

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.

The Franco-German dispute about Morocco nears a crisis.

General Maximo Gomez is very low and may die at any time.

Norway is likely to become a republic, as no one desirable for a king is willing to accept.

President Roosevelt is striving to prevent another big battle in Manchuria before peace is concluded.

The next step in the Far Eastern peace negotiations will be the signing of an armistice by the generals commanding on the field of hostilities.

Governor Brady, of Alaska, wants to attend the Lewis and Clark fair, but Secretary Hitchcock has ordered him to remain at his post for the present, as he may be needed.

The Federal grand jury at Chicago has turned in a number of indictments against beef trust officials, but particulars will not be given out until the jury has finished its work.

Not a man was saved from the Russian battleship Alexander III, and but one each from the battleships Borodino and Navarin, sunk by the Japanese in the battle of the sea of Japan.

Commissioner Richards, of the General Land office, has been ordered to Portland to attend the land fraud trials and lend assistance to the prosecution. A number of clerks are also being sent with records.

The kaiser is planning to become master of Europe.

Japan's peace terms have been outlined and will be moderate.

Washington has been chosen as the meeting place of the peace envoys.

Turkish troops have completely exterminated a Macedonian insurgent band.

Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Avellan, heads of the Russian navy, have resigned.

Missouri railroads have united in enjoining the state from enforcing the maximum rate law.

A case of plague has been reported on a vessel arriving at Manchester, England, from Buenos Ayres.

Orders have been issued at the War department for the formation of two provisional regiments of field artillery.

Taft says he will not run for president to succeed Roosevelt, but desires to become chief justice of the Supreme court.

The Mexican Central railroad has increased its capital from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and will acquire control of other important roads.

Secretary Hay is home from Eu rope. His health is greatly improved, but he is not entirely recovered. He says he has no intention of resigning.

The premier of Greece has been murdered by a gambler.

Germany will fortify Kiao Chou bay, on the Chinese coast.

Britain and America refuse to join in the conference on Morocco.

Exports from the United States to Mexico show a great increase.

Russia has formally announced the acceptance of Roosevelt's peace offer.

One of the seven largest locomotives ever built will be placed in service on the O. R. & N. line.

Supreme Justice Warren R. Hooker has announced his intention of resigning. He is accused of postal grafting.

The number of plenipotentiaries and pace of meeting to conduct peace negotiations between Japan and Russia are now to be decided.

The motor car ordered by the Southern Pacific for use between Forest Grove and Portland is a little light for the heavy grade out of Portland.

The Lake Shore road has established a new record for fast time, having made the run from Chicago to Buffalo, a distance of 526 miles in 453 minutes.

In the army and navy maneuvers to test the effectiveness of the defenses about Washington, the attacking fleet was defeated and constructively joined Rojostevsky's.

Mount Pelee is in eruption.

A smallpox epidemic prevails in Chile.

Norway will send a special envoy to all the powers to ask recognition.

Yellow fever cases continue to be reported from the Panama canal zone.

The quarantine service at Nome has been abolished, despite the protests of citizens.

The biggest trust company on earth is to be organized to handle the Eutaw funds.

Esherbourne, England, has just celebrated the 1,200th anniversary of its foundation.

TORRENT FLOODS SUBWAY.

Electric Current Short-Circuited and Traffic Stopped for Hours.

New York, June 13.—A break in the 48-inch high-pressure water main in Park avenue, near Forty-second street, today resulted in the flooding of the block just below the Grand Central station, the street-car tunnel and the Subway, the stoppage of traffic in the Subway for many hours, serious damage to the underground road and great danger to many passengers. The damage is estimated at \$100,000. Incidentally it resulted in the caving in of Park avenue over an area of 20 feet, from which ran cracks that meant danger to adjacent buildings. Water was first seen trickling between the paving blocks near the entrance to the Park-avenue tunnel, through which the surface cars run. Almost immediately there came a heavy explosion underground, and a moment later the water gushed forth in a cataract, pouring into Forty-second street, which was soon covered to a depth of several inches.

The rising water in the Subway soon made connection between the third rail and the outer rails, short-circuiting the electric current, which was attended by a series of explosions that endangered the lives of those who were in the cars. The air was pungent with the smoke of burning insulation, and bright flashes from wheels and rails were continuous. One train got to within a block of a station and then came to a final stop. The passengers got out and waded through the water to the station. They avoided the third rail and nobody was injured. Gradually the entire service south of Seventy-second street and to Fourteenth street was shut off, and later the entire service was discontinued.

Finally, after the flood had continued for four and a half hours a foreman for the construction company, who has supervision of the installation of the mains in Park avenue pointed out a gate at Third avenue and Forty-second street which, on being closed, shut off the torrent. Traffic was not resumed until after midnight.

Success of Japanese.

Tokio, June 13.—The following report has been received from the headquarters of the Manchurian armies: "June 9, at 4 in the morning, we drove the enemy from the northern heights of Liangshueuan and Nanchengtsu and occupied those positions. On the same day we occupied the vicinities of Ershihpils, ten miles northeast of Changtu, Shufangtai and Tungchiatsu, ten miles north of Changtu and Hoingtangshan, 13 miles northwest of Changtu. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

Russian Shells Were Worthless.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—The St. Petersburg Telegraph agency has received a dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, who asserts that not only were the Russian ships so short of shells that they could indulge in only three large practices on leaving Libau, but that during the battle of the Sea of Japan many projectiles either fell short or failed to inflict damage on the Japanese vessels. A number of routines occurred during the voyage of the Russian squadrons, especially on the battleship Ore.

Loss by Fire and Flood.

New York, June 13.—Nearly 100 automobiles belonging to various department stores were destroyed tonight in a fire in the garage of the Rainier Vehicle Equipment company at Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The loss on machines is estimated at \$350,000, in addition to which the plant of the garage was damaged to the amount of \$75,000. The premises of the Corbett Chair company and the Suro Braid company, occupying the upper floors of the building, were also damaged to the amount of \$100,000.

Water Receding Near Keokuk.

Des Moines, Ia., June 13.—The flood which has overflowed thousands of acres of fine land in the vicinity of Keokuk, is slowly receding, the water having fallen about two feet since reaching a standstill last night. Damage to farmers near Keokuk is estimated at \$300,000, and the losses at Keokuk, Davenport and other places along the river will aggregate hundreds of thousands more. Riley Smallwood, aged 75, was drowned at Alexandria.

Sweden Not To Recognize.

Stockholm, June 13.—Premier Ramstedt, in an interview, says the Swedish government will refuse to recognize the revolution in Norway and will submit to the riksdag motions conformable to this standpoint. The premier thinks that the riksdag will adopt this view and is convinced no foreign power will recognize Norway as an independent country against the will of Sweden.

Packing House Plant Destroyed.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 13.—What is known as the old packing house plant in Fort Worth, comprising eight buildings, seven of which were built of stone and one of brick, and ranging from one to two stories, was destroyed by fire today. The plant cost something like \$480,000. The insurance is \$85,000.

LAND FRAUD TRIALS

Judge DeHaven Hears Arguments in Mitchell Case.

ILLEGAL INDICTMENT IS CLAIMED

District Attorney Heney Contends the Document Is Valid—Court Takes Matter Under Consideration.

Portland, June 13.—Under fire before Judge De Haven yesterday morning was the indictment accusing John H. Mitchell of accepting a fee for services performed while United States senator. Severe in their denunciations of the document which sets forth the government case were the attorneys for the defense. Serene in his denials that flaws could be picked in line after line of the government's accusations was United States District Attorney Heney. Grave, dignified and attentive, while the attorneys unmasked their legal batteries, was Judge De Haven, the man who now has the power to bring the case of the United States against Senator Mitchell to a sudden termination, for a time at least, or to cause the trial to proceed to its conclusion and consequent verdict of guilty or not guilty.

Spectators crowded the courtroom to hear the attorneys for the defense, Judge A. S. Bennett, of The Dalles, and ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, attempt to riddle the indictment which accuses their client, and to listen to Mr. Heney's defense of the document.

The alleged crime for which the government is endeavoring to place Senator Mitchell on trial consists in accepting a fee from Frederick A. Kribs for expediting claims before the general land office while a United States senator. This is contrary to the Federal statutes. The issue yesterday was the legality of the indictment itself, and the principal arguments of the defense were that the document was loosely drawn, that if tried on its indefinite allegations Senator Mitchell might be again placed in jeopardy, and above all, that the indictment did not even allege that Mr. Mitchell was a senator at the time of the commission of the crime charged.

At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge De Haven took the matter under consideration, stating that he did not know just how long it would require for him to arrive at a conclusion, but that he would consider both the written arguments interposed with the demurrer and the oral statements made in court, handing down his decision at his earliest opportunity. The court was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

RIVAL TO BEEF COMBINE.

Farmers of Illinois Ready to Build Big Packing House.

Chicago, June 13.—The Farmers' Packing company has been organized for the purpose of competing with the local and other packers. Its capital stock was placed at \$1,500,000. The organization is composed of livestock dealers, retail butchers and farmers.

It is the intention of the company to operate in Chicago and it has secured an option on ten acres of land and a packing plant near the Hawthorne race track, which it will operate, and expects to purchase 300 acres on which to erect a mammoth plant.

Dying Natural Death.

Chicago, June 13.—The teamsters' strike has come to the stage where it will die a natural death unless new life is injected into it by the strikers. During the past 24 hours nothing of any importance has developed, neither side to the controversy having made any aggressive move. According to the employees involved in the trouble, they have succeeded in getting their business almost back to normal conditions. The teamsters are doing absolutely nothing in the strike, not a move being made for peace.

Not All Plain Sailing Yet.

Paris, June 13.—Opinion in official and diplomatic quarters here is becoming rather pessimistic as to the outcome of the peace movement, owing to the St. Petersburg dispatches showing the reserved attitude of Russia and the activity of the war party. A special dispatch to the semi-official Temps says the influential Russians forming the war element are making a strong rally, being reinforced by protests against peace telegraphed from the field by General Linievitch and all the division commanders.

Generals Eager to Fight.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—Russia's generals in command of the forces at the front are violently opposed to an ending of the war. General Linievitch, in supreme command, last night wired the czar a strong protest, signed by all of his generals, against peacemaking at the present moment. He stated that, after hearing of the opening of negotiations with Japan for a termination of hostilities, he called a council of war of all his generals.

Philadelphia Mint Closes.

Philadelphia, June 13.—More than 200 employees of the United States mint were today suspended indefinitely. The coining department and the melting room were closed down because of a lack of silver bullion. The order closing these departments came from Washington.

CALIFORNIA LAND FRAUDS.

Heney Says They are Worse Than Those of Oregon.

San Francisco, June 12.—Grave charges have been made against the officials of the state land office by Francis J. Heney. The government attorney has reported to Washington that conditions in California are even worse than those in Oregon, in connection with which United States Senator Mitchell and Representative Herrmann were indicted by a Federal grand jury. He has made accusations against men in state offices, asserting that they have been in league with the speculators, such as John A. Benson and Frederick A. Hyde, who have fraudulently acquired vast tracts of the public lands in California.

"The trouble lies in the state land office itself," said Mr. Heney. "The office has been hand in glove with the ring and any pretense of ignorance in regard to the schemes of graft which have been carried out is absurd. The ring has received favors from the office ever since the last election, and as a result two-thirds of the state's valuable timber lands have been stolen. The speculators have been in possession all along of advance information. This has been especially noticeable in the matter of the creation of forest reserves. Two superintendents have confessed that they were bribed to make the reserves cover as much vacant school land as possible. This land was practically worthless, all the good school land having been taken up. Some of it lies on the top of crags and was useless for any purpose except the creation of scrip. But those who filed on the land for \$1.25 an acre could dispose of their holdings for \$4.50 an acre as soon as they were included in a forest reserve. And they often could do even better than that, by taking up lieu lands in the best part of the timber belt."

WILL ASK GUARANTEE.

Japan Would Bind Russia to a Strict Observance of Treaty.

Tokio, June 12.—On the ability of Russia to offer a sufficient guarantee that she will live up to any treaty of peace arranged hinges Japan's willingness to bring the war to an end. This statement is made on the authority of one of the best known Japanese statesmen, on condition that his identity be kept unknown.

"Japan wants peace," he said, "but she will not be made a fool of by Russia. That nation must agree to keep her hands off the Far East for a long term of years, and her treaty must contain some clauses which effectively preclude her resuming hostilities when her army and navy are rehabilitated, and such clauses must be of such character that they cannot lightly be disregarded. Even at the present time, when her navy has been entirely wiped off the face of the waters and her army has been disrupted and placed on the defensive at all points, we hear from our secret agents in St. Petersburg that the advocates of a war policy urge the czar, if he feels that he must subscribe to peace terms, to refuse to commit Russia to any policy of disarming that would prevent the execution of contracts for new warships of all classes which were made with German and American firms of shipbuilders."

SWEDISH ANGER RISING.

Norway Accused of Ignoring Rights of Sweden by Her Action.

Stockholm, June 12.—It is impossible to forecast Swedish policy in relation to the Norwegian rebellion but signs are lacking of any willing acquiescence therein. The king, crown prince and many others, official and unofficial, are disposed to regard the acts of Christiania as those of a rebellious coterie of politicians which cannot be considered as necessarily representing the will of the Norwegian people. However, it is difficult to see how an official protest can be made, since nothing short of a successful war is likely to restore the situation. In all, responsible men hesitate to command such a course. That this hesitation will survive the heat of a parliamentary session may be slightly doubtful.

Butte County Canal Open.

Gridley, Cal., June 12.—With the opening of the headgates and the turning on of the water into the Butte county canal today, what is probably the most important irrigation enterprise in Northern California is now in working order. There were no hitches or accidents, the river pouring its water into the canal as the gates were raised. The canal is 14 miles long, 30 feet wide on the bottom and carries 20,000 inches of water, equivalent to 800 cubic feet, a second, and will irrigate 80,000 acres of fine land.

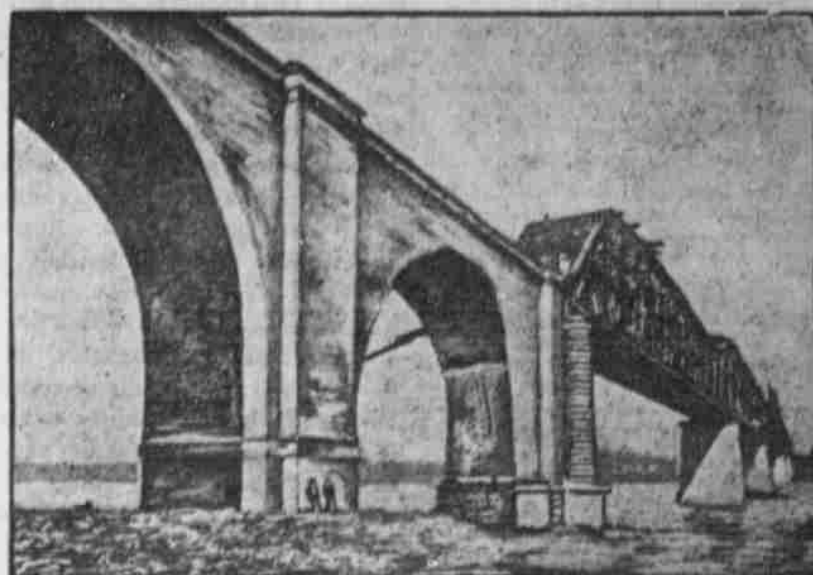
Great Drydock Launched.

Baltimore, June 12.—The government drydock recently built by the Maryland Steel company at Sparrow's Point, which will be towed to Manila, was successfully floated today. Miss Endicott, daughter of Rear Admiral Endicott, christened the new vessel "Dewey." The Dewey is the largest floating dock in the world. It will lift 25,400 tons and cost \$1,125,000. Its construction required 500 men constantly at work.

Gasoline Cars the Thing.

Chicago, June 12.—The management of the Harriman lines has ordered six additional gasoline motors to be used on their branch lines. The original motor has proved such an eminent success that it has been decided to use motors eventually on all branch line work.

GREAT THEBES RAILROAD BRIDGE.



The new railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Thebes, Ill., is not longer nor more picturesque than other railway bridges across the Mississippi, but it is one of the most important. It was planned and constructed, not by the managers of one railway, but of several, and was located not with one railway in mind, but with the trade of two great sections in mind.

The structure recently completed is one of the fifteen great railway bridges crossing the Mississippi, and is probably the most substantial structure ever thrown across the great river. The fact that the approaches are of concrete contributes greatly to the serviceableness of the bridge. The experience of the last ten years has shown that concrete stands against floods better than stone or any other material, and in this particular and in the character of the structural work the bridge at Thebes represents the best results of modern experience and engineering skill.

The bridge was placed where the engineers directed and the railways interested are to come to it. It was built to accommodate a great freight traffic, and in this particular has advantages over bridges built at an earlier date. It opens a new line of direct communication between Chicago and the Southwest by way of southern Illinois, and is to stand for all time holding open the doors to a growing trade with the Southwest.

AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Grotesque Immigrant and Change Made by Year's Residence.

Ellis Island—that gateway to New York through which this year will enter about a million refugees from the ignorance, despotism, poverty and hopelessness of the old world—is one of the most interesting places in the metropolis. There the student of humanity is never in want of an engrossing subject. There he may see "in the raw" the peasantry of sunny Italy, of ice-bound Finland, of Lithuania, of Poland, of all the many lands of Europe and western Asia—the Jew, the Catholic, the Mohammedan, the Protestant, the adherent of the Greek Church—each attired in the grotesque and semi-barbaric garb of his native village and speaking a rude dialect which the educated from even his own land can scarcely comprehend.

Heavy, stolid faces—product of centuries of toil, poverty and ignorance—confront him, but he will detect little of viciousness. These ox-like men and women are not criminals. Only rare-



CONTRAST AT ELLIS ISLAND.

ly among the tons of thousands of newcomers is there one lacking the simple virtues of the peasant, and the exception may be detected as easily as may a wolf in a crowded sheepfold.

Of the 812,000 men, women and children whom the ships brought to Ellis Island last year less than one in a hundred were rejected, and only the smallest sprinkling because of a criminal record. Those who were sent back were refused admission because they were in ill health, were likely to become paupers or were contract laborers.

The metamorphosis which a year's residence in the United States causes in these uncouth immigrants is something astonishing, particularly if the newcomer is a woman and has spent the year in the metropolis. When the immigrant lands at Ellis Island here or she is an outlandish-looking object, outlandish as was ever no stage clown. Invariably he has a bundle, and his wife has a bundle—a bundle done up in anything from the size of a pocket handkerchief to a large tablecloth. If the bundle is a small one it is carried in the hand or slung across a stick over the shoulder; if it is a large bundle the woman ties it across her back, leaving her hand free to balance, perhaps, a small paper trunk on her head with one hand, and with the other to drag a load of precious and archaic pots and pans to which she has clung like grim death since the eventful day when she left her hovel far behind. The children, or such of them as are not babes at the breast, follow in line, each bearing his own little memento of old world house-keeping—a tea kettle, a pot, a wooden spoon.

They see nothing to be ashamed of in all this—on the contrary, they are inordinately proud of this public parade of their worldly possessions, and it is hard for them to understand the shame and mortification which their gauche causes their looking and

enger friends who come to welcome them. If the Americanized friend is a woman, especially if she be a young woman, one may depend upon it that her unsophisticated countrywoman has got to be amazingly "prinked up" before they set off together. Not infrequently a "lady friend" gifted with forethought will have brought with her an entire new wardrobe all a la mode for the newcomer, and it is a common occurrence to see one of these ambitious kinswomen literally forcing her dazed peasant friend to lay aside her picturesque kirtle and bodice, her gay headress, her long pendant earring—beloved treasures—and don in their stead, in such privacy as can be secured in the door ways of the long exit corridors, cheap and tawdry black skirts and a white shirt waist and a picture hat laden with flowers and feathers.

In a few months the peasant girl becomes habituated to wearing corsets about her strong young waist, and she blushes to think of the slight she must have been when she landed, with a bundle on her back, and when she in turn goes to meet some one of her friends it is difficult to realize how radical has been the transformation.

A Discouraging Outlook.

The weekly New York paper which chronicled gay doings not only in that frivolous metropolis but in England and other foreign ports as well, afforded Mrs. Emmons keen enjoyment, and gave her many an excuse for righteous wrath. This fact had been fully appreciated by her son, who sent her a year's subscription.

"Listen to this, Bije Emmons," she commanded one night, the paper trembling in her hands. "It's the account of a grand reception in London, and this is what it says: 'The Honorable Winifred Cowles was in black velvet, studded with jewels, the low-cut bodice and sleeve straps being encrusted with sparkling gems. The Honorable Frances Rathbone wore deep blue velvet with garitures of rich lace.'"

"Now you mark what I say," said Mrs. Emmons. "If our young fellows that go over to England get to wearing such clothes as this paper describes, what's going to become of our country? A fellow that'll submit himself to be rigged up in any such way as that isn't likely to know how to handle a gun in time o' war or a hoe in time o' peace!"

He Wasn't a Legislator.

A traveling man who "makes" Kansas City frequently was dining in the cafe of one of the large hotels when he thought he'd play a trick on his waiter. "See that man at the next table, George?" he said.

The waiter nodded assent. "That's Dr. Alonzo Tabbs, the Missouri legislator, who is trying to stop all tipping." The waiter grew interested at once. "Well, ain't dat too bad," he said. "Ah, he been waitin' on him, too. 'Well, you won't get any tip there,'" said the traveling man. "Ah suttinly treated him right," replied the waiter.

"A few minutes later the man at the other table left and the waiter returned to the traveling man. "Well," said the drummer, "what did I tell you?" "Xense me, sah, but ah thinks you tole me er fabrication," said the waiter, grinning. "Dat man ain't a legislator—he's a gentleman." The man had given him a quarter.

Wants to Get Even.

Church—If a man is going to be struck by an automobile, what's the difference whether the machine is going ten miles an hour or fifty?

Gotham—A good deal of difference. How is a man who is knocked down going to tell a chauffeur what he thinks of him if he's going at fifty miles an hour?—Yonkers Statesman.

When there is a woman caller in the evening, and her host takes her home, it seems to the hostess that it takes her husband twice as long to get back as it should.