

COLUMBIA REGISTER

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HOULTON.....OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

Shea, the leader of the Chicago strike, has been placed in jail.

Engineer Newell has started on an inspection tour of the irrigation work of the West.

A tornado in Lower Michigan damaged much property, killed two persons and injured many others.

The Hill family made nearly \$30,000,000 by the dissolution of the Northern Securities company.

The preliminary arguments in the Oregon land fraud cases will be heard next week by Judge DeHaven.

An unknown steamer has gone ashore on the Long Island coast. It is hardly possible the vessel can be saved.

Hope of peace being restored soon in the Far East is slight. Japan has raised her terms and Russia will fight on.

It is believed that almost the entire Russian cabinet will resign as a result of the czar appointing a dictator without consulting them.

President Roosevelt is gathering all the information possible to be used in ending the war. All neutral powers will stand by him in his efforts.

In the Portland city election Harry Lane, Democrat, was elected mayor. The Republicans carried everything else excepting two ward councilmen. The automatic telephone franchise was carried by about 9,000.

Extreme cold weather prevails in Nevada.

The czar still hesitates between war and peace.

New insurance rates may cause a split in the Royal Arcanum.

A disabled Russian torpedo boat destroyer has been towed into Shanghai.

The great powers will back Roosevelt's efforts for peace in the Far East.

A few cases of yellow fever continue to appear daily in the Panama canal zone.

As soon as the war is over Russia will commence work on an immense navy.

Remedies for San Jose scale and "brown apricot" have been discovered at Berkeley.

Chicago strike leaders have been arrested for criminal libel and again indicted for conspiracy.

The Forestry bureau says that with care the famous redwood trees of California can be grown anywhere.

A sailing vessel bound for Portland, Oregon, was sunk by a British warship in a collision off the coast of England.

Hyde and Alexander have joined hands to keep Wall street out of the Equitable Insurance company's affairs.

John Hoch, who has acquired notoriety by having over 30 wives, has been sentenced to death for poisoning some of them.

Norway is preparing for war on Sweden.

Germany has blocked French plans in Morocco.

A Chicago grand jury has indicted a number of labor leaders.

Japan is preparing to make another strike against Russia, this time on land.

The First National bank of Ladysmith, Wis., has closed. Its deposits are \$42,000.

President Roosevelt has told Count Cassini that Russia had better make peace and offers mediation.

The czar has answered the demands of his people for peace by ordering the mobilization of four more army corps.

A graft has just been discovered in the British army by which officers and contractors standing together stole \$5,000,000.

Inspector of the New Orleans police has been dismissed on the charge of receiving \$200 per month for protection of the tenderloin district.

It is now practically assured that Judge De Haven, of California, will try the Oregon land fraud cases in place of the late Judge Bellinger.

The Pennsylvania railroad will shortly establish the fastest long distance train in the world. It will be between New York and Chicago, and will make the run in each direction in 18 hours.

RIPE FOR A REVOLUTION.

Feeling Against the War is Running High in Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—Conditions are, indeed, ripe for an uprising throughout Russia which will be of a widespread character. At the Pavlovsk concert-hall last night a gigantic demonstration was held, at which a dozen prominent speakers, throwing discretion to the winds, denounced the czar and the government for continuing a struggle which could only result in the nation being plunged deeper into debt and in the useless sacrifice of thousands of loyal subjects.

The excitement was intense and on order of General Trepoff, the police attempted to clear the building. A free fight followed, in which the police used their whips and clubs, but the excited people fought back, and for a time it seemed that they would gain the mastery.

The crowd was eventually dispersed when soldiers arrived on the scene and threatened to fire.

The officers of the guards regiments, who have been sent to outlying barracks to instruct the reserves, have openly revolted and refused to do their work. A number of them have been placed under arrest, and are likely to be shot this morning.

From all over the country come reports of anti-war meetings which the police have been powerless to suppress. Only the official class favor the continuance of hostilities, and the pressure in favor of peace is very strong. It is reported that several regiments of reserves at Sevastopol and Odessa have mutinied and openly defied their officers. Trouble is looked for here during this week unless some steps are taken to placate the malcontents.

PASSPORTS FOR HEBREWS.

State Department Informed of Proposed Russian Law.

Washington, June 6.—Acting Secretary Loomis, of the State department, has been officially informed by Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg of the provisions of the proposed new law in Russia under which all American passports, including those for citizens of the Hebrew faith, will be recognized there. This information is confirmatory of the press dispatches of a week ago, which announced the approval by the council of the empire of the recommendations of the passport commission which included universal recognition of foreign passports.

Mr. Loomis has communicated the contents of Ambassador Meyer's dispatch to Simon Wolf, of this city, chairman of the civil and religious rights section of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. This congregation, Mr. Wolf said tonight, had been working for 25 years to secure the full recognition of passports granted to Hebrews who desired travel in Russia and the final triumph of the efforts of those who have labored to this end, he said, is a source of satisfaction to his countrymen in the United States.

TO REPAIR SHIPS.

Russian Admiral Given Permission by Governor General Wright.

Manila, June 6.—Rear Admiral Enquist, accompanied by Rear Admiral Train and the French consul, formally called on Governor General Wright this morning. After the usual greetings had been exchanged, Governor Wright asked:

"Admiral Enquist, do you wish to stay at Manila permanently?"

Rear Admiral Enquist replied:

"My ships are unseaworthy. I have not heard from my government, and I request time to make repairs."

Governor Wright then said that according to his construction of the neutrality laws, the Russian vessels could remain long enough to make necessary repairs, and after these were finished they must leave within 24 hours or dismantle and intern. Rear Admiral Enquist requested permission to bring his ships behind the breakwater for repairs. This request was granted him.

Narita Goro, the Japanese consul, called upon Governor Wright just previous to Rear Admiral Enquist and made inquiry regarding the probable disposition of the Russian warships. On leaving he met Rear Admiral Enquist in the corridor of the governor's residence and tendered him a profound salute.

In Need of Repairs.

Manila, June 6.—The naval board, which has examined into the condition of the Russian warships here, reports that the Oleg will require 60 days, the Aurora 30 days and the Jemtechug seven days to effect repairs. Admiral Enquist requested permission to repair here, saying that he would be unable to sail except in a smooth sea, on account of his vessels needing patching near the water line. The Japanese consul called on Governor Wright twice today to make inquiries regarding the disposition of the vessels.

Expect Soon To Be Attacked.

Vladivostok, June 6.—It is expected here that a Japanese attack on the fortress will not be long delayed. There is, however, a calm and determined spirit manifested by the population in face of the forthcoming crisis.

OPEN TO THE WORLD

Centennial of Lewis and Clark Formally Observed.

GREAT THROG ATTEND OPENING

Military Pageant, Addresses by Nation's Dignitaries and Festivities Inaugurate the Exposition.

Portland, June 2.—The Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition is open. Portland is playing host to the world.

Yesterday, the opening day, will find a bright place in the history of the nation, marking as it does, the starting point of an enterprise that means the greater upbuilding of the West and Northwest; new trade relations with the Orient; closer trade relationship between the Pacific coast and the Atlantic seaboard, and the hundreds of attendant and incidental benefits that will accrue to the country.

The opening ceremonies and demonstrations were on a scale commensurate with the greatness of the day. They were carried through without a hitch of any consequence. Old exposition attaches, who have attended the important world's fairs of the past decade, declared they had never before beheld so pretty or so effective an opening.

The attendance passed even beyond the most sanguine official expectations. Crowds, such as have never before lined the streets of Portland, saw the great military pageant that preceded the opening exercises. Standing room on the three miles of streets was at a premium. And when the parade was at an end this ocean of humanity turned its tide on the exposition grounds.

Across Guild's lake on the peninsula a section of artillery tolled off the presidential salute of 21 guns, the dark blue smoke from the cannonading lifting slowly above the government's palace and adding enchantment to the peaceful grandeur of the inspiring landscape to the north.

This salute brought on the opening exercises. All of the speakers were enthusiastically received. Especially cordial was the reception accorded the nation's representatives. The exercises were marred by no unpleasant incident. So orderly was everything that the heavy detachment of policemen and guardsmen were not put to the necessity of issuing a single admonition.

It was exactly 12 o'clock to the dot when President H. W. Goode, of the exposition, called for order. It was hardly 2 o'clock when President Roosevelt was informed by wire that all was ready. The president was in waiting for the message at the White house. The great crowd leaned forward in a state of high nervous tension waiting for the first peals of the government chimes, which were to have been President Roosevelt's first response. But, luckily, the chimes failed to work, and after a full minute of breathless waiting, the assemblage was informed by Mr. Goode that the president had sent his greeting. At the same time he declared the exposition formally opened and extended a greeting to all the world. President Roosevelt's congratulatory telegram was then read and received with tremendous applause.

There was apparently almost as many people at the fair grounds last night as were present at the opening exercises. Although the exhibits buildings were closed, the exposition by night seemed in every particular as great an attraction as during the open hours of the day.

When darkness fell upon the heights that raise beyond the fairy city the reason was plain.

As a feast for the eye the spectacle was incomparably beautiful. The fireworks which were a feature of the evening, were beautiful in the extreme, but they paled before the splendor of the electricity.

Admissions 39,577.

As nearly as could be estimated by Chief of the Department of Admissions F. B. Davison the total admissions at the Lewis and Clark exposition yesterday was 39,577. This estimate was announced last night after the gates had been closed to the public and reports from the three entrances had been counted. Mr. Davison says that his estimate is not absolutely correct and that he will not know the exact number of admissions until today. He says, however, that his estimate will not vary more than 200.

Two Revenue Cutters Here.

There are two revenue cutters now in port. The Russ arrived shortly after dusk last evening and dropped anchor in the stream above the Burnside street bridge and just astern of the cutter McCulloch. The Russ was on her way from Seattle to San Francisco, when she received orders at Port Townsend to stop at this city. She will remain here for some time and will then proceed south.

PORTAGE ROAD COMPLETE.

Last Spikes Driven by Governors of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The Dalles, June 5.—Three blows of the sledge by Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, at Celilo Saturday; five by Governor Mead, of Washington; three by Governor Gooding, of Idaho; three by J. N. Teal, attorney for the Open River association; nine by W. D. Wheelwright, president of the Portland chamber of commerce; three by Senator Clark, of Wyoming, and four by W. J. Mariner, secretary of the Open River association, and the two last spikes of the Portage road were driven, the line was formally opened for traffic, the locomotive was tooting its whistle and soon was moving off from Big Eddy to the lower terminus, with 250 passengers trailing behind and the first stage of a quarter century's dream — opening of the river for navigation from Lewiston to the sea — had come to pass.

Speechmaking preceded the driving of the spikes, nor could the strong wind that sang about the ears of the 1,000 auditors make them less eager. For did they not regard it as natural a phenomenon for the wind to drive the sand in the narrow chasm of the Columbia as for the river cataracts to double their foamy church in fresher time or the syringa to blossom white upon the hillside or the salmon-eating squaws of the Palouse nation to grunt displeasure when stared at amid their buzzing fishskins?

The throng hailed from Lewiston, Spokane, Walla Walla, The Dalles, Portland and other towns in the Columbia basin. A very enthusiastic gathering it was, too, resolved not to stop with the portage road but to work onward for construction of the government canal to take its place.

CHANGE IN CABINET.

Resignation of Morton Causes General Shifting by President.

Washington, June 5.—It is gossip here today that Charles J. Bonaparte, who has been named to fill the vacancy as head of the Navy department caused by the resignation of Paul Morton, will eventually be given the post of Attorney General Moody. Certain other changes will be made in the cabinet. One of these changes will be the retirement of Mr. Moody. Secretary Victor H. Metcalf will then go to the Navy department. Mr. Metcalf is beyond doubt the hardest and most conscientious worker in the cabinet. The vacancy thus caused in the department of Commerce and Labor will give the president a chance to call into his cabinet James R. Garfield, who will be given the commerce and labor portfolio.

It has been announced by Secretary Shaw that he will not remain in the cabinet beyond February 1. This vacancy probably will be filled by Mr. Cortelyou.

The post-office portfolio will be offered to Colonel Harry S. New, of Indiana, now chairman of the National Republican committee, a staunch Taft adherent, and a man who has done yeoman service for the party during the last three National campaigns.

The rest of the cabinet will remain.

REACH MANILA.

Three Russian Vessels Reported Lost Arrive Badly Damaged.

Manila, June 5.—Rear Admiral Enquist, who was commander of the heavy cruiser squadron of the Russian fleet, arrived in the bay at 9 o'clock this morning on board his flagship, the protected cruiser Aurora, accompanied by the protected cruisers Oleg and Jemtechug. All the vessels were more or less damaged and there were many wounded men on board.

In an interview Rear Admiral Enquist's executive officer said:

"When the battle began the admiral was aboard the Cruiser Oleg, which was hit a number of times by the large shot."

"The admiral transferred his flag to the Aurora, which then drew the combined fire of many torpedo boat destroyers at close range and the attack of submarines. We were overwhelmed by the latter. A mist arising, we made a dash for the open sea and were followed by the Oleg and Jemtechug."

Whole Scheme or Nothing.

Washington, June 5.—The government will not buy the Sunnyside irrigation work in Washington if the secretary of the interior approves the state of Washington's selection of 57,000 acres under the Carey act in the Yakima valley, according to a letter sent to Representative Jones by officials of the Reclamation service. Should the state's selection be rejected, further consideration will be given the Washington company's offer to transfer its plant to the Federal government for \$250,000.

Oklahoma Deluged Again.

Guthrie, Okla., June 5.—A destructive hail and wind storm swept over Greer county today, destroying vegetation over an area 10 miles wide by 20 miles long. All crops are ruined, cattle were killed by the score, roofs were carried away and many people were crippled.

RUSSIA STUPEFIED

Cannot Realize Damage Inflicted by Japanese Fleet.

TALK OF PEACE STILL SCOUTED

Will Fight Another Land Battle, and if That is Lost She May Then Ask for Peace.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The Russian admiralty is literally stupefied at the extent of the disaster suffered by Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, and its own advisers paint the situation in even worse colors than the Tokio dispatches.

The Associated Press Vladivostok dispatch received at an early hour yesterday afternoon accounts for only two ships of the great Russian fleet — the cruiser Almas and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozny — and the absence of news about the battleship Navarin and the cruisers Oleg and Aurora, which are the only fighting ships of any value not enumerated in the Japanese lists of destroyed or captured, and which, up to 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had not reached Vladivostok, renders almost idle any hope that they were able to shake off the pursuing Japanese cruisers and reached the shelter of the fortress at Golden Horn.

Russia has agreed to disarm and intern the big fleet of colliers and transports sent to the Chinese coast when Rojestvensky determined to try to force the Straits of Korea. It is believed here that the admiral did not want to be hampered by a big convoy in the sea fight, and the decision to send the convoy to the rear compelled Rojestvensky to adopt the shortest route by the way of Tsu island, as some of the ships could not carry enough coal in their bunkers to steam around Japan.

The question of inaugurating peace negotiations is not likely to be opened until full reports of the Russian disaster have been received. The war party continues its defiant attitude, and declares that peace is impossible, while many Russians who heretofore have been in favor of peace, but who are now humiliated by the sting of the defeat of their navy, are giving their voice in favor of a continuation of the war. Nevertheless, the peace party insists on the absolute futility of prolonging the struggle. Ever slow to reach a decision, it is improbable that the government will decide on the course it will pursue until after battle has been joined in Manchuria.

The Associated Press dispatches indicate that Field Marshal Oyama is already in motion and that a grand engagement is imminent. The government still predicts the publication of losses in ships not contained in its own advices, but so far as St. Petersburg is concerned the truth is known.

WALLOW IN MUD.

Slush Beneath, No Fodder Behind and Foe in Front of Russian Army.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, June 1.—The rains which began three days ago have ceased. General skirmishing has been continuous for the past fortnight. Arriving troops, on leaving the trains, find themselves in a sea of mud. The country in the immediate rear of the Russian army wears the same aspect as did the rear of the old positions which the Russians occupied in the south, being denuded of forage. Many of the Chinese fled from their houses, and wherever the troops camped these houses were torn down for firewood.

Interest in the attitude of the Mongols continues. It is asserted that a state of rebellion exists against the local prince ruling the eastern tribes.

A few native traders with goods are arriving at the interior cities from Simintin, but the only remaining trade route for Northern Manchuria since the loss of Simintin to the Russians is by way of Kichata, over which traders are already active.

"Loop" is Finished.

New York, June 1.—What was regarded as one of the most difficult tasks in the digging of the subway has been completed by the finishing of the loop at the Battery. With the work of excavation over and the walls built, the Interborough company will be able to run its trains to the southern end of the line on Manhattan island. Construction on the loop, from which an extension of the system will pass under the river to Brooklyn, was frequently interrupted since it began in 1903 because of the flow of sea water.

Castro Conciliates a Rebel.

New York, June 1.—General Benjamin Herrera, Liberal leader in the late revolution, has been appointed, says a Panama cable to the Herald, military chief of the Venezuelan frontier, an important and responsible position.