

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

A Chicago detective was killed in a fight with a much-wanted auto bandit whom he had trapped.

Portland's city jail is so crowded there are not enough bunks, so the prisoners sleep by turns.

Inquiry into the alleged Telephone trust has been turned over to the Interstate Commerce commission.

Governor Bleese, of South Carolina, will not permit the state militia to attend the inauguration of Wilson.

Heavy snows are again falling in the Cascade mountains and transcontinental roads fear another blockade.

A general reception will take the place of the inaugural ball when Woodrow Wilson takes office March 4.

Governor Wilson has introduced in the state legislature of New Jersey seven bills for the regulation of trusts.

Clothing makers at Rochester, N. Y., are on strike, claiming they were compelled to finish work left undone by the New York strikers.

Mrs. Edyth Ellerbeck Read, member of the Utah legislature, died from nervous prostration brought on by her strenuous campaign last fall.

Prof. Campbell, of Lick Observatory, California, announces that the North Star is three separate stars, revolving around a common center.

Nearly two-score new locomotives will be received by the O. W. R. & N. company for distribution over the system before June 1, in accordance with a general order for 189 engines recently placed by the Harriman officials.

Joseph Tuffree, who would have been 103 years old in less than a month, is dead at his home in Marshalltown, Ia. Tuffree is said to have been the oldest member of the order of Elks in the world, having joined the organization on his 100th birthday anniversary.

A tepee 150 feet high, 50 feet in diameter at the base and 16 feet at the top, built of logs, will be the exhibit of Washington at the Panama-Pacific exposition, if a plan of Senator Bethel, of Lincoln county, is adopted.

Though blinded by an oil cup explosion while in the clouds over Hempstead Plains, N. Y., Miss Benetta A. Miller retained her nerve, guided her aeroplane to the ground, 1800 feet below, and alighted without injuring herself or the machine.

Thousands of Orangemen and Unionists held demonstrations in Belfast and burned a copy of the home rule bill.

The English house of commons passed the home rule bill and the house of lords passed it on first reading.

Because he married beneath his station, the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, has been stripped of his rank by his brother, the czar, and all his property placed in the hands of a guardian.

The directors of the Home telephone company of Portland, Or., refuse to sell their plant to the municipality.

A railroad clerk in St. Louis forgot an appointment to meet an attorney to claim his half of a \$125,000 estate left by his father.

The board of directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico have resigned as a step in the dissolution of the railroad merger.

Mrs. Warren S. Thummel, Progressive delegate to the national convention last fall, died on her way to Honolulu on a vacation trip.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 85¢; 86¢ per bushel; Bluestem, 92¢; forty-fold, 86¢; red Russian, 83¢; valley, 86¢.

Barley—Feed, 24¢ per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, 25.50¢/26.50¢.

Hay—Timothy, choice, \$16.00/17; mixed, Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12.00/15; oat and vetch, \$12; alfalfa, \$11.50; clover, \$10; straw, \$6.00/7.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$22 ton; shorts, \$24; middlings, \$30.

Oats—No. 1 white, 22.50¢/27 ton.

Eggs—Fresh locals, candled, 29¢/30¢ dozen.

Butter—Oregon creamery, 29¢, 37¢ pound; prints, 34¢/39¢.

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

Pork—Fancy, 10¢ pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14¢/14½¢ pound.

Hops—1912 crop, prime and choice, 19¢/20¢ pound; 1913, contracts, 15¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14¢/18¢ pound; valley, 21¢/22¢; mohair, choice, 32¢.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.30/8; good, \$7.00/7.30; medium, \$6.50/7; choice cows, \$6.50/7; good, \$6.50/7; medium, \$5.50/6; choice calves, \$8.00/9; good heavy calves, \$6.50/7.50; bulls, \$3.00/5.50.

Hogs—Light, \$7.25/7.50; heavy, \$6.00/6.50.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, \$5.00/6.25; ewes, \$4.00/4.85; lambs, \$3.00/7.35.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, 50¢/65¢ per box; pears, \$1.50/2.00; grapes, Empress, \$5 per barrel.

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

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.50 per dozen; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate; celery, \$5.50 per crate; cucumbers, 75¢/82¢ per dozen; eggplant, 10¢ pound; head lettuce, \$2.50 per crate; peppers, 10¢ per pound; radishes, 35¢ per dozen; sprouts, 10¢ pound; tomatoes, \$2.25 per box; garlic, 50¢/60¢ pound; turnips, 75¢; parsnips, 75¢; beets, 75¢; carrots, 75¢.

Onions—Oregon, \$1 per sack.

T. R. TAKES HAND IN STRIKE

Visits Garment Workers and Recommends Investigation.

New York—Colonel Roosevelt has interested himself in the garment workers' strike in this city. In company with Miss Madeline Doty and Miss Gertrude Barnum, the latter an organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, he visited several halls in the East Side used by white goods, kimono and wrapper workers who are on strike. After his visit he said that he would confer with Senator Salant, the only Progressive state senator, urging him to recommend that an investigating committee be appointed by the state legislature to inquire into conditions on the East Side in the various trades. At one of the halls Colonel Roosevelt was taken at first for a factory inspector and was not cordially greeted. When his identity was learned, however, the strikers were ready enough to talk freely in response to his inquiry as to how much they earned. One of the girls standing nearby announced that she received \$2.40 a week. Of this, she said, \$1.20 was spent weekly for carefare and from her home in Yonkers.

Another girl said she received \$3.50 a week, and that in order to "make both ends meet" it was necessary for her to walk to and from her place of employment.

GUNBOAT TO AID AMERICANS

Wheeling Rushes to Vera Cruz, Where Insurrectos Threaten.

Washington, D. C.—Alarmed for the safety of Americans whose lives are in jeopardy because of widespread lawlessness of Mexican rebels in Vera Cruz state and throughout Southern Mexico, the State department again has called upon the navy to protect American interests in the republic.

The gunboat Wheeling is steaming from Tampa, Fla., for Vera Cruz, where Americans are said to face a graver crisis than that relieved by the cruiser Des Moines at the time of the Diaz uprising last October.

The request from the State department to the navy came after the receipt of a long series of official reports from Ambassador Wilson and consuls in Southern Mexican cities, all reflecting a condition of anarchy, especially in the state of Vera Cruz, where Federal authorities face the problem of restoring civil order by a disorganized and divided army. Guerrilla warfare, brigandage, sacking of ranches and villages and other desperate crimes place Americans and other foreign residents in a state of constant danger and the latest advices to the State department express fear of a worse outbreak.

RIVALRY HIT ARSON TRUST

"Independent" Operators Did Good Business.

New York—Competition has hurt the arson business in New York City. The grand jury which has indicted several property owners and insurance adjusters, alleged to be members of the so-called "arson trust," has learned that a large group of independent operators is responsible for nearly as many fires as is the "trust" itself. Isidor Stein, "Izzy the Painter," who has been the chief source of information regarding recent incendiary fires here, promised to give the district attorney the names of the principal "independents."

Abraham Schlichter, one of those indicted, entered a plea of guilty. He begged for mercy and promised to tell the names of 30 persons not yet arrested who had allowed members of the "trust" to set fires in their buildings and who received part of the proceeds.

Chicago—Three confessions were obtained by Assistant State's Attorney Johnson in the investigation of the so-called "arson trust." Two who confessed are business men, who told the prosecutor that because of business reverses, they consented to have their places fired when public adjusters pointed out to them how easy it would be to collect the insurance.

Taft Keeps Old Custom.

Washington, D. C.—White house officials announce that President Taft expects to observe one of the ancient customs of the inauguration, abandoned by his predecessor, and will ride back up Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White house with his successor. This custom was broken by Colonel Roosevelt four years ago when he hurried from the Capitol to the Union railroad station to catch a train for Oyster Bay, leaving Mr. Taft to make the journey back up the avenue with Mrs. Taft at his side.

"Cops" to Study Medicine.

Lowell, Mass.—Lowell policemen are to be schooled in the primary knowledge of physicians and lawyers. Members of those two professions are to give the police daily lectures so that they may be able at all times to give first aid to the injured and decide without consultation such matters as "When does a man's home constitute his castle, and when does it not?" This is the order of Mayor O'Donnell, who adds that he is going to have moving pictures taken of the police and firemen in action for public instruction.

Banker Gives Warning.

Washington, D. C.—That it is not unreasonable but wholly in accordance with past experience to expect "for some time in the future a financial panic similar to the one in 1907," was the declaration of Representative Glass, of Virginia, chairman of the subcommittee of the house committee on banking and currency, in an address at the convention of the national chamber of commerce. No one could tell, he said, when one would come.

Woman Would Ship Self.

Elgin, Ill.—Perplexities which have arisen in the Elgin postoffice since the beginning of the parcel post service were overshadowed when Postmaster Hemmens received a letter from Mrs. Mary Phillips, of Elgin, asking what the rate would be to ship herself to Washington, D. C.

DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

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

LANE IS ELECTED SENATOR

Stand-Patters, Bull Moosers, Progressives and Democrats Unite.

Salem—Scarcely a ripple of excitement was attendant upon the election by the state legislature of Dr. Harry Lane, of Portland, as the junior United States senator from Oregon. Standpatter, Bull Moosers, Progressives, Democrats and anti-statement No. 1 senators practically united on the Democratic candidate with the exception of three members. Scarcely more than the usual crowd was in the visitors' seats behind the rails.

Two in the senate and one in the house declared their opposition to Lane, and Ben Selling, of Portland, was accorded three complimentary votes.

Senators Bean and Calkins, both of whom did not take Statement No. 1, voted for Ben Selling, as did Representative Meek, who also did not take Statement No. 1. Representative Belland, who did not take the statement, explained his vote and cast it for Harry Lane.

BIG PLUMS FOR MULTNOMAH

Democrats Get Chairmanships on Five Important Committees.

State Capitol, Salem—James D. Abbott, of Multnomah, is chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives. Multnomah county also drew another important assignment in the appointment of J. T. Latourette to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee.

Westerlund, of Jackson, one of the leading orchardists of the Rogue River valley, is chairman of the committee on horticulture. Reams, of Jackson, is chairman of the committee on railroads. The chairmanship of the committee on printing, likely to be important by reason of the proposal to repeal the law placing the printer on a flat salary, passed in 1911, went to Eaton of Lane.

Speaker McArthur gave the important chairmanships of expositions and fairs, judiciary, labor industries, resolutions and ways and means to Multnomah county. Multnomah gets 12 chairmanships out of the 41.

The important chairmanships going to outside counties are: Assessment and taxation, banking, education, fisheries, game, insurance, irrigation, railroads, revision of laws and roads and highways.

Democrats were given chairmanships on the committees on agriculture, forestry and conservation, game and railroads. All other chairmanships go to the Republicans. No member has more than one chairmanship nor more than four committee places.

FIGHT OVER VETOED BILLS

Measures Killed in 1911 Come Up for Reconsideration.

State Capitol, Salem—War to the finish will be declared between conflicting factions of the state senate when the governor's vetoed bills come up for final disposition, and determination will be reached as to whether Governor West or Treasurer Kay will have a dominating influence in that body.

When the judiciary committee met for a final consideration of vetoed bills the two that affect the administration vitally were given long consideration. These are bills which were introduced in 1911 by Wood, of Washington. One provides that it shall be unlawful for any official, trustee, manager, director or superintendent or board of commissioners of any public institution to create a deficiency.

In event of a deficiency where the life of the institution is imperiled a board of emergency including the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, with the speaker of the house, president of the senate and the chairmen of the two ways and means committees, may meet and cover such an emergency. Any other means of covering an institutional deficiency carries a heavy penalty under the bill. The other Wood bill prevents the secretary of state from auditing a claim for which there is no appropriation.

West is opposed to these two bills. Kay is heartily in favor of them, according to numerous statements made in the judiciary committee meeting.

Change in Registration Act.

State Capitol, Salem—To provide that when an elector has once registered in a precinct, he need not register again until he changes his residence is the main object of a bill which was introduced in the senate by Carson, of Marion. The bill also provides that all who did not register in 1912 must register with a notary public, justice of the peace or county clerk. In addition to these provisions the bill also prohibits anyone from voting in the state unless he is registered, as in the act provided.

Repeal of Statute Desired.

State Capitol, Salem—A bill was introduced by Representative Latourette, of Multnomah, providing for the repeal of section 1541 of chapter 9, title 28, of Lord's Oregon laws, relating to evidence and false pretense. This section provides that no evidence shall be considered in an action for fraud which does not relate to statements made in writing. If it is repealed evidence relating to oral statements may be considered as well. The operation of this section is a protection for "crooks."

Requires Physical Examination.

State Capitol, Salem—No marriage license will be issued in the state unless the application is accompanied by a certificate from a practicing physician that the male party to the marriage has been examined by such physician at least 12 hours prior to the ceremony and that he is physically fit to enter into such marriage contract, should a bill introduced by Senator Dimick become a law.

INVENTS NEW "COLD LIGHT"

French Scientist May Revolutionize Electric Lighting.

Paris—M. Dussaud, a French scientist, who has discovered a means for the production of what he terms "cold light," has made public some details of his discovery, which it is thought may revolutionize electric lighting. He has constructed an electric lamp in which the light is concentrated on a single point and thence is projected through a lens, magnifying a thousand fold. Thus he has succeeded in concentrating a 2000-candle power light on one point, and in passing 32 volts into an eight-volt lamp, with which the ordinary light would burst.

Experiments with this lamp have established that the new light absolutely is without danger, as no heat is given off and it required 100 times less current than the ordinary lamp. It can be worked by a tiny battery of sufficient motive power can be obtained from a jet of water from an ordinary faucet or even a squirrel turning a cage. The light has been tried with great success in the Harritz light house, and M. Dussaud is working on its application to searchlights for the ministry of war.

PARCEL POST CHICKEN ON ROAD TOO LONG

Portland—A chicken that had spoiled in transit arrived in Portland Wednesday by parcel post from an interior town in Nebraska. The package was properly wrapped, directed and had 31 cents in stamps attached, but the four or more days' travel in steam-heated postal cars had spoiled the pullet for eating purposes and it was delivered to the city garbage crematory in post haste. Of such disposition of parcel post matter no record is kept, as the sender transmits the package at his own risk and the postoffice authorities are expected to use only the same care as is given other classes of mail matter.

"FREE MEAT" IS PROPOSED

Measure Blocked by Taft Veto Will Come Up Again.

Washington, D. C.—"Free meat," proposed by the house Democrats at the last session of congress but blocked by a presidential veto, was indicated as part of the extra session of congress' tariff revision program at the hearing before the house committee on ways and means.

Members of the committee emphasized the majority sentiment in favor of free meats and a strong trend toward free cattle in accord with the general policy of Democrats last year to transfer the necessities of life, including sugar and lumber, to the free list.

Protest against putting cattle and meats on the free list was made by S. H. Cowan, of Fort Worth, Tex., as spokesman for the cattle industry of the Mississippi river. Mr. Cowan said that such a plan, if adopted, would mean a flood of cheaper meats from the South American ranges, and pictured a ruin of the industry in Texas.

ICE FLOE FRIGHTENS INDIANS

Colorado River Jammed So That Work Is Suspended.

Los Angeles—Work on the big government dike near Fort Mohave has been practically suspended, according to official reports, because the Indian laborers employed on the project decline to risk their frail boats among the ice floes that are rushing down the Colorado river. These Indians are adepts at shooting the rapids, which abound in the big stream, but the ice has so filled the river that they fear to trust themselves to the turbulent currents. This is the first time that ice in such quantities has ever been seen on the Colorado river in this latitude.

Chinese Loans Faltering.

New York—American members of the Chinese six-power loan syndicate were unable to confirm Pekin cables saying negotiations with the Chinese government have been abandoned because of the European money stringency. Private advices from various continental sources, however, were generally to that effect. It was said in reliable quarters that the French bankers in the syndicate were among the first to withdraw, basing their action on the uncertain financial conditions arising from the Balkan trouble.

Order Abandons Rates.

Rock Island, Ill.—The executive council of the Modern Woodmen of America decided not to put into force the new schedule of rates authorized in a head camp meeting held in Chicago, but will let the next head camp, which meets in 1914, pass upon the matter. The council's decision will be effective, regardless of what disposition the courts may make of the injunction which now restrains the society from enforcing the increase, and which is on its way to a hearing before the Illinois Supreme court.

City Chauffeurs Wanted.

San Francisco—Municipal chauffeurs, 20 of them, at \$140 a month each, is the proposal submitted to the Board of Supervisors by the Civil Service and Fire commissioners. The commissioners recommended that the chauffeurs be employed as experts for one year to teach firemen how to drive and care for the motor-driven fire apparatus. The fire department recently resolved never to buy another horse-drawn engine.

Taft to Allow Hearing.

Washington, D. C.—Before deciding how he will act upon the immigration bill pending in congress, President Taft will give a hearing to some prominent Jews opposing its passage. The president has not made up his mind as to the merits of this measure. He is anxious that opportunity for a hearing be given to all and as soon as the bill is sent to him he will arrange for a hearing in the White House.

SUE FOR LAND AND OIL TAKEN

Government Will Try to Recover Many Millions.

California Oil Companies and Individuals Object to Attack—Lands Are Held Illegally.

Washington, D. C.—A suit which will test the title of hundreds of thousands of acres of oil lands in the West, with values running into the millions, will be filed at Los Angeles, Cal., by the Federal government in a few days. Assistant Attorney General Knebel instructed United States Attorney McCormick at Los Angeles to begin proceedings against all claimants to 160 acres of oil lands in Southern California, said to be worth \$5000 an acre. Other suits will follow, all of them

most efforts to concentrate fortunes and power until the laws of nature caused the attempted monopoly to "fall of its own weight." He opposed, however, concentration through corporation and holding companies. He would not say whether concentration had yet reached the point where it was dangerous.

Before the same committee appeared George W. Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National bank, of Chicago, who said he knew of the "trend toward concentration of money credits," and that he thought it was dangerous.

"I am opposed to the concentration of any sort of power," he said. "I believe that concentration to the point it has already gone is a menace. In saying that I do not wish to sit in judgment on the men who hold the power."

Mr. Reynolds said he was opposed to the principle of interlocking directors. Mr. Schiff took the view that depositors in banks were protected sufficiently under the present law, administered by and kept up to the teachings of experience. He thought there was no objection to one bank selling securities to another bank

RAYMOND POINCARÉ, NEWLY-ELECTED FRENCH PRESIDENT



FRANCE ELECTS NEW RULER

Poincaré Is Chosen After Stormy Session by Assembly.

Versailles, France—Raymond Nicolas Landry Poincaré, for the last 12 months premier of the French cabinet, was elected president of the Republic of France, by the national assembly, composed of the members of both chambers of parliament, to succeed President Armand Fallières, whose seven-year term expires February 18. Great confusion, out of which arose two challenges to duels, marked the casting of the ballots.

Premier Poincaré's selection for the presidency of France, although made by parliament, as required by the constitution, is regarded as representing as well the popular will of the nation. Jules Pams, minister of agriculture, was Poincaré's nearest competitor.

The final ballot stood: Raymond Poincaré, 483; Jules Pams, 296; Marie Edouard Valliant, 69.

Poincaré's first words on receiving notification of his election were: "I shall try to show myself worthy of the confidence of the national assembly. I shall forget without effort the struggles of yesterday and even the injuries. Be convinced that I shall seek in everything and at all times to be an impartial administrator."

Mr. Schiff declared individuals should be allowed to exert their influence.

Wants no limit to wealth.

Banker Schiff declares laws of nature are sufficient.

Farm bill moves ahead.

Castro applies for bail.

Joint letter forwarded.

Cruelty bar to marriage.

Would make many new jobs.

City chauffeurs wanted.

Taft to allow hearing.

Captives burned alive.

Repeal of statute desired.

Requires physical examination.

Change in registration act.

To protect wage workers.

Order abandons rates.

Chinese loans faltering.

Ice floe frightens Indians.

Colorado river jammed so that work is suspended.

French scientist may revolutionize electric lighting.

Parcel post chicken on road too long.