

THE HEPNER TIMES

Published Every Thursday.

HEPPNER OREGON

WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Condensed Form.

Senator Gorman has refused to take the national Democratic chairmanship.

Colonel E. Butler, a prominent St. Louis politician, has been indicted for bribery.

Pacific coast shippers have asked the war department to state what goods are contraband.

British press will not believe danger averted until the greater question of the Dardanelles is settled.

The Massachusetts state board of arbitration is trying to avert a strike at cotton mills, with a prospect of success.

Bonesteel, S. D., gamblers have met the demand of citizens to make grafters go, and the reign of terror seems to be at an end.

The meatpackers strike has been renewed in all the leading packing plants and the tie-up is complete. The trouble is alleged discrimination in reinstating employees. Unless peace is made at once all allied unions are likely to go out in sympathy. President Donnelly, of the union, is said to have demanded that strikers be reinstated in 10 days instead of 45.

The grand lodge of Elks has abolished the grip and sign.

A reign of terror attends the land rush at Bonesteel, South Dakota.

G. M. McKinney has retired as head of the Harriman immigration bureau.

Ex-Senator Vest is seriously ill and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Correspondents at Mukden report an engagement in which the Russians lost heavily.

Leading London papers contend that the war status of the volunteer fleet is the paramount issue.

Russia will release the British ship Malacca on assurance that she was not carrying contraband supplies.

St. Joseph, Mo., union packers assaulted many nonunion men because plants are not discharging them fast enough.

Eleven million dollars has been allowed by the Russian government for the immediate improvement of the Siberian railway.

The government may reclaim a great tract of land in Harney county, Oregon, and has made temporary withdrawals to permit a full investigation.

A warlike tone pervades the British press.

Minister John Barrett has arrived at Colon.

Russian ships have seized another British liner in the Red sea.

Both sides in the meat packers strike profess to be confident of winning.

Democratic leaders have asked Gorman to become national chairman.

Russia is said to have received another submarine boat from America.

The German steamer Sambia has been seized by Russians in the Red sea.

Reinforcements for which General Oku has been waiting are being disembarked.

Japan has all faith in Britain preventing other Russian vessels passing from the Baltic sea.

Chicago allied unions have written the packers that they will strike unless a conference is agreed to.

Portland is the only Pacific coast port whose flour exports for the past 12 months exceed those of the preceding year.

Several packing plants report that their output is increasing.

Moorish bandits have looted houses within two miles of Tangier.

The rush to South Dakota lands near Yankton has become a veritable stampede.

One of the colliers authorized by the last congress will be built at Mare island.

Germany will demand that Russia explain the seizure of mails destined for Japan.

Constant skirmishes are occurring near Mukden between Cossacks and Japanese scouts.

Small riots continue at the various packing plants where work is attempted with nonunion men.

About two-thirds of the rural mail carriers will receive \$100 more per year, commencing July 1.

The steamer Hapsang, from Niu Chwang to Chefoo, is overdue and it is feared she has struck a mine.

Other Chicago unions will go out on a strike unless the trouble with the meat packers is settled at once.

Hot weather continues in the Middle West and Central states. Chicago and Pittsburgh have both had a number of deaths.

Peace negotiations are at a standstill in the meatpackers' strike. The operators refuse to re-employ all strikers at once.

St. Paul strikers resisted an attempt of officers to place nonunion men in the packing houses and a free for all fight ensued.

ALARM IS KEEN.

British Press Sees Peace Hanging in the Balance.

London, July 23.—The authoritative assurance that the Malacca will be released, cabled by the Associated Press from St. Petersburg to the United States, do not appear in the British morning papers. Special dispatches to a somewhat similar effect from St. Petersburg do not allay the alarmist views of the leading organs which construe Premier Balfour's post-midnight announcement that the government had received no confirmation of the reported release of the Malacca to mean that the incident remains unsettled.

Another cause for great apprehension is the broader question of Russia's right to send vessels of her volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles. A striking evidence that the danger of the situation has not been mitigated in the least, so far as British official and public opinion is entertained, is afforded by the Daily Telegraph, which, under a large heading, "An Acute Affair," declares that "relations between Great Britain and Russia have reached the state of an acute crisis, but behind the incident of the Malacca is the far larger question of the status of the so-called volunteer fleet."

"It has, we believe, been made clear to the czar's government that the transformation of merchant vessels passing through the Dardanelles into armed cruisers cannot be recognized under any pretext whatever as justifying Russia's interference with British shipping. It is not impossible that as a concession to Russian dignity, the government may offer to permit the Malacca to put into some neutral port where her cargo may be examined and the statement verified that whatever munitions she carried were intended for the use of the British China squadron."

TRY TO DRAW TOGO AWAY.

Vladivostok Fleet Hopes to Weaken Squadron at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The news of the first appearance of the Vladivostok squadron in the Pacific since the outbreak of the war, telegraphed from Tokyo, causes no surprise at the admiralty here, although it is said Vice Admiral Skrydloff purposely has not notified them of the squadron's departure in order to prevent the possibility of the information leaking out.

Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff's action in giving the slip to Vice Admiral Kamimura and passing Tugar straits is regarded as evidence of the inefficiency of the Japanese naval forces. It is probably the purpose of Admiral Bezobrazoff to raid the coast towns of Japan, capture merchantmen, make a naval demonstration off Yokohama, and generally create a panic among the population, in order to compel Rear Admiral Togo to reinforce Admiral Kamimura, and thus weaken the fleet off Port Arthur.

The idea that Admiral Bezobrazoff would seriously attack large ports of Japan is, however, rejected, owing to the danger from submarine boats, mines, torpedo boats and shore batteries.

The report is current that the Vladivostok squadron is homeward bound under orders to effect a juncture with the first division of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's Baltic squadron, which is ready to go out on a trial trip in the Baltic.

ON TO MUKDEN.

Japanese Break into the Enemy's Left Flank.

Liao Yang, July 23.—News was received from Ta Tche Kao yesterday that the Japanese had broken through the Russian left flank between Lieutenant General Conk's position and that of General Rennenkampf, and that they were marching on Mukden.

The rumors to this effect are persistent, but there is no official confirmation of them.

Confirms Japanese Victory.

London, July 23.—According to a special dispatch from Moscow, the Rusky Listok of that city confirms the Associated Press report from Liao Yang that the Japanese had broken through the Russian left flank and are marching on Mukden.

More Men Charged With Outrage.

Cripple Creek, July 23.—Information charging Pearl Skelton with murder and complicity with the Independence depot outrage on June 3 was filed in the district court today. It was announced that information making similar charges will be filed against William A. Akreman, F. H. Mulaney, A. L. Nugent and William Gaffney later. Frank J. Hango, local attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, said today that none of the men arrested for the killing of Roxie Magee on June 5, in the Victor street riots, was guilty.

Increase of Capital Stock.

Louisville, July 23.—At the stockholders' meeting of the Southern Pacific held at Beechmont today, 1,520,000 of the 1,978,000 shares of stock were represented by proxies in the hands of Judge E. P. Humphrey, who acted as chairman. A resolution increasing the capital stock of the company \$100,000,000 by the issue of preferred stock was adopted. Attorney J. B. Weaver acted as secretary. None of the other stockholders was present.

Hears She Will Release Ships.

Paris, July 23.—Information reaching government quarters here leads the officials to believe that Russia will release the British and German merchantmen seized in the Red sea, as a means of averting international complications.

JAP VICTORY

Russian Army Driven From Kiao Tung.

RESISTANCE WAS STUBBORN

Muscovites are Believed to Have Lost 1,000 Men, While Victors Lose Half as Many.

Tokio, July 25.—General Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiao Tung on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly. In the fighting General Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi river, which is northwest of Mo Ten Pass and east of An Pin, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th. The Japanese lost 424 men killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,000.

General Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th.

The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case. The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and on the high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian center, a small detachment sent toward the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank.

After these positions had been taken the fighting ceased for a time, but it was resumed at dawn. The Russians had 32 guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this the Japanese replied, and the bombardment lasted for four hours. During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward and the flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights.

The final successful charge was delivered at 5:30 in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat, and this soon became a rout. The enemy retired in two directions, to the northward and to the eastward. The Russian forces engaged included, in addition to the artillery, seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks.

NO MORE RAIDS.

Russia Will Release Malacca and Put End to Red Sea Incident.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—The steamer Malacca is at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, where, under an agreement reached by Great Britain and Russia, she will be perfunctorily inspected jointly by the Consuls of the two countries and released unless palpable contraband of war intended for the Japanese shall be found, in which case the contraband only will be held. British government stores aboard the vessel will not be examined.

The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Harding in the afternoon. Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court, and undertakes that no incident similar to this will occur in the future.

A claim for damages as a result of delaying the steamer will be presented in due course of time through the British embassy.

The captain of the St. Petersburg, in his report, gives as his reason for summarily making a prize of the Malacca the fact that the British master of the Malacca declined to produce the manifests of his cargo.

Will Trust to Diplomacy.

Washington, July 25.—The Peruvian Legation here has received a cablegram from Lima confirming the published reports of the signing of the treaty between Brazil at Rio de Janeiro and establishing a modus vivendus between Peru and Brazil for the government of the region at the headwaters of the rivers Yrua and Purusa, otherwise known as the Acre territory. It is understood that both sides will withdraw their troops from the disputed territory, trusting to diplomacy to settle the question of title permanently.

Case of Senator Burton Up.

Washington, July 25.—Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court has granted a writ of error to the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri in the case of Senator Joseph E. Burton, convicted in St. Louis of accepting a fee for serving before the postoffice department while a member of the United States senate. The case will be reviewed by the United States supreme court, probably in the fall.

Panama Now Gold Standard.

Washington, July 25.—The Panama canal commission today received information from the government of Panama of the ratification of the money system of the new government in accordance with the agreement reached by the joint commission. Panama is now a gold-standard country.

LION LIES IN WAIT.

Warships Will Compel Russia to Give Up Oriental Liner.

London, July 21.—It is believed by leading naval officials here, who are cognizant of certain sweeping orders issued yesterday by the admiralty, that the British government intends to compel Russia to surrender the Peninsular & Oriental liner Malacca, seized as a prize of war by the Russian cruiser St. Petersburg, and en route to Libau under a prize crew. It is also generally understood in naval circles that no other British ships will be stopped by the Russians after the British cruisers reach the scene.

The orders to commanders of the latter vessels are declared to be short, but explicit, and provides that British vessels shall be free to navigate Eastern waters, without recognizing the warships of any other power, or the right to search them for contraband.

One of the developments yesterday was the detachment by Admiral Donville, commanding the Mediterranean fleet, of his two swiftest cruisers to proceed at full speed to Port Said, which is at the northern end of the Suez canal. It is understood that these two vessels will arrive at Port Said before the Malacca, and be there when the latter emerges from the canal. It is considered likely that they will compel the Russians to give up their prize, although, of course, their future action is carefully guarded, and laymen can only conjecture and reason from the attitude of the naval chiefs.

Naval officers generally agree that such action can be confidently expected, and they are for the most part now discussing the probable attitude of Russia when the Malacca is taken by force.

FLEET ON RAID.

Vladivostok Ships Enter Pacific and Take Japanese Steamer.

Tokio, July 21.—The Vladivostok squadron has overhauled a Japanese steamer eastward of Tugar straits. The name of the vessel captured and her fate has not yet been learned.

The Vladivostok squadron, unaccompanied by torpedo boats, entered the Pacific ocean today at 7 o'clock. Its destination is unknown, but it is suggested it possibly plans to raid the east coast of Japan and then either return to Vladivostok, escaping to the southward, or attempting to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet.

The squadron was discovered in the straits of Tugar at 3 o'clock this morning, steaming rapidly eastward.

At 3:30 A. M. it was reported off Tappicape, and at 7 A. M. observers at Hakkodate discovered and reported to Tokyo that it was steaming east.

Warnings have gone out to shipping along the eastern coast of Japan and merchantmen are hurriedly seeking cover. It is expected that most of the shipping will be warned before the Russian ships can inflict serious damage, if a raid is intended.

Ordinarily, a lack of coal would prevent an extended cruise, but it is possible that the Russians possess a collier at a rendezvous in the Pacific ocean.

ARMIES MEET NEAR TONG SCHU.

Russian Losses Put at 2,100, Japanese Losses at 1,200.

Chicago, July 21.—A special to the Daily News from Niu Chwang says:

Hard fighting has been going on for several days in the neighborhood of Tong Schu, eight miles east of Ta Tche Kao. It is rumored that the Russian loss in last night's engagement was 2,100 and the Japanese 1,200. The Japanese also have been in active contact with the Russians east of Hai Cheng, where there have been many minor actions.

All along Kuropatkin's flank and front the Japanese are moving into position but the general attack is being postponed until supplies and reinforcements come to the front. Progress along the muddy roads and mountain passes is slow.

Liao Said to Be Seated.

London, July 21.—The Times' Tokyo correspondent, cabling under date of July 19 says: "Japanese military critics anticipate renewed efforts by General Kuropatkin to recover the Mo Tien positions, which are essential to the security of his army if it remains in the present position." The correspondent adds that it is rumored in Tokyo that three Japanese torpedo boat destroyers have sealed the Liao river, where the Russian gunboat Sivronch and a Russian torpedo destroyer are anchored.

Forty-Six Clerks Employed.

Yankton, S. D., July 21.—Seven thousand people registered for Rosebud land here today, and the rush tomorrow will be still greater. The Milwaukee road divided its morning train into six sections and the evening train into two. The total registration at Yankton alone is now over 40,000, and will reach the 60,000 mark before closing Saturday. Forty-six clerks are now employed, and this force will be increased indefinitely to take care of the people.

Russia Is Pleaced.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The United States has informed Russia that she will be glad to join Great Britain in the protection of the seals at the Kommander islands. This act will doubtless make the best impression. It is understood that Russia will communicate her answer in a few days.

Another Russian Cruiser Passes.

Constantinople, July 21.—A Russian cruiser has just passed through from Odessa with several guns covered with canvas on her deck. She also carried torpedo tubes.

FAVORS FORCE

Russian Acts in Red Sea Arouse Ire of British People.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN DILEMMA

Realizes That the Policy Fostered by the King Will Be Repudiated—Press Is With the Public.

London, July 22.—The Associated Press tonight interviewed many prominent persons connected and in close touch with the government relative to the seizure of British vessels by steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red sea. As a result of these inquiries, there is shown to be a hostile feeling against Russia, of a strength and bitterness almost without precedent. The most conservative men, who have been in the service of the government for many years, and who openly deplored the haste with which they thought Great Britain had plunged into the Transvaal war, tonight frankly declared for a policy of reprisal against what is regarded as Russia's violations of treaty and her piratical attack on British commerce.

The warlike tone of such papers like the Times, the Standard, the Morning Post, and the Daily Telegraph, which in national crises hitherto almost invariably have advised caution, has had its inevitable effect. There has been stirred up a storm of indignation among all classes in the United Kingdom, the strength of which the government itself can scarcely gauge. Those who deplored the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia and insisted publicly and privately that Great Britain, crippled financially, after her South African experiences, must not, at all costs, be drawn into the Far Eastern struggle, are among the most outspoken champions of a physical force that will prevent the repetition of the Malacca incident in the Red sea.

Those few officials at the foreign office who are in full possession of all details of Great Britain's desire to arrive at an entente with Russia are in despair. They realize that the policy so carefully fostered by King Edward and Foreign Minister Lansdowne will now be indignantly repudiated by all parties in the house of commons, and involve with the public the downfall of any ministry advocating it.

Every nerve will be strained, however, by the foreign office to secure from Russia an explanation that will pacify the aggrieved feelings of the British public, and no step will be taken officially that will tend to prejudice subsequent diplomatic negotiations looking to the settlement of all important questions now outstanding between Russia and Great Britain.

BIG STRIKE ENDS.

Packers and Union Have Agreed to Settle Trouble by Arbitration.

Chicago, July 22.—The strike of the packing-house employees begun nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry through the country, was settled here tonight at a conference between representatives of the packers, officials of the Meatcutters' union and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stockyards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach.

Pending the decision of the arbitration board, the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all the old employees are to be reinstated within 45 days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employees are still unemployed at the expiration of that time, such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the arbitration board for settlement.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by tomorrow morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employees were on strike.

Japs Retreat After Hot Fight.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The czar has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated July 19: "There has been no special change in the situation since July 17. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of July 18, Japanese advance forces of considerable strength were observed in the direction of Sikseyann, on the Liao Yang-Saimatza road, moving against a detachment of our troops. After two days' fighting, the latter force is retreating toward the village of Houtiatze, east of Anping."

Shoot Japanese from Trees.

Ta Tche Kao, July 22.—All is quiet in this region. Neither side is moving. The only activity is at the outposts. The Russian sharpshooters are having good practice sniping the Japanese from the mountain sides. Small detachments creep out at night, steal up to the Japanese pickets in the darkness, hide themselves in treetops and there await sunrise. So soon as the light is strong they get fine shots before the pickets can get away.

May Intercept American Steamers.

Paris, July 22.—The Temps, discussing the passage of the Vladivostok squadron through the Straits of Tugaru, says its purpose is either to attack the unprotected cities on the eastern coast of Japan, or to intercept American merchant steamers, which are supplying Japan with all kinds of provisions through the port of Yoko.

VIOLATE RULES OF WAR.

The Japanese War Office Publishes Charges Against Russians.

Tokio, July 20.—The Japanese war office has made public a statement charging the Russians with violation of recognized rules of warfare. The statement alleges that on two occasions the white flag has been violated; that once a Russian column fired persistently on a field hospital where the Red Cross flag was flying conspicuously, thus compelling the Japanese to remove the hospital amidst great danger.

Twice, it is alleged, the Russians fired on the men of the Japanese hospital corps, although their badges could readily be distinguished. On three occasions Japanese have been stabbed, slashed and mutilated. On one occasion the Russians are declared to have stolen cattle and horses from non-combatants and to have violated women. It is also claimed that numerous cases can be cited where the Russians have wantonly fired on the Japanese wounded and that they have refused to permit parties who were succoring the wounded on both sides to go unmolested.

These charges are made by General Oku and it is stated that further charges will be made, growing out of the experiences of General Kuroki's army.

In explaining the publication of these charges, the Japanese general staff states that they had no desire to take such action, but in view of Russia's charges that they made through the French papers there was nothing else left for them to do.

HELD UP BY SHOT.

Russian Steamer Stops British Vessel in the Red Sea.

London, July 20.—A dispatch from Aden to the Daily Mail says that the captain of the British steamer Waipara reports that the Russian volunteer steamer St. Petersburg signalled him to stop by firing across the bows of his vessel on July 15, while 20 miles off Jebel Zugar, in the Red sea.

The Russians examined the papers of the Waipara and declared they would hold his ship as a prize. The captain protested, and was taken on board the St. Petersburg, where he gave the Russian officers a guarantee that there were neither arms nor ammunition on board the Waipara destined for Japan. The vessel was detained for four hours and was then allowed to proceed.

The captain confirms the report that the Peninsular & Oriental company's steamer Malacca was seized in the Red sea July 16 by the St. Petersburg on the ground that she carried arms and ammunition of war for the Japanese government.

BREAK OF A GREAT DAM.

Pennsylvania Valley Flooded and Much Property Destroyed.

Scottsdale, Pa., July 20.—With the roar of Niagara, the new reservoir of the Citizens' Water company burst at midnight and more than 300,000,000 gallons of water rushed down the valley, sweeping buildings in its path.

It was discovered about 9 o'clock that the dam was in danger of breaking and messengers were hastily sent through the valley to warn the people. Hundreds of lives were thus saved, for a few hours later the whole valley was under water.

The damage to the machinery and reservoir alone will amount to at least \$50,000. When the torrent swept down upon the valley, buildings were torn from their foundations and carried on the crest of the great wave like so many washbats. Crops valued at thousands of dollars were completely wiped out.

Profit From a Volcano.

Mexico City, July 20.—The formal transfer of the volcano Popocatepetl to New York capitalists will be completed this week. The Inter-Ocean railway will take the sulphur from the volcano to Vera Cruz. It is believed that sulphur can be landed at New York for \$48 per ton (gold), which would make the sulphur an effective competitor of the Italian article. The reorganization is interpreted here to mean that the German directors were not willing to support the Standard in fighting the other oil interests.

Hemmed in by Big Fire.

Oroville, Cal., July 20.—Fire at the Bella View mine, near La Porte, today destroyed the mill, engine room and other buildings close to the mouth of the big tunnel. A huge pile of timber lay close to the mouth of the tunnel and this caught on fire. Four men were working in the tunnel when the fire broke out and fears are entertained for their safety, as the tunnel is strongly timbered and it is thought these timbers will catch fire from the huge fire now blazing.

Bound to Prevent Passage.

London, July 20.—The Standard's Tokyo correspondent, cabling under date of July 17, says the Jiji Shimpou, in an editorial, expresses the hope that Great Britain will see that Turkey lends Russia no assistance by allowing steamers of the volunteer fleet to pass the Dardanelles. The Jiji Shimpou declares that Great Britain is bound, under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, to prevent such assistance being given.

Bandits Raid at Will.

Tangier, July 20.—The mountain tribes, apparently satisfied that they have nothing to fear from the government, are looting the entire countryside outside of Tangier. They approached to within a few miles of this place yesterday and carried away hundreds of head of sheep and cattle.