

DEMORALIZED MOB

Retreat of Russian Army Turned Into a Rout.

SUPPLIES AND GUNS GIVEN UP

Rough Estimates Make Total Losses Over 100,000 Men—Japanese Follow Up Advantage.

Tokio, March 9.—Defeated all along the line, with thousands of men killed and wounded, his army turned into a demoralized mob of men who no longer obey the orders of their officers, an enormous percentage of his munitions of war and artillery lost to him, having been abandoned to the victorious Japanese or destroyed to prevent falling into their hands, General Kuropatkin is at last reports making frantic efforts to save something from the wreck and is withdrawing all of his reserves northward to a point where he can reasonably hope to reorganize his defeated army. In the meantime, the Japanese soldiers on the right, left and center are pressing in on the fleeing Russians and will make an attempt to completely annihilate the soldiers of the czar.

The result of the fortnight's fighting south of Mukden is the worst disaster to the Russian arms of the whole war. Even the bold cosacks who, in other days have repeatedly proved their valor on bloody fields, have been compelled to give way and run before the steady, relentless pressure of the troops of the mikado, who, scorning death in every form, have continued battering away at the Russian entrenchments and piercing them one by one.

JOINT LOSS OVER 100,000 MEN.

Battle Bloodiest of War—Railroad is Cut North of Mukden.

Tokio, March 9.—The great battle in Manchuria raged all day yesterday along the entire and enormous front. The Japanese were generally victorious, and they drove the Russians from a series of important positions. By nightfall it seemed imperative that General Kuropatkin would have to withdraw his shattered legions to avoid a complete disaster. Indeed, it appeared impossible for him to effect a retreat without heavy losses of prisoners, guns and stores.

The continuous battle is already the bloodiest of the war. Upon the ground that General Oku alone gained are 8,000 Russian dead. The reports from other armies are expected to triple this figure. It is estimated that the Japanese have lost 50,000, making the joint slaughter thus far exceed 100,000 men.

Details of the combat are lacking, but it is believed that the Japanese have cut the railway north of Mukden, leaving only the roadways and light railway from Fushun to Tie pass as avenues for the retreat of the Russians, but army headquarters refrain from affirming or denying a report to that effect. It is thought that Mukden is still in the hands of the Russians.

TRAINS RUNNING AGAIN.

Traffic Resumed on the New York Rapid Transit Lines.

New York, March 9.—A very decided improvement in the condition of traffic in the subway and on the elevated roads marked the second day of the strike. The employees of the Interborough company. This was especially so in the subway, in which express service was established this evening and affairs almost resumed their normal aspect. On the elevated lines service was more irregular, but continued to improve. There was practically no disorder, and only a few minor accidents occurred during the day.

Officials of the Interborough company expressed confidence that they had the situation well in hand and that a few days would see a full resumption of service on all lines.

This was positively denied by President Pepper, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

Bloody Measures Urged.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—A sensation was caused today by a leading editorial in the Moscow Gazette, the traditional spokesman of autocracy, declaring that the present revolt in the interior should be put down immediately in the fashion which Micael Muraviev crushed the Polish and Lithuanian rebellion in 1863. "It would be a sad sacrifice of life," says the Gazette, "but a hundred times less now than if the revolt were allowed to continue until it became absolutely necessary to take decisive steps."

Portfolios go A-Begging.

London, March 9.—It is again reported that Premier Balfour is experiencing great difficulty in filling the vacancies in the cabinet. It is rumored that Walter Hume Long and others have declined the post of chief secretary for Ireland. Gossip in the lobby of the house of commons is to the effect that Sir Anthony F. MacDonald, under secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, will be appointed to an important post outside of Ireland.

Baltic Fleet is Returning.

Paris, March 9.—A dispatch to the Temps from Tananarivo, capital of the island of Madagascar, says the entire Russian fleet has left the waters on its return to Jibuti, French Somaliland.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Friday, March 9.

The last day's session of the house before the final adjournment of the 58th congress at noon tomorrow found that body almost through with its work. The conference reports on the Indian and postoffice appropriation bills were agreed to. At the evening session the sundry civil, the river and harbor and general deficiency bills were agreed to as reported from conference. The conference reports were agreed to by the senate on the same measures the house acted on. The present temporary government for the Panama canal zone was continued. The statehood bill is dead and the house will resurrect it in the next congress.

Saturday, March 4.

Both houses met at 10 o'clock. According to custom a resume of appropriations made during the present congress was given. The total appropriations were \$97,948,104, while the estimates for the next fiscal year were \$725,590,515. The customary resolutions were adopted thanking Speaker Cannon and President Pro Tem Frye. Speaker Cannon was presented with a handsome loving cup by the members of the house. At 11:50 the senate, after swearing in the vice president and new senators, adjourned sine die. The house adjourned without day at 11:55.

Monday, March 6.

The senate in extra session spent the greater part of the day discussing the Santo Domingo treaty. The nominations of the members of the cabinet were referred to the various committees and reports were made immediately by polling the committees on the floor. The nominations then were confirmed.

Tuesday, March 7.

Without determining any question of policy in regard to the Santo Domingo treaty, the senate decided today that the treaty should be reported as soon as possible from the committee on foreign relations and the entire question fought out in executive session. A number of senators are confident the treaty will be ratified within a reasonable time. The president today sent a long list of nominations to the senate for its approval.

Wednesday, March 8.

The Santo Domingo treaty was practically perfected today by the senate committee on foreign relations, so far as phraseology is concerned and without regard to the principle involved in the procedure proposed by the treaty. A number of amendments have been presented and some of them already adopted.

The president today sent a message to the senate giving his reasons for wanting the treaty ratified.

A large batch of consular and diplomatic appointments were confirmed and an additional lot received.

Thursday, March 9.

The senate committee on foreign relations today agreed to report favorably the Santo Domingo treaty as amended.

The senate was in session but seven minutes today and adjournment was taken out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Bates, of Tennessee. A committee of 12 senators was appointed to make preparations for the deceased senator's funeral in the chamber at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Whole Army is Surrounded.

Ninchwang, March 10.—The Russians have not been reinforced from the direction of Harbin since March 1. General Nogi's army made a forced march of 25 miles daily, and, acting in conjunction with General Oku's army, surrounded 80,000 Russians in the direction of Tie pass and cut off their supplies. The hurrying Japanese armies passed a division of Russians without giving it any attention until the enveloping movement was completed, when they crushingly attacked the Russians on all sides.

Need Not Decide Question Yet.

Washington, March 10.—There is authority for the statement that the question as to whether the Isthmian canal shall be made a sea-level waterway or constructed on the lock system need not be determined at the outset of the work. In fact, it is stated that work could progress for five years or more before this matter would necessarily be decided and without in any way retarding the progress of construction or causing any delay.

Alaskan Telegraphs Work Well.

Washington, March 10.—General Greely has received a report of the operations of the Alaska telegraph systems during January. The wireless work runs uninterruptedly 107 miles across Norton sound, and the land lines are 1,500 miles in length. Various interruptions from snow and severe storms averaged, however, less than three hours per station, which is only one-sixth of the interruptions in January, 1904.

Attempt to Kill Governor.

St. Petersburg, March 10.—Colonel Progulbitsky, governor of the province of Kutais, has been the object of an attempted assassination by two men at Sukhum. The would-be murderers fired six shots from revolvers at the governor, but he was not struck. The motive of the attempt is believed to have been political.

Russia Pays North Sea Claims.

London, March 10.—Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, today paid \$325,000 to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in settlement of the North sea claims, and the incident was thus closed.

WITH GREAT POMP

President Roosevelt Installed as Chief Executive.

MULTITUDE SEES THE CEREMONY

He Swears Fealty to the Constitution Amid Scene of Brilliant Splendor.

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times—today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who participated in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their stations, they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms, and they evoked thunderous applause.

Throughout this scene the demeanor of the multitude was that of interested expectancy. The enticing prospect of seeing the gorgeous and stately pageants in review detracted in no manner from the keen interest in the less brilliant program in immediate prospect. The attraction responsible for the assembly of so vast a throng was demonstrated by the tremendous burst of applause which heralded the president's approach.

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice the president advanced in state down the long aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing, and noth'g could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. As the president passed down the aisle he bowed his head and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgment of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people.

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the clerk of the supreme court stepped forward, holding a bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The president raised his right hand, and the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid "deep silence. When this had been concluded there was practically no demonstration, and the president began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the capitol, and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard, and the roar of 21 guns was begun in official salute to the president.

Fairbanks Sworn In.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was today inducted into office as vice president of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the 58th congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the senate. All these official acts took place in the chamber just before the inauguration of the president. The inauguration of the new vice president was severely simple, and as brief as simple. The oath was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tem of the senate.

Inaugural Ball Ends Day.

Washington, March 4.—The inaugural festivities closed at midnight with a ball that in splendor, attendance and artistic effect fittingly ushered out a brilliant day. Thousands of handsomely gowned women with escorts from every state in the union and nearly every civilized country paid their social debts to the nation's chief executive for the next four years. The setting for the ball was beautiful with a wealth of various colors in evergreens, palms and flowers.

Within Sight of Mukden.

Mukden, March 4.—The Russian positions in the center are unchanged. The east flank is fighting close to Manchuntan, while the Japanese occupy Sufantong on the southwest. On Thursday and also today Japanese corps gave battle on the southwest within sight of Mukden. Russians report that a Japanese force has broken around the right and is moving north, though it is believed the Russians hold the Sinmin-tin road at the Liao river.

The President's Cabinet.

Washington, March 4.—The members of President Roosevelt's cabinet are: Wm. H. Taft, war; James Wilson, agriculture; Victor H. Metcalf, commerce and labor; Ethen A. Hitchcock, interior; George B. Cortelyou, postmaster general; William H. Moody, attorney general; John Hay, state; Leslie M. Shaw, treasury; Paul Morton, navy.

HOPE GIVEN UP.

Russia Admits That Kuropatkin Has Met Defeat.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—That the battle of Mukden will go down in history with Liao Yang in the long list of Russian defeats is the almost universal belief in pessimistic St. Petersburg, which has forgotten the meaning of the word "victory." The war office does not admit that the issues of the great battle which already exceeds in magnitude of operations and losses that of Shakhé, has been decided, although it is positively stated in high quarters that Kuropatkin has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that it will be impossible to hold Mukden and that the withdrawal of the army northward has already been begun.

At the military headquarters here General Kuropatkin is regarded as beaten. Those who believe there is still a chance of actual Russian victory are few and far between. The majority regard the fighting yesterday as in reality a rearguard action, entertaining no doubt that there will be a heavy withdrawal during the night.

General Kuropatkin's critics among military men are increasing in number, the burden of complaint being that in every action he has shown lack of initiative. With defeat now, whether disastrous or otherwise, they declare his star will set. On the other hand, it is believed that Field Marshal Oyama's daring strategy, if successful in this battle, will entitle him to rank as one of the greatest captains of the age.

SAVES FOREST FOR PEOPLE.

Exclusion of Timber Land From Lieu Selections.

Washington, March 8.—Two and one-half million acres of timber land will be saved to the government by the operation of a short act to which President Roosevelt affixed his signature during the last moments of the 58th congress. The act prohibits the selection of timber lands in exchange for land which have been included within of rest reserves. It was in 1897 that the "lieu law" was enacted. It had no restrictions, simply entitling persons holding lands in forest reserves to make selections elsewhere in exchange for their forest reserve lands. In 1900 these lieu selections were limited to surveyed lands. Since the passage of these acts, nearly 2,000,000 acres of forest reserve lands have been exchanged for other lands, and almost universally has the exchange been made for timbered lands outside of forest reserves. Nearly half of this land so exchanged is owned by the land grant railroads.

A report to congress from the commissioner of the general land office places the amount of lands still held by these roads in forest reserves at 2,500,000 acres, and the provision in the act in question, that hereafter lieu selections must be made from untimbered lands, is calculated to save just that much timbered land which is outside of forest reserves.

GOTHAM TIED UP.

Strike on New York Street Railways Blocks Business.

New York, March 8.—With one collision in which 29 persons were injured, New York has passed through the first day of the general strike on its rapid transit systems. Besides this accident and some minor casualties due to the abnormal conditions, the sum total of the day was annoyance and vexation to a million or more people usually dependent upon the Interborough's lines for transportation to and from business. So far there has been little disorder. Sporadic encounters between individuals, some bad language and the action of a few hoodlums in throwing missiles at passing elevated trains tell this phase of the strike. The annoyance to the multitude was increased by a wet snow, which began falling this afternoon.

Service on the elevated roads and the subway, while not tied up, was crippled badly. Trains were run on irregular schedules in the underground, beginning with the early morning, but the elevated did not fare so well. On the East side practically no attempt was made to institute service, while the Sixth and Ninth avenue lines, which serve the West side, were run in a fashion woefully inadequate. In fact, the elevated system of the Interborough's lines was pretty well paralyzed.

Turn Light on Beef Trust.

Topeka, Kan., March 8.—The Kansas senate has adopted a resolution denouncing the report of Commissioner Garfield in the "beef trust" investigation, and requesting the president of the United States to reject this report and appoint "some man with experience, independence and nerve, who shall qualify for the task of investigating this gang of commercial highwaymen, known as the 'beef trust,' to the end that the public may be fully informed as to the sources of their profits and foundations of their colossal fortunes."

Samoa Boys Will Learn English.

Tutuila, Samoa, Feb. 21, via San Francisco, March 8.—The Samoans of the western district of Tutuila have established a boys' school for the teaching of English, and have engaged three Marist brothers to act as instructors for a term of three years. There are about to be imported from Swatow, China, about 600 Chinese for work on the plantations in German Samoa. None of these will be permitted to land in the American portion of Samoa.

No Cigarettes in Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., March 8.—The legislature today, by a vote of 76 to 1, passed a bill absolutely prohibiting the sale or manufacture of cigarette papers.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

WATER PUT UPON ARID LAND.

Three Sisters Company Applies for a Patent—Only Settlers Can Buy.

Salem—The Three Sisters Irrigation company, which has a contract for the reclamation of 27,000 acres of arid land in the Deschutes country, reports that water has been placed on 6,000 acres, in addition to the 13,000 already patented. The state land board directed the engineer to examine the land, and if found as reported, to apply for a patent from the United States.

An important question has been raised regarding the qualifications of applicants for arid land that has been reclaimed under the Carver act. The Federal law, which grants this land to the state, specifies that it is to be sold to actual settlers at the cost of reclamation. Recently the state land board addressed a letter to the Federal land department, inquiring whether sales of land will be restricted to those who have actually settled upon it. The answer received is in the affirmative.

This means that, although a man may apply for land without taking up his residence upon it, he must make the preliminary showing that he intends to become a settler and before he can secure a deed he must show that he has become a settler. In other words, the land can be sold only to those who will make their homes upon it.

TILLAMOOK RAISES SUBSIDY

Citizens Now Want to See Promoter Simmons' Evidence of Faith.

Tillamook—Nearly all of the \$35,000 subsidy asked for the building of a railway into Tillamook has been subscribed. J. E. Simmons will be waited upon by a committee to be appointed at a mass meeting of subscribers to make good his promise to put up \$5,000 or more in some Tillamook bank as an evidence of good faith.

Simmons agreed to build his road to Tillamook and on to Netarts bay. The route will be either by way of North Yamhill or Forest Grove, and the work is to be completed in 12 months. Of the subsidy \$25,000 is to be paid when the rails reach Tillamook City and \$10,000 when extended to Netarts bay.

Treasure Box and Yankee Girl.

Sumpter—Guy Pearsons, owner of the Treasure Box and Yankee Girl claims, two miles east of Sumpter, reports that he has sunk a shaft 20 feet on the Treasure Box ledge. This has been crosscut and found to be fully 20 feet in width. Trouble is experienced with water, and for this reason operations will have to be discontinued until pumping facilities can be installed. These properties are near the Golden Chariot, which will erect a mill, hoisting and pumping plant this spring. Work on these improvements is expected to commence shortly.

For Exhibit from Jackson.

Jacksonville—A deputation of citizens waited on the county court at the March session in the interests of an exhibit from Jackson county at the Lewis and Clark exposition. The court made no definite promise of an appropriation, but individual members have expressed themselves favorably toward the proposal. The sum asked for is \$3,000, and it is urged that, Southern Oregon being "one of the garden spots of the universe," the section would be much benefited by an exhibit at the fair.

Work on Grizzly Group.

Cottage Grove—The Johnson boys and other owners of the Grizzly group of claims have kept men at work driving a crosscut tunnel for the purpose of cutting the vein at a greater depth than it has heretofore been cut. Work has just come to town to the effect that the tunnel, at a distance of about 100 feet from the portal, has cut the ledge, and that the same high grade showing as existed above has been the result. The vein is somewhat smaller at this level, but carries good values.

Engineering Company Incorporates.

Eugene—The Oregon Engineering company has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the principal place of business is at Eugene. The personnel of the new organization, while not made public at the present time, consists of a number of well known engineers all over the Pacific coast, who will combine the data and statistics gathered in their several lines of work and operate from here.

Product of Tillamook Dairy.

Tillamook—At the annual meeting of the Tillamook Dairy association, Secretary Carl Haberlach's report showed that for the first eight months of last year 1,839,396 pounds of milk was received at the creamery at Fairview. 1,641,415 pounds of milk were used in the manufacture of 75,056 pounds of butter and 197,981 pounds of milk in the manufacture of 20,168 pounds of cheese.

Extensive Improvements Assured.

Hood River—Fifty thousand dollars are now subject to the check of the Hood River Electric Light, Power and Water company, as the result of the sale of bonds, and the extensive improvements to the light and water systems are now assured.

READY TO CUT.

Logging on a Big Scale is Under Way in the Sumpter District.

Sumpter—From the amount of logs that have been put in at the mills during the winter, lumbermen of Eastern Oregon are contemplating a big business during 1905. The Oregon Lumber company has continued logging operations steadily and will only let up during the breaking up spell.

The immense milling plant is being enlarged by the erection of additional buildings for the storing of lumber.

The Sumpter Lumber company also has a large number of logs to cut as soon as weather conditions will permit the starting of its mill.

Service & Co. are preparing for a long run, the contract for the delivery of an immense number of logs has just been completed.

Some lumbermen who rely upon running logs down small streams are reported as being uneasy over the prospect of a light run, owing to scarcity of snow in the mountains this season.

WARM DAYS HASTEN THE BUDS.

Fear of Late Frost Declared Groundless by Old Settlers.

Hood River—Peach trees will be in bloom in a few days and fruit buds are swelling in all parts of the valley. Strawberry vines are putting forth new leaves and the hillside have freshened up with a new growth of grass.

There is apprehension by some of the fruitgrowers lest a cold snap should damage the fruit during the month, but old settlers state that frosts of any great destructiveness have never occurred after the opening of spring. The roads are drying fast, while farmers are taking advantage of the good weather to plow.

There has been less rain and snow in this part of Oregon than for many previous years. Mountain peaks where the snow has been accustomed to linger until May 1, and often times far into June, are now almost clear of snow. The rainfall during February was a trifle over one inch.

Uncover Good Ore.

Grants Pass—Opening of the vast ore body in the Granite Hill and uncovering of quartz riches on the deep levels, as well as the general showing these properties have made in recent months by development, have led the American Gold Fields company to lay plans for even greater operations than was at first anticipated. Instead of the one mine, there will be two or three, all operated as one property. Already the Red Jacket, one of the claims of the company, located near the Granite Hill, has been equipped with machinery.

Sales of Livestock.

Echo—M. H. Gillett sold a car of hogs to John Shaw, an independent buyer, who ships to Portland. The car consisted of 80 young animals, weighing on an average 242 pounds each. The price paid was 6 cents a pound, the highest paid in the vicinity this year, bringing on an average \$14.50 each. The hogs were fed in cattle feed yards and finished off on chop barley. R. N. Stanfield and J. B. Saylor also shipped nine cars of fat steers to the Union Meat company of Portland.

Oregon Census Delayed.

Pendleton—The state census, which should have been started March 1, will not be started until suitable blanks are supplied by the state printer. In view of a proposed change, which was to have been made at the last session of the legislature, the state printer did not print the blanks. The census of the state is taken every five years between the 10 years of the national census, and is taken by the county assessors.

Governor Accepts His Likeness.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has accepted the oil painting of himself by Richard Max Meyer, of Portland, and Mr. Meyer will receive the \$600 appropriated by the legislature for a picture of the governor. The painting has been hung in the house of representatives. Mr. Meyer washed and varnished all the oil paintings of Oregon's governors and the pictures now look as fresh as when new.

Big Price for Hop Land.

Woodburn—The largest real estate deal ever consummated in this portion of Marion county has just been made by Walter L. Toose selling Jacob Miller 232 acres of land with a 40-acre hop yard adjoining this city for \$19,500.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 85c; bluestem, 92c; valley, 87c per bushel.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.35@1.40; gray, \$1.40@1.45 per cental.
Hay—Timothy, \$14@16 per ton; clover, \$11@12; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$12@13.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 17 1/2@18c per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@32 1/2c
Potatoes—Oregon fancy, 90@95c; common, 75@80c.
Apples—4-tier Redwins, \$1.25@1.50; Spitzenberg, \$1.75@2.
Hops—1904, 24@26c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 19@20c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@17c; mohair, 25@26c per pound for choice.