

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

Russia is short of men for her fleets. Spain is very bitter because of the Anglo-French treaty.

Easter services in Russia are much more impressive than usual this year.

Queen Alexandra's persistent urging makes Britain ready to deal with Russia.

Burke Cockran, of New York, says the house is losing caste and bids it wake up.

Exiled Colorado miners say they were subjected to most cruel treatment by the militia.

The port of Portland drydock is in position and in a few days the first vessel can enter.

A leading dignitary in the Church of England holds that the old testament is a pack of lies.

The senate has passed the 1905 fair bill in the same form as it came from the house and the measure is now ready for the president's signature.

A favorable report has been made to the house on Representative Jones' bill opening the surplus lands of the Yakima Indian reservation to settlement.

The Anglo-French colonial treaty has been signed in London.

Ex-Ouseen Isabella, of Spain, grandmother of Alfonso, is dead.

Three persons were killed and nine injured in a tornado in Texas.

Makaroff has engaged the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur. No details are obtainable.

The University of Washington defeated the University of Oregon in debate at Seattle.

Japan has almost completed arrangements for landing troops in the vicinity of Port Arthur.

Deported Colorado miners returned to Telluride, but were met by the militia and made to go again.

Patterson, of Colorado, holds that all Chinese exclusion laws will expire December 7, and urges the senate to act.

Nearly \$2,000,000 is now available for the Lewis and Clark fair. Many states have provided exhibits and others will.

A military expert, in reviewing the war situation, says Japan is greatly strengthening her hand by delaying a general attack.

Russia will endeavor to join its fleets and attack Togo.

The Japanese have crossed the Yalu and occupy several important positions.

Kouropatkin has now massed the force he desired before beginning active operations.

According to the census bureau but 22 states now have less than a million inhabitants and 14 exceed two millions.

John W. Kalua, United States judge of the Second circuit, at Honolulu, has been removed from office by the president.

Ground has been broken at the Lewis and Clark-exposition site for the first building of importance, the states building.

A special car bearing 63 Indians en route to see Roosevelt collided with a mail train in Illinois and three braves were killed and 20 injured.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin which gives the estimated population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, at 79,900,389. Of the cities of the Northwest, Portland is given 98,655; Seattle, 92,020; Tacoma, 45,102; Spokane, 41,927; Butte, 38,127.

Republicans elected mayor of Kansas City, Mo., and will control the council.

At Milwaukee the Democrats elected their mayor and 24 out of 46 councilmen.

The Labor Union tickets carried in the towns of Colorado where elections were held.

In Nebraska the Republican ticket has 600 to 1,100 majorities. High license carried in most cities.

Neither fleet is to be seen at Port Arthur and the only indication of war is the ever active searchlight.

Republicans carried Topeka, Lawrence and Wichita, Kansas, and elected a majority of candidates at Kansas City and Leavenworth.

France and Britain have reached an agreement regarding Newfoundland, Egypt and Morocco. Newfoundland is to be given up by France.

Russians will not allow Servians to enter her army.

Republicans elected 18 aldermen and Democrats 16 in the Chicago city elections. Municipal ownership of street railways was favored by a large majority.

The Port Arthur channel is not so well closed as Admiral Togo reports.

The Prohibitionists are likely to nominate General Nelson A. Miles for president.

CHINESE WILL BE KEPT OUT.

American Policy Will Continue, No Matter if New Treaty is Made.

Washington, April 12.—In cabinet meetings and in conference directly between the executive heads of departments the whole subject of the status of the Chinese immigration question, as it will be after the lapse of existing treaties, has been thoroughly digested, and it can be stated that the administration feels that it has ample warrant for continuing to enforce the rigid provisions of the Chinese exclusion act regardless of the denunciation of the treaty. So far from opening the door to Chinese immigration, the lapse of the treaty, will, it is said, actually render the entrance of Chinese into this country more difficult than while the treaty remained in force.

This fact has been pointed out to the Chinese government by Mr. Conger, who has not yet abandoned the effort to induce the Chinese government to reconsider its denunciation. However it is positively stated that the exclusion laws will continue to be enforced after December next, whether the treaty expires or not.

Attorney General Knox has under consideration the question of the validity of the exclusion law of 1902 in view of the denunciation of the treaty, and he will prepare and submit to the president an opinion on the subject. Both the president and the attorney general have discussed the matter with members of congress. It is being considered, too, by members of both branches of congress, and if it is deemed necessary some legislative action will be taken on it before adjournment. If it should be concluded that the denunciation of the treaty by China would render inoperative existing laws regarding Chinese exclusion, the probable course of action will be to attach to one of the pending appropriation bills an amendment forcing the exclusion of Chinese.

Members of congress are generally agreed that no difficulties will be experienced in passing the legislation if it should be regarded as necessary.

JAPAN TO HAVE FINE SHIPS.

Vessels Ordered in England Will Be Ahead of Those of That Country.

London, April 12.—The two new battleships ordered in England by Japan will be exceedingly powerful, their length, 445 feet, exceeding that of the most powerful British battleships by 20 feet. In order to meet the capacity of docking accommodations, the beam and draught have been fixed at 78 feet and 26 feet respectively. Each will have a displacement of 16,400 tons.

Their main batteries, it is said, will be the most powerful yet devised, consisting of four 12-inch guns, four 10-inch and five 6-inch guns each. The armored belt at the water line will be nine inches thick with six-inch armor continuing to the level of the deck. A new feature will be a superstructure of four-inch armor, insuring that no part of the upper works will be unprotected.

In addition to the two battleships actually ordered, Japan is contemplating two more vessels of that description to be built here.

Formal orders for two battleships were placed by Japan with Vickers, Maxim & Armstrong January 30, the orders being to expedite their construction as speedily as possible. They are to have a speed of 19 knots and will be able to discharge 11 tons of projectiles per minute from their main batteries.

HISTORIC OAK PLANTED.

Roosevelt and Hitchcock Place Tree in Ground That Sprang From Acorn.

Washington, April 11.—A historic oak was planted by President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock this evening in the yard to the east of the White House. The little tree was grown from an acorn that Mr. Hitchcock picked up from beneath an oak on the grounds of the Peterhof palace in Russia. The Russian oak was grown from an acorn that came from the tree that sheltered Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon. The spade that was used in the ceremony at the White House this evening will be preserved as a memento of the occasion. On its blade will be painted a legend detailing the circumstances of the tree planting.

New Capital of Philippines.

Chicago, April 12.—Plans for the new capital of the Philippines were made known today by Secretary of War Taft. Secretary Taft said: "The new capital will be about 15 miles from Manila, on a plot of ground over 5,000 feet above the sea level, which will make it far more healthy for Americans. It is to be to the Philippines what Simla is to India, and will be of great benefit to the islands. The climate is superb, the location good and the new opportunities for men with capital will be very great."

Niu Chwang Defenses Strong.

Niu Chwang, April 10, via Chefoo, China, April 12.—General Kouropatkin's visit to Niu Chwang has inspired boundless confidence. The commander in chief ordered 10,000 reserves to reinforce this position, in view of the expected Japanese attack, while an additional force of 15,000 men is ready to concentrate upon this place at short notice, if necessary. It is estimated now that there are 400,000 Russian troops in Manchuria.

Biscuit Factory Employees to Strike.

New York, April 12.—A general strike of the employees of the National biscuit company's factory in this city has been ordered because of alleged discrimination against union men. About 300 workmen attended the meeting at which the strike was decided upon, but at least 1,000 will be thrown out of work.

FAIR BILL PASSES

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION MONEY NOW SAFE.

Majority is Large, Rising Vote Even is Not Necessary—Conference is Next Step—Appropriation Can be Increased but Not Reduced—Carries an Appropriation of \$475,000.

Washington, April 9.—The house of representatives, without a rollcall, or even so much as a rising vote, yesterday afternoon passed the Lewis and Clark exposition bill carrying an aggregate appropriation of \$475,000. The bill was passed 38 minutes after a special rule providing for its consideration was laid before the house, thereby breaking the record of the class of legislation that always leads to protracted discussion.

The bill passed in the same form as reported by Tawney's committee on March 28. In addition to appropriating \$475,000, it authorizes the coining of 250,000 souvenir gold dollars, which virtually amounts to a total appropriation of \$725,000. In reality, congress is aiding Portland far more than appears from these figures. Chairman Tawney, speaking on this point, said:

"The \$475,000 allotted for government buildings and exhibits is equivalent, under other circumstances, to an appropriation of between \$600,000 and \$700,000 for the Portland exposition, because the government exhibit has already been assembled at St. Louis, and will only require transportation to Portland, thereby saving that city the cost of assembling a new government exhibit."

The passage of the bill removes the last doubt as to the fate of the Lewis and Clark appropriation. The bill that is finally agreed upon and signed by the president will carry at least the amount contained in the bill passed by the house, and may possibly be increased. There can be no decrease. Any change must be in the nature of a compromise between the senate and the house bills.

INSURES EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

House Makes Swayne Case a Special Order in December.

Washington, April 11.—The Swayne impeachment proceeding, which has been looked upon as the only possible check to an early adjournment, was disposed of in five minutes by the house today by the adoption of a resolution making the case a special order for December 13 next. In the meantime the judiciary committee is to take additional testimony in the case.

After disposing of a conference report on the army appropriation bill the house took up the bill extending the coastwise laws to the Philippines, and by a vote of 122 to 100 adopted a special rule to vote on this bill after a debate of two hours. This debate was exhausted, save five minutes, when the house adjourned at 5:30 p. m. An amendment to the bill postponing the operation of the law until July 1, 1906, instead of 1905 will be proposed.

The partial conference on the army appropriation bill was agreed to. Four senate amendments were still in disagreement.

COREA TO PROTECT MINES.

American and British Ministers Make Formal Requests.

Seoul, April 11.—J. N. Jordan and H. N. Allen, respectively the ministers to Korea of Great Britain and the United States, have requested the Korean government to give protection to the British and American mines in the country.

This request is a mere formality as the Japanese authorities have given assurances of the safety from local uprisings. Mr. Jordan says the Japanese have been extremely considerate toward the British mines. They have shown no desire to hamper mining operations, have promised not to make heavy levies of food upon the farmers of the surrounding country, and have agreed to facilitate the passage of specie for the payment of wages, and even to supply specie for the purpose.

Desert Land Law Wins.

Washington, April 11.—By a vote of 8 to 3 the house committee on irrigation of arid lands today defeated the bill to repeal the desert land laws. Those voting against the bill were: Chairman Mundell, of Wyoming, and Representatives Terrill, Massachusetts; Dwight, New York; Marshall, North Dakota; Williamson, Oregon; Cooper, Pennsylvania; Hitchcock, Nebraska, and Bell, California. Those in favor of the repeal were Representatives Reeder, Kansas; Van Duser, Nevada, and Underwood, of Alabama.

Russians Can Soon Assume Offensive.

Berlin April 11.—The Tageblatt's war correspondent, Major Dakke, writing on a train while nearing Harbin, says: "Only six trains daily pass east on the railroad to Manchuria, and only four thousand to Harbin, but they consist of as many as 38 cars. The railroad is apparently able to meet the military demands." The correspondent adds that the Russians will be ready to take the offensive about the middle of this month.

Russia Declines a Loan.

Paris, April 11.—According to private information received from St. Petersburg, the Russian government refused, at all events for the present, an offer of a loan coming from French quarters, and declined also a large number of proposals for war supplies made by foreigners.

OFFICE SECRETS OUT.

Stenographer Gives Alleged Methods of Land Buyers.

San Francisco, April 9.—Sensational testimony was given today in the hearing before United States Commissioner Heacock in the Hyde and Dimond land conspiracy case. Mrs. Belle A. Curtis, who was a stenographer for Hyde from October, 1897, to November, 1899, was the chief witness, and her evidence went to show that affidavits were manufactured by wholesale in the office; also that Hyde and John A. Benson were partners in the alleged conspiracy to defraud the government. She declared Hyde and Benson employed "dummies" to make out applications for school lands, and that the colored janitor was frequently instructed to bring in his friends to apply for school lands for their own use, and were then piloted to a neighboring notary to make affidavits. She said that assignments of these claims to Hyde and Benson were often made at the same time.

She said the plan of Hyde and Benson was to have these school lands in Oregon and California transferred to forest reserves, with the assistance of corrupt government officials. When the lands were so transferred, the assignees of the school land scrip had the privilege of exchanging their holdings for more valuable lands outside of the reservation.

Thomas McCusker, freight agent of the Southern Pacific, at Portland, Or., testified that he had secured many applications of school lands in Oregon for John H. Schneider, who was Hyde's agent. Mr. McCusker said he received pay for his services, but he did not know that he was engaged in an illegal business.

Miss Marian Doyle, who succeeded Miss Curtis as Hyde's stenographer, will testify at the next hearing.

TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Mrs. Botkin Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

San Francisco, April 9.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, accused of killing Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., by sending her poisoned candy through the mails, was tonight convicted of murder in the first degree, with the penalty fixed at life imprisonment. The jury was charged late this afternoon, and at 4:30 o'clock retired to deliberate. Later they were taken out for dinner and upon returning asked to have some testimony read to them. At 11:15 o'clock the jury reported that an agreement had been reached.

The ominousness of the announcement was apparent in the attitude of the defendant, who buried her face in her hands and remained in that position until the foreman of the jury had finished speaking. The court inquired if a verdict had been arrived at, and the foreman handed him a slip of paper upon which was written: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Cordelia Botkin, guilty of murder in the first degree, and fix the punishment at imprisonment for life."

Mrs. Botkin looked up as the court was thanking the jurors for their close attention to the case, and presented a woe-stricken countenance to her counsel, who spoke some comforting words to her.

The court named April 16 for formally pronouncing sentence.

BELIEVES TOGO WILL BLOCK IT.

Military Expert Predicts Success of Move on Port Arthur.

London, April 8.—The naval expert of the London Times, in an extended review of the aspect of the present situation, expresses the belief that Admiral Togo will succeed eventually in attaining his object in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur harbor.

"If he does succeed," says the correspondent, "the Russian fleet cannot prevent the landing of Japanese troops in Manchuria, or anywhere else, while the Japanese fleet will be freed from the trying work of holding the harbor entrance, and will be available for service elsewhere. It can then return to its original base, and after refitting, proceed in the search for the Vladivostok fleet."

Strict Censorship Prevails.

London, April 9.—The brief dispatches from the seat of war in the Far East appearing in the London newspapers during the last few days have all been of a curiously stereotyped character, indicating that an active censorship is prevailing there, and adding nothing to the information contained in the dispatches of the Associated Press. This applies particularly to points under Japanese control, but from the Russian side also it is evident that care is being exercised to prevent news of operations leaking out.

China on Verge of Joining Japan.

New York, April 9.—Reports are said to have reached an ambassador, says a Herald dispatch from Berlin, to the effect that China is on the verge of throwing in her lot with Japan. The first defeat on land for Russia will, it is asserted, be the signal for a forward movement on the part of the Celestial empire. Japan, the correspondent adds, shows no anxiety for help, realizing that China's intervention may cause more embarrassment than profit.

Japan Glad Russians Bought It.

Berlin, April 9.—Mr. Inouye, the Japanese minister here, does not share the view that the sale of the Hamburg-American line steamship Fuerst Bismark is a breach of neutrality. "From one viewpoint," said the minister, "we are glad to see the Russians buy good ships. The Russians buy them and we capture them."

HE IS SENT TO JAIL

SENATOR BURTON, OF KANSAS, ACCEPTED A BRIBE.

Court Sentences Him to Six Months' Imprisonment and Fine of \$2,500—Case Will Be Appealed—It is Only by a Strong Effort He Suppresses His Emotion When Sentenced.

St. Louis, April 8.—Senator Burton, of Kansas, was today denied a new trial and sentenced to six months in the Iron county jail and to pay a fine of \$2,500.

Senator Burton, accompanied by his leading attorney, Judge Chester H. Krum, came into court at 12:30. A case was being tried, and Judge Adams granted a recess to take up the Burton case. Judge Adams summoned Senator Burton to stand up, and then spoke of the motions that had been filed for a new trial and for arrest of judgment. The court, after briefly reviewing the motions, overruled them both. The court then said to the defendant:

"Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon you?" Trembling and evidently suppressing his emotions with a strong effort, Senator Burton stood leaning with both hands on a chair back as he said:

"Your Honor will please allow me respectfully to decline to say anything."

The courtroom was almost empty and the silence was almost oppressive as Judge Adams, in low, modulated tones, began delivering the sentence to be imposed. At the conclusion of the sentence, Senator Burton, who had not taken his eyes from the court, and who had scarcely moved as he supported himself by the chair back, turned and sat down, with his head bowed and his eyes on the floor.

Attorney Judge Krum immediately filed a bill of exceptions in the case and offered a bond of \$10,000 which was accepted, and court took a recess until 2 o'clock to resume the previous case. Senator Burton and Judge Krum then hurriedly departed from the courtroom.

The case will now be appealed to the United States district court of appeals, the highest tribunal in the matter. It is a coincidence that the amount of the fine \$2500 imposed upon Senator Burton is identical with the amount which according to the evidence he received from the Rialto Grain & Securities company. The Iron county jail to which Senator Burton was sentenced for six months, is located in the county seat at Ironton Mo., on the Iron Mountain railroad. The jail is a two-story brick structure and in a portion of it Sheriff Polk makes his home with his family.

According to the rule of the jail which shortens each year's sentence of a prisoner by three months for good behavior, Senator Burton's period of incarceration there may be reduced to four and one-half months.

FOR PURE FOOD.

Heyburn, of Idaho, Urges Senate to Take Some Action.

Washington, April 8.—After waiting with much patience for many days, Heyburn of Idaho today found opportunity to speak to the senate on the subject of pure food. Technically, the speech was in support of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to send to the senate the results of the investigations made by his department into adulterated foods, but in reality it was in support of the pure-food bill. Heyburn contended that a very large proportion of foods, drugs and liquors were adulterated, and many drugs were absolutely poisonous.

The greater part of the remainder of the day was devoted to Charles' amendment for grading the salaries of rural free delivery carriers. Finally it was declared out of order. The committee amendment bearing on the salaries of carriers and regulating their service for private individuals was accepted.

The postoffice appropriation bill was still before the senate when it adjourned.

Canal Deal Soon to Be Closed.

Paris, April 8.—After a conference between Ambassador Porter and W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, the assistant attorney general, who came from Washington to assist in the transfer of the Panama canal property, it has been arranged that the signing of the contract whereby the United States will acquire the ownership of the Panama canal shall take place at the United States embassy, which is now nominally American soil. The date of the signing is not yet fixed, but probably it will be about April 25.

Miners Will Go on Strike.

Louisville, April 8.—The conference between the delegates representing the Kentucky coal operators and miners to which John Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers of America, was a party, ended today in a disagreement, and a strike seems inevitable. The delegates were in conference nearly all day, but despite the efforts of President Mitchell to bring them together each side held to its original terms, the miners demanding the full Indianapolis scale.

Last of Russian Troops to Go Soon.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—It is stated that the manager of the Trans-Siberian railway has been personally thanked by the czar for the rapid work of transporting the Russian troops to the Far East. It is stated that within a fortnight all of the men destined for service will be on their way to Manchuria.

SURE IT IS SAFE.

Oregonians Expect 1905 Bill to Pass the House Soon.

Washington, April 7.—There is a prospect that the Lewis and Clark exposition bill will be passed by the house the latter part of the present week, after being considered under special rule. Chairman Tawney today introduced a resolution authorizing consideration of the bill at any time during the remainder of the session, and had his resolution referred to the committee on rules. There is every assurance that this committee will favorably report the resolution at its next meeting, notwithstanding the fact that three members of the committee voted against the Portland bill.

The strong showing on both rollcalls establishes beyond question the fact that the bill is favored by a large majority of the members of the house, and it is believed by those in touch with the situation that the committee on rules will recognize the wish of the majority, and consent to consideration of the bill. If Tawney's resolution is reported as expected, it will be equivalent to a special rule, and will give ample opportunity for debate on the bill and permit its passage by a majority vote.

It is now regarded as certain by Oregonians here that the bill will be passed by the house and that the measure signed by the president will appropriate at least the amount carried by the house bill, namely, \$475,000.

The strength of the bill, demonstrated by the votes on Monday, testifies to the effectiveness of the efforts of friends of that measure in working up sentiment in its behalf.

PANAMA STRIKE GROWS SERIOUS.

America Warns Marines and Seamen to Take No Sides.

Washington, April 7.—The labor troubles on the Isthmus of Panama growing out of the strike of the employees of the Panama railroad company have taken a serious turn, and the facts have been reported to the state department by the United States charge at Panama. The matter was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant considerable discussion at the cabinet meeting, and the unanimous opinion was that everything should be done to avoid an entanglement of the United States with any labor controversy. But it was determined that the government would not withhold in any degree the protection of the Panama railroad, which it has assumed by treaty, and it was directed that the railroad property, rolling stock, track and terminals should be protected by forces from the United States warships at the isthmus if that became necessary.

There will, however, be no compulsion exercised against the strikers to compel them to return to work. If the railroad management can secure a sufficient force of men to operate the road they will be upheld in such an attempt. This will be done with the full consent of the Panama government, though under broad treaty provisions this is not absolutely necessary.

Secretary Moody was charged with the duty of carrying out this decision and with instructing Admirals Glass and Sigsbee as to the course they shall pursue. There is ample force on the isthmus for any emergency.

BOLD DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Missouri Convicts Hold Up Guard, but Are Soon Overpowered.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 7.—Four convicts at the penitentiary today attempted to escape by holding up the guard with revolvers. They were forced to surrender, and when searched several sticks of dynamite were found in their possession.

They had succeeded in cutting their way out of their cells, and when Guard John Williams, in making his rounds, came upon them in the corridor, they called upon him to halt. Williams fled and gave the alarm, and a corps of guards responded and soon overpowered the convicts and placed them in other cells. The convicts assert that they secured the revolvers and dynamite by express, but the prison authorities believe the weapons and explosives were smuggled to them by friends.

Russia Will Appeal the Cases.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—Russia has completed arrangements through the French minister at Tokio to appeal the cases of the Russian merchantmen now before the Japanese prize courts. Three Japanese lawyers have been engaged to present the cases. Appeals will be made on various grounds. Most of the ships were taken before the actual declaration of war, several of them were captured on the high seas, having left port before the outbreak of hostilities, while others were in neutral ports.

Kouropatkin Has a Surprise.

Paris, April 7.—A St. Petersburg dispatch declares General Kouropatkin has been notified by the commander of the Cosack division that the Russian cavalry will not be heard of again for some time, and when it is again brought to notice, it will be through an exploit that will both please and astonish Russians. Another St. Petersburg dispatch states that the Russians have sunk a large number of mines and torpedoes at the mouth of the Yalu.

Battleship Virginia Slides into Action.

Newport News, Va., April 7.—With bands playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" and 30,000 people cheering Godspeed, the battleship Virginia was launched today at the yards of the Newport News shipbuilding company. Miss Milday Gay Montague, daughter of Governor Montague, was sponsor.