

BIG BATTLE REPORTED

Unconfirmed Report Says Japanese Met Heavy Loss in an Attempt to Take Port Arthur.

JAPANESE SPIES ARE HANGED

Fighting During Past Week Has Been Desultory—Land Forces Have Not Started Fighting.

Special to the Argus by Courtesy of Great Falls Leader.

Paris (via St. Petersburg), Feb. 24.—An official report from Admiral Alexieff this afternoon states: "The Japanese fleet made an attack upon Port Arthur yesterday morning and after a terrific engagement was repulsed. The Japanese suffered a loss of four cruisers, two transports, all of which were sunk, and 3,000 men."

The Russian loss was not given.

Special to the Argus by Courtesy of Great Falls Tribune.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Three officers of the Japanese general staff disguised as Chinese coolies, attempted to blow up a bridge in Manchuria. They were captured and hanged by Russians.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Said a prominent Russian official today:

"How the Japanese can hope to succeed when our army in the east is strengthened to a point equal or superior in numbers to that of our adversary, we are honestly unable to comprehend. It will not be difficult to place two, four or even six hundred thousand additional men in the field. When our troops are concentrated and ready they will finish by driving the Japanese into the sea."

London, Feb. 23.—The Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, cabling under date of February 22, reports that the Japanese squadron has captured four Russian torpedo boats at Port Arthur by using Russian signals. This dispatch appears to confirm reports from various quarters of a fresh attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese.

The report reached Nagasaki from Chefoo, and it adds that the Russian crews of the four torpedo boats have been transferred.

No other news of this attack has been received in London, but the Chefoo correspondent of the Morning Post in a dispatch dated February 22, says the statement is current there that the Japanese torpedo boat destroyed in the attack on Port Arthur on February 14, sunk or damaged two Russian battleships, in addition to the torpedo boat already reported. It is possible, therefore, that the report of the Telegraph's Nagasaki correspondent also refers to the earlier attack.

Viceroy Alexieff's retirement to Harbin is now an accomplished fact and a correspondent of the Associated Press cables that Port Arthur is now strictly a naval stronghold and the forts are being manned by naval gunners. Only 20 foreigners are now at Port Arthur, and they are traders disposing of their merchandise.

Some of them are under suspicion and there is likelihood of their being arrested. The statements of the Associated Press are unexplained, unexplained expulsion and detention of character by the Port Arthur police.

The report that large bodies of Cossacks and other troops are occupying New Chwang and Hsin Ming Tin are unfounded.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says a British squadron is concentrating there and that a corresponding French concentration of warships is occurring at Saigon, Indo-China. This is supposedly a result of the Anglo-French understanding.

According to the Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the American squadron, the vessels of which are variously reported at Chefoo and Shanghai, is going to make a demonstration at the mouth of the Yalu river.

London, Feb. 23.—Indefinite reports of the movements of troops in the vicinity of the Yalu river and statements of an attempt to cut the Siberian railway are published this morning. The Wei Hai Wei correspondent of the Times describes a visit to Chemulpo, Korea, on February 19, and the Japanese landing operations there, which, he says, demonstrated that the Japanese military organization is superior to that of any European power. A general Japanese advance along the Pekin road to Ping Yang, Korea, the correspondent continues, is expected shortly. The original plan was to land at Masampo but the naval successes enabled the Japanese to begin operations at Chemulpo.

As soon as the ice breaks up troops will be established at Ping Yang in sufficient strength to guard against a sudden Russian descent. It is believed that while the sea power of Russia at Vladivostok is intact, the Japanese will not attempt to land on the eastern coast of Korea. As an evidence of Japanese intention, it is worthy of note that her cruisers are busy patrolling toward the northwest of Korea, and that she is not landing artillery at Chemulpo. Everything suggests an immediate dash for a strategic position in northern Korea, the correspondent concludes, and it

is possible the Russians are considerably further south than is supposed.

Alexieff is Opposed. St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Public opinion in Russia, even among military men, is strongly opposed to Viceroy Alexieff, who is accused of incapacity. A movement is on foot in favor of the immediate appointment of General Kuropatkin, the war minister, to command the Russian land forces and to give Admiral Skrydloff command on the sea.

A meeting of the council of the empire was held today. It was attended by the heir presumptive, Grand Duke Michael and other grand dukes, Vice Admiral Markoff, the ice-breaker specialist of the Russian navy and until lately commander-in-chief at Kronstadt, has gone to the far east.

Landing Operations on Vast Scale. Berlin, Feb. 17.—The admiralty here has received confirmation of the reports that Japanese landing operations on a vast scale are taking place on Korea's northern coast, and it is assured by the German authorities that Japan will be ready by early spring for a forward land movement, supported by properly equipped bases. Probably 250,000 men (according to the estimates made at the German admiralty) will be in the field before a collision takes place with the Russians in force.

Tales of Russian Cruelty.

Tokio, Feb. 16.—The government is receiving additional circumstantial reports of the alleged cruelty of the Russians toward Japanese refugees from Manchuria. The Japanese consul general at Tientsin has just telegraphed authorities here, giving a recital of the story told by thirteen women who have just arrived at Shangkaiwan. The thirteen were residing at Harbin and started south on February 9th, with 300 companions. One-half of these, with the women, reached Mukden on the 10th and were ordered to leave the train by Russian soldiers, who cruelly abused them and detained the party, which they finally divided, the men being ordered to proceed to Port Arthur. The women were sent to Newchwang, where United States Consul Miller provided food and transportation for them to Shangkaiwan.

The women say they saw several Japanese refugees cruelly beaten and wounded. They say that the Japanese soldiers robbed them of money and jewelry. Some of the Japanese escaped punishment by bribing the soldiers. The Japanese government and people are deeply stirred by these reports of abuse and suffering sustained by the refugees. They point to their own correct attitude toward the Russians in Japan and denounce the Russians as barbarians.

The sinking of the Nakhomura Maru and the treatment of refugees is creating a feeling which betokens a bitter and relentless war. It is improbable that the Japanese will retaliate in kind, when they ever excesses the Russians commit.

The Japanese are unable to understand why the men and women refugees from Harbin were divided. It is suggested that Russia intends to hold the men at Port Arthur in the hope of avoiding a bombardment. This, however, appears extremely improbable.

No Japanese Vessels Destroyed.

London, Feb. 18.—The Japanese legation here received an official dispatch from Tokio saying that it was not true that any Japanese vessels had been destroyed so far in the various naval engagements and that all necessary repairs had already been made. The Japanese fleet remains intact.

This message also denies the report that the Japanese were driven from the neighborhood of Kinchow after a skirmish in which 150 Japanese were taken prisoners, and declares that the Japanese made no attempt to land at Pigeon Bay. It says the Japanese forced up to the present time have made no attempt to land at any point where they could come in contact with the Russians, and that consequently all reports of land actions and Japanese losses are untrue.

Harbin Base of Russian Operations. Paris, Feb. 19.—A representative of the Matin, who has reached the center of the Russian military concentration at Harbin, after great hardships, due to the trans-Siberian railway trains being crowded with thousands of soldiers, in a dispatch from Harbin yesterday confirms the announcement of the place which is the main base of the Russian operations. Thus far the base has succeeded in maintaining its communication with Port Arthur. The concentration of troops, the correspondent says, proceeds systematically and provision has been made for the speedy arrival of 12,000 men from the divisions of Moscow, Kiev and Warsaw. Before twelve days shall have elapsed the Russians will have disposed of an army of 400,000 men through Manchuria. Intense demoralization exists among the populace and the people of the surrounding villages are flocking into the town seeking to reach western Russia. The railroad trains, however, are blocked and over 2,000 voyagers are thus held up. The intense cold prevailing increases the suffering and adds to the difficulties of bringing forward troops.

Russia is Counting on Germany.

Paris, Feb. 19.—The Figaro this morning publishes a telegram, said to be from a high Russian official and sent from the frontier, saying that Colonel von Schenk, the commander of the Emperor Alexander's regiment of the German guards of which the czar is honorary colonel, was received by the czar on Monday and handed to his majesty an autograph letter from Emperor William on the war in the far east, and especially on the subject of Great Britain's attitude.

Continuing, the Figaro's informant says official circles in Russia continue to count on Germany's unreserved support and discuss openly the possible change of the equilibrium of Europe, which might result from the grouping together of Russia, Germany

HIS POSITION UNPARALLELED

"First Citizen of the Republic" is the Title Given Hanna by Walter Wellman.

ENTRANCE TO PUBLIC LIFE

The Cool Reception Accorded Him by Old Republican Leaders and His Subsequent Triumphs.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Walter Wellman in a Washington special to the Record-Herald says:

Marcus Alonzo Hanna died regarded by many as the first citizen of the republic. That he was a power in the land everyone knows. But his power came not from official station, not from great wealth, not from any of the usual sources of power. He was a great man, not because he had helped to make a president of the United States; not because he was the official head of the Republican party as the chairman of its national committee; not because he was a United States senator—but because he was Mark Hanna.

Few men in the history of the country had achieved position comparable to that which Mark Hanna had achieved when fate overtook him. It was a position unique, well nigh unprecedented, altogether admirable. When death called him this man of strikingly simple character, this mere business man, this man of affairs, who lacked the polish, the learning, the eloquence of our traditional statesmen, was undoubtedly the second most powerful man in the dominant party at Washington, the second in influence over policy and legislation, only the president of the United States had more potent voice than he—the president with all the paraphernalia and panoply of executive and political power behind him; Mark Hanna with just himself and his friends.

Mark Hanna and his friends! Here we strike the keynote of it all—a note that rings true and sweet, a note that should go ringing through the land and reverberating down the corridors of time, an inspiration to the men and women of the future. It is a song with a lesson in it, a lesson so useful and beautiful that in some slight degree it softens the bitterness of this hour.

Mark Hanna rose to power through the love and confidence of his fellow-men, through the faith men and women placed in his sterling character, his fine sense, his wisdom and his justice. He was potent in all the public activities of the time and country because he had more devoted personal friends than any other living American! Thus it was at the end; but it was not so at the beginning. Mark Hanna started his career as a public man under a cloud.

One of the most marvelous stories in the annals of our American life is the story of Mark Hanna's rise and progress during his last five years—his coming into his own. Well do I remember the day Mr. Hanna made his debut upon the stage of the theater of life at this capital of the nation. It was December, 1895. He had come to Washington as the known manager of the movement that had been set on foot some time earlier for the purpose of making William McKinley president.

An Unknown Quantity. Mr. Hanna was then known to few public men. When he came here to attend the meeting of the Republican national committee, just before the presidential campaign of 1896, he had to seek acquaintance with the leading men of his party. It cannot be said that they gave him warm welcome. They knew little about him, save that he was a business man with a penchant for politics, a hobby of taking up some friend in public life and trying to make a president of him. They knew he had once tried to do this with John Sherman, and now he was essaying the same achievement, with far better chance of success, for William McKinley.

Not much was known of his methods or character, but the little that was known did not win warm approval. He was supposed to be a typical business man in politics. He was an organizer, a man who carried business principles and methods into politics—that much everyone knew. In the animosities and jealousies incident to a spirited contest for the presidential nomination, it was natural for those who favored other party; that he was buying up the "big" delegates from the south; that he was becoming a man of power through the use of his check book. And so it came to pass that at the outset of his career Mr. Hanna was regarded by many who should have known better as a somewhat vulgar parvenu in politics, as a brutal upstart of all the niceties and amenities of public life; as a man who might, indeed, make a president of the United States, but who could never make anything of himself.

Prejudice Died Hard. When Mr. Hanna had won his first great success, the prejudice which had thus been aroused against him subsided slowly. We all know that in politics it is true that nothing succeeds like success, and yet there was constantly at work that other principle of human nature, the persistent and unreasonable stubbornness of a prejudice, the immortality of a suspicion.

Mr. Hanna's success was signal and complete. Thanks to the personal popularity of McKinley, thanks also to the perfection of Mr. Hanna's organization, early planned and skillfully executed, the national convention of 1896 was thoroughly and easily dominated by Mr. Hanna and the other friends of McKinley.

A "Parvenu in Politics." With McKinley as the candidate, Hanna naturally became campaign manager. A man unknown, a man without public record and without training either in politics or statesmanship was thus thrust forward to leadership of the party in all of its practical affairs. It is well remembered by everyone who was cognizant of the events and inner movements of those days, how many of the leading men, the old wheelhorses of the Republican party, said to one another: "Well, this parvenu has nominated his man by his own peculiar methods. Now let us see what luck he will have in electing him."

So Mr. Hanna, having made his friend McKinley nominee, was now forced to take command of the campaign. What he did and how he did it, what his matchless energy and resourcefulness, with what good sense and good tact, and, above all, with what good humor, every one remembers.

FOURTEEN DEAD.

Great Loss of Life in a Paris Fire—Celluloid Factory Burns.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Fourteen employees of a celluloid factory at the corner of the Boulevard Sebastopol and Rue Etienne Marcel, lost their lives today in a fire which started by an explosion of gas. About 20 other employees were injured.

The explosion, which occurred in a room on the fourth story, drove bricks and pieces of glass against the house on the other side of the street, and immediately afterwards enormous jets of flame burst out of the windows. Soon the entire structure was on fire.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the flames a number of men and women employed on the upper stories, who were eating their lunch, appeared at the windows and shrieked for assistance.

Three men attempted to drop from a window to the balcony beneath, but missed it, fell to the pavement and were killed.

Firemen arrived shortly afterward and devoted themselves first to saving as many of the endangered persons as possible. Several were rescued. One couple showed great presence of mind, occasionally opening a window for air and closing it to prevent the spread of the fire.

It was not long before the flames were under control, and then a search was made for the dead. In a corridor leading to the street five of the victims were found against the wall. They had been asphyxiated and then incinerated. In all, 14 bodies were conveyed to the morgue, where they are waiting identification.

Five persons were taken from the building badly burned, two of whom, it is feared, may die.

A large crowd quickly gathered about the scene of the disaster, until it was estimated that about 5,000 persons filled the streets in the vicinity of the fire. Order was preserved by a strong force of police. The damage was estimated at \$10,000.

DESPERADO HUNT.

Northern Officers Determined to Wipe Out Jones Gang.

Great Falls, Feb. 19.—The killing of Outlaw Frank Jones at the Tandy ranch sixty miles north of Poplar in Valley county by officers last Thursday is being followed by the organization of one of the most determined man hunts since Kid Curry made his famous hold-up of the Great Northern express train.

Last night Deputy Sheriff John Moran and seven Indian scouts of the Belknap agency left Poplar for Middle Forks, for the purpose of effecting the capture of the remainder of the Jones gang of outlaws. The members of the posse are mounted on the best horses obtainable and each man is armed with a 30-20 repeating rifle and an automatic Colt's revolver.

The outfitting of the party was done by John A. Davis and Major C. R. A. Scooby, of the Belknap agency. The men of the posse are all picked for bravery. Deputy Moran, who is in charge, is the man who killed outlaw Jones Thursday. He is an officer of few words, but "quick on the trigger."

Six of the outlaw band are known to have been about near the Tandy ranch Tuesday, having lost their horses in the blizzard of Sunday and Monday, and the posse is riding hard to reach them before they shall have secured new mounts.

WHEAT SOARING.

May Grain Goes Above the Dollar Mark—Effect of War Rumors.

DOMINICANS MUST BE GOOD

The United States Uses Forceful Measures Against the Insurgents of the Island.

ONE BAND WAS FIRED UPON

American Shells Do Slight Damage to the City of Pajarito—Citizens Lodge a Protest.

Paris, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from San Domingo says that the United States cruiser Columbia and the training ship Hartford have bombarded Durate, which is occupied by the insurgents.

Government Whips Rebels. Washington, Feb. 21.—Late tonight, the state department received a cablegram from Minister Powell, dated at Santo Domingo February 16th, saying:

"A decisive battle has been fought between the government forces and the insurgents. It extended over two days and resulted in a victory for the government. The siege has been raised and the insurgents are in retreat."

Report of the Action. Washington, Feb. 21.—A belated dispatch, dated February 12, from Capt. J. M. Miller, of the cruiser Columbia, which, with the Newark, is in San Domingo waters, brings official confirmation of the Associated Press dispatches regarding the bombardment of the insurgents by the war vessels, of a position near the capital city, the landing of marines and blue jackets to punish the revolutionists and their subsequent re-embarkation.

According to Capt. Miller's dispatch, the affair occurred on a river about 20 miles from Santo Domingo, presumably at Pajarito, the place mentioned in the press dispatches, as the locality of the bombardment. The insurgents, who were stationed on the mainland fired on a United States merchant vessel, the New York, which was under the convoy of a launch of the Newark. The shots fell so dangerously near the war vessels that the action of the insurgents was construed by Captain Miller as an attack on the vessels, and a battery fire was opened on the revolutionists. This was followed up by the debarkation of 400 marines and blue jackets from the Columbia and the Newark, who made a successful landing ashore. They dislodged the insurgents from their positions and chased them into the country. After accomplishing this the marines and bluejackets again took to their ships. One man, a bugler named Painter, was seriously wounded by the accidental explosion of his firing piece. There was no other casualties.

Close attention is being given by the administration officers to affairs in Santo Domingo. A number of warships are being kept in the waters so that American interests may be zealously protected in case of trouble between the regular government and the insurgents. Forceful intervention in the affairs of the country, however, have been avoided up to this time, so far as the news received by the department is concerned.

Another Account. Santo Domingo, Thursday, February 11.—The Clyde liner New York arrived here this morning, conveyed by the United States cruiser Newark, and Minister Powell instructed the captain of the vessel to discharge his cargo at the wharf. An agreement had been made by Minister Powell and Commander Miller, with the insurgents and the government that neither party should fire while the New York was at the wharf discharging.

The government kept this agreement and the insurgents fired on the steamer and on a launch from the Columbia, which was entering the river. Eight rifle shots damaged the New York's woodwork, endangering the lives of passengers and crew. The commander of the United States warship then decided to shell Pajarito, near this city, the place occupied by the insurgents, and to land 300 marines with the object of punishing the insurgents, for insulting the United States flag and damaging an American steamer. At 2:30 o'clock the Newark appeared and opened fire, discharging ten shells, and the insurgents fired upon the marines while they were landing, wounding some of them. The marines returned the fire and the insurgents ran away. The marines landed were divided into two columns and searched the houses, woods and bushes. They then followed the position she holds relative to this land, Japan, by reason of her geographical position, has peculiar relations with Korea, China and Siam. With them she enters into intimate relationship, leading them slowly but surely from the darkness of the past into the light of the future.

Toward Russia, whom she is now shaking to the foundation, Japan has always occupied a position as a rival. Hostility between the two countries has never been heavily veiled. Japan has always been looked upon by her neighbors as the only eastern nation capable of stopping the onward march of Russia. In the east, British diplomats realized this when they formed the alliance with the Yankees of the Orient.

The empire of Japan comprises 161,000 square miles, a trifle more than the state of California. Her coast line is 18,000 miles long and the islands are narrow. Besides the four islands forming Japan proper, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido, sometimes called Yezo, the empire includes some 4,000 small islands, of which the Kurile group is the most important.

Japan appreciates this. She is not one to forget a good deed, even though it has been acted by the selfishness of commerce and the greed of desire for gold. Notwithstanding the position she holds relative to this land, Japan, by reason of her geographical position, has peculiar relations with Korea, China and Siam. With them she enters into intimate relationship, leading them slowly but surely from the darkness of the past into the light of the future.

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THE TREATY IS RATIFIED

Panama Convention Commands Solid Republican Vote and Half of the Democratic Strength.

States warship, which is described as an insolent outrage against the liberty of the republic and a disgrace to the national dignity.

The Newark left this afternoon for Guantanamo.

President Morales arrived here today. The day passed quietly but tonight firing began at the west gate of the city.

We Don't Want It. Washington, Feb. 21.—It is authoritatively stated that the question of the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States has never received the slightest consideration on the part of the United States and moreover the administration is unable to take a position or adopt policies other than the protection of American interests in Santo Domingo, because of the absence of satisfactory information as to conditions there.

HANNA'S SUCCESSOR.

General Charles Dick Seems to be the Most Likely Candidate.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Congressman Chas. Dick, chairman of the house committee on militia, represents the famous 19th district of Ohio. It is a constituency that was served by the late President Garfield for nine terms and by Judge E. B. Taylor for six. Joshua R. Giddings also represented the district. Voters out there usually pick good representatives and stick to them. There have been only half a dozen congressmen from the district in half a century. Dick is serving his fourth term.

Gen. Dick is now spoken of to succeed the late Senator Hanna, and it is said that the senator, just prior to his death, expressed a desire that Gen. Dick should be chosen.

Gen. Dick's chief distinction in congress came from his authorship of the Dick militia bill. Through it the government provides for the national guard the same sort of equipment that is given the regular army. The bill also raises the standard of efficiency of national guard organizations desiring to secure aid from the government.

The Republican organization in Ohio, which is probably not excelled in the country, is a monument to the political skill of Gen. Dick. He has served as chairman of the executive committee and has had direct charge of the work of building up the organization. A tribute to its effectiveness was the election of Gov. Herrick last fall by 114,000 votes, the largest plurality ever given a candidate for governor in Ohio, and the election of a legislature that is almost solidly Republican.

In recognition of his skill as a political leader, Gen. Dick was sent as a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention in 1900. He will go in the same capacity to this year's convention at Chicago.

Congressman Dick served in Cuba during the war with Spain as lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, the "President's Own." Gov. Nash appointed him major general of the Ohio national guard.

He was born at Akron in 1868. He worked in a store, then in a bank and later became a grain commission merchant. They elected him auditor of Summit county for six years. He took a prominent part in the campaign for the nomination of McKinley for president and was secretary of the Chicago headquarters in 1896.

A NEAR NEIGHBOR.

Fast Steamers Have Shortened Distance Between Us and Japan.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20.—Geography tells us that Japan lies about 4,500 miles from the United States, with the Pacific ocean dividing the two lands. World-making has placed the two countries much nearer than this, and the great ocean, instead of dividing, connects this land with the island kingdom.

Twenty years ago Europe was as far from our Atlantic coast as Japan is today from our Pacific coast. Science has shortened the distance. Swift steamers now make Europe a little more than five days from New York, and equally fast steamers make the trip from San Francisco to Japan in less than two weeks.

With Hawaii a part of the United States, Japan is only ten days away. With the stars and stripes flying over the Philippine group and the imperial flag of Japan over Formosa, the vicereine posts of the two countries are separated by only a stone's throw.

Many passenger and freight lines operate between American Pacific ports and Japan, so that a round trip between the countries, the Pacific has become a well used highway of international commerce.

It was the United States that opened Japan to western commerce, and this country has ever since loaned a helping hand politically, socially and morally in the efforts of the island kingdom to take a place among the powers.

Japan appreciates this. She is not one to forget a good deed, even though it has been acted by the selfishness of commerce and the greed of desire for gold. Notwithstanding the position she holds relative to this land, Japan, by reason of her geographical position, has peculiar relations with Korea, China and Siam. With them she enters into intimate relationship, leading them slowly but surely from the darkness of the past into the light of the future.

THE TREATY IS RATIFIED

Panama Convention Commands Solid Republican Vote and Half of the Democratic Strength.

LAST STEP IN NEGOTIATIONS

Authorities Will Now Pay Over the Fifty Million Provided and Work of Digging Begin.

Special to the Argus by Courtesy of Great Falls Tribune.

Washington, February 23.—The United States senate today ratified without amendment the treaty with Panama for a canal across the isthmus by a vote of 66 to 14. Fourteen Democrats voted for ratification and fourteen against. Two Democrats, Clark of Montana and Stone of Missouri, were paired in favor of the treaty and three Democrats were paired against it, so, in the total vote sixteen Democrats were for the treaty and seventeen were against it. Gibson voted for it.

MARTIN SWINGS.

Butte Murderer Goes to His Death in the Early Morning.

Special to the Argus by Courtesy of Great Falls Tribune.

Butte, February 23.—At 4:16 o'clock this morning the trap was sprung and James Martin was sent to his death. As the trap dropped Martin's body stiffened, the capped head swung forward and the noose and knot did their deadly work of execution. He displayed good nerve to the last.

COMMISSIONERS INDICTED.

Cascade Grand Jury Brings Charges Against Two.

Special to the Argus by Courtesy of Great Falls Tribune.

Great Falls, February 23.—The grand jury today filed in the district court accusations charging County Commissioner Louis Roalwick and W. D. Delphy with misconduct and malfeasance in office. They were notified to appear at 10 o'clock Saturday, March 5th. Commissioner F. D. Cooper resigned last week, and his successor has not been named.

Cochran Elected.

New York, Feb. 23.—Bourke Cochran has been elected to congress to succeed George B. McClellan, Mayor of New York.

A small ad should not be expected to pull orders to the amount of ten cents or at the outside a quarter. Such ads are more for creating inquiry, and should be supplemented by good follow-up literature.—White's Sayings.

CONVENTION CITIES.

Helena Gets First and Billings Second and Republican Convention.

Helena, Feb. 23.—One discordant note was struck today at the meeting of the Republican state central committee. State Senator W. F. Meyer, of Carbon county, was the cause of it and it was due to the fact that Walter Alderson, publisher of the Red Lodge Picket, had been appointed postmaster of his town despite the protest and against the wishes of Senator Meyer.

It developed that Postmaster Alderson owed his place to William Lindsay, chairman of the Republican state committee, and not so much to Congressman Dixon as had been supposed. Senator Meyer attempted to take some prestige and influence from the chairman of the state committee, but his attempt was fruitless, and he retired from the field worried, while Mr. Lindsay scored a signal victory.

The convention fixed the place for holding the two Republican state conventions by unanimous votes, and without any contests. The convention to elect delegates to the Republican national convention will be held at Helena Tuesday, April 12, and the convention to nominate a state ticket will be held at Billings at a date to be set by Chairman Lindsay probably between September 1 and 20.

Committeeman Frank E. Wright, of this county, being unable to be present, he was represented by C. M. Bair, of Yellowstone county. A new apportionment based on one delegate to the state convention for every 55 votes cast for Congressman Dixon was adopted. Under the new rule Fergus county loses three delegates, leaving a delegation of 19 from this county.

The following resolution on the death of United States Senator M. A. Hanna was then unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the Republican state central committee of Montana has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, which occurred at the city of Washington on the 15th inst.

"Resolved, That through his death the nation has lost an able, devoted and patriotic servant and the Republican party has been deprived of the aid and counsel of a leader of matchless ability and unswerving loyalty to the organization and the principles of the party.

"Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this committee be extended to the sorrowing widow and family of our departed friend.

"Resolved, That the secretary be directed to transmit an engrossed copy of these resolutions to the bereaved widow of our deceased leader, and also a copy to Hon. Henry C. Payne, acting chairman of the Republican national committee."

Rusty Mike's Diary, December 24,