

# 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 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 Angolsa, 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 laws 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.

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

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

An Ohio river steamer blew up near Huntingdon, 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.

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.

Bitter cold marked the incoming of the new year throughout the old world.

A British steamer has just arrived at New York with a cargo of 1,100 tons of European wheat.

Several torpedo boats escaped from Port Arthur and took refuge at Shanghai just prior to the surrender of the fortress.

Now that Port Arthur has fallen the bulk of the besieging army will be sent north, but some of them will go home. The army before Port Arthur is variously stated as being between 70,000 and 120,000 men.

## 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 the 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.

## 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 1/2 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.

# 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."

The Russian embassy reiterated that Russia would fight all the harder in view of the temporary loss of Port Arthur.

Europe, it is learned, is firmly of the conviction that, however dark the outlook for peace at this moment, when the prospect brightens, it is to President Roosevelt that the neutrals as well as the belligerents, will look as the intermediary through whom peace negotiations will be initiated. As a European ambassador said today, the American government is practically the only government to which both belligerents will be willing to look for assistance in reaching a settlement when that time comes, and, aside from this fact, the high personal regard in which the president is held, both at St. Petersburg and at Tokio, makes it all the more probable that through him, when Russia and Japan have fought their fight, the powers hope for peace.

## SUBMARINES FOR JAPAN.

She Has Had Thirty Shipped From Seattle in Sections.

Victoria, Jan. 9.—The steamer Kanagawa Maru, which arrived today from Japan, took a cargo of submarine boats on her last trip from Seattle. These were shipped in sections. It is understood that the Japanese government now has about 30 submarine vessels, many of which are now ready for service. Others are being put together at Kure. Some foreigners will assist to man them.

Captain Orlan Cullen, inventor of the Cullen ball-bearing gun, arrived on the Kanagawa Maru, from Tokio, after taking a cargo of submarines and heavy ordnance to Japan. He left Trieste in November on an Austrian steamer via Constantinople, having the guns manifested as agricultural implements.

## TO FORTIFY AGAIN.

Japan Already Has Men and Material for Port Arthur.

Chefoo, Jan. 9.—General Nogi is prepared, through agents who have been recruiting for months, to put a horde of Chinese coolies at work in the refortifying of Port Arthur immediately that the Russians are disposed of. Vast quantities of cement and timber are ready on the Yalu river for this purpose, while steel plates and other manufactured necessities are ready in Japan for transportation to the fortress.

The Japanese are confident that the refortifying of Port Arthur will place it in a better condition than ever.

## Worn by Grief and Labor.

New York, Jan. 9.—General Nogi is visibly affected by the tremendous sacrifice of Japanese lives in the success of his plan, according to a dispatch from a correspondent with the third army. His very outward appearance has changed. He has grown careless in dress, and strangers often find it difficult to pick out the aged, haggard man as the man who refers to General Stoessel as the hero of Port Arthur, notwithstanding he surrendered the fortress. General Nogi, it is recalled, lost two sons, his only children, in the war.

## Conference on Reclamation.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The engineers who are employed in the government reclamation service began their second annual conference here today. Representatives were present from all parts of the West.

# EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

January.

2—All Chicago theaters closed, in consequence of Iroquois Theater holocaust of Dec. 30. ... Death of Gen. James Longstreet.

4—Congress reassembles and hears special message from President on Panama question. ... Fire destroys north wing of Iowa State capitol.

8—Thirty killed in Rock Island wreck near Topeka, Kans. ... Boiler explosion on British cruiser Wallaroo kills 43 persons.

9—Death of Gen. John B. Gordon. ... Steamer Clallam sinks in Straits of Juan de Fuca; 32 lives lost. ... Chinese Emperor ratifies treaty making Mukden and Aiuming open ports. ... Death of Hon. Chas. Foster of Ohio.

13—Death of Col. Chas. Deuby of Indiana.

14—Death of ex-Governor Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio.

15—New government takes hold in Panama.

18—Death of George Francis Train.

22—Tornado in Moundville, Ala., kills 37 persons and injures over 100. ... Floods along Indiana and Ohio rivers.

23—Alessand, Norway, destroyed by fire.

25—One hundred and ninety miners entombed in mine near Pittsburg. ... Verdict in Iroquois Theater fire case returned in Chicago. Mrs. Florence Maybrick released from English prison.

26—Fifteen lives lost in mine accident in Victor, Colo. ... Conviction and suicide of Whitaker Wright, English promoter.

February.

2—Death of ex-Secretary of Navy William C. Whitney.

6—Russia and Japan break diplomatic relations and injures over 100.

7—Great conflagration in Baltimore.

8—Japan lands troops in Korea.

9—Japan wins naval victory over Russia at Port Arthur.

14—Japanese destroy two Russian ships at Chemulpo, and capture 2,000 Russian troops near that city. ... Russia and Japan declare war.

15—Six hundred Russian soldiers frozen to death on Lake Baikal. ... Death of Senator W. A. Hisinger.

22—Japanese take four Russian torpedo boats off Port Arthur.

23—Panama Canal treaty ratified by U. S. Senate.

26—Great fire in Rochester, N. Y.

27—Burning of Wisconsin Statehouse in Madison.

March.

2—Collapse of steel frame for 11-story hotel in New York; 14 people killed.

6—Japs bombard Port Arthur.

11—New York and Hudson River Tunnel Co.'s tunnel under North River completed.

12—French naval battle off Port Arthur; Russians abandon the town.

14—United States Supreme Court hands down decision adverse to great Northern Securities Company merger.

15—Russian torpedo boat destroyer blown up in Port Arthur harbor.

18—Daniel J. Scully, cotton king, suspends payment; panic on New York Cotton Exchange. ... Leonard Wood confirmed as Major-General by Senate.

21—Farguak's shocks felt in New England State. ... Tornado damages Higginsville, Me.

23—Destructive floods in States of Middle West.

24—Death of Sir Edwin Arnold. ... Five negroes lynched by mob at St. Charles, Ark.

26—Two more negroes lynched at St. Charles, Ark., making 13 lynched in one week. ... Tornado kills six persons near Caruth, Mo.

31—Big strike of Iowa miners begins.

April.

4—Russians driven from Korea by Japanese.

6—President of Mormon Church issues order prohibiting polygamy.

12—Russian battleship Petropavlovsk sunk off Port Arthur; Admiral Makaroff and 700 others killed, famous painter, Verestchagin, among the slain.

15—Explosion on battleship Missouri kills 29 men.

19—Great fire in wholesale district of Toronto, Canada; loss, \$10,000,000. ... House passes Oklahoma and Arizona Statehood bills.

20—Death of Grace Greenwood, once popular writer.

22—Carn-barn bandits, Neidermeyer, Marx and Van Dine, executed in Chicago.

23—Japanese routed at mouth of Yalu River.

27—Ownership of Panama canal property transferred to United States.

30—Opening of Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

May.

1—Japanese rout Russians at end of five days' fight on the Yalu. ... Death of Antonin Dvorak, Bohemian musician. ... 100 lives lost by hurricane in Cochin, China.

2—Death of Edgar Fawcett. ... Japanese capture Newchwang.

5—Death of Marcus Jokai, Hungarian patriot and novelist. ... Death of Franz von Lenbach, Bavarian artist.

6—Japanese capture Dainy.

7—Death of Andrew McNally, Chicago publisher.

10—Death of Henry M. Stanley, African explorer.

13—Illinois Republican convention meets and deadlock develops.

15—Japanese battleship Hatsuse strikes Russian mine off Port Arthur and sinks with 441 men; cruiser Yoshino rammed by Kasuga and 210 of crew lost.

18—Japanese army driven back to Fengwangcheng with heavy loss.

20—Illinois Republican convention adjourns until May 31 with deadlock unbroken.

22—Explosion of fireworks factory in Pindlay, O., kills several employees. ... Japanese lose 15,000 men in land attack on Port Arthur; Russian loss 3,000.

25—Ten miners suffocated in tunnel at Williamstown, Pa., in coal mine. ... Yazoo City, Miss., destroyed by fire with \$2,000,000 loss.

Boilers of towboat Fred Wilson blow up near Louisville, Ky., killing 13 persons. ... Russians defeated by Japanese in Tatung pass. ... Japanese capture Kinchow and drive Russians from Nanshan Hill; heavy loss of life on both sides. ... Russians burn, loot and abandon Port Dainy.

28—Death of Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania.

29—\$5,000,000 fire in piers and shipping in Jersey City, N. J.

June.

3—Illinois Republican convention adjourns after 11-day session.

4—Fire in Corning distillery in Peoria, Ill., destroys 14 lives and \$1,000,000 worth of property.

6—Mob wrecks amphitheater in St. Louis, when daylight is stopped.

6—Fifteen non-union miners killed by dynamite explosion at Independence, Col.

9—Death of L. Z. Leiter, Chicago multimillionaire.

10—Death of Laurence Hutton, literary man.

## Short Personals.

James W. A. MacDonald, New York's aged sculptor, has been an artist more than sixty years.

Stovan Zikitch, 117 years old, living at Nish, Servia, was well acquainted with Lord Byron.

Although 85 years old, Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin of Lynn, Mass., does a good day's work binding shoes.

14—End of strike of lake captains.

15—Burning of steamer General Bloem in East River, New York; 1,000 persons perish. ... Vladivostok squadron sinks two Japanese transports, destroying 1,000 lives.

18—American Derby in Chicago won by Higginbill.

20—Five thousand Russians killed and wounded at Haicheng.

21—Republican national convention opens in Chicago.

22—Roosevelt and Fairbanks nominated in Chicago.

26-27—Japanese defeat Russians in two days' fight at Dalu Hill.

28—Death of "Dan" Emmet, composer of "Dixie." ... Nine million acres of land thrown open to settlement in Nebraska.

29—Steamer Norge lost in North Atlantic Ocean; over 700 persons perish.

July.

3—Twenty persons killed in Wabash wreck at Litchfield, Ill.

5—People's party national convention nominates Watson and Tibbles.

6—Democratic national convention meets in St. Louis. ... Heavy rains cause great floods in Kansas.

9—Democratic convention nominates Alton B. Parker for President.

10—Henry G. Davis named for Vice President by Democratic convention. ... Marybhead, Ohio, wrecked by explosion. ... 17 killed and 50 injured in train wreck at Midvale, N. J.

11—Thirty thousand Japanese killed or wounded in attack on Port Arthur.

12—Strike of 50,000 parking house employees begins in Western cities. ... Death of Mayor S. M. (Golden Rule) Jones in Toledo, O. ... 200 lives lost in cloudburst and flood near Manila.

13—C. & E. I. excursion train wrecked at Glenwood, Ill.; 24 killed and 72 injured.

14—Death of Paul Kruger.

22-24—Russians evacuate Newchwang after two days' battle. ... Russians sink British steamship Knight commander off Izu.

27—England protests to Russia regarding sinking of steamship Knight Commander.

28—Drawing for Rosebud reservation land begun in Chamberlain, S. D.

August.

1—Death of ex-Governor Robt. E. Pattison of Pennsylvania.

2—Illinois Central train robbed near Harvey, Ill. ... Death of Mrs. Wilson & Miles.

3—British expedition enters Lhasa, the "forbidden city."

4-8—Japanese attack Port Arthur.

7—Wreck on Rio Grande railway near Pined, Col., causes 100 deaths.

9—Death of ex-Senator Geo. G. Vest of Missouri.

10—Former Premier Waldeck-Rousseau of France dies. ... Naval battle off Port Arthur.

13—Turkey yields to demands of United States in regard to American schools.

14—Russian Vladivostok squadron defeated by Japanese in Straits of Corea.

16—Mob burns two negroes at stake in Statesboro, Ga. ... Death of Hon. Perry Hannah at Traverse City, Mich.

19—Tornado in North St. Louis. ... General attack on Port Arthur.

20—Tornado in St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity kills 16 persons and causes \$5,000,000 loss.

21—Russian cruiser Nevik beached after two days' fight. ... Russians win battle at Port Arthur.

28—Cable line to Alaska is completed.

September.

1—Japanese take Liao-Yang.

3—Big fire in Memphis, Tenn.

4—Tenement house fire in New York ends 14 lives.

8—Stockyards strike in Chicago is ended. ... Death of Rev. Geo. C. Lortimer.

11—Russian cruiser Lena arrives in port at San Francisco.

18—Death of Prince Herbert Bismarck.

19—Two million dollar wharf fire in Halifax, N. S.

21—Peter Karageorgevitch crowned King of Servia.

24—Sixty-two persons killed in train wreck near Knoxville, Tenn. ... Mt. Vesuvius in eruption.

25—Death of Lafcadio Hearn, author.

28—Japanese capture Ta Pass.

30—Death of Senator George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts.

October.

1—Death of Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

4—Death of Frederic A. Bartholdi, famous French sculptor. ... Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne dies.

10—Robert J. Wynne appointed Postmaster General. ... Missouri Pacific wreck near Warrensburg, Mo., kills 29 people.

11—Steamer Call sinks off Prince Edward's Island; 19 lives lost.

14—King George of Saxony dies. ... Famine in Swedish province of Gotland; Bohus. ... Russians lose great battle near Yental.

15-17—Great battle south of Mukden.

18—Russian Baltic fleet fires upon English fishing boats and sinks two of them.

24—England demands reparation for sinking of fishing boats by Russian fleet.

26—Russia sends note of apology to England.

27—Mrs. Rae Kraus confesses murder of stepdaughter in Hartford City, Ind.

28—Ex-Governor Geo. K. Nash of Ohio drops dead. ... England and Russia agree to refer North Sea affair to arbitration court. ... Twenty-one miners killed by mine explosion in Terol, Col.

November.

3—French steamer Glorinde sunk in collision off Herbillon, Algiers, and 100 lives lost.

8—Roosevelt and Fairbanks elected by unprecedented majorities.

13—Gale sweeps Atlantic Coast States.

16—Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropy blown up in harbor of Chefoo.

18—Explosion in mine at Morrissay, Man., kills 14 miners. ... Gas explosion in Chicago kills four men.

19—Burning of Missouri building at the World's Fair; one fireman killed. ... W. C. P. Breckinridge dies.

30—Twelve persons lose lives in burning of Brooklyn, N. Y., tenements. ... \$700,000 fire in business section of Cincinnati.

23—Steamer Elpis lost in Black Sea, with 77 persons aboard.

29—Death of Madame Janaschek, famous actress.

December.

1—Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis closes. ... Seventh inauguration of President Diaz of Mexico. ... Haley Gipe found guilty of manslaughter at Newcaste, Ind. ... Peter Nissen, inventor of a roller boat, dies in contrivance on Lake Michigan.

2—Death of Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, veteran actress.

5—Death of ex-Postmaster General James N. Tyner. ... Opening of last session of 58th Congress.

8—Japanese wipe out Russian fleet at Port Arthur.

15—Big fire in Minneapolis.

21—Death of ex-Senator George L. Shoup of Idaho. ... Congress adjourns for holiday recess.

## Odds and Ends.

A plucky man refuses to stand and let others pluck him.

A society woman's idea of a foolish girl is one who wants to marry for love.

Don't blame the postman for failing to deliver a letter that was never written.