

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

The railway merger begins its dissolution by electing new directors for the Southern Pacific.

Wilson says he will form his cabinet from the progressive element of the Democratic party.

President Taft has abandoned his plan for a world peace tour and will take up his duties as professor of law at Yale.

The Treasury department plans a reorganization of the customs service, under which many employes will be discharged.

The rivers and harbors bill introduced in congress provides for a million dollars for improvements at the mouth of the Columbia river.

Florence, Or., having been cut off from water, coming by streams, the people are getting supplies of bacon and other commodities from Portland by parcels post.

At the first general election held in the town of Clatsop, Oregon, in ten years, blank paper was used for ballots, the names of candidates being written by the voters.

Under a new law every child born in the Kingdom of Great Britain hereafter to parents insured under the national insurance act will bring the parents a bounty of 30 shillings, or about \$7.50.

Farmers near Seattle, Wash., have made arrangements with the Women's Federation of that city to supply fresh eggs and other produce direct to the consumers in the city, cutting out all middlemen.

Robert W. Archbald, Federal District Judge of Pennsylvania and a judge of the Commerce court of the United States, was adjudged guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," expelled from office and forever disqualified from holding positions of public honor or trust.

The Indian appropriation bill carrying \$8,000,000 has been passed by the house.

Roosevelt rejects a proposal to try to bring the Republican and Progressive factions together.

Survivors of the steamer Rosecrans say 33 men perished when the vessel was lost on Peacock spit.

Robbers using a motorcycle held up an expressman on the outskirts of Portland, making their escape easily.

Governor Marshall of Indiana, opposes free school books.

Suffragettes announce their intention of marching from New York to Washington to present their demands to congress.

The accounts of the sheriff of Multnomah county, Or., balanced to a cent when the books were turned over to his successor.

Two desperadoes in an automobile threw a brick through a Chicago jewelry store window, seized gems worth \$800 and escaped.

Witnesses testified that "profits" of more than \$90,000,000 have been made by the First National bank of New York City, since its organization with a capital of \$500,000 in 1863.

A 15-year-old girl was rescued from a band of oldies at Los Angeles. She claimed to have been orphaned by the leader of the band from an asylum in Montana eight years ago.

Mexican rebels exterminated the garrison and captured the town of Ayotzingo, only 25 miles from Mexico City, afterwards annihilating the federal reinforcements.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, \$2.08; 83c; red Russian, \$2.05; 83c; fall, \$1.95; 83c; barley—Feed, \$2.32; 24 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25.50; 26.50.

Corn—Whole, \$2.17; cracked, \$2.25 ton. Hay—Timothy, choice, \$16.17 per ton; mixed, Eastern Oregon, \$17.10; \$12.15; oat and vetch, \$16.17. \$11.50; clover, \$10; straw, \$6.02.

Onions—Oregon, \$1 per sack. Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.50 per dozen; cabbage, 1c per pound; cauliflower, 83c per crate; celery, \$5.50 per crate; cucumbers, 75c per dozen; eggplant, 10c pound; head lettuce, \$2.50 per crate; peppers, 10c pound; radishes, 35c per dozen; sprouts, 10c; tomatoes, \$2.25 per box; garlic, 50c per pound; turnips, 75c; carrots, 75c; beets, 75c; parsnips, 75c.

Eggs—Fresh locals, candled, 30c per dozen. Butter—Oregon creamery, 38c per pound; 37c per pound; cream, 38c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 13c/14c; broilers, 13c/14c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, choice, 25c; ducks, 14c/15c; geese, 12c/13c.

Pork—Fancy, 10c/10c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 14c/15c per pound. Hops—1912 crop, prime and choice, 15c/20c per pound; 1913 contracts, 15c/16c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14c/15c per pound; valley, 21c/22c; 18c per pound; choice, 32c.

COAL MINING COSTS LIVES.

One Miner Killed for Every 183,000 Tons Produced.

Washington, D. C.—One miner's life is snuffed out with every 183,000 tons of coal mined in the United States. In 1907, when the Federal bureau of mines was beginning its work, this ratio was greater. Then one life was given with every 144,000 tons. Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the United States bureau of mines, in his annual report to Secretary Fisher, attributes the decrease in mortality to the Federal government's work in the mining fields, and points out how the enormous death list may be still further reduced.

The death rate in the metal mines of the country is nearly as high, he declares, as in the coal fields, averaging more than three men per thousand employed; the death rate in the quarries is larger than it should be, averaging far more than that in foreign countries; and the same is true in metallurgical plants. He recommends, therefore, that money be given the bureau to carry its mine-accident investigation into these other fields in larger measure than the limited appropriations so far granted have allowed.

The enormous annual loss in mining and preparing coal for market, the huge waste of natural gas, as well as lack of efficiency and waste in the metal mining industries, are mentioned by Dr. Holmes. This extravagance of natural resources, he asserts, should be checked.

"Pioneer educational work, temporary in character," is the way in which the director refers to the mine rescue and first-aid work among the more than 700,000 miners in the 15,000 mines of the country. Ultimately this must be taken care of, he says, by the coal mining companies through the training of the larger mines or groups of mines. He says that already several companies maintain rescue stations at their own expense. The chief purpose of the bureau of mines is to train miners in first aid, mine rescue and fire-fighting methods; and he adds that "during the year more than 30,000 miners have attended the lectures and demonstrations given from the mine-safety cars; more than 1000 additional miners received training sufficient to enable them to participate in actual mine rescue work and more than twice that number have been added to the list of miners trained in first-aid practice."

Health conditions in and about mines should be investigated, in the opinion of Dr. Holmes. Preliminary inquiries, he says, "have indicated the prevalence of tuberculosis and the presence of hookworm as miners' diseases in several different localities in the United States. It is important that this work should be extended rapidly, because of the fact that the health conditions as well as the risk of accidents, may be influenced by conditions susceptible of easy improvement."

"The large and continual influx of foreigners into the mining regions of the United States may bring to an increasing extent the hookworm and other diseases that exist in mines in parts of certain European countries. Various questions that concern the health of workers in mines, quarries and metallurgical plants cannot be answered finally without investigations and inquiries that are national in scope. Among such questions are the most efficient methods of preventing the diseases peculiar to mining and metallurgical industries, and the most effective sanitary precautions to be observed in and about mines and in the various metallurgical occupations."

The director dwells upon the necessity of trying to prevent explosions rather than check them after they are started. In this connection he calls attention to the fact that there has been a "revolution in the use of explosives in coal mining," and the work of the bureau "in investigating explosives has done a value far greater than the entire cost of maintaining the bureau since its establishment."

Plans to Raise Wages. Washington, D. C.—The metal schedule of the tariff law again was under fire before the house committee on ways and means. Several steel manufacturing interests contended for retention of the present duties. S. P. Keel, president of the Sharon, Pa., Steel Hoop company, advocated changes in the phraseology of the law to prevent importers from taking advantage of its provisions. Mr. Keel told of plans now under way to advance the wages of its common laborers, artisans and mechanics 10 per cent February 1.

Wotherspoon Wins Fight. Washington, D. C.—William W. Wotherspoon was confirmed by the senate as Major-General of the United States Army by a vote of 36 to 14. The confirmation of the appointment, which was sent to the senate by President Taft last August and again in December, ends a long fight against the promotion of General Wotherspoon, which was led by Senator Brister, of Kansas, who declared Wotherspoon had not sufficient field experience and that other generals were entitled to the promotion ahead of him.

Archbald to Resume Law. Philadelphia—Ex-Judge Archbald, who was stripped of his office as District court judge of the United States by the United States senate, left for his home in Scranton, Pa. The judge declined to be interviewed, but his son spoke for him. "My father's conscience is clear. He is going home to practice law. My father has been a courteous, diligent and good judge. Perhaps his kindness of heart accounts for many of his difficulties."

Indian Inquiry Advised. Washington, D. C.—An investigation of the affairs of the Crow Indians of Montana by the Department of justice will be recommended to the senate by the senate committee on Indian affairs. Secretary of the Interior Fisher said he would furnish any records or assistance necessary to the investigation.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

General News of the Industrial and Educational Development and Progress of Rural Communities, Public Institutions, Etc.

TAX APPORTIONMENT IS OUT

State Levy Among Various Oregon Counties Made Public.

Salem—The apportionment of the state levy among the various counties was completed by the state board of tax commissioners. The division among the counties is as follows:

Baker	27,377.75
Beaumont	14,484.25
Clatsop	40,551.15
Columbia	25,256.50
Cook	18,422.25
Crook	24,811.00
Gilliam	15,973.25
Grant	4,846.00
Harney	20,317.00
Hood River	9,796.75
Jefferson	28,262.25
Josephine	13,719.00
Klamath	18,500.00
Lake	9,250.00
Lane	44,901.00
Lincoln	5,778.25
Linn	36,860.00
Malheur	12,911.00
Marion	19,077.00
Morrow	12,213.00
Multnomah	410,188.48
Polk	20,384.00
Sherman	10,383.25
Tillamook	18,231.00
Umatilla	45,069.00
Union	25,944.50
Wallowa	13,065.75
Wasco	15,288.50
Washington	28,414.50
Wheeler	5,998.25
Yamhill	24,776.25
Total	\$1,122,214.48

WANT MORE EGGS PER HEN

Agricultural College Regent to Urge State Chicken Farm.

Salem—To bring the standard of the laying hen in Oregon far beyond its present average is the intention of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college. The board has decided to recommend to the legislature passage of an appropriation of \$12,000 for the purchase of 70 acres of land near Corvallis to establish a poultry farm. The average hen in Oregon now lays 50 eggs each year, while there are some that collect which go far past the 200 mark. It is for the purpose of developing choice layers and selling them and their eggs at a nominal price to the farmers of the state that the regents desire to secure this land and establish a "chickery."

GRAZING LAW IS UNPOPULAR

People in Rural Districts Object to Stock-Fencing Regulations.

Salem—Enactment of the law at the last election prohibiting stock, including cattle, horses and hogs, from being pastured outside of fences in portions of eastern Multnomah and Clackamas counties, is proving objectionable in many localities, and already petitions are being circulated asking the legislature to take some action to provide relief. E. Lacy, of Springfield, has charge of circulating the petitions there, which will be placed in the hands of F. M. Gill, representative.

At Cherryville, on the Mount Hood automobile road, some of the farmers have obtained the opinion of a Portland attorney that the law is not effective and might be ignored, but they are in doubt and are not taking any chances. They are anxious to have the law repealed or modified.

Mail Has Shellac Finish.

Gold Hill—The woes of other postmasters since the establishment of the parcel post are lost upon Postmaster Hammersley, of this city, who declines to admit that even a dozen scrambled eggs in a mail sack can compete for official discomfit with three quarts of very "gooey" varnish mixed thoroughly throughout a sack of second-class mail. The sack in question arrived from the South, and the first dip into its recesses brought forth a sticky floor of a certain famous brand of floor varnish. Three one-quart cans, unboxed, had lost their lids in transit and mixed freely with the contents of the sack, in direct defiance of the regulations.

Aid for Project Wanted.

Bend—Bend's first representative in the Oregon legislature, Vernon A. Forbes, is to be a speaker at the irrigation congress in Portland. The subject of Mr. Forbes' discussion will concern the Columbia Southern Irrigation segregation adjacent to Laidlaw. Together with J. E. Sawhill, secretary of the Central Oregon Development league, he will go before the congress, and later before the legislature, urging the adoption of plans whereby the state will lend its financial aid to the completion of the project.

Cherryville May Get Railway.

Cherryville—The Cherryville Commercial club held a meeting Saturday night and elected officers for the year. It was reported at the meeting that the Multnomah & Eastern railway has made arrangements to clear the right of way between Sandy and Welch's resort. Dr. Botkin, who made the trip to Portland, said that he had been informed that the work of clearing the route had been let. The commercial club will lend its assistance in every way possible to get an electric railway through here.

Withycombe Visits Union Farm.

Union—Professor James Withycombe, of Corvallis, stopped here en route home from the meeting of wool-growers at Vale and inspected the state farm at this place. He outlined the plan of the board of regents, which contemplates many things to the advantage of the farm, including the utilization of the entire tract in experiments, dairying, general farming, stock raising, etc.

Coast Highway Is Sought.

Salem—To convert the ocean beach along the shores of Oregon into a public highway is one of the pieces of legislation which Governor West is contemplating giving his sanction before the next legislative assembly. In many places along the coast the beach is used as a highway, but in others it is cut off.

LAWMAKERS ARE IN SESSION

Strictly Business Program Urged and Start Is Made.

OFFICERS OF 27TH ASSEMBLY. Senate. President, Dan J. Malarkey, Multnomah; Chief clerk, John W. Cochran, Multnomah; Reading clerk, Ben Huntington, Douglas; Calendar clerk, Eugene Foster, Polk; Sergeant-at-Arms, Colonel W. G. D. Mercer, Lane; Door-keeper, George Crane, Douglas; Writing clerk, J. I. Moreland, Hood River.

House. Speaker, C. A. McArthur, Multnomah; Chief clerk, W. F. Drager, Marion; Assistant chief clerk, Harry McClellan, Douglas; Reading clerk, Dudley Clarke, Multnomah; Calendar clerk, W. B. Burner, Wheeler; Writing clerk, W. F. McAdams, Polk; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. D. Woodman, Yamhill; Door-keeper, R. R. Corey, Baker.

State Capitol, Salem—In a rush both houses of the 27th Legislative assembly started work Monday and by 3:05 o'clock in the afternoon the house reported itself as fully organized, and the senate followed within 26 minutes.

Dan J. Malarkey was elected president of the senate, and Clifton N. McArthur speaker of the house, as scheduled. Practically the only fight was carried on against Malarkey, although that developed into a "tempest in a teapot," and when the votes were counted he had 25 out of the possible 30 in the senate.

Both Malarkey and McArthur reiterated their desire for a business session of the legislature. Malarkey, who sat in his seat on the floor, as he heard himself condemned in strong terms by Joseph and Kellaher, following his being conducted to the chair, made a definite statement in response to charges that he had accepted the place through barter and trading of committee seats for votes, repudiating the assertions in strong terms, and in this he was backed by his colleagues.

The senate was called to order at 10:12 o'clock by Miller, of Linn, the dean of that body. Briefly he expressed his thanks for the honor extended and declared that the legislature is meeting under the most favorable circumstances, living in a great time, under a great government and in a great state. "It is much better that we should pass a few good laws, well considered and well digested, than that we should pass many laws which are not," said the senator.

The temporary organization plan went off like well-oiled machinery as arranged for in caucus. Senator Calkins was nominated for temporary chairman and was escorted to the chair by Dimick and Hoskins. John P. Hunt, of Marion, was nominated as chief clerk. As a committee on permanent organization Burgess, Barrett and Hawley were named, and on credentials the committee which was predicted, Dimick, Dean and Carson, was selected.

Kellaher, upon the appointment of this committee, injected a little humor into the proceedings by asking leave to make a motion to adjourn, in event it had not already been planned that someone should offer that motion. Calkins suggested that it might be better to make a motion for a recess, which was taken for 30 minutes.

Although only a 30-minute recess was taken it dragged away into practically an hour. The credentials committee consumed considerable time in considering the contest which developed between Kiddle and Hodgins over who should be seated for the joint session. Kiddle apparently received the certification, but a recount indicated that Hodgins was leading by a small margin.

Dimick and Bean, on the credentials committee, represented the organization forces, while Carson has been considered a candidate opposing Malarkey for the presidency. Carson was inclined to favor Hodgins in the committee, but no minority report was filed. The committee reached a decision to recommend that Kiddle be seated until such time as the senate had decided the contest. Under the constitution each house is made a judge of the qualifications of its own members.

Range-Cets Hunting Forefront.

Flurence—R. H. Young, breeder, says the planting of willow cuttings in the sandhills along the ocean beach will be continued during the coming spring in this locality. It is Mr. Young's present plan to obtain some 25,000 willow cuttings at once and to bury them part way in the sand until the middle of March. They then will be planted along the sand dunes, to form a wind break for a variety of pine which thrives wherever the sand can be kept from blowing away until growth has begun.

I. W. W. Organizers Active.

Marshfield—I. W. W. organizers have been busy in the logging camps in this vicinity, and it is with apprehension that the different contractors view the situation, one of them said. While there have been no open ruptures yet, it is said that the men are rapidly joining the organization, which has already lined up the railroad laborers on different branches being constructed here, and are ready to walk out at the slightest pretext. There have been no demands presented as yet.

Klamath Has Hay Surfeit.

Klamath Falls—Last year was a favorable one to the hay crop, and as a consequence the Klamath valley has more hay than can be used locally. Through the Klamath Falls Chamber of Commerce an attempt has been made to have the rate to San Francisco reduced from \$7 to \$5 a ton. The officials of the Southern Pacific have not refused the rate, but have requested more specific information.

RESUME WAR WITHIN WEEK

Balkan Allies Will No Longer Talk Delays of Turks.

London—Unless unforeseen events should change the current of affairs, war in the Near East will be resumed within a week.

The allies, convinced that the Turks merely are drifting, without a fixed policy, have determined to end the seemingly fruitless debates and wire-pulling by resuming military operations where they were left off more than a month ago.

The Balkan kingdoms, moreover, are anxious to obtain relief from the heavy burden of maintaining armies on a war footing indefinitely. Washing, however, to observe all diplomatic courtesies, they have given the powers a reasonable time to agree on the note regarding Adrianople. If Turkey, as seems probable, fails to yield to the note, the Balkan kingdoms have agreed that they will call another sitting of the conference through Sir Edward Grey or Reehad Pasha, who, according to the rotation followed, would be the next presiding officer, and announce definitely their decision to break off negotiations.

Immediately afterward the Servian, Bulgarian and Montenegrin commanders will notify Turkish headquarters that hostilities will be resumed within 96 hours.

The allies have no faith in the efficiency of the note the powers will present to Constantinople. The Ottoman government has failed to convene the grand council, and apparently has no intention of meeting the allies' ultimatum on Adrianople. The allies feel that the note of the powers is couched in too mild terms to be effective, and that Turkey will know that it means nothing, because the powers will be unable to agree on coercive measures.

WOMAN INTRODUCES FIRST BILL IN LEGISLATURE

Olympia, Wash.—The first bill ever introduced in a Washington legislature by a woman was house bill No. 1, introduced by Mrs. N. Jolin Croake, of Tacoma providing a minimum wage scale for girls and women in Washington.

Mrs. Croake had her measure all prepared and the instant it was in order to introduce bills she presented hers, which received the first place in a shower of 17 bills of all descriptions and from all parts of the state. Mrs. Croake's bill provides a minimum wage for women and girls in any line at \$1.25 a day, or 16 cents an hour where engaged in piecework.

FISHER FAVORS RECEPTION

Secretary Would Have Affair in Rotunda Displace Inaugural Ball.

Washington, D. C.—President-elect Wilson's inauguration, according to Secretary of the Interior Fisher, should be celebrated by a "popular reception in the rotunda of the capitol, with no charge for admission," rather than by an inaugural ball in the pension building. Mr. Fisher expressed his views in a letter to Senator Sutherland and representative Shepard, chairmen, respectively, of the senate and house committees on public buildings and grounds. Mr. Fisher suggested that congress take charge of the inauguration celebration and make the necessary appropriations therefor.

An appropriation of \$100,000 would involve far less loss to the taxpayer, he said, "than is incurred directly and indirectly in the existing practice."

To meet the expenses of inaugural balls a charge of \$5 has been made for tickets, with an additional charge for the senate and house committees on public buildings and grounds. Mr. Fisher suggested that congress take charge of the inauguration celebration and make the necessary appropriations therefor.

Borah Bill Is Favored.

Washington, D. C.—The senate irrigation committee has ordered a favorable report on Senator Borah's bill authorizing an additional loan of \$30,000,000 to the reclamation fund from the Federal treasury, conditioned upon securing the consent of Senator Newlands, of Nevada. Senator Borah notified the committee that in the next congress he will advocate a change in the reclamation law to provide that settlers shall be relieved of repaying to the government the cost of building the irrigation projects.

Chief of Scouts Is Dead.

Seattle, Wash.—Captain John Darragh, chief of the scouts under General Crook and General Haller during the Indian campaigns, and formerly a prominent construction engineer of New York City, died at his home at Edmonds, 20 miles north of here, aged 83 years. Mr. Darragh was born in Enfield, N. Y., and came west in 1851. In 1884 he returned to New York and engaged with his brother in construction work, building the first skyscraper in New York City. He returned to the Coast in 1902.

Freight Rates Increased.

Washington, D. C.—Cancellation of a through route on class and commodity freight, including lumber and fruit, from points west of Huntington, Or., by way of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company to destinations in the East was suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission until April 30. The effect would be to increase the transcontinental rates or to force shippers to send their freight by a more circuitous route.

Misquoting May Be Made Illegal.

Columbia, S. C.—Enactment of a law making it a misdemeanor for a newspaper reporter to misquote a public speaker was urged by Governor Bleuse in his message to the South Carolina legislature. The governor recommended the passage of a 2-cent railway fare bill.

IRRIGATIONISTS SCORE CAREY ACT

Demand Relief for Settlers and Show State's Negligence.

Urge State Power Plant at Celilo Rapids and Recommend County Good Roads Measure.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY OREGON IRRIGATION CONGRESS. President, William Hanley, Burns; first vice president, A. B. Thompson, Echo; second vice president, C. C. Chapman, Portland; third vice president, M. J. Lee, Camby; secretary, treasurer, J. T. Hinkle, Hermiston.

Portland—Unqualified declaration that the Carey act has not operated successfully and presentation of a substitute plan whereby the settler can acquire a first mortgage and secure immediate title to his land were contained in resolutions unanimously adopted by the Oregon Irrigation congress.

Further resolutions urge the state legislature to provide funds for the immediate relief of settlers on the Columbia. Southern project in Crook county; to pass a county bonding act for the construction of good roads, and to appropriate money for the thorough investigation of the Columbia river power project was advocated by John H. Lewis, state engineer.

One of the most important—and the shortest—resolutions provides that no reclamation project be opened for settlement until the water is ready for distribution. This would prevent such disastrous results as those experienced by the Columbia Southern settlers.

Residence requirements on irrigation projects constructed by the Reclamation service were declared unjust and unreasonable and action was urged that will allow water-users 25 years in which to repay the government for construction expenses.

President-elect Wilson was asked to appoint a "Western, and preferably an Oregon man, possessing legal learning, knowledge of actual conditions existing in the West, and the judicial temperament essential to the proper discharge of the duties of the office of secretary of the interior." No mention of either Joseph N. Teal or Will R. King was made.

Adjudication of the water rights under the Central Oregon Irrigation company's project, which was made the subject of an address by A. O. Walker, of Alfalfa, was asked in a separate set of resolutions.

Legislative appropriation of \$50,000 to be used with a like amount already promised by Secretary Fisher, of the Federal Interior department, in investigating irrigation and power projects as outlined by J. N. Teal before the congress, was advised.

The State Board of Control was commended for its work in the adjudication of the waters of the Silves river in Harney county and the early completion of the project was recommended.

Hearty endorsement was given the state forest work and attention of the legislature was called to the necessity of maintaining and providing for it. The beneficial influence of forest cover for the run-off streams and the hazard of denuded watersheds through fires were pointed out.

Hold Funeral for Horse Omnibus.

Paris—The funeral of the horse omnibus of Paris took place Saturday when the last of the lines was suppressed. At noon of the day the vehicle was to start on its final journey, a great crowd gathered and with mock solemnity hung wreaths inscribed with the virtues and praiseworthy of the ramshackle conveyance round the sides.

A line of new automobile omnibuses were drawn up around the square and the motormen of these modern vehicles sat with their caps in their hands and played the lugubrious fanfare on their horns as the driver of the horse omnibus drove off on his final run.

Navy's Ban on Pets Off.

Norfolk, Va.—The goats, monkeys, cats, dogs, parrots and other pets aboard Uncle Sam's fighting ships at the Norfolk navy yard, which were banished a few days ago, when, report said, Rear-Admiral Doyle was butted by a goat on the quarterdeck of the battleship New Hampshire, will be restored to the jacks. There is joy in the fleet again. Assistant Secretary Winthrop, of the navy department, let it be known the department did not approve their removal. Admiral Doyle denies the goat butted him.

Convicts Flee in Automobile.

Joliet, Ill.—Three convicts escaped from the state penitentiary here Sunday and are thought to have made their way to Chicago in a stolen automobile. Two of the men were serving sentences for murder. They were seen two hours after their escape, in the stolen car, speeding along the road eight miles from Joliet. The convicts were in their prison garb. The farmer who saw them and telephoned the prison officials, said the men had stopped the car and were standing in it, disputing about the route.

Five Bankers Seek Parole.

Leavenworth, Kan.—One hundred and fifty prisoners in the Federal penitentiary here, among them five bankers, will apply for release at the quarterly meeting of the Federal Board of Parole at the prison next Monday. The bankers are from Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Guthrie, Okla., and Paris, Tex. Since the Federal parole law went into effect more than 200 prisoners have been released through its operation and only four returned.

Kills \$1200 Silver Fox.

Silver Lake, Or.—J. W. Embody, manager of the Embody Lumbering company at this place, killed a big male silver gray fox, shooting the animal from an open window on the second floor of his house. The pelts of the fox, which was uninjured by the shot, is worth from \$1200 to \$1500, according to old trappers here.

FINDS SECRETS OF SPHINX

Harvard Savant Finds Great Image Tomb of King.

Boston—That he has discovered the secrets of the Sphinx has been made known to the authorities of the Harvard Scientific Museum and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, by Professor G. A. Reisner, the Harvard Egyptologist. Inside the Sphinx he found a temple dedicated to the sun. It is older than any of the pyramids, and its date is somewhere around 6000 B. C., the most ancient in Egyptian history. The tomb of Mena, the king, who posed as a god and who fashioned the Sphinx, is also within it. There are tunnels leading off into caverns which have not yet been penetrated, for the work has been going on only six months.

The Sphinx is carved out of natural rock, but within are caves and buildings of a city of gold, which was perhaps once open to the air. At present the excavations are confined to a chamber. The head of this chamber is 60 feet long by 14 wide. It is connected by tunnels with the temple of the sun, which rests within the jaws of the Sphinx. The Sphinx is also tiny pyramids, although the Sphinx was built long before the real pyramids.

According to Professor Reisner, the Egypt of today covers one vast city, the edge of which has been scratched, and the interior of which probably never will be disclosed.

WATCH TARIFF IS IN LINE

Aluminum Declared