Makes It Plain Martial Law is to Prevail at Niu Chwang.

Niu Chwang, March 30.—The foreign consuls had a conference with the civil administrator today. The latter informed them that the full intention of Russia's order of yesterday was to proclaim martial law and also annul consular jurisdiction and that the same was already annulled.

The British consul interpreted the order as not declaring martial law. The other consuls were unable yesterday to comprehend Russia's intentions.

The administrator agrees with the consuls to suspend a rigid enforcement of said order until the foreign governments act in order to lessen the complications.

The Americans here call attention to the apparent defeat of American aims regarding placing consuls in Manchuria by the execution of Russia's order.

American and British flags were today removed by the Russian military from the property of citizens of American or British nationality.

Figures on a Long War.

Paris, March 30.—The Martin's Harbin correspondent says a rumor is being circulated there to the effect that the war will last 20 years, and that it will not really begin before September, the rains making July and August unfavorable for military operations. "Despite China's protestations of neutrality," the correspondent continues, "General Ma persists in advancing into Manchuria. If this movement is combined with the Japanese operations the Russians will be obliged to act against General Ma."

Dowie Was Insulting.

Adelaide, Australia, March 30.—In consequence of a speech insulting King Edward the government has refused the use of public buildings to John Alexander Dowie. The mayor of Adelaide wrote to Dowie telling him he was a disgrace to the nationality.

MONEY TO CANAL

THE DALLES PROJECT IS IN SUN-DRY CIVIL BILL.

Amount is \$100,000—Shows That Congress Adopts Work as Continuing Contract—Senators Will Introduce Amendment Making Appropriation of \$300,000.

Washington, March 28.—The sundry civil bill reported to the house today contains but one important item for the Pacific Northwest, namely, \$100,000 for continuing the improvement of the Columbia river between The Dalles and Celilo. The fact that this appropriation is carried in the sundry civil bill establishes beyond question the fact that congress has adopted The Dalles project as a continuing contract, and that necessary appropriations for carrying on and completing the work will hereafter be made annually in the sundry civil bill, a river and harbor bill not being depended upon.

Unfortunately, the bill makes no appropriation for carrying on work at the mouth of the Columbia river but the senators will endeavor to attach an amendment appropriating \$500,000 for this project \$625,000 for the Columbia and Willamette below Portland, an increasing the appropriation for The Dalles canal to at least \$300,000.

The sundry civil bill carries \$24,000 for rent of temporary quarters for the Portland postoffice and for the courts; \$100,000 additional for the Seattle public building; \$120,000 to commence construction of the public building at Spokane, \$40,000 for the Tacoma building, and \$3,000 for Crater lake national park.

HAWAII IS BEST CUSTOMER.

American Trade With Noncontiguous Territory.

Washington, March 28.—Commerce of the United States with its noncontiguous territory now averages about \$8,000,000 per month, and it is apparent that for the full fiscal year it will aggregate a round \$100,000,000. In the term "noncontiguous territory" are included Alaska, the Hawaiian islands, the Philippine islands, Guam, Tutuila and Porto Rico. Records of their shipments to the ports of the United States and of shipments from the various ports to them are now regularly presented by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics.

These records show that the shipments from the United States to Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam and Tutuila aggregated in the seven months ending with January, 1904, nearly \$21,000,000, and the merchandise received from them in the same period, nearly \$31,000,000. If to this is added the gold bullion received from Alaska, the grand total of our commerce with the territory in question for the seven months ending with January would amount to nearly \$60,000,000, which makes it quite apparent that for the fiscal year ending with June 30 next, the total will be fully \$100,000,000.

Of the shipments to these noncontiguous territories, the largest total for the seven months under consideration is to Hawaii, \$7,224,156 worth of domestic merchandise and of foreign merchandise, \$52,677.

FAVORS TWO LAND DISTRICTS.

Interior Department Gives Its Approval to Alaskan Bill.

Washington, March 28.—The interior department is heartily in favor of the creation of the two land districts in Alaska with headquarters at Nome. The passage of a bill for this purpose is recommended by Secretary Hitchcock and by Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, their recommendation being based upon a report made by James W. Witten, after an investigation of land conditions in Alaska. The department believes that Nome is the proper location for a land office in Northern Alaska, as it is apparently a permanent city and the center of an active mining district. Instead of placing this office in charge of regular land officers, the bill pending in congress provides that the marshal for the Nome district shall act as register and the clerk of the court as receiver of the Nome land office.

Those With Food Can Stay.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—Proclamations issued by General Voronetz, who is in command at Vladivostok, have been received at St. Petersburg. They urge the people at Vladivostok to remain, but add that only those will be allowed to stay who have 432 pounds of flour and 108 pounds of buckwheat, enough to last eight months. All Chinese and Koreans who are without occupation have been ordered to depart. Persons who start untrue and alarming reports will be court-martialed. Looting is strictly prohibited.

No Sickness Among the Russians.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—General Linevitch has telegraphed to the general staff that there is no sickness among the Russian troops.

TWO STATES ARE CREATED.

House Committee Decides Four Territories Should Be Combined.

Washington, March 29.—The states of Oklahoma and Arizona are created in a bill which has been completed by the Republican members of the subcommittee of the house committee on territories. The Democratic members of this committee have been placed in possession of the bill, and after they have considered it for a few days a meeting of the full subcommittee will be held. The two states mentioned are composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, as "Oklahoma" and Arizona and New Mexico as "Arizona." The admission of the latter two territories is not delayed by any restriction of law, but may be effected as soon as a convention can be called to form a state constitution.

The bill provides, however, that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory shall not be admitted as a state until the year 1906. By this time all the Indian lands will have been allotted. The problem of providing proper revenue for schools, growing out of the fact that the Indian lands of Oklahoma and Indian territory have been allotted in severalty to the Indians under a law which makes them non-taxable, has been met by an appropriation of \$5,000,000 out of the treasury. This money is to be used to establish and maintain schools. The principal of this fund may be used to the extent necessary, the balance being placed in deposit at 3 per cent to the credit of the state for the maintenance of the schools established.

The state constitution to be formed under the bill must contain an abundant prohibition of polygamy. Suffrage cannot be restricted except for ignorance, imbecility, age and sex. This will not permit woman suffrage if the constitution to be adopted shall so provide. Negro suffrage cannot be restricted as such.

ANNOUNCES RUSSIA'S AIMS.

Czar Says War Must Establish Her Pre-dominance on Pacific.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—The text of the emperor's message to Viceroy Alexieff notifying him of the appointment of General Kouropatkin to the command of the Russian troops in the Far East and Vice Admiral Makaroff to the command of the fleet of Port Arthur, not only clearly defines the latter's position, but specifically announces Russia's aims. The message follows: "The importance of the impending struggle which is intended to finally assure the predominating position of Russia on the Pacific ocean, and foreseeing that it will be necessary for you, as my lieutenant, to transfer your residence to a more central position, for instance, Harbin or some other place of your choice, I have found it expedient to send to your assistance General Kouropatkin or the direction of the land forces with the rights of army commander and Vice Admiral Makaroff for the direction of the sea forces, with rights of fleet commander. I am convinced that the appointment of these independent, responsible commanders in chief will enable you, as my lieutenant, to discharge the difficult and historic task which has fallen to your lot."

FLEETS TO UNITE IN FALL.

Russia Will Completely Overhaul One Squadron in the Meantime.

Paris, March 29.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petite Parisienne reports an interview with a high officer of the Russian navy regarding the departure of the Baltic squadron for the Far East. The fleet of Admiral Wierinski will, this officer says, be recalled and thoroughly overhauled. He adds that the united squadrons cannot leave before the end of September, when the sectional torpedo boats which are to be sent to Port Arthur will be ready. This will give the Russians a decided superiority and the war, the officer asserts, will be brought to a speedy close. The correspondent's informant declares that the cruiser Dmitri Donakoi, on account of its slowness, will remain at home.

A crisis in the tea trade, adds the correspondent, has been caused by merchants, who announce that a 10 per cent advance in price will be made today.

Great Barley Shipment for Japan.

San Francisco, March 29.—One thousand tons of barley for the Japanese government is to be carried by the steamer Coptic, sailing on April 2, for the Asiatic coast. This is part of a large shipment ordered some months ago before hostilities began with Russia. Several hundred tons of the barley were sent out on the Siberia, but the bulk of it is to go on the Coptic, and the disability of most of the Russian warships on the coast of Asia makes it almost certain that the grain will reach Yokohama in safety.

For Rivers and Harbors.

Washington, March 29.—The house committee on rivers and harbors today decided to report a bill this week carrying an appropriation aggregating \$3,000,000 to carry on existing river and harbor improvement contracts. No new surveys will be authorized.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

PRAIRIES OF NEBRASKA ARE BEING SWEEP CLEAN.

Blaze is Past Hope of Control—Property Valued at \$100,000 Already Destroyed—Three Deaths Reported and Several Persons Missing—Number of Small Towns in Danger.

Loomis, Neb., March 25.—A prairie fire is raging through this section of the state, and already three deaths are reported, while a number of farmers are missing. Houses and stock running far toward \$100,000 have already been lost, and the fire continues with unabated fury.

August Olson, an aged farmer, is known to have been burned to death and two of his hands are missing. James Lewis and William Anderson, ranchmen, are also dead. A number of cowboys are reported missing from different directions.

The flames are past all hope of control, and are leaping across the prairie at racehorse speed, burning everything in its path.

The Burlington railroad has sent a special train with fire-fighters from Holdrege to assist the ranchmen in saving the small towns in the path of the flames. From Loomis to the Platte river, 15 miles, the whole country will be swept clear by the fire. Further to the west, toward which the blaze is sweeping, the prairie country extends for nearly 200 miles. There are no streams of note along this country, and the fire may sweep to the bend of the Platte river in that direction.

JAPAN'S FOOTHOLD IS STRONG.

Elaborate Preparations Made for Handling Troops in Corea.

Chinampo, Corea, March 25.—The organization of the Japanese in Corea is perfect. Elaborate preparations have been made for landing troops and advancing them through the country, and pontoon-bridges and stables are built wherever they are found to be necessary. The greatest difficulty facing the Japanese is the commissariat, as, owing to the poor food supplies of Corea, it is only possible at present to maintain 90,000 men.

The Japanese hold two enormously strong positions at Ping Yang and on the Miakokak-San range between Hwaing-Ju and Seoul. The latter is practically impregnable and secure from land attacks from the northwest. In the event of defeat, it is intended to hold the passes at Kazan, thus protecting Ping Yang valley. The Japanese troops are suffering from dysentery and pneumonia, and many of the cavalry horses, which are poor, have died, but the army is full of spirit.

There are probably 20,000 Japanese at Ping Yang, which might easily have been taken, when the Russian scouts first arrived, there being then only 250 Japanese soldiers.

WILL NOT LET CHINA JOIN HER.

Japan Will Not Run Risk of Russia Occupying Provinces.

Vienna, March 25.—The number of alarming editorial articles in the Austrian press regarding the probability of China coming to the assistance of Japan and making common cause against Russia has had the effect of creating genuine alarm throughout the nation against the "yellow peril," and the Japanese minister has been addressed on the subject. The result has been the receipt of an official statement from the Japanese government setting forth the "real position" of Japan.

After stating in unmistakable terms the relations between China and Japan, and the latter's intention of compelling China to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality, the statement concludes by saying that "Chinese aid and support would be in many respects advantageous to Japan, yet the Japanese government cannot run the risk of Russian occupancy of other Chinese provinces than Manchuria."

Under the War Department.

Washington, March 25.—The president practically has determined that the Panama canal commission shall be attached to the war department. This proposition is not pleasing to all members of the commission, but the bureau of insular affairs of the war department has been so successful and economical in its management of details of governmental affairs in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico that it is felt to be the proper bureau to look after the myriad details of the government of the canal zone.

Russian Ship Reported Lost.

Tokio, March 25.—A special dispatch from Moji, opposite Shimonezeki, Japan, says the Japanese fleet made another attack on Port Arthur March 18, bombarded the city and its defenses, and fought a furious engagement with the Russian fleet outside the harbor, destroying one battleship. Seven Japanese casualties are reported.