

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

A great battle has begun on the Hun river, Manchuria.

Ladrones in the province of Cavite are in a state of revolt.

Troops from European Russia are unwilling to fight and Kuropatkin advises peace.

Several more cases of yellow fever have been reported from the Panama canal zone.

A number of Moscow employers are paying their factories by paying wages to the strikers.

The Russian strike is extending rapidly, but without disorder, though new trouble is feared.

It is believed that Judge Swayne will not be convicted of the charges now pending against him in the senate.

Governor Trepoff, of St. Petersburg, says he will curb the agitators, maintain order and make no concessions.

Fire in New York among a lot of rookeries caused the fire department a desperate battle and destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, asks an appropriation of \$500,000 for the improvement of stations in various parts of the country.

The Russian strike has spread to nearly every town of importance in the empire.

The Rogers Locomotive works, at Paterson, N. J., have been sold to the American Locomotive company.

Meetings throughout Germany denounced the coal mine owners, but they refuse to yield to the strikers.

Father Gapon, leader of the St. Petersburg strikers, has issued a proclamation absolving soldiers from oaths of allegiance to the czar.

The bills providing dental surgeons for the navy and to increase the efficiency of the navy hospital corps will be reported favorably to the house.

B. J. Yeakum, a director of the Rock Island road, has bought the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek district railroad, which runs between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek.

A. G. Chaplain, fireman, was killed, and several passengers were injured in a wreck of an Illinois Terminal railroad train near Ashton, Ill. A car containing 30 passengers turned over.

The supreme court of Hawaii has decided that six miles of the trans-Pacific cable, which lies within the three-mile limit below low water mark, is taxable, and values it at \$16,000.

A new French cabinet has been formed by Rouvier.

All printing works in St. Petersburg are closed and no newspapers are being issued.

Experts examining the Denver ballots declare one-third of them are fraudulent.

T. J. O'Brien, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has accepted an offer to become minister to Denmark.

The senate will confirm the nomination of T. C. Powell, of Portland, to be marshal at Nome, Alaska.

The Oregon delegation is confident of a small appropriation with which to begin work on the Celilo canal.

A Russian admiral who was in Port Arthur when it surrendered denounces General Stoessel as incapable and the surrender as a disgrace.

Four publishers of large St. Petersburg papers declare their intention to issue their papers so soon as men can be secured, in defiance of the censor's orders.

The California legislature has appropriated \$70,000 for the Lewis and Clark fair. Already \$20,000 has been given and with this last sum that state is sure of a fine showing at Portland this year.

Four Americans and one Mexican were ambushed and killed by Yaqui Indians 35 miles east of La Colorado, state of Sonora, Mexico. Mexican cavalry has been ordered to the scene to capture the Indians.

It is claimed that the government officials investigating the Oregon land frauds have unearthed a deal in which Mitchell, Hermann and Mays were implicated by which the government would have been robbed of 300,000 acres in southwestern Oregon through Middle Oregon. The profits of the deal would have been \$500,000.

The principal cause of the outbreak of Russian workingmen is the ruinous monetary burdens borne by the people. The main items are: National debt, \$3,500,000,000; annual interest on debt, \$80,000,000; expended on Siberian and Manchurian roads, \$1,500,000,000; taxes paid by peasants in 1900, 60,000,000; loss by industrial depression in three years, \$300,000,000; war loss to date, \$400,000,000. There are 100,000,000 Russian peasants and the average daily earnings of each is 8 to 9 cents.

PUT IN CHARGE.

United States to Manage Finances of Santo Domingo Government.

Santo Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Jan. 25.—A protocol between the Dominican government and the American minister, Mr. Dawson, and Commander A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N., in behalf of the American government, was signed yesterday. The principal conditions are that the American government guarantees the complete integrity of the Dominican territory, agrees to undertake the adjustment of all obligations of the Dominican government, foreign and domestic, and the conditions of payments; to adjust unreasonable claims and to determine the validity and amount of pending claims. In the case of the appointment of one or more commissions to reach an adjustment the Dominican government shall be represented in order to protect its responsibility.

The American government will take charge of the existing customs houses and those hereafter to be created, and will name the employees necessary to their management, the duties they will exercise and their rights. These will be considered Dominicans and subject to the laws of the republic. The Dominican government will have at each custom house inspectors in behalf of its interests, and from and after the date the contract takes effect. The present employees are to be considered as acting under its provisions.

Out of the revenues collected at the custom house of the republic, the American government will deliver to the Dominicans 45 per cent of the total gross amount for the purpose of attending to the necessities of the budget.

Out of the 55 per cent, the American government will pay the employees of the custom house, and the interest on the amortization of the foreign and domestic debts. The whole surplus may remain and each fiscal year will be delivered to the Dominican government and devoted to the payment of its debts.

OPPOSED BY MONDELL.

He Will Prevent Passage of Klamath Irrigation Bill if Possible.

Washington, Jan. 25.—An effort will be made, when the opportunity presents itself, to secure passage through the house of a bill recently passed by the senate permitting the secretary of the interior to utilize Lower Klamath, Tule and Goose lakes and all tributary waters in connection with the Klamath or other irrigation works undertaken under the national irrigation law. There will be opposition to this bill in the house, however, which may be able to prevent its passage. This was shown by an adverse report made on the bill by Chairman Mondell, of the irrigation committee.

The entire committee, with the exception of Mondell, is in favor of the passage of the bill and concur in a favorable report made by Representative Williamson. In his report Williamson quotes from a letter of the director of the geological survey, urging the passage of the bill. Among other things the director says:

"The feasibility of the Klamath irrigation project, from an engineering standpoint, is beyond question, and it is also one of the cheapest projects that has been found by the reclamation service. The bill is intended to authorize the secretary of the interior to utilize these lakes as may be necessary for the best development of the country under the reclamation act. This would not be possible without specific authority from congress, on account of their navigable capacity, which, while insignificant in value, is such as to bring them technically within the direct jurisdiction of congress.

"The development of this project for the irrigation of 300,000 acres of land, about one-half of which is public land or at the disposition of the public, presents no physical difficulties of any importance. It may be stated further that connected with this possible development is an opportunity to extend the system to include some 90,000 acres of irrigable land in the Klamath Indian reservation at some future time, when these lands may be thrown open to settlement."

Tiflis in State of Siege.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 25.—Captain Orlan Cullen, representative of the Imperial Marine association of Tokio, received a cablegram from Constantinople tonight to the effect that 1,500 Circassians had revolted and killed the Russian guard, numbering 200 at Slavini, in the Caucasus, and that Russians and Turks in large numbers were crossing the frontier into the Caucasus to spread revolution in Tiflis province. Tiflis City is practically in a state of siege, he said, and communication is had only by dispatch bearers.

Women Trampled in Rush.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Several women were injured here tonight in a stampede of thousands of excited Russian subjects who clamored for admittance to the West Side auditorium to hear the news from St. Petersburg and to listen to an address by Mme. Katherine Breshkowsky, the Socialist worker. Before the doors of the auditorium were required a detail of policemen to keep the crowd from stampeding and pushing those who struggled.

Cuban City Shaken Up.

Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 25.—There have been three distinct shocks of earthquake of increasing force within the last 24 hours, causing much excitement. No serious damage was done, but there is feared that there will be more shocks.

REVOLT IS AT HAND

Strike Spreads to Every Industry in Russian Capital.

ANGRY MOBS PARADE STREETS

Alarm is Greater Than Over News of Defeat in Far Eastern War—Czar is Guarded.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—With riotous strikers to the number of hundreds of thousands parading the streets of the capital city, and the continual spread of the feeling of unrest throughout the empire, the Russian government is in a terrible predicament. Even worse than the news of the disasters in the Far East is the alarm felt in official quarters over the domestic situation. Troops are guarding the palace and all public buildings, but it is not deemed wise to call upon them to suppress the disorder, except in extreme cases.

Late Friday evening an organized mob attacked the Marcus cardboard factory and attempted to throw the manager from the window, and it was reported that the strike lever had extended to the Alexandrovsk machine works, where 7,000 men are employed; the Baltic cartridge factory, owned by the government, and Baron Streglitz' cloth factory, the latter employing 3,000 people of both sexes; the state distillery and the Kaller and Beckman distilleries. The employees of the Russo-American rubber company, the Youkoff hoop factory, and a new cotton spinning establishment were the latest acquisitions to the tied-up industries. At the latter works the police were unable to control the mob of strikers and the military were ordered to their assistance. It was learned late Friday night that the employees of the State Playing Card factory, the Vagounine paper mills, employing 1,000 hands, the Atlas machine works, the Wolff & Ma printing works and numerous other large plants had joined in the strike.

The city is almost in darkness, owing to the strike of electric light employes, and it is stated that newspaper publication will be suspended.

The situation grows hourly darker, and the prospects for a settlement of the difficulties vanished when the minister of finance refused to receive a delegation of workmen.

PROVIDE FOR ALASKA NATIVES.

President Endorses Emmons' Report on Effects of Immigration.

Washington, Jan. 23.—In transmitting to the senate today a report by Lieutenant G. T. Emmons, of the navy, on the condition of the natives of Alaska, the president sent a message saying: "Lieutenant Emmons had for many years peculiar facilities for ascertaining the facts about the natives of Alaska, and has recently concluded an investigation made on the ground by my special direction. I very earnestly ask the attention of the congress to the facts set forth in this report as to the needs of the native people of Alaska. It seems to me that our honor as a nation is involved in seeing that these needs are met. I earnestly hope that legislation along the general lines advocated by Lieutenant Emmons can be enacted."

In his report Lieutenant Emmons says that the influx of white men into Alaska has caused a complete change in conditions; that the game is rapidly being killed off and the food supply of the Indians rapidly exhausted; that they are like grown-up children and incapable of taking care of themselves in the new conditions, and that it will be necessary to do something substantial for them at an early date to prevent actual suffering.

May Tie Up Big Railroad.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—Though both sides are firm and not disposed to yield anything, developments today in the controversy between the Pennsylvania railroad company and the Brotherhood of Trainmen indicated that an amicable settlement of the dispute may be effected shortly. The chance of a strike was temporarily averted by the decision of Vice Grand Master Lee and his associates to send for Grand Master P. H. Morrissey for the purpose of consultation with the railway officials in the hope of a settlement.

Russia Reiterates Her Protest.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador here, called at the State department today and presented to Secretary Hay the answer of the Russian government to the secretary's last note respecting Chinese neutrality. The Russian communication, it is said, consists of a repetition of the matters of complaint set forth in the circular note to the powers, but in this case they are supported by argumentative statements.

Minnesota's Great Exhibit.

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—It is proposed that the Minnesota educational exhibit, which won the grand prize at the St. Louis fair, be sent to the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland.

DEATH MEETS PLEA.

Russian Soldiers Shoot the Workmen Who Would Appeal to Czar.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—Yesterday was a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of Saturday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital.

The city is under martial law, with Prince Vasilchikoff as commander of over 50,000 of the emperor's crack guards. Troops bivouacked in the streets last night and at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the island of Vasill Ostroff and in the out sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The empress dowager has hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe-Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II is living.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his majesty Saturday night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the winter palace and receive their petition, but the emperor's advisers had taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the emperor's answer to the 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace square yesterday was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and saber.

The priest, Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in his golden vestments, holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen, through the Narva gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons. The figures of the total number killed or wounded here, at the Moscow gate, at the various bridges and islands, and at the winter palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5,000. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men.

The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women, as well as men, into wild beasts, and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance. The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Passengers on O. R. & N. Robbed in City Limits of Portland.

Portland, Jan. 23.—While the "Spokane Flyer" was rushing through the darkness between East Portland station and Thirty-fourth street, shortly before 7 o'clock Saturday night, four masked bandits entered the rear door of the Walla Walla sleeper, the last car of the train, and at the point of a pistol compelled the occupants to deliver their valuables. The robbers then stopped the train by pulling the air cord, sprang off into the night and disappeared. They fired several shots as the train slowed down and thus frightened away pursuit.

The robbers obtained a draft for \$750, several watches and about \$150 in cash. As soon as the robbery became known at police headquarters officers were notified to be on the alert, and a posse of policemen, detectives and railway officers left on an engine for the scene of the robbery. Officers guarded the bridges and the Vancouver ferry. The posse spent the night looking for evidence at the scene of the robbery and in searching throughout the neighboring country, but nothing was found.

Two men were arrested at The Dalles when the train reached there. They were found on the "blind baggage" and answered a general description of two of the hold-up men. It is believed that when the train slowed down they jumped off and ran forward before the train crew had time to get outside and discover them.

Position of the Armies.

Tokio, Jan. 23.—In well informed quarters here it is said that the Russian army at Mukden was recently reinforced by four divisions. Its present strength is estimated at nine army corps, or 300,000 men of all arms. General Kuropatkin's headquarters are at Fong mountain, in close touch with the Mukden-Fushun line. At present two and a half divisions are facing General Oku, two corps are before General Nodzu, and the greater strength of these corps confronts General Kuroki and guards the coal mines.

May Flee From Yellow Fever.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Unofficial advice received here from representatives of the government in the Panama canal zone dated at the end of the first week in January, are to the effect that while the current reports of the prevalence of yellow fever on the isthmus are exaggerated, the pest does exist there, and some apprehension is expressed that, if it continues to spread, there will be a wholesale exodus of the canal builders from the isthmus.

Producing Very Little Coal.

Dortmund, Jan. 23.—About 80 per cent of the coal operatives are striking, and the mines are producing very little coal. The Dortmund iron works are partly shut down. Excellent order prevails. The large mines of the Gelsenkirchen company, located at Marten, near Dortmund, have only 15 per cent of their men working.

HERO OF PORT ARTHUR.



GENERAL ANATOLE STOESEL.

General Anatole Stoessel, the hero of Port Arthur's defense, is by extraction a German, as is indicated by his name. He occupies a peculiar position in the Russian army, being a specialist in the art of defense. Repeatedly he had proved himself a failure as a tactician in the open field, so much so that General Kuropatkin refused to trust him further with command where maneuvers against an enemy were necessary. However, he recognized his peculiar ability for defending a position and when the question of a commander for Port Arthur came to be considered by the Czar's council he insisted that Stoessel be given the post.

CALLED AN INFIDEL.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's Religious Views Call Forth Sharp Criticism.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, the famous Congregational clergyman, created a profound sensation in the religious world by his utterances before the students of Harvard University, in which he denied the principal tenets of orthodox theology, and expressed his idea of God as an "intelligent energy." "No longer do I believe in a First Cause," he said. "My God is a great and ever-present force, which is manifest in all the activities of man and all the workings of nature. I believe in a God who is in and through and of everything; in an absentee God, whom we have to reach through a Bible or a priest or some other outside aid, but a God who is closer to us than hands or feet. Science, literature and history tell us there is one eternal Energy; that the Bible no longer can be accepted as



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

ultimate; that many of its laws were copied from other religions; that the ten commandments did not spring spontaneously from Moses, but were, like all laws, a gradual growth, and that man is a creature of evolution, not of creation. The days of polytheism are past. There is only one Energy. That Energy has always been working. It is an intelligent Energy."

To many laymen this language will be unintelligible, and fortunately the majority of laymen have too much common sense to care. But among clergymen the attitude of Dr. Abbott has stirred acute feelings. Some noted Unitarians and Universalists approved; others of different creeds sharply condemn and brand the doctor as a heretic.

"Dr. Abbott," says Rev. Dr. McCrory, of Pittsburg, "is an infidel. He does not believe in Christianity. He simply utters his true thoughts."

"If I were to form a composite picture of the devil as an angel of light and of darkness I could easily imagine Lyman Abbott and Bishop Potter in the composite," says Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, D. C., who, like Dr. McCrory, is a Presbyterian. "While both men are clean and probably sincere, their ideas work more harm to the moral world than those of any two men living. I have always found that when a man becomes loose on theology he becomes loose on ethics."

Dr. Abbott strongly denies that he is a heretic, or an infidel. He also denies that he is a Pantheist, although to the lay mind his language points strongly in that direction. "The old idea of God," he says, "was that God

was over and above the world, related to it as a mechanic to his machine. To-day we have come to the more spiritual view of God as the indwelling spirit, who is in and of the entire universe. This permits of the doctrine of mediation. It brings each soul as near to God as any man has ever been or ever will be, whether it be here to-day, on the Isle of Patmos or on Sinai."

This, apparently, would do away with Christ as the mediator—the center idea in the scheme of Christianity. Dr. Abbott also sets the Bible aside when he says that "the old idea of direct special revelation has passed away. No one believes in it to-day."

The doctor is wrong, however, when he says that no one now believes in the inspiration of the Bible, unless he means by "no one" those of his own particular school. There are millions, many, many millions, of devoted men and women who believe in the inspiration of the Bible, and there will be many millions more who will so believe when Rev. Dr. Abbott shall be forgotten. The Bible has had mightier critics than Dr. Abbott and apparently has survived.—Utica Globe.

Just Feeling Rich.

"It's a queer thing, this belonging to a club," said the man who had just paid his first dues. "But it's fine to feel rich, even once in a while. Take the simplest thing in the world—going into the house. All my life I've been used to fishing around for a latchkey, wriggling out of my overcoat, and hollering to know who was home."

"But when I go into my club—notice 'my club,' I can say it easily now—when I go into my club, as I say, I don't even push open a door. Some one in livery does that and bows as I stalk past. I am allowed to lift my hat off, but that's about all. And everyone says 'Sir' to me until I feel as if part of the mint was mine."

"Same way if I eat there. Takes a head waiter and at least one everyday waiter to get me into a chair. And as for wondering what we're going to have for dinner and if Sunday's roast beef isn't about finished—why, I can have roast beef fresh every day. You can do all that in a fine hotel or restaurant, but you don't get called by name unless you're more of a rounder than I am—and what's worse is that you're not expected to sit around and be waited on unless you're spending money when you're in such a place."

"Oh, it's great to feel rich now and then, and I don't know that it makes home seem any worse."

Still in the Family.

Tom and Frank were the only male youngsters in the family. Tom, the elder of the two, one day brought home an ugly, repulsive looking dog, to the great disgust of the female portions of the household.

At length the eldest of the sisters persuaded Tom to take the dog back where he found it, or give it away to someone, and offered him twopenny for his trouble.

Tom marched off with the animal, and returned in half an hour's time munching the last of the coffee he had bought with the money which his sister had given him.

"Well, Tom, what have you done with that ugly brute?" was the query. "Given him to Frank," replied Tom, with his mouth full.—Tit Bits.

Relief in Sight.

"Your salary isn't enough to support my daughter, sir."

"I'm glad you've come to that conclusion so early, sir."—Detroit Free Press.