

# NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

## Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Chicago has put the ban on dice gambling in cigar stores.

The mayor of Syracuse has been indicted for soliciting campaign funds.

A severe earthquake shock was felt by towns from Eureka to Fort Seward, Cal.

Lyman Beachy, a noted aviator, declares U. S. army aeroplanes are old and unsafe.

John Lind went aboard the U. S. battleship Rhode and will proceed to Tampico.

Mexican rebels under General Villa put the federalists to rout in a fierce night battle near Saragosa.

Foreigners in the East of Mexico have appealed to Washington for protection to lives and property.

The big steamer Minnesota, which went aground in the straits of Shimonoseki, has been floated without damage.

Two army lieutenants were instantly killed at San Diego Cal., when their aeroplane fell from a height of 80 feet.

An amateur French aviator was killed while trying to imitate the "aerial loops" of his more experienced fellows.

Pleading for a 5 per cent rate increase, Eastern railroads declare their revenues are not commensurate with their expenses.

The mayor of Pendleton, Or., signed an ordinance prohibiting billboards above a certain size, and in so doing put his own son out of the billboard business.

Another national investigation into the maintaining of high prices by cold storage companies in the East has begun, and if the accusations are proven it is likely that suits will be instituted.

Five miles is the average distance walked by students between classes each day at the University of Washington, according to calculations made by a junior in the home economics department.

A resolution protesting against any manifestation of approval of the "despoliation of Panama, publicly admitted by its author, ex-President Roosevelt," was unanimously adopted by the Colombian senate.

German authorities on commerce predict a great boom for the Pacific Coast when the Panama canal is opened.

Huerta's treasury is virtually empty and the dictator knows the gravity of the situation.

Four troops of cavalry have been sent after the rebellious Navajos in New Mexico.

Shrimp fishing has been resumed in San Francisco bay after being restrained by law for 24 years.

Alfalfa and stock raising is reported largely on the increase in Idaho.

## PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club 80½¢ @ 81¢ per bushel; bluestem, 91¢; forty-fold, 82¢; Russian, 79¢; valley, 81¢. Oats—No. 1 white, \$25@26 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$37 per ton; cracked, \$38.

Barley—Feed, \$24 per ton; brewing, \$25.50@26; rolled, \$28@29. Millfeed—Bran, \$20.50@21 per ton; shorts, \$22.50@23; middlings, \$29@30.

Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16; mixed timothy, \$12@14; alfalfa, \$13@13.50; clover, \$9@10; valley grain hay, \$11@13.

Onions—Oregon, \$2.35@2.50 per sack; buying price, \$2 f. o. b. shipping points.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1@1½¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 dozen; eggplant, 10@12¢ per pound; peppers, 5@7¢; tomatoes, \$1.75 per box; garlic, 12¢ per pound; sprouts, 11¢; artichokes, \$1.50@1.75 per dozen; squash, 1½¢ per pound; pumpkins, 1½¢ per pound; celery, \$4 per crate; turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.10; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$1.25.

Green Fruit—Apples, 60¢@62.25 per box; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; grapes, crates, \$1.50@2; casabas, 2¢ per pound; cranberries, \$11 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.10 per hundred; 75¢@90¢ at shipping points.

Poultry—Hens, 14¢ per pound; springs, 13¢@13½¢; turkeys, live, 20¢; dressed, choice, 24¢; ducks, 13¢@14¢; geese, 12¢.

Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, candled, 46¢@47¢ per dozen.

Butter—Oregon creamery, prints, extras, 37¢@38¢ per pound; cubes, extras, 34¢; firsts, 32¢.

Pork—Fancy, 10½¢ per pound. Veal—Fancy, 13½¢ per pound.

Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 23¢@24¢ per pound; 1912 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 16¢@17¢; Eastern Oregon, 11¢@16¢; mohair, 1913 clip, 25¢@26¢ per pound.

Cascara bark—Old or new, 5¢ per pound. Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.25@7.65; choice, \$7@7.25; medium, \$6.75@7; prime cows, \$6.25@6.75; choice, \$6@6.25; medium, \$5.75@6; heifers, \$6@6.75; light calves, \$8@9; heavy, \$6.75@7.75; bulls, \$3.50@5.75; stags, \$5.50@6.25.

Hogs—Light, \$7.25@8; heavy, \$6.50@7.25.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4@4.75; ewes, \$3.25@4; lambs, \$4@6.

## Fraudulent Mineral Waters Are Offered

The United States department of agriculture, through the bureau of chemistry, has issued the following warning to the public in regard to the so-called radioactive mineral waters offered for sale in bottles:

There are indications of the beginning of an attempt to perpetrate a great fraud on the American people through advertising certain mineral waters as possessing radioactivity. The waters, in some cases, are taken from springs; the waters of which as they come from the ground do possess certain radioactive properties. Examination of many of these waters by the department's specialists indicates that whatever radioactivity they possess at the spring is due almost entirely to radium emanation rather than to the presence in the water of any substance possessing radioactivity. These emanations in the form of gas quickly disappear from the water and as a result, after the water has been bottled a short time, it will possess practically no radioactivity. The belief long held by many people that some mineral waters used at the springs are more effective than when bottled has been explained by some authorities on the ground that the beneficial effect of these waters is due to radioactivity. As the radioactivity disappears soon after the water is taken from the spring, any effect due to the radioactivity must be lost in a short time. If the radioactivity of a water in a spring is 100, four days after bottling it will be only 50, and 12 days after bottling 10. In a month it will be practically nothing compared with the original radioactivity of the water at the spring. The public, therefore, is warned to regard with suspicion any water advertised as possessing radioactivity. As far as the government's specialists have been able to ascertain, no bottled water, no matter how radioactive it may have been at the spring, retains this radioactivity for any length of time.

## GOV. BLEASE SETS FREE ONE HUNDRED CONVICTS

Columbia, S. C.—One hundred convicts at the state penitentiary and on chain gangs throughout the state were released Nov. 26 by Gov. Blease. The number includes 26 convicted of murder and 26 convicted of manslaughter. Full pardon was granted to one, another's sentence was commuted and the others were paroled during good behavior.

Governor Blease said the convicts were granted clemency that they "might eat their Thanksgiving dinners at home with their loved ones." Blease has released 900 convicts in three years.

## College Giant Breaks Record for Strength

Philadelphia—Mike Dorizas, a Greek athlete who is a sophomore at the University of Pennsylvania, is the strongest man the college world has ever known and his record made in the test room at Franklin Field exceeds by 500 points that of the strongest man in any other college.

Dorizas speaks four languages fluently; he understands three others fairly well and can make his way in two others. He weighs 250 pounds and is as lithe as a panther. His strength record, that has not been approached by any other rival, is: Age, 24 years; total strength test, 1774, world's record; legs, 680 kilograms; back, 370 kilograms; arm flexors, 350 kilograms; arm extensors, 350 kilograms; grip, right 58, left 53; chest, 44 inches; calf, 18 inches; neck, 19 inches.

## Firing Squads Kill More Than Battle

El Paso, Tex.—One hundred and eighty-four wounded men are in the Juarez hospitals as a result of the unsuccessful federal attack upon Juarez.

Pancho Villa is also back in Juarez, with six thousand rebel troops. Villa captured several federal field pieces and several cars. This is apparent to anyone who saw his army go out the other day and then come back. Horses dragged back 15 field pieces, five were on the train that brought the rebel leader himself and five more were brought in on the train that Villa left on the field in charge of the burial squad. Villa had only nine guns when he went out.

Villa said that he captured 500 federalists. He brought fewer than 200 to Juarez. He admits executing some of them. Apparently the greatest number of dead as a result of the fighting are those who faced the firing squad.

## 40-Foot Channel is Aim.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Lane is preparing to introduce a resolution directing the army engineers to prepare plans and estimates for a project looking to the construction of a 40-foot channel in the Willamette and Columbia rivers from Portland to the sea. As a part of this plan the engineers will be requested to plan for a series of revetments which, confining the channel, will at the same time hold in check material dredged from the channel and deposited behind the bulwarks.

## Nut Blight Kills Man.

Glastonbury, Con.—Another death, attributed to the chestnut blight, the fifth in the state this fall from that cause, occurred here Thursday. Everett Hale, 30 years old, was taken ill after eating a gray squirrel. The attending physician gave the cause of death as ptomaine poisoning, due to blighted chestnuts which the squirrel had eaten.

# Winter Short Course Is Prepared By O. A. C.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—The winter short course of the Oregon Agricultural college holds its eighteenth annual session from January 5 to 31, 1914. Over a dozen courses of study will be offered. While the greater number of courses will be in agriculture, as usual, there will be courses in domestic science and art, in economics, commercial methods, both rural and metropolitan, and in such engineering work as can be adapted to short course purposes—carpentry, blacksmithing and road construction.

The winter short courses are designed to give practical and scientific instruction to those farmers, or students of farming, who cannot devote their time to a full college course, but who aspire to keep abreast of the best thought and practice in the profession. The courses are based on the newest developments in agricultural science; they are distinctly practical, and are within the comprehension of all thoughtful people. They are offered in midwinter in order to be of service to the largest number of actual farmers—practical, busy people who find time at this season, if ever, to take stock of their intellectual capital as well as of their goods and chattels.

Can I afford it? This is the first question we ask ourselves as we contemplate any enterprise outside the routine of our settled tasks. Can I afford it for myself, for my boy, for my wife, or for my daughter? Returns this year are small, we say; the farm has yielded the profit it ought to yield. Another season, perhaps. Our neighbor goes from year to year, to be sure, but he is prosperous. So? Perhaps there's a reason for that. Perhaps, after all, there's economy in going, not staying. Perhaps we need ideas, confidence, en-

thusiasm, a new and stimulating outlook. Perhaps both ourselves and our crops need rotation. Perhaps the boy, as well as the "young stock," needs a change of pasture. Perhaps we need a little science along with our endless practices.

Compared to the returns, the money cost is slight. Hundreds of letters from short course students bear testimony to the fact that the courses, within a year, produced in money returns many times their cost. Indeed, the cost of this valuable outing, essentially an investment, is much less than the usual city wage-earner spends on his summer vacation. Much less in cost, and much more satisfying in results. Can we afford to make the investment? Rather, can we afford not to make it, in view of the testimony of others who have tried it in view of the increasing interest in it from year to year, and in view of the exacting demands of present-day agriculture?

The courses are open to any person sixteen years of age or over. There are no entrance examinations, and tuition is free. A fee of one dollar is charged for enrollment, however, and a small laboratory fee is charged in some courses to cover the cost of material used.

Excursion rates are offered by all the railroads in Oregon, the usual one and one-third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan. In coming to Corvallis, buy a full fare ticket, securing a receipt from the selling agent; after having your receipt validated at the college, present this to the ticket agent in buying your return ticket, paying one-third of the regular fare.

The sale dates for the winter short course are from January 3 to 24, inclusive; return limit, January 24 to February 3, inclusive.

# Oregon Hotels Show Best Sanitary Conditions

The latest bulletin published by Commissioner Mickle, of the Oregon Dairy and Food commission, shows unsatisfactory sanitary conditions in many of the hotels, restaurants, markets, slaughter-houses, bakeries and candy factories which were visited by the inspectors of the commission outside of Portland.

The commissioner's report shows that 87 hotels and restaurants were visited in various towns throughout the state, the average score of which was 63 points; 77 markets and slaughter-houses were visited, with an aver-

age of 60.5, and 38 bakeries, with an average of 58.5. The commissioner comments on the poor showing of the candy factories, and he says there is room for improvement in those which were inspected.

He says that the score card does not express it all; that there are some things beyond the realm of mathematics, and there are some plants so clean that it is difficult to give the operator the credit that is justly due, but, on the other hand, there are some so filthy that it is difficult under the Oregon law to deal with them as they deserve.

## Farmers Gravel Roads At Individual Expense

Monmouth—As a result of movements by Commercial clubs of the county and inhabitants of rural districts for better roads, many miles of public highways in Polk county are ready for winter use by automobiles. United efforts by everyone interested have resulted in the present high standard. Thousands of wagon loads of yellow "slough gravel" were hauled in the Dallas, Independence, Monmouth and Rickreall districts, and it is believed that this was the best move made. Continual traffic for nearly two years has put the roads in a condition unsurpassed by any in the valley.

This material is very different from that gotten from the river beds, containing much cement.

One of the leading factors in the movement for better roads has been the automobile owner, who in many cases in the farming district has graveled and graded roads from his place to the place he travels most frequently. In this way expense which would have gone to the county, or not have existed, has been borne by individuals. Some of the roads so improved by the co-operation of farmers with the county are: Buena Vista to Airlie; Independence to Salem, Buena Vista and Monmouth; Monmouth to Rickreall, Buena Vista, Airlie, Falls City, Dallas; Rickreall to Salem, Dallas; Dallas to Perrydale, Falls City.

During July, this summer, automobile traffic is believed to have been the heaviest ever known in the country. Tourists from many sections of the state were attracted by Polk county's smooth, wide and hard roads. The roads from Dallas to Salem through Rickreall and from Independence to Salem are said to be the two best highways in the county.

## Pioneers of '50s Imitated.

Baker—Like the pioneers of the early '50s, T. P. Towle, of Cold Springs, S. D., crossed the plains and mountains with two "prairie schooners," brought his wife and grandchild with him, and came to Oregon to wrest a living from the Baker Valley. The trip, which began in June this year, was halted temporarily when Mr. Towle's wagons and eight horses reached Vale. There Mrs. Towle came on to Baker by train to visit her uncle and, taken with the prospects of the country, she sent for her husband.

## Oakland Children Send Turkey.

Oakland—The Oakland school children donated two dozen jars of fruit, a large turkey and \$3.50 in money towards Thanksgiving cheer for the Boys' and Girls' Aid society of Portland.



## Rifles Shoot Well, Work Well and Wear Well

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It is because of some derangement or disease distinctly feminine. Write Dr. R. V. Pierce's Faculty at Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Consultation is free and advice is strictly in confidence.

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restores the health and spirits and removes those painful symptoms mentioned above. It has been sold by druggists for over 40 years, in fluid form, at \$1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in tablet form, as modified by R. V. Pierce, M. D.

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