

THE COLUMBIA REGISTER

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NO. 4.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

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

King Edward has announced his intention of visiting Emperor William.

Two prominent Japanese have arrived in the United States in the interest of bonds and commerce.

A second Dreyfus affair has come to the front in London by an Italian offering to sell 85 plans of fortifications of French forts.

The Japanese are tearing up more of the railroad leading to Port Arthur and are determined that there shall be no further rail communication.

It is feared by Russian authorities that Chinese bandits may cut General Kropatkin's line of communications and leave him at the mercy of the Japanese.

The next great battle of the Russo-Japanese war will, in all probability, be fought at Liao Yang, as both sides are concentrating their forces in that direction.

General Kropatkin is said to have at his disposal 100,000 troops, only 75,000 of whom are available for active operations, while General Kuroki has 140,000 first class troops.

Japanese troops continue to land at Pitsewo.

French confidence in Russian success is diminishing.

Japanese correspondents charge the Russians with mutilating the dead.

St. Petersburg authorities are certain three Japanese forces are marching on Liao Yang.

Russia has been officially advised that China have commenced hostilities against her.

Congressman Hermann has asked engineers to provide a dredge for small Oregon harbors.

There are persistent rumors of fighting near Liao Yang, which it is impossible to confirm officially.

A Russian naval officer with three sailors launched a torpedo against a Japanese cruiser in Talienshan bay, injuring her badly.

While the railroad to Port Arthur was reopened the Russians succeeded in getting in a train load of ammunition and supplies.

Miss Clara Barton has resigned the presidency of the American Red Cross society. She will be succeeded by the vice president, Mrs. John A. Logan.

General Kropatkin reports several small skirmishes.

Japan is rushing men to Kuroki and he will probably delay the advance on Liao Yang until they arrive.

Irrigation experts are coming to Oregon to determine the feasibility of building reservoirs in Umatilla county.

Hyde and Dimond have been indicted by the federal grand jury for land frauds and placed under heavy bonds.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation for entry of the Rosebud, South Dakota, Indian reservation lands. It will be thrown open August 8.

A Japanese torpedo boat was sunk while trying to blow up a mine at Kerr bay. Seven men were killed and seven wounded. This is the first war vessel Japan has lost in the war.

A Minnesota couple has found a novel way of complying with the law. The groom was only 20 years of age and being an orphan without a guardian, was unable to obtain a marriage license. The young lady, though nearly two years younger, was still over 18 and of lawful age to get married. She formally and legally adopted her fiancée and then, as her guardian, gave her consent for the necessary document. The license was obtained the day they were married.

General Kuroki is rapidly moving on Liao Yang.

Russia denies that she will float a second loan in Germany.

General Wood has sent a force to punish the Moros who slayed the American soldiers.

Russia is clearing the Port Arthur channel by blowing up the stone landens sunk by the Japanese.

Japan declares the train her troops fired on did not show the Red Cross flag until after the Russians on board had opened fire and the Japanese answered it.

A former New York policeman, now serving a sentence in the penitentiary for taking money from police candidates, says all positions in the fire and police departments were bought by the applicants.

MA WAITING FOR HIM.

Japanese Plan to Drive Kropatkin into Hands of Chinese General.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—In view of the official dispatches regarding the hostile attitude of the Chinese within and without the Russian sphere of influence, the authorities here do not conceal their apprehension as to the outlook, especially in the north of the empire, for they propose to call the attention of the Celestial government to the impending uprising in Tapadasiati, in order that repressive measures may be instantly taken.

It is known and appreciated here that all the powers have made strong representations to Pekin in the interest of the preservation of the tranquillity of the empire, but it is stated that Major General Pflug's dispatch of May 14 shows the necessity for further impressing the Celestial government with the advisability of acting with a firm hand.

The chief justice said in his opinion that Turner himself did not deny that he is an anarchist. The opinion upheld the law for the exclusion of anarchists, and affirmed the decision of the circuit court for the southern district of New York, which refused a writ of habeas corpus for Turner.

Chief Justice Fuller, in his opinion, first reviewed the facts in the case, including the claim of Turner that he is a lecturer on sociological questions, also that his counsel contended that he was an anarchist in theory merely. He then referred to the fact that Turner's counsel attacked the immigration law as unconstitutional on the ground that it is in contravention of the first, fifth and sixth amendments and also section one of the constitution, because "no power is delegated by the constitution to the general government over aliens foreigners with reference to their admission to the United States or otherwise, or over the beliefs of citizens, denizens, sojourners or aliens or over the freedom of speech of the press."

All of these contentions were negatived by the decision of the chief justice, who said, among other things:

"Whether rested on the principle of international law that every sovereign nation has the power as inherent in sovereignty and essential to self preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominion or to admit them only in such cases and on such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe, or on the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, which includes the entrance of ships, the importation of goods, and the bringing of persons into the ports of the United States, the act before us is not open to constitutional objection. Nor is the manner in which congress has exercised the right, although when such a case arises, the objection may be taken."

UNIMPORTANT BUT TRUE.

Russian General Staff Not Alarmed at Blockade of Port Arthur.

Paris, May 18.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris says the general staff considers the blockade of Port Arthur as unimportant. The correspondent adds that he is informed that the railway has been destroyed since May 1 over a distance of 28 miles.

General Kropatkin, he declares, seems more confident, though it appears that he still has a serious difference with Viceroy Alexieff, who has complained in telegram to the emperor, which did not pass through the hands of the military censorship, that Kropatkin does not heed his orders or advice. It is the general desire that Kropatkin shall be the sole head of military operations.

The feeling in St. Petersburg, the correspondent says, is strong against Sweden on account of the precautionary measures taken by that power in mining harbors.

It is rumored here that submarine boats have been bought by Japan to lay in ambush in the Vladivostok roadstead, which already has been mined for the passage of Rear Admiral Retsetvensky's squadron. Every precaution will be taken.

According to an evening paper the Japanese are using improved torpedoes invented by a Frenchman named Remy, who offered his invention to the Russian embassy when war was threatened, but met with a refusal, sold it to the Japanese. Remy is said now to be in Japan.

Outrages By Russians.

Seoul, May 18.—Reports have been received here that 450 captured Russian officers and men will shortly be dispatched from Yonamto to Moji, Japan. The prefect of Tok Chong, which town is two days' march northeast of Anju, reports that 700 Cossacks arrived there and commanded provisions, forage and native ponies, and in several instances seized money. The Russians at Karchong, committed outrages upon the women, broke open the local jail, freed the prisoners and killed the jailor and village headsman.

Chinese Loot Coal Works.

Liao Yang, May 18.—Chinese soldiers yesterday attacked the railway coal mines occupied by the Russian administrative force, near Port Adams, and drove out the officials who were working there, many of them escaping only partly clad. The Chinese looted the works and retired.

EXCLUSION LEGAL

UNITED STATES HAS RIGHT TO DEPORT ANARCHISTS.

Opinion Rendered by United States Supreme Court in the Case of Turner, the English Anarchist—Chief Justice Says Act Is Not Open to Constitutional Objection.

Washington, May 18.—In an opinion today by Chief Justice Fuller, the United States supreme court sustained the action of the immigration authorities at the port of New York in ordering the deportation of the Englishman, Turner, alleged to be an anarchist.

The chief justice said in his opinion that Turner himself did not deny that he is an anarchist. The opinion upheld the law for the exclusion of anarchists, and affirmed the decision of the circuit court for the southern district of New York, which refused a writ of habeas corpus for Turner.

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AMERICAN AVERTS CLASH.

Military Observer Prevents Russians From Firing on Own Men.

Mukden, May 18.—Lieutenant Colonel Schuyler, U. S. A., military observer with the Russian army, arrived here today and after an interview with Viceroy Alexieff, left for Liao Yang in the afternoon.

It appears that William B. Judson, of the United States engineer corps, who is an observer with the Russian army, helped to avert a clash between parties of Russians during the Russian reoccupation of the railroad after the Japanese had cut it at Poliade. When the Japanese had temporarily retired from the railroad, a train with two companies of sappers was sent south from Liao Yang. Captain Judson was aboard. When the train reached a break in the line a body of troops were seen and they were supposed to be Japanese. Sharpshooters were thrown out, and preparations were made to swoop down on the enemy. Captain Judson through his glasses recognized the Russian uniforms and the troops proved to be a party sent up the line from the south.

Irrigation in Colorado.

Washington, May 18.—The census bureau in a report on irrigation in Colorado says: Notwithstanding the favorable conditions, the construction of irrigation works in 1902 progressed rapidly, and the year shows a considerable increase in the irrigated area. It is probable, however, that many hundreds of acres reported as irrigated did not receive sufficient water to produce full crops. Colorado still holds first place among the arid states in the extent of its irrigated acreage and in the length of its canals and ditches.

Guns Boom at Kiaochow Bay.

London, May 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says that according to a native report from Port Arthur, the Japanese are vigorously besieging the fortress day and night, by land and sea; that 60 Japanese warships and transports have been sighted in Blackney bay, and that heavy firing has been heard in Kintchow bay.

China Addresses Note to Powers.

London, May 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says that the Chinese government is addressing an identical note to all its ministers abroad renewing China's declaration of neutrality and that an imperial edict will be issued enjoining the Chinese people strictly to observe neutrality.

LIKELY TO BE OWN SUCCESSOR.

Brady Appears to Have Best of Race for Governor of Alaska.

Washington, May 17.—Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska, whose term expires June 6, will probably be appointed to succeed himself. When in Washington recently, he talked over the situation with the president and his prompt departure, coupled with the remarks he made to several friends, leads to the conclusion that he is satisfied he will have another term of office.

Secretary Hitchcock, it is understood, is not well satisfied with Brady, but as the president is personally interested in the governor and believes him honest as well as competent, the secretary will raise no objection. Several men are in the field against Brady, including National Committeeman John G. Heid, of Juneau; William T. Perkins, auditor of the Northwestern Commercial company and the company's agent at Nome, and Oliver Roberts, of San Francisco. Heid is supposed to have a number of congressional endorsements, including Senator Mitchell. Perkins has the endorsement of several senators who visited Alaska last summer, and Roberts is backed by members of the California delegation. These men all have applications on file.

NOT TIME FOR PEACE TALK.

Germany Thinks the Emperor Must Establish His Prestige.

Berlin, May 17.—Nothing is known at the foreign office regarding the report telegraphed from Berlin that there is a strong probability of peace through the war party urging the czar to end the trouble. It is pointed out in serious political circles, knowing the view of the foreign office, that the time is not yet ripe for peace efforts. The German government is aware that strong currents in France and Great Britain are working for peace, and that even political influences in Russia are moving in the same direction. It is admitted here that these efforts would be materially strengthened if the Russians succeeded in checking the Japanese advance at Mukden.

However, Russia cannot be satisfied with a mere negative result of the military operations. The government of Emperor Nicholas feels the necessity for re-establishing its prestige, and only after several decisive victories for the Russian arms could the Russian emperor entertain proposals for mediation.

The alleged basis of settlement is to be the independence of Corea under the protectorate of Japan, while Manchuria is to remain Chinese territory. In a secret treaty between China and Japan, the integrity of Manchuria was guaranteed by the latter, but it is argued that Japan should not object to the proposition. Russia, it is said, wishes to come to an understanding with Japan independently of England.

GREAT VENI OF COPPER.

Lockjaw Creek, Montana, May Astorish the World.

Missoula, May 16.—Word from Lolo Hot Springs, which has just reached this city, tells of a big strike of copper ore made by Joseph Eberly and partner, prospectors in the employ of ex-Governor McConnell, of Idaho. The scene of the rich discovery is in the Lockjaw creek section, the men having encamped on the Lockjaw stream for some time.

The account of the find as related by the men is a wondrous one, the mammoth copper lead uncovered bidding fair to make a second Butte in that section.

According to the story of the prospectors the ore found is of a high-grade sulphide character, in apparently unlimited quantities and easy of access. From trenches run along the surface it is believed the Lockjaw country is traversed by a number of cuprous leads, all of which it is thought carry enough of the red metal to make its extraction profitable.

INVEST THE CITY.

Dalny Has Fallen Into the Hands of the Japanese.

Chicago, May 17.—A special to the Daily News from Chefoo says: When the Daily News dispatch boat Fawan arrived off Dalny early this morning a heavy bombardment was in progress.

As the channel was thickly mined by the Russians, and Japanese Admiral Kattakao had issued strict orders that noncombatants' boats were to be excluded, it was impossible to get within the roadstead. Hence an accurate report of the proceedings is impossible. As far as it was possible to ascertain the armored cruiser Yukumo, four other cruisers, one gunboat and one battleship, having cleared the channel, entered the harbor shortly after daylight and began a heavy fire. The land batteries were silenced.

It is estimated that 20,000 Japanese troops are investing the town and there is every reason to believe that they are now in possession of the city.

All Well at Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—The admiralty denies the rumored engagement of Rear Admiral Jessen's squadron. A telegram from Vladivostok this morning reports all well there.

Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, has been at Cronstadt since yesterday with Vice Admiral Rojetstvensky, the commander of the Baltic fleet, and Vice Admiral Allevan, the chief of the admiralty, inspecting the new Pacific squadron.

The admiralty admits having received a message from Port Arthur several days old, in which Rear Admiral Wittsoot reported everything was as well as could be expected. There is no further information regarding Japanese activity around Port Arthur.

Deems American Treaty Bad.

New York, May 17.—Speaking to the Times he said: The position of the division which is following the direct road to Haicheng has not been disclosed, and caution is also apparent in the operations on the peninsula of Liao Tung, where 20,000 Japanese are seeking to render themselves secure in the western section of the peninsula and in the vicinity of and below Pitsewo before inaugurating the operations.

Japan Making Themselves Secure.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—Further progress of the Japanese in Southern Manchuria is reported in the following dispatch, given out last night: "The position of the division which is following the direct road to Haicheng has not been disclosed, and caution is also apparent in the operations on the peninsula of Liao Tung, where 20,000 Japanese are seeking to render themselves secure in the western section of the peninsula and in the vicinity of and below Pitsewo before inaugurating the operations."

Telegraph Line Is Repaired.

London, May 16.—A dispatch to the Central News from Seoul, Korea, reporting the Anju fight, adds that the broken telegraph line has now been repaired.

General Haraguchi, heretofore commanding the Japanese troops in the Seoul district, assumed command of all the Japanese troops south of the Yalu river.

Arbitration Results in Higher Scale.

New York, May 17.—Arbitration has settled the wage scale of 7,000 union painters here, and the agreement has been signed. It grants an advance of 50 cents a day, making the scale \$4 and \$4.25 for plain painters and decorators respectively.

Washington Bills to Win.

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Meeting of Leaders for Economy Disaster to Many.

Washington, May 1