

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.

Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, was defeated for congress in Alabama.

Ice jams in the St. Lawrence river are flooding many houses in Montreal suburbs.

Russia has demanded that Japanese instructors with the Chinese army be dismissed.

The passage of the Yalu by the Japanese will not be strongly opposed by the Russians.

President Pro Tem Frye, of the senate, and Speaker Cannon, of the house, have signed the 1905 fair bill.

Colorado militia officers, adjudged in contempt of court for action in the strike, declare they will defy the judge.

A battleground has been picked out by the Russians in the interior of Manchuria, where they propose to slaughter the Japanese.

The agitation in Spain over France's acquiring a firm hold on Morocco does not cause anxiety in France, as it is believed the irritation will subside without straining the relation between the two countries.

Russia is short of men for her fleets.

Spain is very bitter because of the Anglo-French treaty.

Easter services in Russia are much more impressive than usual this year.

Queen Alexandra's persistent urging makes Britain ready to deal with Russia.

Burke Cockran, of New York, says the house is losing caste and bids it wake up.

Exiled Colorado miners say they were subjected to most cruel treatment by the militia.

The port of Portland drydock is in position and in a few days the first vessel can enter.

A leading dignitary in the Church of England holds that the old testament is a pack of lies.

The senate has passed the 1905 fair bill in the same form as it came from the house and the measure is now ready for the president's signature.

A favorable report has been made to the house on Representative Jones' bill opening the surplus lands of the Yakima Indian reservation to settlement.

The Anglo-French colonial treaty has been signed in London.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, grandmother of Alphonso, is dead.

Three persons were killed and nine injured in a tornado in Texas.

Makaroff has engaged the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur. No details are obtainable.

The University of Washington defeated the University of Oregon in debate at Seattle.

Japan has almost completed arrangements for landing troops in the vicinity of Port Arthur.

Deported Colorado miners returned to Telluride, but were met by the militia and made to go again.

Patterson, of Colorado, holds that all Chinese exclusion laws will expire December 7, and urges the senate to act.

Nearly \$2,000,000 is now available for the Lewis and Clark fair. Many states have provided exhibits and others will.

A military expert, in reviewing the war situation, says Japan is greatly strengthening her hand by delaying a general attack.

The Japanese have crossed the Yalu and occupy several important positions.

Kouropatkin has now massed the force he desired before beginning active operations.

According to the census bureau but 22 states now have less than a million inhabitants and 14 exceed two millions.

John W. Kalua, United States judge of the Second circuit, at Honolulu, has been removed from office by the president.

Russia will endeavor to join its fleets and attack Togo.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin which gives the estimated population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, at 79,900,389. Of the cities of the Northwest, Portland is given 98,665; Seattle, 92,020; Tacoma, 45,102; Spokane, 41,927; Butte, 38,127.

Ground has been broken at the Lewis and Clark exposition site for the first building of importance, the states building.

DEATH IN WRECK.

Santa Barbara Street Car Overturned and Five Killed Outright.

Santa Barbara, Cal., April 13.—A street car loaded with passengers returning to town from the Old Mission ran off the track at Garden and Mission streets today and five deaths have resulted. All of the dead were Santa Barbara people. Over 20 of the passengers were injured, many of them being frightfully mangled. Over half of the injured had bones broken about the body and not a few of them suffered serious fractures of the skull.

The accident was due to a defect in the brake apparatus, was as revealed from an inspection of the car, after the accident. While the rear brakes were tightly set against the wheels, the forward brakes were of no service because of the breaking of a part of the gearing.

The motorman discovered that something was wrong with the car several blocks above the point where the accident occurred and endeavored to set the brakes, but failed to check the speed of the car. At the intersection of Garden and Mission streets there is a sharp curve, and the car was moving at its highest speed down a 5 per cent grade when the curve was reached.

The car was thrown from the track upon its side, the passengers being thrown in every direction. One section of the car was smashed into splinters. Those who were instantly killed and many of those who were most seriously injured were standing upon the guard rail on the side of the car as it crashed into the ditch.

As soon as the news of the accident spread throughout the city every available physician was sent to the aid of the injured and many prominent residents of the city were among those who aided the suffering and dying. A majority of the injured were taken to the hospital and the remainder were removed to their homes.

AUTOS FOR USE IN THE WAR.

First Shipment Started From St. Petersburg for the Front.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—It is stated that the Russian government has decided to make an extensive use of armed automobiles during the coming campaign in Manchuria. A large number have recently been imported, they being the latest product of the select factories in Germany, France and Belgium, and the first batch will be sent to the front from Moscow on a special train today.

They are to be manned by experienced officers drawn from the last graduates from the military, and it is expected that they will be of very great advantage to General Kuzlik, to whom has been entrusted the making of all of the arrangements for the trip of the Baltic fleet to the Far East, has transmitted to the czar the preliminary report of what is expected to be accomplished. He declares that it will be possible to get the fleet to its destination before the last of August, should nothing unforeseen happen.

Two Russian army corps are to be mobilized during May. One of these will have headquarters at and will be drafted from Moscow and the surrounding towns, while the other will come from Siberia. The officer who made this announcement stated that Russia did not consider herself in any danger from Japan and that therefore she would not remove any of the troops along her seaboard where they might be needed should any other nation have designs against her.

Senator Quay Is Very Ill.

New York, April 13.—United States Senator Quay is reported to be ill in Atlantic City. No one is allowed to see him and the attending physician has given strict orders that no verbal or written messages pertaining to politics or business shall be taken into the sick room. The senator, it was said, must have absolute rest and be free for the present from all care. He is 71 years old.

Irrigation in New Mexico.

Washington, April 13.—The census bureau in a preliminary report on irrigation in New Mexico in 1902, shows 254,945 acres irrigated from all sources. The number of farms represented was 9,285, and the average cost per irrigated acre \$16.87. The 1,246 irrigation systems cost, initially for main canals and ditches and the necessary head gates, reservoirs, dams, pumping plants, etc., \$4,301,915. The entire length of main canals and ditches was 22,646 miles, an average length per system of over two miles.

Mississippi Tears Out Levee.

Rolling Fork, Miss., April 13.—It is reported tonight that a portion of the levee at Gales Head has caved in, seriously impairing the strength of the embankment and causing grave fears of a crevasse. Large forces of men are engaged in reinforcing the levee.

FAIR BILL PASSES

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION MONEY NOW SAFE.

Majority Is Large, Rising Vote Even Is Not Necessary—Conference Is Next Step—Appropriation Can Be Increased But Not Reduced—Carries an Appropriation of \$475,000.

Washington, April 9.—The house of representatives, without a rollcall, or even so much as a rising vote, yesterday afternoon passed the Lewis and Clark exposition bill carrying an aggregate appropriation of \$475,000. The bill was passed 38 minutes after a special rule providing for its consideration was laid before the house, thereby breaking the record of the class of legislation that always leads to protracted discussion.

The bill passed in the same form as reported by Tawney's committee on March 28. In addition to appropriating \$475,000, it authorizes the coining of 250,000 souvenir gold dollars, which virtually amounts to a total appropriation of \$725,000. In reality, congress is aiding Portland far more than appears from these figures. Chairman Tawney, speaking on this point, said:

"The \$475,000 allotted for government buildings and exhibits is equivalent, under other circumstances, to an appropriation of between \$600,000 and \$700,000 for the Portland exposition, because the government exhibit has already been assembled at St. Louis, and will only require transportation to Portland, thereby saving that city the cost of assembling a new government exhibit."

The passage of the bill removes the last doubt as to the fate of the Lewis and Clark appropriation. The bill that is finally agreed upon and signed by the president will carry at least the amount contained in the bill passed by the house, and may possibly be increased. There can be no decrease. Any change must be in the nature of a compromise between the senate and the house bills.

INSURES EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

House Makes Swayne Case a Special Order in December.

Washington, April 11.—The Swayne impeachment proceeding, which has been looked upon as the only possible check to an early adjournment, was disposed of in five minutes by the house today by the adoption of a resolution making the case a special order for December 13 next. In the meantime the judiciary committee is to take additional testimony in the case.

After disposing of a conference report on the army appropriation bill the house took up the bill extending the coastwise laws to the Philippines, and by a vote of 122 to 100 adopted a special rule to vote on this bill after a debate of two hours. This debate was exhausted, save five minutes, when the house adjourned at 5:30 p. m. An amendment to the bill postponing the operation of the law until July 1, 1906, instead of 1905 will be proposed.

The partial conference on the army appropriation bill was agreed to. Four senate amendments were still in disagreement.

COREA TO PROTECT MINES.

American and British Ministers Make Formal Requests.

Seoul, April 11.—J. N. Jordan and H. N. Allen, respectively the ministers to Korea of Great Britain and the United States, have requested the Korean government to give protection to the British and American mines in the country.

This request is a mere formality as the Japanese authorities have given assurances of the safety from local uprisings. Mr. Jordan says the Japanese have been extremely considerate toward the British mines. They have shown no desire to hamper mining operations, have promised not to make heavy levies of food upon the farmers of the surrounding country, and have agreed to facilitate the passage of specie for the payment of wages, and even to supply specie for the purpose.

Desert Land Law Wins.

Washington, April 11.—By a vote of 8 to 3 the house committee on irrigation of arid lands today defeated the bill to repeal the desert land laws. Those voting against the bill were: Chairman Mondell, of Wyoming, and Representatives Terrill, Massachusetts; Dwight, New York; Marshal, North Dakota; Williamson, Oregon; Cooper, Pennsylvania; Hitchcock, Nebraska, and Bell, California. Those in favor of the repeal were Representatives Reeder, Kansas; Van Duser, Nevada, and Underwood, of Alabama.

Russia Declines a Loan.

Paris, April 11.—According to private information received from St. Petersburg, the Russian government refused, at all events for the present, an offer of a loan coming from French quarters, and declined also a large number of proposals for war supplies made by foreigners.

CHINESE WILL BE KEPT OUT.

American Policy Will Continue, No Matter If New Treaty Is Made.

Washington, April 12.—In cabinet meetings and in conference directly between the executive heads of departments the whole subject of the status of the Chinese immigration question, as it will be after the lapse of existing treaties, has been thoroughly digested, and it can be stated that the administration feels that it has ample warrant for continuing to enforce the rigid provisions of the Chinese exclusion act regardless of the denunciation of the treaty. So far from opening the door to Chinese immigration, the lapse of the treaty, will, it is said, actually render the entrance of Chinese into this country more difficult than while the treaty remained in force.

This fact has been pointed out to the Chinese government by Mr. Conger, who has not yet abandoned the effort to induce the Chinese government to reconsider its denunciation. However it is positively stated that the exclusion laws will continue to be enforced after December next, whether the treaty expires or not.

Attorney General Knox has under consideration the question of the validity of the exclusion law of 1902 in view of the denunciation of the treaty, and he will prepare and submit to the president an opinion on the subject. Both the president and the attorney general have discussed the matter with members of congress. It is being considered, too, by members of both branches of congress, and if it is deemed necessary some legislative action will be taken on it before adjournment. If it should be concluded that the denunciation of the treaty by China would render inoperative existing laws regarding Chinese exclusion, the probable course of action will be to attach to one of the pending appropriation bills an amendment forcing the exclusion of Chinese. Members of congress are generally agreed that no difficulties will be experienced in passing the legislation if it should be regarded as necessary.

JAPAN TO HAVE FINE SHIPS.

Vessels Ordered in England Will Be Ahead of Those of That Country.

London, April 12.—The two new battleships ordered in England by Japan will be exceedingly powerful, their length, 445 feet, exceeding that of the most powerful British battleships by 20 feet. In order to meet the capacity of docking accommodations, the beam and draught have been fixed at 78 feet and 26 feet respectively. Each will have a displacement of 16,400 tons.

Their main batteries, it is said, will be the most powerful yet devised, consisting of four 12-inch guns, four 10-inch and five 6-inch guns each. The armored belt at the water line will be nine inches thick with six-inch armor continuing to the level of the deck. A new feature will be a superstructure of four-inch armor, insuring that no part of the upper works will be unprotected. In addition to the two battleships actually ordered, Japan is contemplating two more vessels of that description to be built here.

Formal orders for two battleships were placed by Japan with Vickers, Maxim & Armstrong January 30, the orders being to expedite their construction as speedily as possible. They are to have a speed of 19 knots and will be able to discharge 11 tons of projectiles per minute from their main batteries.

HISTORIC OAK PLANTED.

Roosevelt and Hitchcock Place Tree in Ground That Sprang From Acorn.

Washington, April 11.—A historic oak was planted by President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock this evening in the yard to the east of the White House. The little tree was grown from an acorn that Mr. Hitchcock picked up from beneath an oak on the grounds of the Peterhof palace in Russia. The Russian oak was grown from an acorn that came from the tree that sheltered Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon. The spade that was used in the ceremony at the White House this evening will be preserved as a memento of the occasion. On its blade will be painted a legend detailing the circumstances of the tree planting.

New Capital of Philippines.

Chicago, April 12.—Plans for the new capital of the Philippines were made known today by Secretary of War Taft. Secretary Taft said: "The new capital will be about 15 miles from Manila, on a plot of ground over 5,000 feet above the sea level, which will make it far more healthy for Americans. It is to be to the Philippines what what Simla is to India, and will be of great benefit to the islands. The climate is superb, the location good and the new opportunities for men with capital will be very great."

Biscuit Factory Employees to Strike.

New York, April 12.—A general strike of the employees of the National biscuit company's factory in this city has been ordered because of alleged discrimination against union men. About 300 workmen attended the meeting at which the strike was decided upon, but at least 1,000 will be thrown out of work.

HE IS SENT TO JAIL

SENATOR BURTON, OF KANSAS, ACCEPTED A BRIBE.

Court Sentences Him to Six Months' Imprisonment and Fine of \$2,500—Case Will Be Appealed—It Is Only by a Strong Effort He Suppresses His Emotion When Sentenced.

St. Louis, April 8.—Senator Burton, of Kansas, was today denied a new trial and sentenced to six months in the Iron county jail and to pay a fine of \$2,500.

Senator Burton, accompanied by his leading attorney, Judge Chester H. Krum, came into court at 12:30. A case was being tried, and Judge Adams granted a recess to take up the Burton case. Judge Adams summoned Senator Burton to stand up, and then spoke of the motions that had been filed for a new trial and for arrest of judgment. The court, after briefly reviewing the motions, overruled them both. The court then said to the defendant:

"Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon you?" Trembling and evidently suppressing his emotions with a strong effort, Senator Burton stood leaning with both hands on a chair back as he said:

"Your Honor will please allow me respectfully to decline to say anything."

The courtroom was almost empty and the silence was almost oppressive as Judge Adams, in low, modulated tones, began delivering the sentence to be imposed.

At the conclusion of the sentence, Senator Burton, who had not taken his eyes from the court, and who had scarcely moved as he supported himself by the chair back, turned and sat down, with his head bowed and his eyes on the floor.

Attorney Judge Krum immediately filed a bill of exceptions in the case and offered a bond of \$10,000 which was accepted, and court took a recess until 2 o'clock to resume the previous case. Senator Burton and Judge Krum then hurriedly departed from the courtroom.

The case will now be appealed to the United States district court of appeals, the highest tribunal in the matter.

It is a coincidence that the amount of the fine \$2500 imposed upon Senator Burton is identical with the amount which according to the evidence he received from the Rialto Grain & Securities company. The Iron county jail to which Senator Burton was sentenced for six months, is located in the county seat at Ironton Mo., on the Iron Mountain railroad. The jail is a two-story brick structure and in a portion of it Sheriff Polk makes his home with his family.

According to the rule of the jail which shortens each year's sentence of a prisoner by three months for good behavior, Senator Burton's period of incarceration there may be reduced to four and one-half months.

FOR PURE FOOD.

Heyburn, of Idaho, Urges Senate to Take Some Action.

Washington, April 8.—After waiting with much patience for many days, Heyburn of Idaho today found opportunity to speak to the senate on the subject of pure food. Technically, the speech was in support of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to send to the senate the results of the investigations made by his department into adulterated foods, but in reality it was in support of the pure-food bill. Heyburn contended that a very large proportion of foods, drugs and liquors were adulterated, and many drugs were absolutely poisonous.

The greater part of the remainder of the day was devoted to Quarles' amendment for grading the salaries of rural free delivery carriers. Finally it was declared out of order. The committee amendment bearing on the salaries of carriers and regulating their service for private individuals was accepted.

The postoffice appropriation bill was still before the senate when it adjourned.

Canal Deal Soon to Be Closed.

Paris, April 8.—After a conference between Ambassador Porter and W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, the assistant attorney generals, who came from Washington to assist in the transfer of the Panama canal property, it has been arranged that the signing of the contract, whereby the United States will acquire the ownership of the Panama canal shall take place at the United States embassy, which is now nominally American soil. The date of the signing is not yet fixed, but probably it will be about April 25.

Last of Russian Troops to Go Soon.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—It is stated that the manager of the Trans-Siberian railway, has been personally thanked by the czar for the rapid work of transporting the Russian troops to the Far East. It is stated that within a fortnight all of the men destined for service will be on their way to Manchuria.