

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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NEWBERG, OREGON

WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Condensed Form.

Anxiety is felt for a number of vessels about due off the Japanese coast.

In a 14-hour battle the Russians met a severe defeat east of Ta Tche Kiao.

Kansas City packers claim to continue to get nonunion help and to turn out a greater product.

The Knight Commander, sunk by the Russian Vladivostok squadron, had a cargo of iron and steel.

Malheur, Oregon farmers have two months in which to accept the government irrigation project.

Ex-Senator H. G. Davis, Democratic nominee for vice president, is reported to be engaged to be married.

A Big Four engine at Indianapolis struck an electric car, killing two persons and injuring a number of others.

Thirty-seven cotton mills have shut down at Fall River, Mass. The strike is on account of a reduction in wages.

The resignation of Superintendent Potter, of Chemawa Indian school, has been accepted. His successor has not been named.

Corean agitation against Japanese land grants is becoming serious.

Parker has fixed August 10 as the date of his notification of acceptance.

The Russian Vladivostok squadron has been sighted 70 miles from Yokohama.

All employes of the packing plants have gone out. About 85,000 men are affected.

A battle has been fought near Ta Tche Kiao, and it is believed losses will be large.

Thugs at Bonesteel, S. D., resisted eviction, and two of them, as many officers and a civilian were shot.

Russia has stirred up the ire of Germany by seizing a steamer in the Red sea flying the kaiser's flag.

Britain, informed of the seizure of two more ships, is determined to have the war status of the Russian volunteer fleet fixed.

It is alleged that great dissatisfaction exists among the members of the meat packer's unions because of the second strike order, and that a revolt against President Donnelly's order will occur.

Senator Gorham has refused to take the national Democratic chairmanship.

Colonel E. Butler, a prominent St. Louis politician, has been indicted for bribery.

Pacific coast shippers have asked the war department to state what goods are contraband.

British press will not believe danger averted until the greater question of the Dardanelles is settled.

The Massachusetts state board of arbitration is trying to avert a strike at cotton mills, with a prospect of success.

Bonesteel, S. D., gamblers have met the demand of citizens to make grafters go, and the reign of terror seems to be at an end.

The meatpackers strike has been renewed in all the leading packing plants and the tie-up is complete. The trouble is alleged discrimination in reinstating employes. Unless peace is made at once, all allied unions are likely to go out in sympathy. President Donnelly, of the union, is said to have demanded that strikers be reinstated in 10 days instead of 45.

The grand lodge of Elks has abolished the grip and sign.

A reign of terror attends the land rush at Bonesteel, South Dakota.

G. M. McKinney has retired as head of the Harriman immigration bureau.

Ex-Senator Vest is seriously ill and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Correspondents at Mukden report an engagement in which the Russians lost heavily.

Leading London papers contend that the war status of the volunteer fleet is the paramount issue.

Russia will release the British ship Malacca on assurance that she was not carrying contraband supplies.

St. Joseph, Mo., union packers assaulted many nonunion men because plants are not discharging them fast enough.

Eleven million dollars has been allowed by the Russian government for the immediate improvement of the Siberian railway.

The government may reclaim a great tract of land in Harney county, Oregon, and has made temporary withdrawals to permit a full investigation.

A warlike tone pervades the British press.

KUROPATKIN MAY RETREAT.

Outmaneuvered, He Must Abandon Liao Yang.

London, July 27.—Specials to the London morning papers confirm the news of active operations at the seat of war. The Telegraph's Chefoo correspondent, under date of July 23, says:

"A junk from Dalny reports that last night a Japanese fleet of 20 warships and 20 torpedo boats bombarded Hwangshin for three hours, and the forts replied."

The same correspondent learns that the Japanese first army is being largely reinforced by veterans from the reserves. The correspondent of the Standard with the Japanese army, under date of July 24 says:

"It is difficult to understand the intentions of the Russians. Kuropatkin is evidently bent on a retreat northward, yet he lingers in the south, attracted apparently by Port Arthur."

The correspondent of the Chronicle, in a dispatch dated at Mo' Tien Pass, July 23, regards General Kuropatkin as outmaneuvered and anxious to abandon Liao Yang without fighting, but also reluctant to retire while Port Arthur remains uncaptured.

The Chronicle's Yinkow correspondent reports that there was heavy fighting Saturday and Sunday in the neighborhood of Ta Tche Kiao with General Stakelberg's force, consisting of 20 battalions of infantry, a brigade of artillery and a division of Cossacks.

RAIDS TO CEASE.

Protests of Britain and Germany Heeded by Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—Grand Duke Alexis presided at yesterday's council, which Count Lamsdorf, the foreign secretary, and Vice Admiral Avellan, chief of the admiralty department, and other high naval officials attended.

The result of the conference removes all doubts concerning the present attitude of Russia with regard to the volunteer fleet. The validity of the view expressed in the British note regarding the irregularity of the position of the vessels was so far admitted that the council agreed to waive the right of search.

After a long discussion, in which Count Lamsdorf took a leading part, it was decided that the present status of the volunteer fleet was not sufficiently well defined according to international law to render further searches and seizures advisable and that therefore Russia, in the interests of friendly relations with the powers, should withdraw the authority given the volunteer fleet in this respect.

GREAT BRITAIN PACIFIED.

Settlement of Red Sea Seizures Satisfactorily Arranged.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The Associated Press is able to state on the highest authority that the Russian and British governments have agreed on a mutually satisfactory basis for a settlement of the question of the status of Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea and the seizures by them of British ships. A few minor points still remain unsettled, but these will probably be cleared up tomorrow, and it is not expected that further complications will arise.

Great credit for the satisfactory termination of this incident is due Foreign Secretary Lamsdorf, who, it is admitted, acted in the calm and conciliatory spirit worthy of a great statesman. The attitude of Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, both for moderation and dignity, also evokes praise.

Sink Prize Ship.

Yokohama, July 27.—The Vladivostok squadron yesterday sank the steamer Knight Commander, from New York, off the province of Izu, after transferring the crew of the Knight Commander to the steamer Tsinan, which arrived here this morning. The Vladivostok squadron also captured a German vessel believed to be the Araba, with 300 tons of flour, and an unknown British steamer. The two vessels were sent to Vladivostok in charge of prize crews. The American Trading company is the agent for the Knight Commander.

Boys Turn Bandits.

Chicago, July 27.—Emulators of the exploits of the carban bandits, four youths arrested yesterday, confessed to killing one man in a saloon and holding up and robbing a score of others at different times. The murder was that of John Lane, stage carpenter of the Illinois theater, who was shot in an attempt to hold up Gustav Riegel's saloon on the morning of July 4. The proprietor also was shot. The prisoners are Peter Dulfer, James and William Farby and David Kelley. All are less than 20 years old.

Let Supreme Court Arbitrate.

Panama, July 27.—The Star and Herald, in an editorial article proposes that the differences pending between the Panama government and that of the Panama canal zone be submitted for decision to the supreme court of the United States. The idea is well received in all circles here.

JAP VICTORY

Russian Army Driven From Kiao Tung.

RESISTANCE WAS STUBBORN

Muscovites are Believed to Have Lost 1,000 Men, While Victors Lose Half as Many.

Tokio, July 25.—General Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiao Tung on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly. In the fighting General Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi river, which is northwest of Mo Ten Pass and east of An Pin, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th. The Japanese lost 424 men killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,000.

General Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th.

The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case. The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and on the high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian center, a small detachment sent toward the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank.

After these positions had been taken the fighting ceased for a time, but it was resumed at dawn. The Russians had 32 guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this the Japanese replied, and the bombardment lasted for four hours. During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward and the flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights.

The final successful charge was delivered at 5:30 in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat, and this soon became a rout. The enemy retired in two directions, to the northward and to the eastward. The Russian forces engaged included, in addition to the artillery, seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks.

NO MORE RAIDS.

Russia Will Release Malacca and Put End to Red Sea Incident.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—The steamer Malacca is at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, where, under an agreement reached by Great Britain and Russia, she will be perfunctorily inspected jointly by the Consuls of the two countries and released unless palpable contraband of war intended for the Japanese shall be found, in which case the contraband only will be held. British government stores aboard the vessel will not be examined.

The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Hardinge in the afternoon. Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court, and undertakes that no incident similar to this will occur in the future.

A claim for damages as a result of delaying the steamer will be presented in due course of time through the British embassy.

The captain of the St. Petersburg, in his report, gives as his reason for summarily making a prize of the Malacca the fact that the British master of the Malacca declined to produce the manifests of his cargo.

Will Trust to Diplomacy.

Washington, July 25.—The Peruvian Legation here has received a cablegram from Lima confirming the published reports of the signing of the treaty between Brazil at Rio de Janeiro and establishing a modis vivenda between Peru and Brazil for the government of the region at the headwaters of the rivers Yurna and Purusa, otherwise known as the Acre territory. It is understood that both sides will withdraw their troops from the disputed territory, trusting to diplomacy to settle the question of title permanently.

Panama Now Gold Standard.

Washington, July 25.—The Panama canal commission today received information from the government of Panama of the ratification of the money system of the new government in accordance with the agreement reached by the joint commission. Panama is now a gold-standard country.

FARMERS TO AID.

Eastern Oregon Lands May Yet Be Irrigated.

Washington, July 26.—It now appears that the Malheur irrigation project in Eastern Oregon will become a reality, and not have to be abandoned, as was feared. Advice was received by Chief Engineer Newell, of the reclamation service, today to the effect that the farmers living along Malheur river have aroused themselves and intend to submit to the government their written promise to co-operate with the government in constructing this irrigation work. Mr. Newell's criticism of these farmers, expressed through these dispatches a short time ago, and his threat to remove his engineers from Malheur country unless the farmers acted on his suggestion, has had the desired effect, and the local engineers are now convinced that before long the farmers along the Malheur river will comply with the government's requirements. If farmers co-operate, they will have to pay but \$3 per acre per year for 40 years, in order to get water from the government reservoirs onto their lands, and at the end of that time the entire works will be turned over to the users of the water. The government will merely retain control of the work of construction until the cost has been repaid by settlers who are benefited.

Work along the Malheur river is in such shape that as soon as the farmers owning lands within the proposed irrigation area pledge themselves to pay the required amount, the government will be ready to make final surveys and plans preparatory to letting contracts. In the eyes of the engineers this project is no longer questionable, but one that promises complete success.

It remains with the farmers to say when work shall commence. It is explained in this connection that the government will not accept a partial promise of co-operation, or promises from only a part of the farmers within the irrigation district. Every man who will be benefited by this work must pledge himself to contribute his share of the cost before the government will adopt the project.

The government today advertised for bids for 14,000 barrels of Portland cement to be used on the Minodoka irrigation project in Southern Idaho. Bids will be received by Engineer D. W. Ross, at Boise, until August 25.

LARGE SHIPS TAKING NO RISKS.

Japanese Holding Them Back for the Final Blow at Port Arthur.

On Board the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, off Port Arthur, July 20, via Fusan, Corea, July 26.—In reply to addresses made to him by the newspaper correspondents who are on board the steamer Manchuria, Admiral Togo said, modestly, that he felt complimented to learn that the world was interested in his victories, and it was his desire, through the press, to send his thanks to those persons who admire him.

The Japanese naval policy is to hold their larger warships in reserve until the time comes to deliver a crushing blow at Port Arthur. In the meantime, torpedo boats are to make constant and harassing attacks. Every night the Japanese lay mines at the harbor entrance. The entrance to the port is now clear.

The steamer Manchuria is making a tour of the theatre of war with members of the Japanese Diet, foreign attaches and newspaper correspondents on board.

OFFICERS ARE DEPIED.

Bonesteel, South Dakota, Has Reign of Terror With Land Rush.

Bonesteel, S. D., July 25.—Excitement is running high in Bonesteel tonight, brought about by the rescue of an arrested gambler, who was taken from the hands of the police by a dozen or 15 of his friends and rushed down the main street of the town and secreted. The gambler was arrested and was being escorted to the police station when, suddenly, at the word of a leader, a crowd of cappers and friends of the prisoner made a dash for the policeman having him in charge. Seizing grasp of the officer, who drew his revolver and struck one of the attacking party a blow in the face, cutting him quite severely, and then fired two shots into the air, hoping to bring the rescuing party to a halt, the attacking party surrounded the prisoner and succeeded in getting him away.

The city authorities immediately began swearing in extra-policemen and have expressed the determination to enforce the law at any cost.

Probable Action of Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—While not admitting the illegality of the action of the Russians in converting vessels of the volunteer fleet into warships after they had reached the Red sea, it is probable, in view of the fact that neutral ships did not receive previous notice, that Russia, in order to remove the shadow of a cloud upon their right to fly the war flag, will formally notify the powers of their conversion into warships, thus putting all neutrals upon their guards. In the meantime, all the ships seized will be released.

Steamers Equipped as Cruisers.

Hamburg, July 26.—It is said that the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiserin Marie Theresa and four Hamburg-American liners recently purchased by Russia have left Libau, on the Baltic, under sealed orders, fully armed and equipped as cruisers.

FAVORS FORCE

Russian Acts in Red Sea Arouse Ire of British People.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN DILEMMA

Realizes That the Policy Fostered by the King Will Be Repudiated—Press Is With the Public.

London, July 22.—The Associated Press tonight interviewed many prominent persons connected and in close touch with the government relative to the seizure of British vessels by steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red sea. As a result of these inquiries, there is shown to be a hostile feeling against Russia, of a strength and bitterness almost without precedent. The most conservative men, who have been in the service of the government for many years, and who openly deplored the haste with which they thought Great Britain had plunged into the Transvaal war, tonight frankly declared for a policy of reprisal against what is regarded as Russia's violations of treaty and her piratical attack on British commerce.

The warlike tone of such papers like the Times, the Standard, the Morning Post, and the Daily Telegraph, which in national crises hitherto almost invariably have advised caution, has had its inevitable effect. There has been stirred up a storm of indignation among all classes in the United Kingdom, the strength of which the government itself can scarcely gauge. Those who deplored the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia and insisted publicly and privately that Great Britain, crippled financially, after her South African experiences, must not, at all costs, be drawn into the Far Eastern struggle, are among the most outspoken champions of a physical force that will prevent the repetition of the Malacca incident in the Red sea.

Those few officials at the foreign office who are in full possession of all details of Great Britain's desire to arrive at an entente with Russia are in despair. They realize that the policy so carefully fostered by King Edward and Foreign Minister Lansdowne will now be indignantly repudiated by all parties in the house of commons, and involve with the public the downfall of any ministry advocating it.

Every nerve will be strained, however, by the foreign office to secure from Russia an explanation that will pacify the aggrieved feelings of the British public, and no step will be taken officially that will tend to prejudice subsequent diplomatic negotiations looking to the settlement of all important questions now outstanding between Russia and Great Britain.

BIG STRIKE ENDS.

Packers and Union Have Agreed to Settle Trouble by Arbitration.

Chicago, July 22.—The strike of the packing-house employes begun nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry through the country, was settled here tonight at a conference between representatives of the packers, officials of the Meatcutters' union and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stockyards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach.

Pending the decision of the arbitration board, the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all the old employes are to be reinstated within 45 days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employes are still unemployed at the expiration of that time, such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the arbitration board for settlement.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by tomorrow morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employes were on strike.

Japs Retreat After Hot Fight.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The czar has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated July 19: "There has been no special change in the situation since July 17. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of July 18, Japanese advance forces of considerable strength were observed in the direction of Sikeeyann, on the Liao Yang-Saimatza road, moving against a detachment of our troops. After two days' fighting, the latter force is retreating toward the village of Houtseiteze, east of Anping."

May Intercept American Steamers.

Paris, July 22.—The Temps, discussing the passage of the Vladivostok squadron through the Straits of Tsungaru, says its purpose is either to attack the unprotected cities on the eastern coast of Japan, or to intercept American merchant steamers, which are supplying Japan with all kinds of provisions through the port of Yoko.