# **CURRENT EVENTS** OF THE WEEK

## Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Burning of a big St. Louis hotel caused many accidents to guests who were forced to jump.

Beriln papers quote President Taft as being in favor of an arbitration treaty with Germany.

The immediate construction of a second railroad from Eugene, Or., to the coast is announced.

The champion fat steer at the Chicago Live Stock show sold to a department store for 90 cents a pound.

A rancher at Pacific City, Wash., stumbled and fell while carrying a charge of dynamite and was blown to of his life.

A New York girl only 19 years old spent \$21,406 in high living in 18 months, and her guardian wants to throw up his job. It has been decided that holders of

fractional shares in the subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil company, will have no votes.

A carload of fat steers from Iowa Stock show and were then sold for \$15.75 per hundredweight.

It is stated that James B. McNamara, when first arrested last April, boasted that he had \$30,000 and the American Federation of Labor to back

Beavers have attracted so much attention in the Yellowstone National park that the government has decided to stock all national parks with the

The American Federation of Labor denounces the McNamaras and declares organized labor should not be held responsible for crimes of individual members.

George B. Moffatt, builder of the Oregon Electric railway, died at Port-

President Gompers says the grand jury may examine all labor union books in his care at any time.

Theodore Vail, president of the Western Union and Bell telephone systems, would buy all independent

Detective Burns says McNamara and McManigal carried on the work of dynamiting with a regular monthly allowance of \$1,000.

The river and harbor bill to be introduced at this session of congress includes an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for improvement of the Columbia.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat-Export basis: Bluestem, 81c; club, 77c; red Russian, 75c; valley, 77c; forty-fold, 78c.

Corn-Whole, \$37; cracked, \$38 ton. Millstuffs-Bran, \$23 per ton; mid-dlings, \$31; shorts, \$24; rolled barley, \$35.

-No. 1 white, \$31.50 ton. Hay-No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$18@18.50; valley, \$15@16; alfalfa, \$13@14; clover, \$11@12, grain,

Barley - Feed, \$35@37 per ton, brewing, nominal. Fresh Fruits-Pears, 50c@\$1.50 per box; grapes, \$1.25@1.50 per box; cranberries, \$11.50@13 per barrel.

Apples Jonathans, \$1,50622.25 per box; Spitzenburg, \$162.25; Baldwin, 75cm \$1.50; Red Cheek Pippin, \$1.25 @1.75; Northern Spy, \$1.25@1.75; Winter Banana, \$2@3; Beliflower, \$1601.25.

Potatoes - Buying prices: banks, 90cm \$1.20 per hundred.

Onions-Buying price, \$1.25 sack. Vegetables — Artichokes, 75c per dozen; cabbage, 1@14c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.90@2 per crate; celery, 75c per dozen; garlic, 10@12c per pound; lettuce, 65@75c per dzen; pumpkins, 1621 te per pound; sprouts, 8609c squash, li@lic; carrots, \$1 per sack; turnips, \$1; beets, \$1; parsnips, \$1.

Butter — Oregon creamery, solid pack, 36c; prints, extra; butter fat, le less than solid pack.

Poultry-Hens, 15c; springs, 14c; ducks, young, 16c; geese, 12@14c; tnrkeys alive, 20c; dressed, choice,

Eggs-Fresh Oregon ranch, candled, 471@48c per dozen.

Pork-Fancy, 8@9c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 124@13c per pound. Hops—1911 crop, 44@45c; olds,

nominal. Wool-Eastern Oregon, 9@16c per pound; valley, 156,17c; mohair, choice,

Cattle-Choice steers, \$5.50@5.65; good, \$5.35@5.50; choice cows, \$4.60 @4.75; fair, \$4.50@4.60; extra choice spayed heifers, \$5@5.40; choice heifers, \$4.80@4.90; choice bulls, \$4.25@4.50; good, \$3.75@4; choice calves, \$7@7.75; good, \$6@

Hogs—Choice light hogs, \$6.55@ 6.75; good to choice hogs, \$6.35@ 6.50; fair, \$6.20@6.25; common, \$5

Sheep-Choice yearling wethers, \$4 @4.40; choice twos and threes, \$3.85 @4; choice killing ewes, \$3.25@3.60; choice lambs, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice, \$4@4.25; culls, \$3@3.75.

### PAROLE 30 CONVICTS.

Prison Board of California Does Rushing Business.

San Francisco-The California state board of prison directors, at its meeting Monday, granted the largest number of paroles ever allowed by the prison directors of this state. Chances life over again. Among the number paroled were three women, one of whom had served 20 years for the murder of her husband.

The board, after much debate, decided to abolish the rule requiring \$25 as a deposit of good faith from all prisoners receiving their paroles.

After serving 17 years at Folson prison for complicity in a fatal trainwrecking job perpetrated near Sacra-mento during the American Railway union troubles of 1894, Samuel D. Worden, who was convicted of murder for the part he played in the affair, and who escaped the noose only through the intercession of ex-President Cleveland, was among those paroled. Now, bowed by the weight of more than three score years, he is on his way to Japan to join the younger brother, who has promised to take care of him for the remaining years

### RODGERS ENDS FLIGHT.

### 60,000 Greet Ocean-to-Ocean Avia tor on Sands of Pacific.

Long Beach, Cal. — Aviator Cal-braith P. Rodgers completed the last leg of his cross-continental flight and anded on the shore of the Pacific at 4:04 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The A carload of fat steers from Iowa final lap of his trip was 12 miles. won the first prize at the Chicago Live Rodgers started at Compton, near here, where he fell November 12.

As Rodgers approached the sea from the east, Frank Champion, in a Bleriot monoplane, and Beryl Williams and a passenger in a biplane, met him. The airmen circled over the sea-to-sea tourist as he made his land-

A crowd estimated at 60,000 sons saw the finish of the great trip, and as the wheels of Rodgers' ma-chine touched the sands an enthusiastic throng surged on the aviator and the impact of the rush pushed his machine into the waves.

Rodgers declared his actual flying time from the Atlantic was 3 days, 10 hours and 14 minutes.

### MCNAMARAS REACH PEN.

### Don Regulation Stripes and Begin Prison Life Stoically.

San Quentin, Cal.-The McNamars brothers Sunday entered San Quentin penitentiary, where James B. is condemned to spend the remainder of his life for the confessed crime of murder, and John J. is sentenced to 15 years.

The men entered the prison, it is fairly well authenticated, believing that they had achieved much for the cause of union labor and had been cruelly misunderstood in their efforts and the results they obtained. J. McNamara, those who have talked with him for many hours say, donned his convict garb a devoted admirer of little, simple, kindly deeds, and a firm believer in the psychological efficacy of dynamite. James B. habitually believes a good deal as his brother For themselves, the men would say nothing at all.

## MAN'S LEAP ENDS POVERTY.

### Park Row Suicide Is Identified ex-Body Guard of Lincoln.

New York-The man who jumped from the dome of the Pulitzer building and was smashed to death in Park Row recently, was Pryce Lewis, the first Federal spy of the civil war. He was 83 years old and killed himself to escape poverty and because his application for a pension had been refused in an official letter received by him.

Lewis, in his services as a spy, was twice captured and once condemned to death. He lay 19 months in pestilence-ridden Southern prisons. was many times the personal guard of President Lincoln, who became his staunch friend.

## Totem Poles to Be Saved.

Washington, D. C .- One of the modest appropriations recommended by the secretary of the interior is \$1,000 for the protection and improvement of the Sitka National Monument in Alaska. This national monument is the old historic Indian River Park, near Sitks, which was converted into a national monument by proclamation of the president on Manch 23, 1910. The ancient totem poles and graveyard in this park, it is said, are in need of repairs, and, moreover, the park, now n a rough state, is in need of clearing.

## Darrow Is Not Condemned.

Denver - A resolution condemning Clarence S. Darrow, chief of counse for the McNamara brothers, was offered at the regular meeting of the Denver Trades assembly, but was tabled without being read. Although the meeting was the first since the McNamara brothers pleaded guilty, local leaders had determined that the assembly should not, at this late date, take any official action. The resolu-tion did not mention the McNamaras.

## Oil Pension Fund Split.

New York — When the Supreme court dissolved the old Standard Oil company, of New Jersey, it incidentally dissolved the corporation's pension fund, which supports more that 72,000 persons — former employes, widows and children. The fund has been split up with the rest of the business, but will be kept alive in each of the new companies.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE DEALS WITH TRUST EVIL

## were given to 30 prisoners to begin Would Have a "Trust Overseer" and O. K. for "Good" Combinations.

transmission to Congress of canadata reports of special commissions, make it impossible to include in one message of a reasonable length a discussion of the topics that ought to be brought to the topics of soulty invisoru-

ture at its first regular session.

It has been said that the court, by introducing into the construction of the If has been said that the court, by introducing into the construction of the statute common-law distinctions, has did to decrees dissolving the combination of the statute common-law distinctions, has did to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps. statute common-iaw distinctions, has emasculated it. This is obviously untrue. By its judgment every centract and combination in restraint of interstate trade made with the purpose or necessary effect of controlling prices by stiffing competition, or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade, is condemned by the statsuch trade, is condemned by the stat-ute. The most extreme critics cannot instance, a case that ought to be con-demned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed.

### Court Power Limited.

cretion to determine whether a case of said to be obstructive of business restraint of trade is within the terms ress, to be an attempt to restore of the statute. This is wholly untrue fashioned methods of destructive A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be discretion of the court. It must be limited to accomplish the purpose of a lawful main contract to which, in order that it shall be enforceable at all, it must be incidental. If it exceed the needs of that contract, it is void.

The test of reasonableness was never.

cies in restraint of trade whose pur-pose was or whose necessary effect sary effects of the organization and would be to stiff competition, to con-maintenance of the combination or ag-trol prices or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power to say that iling of competition, actual and potensuch contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the ute is violated. More size is no sinuse of the power thus secured and did against the law. The merging of two not exact from the public too great and or more business plants necessarily exorbitant prices. It is true that many eliminates competition between the theorists, and others engaged in business violating the statute, have hoped that some such line could be drawn by courts; but no court of authority has ever attempted it. Certainly there is nothing in the decisions of the latest two cases from which such a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in enforcing this statute can derive the slightest we have been 21 years making this statute effective for the purposes for lation. The suggestion is, that we may statute effective for the purposes for lation. The suggestion is, that we may

We have been 21 years making this statute effective for the purposes for which it was enacted. The Knight case was discouraging and seemed to remit to the states the whole available power to attack and suppress the evils of the trusts. Slowly, however, the error of that judgment was corrected, and only in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations that have exercised such an absolute dominion over many of our law been laid upon the great illegal this hypothetical case is that when men absolute dominion over many of our industries. Criminal prosecutions have been brought, and a number are pending, but juries have felt averse to convicting for jail sentences, and judges a thing without having it clearly in have been most rejuctant to impose industries. have been most rejuctant to impose such sentences on men of respectable standing in society, whose offense has been regarded as merely statutory. Still, as the offense becomes better understood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and delib-erate defiance of the law, we can be confident that juries will convict indi-viduals and that jail sentences will be imposed.

## Size of New Companies.

Objection was made by certain independent tobacco companies that this settlement (Tobacco Trust) was unjust because it left companies with very large capital in active business, and that the settlement that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital and plant of the trust into small fractions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose. It is not intended thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination can secure reduced cost of production, sale, and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling of competition, enhancing or controlling prices, and establishing a monopoly. If we shall have by the decree defeated these purposes and restored competition between the large units into these purposes and restored competi-tion between the large units into tion between the large units into which the capital and plant have been divided, we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute.

divided, we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute.

It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation or by forfeiture of its goods in transportation, are provided but the proceeding in equity is a specific remedy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction and prevent the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute.

I venture to say that not in the history of American law has a decree more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court than that against the Tobacco Trust.

the Tobacco Trust.
It has been assumed that the pres

ent pro rata and common ownership in all these (tobacco) companies by former stockholders of the trust would insure a continuance of the same old single control of all the companies into

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Taft's message to Congress, read in both houses today, was devoted wholly to the subject of trusts and the enforcement of anti-monopoly laws.

The President begins by saying the message is one of several he shall send to Congress before the Christmas holidays; that the number of important subjects to be treated is too large for one. He then reviews the anti-trust slaw and the Supreme Court decisions in the tobacce trust cases. He says:

This message is the first of several which I shall send to Congress during the interval between the opening of its regular session and its adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The smount of a change in ownership of the stock, as all opportunity for continued content of the present trusts, with a view of their reurganisation into the opening of its regular session and its adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The smount of a change in ownership of the stock, as all opportunity for continued content of the present trusts, with a view of their reurganisation into the opening of the comment by the Executive, and the trust as a mere change of garments for comment by the Executive, and the trust as a mere change of garments for comment by the Executive, and the trust as a mere change of garments for comment by the Executive, and the trust as a mere change of garments in the provided with the administrative machinery to make the necessary inquiries preparatory to reorganization, or to pursue such inquiries, for comment by the Executive, and the trust and the provided with the administrative machinery to make the adm pled in the history of equity jurispru-

a Southern wholesale grocers' associa-tion, an interiocutory decree against the Powder Trust with directions by the Circuit Court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a simtion, and other combinations of a similar history, are now negotiating with the Department of Justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization in accordance with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business disturbance.

## Movement for Repeal

The suggestion is also made that the Supreme Court by its decision in the last two cases has committed to the court the undefined and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the terms. ess, to be an attempt to restore old

The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at common law to contracts or combinations or conspiraties in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect

lation. The suggestion is, that we may have a combination of two corporations, which may run on for years, and that subsequently the Attorney-General that subsequently the Attorney-teneral may conclude that it was a violation of the statute, and that which was sup-posed by the combiners to be innocent then turns out to be a combination in violation of the statute. The answer to the purpose of reducing the cost of pro-duction without the thought of sup-pressing competition by use of the hig-ness of the plant they are creating, then they cannot be convicted at the the union is made, nor can they be the union is made, nor can they be con-victed later, unless it happen that later on they conclude to suppress competi-tion and take the usual methods for doing so, and thus establish for them-solves a monopoly. They can, in such a case, hardly complain if the motive which subsequently is disclosed is at-tributed by the court to the original combination.

## New Remedies Suggested.

New Remedies Suggested.

Much is said of the repeal of this statute and of constructive legislation intended to accomplish the purpose and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a pian will be evolved, but I submit that the discussions which have been brought out in recent days by the fear of the continued execution of the anti-trust law have produced nothing but glittering generalities and nave offered no line of distinction or rule of action as definite and as clear as that which the Supreme Court itself lays down in enforcing the statute.

I see no objection—and indeed I can see decided advantages—in the enactment of a law which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the antitrust law. The attempt and purpose to la suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business, or the making of exclusive contracts with customing of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers, and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly, should be described with sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the Government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy, and on the other hand, to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided.

The President recommends Federal

incorporation, and refers to his special message to Congress on January 7, 1910, when he pointed out the disturbto business that would probably attend the dissolution of offending

corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on bush in a number of different states.

I renew the recommendation of the enactment of a general less provider for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commence among the states and with foreign nations. Every argument which was then advanced for such a law, and every explanation which was at that time offered to possible objections, have been confirmed by our experience kince the enforcement of the anti-trust atatute has resulted in the actual dissolution of active commercial organizations.

Recreative Laws Trues.

It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denonciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should

ed parts. The Circuit Court and the Attorney-General were greatly aided in framing the decree in the tobacco trust dissolution by an expert from the Bureau of Corporations,

### For Special Bureau. I do not set forth in detail the terms

and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into Federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stock and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that incorporation manifestation of the pitialic under a Federal law could not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prose-cution under the anti-trust law for-subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the oppor-tunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would of-fer great security against such success-ful prosecutions for violations of the law as would be practical or wise. Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty, alwell be invested also with the duty, al-ready referred to, of adding courts in the dissolution and re-creation of trusts within the law. It should be an execu-tive tribunal of the dignity and power-of the Controller of the Currency or the Interstate Commerce Commission, which now exercise supervisory power over important classes of corporations under Vederal regulation.

under Federal regulation.

The drafting of such a Federal incorporation iaw would offer ample epportunity to prevent many manifest evils in corporate management today, including irresponsibility of control in the hands of the few who are not the real owners.

hands of the few who are not the real owners.

I recommend that the Federal charters thus to be granted shall be voluntary, at least until experience justifies mandatory provisions. The benefit to be derived from the operation of great businesses under the protection of such a charter would attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law. Other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the Federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful official scrutiny, competent supervision and publicity atcompetent supervision and publicity at-tendant upon the enjoyment of such a

The opportunity thus suggested for Federal incorporation, it seems to me, is suitable constructive legislation needed to facilitate the squaring of great industrial enterprises to the rule of action laid down by the anti-trust law. This statute as construed by the Supreme Court must continue to be the law. This statute as construed by the Supreme Court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate busii must be enforced, unless we banish individualism from all hess. It must be enforced to the head of t

The anti-trust act is the expression of the effort of a freedom-loving people to preserve equality of opportunity. It is the result of the confident determination of such a people to maintain their future growth by preserving uncontrolled and unrestricted the enter-prise of the individual, his industry, his ingenuity, his intelligence, and his in-dependent courage.

For 20 years or more this statute has been upon the statute book. All knew

For 23 years or more this statute has been upon the statute book. All knew its general purpose and approved. Many of its viciators were cynical over its assumed impotence. It seemed impossible of enforcement. Slowly the mills of the courts ground, and only gradually did the majesty of the law ansert itself. Many of its statesmen-authors died before it became a living force, and they and others saw the evil grow which they had hoped to destroy. Now its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is near achievement. Now we hear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes with business prosperity, and we are advised in most general terms, how by some other statute and in some other way the civil we are just stamping out

the control of all the railroads of the country in a single hand? Such a one-man power could not have been a healthful influence in the Republic even though exercised under the gen eral supervision of an interstate com-

Do we desire to make such ruthless insure a continuance of the same old single control of all the companies into which the trust has by decree been disintegrated. This is erroneous and is based upon the assum-d inefficacy and innocuousness of judicial injunctions. The companies are enjoined from co-operation or combination; they have different managers, directors, purchasing and sales agents. If all or many of the numerous stockholders, reaching into the thousands, attempt to secure concerted action of the com-

# MANY DEAD IN MINE DISAST

## Tennessee Coal Mine Wa By Dust Explosion

-Day Shift Had Just Co On-Bodies Found

Briceville, Tenn. - Someth the depths of Cross Mounts mine probably 100 men lie deli norrow-stricken familie vigil at the mouth of their took ing against hope that their ion may be alive when Eight mangled bodies were be

forth by nightfall, when much abandoned for the day. Exercises the immediate families of the management ed men, no one in this little village believes that any liin the mine has survived the explosion of coal dust that m the workings Saturday morning Seven dead men discovered upright in a train of nine can

entry No. 24, two miles free mouth of the mine brought the known dead from the explosion Every surviving miner in gion is toiling with no th

food, sleep or pay to remove to bris and force fresh air into the most recesses of the mine.
Black damp developed and progress for a time,

progress for a time, but me silent force pushed daudiese some of them until they were out overcome by the noxious per Thousands of the merbify me Thousands of the me flocked into Briceville and about the main entry of the the stricken families.

There is hardly a family in the tire Coal Creek valley that has felt the touch of death. The past of caring for the widows and only is great, requiring imme Certainly Briceville will be me

Food is scarce but plentiful are promised from Knozville. there has been little suff the families of those who let

The men had entered to legal day's work when a terrife and wrecked the workings. Only to have come out alive. The less have come out alive. Lee Poston, operator of the aim under the cave-in, in the mise

The shafts extend more than miles into the bowels of the m According to President St of the iron company, the me, it had reached their posts, were call shafts when the explosion curred

This encourages those on the face to hope that many may lell There is little prospect of me reacue. Workers have encounded and compact deposits of earth, rock and coal in the main of the mine and also in an entry used for an air shaft.

## REBELS WIPE OUT FOEL

Well Armed Revistas Put Me Merida, Mex .- A force of 50

guards, mostly Yaqui In gaged a band of Revistas es between 400 and 600 near Fewer than a dozen guards exc according to information by

this city by fugitives.

ian. A fresh force has taken to to dislodge the rebels. The stated told by the survivors told by the survivors, con the owners of the hacier that the insurgents were far equipped than was generally

They were well mounted, modern arms, used dynamite an ated field telephones, it is declared

Stenographers to Testify. Indianapolis - All stenogr who have been employed at the quarters of the International As tion of Bridge and Structural Workers in this city since 1905 be subpensed as witnesses Federal grand jury in its inquiry the alleged nation-wide dynamic conspiracy. The purpose of the vestigators is understood to be identify copies of letters the raid on the offices of the tion and alleged to implicate p of men in many cities.

Guns Turned on Rabbit Boise, Idaho A demand for as a table delicacy in the Es caused firearms ranging from high-grade hammerless shotgan is antiquated musket to be resurn by Jerome, Idaho, farmers. The mais are regarded as a ser but the announcement recently Eastern commission merchants paying six cents for the rabbi has prompted hundreds of hun invade the prairie country.

Hobbies Hobble Profit Paris - French dressmakers that they lost \$4,000,000 this It is said that 20,000 girls are employment because of the we hobble skirts and kimone which require only half the amount of material.