

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.

Riots are breaking out among the striking German coal miners.

Secretary Taft recommends annulling the Pacific mail contract with the Panama railroad.

The president recommends the reduction in number of Panama canal commissioners to three members.

It has developed that Port Arthur had provisions for two months and disensions caused the surrender.

The president has appointed Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, to succeed Ware as pension commissioner.

Utah politicians say polygamy is opposed by young Mormons and will die of itself if given an opportunity.

Bristow has resigned as fourth assistant postmaster general and the president has designated him as a special commissioner to make an investigation into the present trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and between the west coast of South America and the east coast of the United States and of Europe and to determine the best policy of managing the Panama railroad.

A naval battle in the Indian ocean is expected.

The miners' strike in Germany is spreading.

A bill will be introduced in the senate to restore the army canteen.

The Colorado legislature has expelled two senators in connection with the election frauds.

Russia has entered a protest to the powers, claiming that Japan is organizing Chinese troops against her.

Oyama has received a large number of reinforcements and Kuropatkin will make a supreme effort to crush him before more arrive.

Appropriations, though small, will be made for the Columbia jetty and channel, and Fulton has joined in the fight for the Cello canal.

Two Santa Fe trains collided head on near Las Vegas, New Mexico, and three persons were killed and a number of others injured, two fatally.

The Japanese war office has notified Minister Griscom that it will be pleased to permit General MacArthur to accompany the army of Japan in Manchuria.

The National Livestock association is in session at Denver.

Mark Twain is much improved and will be able to be out shortly.

Japanese cruisers await the Russian fleet in the Indian ocean off Borneo.

Seven more vessels have arrived at the Suez canal on the way to join the Baltic squadron.

Sixteen degrees below zero has been recorded on the Great lakes and in the Mississippi valley.

Russia intends to be better prepared for a siege against Vladivostok than she was at Port Arthur.

While removing mines in Port Arthur harbor, one was accidentally discharged, killing 20 Japanese.

T. C. Powell, of Portland, has been appointed United States marshal at Nome, Alaska, by the president.

Russian troops are losing confidence in Kuropatkin. There is constant bickering among the officers at the Manchurian headquarters.

President Roosevelt will call an extra session of congress to revise the tariff and calls on congress to pass railroad rate law and navy appropriation bill.

Edward Wallace Hock is now governor of Kansas.

A great socialist conspiracy has been discovered in Russia.

Charles S. Deneen has been inaugurated governor of Illinois.

The president urges improvement of the army medical and ordnance service.

The oath of office has been administered to Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts.

Governor Peabody announces that he will contest the Colorado election and unseat Adams if possible.

General Stoessel says he was led to believe by Chinese spies that General Kurokatpin was marching south to relieve him. He knew nothing about the retreat from Liao Yang until after his surrender.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Monday, January 9.

After the passage of the omnibus bill and a few minor measures and the fixing of January 28 for the delivery of addresses in memory of the late Senator Hoar, the senate devoted its time to the statehood bill. At 4:23 the senate adjourned.

The house spent the day in discussing minor matters and at 4:23 adjourned until tomorrow.

Tuesday, January 10.

The senate today continued consideration of the joint statehood bill, the chief accomplishment being the acceptance of most of the amendments suggested by the committee on Indian affairs.

Senator Cullom reported the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill as amended by the senate committee on appropriations. The total carried is \$29,192,962, a net increase of \$434,772 over the amount appropriated by the bill as passed by the house.

The session of the house was given over almost entirely to discussion of the bill on banking and currency "to improve currency conditions."

The impeachment charges on which Judge Charles Swayne will be tried were presented just before adjournment and notice given that on Thursday they would be called up for action in the house.

Wednesday, January 11.

The attention of the senate today was divided by the statehood question and government regulation of railroads. All amendments to the statehood bill except one were agreed to.

In the house the army appropriation bill received consideration. The expenses of the army and navy were severely criticized by several members. Attention was called to the large retired list of officers, which includes 236 brigadier generals. An effort was made to reduce the pay of retired officers above the rank of major when assigned to duty with the militia of the several states. This was aimed at General Miles as secretary general of Massachusetts.

Thursday, January 12.

The legislative, executive and judicial bills were read at length in the senate and there was considerable discussion of the civil service question and the provision for an investigation of foreign trade conditions by the department of commerce.

The house devoted its entire session to the discussion of impeachment charges against Judge Charles Swayne, of the Northern district of Florida.

Friday, Jan. 13.

Further consideration was given in the house today of the impeachment charges against Judge Swayne. There was a noticeable lack of interest in the case except among a few members. The defense charged that the whole thing was a case of private vengeance.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to the Philippine government bill and sent the bill to conference.

The senate today passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and also a number of private pension bills.

Hear Evidence in Public.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The text of the procedure of the international commission appointed to inquire into the North sea incident was given out today. It regulates the hearing of witnesses and various other details. The most important points are as follows:

The official language of the commission will be French. Witnesses testifying in other languages will have their testimony translated into French. The commissioners will deliberate in secret and will hear the witnesses in public.

The British claims will be first presented and the Russian reply will follow. Counsel for both sides will present final arguments.

The commissioners will deliberate in secret upon their final report.

The closing session of the commission, which will publish the result, will be public.

Bids for Armor Plate Opened.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Bids were opened today at the Navy Department for 7,828 tons of armor plate for the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina. The aggregate bid of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies was identical, \$3,204,700, the first delivery to be made in six months. The lowest bidder was the Midvale Steel company, of Philadelphia, whose aggregate bid was \$31,28,781, delivery to begin August 15, at the rate of 500 tons a month.

Stoessel Had 60,000 Men.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—The Japanese achievement at Port Arthur is more remarkable in the light of further investigation. The original Russian strength is now believed to have been almost 50,000 men. It is announced that the army headquarters that in addition to the prisoners already reported, about 13,000 wounded combatants will eventually be brought to Japan.

SPLIT IN ITS RANKS

Livestock Association Has Civil War and Cattlemen Secede.

THEY FORM A RIVAL ASSOCIATION

Admission of Packers and Railroads the Issue—Sheepgrowers Stay With Old Association.

Denver, Jan. 16.—The National Livestock association was rent in twain today by the adoption of a new constitution which admitted the packers to membership and provided an open door through which the railroads of the country might at any time become factors in the control of the organization.

The cattlemen, horse and swine growers, together with representatives of some of the affiliated industries, refused to agree to the new constitution, withdrew when they considered its adoption probable, and this afternoon formed a new organization under the name of the American Stockgrowers' association, whose aim it will be to wield a dominating influence in the interest of the cattlegrower.

Roughly speaking, the sheepgrowers, commission men and stockyards interests remained with the National Livestock association, and the actual growers of all other animals for the market have gone with the new association.

The cattlemen have from the first strongly opposed the admission into their organization of the packers and especially of the railroads. They maintained that these two influences would ultimately dominate the cattlegrowing industry of the country to the detriment of the individual grower, and they refused to remain in an organization which included their representatives among the members of its controlling body.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED

British Government May Call Election About End of March.

London, Jan. 16.—King Edward, at today's meeting of the Privy council, signed a proclamation convening parliament for February 14. The session will be opened by the king personally, with full state ceremonies. The unusual lateness of the date of the opening is interpreted to mean that the government does not propose to press any redistribution bill, but to give the aliens bill, which Premier Balfour had definitely promised, the first place in its legislative program.

Recent speeches of ministers confirm the belief in an early dissolution of Parliament, and it seems likely that unless previously defeated, possibly through the intentional absence of the Chamberlainites, the government will find pretext for voluntarily dissolving parliament towards the end of March and hand over to the opposition the seemingly thankless task of formulating the budget.

Rebuild Brooklyn Bridge.

New York, Jan. 16.—Fearful lest the strain to which the Brooklyn bridge is being subjected will weaken it to service to the extent that a great catastrophe might be possible, engineers of the Department of Bridges are reported to have determined that the structure must be almost completely rebuilt. To do this it will require at least two years, and meanwhile traffic between New York and Brooklyn will have to be diverted to the Williamsburg bridge, the new Manhattan bridge and to the Brooklyn subway tunnel now in course of construction.

Locating the Wrecks.

Tokio, Jan. 16.—Commander Thaka, of the Japanese naval staff, detailed to examine the Russian war vessels at Port Arthur, reports the condition of the unprotected cruisers Djidjid, Razboynik and Zabiaka, hitherto unaccounted for. The Djidjid is at the mouth of a small inlet east of the torpedo storehouse and inside the west harbor. Evidently she was sunk. The Razboynik is sunk near the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbor. The Zabiaka is about 300 yards east of the bend in the Tiger's Tail peninsula.

Lower Rates of Docking.

Washington, Jan. 16.—On recommendation of Representative Humphrey the Navy department has reduced the charge for docking commercial vessels at Bremerton dry dock from 10 to 5 cents per ton in order to permit Puget Sound shipyards to compete with yards in British Columbia.

THREAT TO CHILE.

Japan Warns Her Not to Sell Warships to Russia.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Japan has informed Chile that further sale of vessels to Russia will be followed by summary punitive measures. This information comes directly from the foreign office, but has not yet been published in Paris.

According to an official of the office, Japan is greatly irritated over the matter, and has even gone so far as to hint broadly that the Chilean coast would make a fine target for Japanese war ships.

At the same time a similar protest was made to the Argentine Republic, in spite of the fact that such a threat might be considered an offense against the Monroe doctrine. The source of this information leaves no doubt as to its correctness.

Dr. Motono, the Japanese minister here, says he has no knowledge of any such communication on the part of his government. At the same time he took occasion to criticize the two republics. A member of the Japanese legation said that, if the United States should take no measures to prevent any further action of this sort, it would not be fair to invoke the Monroe doctrine against Japan.

Speaking unofficially, members of government circles say this incident shows that Japan has grown so self-complacent over her victories that she can run the risk of losing the good will of even the United States.

HOLD-UP GAME BLOCKED.

Fulton Puts Spoke in Wheel of Klamath Irrigation Company.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The chief of engineers, at the request of Senator Fulton, today decided to grant no authority to the Klamath irrigation company to divert water from Klamath lake for irrigation purposes. This company, with purely speculative intent, has begun the construction of an irrigation canal lying within the proposed government irrigation project, its purpose being to sell out to the government at a large profit.

Fortunately for the government, it proposes utilizing the water of a navigable stream, and this cannot be done except by authority of congress. The company had applied for permission from the War department, contending that Klamath lake and Link river are not navigable. Senator Fulton showed that both bodies are navigable and navigated.

While the government will probably recompense the Klamath irrigation company for the work which it may acquire, it will only pay a fair price. It will not be held up and robbed.

IRRIGATION IN WASHINGTON

Government will Carry Out Palouse Project if O. R. & N. Helps.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Washington delegation had a conference this morning with officials of the reclamation service, during which T. A. Noble, in charge of examinations in Washington, explained the progress of work in that state. In brief, he showed that government irrigation is not practicable on the Okanogan river, and intimated that the whole Okanogan project would be abandoned. Because of numerous vested interests in the Yakima valley, the government has not yet found an attractive project in that vicinity.

The Big Bend project, which contemplates the reclamation of 1,000,000 acres or more at a cost of \$30,000,000, is too gigantic to be considered seriously at this time, but there is a strong probability that the government will next year begin work on the Palouse project, which contemplates the reclamation of 80,000 acres, mostly in Franklin county, at a cost of \$5 per acre. This project has been found entirely feasible. All preliminary surveys are completed, and it only waits for the O. R. & N. Co. to consent to remove its tracks from Washtucna coulee, which it is proposed to convert into a storage reservoir. This consent is expected to be given, negotiations to that end being now under way.

Needs of Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla. T., Jan. 12.—That Oklahoma should begin the purification of politics by punishment of the professional "lobbyist," who he contends is striking a vital blow at the government by the people; that Oklahoma is deserving of, and should be given, statehood by congress, and that a crusade should be inaugurated for good roads in the territory, are the points of most general interest mentioned by Governor T. B. Ferguson in his message to the Eighth legislature, now in session.

To Open Mineral Lands.

Washington, Jan. 12.—A provision was inserted in the Indian appropriation bill that all mineral lands within Indian reservations shall be declared open, subject to location, development and entry under the mineral land law. This provision will apply to all reservations where it has been enforced without infringing on the rights of Indians.

NO MONEY TO SPARE

Chairman Burton Is Opposed to Dalles-Cello Canal.

THINKS PORTAGE ROAD ENOUGH

Williamson Makes Vigorous Answer, Saying Portage Road is Only Temporary Makeshift.

Washington, Jan. 13.—It is going to require all the influence that the combined delegations for Oregon, Washington and Idaho can bring to bear to secure provision in the river and harbor bill for carrying on work on the Dalles-Cello canal. Chairman Burton, who has heretofore been regarded as friendly to this project, is now decidedly antagonistic, and, if his present views prevail, no appropriation will be made for the canal. In a letter which he sent to Representative Williamson today he said:

"I am strongly disposed to think we shall have to omit any appropriation for the Dalles-Cello canal. The total cost of the plan would be \$3,800,000, and it is useless to begin with a partial appropriation.

"Again, there are numerous other projects in Oregon, notably the mouth of the Columbia, which will require large appropriations. Would it not be well to try for the time the portage railway that can be completed at comparatively small expense and would indicate whether traffic from below the falls would develop in sufficient amount to make it desirable to canalize the river for 12 miles at and near The Dalles?"

To this letter Representative Williamson tonight made reply, stating that the people of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are not asking for a full appropriation at this time to complete the canal, but only enough to start work, not over \$500,000.

Congressmen Jones and French are co-operating with Mr. Williamson in the effort to convince Chairman Burton that the government should at this time make provision for the Dalles-Cello canal. If the effort ultimately fails in the house and the river and harbor bill should pass that body a renewed effort will be made by the northwestern senators to have an amendment attached to the bill in the senate, providing for commencing work on this canal.

OPPOSED TO REVISION.

Canvas of House Shows Nine-Tenths of Republicans so Inclined.

Washington, Jan. 13.—A prominent member of the ways and means committee of the house said to the Associated Press today that the poll which the leaders of the house had conducted of the Republican members on the question of tariff revision showed that 90 per cent of the members who had been approached were against revision.

All of the leaders of the house except Representative Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, who is laid up with rheumatism, and Representative Tawney, are against revision. The work of crystallizing sentiment against revision is being done by Representatives Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Grosvenor, of Ohio.

GONE TO MEET HIM.

Japan's Cruisers Believed to Be Near Baltic Fleet Commander.

London, Jan. 13.—Japanese correspondents of the Morning Post consider it not incredible that Japanese men-of-war have reached Diego Garcia (Chagos Archipelago), and point out that, although Admiral Togo is at Tokio, other admirals are not idle.

Vice Admiral Uriu, it is stated, has been cruising in the vicinity of the equator for some time past. The number of vessels he has at his command is kept secret, but doubtless he is ready to do battle with the Russian Baltic squadron whenever it appears east of the 70th meridian.

Great Flood at Phoenix.

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 13.—Light rain has continued to fall at intervals today, adding to the already flooded condition of the country. Last night an area five miles square, northwest of Phoenix, was under water from six inches to two feet in depth. Considerable damage has been done to farm crops and ditches through broken banks. One end of the flood crossed the west side of Phoenix, surrounding many houses with water, but doing little damage, excepting to a colony of invalids who lived in tents in the suburbs.

Deep Snow in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, Jan. 13.—The blizzard that began yesterday in Oklahoma continued today, the fall of snow and sleet being the heaviest in years. Street car and railroad traffic were interrupted and wires were broken by the weight of the sleet.