

# THE COLUMBIA REGISTER

VOL. I.

HOULTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1904.

NO. 16.

## WEEK'S DOINGS

### Newsy Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

### OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

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

The Japanese fleet has met a reverse off Port Arthur.

New York butchers will join the packers' strike.

The government has abandoned the Harney valley, Oregon, irrigation project.

General Stoessel, in command at Port Arthur, is reported to have committed suicide.

The British steamer Calchas, from Tacoma, seized by Russians, has been towed into Vladivostok.

Eighty-two bodies have been recovered from the wreck near Pueblo, Colo., and more are known to be lost.

Famine conditions at Port Arthur are becoming appalling and hospitals are crowded with sick and wounded.

Russians are busy strengthening the defenses of Port Arthur for the final struggle, which they are expecting at any time.

More rumors that Port Arthur has fallen continue to arrive in St. Petersburg, but it is believed in the Russian capital that the Japanese are still unable to capture the outworks.

German papers condone the sinking of the steamer *Thes*.

An attempt was made on the life of the president of Uruguay.

Kuropatkin's position at Liao Yang has strong railroad defenses.

The destroyer *Goldborough* will soon have another trial on the Sound.

Packers continue to add to their forces and are confident of victory.

No new forest reserves are to be created in the West until after election.

A railroad collision at Boxman caused the death of a traveling engineer.

French troops are being hastily forwarded to Tonquin by the French government.

Bids on Grand Ronde reservation lands are to be made public and sent on to Washington.

Lack of news from Port Arthur for several days is interpreted at St. Petersburg as good news.

Thirty thousand Chicago stockyard strikers paraded the streets to music of bands and headed by a platoon of police.

Japan has sent a strong fleet of gunboats and torpedo boats up the Liao river to head off the retreat of the Russians to the west.

Montana stockmen have sent a deputation to Chicago to try and patch up peace.

The Russian government has given orders that no more merchant steamers be sunk.

Information has been given the federal inspector of an infraction of the law by the beef trust.

The Japanese have taken advantage of mountain passes to outmaneuver the Russians east of Liao Yang.

The fall of Port Arthur and the surrender of General Kuropatkin are predicted to occur on the same day.

Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for president, has resigned from the bench of the New York court of appeals.

The Chinese general, Ma, may cut off retreat of Kuropatkin if he tries to escape the Japanese by going through Mongolia.

Two Russian cruisers from the Baltic are chasing a steamer which left England for Canada, carrying ammunition for Yokohama by way of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Germany has a fleet near Chefoo.

Ex-Governor James T. Lewis, of Wisconsin, is dead.

Port Arthur is preparing for a final stand against the Japanese.

While the battle was raging July 31 the thermometer was up to 102 degrees near Haicheng.

The old Grimes hotel at Seaside has burned. It was one of the oldest buildings at the coast.

The Japanese army attacking General Kuropatkin is estimated at 200,000.

A fast train on the Frisco system was derailed in Indian Territory and a number of persons injured.

While trying to come ashore from a stranded yacht a number of persons were drowned in Nova Scotia.

The government is awaiting further news of the seizure of part of the Arabia's cargo before taking action.

The Japanese are supposed to be delayed in the pursuit of the Russians by a lack of ammunition, which is being hurried to the front.

## AMERICAN CONSULATE STONED.

### Troops Called Out to Protect Charge d'Affaires at Bogota.

Panama, Aug. 10.—No information has been received at the American legation here from Bogota regarding reports circulated in the United States and said to have been sent from Panama that an outbreak occurred at Bogota Friday last when the American consulate was stoned by a mob and troops called out to protect Alben G. Snyder, the charge d'affaires.

The American minister believes that the consulate was stoned and alleged it was the act of irresponsible persons, caused by the feeling against the United States, which obtains in Colombia.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Although the state department has not received any information of the reported stoning of the American legation at Bogota, yet the officials manifest a live interest in everything pertaining to the matter. Very recent advices from Colombia indicated a peaceful condition of affairs, with the exception of possible political complications growing out of General Reyes' presidential candidacy.

Presumably the feeling of dissatisfaction that followed General Reyes' failure to obtain any money from the United States in payment of Panama still exists in Colombia, and this may have given rise to unfriendly demonstrations against the American representatives at Bogota, if this has occurred. Still the confident belief here is that General Reyes will promptly deal with any trouble that might occur and thus avoid complications with this government.

The charge d'affaires is a West Virginia appointee and a newspaper worker by profession.

## PLUNGE IN CREEK.

### Engine and Five Coaches Wrecked in Colorado.

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 10.—Train No. 11, the Missouri Pacific flyer, crashed through a bridge over an arroyo, on Dry creek, near Eden, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, about eight miles from Pueblo at 8 o'clock this morning. The accident was caused by the heavy rains which wrecked the bridge. The extent of the injuries to the passengers has not been received here, but it is rumored that some fatalities resulted.

It is estimated that of the 125 passengers on board the ill-fated train, between 80 and 100 lost their lives, either by the waters of the raging torrent, or beneath the wreckage.

Upon the news reaching Pueblo a special train, bearing all the available surgeons and the Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific officials, left for the scene. About 11 o'clock a second train, carrying stretchers, coffins and a number of officials, was sent out from the union station.

About 1:45 o'clock the relief train returned to the city bringing those who escaped with their lives, numbering 17, all so far as now known who have not fallen victims of the disaster.

## FUNDS FOR FIGHT.

### Chicago Unions to Be Assessed for Striking Meat Packers.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—All the labor unions in Chicago have indorsed the stockyards strike. After listening to the strikers' side of the controversy, which was presented to them by Michael J. Donnelly, president of the striking Butchers' union, the Chicago Federation of Labor, which is composed of every labor organization in Chicago and has a membership of nearly 300,000, adopted resolutions tonight pledging the moral and financial support of the federated body as long as the strike continues.

Each member of the central body will be assessed a small sum per week, and the whole amount will be turned over to the striking unions to help in the support of the strikers and their families during the struggle with the packers. The exact amount each member is to be assessed was left in the hands of a committee, with orders to report results tomorrow.

While the officials of the Federation of Labor were unable tonight to give an exact estimate of the amount of money they would secure from this source, it was stated that the total sum would be well up in the thousands each week.

## Vessels Will Carry Coal.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The porte has practically accepted the verbal notification made Saturday by the Russian ambassador, M. Zinovieff, of the impending passage of the Dardanelles by some vessels of the volunteer fleet laden with coal. This notification was accompanied by assurances that the vessels would preserve the character of the merchantmen throughout the voyage. To avoid difficulty, it also included a textual reproduction of the Russian declaration in the official note addressed to the Russian embassy.

## Advancing on Mukden.

Liao Yang, Aug. 10.—The Japanese are advancing on Mukden and it is probable that a simultaneous attack will be made on Mukden and Liao Yang, in which case a decisive battle is assured.

## RIGHTS IN WAR

### Hay Makes Declaration Regarding Neutral Nations.

### DOES NOT AGREE WITH RUSSIA

#### Later Country Once Took Occasion to Dissent from the Inclusion of Coal As Contraband.

Washington, Aug. 10.—"The recognition in principle, of the treatment of coal and other fuel, and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war, might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent states, of all articles which could be finally converted to military uses. Such an extension of the principle, by treating coal and other fuel, and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war, simply because they are shipped by a neutral to a nonblockaded port of a belligerent, would not appear to be in accord with the reasonable and lawful rights of a neutral commerce."

The circular is based on a declaration by the Russian government that coal, naphtha, alcohol and other fuels have been declared contraband.

While cotton could be made into clothing for the military uses of a belligerent, the secretary adds that a military use might possibly be made of foodstuffs of every description which would be shipped from neutral ports to the blockaded ports of a belligerent. The principle under consideration might, therefore, he says, "be extended so as to apply to every article of human use, which might be declared contraband of war simply because it might ultimately become useful to a belligerent for military purposes."

The secretary speaks of coal and other fuel and cotton as being employed for a great many innocent purposes, and that many nations are dependent on them for the conduct of inoffensive industries, adding:

"And no sufficient presumption of an intended warlike use seems to be afforded by the mere fact of their destination to a belligerent port." He declares that the recognition in principle of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as contraband of war might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent states of all articles which could be finally converted to military uses. This, the secretary contends, would not appear to be in accord with the reasonable and lawful rights of commerce.

Secretary Hay directs attention to the West African conference in 1884, when Russia "took occasion to dissent vigorously from the inclusion of coal among such articles contraband of war, and declared that she would categorically refuse her consent to any articles in any treaty or instrument whatever, which would imply its recognition as such."

## TALKS PLAINLY TO TURKEY.

### Hay Informs Her American Patience Is Nearly Exhausted.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Secretary Hay today bluntly told Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister here, that the patience of the American government is well nigh exhausted. The minister is expected to communicate this information to his home government speedily. Chekib Bey had no instructions from the porte when he called at the state department today. He had seen the newspaper reports of the state department to Second Minister Leishman's efforts diplomatically at Constantinople by the presence of a fleet of American warships in Turkish waters, and he doubted the reports. Secretary Hay soon satisfied him on that point, and the minister returned to his legation to frame a dispatch for the informant of the Turkish foreign office.

He did not care to make a statement himself as to the nature of his interview with Secretary Hay. There appeared to be an impression in the mind of the Turkish statesman that because the president of the United States could not make war without the consent of congress, he thereby was stopped from indulging in a demonstration to forward his purpose to secure fair treatment for the Americans in Turkey. When Chekib Bey left the state department he evidently was in a state of concern over what he had heard.

## Fired by Japanese Boat.

Niu Chwang, Aug. 10.—A Japanese gunboat, which has returned here from a trip up the river, reports that she fired a few shots at the sunken Russian gunboat *Sivoche*, which, it is stated, was scuttled by her crew and not blown up. The Russians destroyed their stores before leaving for Haicheng, either owing to being in a hurry or on account of defective transportation. All is quiet here and trade is fairly brisk, considering the circumstances. Everybody apparently is well contented with the Japanese occupation.

## Rush for North Dakota Land.

Devil's Lake, N. D., Aug. 10.—From 3,000 to 4,000 strangers were in Devil's Lake today when the government opened the registration booth. Twelve hundred persons registered today.

## TO AVOID DELAY.

### Philippine Army Supplies May All Go by Transports.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The war department is considering the advisability of shipping all supplies for the Philippines by army transports, until the hostilities between Japan and Russia are concluded. Commissary General Weston, in a letter to the secretary of war, calls attention to the possibilities of delays on shipments made on commercial steamers and strongly urges that all shipments be made by transports until the danger of seizure is over.

Contrary to previous reports, it is learned that the British steamer *Ardoza*, seized in the Red sea and subsequently released, carried United States army supplies, but that is the only instance so far in which the Russians have interfered with the supplies of this government. Under the new law all army supplies must be carried by American bottoms, so the only Pacific lines affected, if the department adopts General Weston's recommendations, will be the Boston steamship company and the Pacific Mail.

General Weston's recommendation has been referred to the quartermaster general for his opinion. His recommendation will probably be carried out. While the department does not fear that any of its supplies will be confiscated by the Russians, it is not desired that there should be delay in the delivery of these supplies, many of which are sent on short notice, or to fill emergency orders, and might, if sent by commercial steamers, have to go along with the contraband goods.

## PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

### Geological Survey Gives Figures for Last Year.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The United States geological survey has issued reports on the production in the United States during the year 1903 of petroleum, asphaltum and bituminous rock and copper.

The petroleum production was 100,641,337 barrels, valued at \$94,694,050, against 88,766,916 barrels, valued at \$71,178,910, in 1902.

Production in California increased more than 10,000,000 barrels, while the Texas production decreased more than 1,000,000 barrels.

The production of asphaltum and bituminous rock was 101,255 tons, valued at \$1,005,466. This was a smaller amount by more than 4,000 tons in quantity than the previous year, but its value was 31 per cent greater. Of the total production, 46,178 tons, valued at \$522,164, was from California.

## ASK BIG SPACE.

### Can Fill Foreign Building at Lewis and Clark Fair.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—The determination of the Japanese to foster American friendship and introduce themselves thoroughly to the people of this country has again been strikingly illustrated by the commissioners from Japan to the St. Louis exposition, who, it is stated by Colonel Henry E. Doeh, the St. Louis representative of the Lewis and Clark centennial at Portland next year, have asked for the entire floor space of the foreign building at the exposition of 1905.

When it was explained that nearly all of the foreign countries now participating in St. Louis have promised to send part of their exhibits to the Pacific coast next year, and that all the exhibits from foreign countries will be housed under one roof, the nature of the request made by the Japanese commissioners may be better understood.

Although Colonel Doeh, as director of the exhibits at Portland, was forced to tell the commissioners that he could not grant them all the space in the building, he states that he will probably erect a special Japanese pavilion for them. This has never been broached at the meetings of the exposition managers, but Colonel Doeh says that from present indications it will have to be done.

"I was very much surprised," he said, "at the request of the commissioners here, and told them that they could not use all that space, but they replied so earnestly that they could that I was forced to consider the proposal seriously."

## Decision Sent to United States.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—Russia has communicated to the United States the decision of the Vladivostok prize court, August 4, in the case of the Portland & Asiatic line steamer *Arabia*, captured by the cruiser *Gromoboi*, of the Vladivostok squadron, July 22, confiscating such part of the cargo as was consigned to Japan ports. The foreign office is carefully considering the objections raised abroad in regard to Russia's list of contraband, but no decision has been reached.

## Monster Coal Combine.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 9.—The Post today prints a story that a new \$26,000,000 coal combine composed of 28 independent companies is in process of formation. The principal objects of the new combine, it is said, are to maintain prices.

## FORESTS BURN

### Great Damage Throughout Montana by Fire.

### IDAHO TIMBER SUFFERS ALSO

#### Homes of Settlers Destroyed and Many People Have Narrow Escapes With Their Lives.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—A Kalispell special to the Miner says: Forest fires are still raging with unabated fury in the timber lands of this county and from all reports received thus far, the damage will run into the thousands of dollars. Small holders of timber lands are the chief sufferers. They are not only losing their timber but their cabins and home buildings as well as their stock of provisions, hay and grain are being rapidly consumed. Their condition in many instances will be deplorable. The fire is not only confined to the forests surrounding this city, but the finest lumber sections in Northern Montana are suffering. The thickly wooded sections about Sterling, Atlanta and Fisher river are burning, as well as the timber west of Libby and between Troy and Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

About half a dozen frame buildings on the outskirts of White Fish have been burned. Several buildings belonging to a rancher named Hoffman near also have been destroyed. The sawmill of Baker Bros., was burned. The people living in the timbered sections are all fighting the fire, but are almost powerless to check its advances. Much hay between White Fish and Columbia Falls has been burned, as well as all meadow land in the section where the fires are raging.

Fires raging in North Fork of Flathead river country are doing much damage to the timber in the Flathead forest reservation, and people returning from that section report that the distance around the fires at that point at present exceeds 15 miles.

A White Fish report says the timber is on fire on both sides of the county wagon road and it was with difficulty a courier was able to urge his horses through, having a narrow escape from the fire. The roads are now said to be utterly impassable.

The fire at Belton was extinguished this week after it had done great damage to the timber, but at Coram and in that vicinity it is still eating its way through the heavy forests.

A forest fire in the Crazy mountains, 20 miles north of Big Timber, has done considerable damage in the last few days. The fire started Sunday, and has gradually increased until it has burned over a large stretch of heavily wooded country. Among the timber burned is some of the most valuable in that district.

## MONTANA NEEDS MOISTURE.

### Unless Rain Soon Comes, Loss of Stock Will Be Great.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—Advices received from throughout the state the past week depict a serious state of affairs on the big ranges in Eastern and Northern Montana, and unless heavy rain is soon forthcoming considerable loss of stock will ensue. The Northern Montana ranges in many localities resemble a desert, former watering holes and springs being dry and parched. Many of the ranges have had to be abandoned and the stock driven long distances for water. So bad have the conditions become that the state humane officers have interfered and compelled stockmen to drive herds into localities far removed, where some grass and water still remain, though even then the supply is scanty.

Stock shipments have been almost entirely suspended as a result of the strike of the packing house employes, and the thousands of head of cattle roaming the plains which could otherwise have been shipped East make the problem of caring for the animals one of extreme seriousness. While the Eastern Montana ranges still bear considerable grass, those in the Northern section of the state are in many instances almost devoid of feed.

## Montana's Mineral Production.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—The report of Assayer B. H. Tatem, at Helena, shows that the receipts of the United States assay office in Montana for the month of July, 1904, were \$184,453.24 from Montana, as compared with \$180,546.32 for July, last year. The grand total of receipts from all sources is \$221,463.66, against \$216,152.08 for a year ago. The biggest increase in receipts was reported from Fergus county, the receipts from that quarter being \$92,564, showing an increase of \$23,885.

## Forest Fires in Montana.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—The Miner advises from Missoula state that information has been received there that two big forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Heron and Vermillion, on Cherry creek, one of the most thickly wooded sections in Missoula county.

## HAWAII NOT A DRAG.

### United States Treasury Enriched at Minor Outlay.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 6.—In an interview today, Governor G. C. Carter, of the Hawaiian Islands, said to a representative of the Bee:

"The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success, so far as the islands are concerned. Since we have been United States territory we have not made great progress. One reason for this is because the laws by which we are governed are not suited to the country. For instance, we have to obey the United States law and cannot rent government land for a period of more than five years at a time. As it takes from two to four years to raise a crop in our climate, we cannot find anybody that will rent land for such a short period as five years. Thus we are deprived of a big income from government land."

"Since we have been annexed congress has never dredged our harbor. It is filling up and thus prevents the landing of the largest vessels. As a result of this our traffic is falling off. We have dredged the harbor at our expense since we have been annexed, but unless it is dredged again we will lose much of our trade."

"Annexation has cut off all of our internal revenue. On the other hand, from Uncle Sam's point of view, annexation has been a decided success. Over \$4,250,000 has been paid into the United States treasury from the islands. The whole cost of annexation was only \$4,000,000."

## FILL ALL ORDERS.

### Chicago Packers Say Plants are Doing Well.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—In a statement given out tonight by the packers, the report that negotiations are in progress to bring about another conference between the packers and the labor leaders is declared to be unfounded. The packers assert that there is not the slightest possibility of further conferences with the strikers.

According to this statement, the progress making at the plants is satisfactory to all the packers; more men are employed daily; all contracts and current orders are filled and there is a normal supply of beef, mutton and provisions at all plants in the United States, while sales are made at lower prices than before the strike began.

In a table accompanying the statement it is shown that the total number of men at work tonight at all points is more than 29,000. With this number of men at work the packers say they shipped 831 carloads of fresh meats from all points yesterday.

Beyond trying to enforce the order forbidding the delivery of ice to retailers who have been hauling meat from the stockyards themselves since the teamsters' strike, the strikers did little today. Up to date the ice supply of 100 retail markets has been cut off.

## FOODSTUFFS NOT CONTRABAND.

### United States Will Not Recede From Position Once Taken.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The state department is in telegraphic communication with its agencies abroad respecting the Russian seizures and destruction of American goods, but it is not yet ready to define precisely its position as to the whole subject of seizures. These exchanges are not confined to St. Petersburg and Washington, but are intended to develop the purposes of the governments of other nations, and particularly of Great Britain and Germany, whose shipping has suffered more than that of any other. It is said here that the precedents already established in the Spanish and Boer wars, as well as in the operations in China during the black flag uprising, have worked so satisfactorily and have received such universal approval that under no circumstances will America now recede from the doctrine that foodstuffs not directly intended for the use of a belligerent army or navy cannot be regarded as contraband.

## No Second Trial of Ohio.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The battleship *Ohio* will not be given another trial. Engineer Robert Forsythe, who had charge of the machinery of the *Ohio*, states that the machinery worked without a hitch, and that the failure to make the required speed was due solely to the tidal conditions. The horsepower developed was over 2,000, more than the contract called for. The stateboats *Fortune*, *Preble*, *Paul Jones* and *Undilla* returned today from the south, but the *Annapolis* will not arrive here until tomorrow.

## Payment on Cuban Loan.

Havana, Aug. 6.—Manuel Despaigne, fiscal agent for the Cuban government, in a cable dispatch from New York today says that Speyer & Co. have paid him \$10,000,000 of the \$35,000,000 Cuban loan.