

# THE CONDON GLOBE

Issued Each Week

CONDON.....OREGON

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

Rumors of peace proposals by Russia are again current.

But little is known in Russia of the turn of affairs in the Far East.

It is reported that a national uprising against the czar will start May 7.

A bomb accidentally exploded by anarchists in St. Petersburg killed eight persons.

Fire in a seven-story building at Philadelphia destroyed property to the value of \$100,000.

Kuropatkin, in a message to the czar, admits that he is surrounded and his entire army in grave danger of being annihilated.

The policy adopted by the president and his cabinet as to federal appointments is to keep all good men in their places and make as few changes as possible.

The government has a clear case against Hermann for destroying letters of the general land office just before he relinquished the position as commissioner.

The special commission appointed by the president to consider the subject of nationalization will be ready to report to the next congress and it is expected some startling exposures will be made as to the extent of fraudulent papers issued.

War against the Standard Oil is being continued in Kansas.

Armed peasants in Russia are burning and looting their landlords' estates.

The deadlock in the Missouri legislature continues. At present Cockrell leads with 76 votes.

The balloting for United States senator, by the Delaware legislature, continues without result.

Charges of graft are being made against the St. Louis exposition company in having the buildings removed.

A vain effort is being made throughout Russia to suppress news of the defeat in the Far East. At Warsaw the Poles were almost jubilant over the reverse.

The marquis of Anglesey is dying of consumption. Six years ago he had an income of \$500,000 a year, and is now a bankrupt, with liabilities of nearly \$3,000,000.

Russia is secretly gathering an army on the Indian frontier. Britain's action in Tibet and Persia is resented and it would seem as though a conflict was inevitable.

The Japanese have succeeded in cutting off the retreat of Kuropatkin to the north. He now will be compelled to cut his way through the Japanese army in order to reach Harbin, or try to hold Mukden, which means a siege.

M. Witte has resigned his office in the Russian ministry.

Three hundred Chinese burned to death at a small port near Hong Kong.

Grand Duke Vladimir has been marked as the next victim of the Russian terrorists.

The present battle at Mukden is thought by those favoring peace to be the last of the war.

Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, will succeed Cortelyou as national chairman of the Republican party.

One person was fatally injured and 40 others seriously by the turning over of an elevated car in Chicago.

According to best estimates the Mukden battle has cost the Japanese 70,000 men and the Russians 50,000.

Forty votes for United States senator sees no one of the candidates nearer election in the Missouri contest than on the first ballot.

Both armies fighting around Mukden have captured guns. The Japanese lost a number of machine guns, but have taken 13 big siege guns.

An investigation is being made as to the cause of the fire on the steamer Oregon. The owners of the steamer Del Norte have put in a claim of salvage for assisting the Oregon.

A railway commission bill has been disapproved by the governor of Montana.

German military critics severely condemn Kuropatkin's generalship and foresee his defeat.

There is no prospect of a break in the Missouri senatorial contest. Neidringhaus leads in the voting.

### DOINGS IN 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 \$697,048,104, 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 Bate, 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.

Friday, March 10.

The Santo Domingo treaty was today reported favorably to the senate.

The only legislative business transacted was in relation to the death of Senator Bate, of Tennessee. Gorman introduced a resolution providing for the payment of the funeral expenses of Senator Bate, which was immediately adopted. At 12:50 the senate took a recess until 1:50, when the funeral services of the late senator took place.

At the conclusion of the Bate funeral ceremony the senate adjourned until Monday, when discussion of the Santo Domingo treaty will commence.

Whole Army is Surrounded.

Niuchwang, 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.

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.

## THOUSANDS TAKEN

Loss to Kuropatkin's Army Estimated at 200,000 Men.

## TWO ARMY CORPS ARE CUT OFF

Almost Without Supplies and Capture Seems Certain — Will Greatly Increase Number Taken.

Tokio, March 11.—All news reaching Japan, both official, semi-official and from some other sources, emphasizes what has been patent to military students for the past week, that the present movement at Mukden is the greatest strategy of the war and is being attended by what is really a series of stupendous battles that will go down in history as one of the bloodiest and most terrific military conflicts of ancient or modern times.

From most closely informed quarters it is learned that conservative estimates of Russian casualties exceed 150,000, while 50,000 Russians were taken prisoners at the culmination of Marshal Oyama's great flanking strategy. While no figures are obtainable here on the Japanese losses, there is no reason to believe that they were much less than the casualties suffered by the enemy, although, of course, no Japanese have been captured. Neither army has spared men in the supreme encounter.

While the present distribution of General Kuropatkin's army, other than that part of the main body which is being harassed in retreat to the north of Mukden, is difficult to determine it was semi-officially reported yesterday that two army corps were still west of Mukden in an isolated position almost without supplies. They have small chances of cutting through the Japanese cordon and will in all probability be added to the great mass of prisoners taken when Mukden fell.

The Russians are attempting to concentrate toward the south and southeast of Mukden with the Japanese occupying the city threatening their rear. In this vicinity, however, where Russians are massing in front of the Japanese right is expected the fiercest fighting for the next few days.

General Nogi is still marching to the eastward completing the circle and cutting off every possible loophole of escape. The disorderly character of the retreat indicates that the rapid movement of Japanese columns caught General Kuropatkin entirely unprepared. The latest news is that a portion of the Japanese center is pressing the Russian main body northward.

## FUNDS FOR COLUMBIA JETTY.

As Finally Passed, Bill Allows Expenditure of \$700,000.

Washington, March 11.—From letters which he has received, Senator Fulton finds there is a general misunderstanding in Oregon as to what appropriation was actually made in the river and harbor bill for improving the mouth of the Columbia river. The fact is this:

The bill as enacted carries a cash appropriation of \$400,000 and authorizes the expenditure of \$300,000 additional, which latter amount will be provided in the sundry civil bill to be passed next session. As the bill passed the house, it carried \$300,000 cash and authorized an additional \$300,000 in the next sundry civil bill. Senator Fulton appealed to the senate committee to increase the cash appropriation, but his request was turned down. When the bill was being considered in the senate, he offered and secured the adoption of an amendment increasing the cash appropriation to \$450,000. The bill then went to conference and Chairman Burton endeavored to restore the house appropriation, but the senate conferees would not consent. A compromise, was finally reached and \$50,000, one-third of the amount added by the senate, was cut off. As the bill finally passed, it carried \$100,000 more than was provided in the house bill.

Armed Peasants on Warpath.

London, March 11.—A dispatch from Kieff to the Daily Mail says: "An army of 3,000 peasants from the Orlovska district is advancing southwestward. Burning and looting of estates is in progress. Eighteen estates have already been sacked. The Michaeloffsky sugar refinery has been burned and the employes have been robbed. It is also reported that the peasants have burned a refinery belonging to the crown. A strong military force has been sent to suppress the rising, and a bloody conflict is feared."

Irving Will Tour America.

London, March 11.—Sir Henry Irving has signed a contract for an American tour under the management of Charles Frohman, beginning in October. He probably will open in New York between October 10 and 15, and will make a farewell tour lasting 20 weeks, of all the principal cities.

### 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 Shakhe, 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 had 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."

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,

## 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 nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. As the president passed down the aisle he bared 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 of 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.

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.