

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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NEWBERG, OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Russia plans to spend \$200,000,000 on rebuilding her navy.

Missouri may appropriate \$200,000 to the Lewis and Clark fair.

The Colorado legislature has declared Adams elected governor, but Peabody may contest.

Committees of Atlantic steamship lines and railroads met to take steps against the rigid inspection of immigrants by the government, which, they say drives business from American to Canadian steamer lines.

Andrew Carnegie has intimated to the officials of the Franklin institute, of New York, that if they can secure the Franklin fund, amounting to \$155,000, he will duplicate the amount, as he did in the case of Franklin union, of Boston.

All the railroads centering in Chicago will apply to the United States district court January 17 for a permanent injunction restraining all local brokers from dealing in any form of non-transferable transportation. The scalpers propose to appeal to the United States supreme court.

The beef trust case is before the supreme court.

Russian revolutionists predict an early outbreak.

Several severe engagements have occurred near Mukden.

Russia's Third Pacific squadron will be ready to sail February 14.

The movements of the Second Pacific Russian squadron are still undecided.

The Nebraska supreme court has declared the sugar bounty law unconstitutional.

A million dollars in gold has been engaged in San Francisco for shipment to Japan.

The North sea inquiry commission has adjourned until February. When it reconvenes Russia promises to have some sensational testimony to offer.

One man was killed and half a dozen persons seriously injured in a rear-end collision in which three trains crashed together on an elevated road in New York.

Fire damaged the cotton mill of the Edwards Manufacturing company at Augusta, Me., to the amount of \$75,000. Firemen had to fight not only the flames but a temperature of 32 degrees below zero.

The czar has decided to send 200,000 more troops to Manchuria.

The Japanese found 48,000 prisoners in Port Arthur, of whom one-third are sick.

The flagship of the Baltic squadron is reported to have struck a rock and sunk.

The czar's decision to continue the war causes great indignation and brings a revolution near.

The interstate commerce committee of the senate is working on a bill to regulate freight rates.

As a result of a collision on the Lake Shore road near Angola, N. Y., eight passengers were injured.

The continued internal strife in Santo Domingo may necessitate the United States to step in and put a stop to it.

Secretary Hay recommends that the naturalization law be amended so as to restrict many courts from granting papers.

Although orders have not been issued, it is positive that the Russian Baltic squadron will return to European waters.

In an address before the American Forestry congress the president declared we must make and enforce laws that will protect the great forests of the United States.

Russia scouts all talk of making peace.

More charges of land frauds implicate Idaho citizens, including Senator Heyburn, also Senator Clark, of Montana.

An Ohio river steamer blew up near Huntington, W. V., killing 16 people and injuring 12 others. The steamer and 20 barges burned.

More than 500 delegates were present at the opening session of the American Forestry congress in Washington. Secretary Wilson welcomed the delegates and in his address advocated needed changes in present laws to protect the forests and water supply.

The czar gave General Stoessel a free hand at Port Arthur to do as he thought best.

There is a movement on foot to secure legislation during this session of congress that will abolish the isthmian canal commission and place the construction under the direct supervision of a board of engineers. It is understood the president favors this plan. The present commission is fooling away too much time quarreling.

SHAH PAYS PRICE.

Bountiful Indemnity for Murder of an American Missionary.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Information has reached the State department that, complying with the insistent demands of the United States, the Persian government has made to the widow partial reparation for the murder of the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, an American missionary, by a gang of fanatics, and has promised that all the guilty persons involved in the crime will be punished. The following statement regarding the case was made by an official of the State department: "March 15th last the Department of State received the telegraph intelligence of the murder of Rev. B. W. Labaree, an American missionary, near Oroums, in Persia, by a gang of fanatic Kurds.

"A demand was immediately made for the arrest and trial of the murderers, whose leader, Seyd Mir Ghafar, was looked upon as a lineal descendant of the prophet. This circumstance and the fear of arousing religious disturbances evidently interfered with the prompt and efficient action on the part of the local authorities. The most pressing and earnest representations of the American legation at Teheran remained fruitless until October 12, when Mr. Ray instructed its minister by cable to make known to the government of the shah the president's concern in the adequate punishment of all the criminals and his intention to lay the matter before congress with appropriate recommendations, with his demands for full justice, were further delayed.

"The murders were thereupon arrested, but the Persian government, holding the life of a descendant of the prophet sacred, offered a pecuniary indemnity in lieu of the death penalty for Seyd Mir Ghafar, and promised execution of the accomplices. After consultation with the widow of Rev. Mr. Labaree, the offer was accepted and an indemnity of \$30,000—greatly in excess of the sum named by the widow—was paid to the American legation June 3.

Solemn assurance was given that the guilty would receive effective and swift punishment and that no special tax would be levied on Christians in the province to recover the amount of the indemnity."

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WILL FIGHT IT OUT

When Peace Is Wanted, Roosevelt Will Be Mediator.

ALL HAVE CONFIDENCE IN HIM

Europe Agrees Our President Will Be Chosen to Bring About Peace When Time Comes.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Japan has not made overtures for peace to Russia, directly or indirectly, through the United States or any other power, and contemplated no such action, and now that Port Arthur has fallen, purposes to press the war in the North all the more vigorously by reinforcing the Japanese armies at Liao Yang with the greater part of the troops which have been besieging Port Arthur. This, in brief, represents the views of Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister.

"The fall of Port Arthur," said the minister, "is but a step in the war which Japan is waging for a principle. Certainly it is an important step, but nothing could be further from the truth than the assumption that, because Japan has captured a stronghold, the fall of which has long been expected, the Japanese government will now make overtures for peace. Japan is too busy fighting. We are as much in earnest today as we were at the outset of the war. We have made no overtures for peace, either directly or indirectly, nor have the powers approached us with an idea of intervention."

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DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Upon reconvening today after the holiday recess, the senate plunged directly into the consideration of the bill for the admission of two states to be composed of Arizona and New Mexico and Oklahoma and Indian territory.

Heyburn introduced a bill for the regulation of corporations, which was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Senator Newlands introduced a joint resolution providing for a commission to frame and report to congress a national incorporation act for the construction and consolidation of railroads employed in interstate commerce.

In this house Representative Mann introduced a bill to abolish the isthmian canal commission and providing that the powers now invested in the president be extended until the end of the fifty-ninth congress.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

The joint statehood bill again occupied the major portion of the day in the senate.

Senator Bard introduced two bills intended to clear away obstacles that threaten to interfere with the construction of the Klamath reserve irrigation project in Southern Oregon and Northern California.

Senator Bailey submitted a proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of office of the president at six years and making him ineligible for re-election.

The house committee on fortifications reported the fortifications bill, carrying \$6,747,893, which is \$770,299 less than appropriated last session. Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the establishment in the District of Columbia of a whipping post for wife-beaters.

Friday, Jan. 6.

Arbitration treaties between the United States and seven foreign countries were made public today by order of the senate. The countries making the conventions are: Great Britain, Portugal, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Spain.

The nomination of W. B. Crum, a negro, to be collector of customs for the port of Charleston, S. C., was confirmed by the senate.

The house passed the fortifications bill.

Both houses adjourned until Monday.

NOTHING FOR RIVERS.

Small Chance of Congress Passing a Bill at This Session.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Members of congress interested in securing river and harbor appropriations are becoming uneasy over the repeated warnings of Speaker Cannon and other Republican leaders that the strictest economy must be observed from now until adjournment. While talk of this sort is always in evidence at the beginning of each session, there is more seriousness in the tones of the speaker and party leaders than usual, and the fear is spreading that they mean what they say.

So far as waterway appropriations are concerned, the fear is not alone based on the attitude of the party leaders, but the further and very significant fact that the rivers and harbors committee, though it has been in session more than a month, has accomplished absolutely nothing. One of its members declares that, notwithstanding almost daily meetings have been held, not a single line of the bill has been framed, not a single item agreed upon. He declares that in past sessions, when bills were reported and passed, the committee did more actual work in two days than it has done this winter in more than four weeks.

This dawdling policy, this postponement of action, is what causes the real alarm, and no member can understand what it means, unless it is that the delay is inspired by the speaker for the sole purpose of staving off action until it is too late to put through a river and harbor bill. If it is found that this policy of delay is continued, there is apt to be a general revolt of members from districts which are sorely in need of money to continue the improvements of their waterways.

Asks Fee of \$200,000.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 7.—A fee of \$200,000 for James Smith, Jr., for acting as receiver for the United States Shipbuilding company was asked of Judge Lanning in the United States District court here today. Counsel for the Sheldon reorganization committee opposed the application, and said that the sum demanded was exorbitant. He said all the money Mr. Smith handled in the receivership was not more than \$1,125,000. The credit for the resurrection of the company, he said, is due to the reorganization committee.

New Russian War Loan.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—The prospectus of the new Russian loan of \$81,000,000 will be issued tomorrow. Subscription lists will be opened in Germany, Russia and Holland January 12. The price of the issue in Germany will be 95. The bankers' syndicate has paid into the Russian treasury 90%. These terms are considered here very favorable for Russia, inasmuch as the holders can demand redemption at par after the year 1917. The whole loan will be extinguished in 1985.

Another New Russian Loan.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—Official announcement of the issue of a new loan is published here for the first time. The amount of the loan will be \$115,750,000 bearing interest at 4% per cent from January 1. The first call of bonds will not be made earlier than 1917. The whole loan will be extinguished in 1985.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

ALL ARE BUYING CATTLE.

Good Prices and Brisk Market Prevail in Grant County.

John Day—Cattle buying among Grant county stockmen has been quite active since the heavy sales last fall. So many engaged in this rather unusual form of stock transaction that the home supply became practically exhausted some time ago, and they are reaching out into the surrounding territory. The bulk of the business was carried on very quietly, and resulted in a good many surprises.

Growers who make a practice of selling off young stock were approached by local buyers, and asked whether they knew of any such for sale in their neighborhood. The reply was generally that they had bought up all to be found.

Conditions favor this demand. Prices have been down to bedrock, close sales of fat stock had been general throughout the county, and feed and pasture are unusually plentiful. I see cattlemen have made the largest purchases of young stock and steers, and several large bands have been taken into that section for wintering. Henry Trowbridge and Johnny Laycock have just driven 436 head of steers over to their pastures in that valley. They were purchased chiefly in the Burnt river country, at prices ranging from \$12 to \$25 per head.

Gold Found Near Mosier.

The Dalles—Parties from Mosier, who were in The Dalles say considerable excitement has been caused in Mosier over the discovery of gold on the head of Mosier creek. A man named Thomas is reported to have come into Mosier a few days ago with a handful of gold that he stated he had dug out of the ground five or six miles south of the town. Thomas is said to be a responsible person, and his report of finding a valuable mine is given credence by the people who know him. Several residents of Mosier have gone to the vicinity of the reported find, intending to locate claims if the alleged mine proves to be what Thomas represents it to be.

New Company at Work.

Grants Pass—The Michigan Mining & Milling company, which recently bought a large tract of mineral ground on Applegate creek, of Murphy district, near Grants Pass, has gone enterprisingly to work under the supervision of W. T. Perry, of Portland, in the development of the property. The land embraces much good timber, water right and quartz and placer diggings. The quartz ledges will be given special attention by the Michigan company, as the veins give promise of unusual worth. Buildings and quarters for the workmen will be erected at once, and the opening up of the claims will proceed with the best possible dispatch.

Coming Events.

Inland Empire