

# NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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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.**

Russia has called out more reserves. Many deported union miners are arriving at Denver.

The Russian forces at Ping, south of Niu Chwang have been forced to evacuate.

Russia will not heed the protest of Britain against declaring foodstuffs contraband.

An attempt has been made to kidnap the Italian consul at Tangier, Morocco, by bandits.

All Russian warships at Port Arthur are expected to be ready for service within a fortnight.

The tenth semiannual reunion of Scottish Rite Masons of Oregon is in session at Portland.

Congressman Metcalf, of California, is slated to succeed Cortelyou as secretary of commerce and labor.

The national heads of the Rathbone Sisters and Pythian Sisters, at a conference, have prepared a plan for the consolidation of the two orders.

A cloudburst on the tableland adjacent to Sterling, Colorado, caused a sheet of water 10 to 18 inches deep to cover the lower portion of the town. Much damage was done to growing crops in that section.

The land office at Oregon City may be moved to Portland.

Abner McKinley, brother of the late President McKinley, is dead.

The Colorado train robbers have again eluded the posse and are further into the hills.

The man who attempted to kill the Spanish premier has been sent to prison for 17 years.

The wife of Mayor Ballinger, of Seattle, has been warned of a plot against her husband's life.

Chinese report that a battle was fought June 9 within seven miles of the inner forts of Port Arthur.

The Panama commissioners are sure a currency system acceptable to the United States will be adopted by Panama.

More union miners are being deported from Colorado and the work will be kept up until all are taken out of the state.

The Japanese are constructing a railroad from Feng Wang Cheng to Shakedei, 30 miles to the southeast, near the mouth of the Yalu river.

Roosevelt desires Ambassador Choate to succeed Knox as attorney general.

John W. Minto has been appointed postmaster at Portland, to take charge July 1.

Perdicaris, the American held by Moroccan bandits, will soon be released.

The Japanese have dislodged Russian forces in a number of towns along the Liao Yang.

A waterspout in Oklahoma was the cause of three deaths and washed away many houses.

Kansas objects to being made the dumping ground for the objectionable Colorado unionists.

Many union miners are being deported from the Victor, Colorado, mining district every day.

Cripple Creek alliance has decided it will not try to break up the printers' union, fearing that the papers will suspend.

Four hundred school children were thrown in a mass at San Jose, Cal., by the breaking down of a platform in a theater. None were seriously injured.

The secretary of the Mineowners' association says the desire to make all join the union and not the eight hour day is the real issue in the Colorado trouble.

Postmaster Bancroft, of Portland, has resigned.

The American Medical association will meet in Portland in 1905.

The alleged leader in the Victor, Colorado, riots has been captured.

In a battle between Colorado ranchers and train robbers one of the latter was killed.

Russia is not negotiating with Turkey for the passage of the Baltic fleet through the Dardanelles.

General Kuroki's movements are a puzzle to the Russians and they do not know what to expect next.

The mother of Lewis Etzel, the American correspondent killed by Chinese, has filed a claim for \$20,000 with China.

## GOOD ROADS.

**A Few Simple Rules Which Would Help Our Highways.**

Among the elements and forces of nature there are several enemies of good roads, but the greatest of them is water. It washes away the material of the road. It soaks into the road and softens it so that the wagon wheels cut into the surface making ruts and holes. It permeates and softens the foundation so that the surface of the road sinks or breaks up. In the winter the water that is in the road freezes, expands, and loosens and disintegrates the road material.

The most important thing in the building of roads is to lessen or prevent the ravages of water; yet no feature of the work is so neglected as this. Many local road supervisors seem to give no consideration to the question of drainage, and the result is a regular mud blockage during several weeks or months of the year.

The following are a few simple rules the observance of which would go far toward bettering the roads of this country:

First. The road should be so located and constructed as to avoid steep grades down which the water rushes during heavy rains tearing up and washing away the road material.

Second. The foundation of the road should be thoroughly drained by open side ditches which will carry off the water, and where necessary tile drains should be laid in the foundation itself.

Third. The surface of the road should be hard and smooth and have sufficient slope toward the sides to shed the surface water.

Fourth. Ruts and holes on the surface of the finished road should be filled as fast as made so that no water can lie on the surface to be worked up into mud.

These rules are simple and easy to follow, and any one who gives any serious thought to the matter can see the wisdom of following them. Still they are almost universally ignored as the condition of our roads abundantly proves.

What this country needs is a radical change, a new era in road building. The people have been moving in ruts in more senses than one, and if each local community is left to work out the road problem alone, they will continue to move in the same ruts, and every year millions of dollars will be thrown into the mud, to say nothing of the losses resulting from the use of bad roads. Lectures on road improvement seem to do very little good. Books and bulletins on road building appear to have very little effect.

What the local communities need is practical object lessons and actual assistance, and these can come only from the state governments and the federal government. It is for this reason that road reformers everywhere are turning toward state and national aid as the only solution of the road problem.

The bad roads of the United States are a blight, a curse, a disgrace and all patriotic, progressive citizens should make a grand united effort to wipe them out and put our nation on a level with the advanced nations of Europe in the matter of roads.

## Pestilence in Siberia.

Paris, June 15.—Letters received from correspondents who have investigated the conditions prevailing in Siberia show that the natives are suffering severely as a result of the war. An epidemic has broken out among the laborers who live around Lake Baikal, and it is feared the disease, the exact nature of which has not yet been ascertained, will affect the troops who are passing through on the way to Manchuria. The unfortunates affected by the disease usually die within forty-eight hours after being first attacked, and so far all known remedies have proven useless.

## Guns Drove Back Train.

Tokio, June 15.—Rear Admiral Togo reports that Tuesday a part of the fleet bombarded the west coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, near Kaichau, and drove back a military train that was approaching southward. No trains have been seen since. The enemy was moving in troops and erecting works evidently expecting a landing of the Japanese at that point and making all preparations to prevent it. Small gunboats sent in close by Rear Admiral Togo bombarded the Russians at work.

## Visits the Bandit's Camp.

Tangier, June 15.—J. W. S. Langerman, commissioner of the Moroccan section at the St. Louis exposition, arrived here today from the camp of Raisuli, the bandit. In an interview given to the Associated Press, Mr. Langerman said: "I met Raisuli and his band fully armed and suspicious of the visit. For a few minutes the situation was critical, but all passed off well. Ion Perdicaris is much better and in good spirits over the prospect of his speedy release."

## Russian Prisoners in Japan.

Tokio, June 15.—The Russian prisoners in the hospitals in Japan number 546, including 19 officers. Of these 38 men and 10 officers are wounded, while the others are suffering from sickness of various sorts.

## TO BLOW UP CZAR

**INFERNAL MACHINES DISCOVERED IN ROYAL PALACE.**

**Machinery Was Working and Explosion Would Have Occurred in a Short Time—One in Dining Salon About to Be Entered by Imperial Family and Another in Audience Chamber.**

St. Petersburg, June 13.—Two infernal machines were found concealed in tobacco boxes in the Tsarskoye Selo palace near this city, where the czar and his family reside. One of the boxes was found in the dining saloon, to which room the imperial family were shortly to enter for the evening meal, and the other in the audience chamber. The machinery in both boxes was working, and would have exploded within half an hour.

Had the machines not been found in time it is probable that the entire palace would have been wrecked, and all its inmates killed.

## War Paralyzes Trade.

Odessa, June 13.—Reports from most of the manufacturing districts of Russia state that the output is much limited. Factories are struggling along on half time, and the lands are being discharged for lack of orders. Trade of the leading Black sea ports with the Far East by sea has been temporarily abandoned altogether by the Russian lines. So far as the trade with Vladivostok and Singapore is concerned, the Russian volunteer fleet, the leading subsidized shipping of Russia, is in a still worse plight. The Ekaterinoslav, of over 10,000 tons, has been captured by the Japanese. The Kzan is shut up in Port Arthur, and no fewer than 12 more cruisers and transports, including ships of 12,000 tons and 20 knots speed, are lying in Russian home ports, with scores of officers and hundreds of men waiting orders.

The Russian tea trade with the Far East was her only foreign shipping trade of any magnitude, and the present paralysis is a severe blow to it.

## RUSSIA RISKS NOT.

**Japanese Attack on St. Petersburg Being Guarded Against.**

St. Petersburg, June 13.—Remote as now appears the chance that the Japanese fleet will ever be in a position to venture up the Baltic and make a demonstration against the Russian capital, or that a European power will be drawn into the war, Russia is evidently taking nothing for granted. The possibility of the fall of Port Arthur or a disaster to the Baltic squadron after the later sails for the Far East have been considered, and no precaution will be omitted to protect St. Petersburg against attack. The fortifications of Riga, in the southern part of the gulf of Riga, and Revel, at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, have been strengthened. Some new guns of the latest patterns have been mounted in the fortress of Cronstadt, and a chain of water batteries, running out on either side of the shores of the gulf of Finland, will guard the entrance to the mouth of the Neva.

This system of fortifications was sufficient to discourage the attack planned by the British fleet during the Crimean war. In addition, however, shore batteries have been constructed near Cranjenbaum, on the gulf of Cronstadt, 19 miles from St. Petersburg, and Sestroyetsk, on the Sestra river, and 17 miles from St. Petersburg, probably as a precaution against landings, as the forts are able to stop the advance of a hostile fleet. The approaches to Cronstadt are also being mined, and merchant ships are being forbidden to enter port without a pilot to conduct them through the mine fields.

## Turkey Will Be Neutral.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—The Associated Press is informed officially that no negotiations are taking place between Russia and Turkey concerning the passage of the Black sea fleet through the Dardanelles. The Turkish government has affirmed positively its intention to maintain neutrality and to observe strictly the obligations of the Berlin treaty. While diplomatic circles do not believe in the existence of danger in the Balkans, yet it is thought Russia will not consider a reduction of the Black sea fleet at this time.

## China Will Investigate His Death.

Tien Tsin, June 13.—Viceroy Yuan Shai Kai has sent the Taotal Liu to Niu Chwang to investigate the death of Lewis Etzel, correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, who was recently shot by Chinese imperial soldiers. It is now reported that he was foully dealt with.

## FORCE WIPED OUT.

**Two Battalions of Japanese Ambushed on Feng Wang Cheng Road.**

Haicheng, Manchuria, June 14.—A flanking movement of the Japanese around the Russian left from Feng Wang Cheng, June 9, was repulsed with a loss of two whole battalions.

A large Japanese force moved out in the morning along the Feng Wang Cheng and Haicheng road. The Russians had a force strongly posted in a ravine 30 miles southeast of Haicheng. The Japanese were preceded by two battalions, who walked into the Russian ambushade.

They received a murderous rifle and artillery fire at close range and were wiped out, only one or two escaping.

The main Japanese force, which was greatly superior to the Russian force, tried to outflank the Russians who drew off without losing a man. The Japanese, closing in, found the ravine vacant, save for their own dead.

## RUSSIAN ARMY SWELLING.

**Exultation Over Victory on the Feng Wang Cheng Road.**

Liao Yang, June 14.—The army here is increasing rapidly, a fresh squadron arriving daily.

There is no fresh news from Port Arthur, nor has any confirmation of serious events having occurred there been received. On the contrary, according to the best information, everything is going well.

The officers and men here are very enthusiastic over the driving back of the Japanese on the road between Feng Wang Cheng and Haicheng June 9.

Only a comparatively short distance separates the Japanese and Russian armies and the soldiers are all anxious for active operations to begin.

## KUROPATKIN RESTS LITTLE.

**How Famous Russian General Directs His Campaign.**

Liao Yang, June 14.—The entire Russian plan of campaign is directed from a railway carriage here, in which General Kuropatkin works, eats and sleeps. The car is divided into a saloon, a study and a bedroom. The commander in chief passes the most of his time in the study at work, surrounded by his aides. Although small of stature, Kuropatkin is at once distinguishable among his entourage, however brilliant may be their uniforms, by his determined gestures and sturdy figure. He has the reputation of being just and his word is law. His officers repose the fullest confidence in him and he is the idol of the common soldiers, and the foreign attaches find him most pleasant. He takes little or no rest except a half hour's siesta after lunch, when the heat is excessive, and he occasionally indulges in the distraction of reading literary works. Dispatches from the scene of operations are brought to him at any hour of the day or night. The general eats well, of simple dishes, but he seldom remains at the table more than a half hour. He drinks wine, smokes a cigar or two after breakfast and sets an example of abstemiousness to his officers. He rises at 7 o'clock and retires at midnight.

## SQUADRON WILL BE READY.

**America Can Send More Ships to Tangier if Emergency Arises.**

Paris, June 14.—Information has been received from Lisbon concerning the plans of the American battleship squadron. Rear Admiral Baizer expects to leave Lisbon June 16 for Gibraltar, where the squadron will remain until the Moroccan incident is settled. On the arrival there of the Illinois and Missouri, the squadron will consist of six of the most modern battleships, besides the two squadrons of cruisers and gunboats now at Tangier. Although Admiral Barker does not expect that the necessity will arise of taking the battleships to Tangier, yet he will remain at Gibraltar for the purpose of meeting any possible contingency.

When the American squadron leaves Gibraltar it will not go to Villefranche, as at first intended, but will go to Piraeus and cruise through the Grecian archipelago. Later, the squadron will go to Corfu and Trieste.

## Of Great Strategical Importance.

Tokio, June 14.—The town of Siu-yen, now occupied by the Japanese army, is of great strategical importance, being situated about 40 miles east by south of Kaiking and 45 miles southeast of Haicheng. It commands perfectly the roadstead of both places. Saimatsa is also an important point, as it controls the roads to Liao Yang and Mukden. By following this route, the Mao Tien Lin pass, a strongly fortified and almost impregnable Russian stronghold will be avoided on the advance of the Japanese army northward.

## Russians Killed Number 700.

Tokio, June 14.—The military commission assigned to bury the Russian dead in the battle of Nanshan hill at Kinchow May 26, presented its final report today. It was found that ten Russian officers and 664 men who fell in the battle, had been carefully buried, and 30 men were buried by the outposts, making the total number of killed left behind by the Russians 704.

## A PITCHED BATTLE

**MINERS AND MILITIA OF COLORADO IN DESPERATE FIGHT.**

**One Union Man Killed—Assailants Now in Bull Pen—General Bell Goes to Dunsmuir and Captures Laborers on Hearing They Were Coming to Victor Bearing on Violence.**

Victor, Colo., June 10.—A pitched battle between the military and union miners was fought at Dunsmuir, the new mining camp, 13 miles out of Victor, shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. John Carley, a union miner, was killed. The troops returned to Victor at 8 o'clock tonight, bringing with them 14 captives. Intense excitement again reigns here.

It was reported before a special train left for Victor at 2 o'clock bearing the force under General Bell that the miners in the hills about Dunsmuir numbered 250 men, and that it was their intention to march into Victor tonight in a body and make an attempt to liberate, by force, the inmates of the temporary bullpen in Victor. That the force actually consisted of but 21 men is the statement of one of the number that was taken captive.

The train proceeded to the immediate vicinity of Dunsmuir without unusual incident. When about a quarter of a mile distant from the Dunsmuir temporary station, the officers could see the camp of the miners. It included one cabin and six or seven tents. The officers left the train at the command of General Bell, and prepared to advance upon the camp of the unionists in regular skirmish order.

As they emerged from the cut in which the train had come to a stop, they were greeted with a volley of shots which came from the points of vantage in the surrounding hills. The deputies returned the fire to the best advantage possible, and promiscuous shooting was engaged in for a period of 10 minutes. From the character of the shooting from the hills, General Bell immediately recognized the fact that the strength of the miners had been greatly overestimated, and that he had sufficient force under his command to make an immediate round-up and capture the opposing force. Accordingly, he divided the deputies and soldiers into seven detachments, and these detachments, in command of the officers named, set out to make a complete clean-up of all the surrounding hills.

## FIGHT WITH TOGO.

**Russians Claim to Have Sunk Four Japanese Battleships.**

St. Petersburg, June 10.—There is great rejoicing in the Russian capital this morning over the receipt of a dispatch from Liao Yang which indicates that instead of being captured, as rumored yesterday, the Russian garrison at Port Arthur has beaten off an attack in force of the Japanese, and still retains possession of the stronghold. Not only that, but Admiral Skrydloff has made his way out of Vladivostok with the Russian Siberian fleet, and has made a junction with the Port Arthur squadron, after a desperate fight with the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo. The joint squadrons are now reported inside of Port Arthur roadstead. The Japanese lost four of their best ships, while the Russians escaped practically unscathed.

The news of this Russian success was brought to General Kuropatkin by a number of Chinese, and their stories are so circumstantial as to be considered reliable. The fighting is understood to have taken place on Monday and to have continued on Tuesday.

The account for St. Petersburg may only be an amplification of the rumors afloat at Chefoo and Shanghai earlier in the week to the effect that the Russian fleet at Port Arthur had made a sortie and sunk several of the Japanese picket fleet which was keeping watch of the harbor.

The report that the Vladivostok squadron had reached Port Arthur is hardly credible in view of the fact that Admiral Skrydloff has recently stated that the squadron should not be sent to sea, but should be retained at Vladivostok until the Baltic fleet arrived.

## Asks Too Much of America.

Washington, June 10.—The state department has received unofficial information, through Mr. Gummere, who heard it from the British Consul at Fez, that the Sultan of Morocco will accede to all of Rausull's terms. The bandit's demand that the United States and Great Britain shall guarantee execution of the Sultan's promises, however, is the sticking point, and this probably can be gotten around only by the acceptance of this obligation by Great Britain or France or some other country not so strongly bound as the United States by its traditions.

## Early Release Not Probable.

London, June 10.—The correspondent of the Times at Tangier says the Sultan has not complied with all of Rausull's demands. Those unsettled will necessitate considerable further negotiations. There is no likelihood that the captives will be released speedily.