

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Fourteen men were killed in a mine explosion in Pennsylvania.

Senators of each party are claiming credit for the country's prosperity.

Smallpox has made its appearance on Coos Bay, Or., and authorities have taken strenuous measures to stamp it out.

The fruit crop of the Milton-Free-water district of Oregon and Washington now in sight is estimated at 400 carloads.

Reductions of express rates costing the companies \$26,000,000 yearly are ordered by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Eighteen giant frogs, two feet long, have been brought from the Philippine Islands and will be presented to Golden Gate park, San Francisco.

John W. Drummond, son of the American tobacco magnate, is tired of high life and is living the simple life in the foothills near San Diego, Cal.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage declares that eight per cent of the women are trying to force woman suffrage on the other 92 per cent.

Pictures of missing persons and fugitive criminals are to be thrown on the screens in moving picture shows. It is said many have already been found in this way.

Bound for San Francisco by way of the Panama canal, a 28-horse power and sail boat started out Monday from Todd's head, the most easterly point of the United States.

Eastern express companies are planning to take orders from city buyers and place them with shippers, receiving the supplies when ready and delivering them to the customer.

Secretary McAdoo has called the bankers of 59 cities to confer as to the distribution of the \$50,000,000 which he proposes to deposit in the banks of the country with which to move crops.

A Louisiana senator predicts ruin from the new tariff.

Wilson announces determination not to recognize the Huerta regime in Mexico.

Trial of German army officers in connection with fraud in buying arms and ammunition is begun.

An effort to stop Sunday baseball in the Portland public parks has been refused by the city commissioners.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: New club, 78c per bushel; new bluestem, 82c; new forty-fold, 79@80c; new red, 76@77c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$29 per ton; new, \$25@25.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$24.50 per ton; shorts, \$26.50; middlings, \$31.

Barley—Feed, \$24@24.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; new feed, \$23.50@24; rolled, \$26.50@27.50.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, old, \$18 per ton; new, \$22; alfalfa, new, \$13.50.

Poultry—Hens, 14@14½c per pound; springs, 20c; turkeys, live, \$18@20c; dressed, choice, 24@25c; ducks, 12@15c; geese, young, 12½c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, case count, 23@24c per dozen; candled, 28@30c.

Butter—Oregon creamery, cubes, 32c pound; butter fat, delivered, 32c.

Pork—Fancy, 12@12½c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 15@15½c per pound.

Onions—Walla Walla, \$1.50 sack.

Vegetables—Beans, 4@6c pound; cabbage, 2@2½c; cauliflower, \$2 per crate; corn, 25@30c dozen; cucumbers, 20@40c box; eggplant, 8½@10c pound; head lettuce, 35@40c dozen; peas, 5@7c; peppers, 8@10c; radishes, 10@12c dozen; rhubarb, 1@2c pound; tomatoes, 50c@1.10 box; garlic, 10 pound.

Potatoes—New, 75c@1.25 hundred. Green Fruit—Apples, new, \$1.25@2.50 box; apricots, 75c@1.25 box; cantaloupes, \$2.50@3 crate; peaches, 25c@1.10 per box; watermelons, \$2 per cwt.; plums, 75c@1.75 box; raspberries, \$1@1.25 per crate; loganberries, 75c; pears, \$2.50 box.

Hops—1912 crop, 15@18c pound; 1913 contracts, 20@20½c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 11@16c; valley, 18@19c pound; mohair, 1913 clip, 31c.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.75@8.05; good, \$7.25@7.75; medium, \$7@7.25; choice cows, \$7@7.75; good, \$6.25@6.50; medium, \$6@6.25; choice calves, \$8@9; good heavy calves, \$6.50@7.50; bulls, \$4@6.

Hogs—Light, \$9.25@9.75; heavy, \$8.25@8.70.

Sheep—Wethers, \$3.25@4; ewes, \$2.50@3.50; lambs, \$5.50@5.75.

DIAZ VISITS SAN FRANCISCO

Noted Mexican En Route to Carry Thanks to Japan.

San Francisco—Hedged in on all sides by armed guards, General Felix Diaz and his first secretary, second secretary, third secretary, fourth secretary and military aide, are safely secluded in the Palace hotel.

An entire wing of the eighth floor of the hotel has been turned over to the general and his suite. When an elevator attendant is told to stop at that floor he first sends a signal to the guards above.

General Diaz has little to say. That he is or ever was a "rebel" he indignantly denies. A "revolutionist" in Mexico is a person to be honored. A "rebel" is a thing below the notice of a true patriot, so the general vehemently declaims.

The general refuses to discuss Mexican politics if they connect with United States policies. He scoffs at intervention, saying that when he is elected president all will be well.

"My mission to Japan is simply to thank his majesty, the emperor, on behalf of the Mexican government, for sending a representative to attend our independence centenary," the general said. "Our relations with Japan are as friendly as they have ever been and we welcome the Japanese as settlers. We need labor in Mexico, and, as our climate is too hot for Europeans, we must look to the Orient for immigrants.

"For that reason our immigration laws are not so rigid as those of the United States. We do, however, subject all immigrants to a strict physical examination.

"The rumor that Japan has been negotiating with Mexico for the purchase of a naval base is preposterous. It would be absolutely unconstitutional for Mexico to sell any portion of its territory to a foreign power.

"I have separated myself from the government to attend to my candidacy for the presidency of Mexico.

"I shall run as the candidate of the Liberal Democratic party at the election next October. The fundamental issue of the Liberal Democratic party is the separation of church and state.

"General Huerta cannot run for the presidency this year because our constitution clearly prohibits the re-election of a president.

"Our government is now on a stable basis, and all internal difficulties will be settled without the necessity of intervention by other powers.

"We have already secured 40 per cent of the loan of 150,000,000 Mexican dollars we are floating in Paris and Brussels, and all claims for indemnity against Mexico, including those of Americans, will be paid.

"The Huerta government has been recognized by every nation except the United States, but we hope your country will soon recognize us also.

"I think Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson is a capable diplomat, and he has done the best any man could do to serve the best interests of both the United States and Mexico.

"I shall spend a few days sightseeing in San Francisco before I go north on my way to Vancouver, where we embark for Japan on the steamer Empress of Russia.

"I shall not go farther than Japan, and shall try to finish my mission there as quickly as possible."

AMBASSADOR WILSON IS OUT

Ex-Governor Lind of Minnesota, Goes to Mexican Capital.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson took the first step Wednesday in the policy through which he proposes to deal with the Mexican situation. He formally accepted the resignation of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, to take effect October 14, and sent to Mexico as his personal representative—not accredited to the Huerta government—ex-Governor John Lind, of Minnesota, a lifelong friend of Secretary Bryan. The understanding is that when a stable government is established in Mexico Mr. Lind will be named as ambassador.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had frequent conferences Wednesday; Ambassador Wilson had a long talk with Mr. Bryan, and Chairman Bacon, of the senate foreign relations committee, discussed the situation with the President at the White House. But except for the announcement of Mr. Lind's mission no explanation of the policy to be pursued was forthcoming.

Mrs. Harriman in Idaho.

Pocatello, Idaho—Mrs. E. H. Harriman and family, accompanied by a party of friends, have arrived at her summer home in Island Park, Idaho, near the western edge of Yellowstone Park. She traveled in a special train. The Harriman ranch in Island Park consists of 5000 acres in the heart of an untouched forest. Every year she spends the summer months there.

STORY OF NOAH FOUND ON STONE

Hieroglyphics Confirm Bible Ac- count of Great Flood.

Slab Oldest Ever Dug Up—Gives Duration of Rain as Seven Days—Names Many Gods.

Philadelphia—The Bible story of Noah and the flood is confirmed in many details by hieroglyphics written at least 4000 years ago by a historian who lived in ancient Babylon, according to announcement made by the University of Pennsylvania.

The writing on a tablet—an epic of great length purporting to reach back to the creation of the world—has been deciphered at the museum of the university by Dr. Arno Poebel, the announcement says. The tablet, said to be the oldest ever recovered from oblivion, was dug up in Nippur several years ago by a museum expedition.

In strange symbols so finely written that the entire poem is contained on seven inches square, the primitive historian harks back to the beginning of all things. Then there were several gods, chief of which were Anu and Enlil, and a goddess, Nintu, the tablet says. Nintu was the goddess who created mankind, whom she called "my creations."

Like the first chapter of Genesis, the Babylon poem opens with a recital of the creation. Nintu, godmother of humans, is lamenting that the other gods seem bent on their destruction.

"At that time Nintu wailed like a woman in travail," reads the translation. "The holy Ishtar wailed on account of the people. Enki, god of wisdom, held counsel with Anu, Enlil and Nintu over the proposed destruction of mankind. Ziaquadda, high priest of Shuruppak, made obeisance to the gods and prayed, prostrating himself in humility."

The Ziaquadda of the Babylons, it is believed, was the Noah of the Hebrews. The tablet tells of Ziaquadda's learning from the great god, Enki, that mankind was to be destroyed "by a rain storm." Then comes a description of terrific wind and rains.

"After seven days the rain storm had passed over the land and carried away the huge boat.

Then the sun god came forth, shedding light over heaven and earth. Ziaquadda opened the roof of his ship and the light of the sun god was let in."

This version differs in respect to the duration of the flood described in Genesis. There it was said to have lasted 40 days.

When the water subsided Ziaquadda prayed to the gods with a loud voice, the poem continues, and sacrificed an ox, a sheep and something with "a great horn." Through the intercession of Nintu the gods forgave the surviving human beings and gave them immortality, which they did not possess before the flood.

Dr. Poebel has announced that he will make public later a literal translation of the epic. From other tablets found by the expeditions, it would appear the announcement says, that 460,000 years intervened between the creation and the flood, although one epic writer asserts with painstaking accuracy that the exact time was 32,223 years and some months (exact number undecipherable) and 18 days.

The particular tablet from which the story of the flood was translated, the announcement states, may be as old as 4,400 years, and is reasonably certain to be no more recent than the reign of Hammurabi, about 2100 B. C. It is regarded as the world's most ancient historical writing and is in fairly good state of preservation.

President Sets Fashion.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson is becoming the Beau Brummel of Washington. As he dresses, all others clothe themselves.

White duck is now the vogue. Thirty-three and a third per cent of all the males in Washington wear suits of that cloth, because President Wilson wears it.

It was in the first hot week in July that the President of the United States first appeared in white. Now all the men in official Washington wear either white suits or white trousers and dark coats, but it is all light-weight material.

President Wilson is the most consistent wearer of white. He wears it to his office, to play golf and to the ball game. He also wears it when he frequently goes to theaters to see stock company production.

Tolls Act Not to Blame.

London—The Standard and Chronicle, in editorials Sunday morning, warmly repudiated the idea that the Panama canal tolls act had anything to do with Great Britain's decision not to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

FARMER TO REAP BENEFITS

Senator Lane Begins Fight for Cheap Fuel Alcohol.

Washington, D. C.—Every farmer in the United States will be able to manufacture his own fuel, utilizing the waste products of his farm, if the secretary of the treasury carries out the recommendations made to him by Senator Lane, of Oregon. This recommendation merely calls for a re-drafting of the regulations for the enforcement of the denatured alcohol law, passed a few years ago.

Senator Lane is demanding a revision of the treasury regulations, so that every farmer who is so disposed may lawfully erect a still and manufacture denatured alcohol to meet his own demands, and to have a surplus for sale, if that is desired.

"Such a modification of the regulations," said Senator Lane, "would be the biggest boon this government could confer on the American farmer. Today no farmer can profitably make denatured alcohol, although that was the intent of congress.

"There is today a heavy demand for cheap fuel, and the demand will continue to grow. To the farmer a cheap fuel is desirable for heating his home and lighting it, and for running his farm machinery and his automobile.

"Everyone knows that gasoline is steadily advancing in price and is destined to continue to increase as the supply diminishes. Thus, while the cost of automobiles is coming down, the cost of operation is advancing. Sooner or later a substitute for gasoline must be found, and denatured alcohol is just the thing. Once this fuel is placed on the markets at a low figure automobile manufacturers will turn to the development of alcohol instead of gasoline engines, and the beauty of this fuel is that the supply will be exhaustless.

"It would be difficult to estimate, in dollars, the importance of this change to the farmers of the country. At the lowest it would mean \$50,000,000 a year, and I think it will be nearer \$100,000,000, and even that figure may be conservative."

At first the caucus was disposed to frown down Senator Lane's proposition, but he quickly demonstrated that he had mastered his subject, whereas not another Democrat in the senate understood either the subject or the situation. Finally Senator Lane was directed by the caucus to confer with the secretary of the treasury about the amendment of the regulations and to act as the caucus representative, and in that capacity he is now working with Secretary McAdoo and the commissioner of internal revenue, striving to take out of the present regulations all provisions which operate in the interest of the Standard Oil company, and which make it impossible for the farmer to make his own alcohol.

WILSON MAINTAINS CONTROL

Indications Are Legislative Pro- gram Will Be Carried Out.

Washington, D. C.—There is as yet not the slightest indication that President Wilson is losing his grip on congress, and unless there should develop an unexpected bolt in the Democratic majority in the senate, the Wilson legislative program will be put through as outlined at the White House. This means that congress will remain in session, after passing the tariff bill, to consider the currency bill and pass it, unless protracted debate runs the special session right up to December 1.

From time to time there is an intimation that there may be a Democratic revolt in the senate. It is said that this senator or that, disgruntled over some move of the administration, will refuse longer to take dictation from the White House, but it soon develops that these threats are idle and mean nothing.

The case of Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, is an illustration. In a moment of excitement the Oregon senator, who does not believe in placing raw wool on the free list, declared on the floor of the senate that he was not bound by the caucus action on the tariff bill, and indicated a purpose to bolt. Within an hour after he uttered the threat, he had reconsidered.

From time to time it is found that Democratic senators are not pleased with the way the President is handling patronage. He has made some appointments that have not been recommended by Democratic senators, and he has ignored senatorial recommendations in filling some general offices, but when the President sends word to the senate that he wants this or that man confirmed, the opposition breaks down and the President has his way.

Irish Fund Pledged Anew.

Boston—Pledges that the remainder of the fund of \$10,000 promised last year toward the support of the Irish Nationalist party by the United Irish League of America would be sent as soon as possible were cabled to John Redmond at the close of a meeting of the National executive committee of the league held here.

EXPRESS RATES ORDERED CUT

R. R. Commission Makes New Wells-Fargo Schedule.

Investigation Under Way 2 Years Finds Company Makes 136 Per Cent Annually.

San Francisco—The State Railway commission, of California, has ordered reductions in the express rates of Wells, Fargo & Co., amounting to a cut of \$750,000 from present annual revenues. Every rate of the company in this state is abolished by the order, which is effective October 1, and more than 3,000,000 new rates devised by the commission on a 10-mile zone basis are ordered effective at that time.

In its ruling the commission requires that the Wells-Fargo company shall operate for a period of six months under the scales of rates fixed by the commission, which is approximately 15 per cent under the present rates. If the company feels at the end of the period that the commission's rates are not justified it may then submit a statement of its earnings.

It is set forth that the investigation of the commission has been in progress for two and a half years and it has been found that the company makes a net yearly profit of \$842,097 on a property valuation estimated at \$613,232, or 136 per cent on its investment. The ruling characterizes the company as "a parasite on the railroads," and suggests that railroads, instead of appealing to the Interstate Commerce commission for permission to change rates would "do well to look into this express situation."

COAL TRUST IS UNDER FIRE

Anthracite Supply Is Declared to Be Under Railroad Control.

Washington, D. C.—Investigation of the hard coal trust was proposed in a resolution by Representative Murray, of Massachusetts. It calls on the department of commerce, the department of labor and the Interstate Commerce commission for information as to the ownership of anthracite lands by railroads and as to prices of cost of production.

In a statement accompanying the resolution Representative Murray declared facts in possession of the departments would prove one of the most complete monopolies in existence.

"I have every reason to believe," he said, "that there is now in the executive department enough data to show that more than 90 per cent of the available anthracite and between 85 and 90 per cent of the anthracite shipped yearly is in the control of the seven railroad systems which form the only means of transporting the coal to market."

Astor Family Taxed \$3,400,000.

New York—Acting on the report of the appraisers, Surrogate Cohan has fixed the amount which the beneficiaries under the will of Colonel John Jacob Astor will have to pay the state of New York under the inheritance tax law. The total amounts to over \$3,400,000. The amounts received by the beneficiaries and the amount of taxes which they will be forced to turn over are as follows:

Vincent Astor, \$88,958,599.80; tax, \$2,741,883.99.

John Jacob Astor VI, the posthumous child of Colonel Astor and Mrs. Madeline Talmadge Force Astor, \$2,917,672; tax \$100,000.88.

Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, \$7,673,896; tax \$290,455.84.

Muriel Astor, \$4,861,758; tax \$177,570.32.

Move Aimed at Judges.

Washington, D. C.—A constitutional amendment proposed in the house by Representative Hull, of Tennessee, would provide that congress shall have the power to abolish any inferior court of the United States and remove a judge of any inferior court of the United States from office by resolution if concurred in by two-thirds of both houses. He continued:

"The ancient procedure of impeachment which has come down to us from another century is so prolix, involved and cumbersome as to render it most expensive and difficult of utilization. It has become manifest that a simplified substitute method of procedure should be made available."

Hail Ruins Olive Trees.

Rome—The Brindisi district was devastated Saturday by a great hailstorm which destroyed olive trees and vineyards, causing damage estimated at \$4,000,000.