

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Dr. James Monroe Taylor, president of Vassar College since 1886, has resigned.

The U. S. senate has stricken out the proposed tax for the use of water-power.

Joachim Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," died in his cabin in the hills East of Oakland, Cal.

Two thousand American marines have been sent to Cuba, there to await developments in Mexico.

A Nevada prospector was killed by a slide of rock in his mine, which uncovered a rich body of ore.

Italy is having the coldest winter weather in 20 years, Mt. Etna being entirely covered with snow.

The French government is preparing to increase her standing army, owing to the growth of Germany's forces.

Increased demand for fish during Lent has sent the wholesale price of halibut to 9 1/2 cents a pound at Seattle.

Miss Emmeline Pankhurst, noted suffragist leader, of London, was arrested and jailed for window-smashing.

Twenty-nine officials of the National Cash Register company were sentenced to jail terms and fines for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Central Pacific and Southern Pacific roads have applied to the state railroad commission of California for permission to lease certain portions of each other's tracks.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Arctic explorer, threatens libel suit against the Pasadena, Cal., News, for stating that his stories of finding the North Pole were not to be relied upon.

A Japanese student at Stanford University, Cal., won the oratorical contest against three American competitors.

The French-American treaty of 1908 has been renewed.

Representative Olmstead vigorously opposes the United States' quitting the Philippines.

It is expected that at least 25,000 soldiers and sailors will be in line in the inaugural parade.

President Taft assisted in the laying of the cornerstone of a new Unitarian church in Washington.

The senate committee has recommended doubling the proposed appropriation for work on the Celilo canal.

Primary election of fourth class postmasters is proposed in an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill.

The house committee of the Oregon legislature has recommended an appropriation of \$200,000 for the Panama Fair.

Further prosecution of the alleged "hard coal trust" has been begun by the government agents.

Henry Cabot Lodge declares a strong navy is positively essential to the maintenance of peace.

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union, suggests mediation instead of intervention in the Mexican struggle.

Twenty-nine officials and others connected with the alleged cash register trust have been found guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 85¢@86¢; bluestem, 94¢@95¢; fifty-fold, 86¢; red Russian, 84¢; valley, 86¢@87¢.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25.50@26.50.

Corn—Whole, \$27 per ton; cracked, \$28.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$21@21.50 per ton; shorts, \$23@23.50; middlings, \$30.

Hay—Timothy, choice, \$16@17; mixed, Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@15; oat and vetch, \$12; alfalfa, \$11.50; clover, \$10; straw, \$6@7.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$26.50@27.50 ton.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, 50¢@1.75 box; pears, \$1.50@2 box; grapes, Malagas, \$8 barrel.

Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Burbanks, 50¢@60 hundred; sweet potatoes, 3¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.50 per dozen; cabbage, 1c pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@2 crate; celery, \$2@4.50 crate; cucumbers, 75¢@\$2 dozen; eggplant, 10c pound; head lettuce, \$1.90@2.50 crate; peppers, 25c per pound; sprouts, 10c; tomatoes, \$2 per box; garlic, 50¢ per pound; turnips, 90¢@\$1 per sack; parsnips, 90¢@\$1; carrots, 90¢@\$1.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.25 per sack.

Eggs—Fresh locals, candled, 23c per dozen; current receipts, 20¢@22c.

Poultry—Hens, 13¢@14¢ pound; broilers, 14¢@15¢; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, choice, 22¢@25c; ducks, 16¢@17c; geese, 10¢@12c.

Butter—Oregon creamery, cubes, 36c; prints, 37c.

Pork—Fancy, 10¢@10 1/2¢ per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14¢@14 1/2¢ per pound.

Hops—1912 crop, prime and choice, 15¢@18c per pound; 1913 contracts, 14¢@15c.

Pelts—Dry, 12¢@13c; lambs, 25¢@35c; full wool, 1.25@1.35.

Wool—Early shorn, east of mountains, 15¢@20c per pound.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.50@8; good, \$7@7.50; medium, \$6.50@7; choice cows, \$6.50@7; good, \$6@6.50; medium, \$5.50@6; choice calves, \$8@9; good heavy calves, \$6.50@7.50; bulls, \$5.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$7.75@8.20; heavy, \$6.75@7.25.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, \$5.50@6.25; ewes, \$4@5.25; lambs, 6¢@7.25.

SUFFRAGE IN QUAKER STATE

Pennsylvania Women Storm Senate and Demand Recognition.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Women in favor of equal suffrage stormed the senate chamber and corridors of the state capitol in advocacy of "votes for women." Every senator opposed to the measure was urged to support the suffrage amendment.

Senator McNichol, of Philadelphia, Republican leader of the senate, smilingly told the women, among whom was Miss Mary Flinn, daughter of State Senator Flinn, of Pittsburgh, that he was unalterably opposed to votes for women. He hastened to assure them, however, that he would not influence other members to vote against the equal suffrage resolution, which has been adopted by the lower branch of the legislature and is expected to be acted upon by the senate.

HUERTA SENDS MESSAGE OF PEACE TO TAFT

Mexico City—One of the first acts of General Huerta as provisional president was to notify Ambassador Wilson of the change of government. He informed the ambassador that he had in his power as prisoners in the national palace the president of the republic and his ministers.

General Huerta asked that this be interpreted as a patriotic manifesto of a man "who has no ambitions other than to serve his country and who wishes to re-establish peace in the country and to insure the safety of the interests of its sons and of the foreigners."

He requested Ambassador Wilson to notify President Taft and the diplomatic representatives of all that had occurred and to give notification to the rebels.

REBELS TAKE AMERICAN GUN

Good Supply of Ammunition Also Disappears

El Paso, Tex.—A machine gun of the Thirteenth cavalry platoon at Hachita, N. M., disappeared Sunday night, according to reliable reports received here. It is believed that Mexican rebels came over the border and stole the piece.

Major Clark, district adjutant at Fort Bliss, declares no report of the theft has been made. However, the disappearance of the gun is fully verified.

Since Monday morning, when the piece was missing, United States troops have been searching for a trace of the missing artillery. Hachita is nearly 20 miles from the nearest point on the border and how the gun was stolen is unexplained. A large quantity of ammunition for the gun also disappeared.

The occurrence is similar to an incident at El Paso during the Madero revolution, when rebels took an old cannon from the center of the town, returning the piece at the conclusion of hostilities.

Some days ago General Inez Salazar, the rebel commander-in-chief, boasted that some of his men would steal a machine gun from the United States troops.

Rebels evaded the border patrol near Columbus, N. M., and imported 1800 suits of khaki uniforms and an equal number of pairs of shoes for the use of Salazar's rebel army.

Resignations Made Easy.

Washington, D. C.—Before taking up the Mexican situation, the cabinet considered a question almost as pressing—the resignations that are to be sent by its members to Mr. Wilson March 4. Everybody expects to resign.

Probably a form letter, on file in the State department for the use of cabinet officers, ambassadors and such who are seeking retirement and who have enough of public life, will be used by Mr. Taft's official family. Mr. Knox is not expected to restrict the use of this letter to cabinet officers, and there may be quite a rush at his department early in March.

Citrus Loss Minimized.

Berkeley, Cal.—That the loss of fruits in the Southern California citrus belt through the recent frosts was not as great as at first supposed was the report made by University of California scientists who are in the South with an agricultural department demonstration train. The report says that the evaporation of the juice has not advanced too far. The scientists found that at least three-fourths of the trees will do as well next year as ever, if no further setbacks occur.

New Drydock Is Insecure.

Washington, D. C.—Injury sustained by the great drydock at Pearl Harbor was reported to the Navy department in a brief cablegram from Rear Admiral Cowles. It is feared the disaster will have the effect of completely thwarting the plans of the engineers to have this dock opened by the date of completion of the Panama canal. It is understood the bottom of the dock has been forced up, indicating insecurity of the foundation. So far about \$1,250,000 has been expended on the dock.

1100 Carmen Return to Work.

Kansas City—The strike called on September 19, 1911, involving 1100 carmen employed on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, came to an end at noon Wednesday in compliance with an order issued by M. F. Ryan, president of the International Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. President Ryan said the railroad company had agreed to recognize the action of the committee of the union as a whole as binding over the entire system.

Inauguration Session Called.

Washington, D. C.—Another formal step toward the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson was taken at the State department with the issue of President Taft's proclamation calling the new senate in extra session on March 4 next. This is for the inauguration of new senators and confirmation of the new president's appointments.

DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

A Brief Resume of Proceedings of the People's Representatives at the State Capital, Bills Introduced, Passed, Rejected, Etc.

SWAMP LAND MEASURE LOST

House Will Not Repeal Act Passed Over Veto.

Salem—Governor West's forces lost their fight in the house on the Gill bill to repeal the Thompson swamp land act, by a vote of 30 to 19. The governor vetoed the Thompson bill in 1911, but this legislature passed it over his veto. A supreme effort was made at the governor's request, through Gill, to repeal the act.

Gill said he had seen a mass of correspondence between the governor and the United States land office which shows conclusively that the Federal government will not give title to the land in Klamath and Lake counties unless it is sold to settlers.

Governor West declared that under the Thompson act "certain corporations" would benefit.

Smith, of Klamath, took the floor and detailed the facts of the case. He challenged the statement of the governor, saying that the Thompson act, which provides for drainage of the swamp lands concerned, is necessary to the development of the lands.

Howard, of Douglas, charged that the land should be sold by the state to settlers, and not to companies. He said that "if the state had showed half the sense of the Southern Pacific company, it would today have \$20,000,000 in the irreducible school fund."

He opposed the selling of lands to private corporations and advocated the holding of these lands by the state and its reclamation by the same.

NEW PRINTING BILL PASSES

Board of Control to Appoint State Printer.

Salem—A bill to which all parties to the long-drawn-out state printing fight have agreed was passed by the house by a big vote. Both the majority and minority factions voted for it.

This bill, which was reported favorably by the committee on printing, of which Eaton, of Lane, is chairman, provides for the tract system, for a state printer to be appointed at \$2400 by the state board of control, to take effect in May, 1915.

Authority is given to the board of control to make its own rules and regulations for the state printing and it may take whatever action the members deem necessary. The board is composed of the governor, state treasurer and secretary of state.

The question of the state owning its plant, it was explained, will be decided by the board in time for the placing of the plant on a proper basis for the work after the next session of the legislature. The only restriction on the board is that it must name a man who has had not less than ten years of experience in printing.

Twenty-Day Sessions Revived.

Salem—The Malarkey resolution, calling for a submission to the voters of the question of changing the legislative sessions to two periods of 20 days each, was reconsidered in the house on request of Speaker McArthur, who declared it a very important measure.

It was passed by the senate last week, but was voted down by the house, which reported a resolution by Lawrence for 50 days and an increase from \$3 a day to \$5. It is believed now that the Malarkey resolution will be adopted when the house takes it from the table, and that the people will have a chance to vote on the new plan.

Injured Batteryman Pensioned.

Salem—Raleigh C. Wilson, who was injured in battery practice at Fort Stevens so as to be crippled for life, will receive a sum of \$1000 in cash from the state and \$300 a year thereafter for life under the terms of an amended house bill passed by the senate. The bill makes provisions for the pension during the next two years, and while it is in the form of a continuing bill it will be necessary for the appropriation to be made biennially after the present two years expire.

Blanchard Wins Contest.

Salem—A bill by Blanchard, of Josephine, aimed at "the book trust," as Blanchard called it, was passed by the house. Blanchard declared that the cost of text books is not less than 30 per cent too high. He proposed to fix a maximum cost, above which the state School Book commission shall not accept bids. In case the "trust" will not bid, the bill provides that the commission may buy manuscripts and have the books printed. As a last resort, the state may print its own books in the state printing office.

Report Gives Clean Character.

Salem—That the grounds are well kept, the buildings in excellent order and the attention to the patients is good, is the statement carried in the report of the special legislative investigating committee, on the state sanitarium for tuberculosis. The report recommends that a refrigerator be installed and that the laundry be removed from its present location. Otherwise the institution is given an excellent character by the committee.

Immigration Report Out.

Salem—That \$52,013 was contributed by Portland business men in addition to \$25,000 appropriated by the state for the work of the state immigration agent is shown in a brief statement prepared by Thomas C. Burke, president of the commission, and C. C. Chapman, state immigration agent. Of this \$25,000 appropriated, \$24,863 was used.

Tax Levy Bill Passes House.

Salem—The house passed the Laughlin bill, providing for a tax levy of one-fourth of a mill on the taxable property of the state, to create a public school fund. This is to be distributed pro rata to the county schools.

HOUSE APPROVES OF MILLAGE

Agricultural College Four-Tenths and University Three.

Salem—The house Monday afternoon passed a bill providing for an annual tax of four-tenths of a mill for the operation, maintenance and improvement of the Oregon Agricultural college. It previously passed a bill for a levy of three-tenths of a mill for the University of Oregon. These bills, if they become the law, will do away with legislative action biennially.

The house spent several hours in passing the bills appropriating sums for the University of Oregon and the Agricultural college. For the former a total of \$362,833 was allowed, and for the latter approximately \$360,000 for buildings, etc., and \$300,000 for maintenance and operation were allowed.

The house adhered closely to the recommendations of the ways and means committee, and all attempts to break the programme failed. It was argued that the members had given great consideration to the items and that their judgment should be taken.

One of the chief features of the appropriations was one item for extension work in the University of Oregon. Another item was for \$45,000 for the medical school at Portland.

WON'T REPAY SCHOOL FUNDS

Plan to Make General Fund Stand Expenses Falls.

Salem—Senator Moser made an open statement on the floor of the senate that he was satisfied that the bill providing for reimbursing the school fund from the general fund for expenses in connection with the state treasurer's office was nothing more or less than intended as a slap at the treasurer by Governor West.

"As the newspapers said at the time when this bill was introduced, and as one can see by reading the bill, it is intended as a direct attack on State Treasurer Kay," declared Senator Moser, "and we have a right to infer that, because Senator Joseph acted as messenger for the governor, when he came into the senate and endeavored to impugn the statements of one of its members, that he also acted as messenger for the governor when he introduced this bill."

"And when we find that if the bill is a just bill, it should carry \$175,000 instead of the \$23,000 shown, it is conclusive proof that the bill was directed at the treasurer."

Appropriations Bill Held Up.

Salem—Eaton of Lane made two attempts to get the house to take up the state appropriations, but in each attempt he failed. Eaton first introduced his resolution asking that it be reported back. It was referred to the resolutions committee, but no report was made. Eaton re-introduced the resolution, saying that, as no report had been made, he demanded action. The house, however, refused this to slap the committee and the resolution was overwhelmingly voted down.

Bull Moose Are Recognized.

Salem—The Bull Moose party will be able to participate in the primaries before city election in Portland under the provisions of a bill that passed the senate Saturday. This bill provides that any political party casting 20 per cent of the vote at the preceding election may participate in the primaries. The bill also carries an emergency clause which will allow the participation in the Portland primaries.

The bill was introduced by Senator Carson at the request of the Progressive party committee.

Waterpower Bill Favored.

Salem—The house bill providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the investigation of water resources in the state, which applies particularly, under the present plan, to the Deschutes river, has received a favorable report from the senate ways and means committee.

The bill has passed the house. This is considered by its supporters as one of the biggest pieces of legislation in connection with the development of the state and a hard fight will be made for its passage in the senate.

Question Put Up to Voters.

Salem—A resolution to submit to the voters in 1914 the question of making the term of County officers four years was adopted by the house after a hot debate. It was introduced by Anderson, of Clatsop, and contained a provision that no county official may serve more than eight years in any 12 years, but this was eliminated.

Firearms Bill Is Passed.

Salem—Perkins' firearms bill has passed the senate. This amended bill provides that anyone purchasing a revolver must have the certificate of two freeholders as to his good moral character and a permit from the circuit, county or municipal judge. It prevents the display of revolvers in windows, requires a registration of numbers and also requires dealers to make reports to sheriffs twice a month as to sales.

Dimick's Eight-Hour Bill Lost.

Salem—Dimick's eight-hour bill went the way it has done in the past when it was indefinitely postponed. Dimick says he had decided to line up behind Schuebel's ten-hour bill, which was passed, and consequently made no objection when it was indefinitely postponed.

Hatcheries to Be Investigated.

Salem—Senators Butler and Smith, of Josephine, have been named as the senate members of the committee to investigate the fish hatcheries on the Columbia.

WAR FOOTING FOR SOLDIERLY

Major-General Wood Wants Army Always Ready.

Washington, D. C.—Major-General Wood, chief of staff of the army, gave out a statement concerning reasons for the recent army reorganization orders. This statement is the first authoritative announcement from the War department as to the real reasons for the army reorganization. General Wood would not say reorganization of the army had a direct bearing on the Mexican situation.

"Our object is to have a war organization of the army in time of peace," he declared, "so that it will be ready for war when it comes suddenly, as all wars come."

"At the beginning of every war," General Wood continued, "this country has suffered defeat, loss of life, vast expenditures and a useless prolongation of war, with all its attendant miseries, because the country has been utterly unprepared; the army was not organized or prepared when the war began, and the commanders of larger units, such as brigades and divisions, had had no opportunity to handle such before. So far as we can we intend to mitigate the evils of unpreparedness by having a semblance of a real army organized and giving officers and men the practical training and experience they need to fit them for soldiers."

FALSE REPORTS GIVEN OUT

Mexican Government Officials Incite People Against U. S.

Washington, D. C.—Mis-statements by Mexican federal officials concerning the intentions of the United States in the present crisis which so inflamed the populace in the capital recently, are being made throughout the republic with similar effect. Consul Kirk reports to the State department that anti-American feeling ran high in Manzanillo and through the countryside because of unauthorized statements about the intended action of the American government.

Demonstrations against Americans have been made in other Mexican Pacific ports, and it became necessary to hold the cruiser Denver at Acapulco until the arrival of the South Dakota in that port.

Outbursts resulted in some assaults upon American citizens who were peacefully passing through the streets. With the South Dakota at Acapulco and the Colorado at Mazatlan, officials here feel that there will be an abatement of these outbreaks. Reports indicate that quiet prevails at Juarez. While there is considerable feeling against the Mexican government in Chihuahua, the people seem to be restraining themselves.

RESCUERS FORCED TO QUIT

Norwegian Party Unable to Reach Stranded German Scientists.

Christiana, Norway—The second Norwegian expedition sent to the relief of the German scientists, stranded in a remote part of Spitzbergen, has not succeeded in its undertaking. It left Advent Bay late in January, but was forced to return to Green Harbor, arriving in a pitiable condition.

The expedition reached Bickson Bay, when a hurricane stopped all progress. Seven dogs died and several of the members of the rescuing party were frost-bitten. Two sledges were destroyed, and for that reason the loss of the dogs the expedition was forced to leave all provisions except minimum rations.

No further effort will be possible until additional dogs are sent from Norway. Experts consider that unless the Germans are rescued in the near future their position will be exceedingly precarious.

"Lifer" Dies in Her "Home."

San Rafael, Cal.—For the second time Mary Von was released Sunday from San Quentin prison, and this time she will not return. Twenty-five of the 72 years, which death ended, were spent within the prison walls, and she called the place her home. She was paroled in 1911, and went to live in Los Angeles. She returned to prison May 24, 1912, ill, and said: "I've come home to stay until the end."

Mary Von was committed for life from San Francisco for murder.

"Auto Bandit" Confesses.

Chicago—Robert Webb, a highway and leader of the "automobile bandits," Chicago's most dangerous criminal, according to the police, confessed that he shot and killed Policeman Peter Hart several weeks ago.

The confession was made under a promise of clemency by State's Attorney Hoynes, who said he promised the robber not to ask the death penalty for him because Webb was driven to his criminal course largely because he was the victim of "loan sharks."

Exact Model Is Planned.

San Francisco—An exact model of Independence Hall, built of the original timbers, beams and joists, will occupy a site at the Panama-Pacific exposition in this city in 1915. Mayor Blankenberg of Philadelphia has written to President C. C. Moore of the exposition company, informing him that Alfred Wolf, who gained possession of the material when it was removed at the time the building was restored in 1907, has agreed to rebuild the structure.

Many Japanese Coming.

San Francisco—The Asiatic Exclusion league adopted a report on the influx of Japanese into the United States in the last six months of the year 1912. The report will be sent to every member of the state legislature and every member of congress. According to the report the arrivals in this period were 6616, and the departures 542. The report covered many phases of proposed alien land and Japanese exclusion legislation.

Mexican Warship Ordered Home.

Valparaiso, Chile—The Mexican warship Morales, which arrived here several days ago, sailed Sunday at full speed for the west coast of Mexico on orders from the Mexican minister of marine.

MADERO GIVES WAY TO HUERTA

President and Cabinet Arrested By General Blanquet.

Diaz Agrees to Appointment of Huerta—People Rejoice—Elections Are Promised Soon.

Mexico City—Francisco I. Madero has been forced out of the presidency. He was arrested at the national palace shortly before 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon by General Blanquet. Subsequently he signed his resignation.

General Victoriano Huerta, commander of the federal troops, was proclaimed provisional president.

About the time Madero was seized by Blanquet, Gustavo Madero, his brother, the ex-minister of finance, was arrested by General Huerta, who was dining with him in a quiet restaurant.

All members of the cabinet were promptly placed under arrest with the exception of Ernesto Madero, the uncle of the president, who held the portfolio of finance. He was apprised of the intentions against the Madero government and made his escape.

From the first it had been known that General Blanquet was unwilling that his men were of the same mind. He held complete command of them, and it was not doubted they would follow him in any adventure, which they did at the national palace.

The forces, numbering 1000 men, were sent to the palace, ostensibly to relieve the reserves there. The reserves were sent into the field.

An agreement between Generals Blanquet and Huerta was reported Monday night, but the first intimation that Blanquet's men had of the new role they were to play was shortly before the successful stroke was made. Blanquet drew his men up in order and delivered a stirring speech.

"This inhuman battle must end," he said. "The time has come when some drastic means must be taken to stop a conflict in which father is killing son and brother is fighting against brother; when non-combatants are sharing the fate of war—and all this because of the caprice of one man."

Blanquet then issued orders for the arrest of the president and assigned a detachment to that duty. Madero soon was a prisoner in his own rooms.

One reason given for the attitude of General Blanquet from the beginning was the presence of his son in the ranks of Diaz.

The American ambassador and the other foreign diplomats held a conference at the American embassy to discuss the re-establishment of order and the further protection of foreign residents.

The Zocalo, the great plaza in front of the palace, was soon jammed with a delirious crowd, with banners inscribed "Peace" and "Liberty," shouting for Diaz, Huerta, Blanquet and Mondragon.

The women members of the Madero family who were in Chapultepec Castle were whisked away in an automobile by friends who had learned of the coup at the national palace. Telegrams were immediately sent to the governors of the states notifying them of the proclamation of Huerta as provisional president, and also to the military commanders assuring them that general elections will be held.

General Huerta made a speech from the balcony of the palace to the assembled crowds. He declared that he had no personal ambition and announced himself as military governor and General Blanquet as military commander of the federal district.

It is fully believed that a definite agreement will be reached between the rebel forces and General Huerta. The negotiations will be conducted through the American embassy.

General Felipe Angeles, who refused to support the new government, was placed under arrest.

Women Judges Favored.