

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Huerta squirms under pressure of the foreign powers.

The strike of trainmen on the Southern Pacific has been called off temporarily.

The national weather bureau denies charges that the recent Great Lakes storm was not properly forecast.

A strike of firemen in the textile mills of Lawrence, Mass., has thrown nearly 4000 operatives out of work.

Emperor William, of Germany, has forbidden officers of the German army and navy to dance the tango while in uniform.

Chicago is going to have all locomotives within the city limits use automobile horns instead of the usual whistle and bell.

A beautiful Indian blanket bath robe has been set as a wedding present to Miss Jessie Wilson by the Commercial club of Pendleton, Ore.

San Francisco's Tivoli theater, one of the oldest and best known playhouses of the West, is to be turned into a moving picture house.

Senator Pomerene introduced a bill to appropriate \$500,000 for combating hog cholera. He declared that the loss from that disease this year would aggregate \$50,000,000.

Fears are felt for the safety of Stefansson and his Arctic exploration expedition, as no trace of his ship, the Karluk, has been seen since the Arctic storm early in October.

A cargo of corn grown in Ireland has been received in Canada, owing to the shortage in the American crop, and it is found that it can be imported more cheaply from Ireland than from the United States.

Three hundred members of the Rock Island, Illinois, Women's club marched to the city hall and demanded that the mayor and commissioners take action and close disorderly resorts and rid the city of undesirables.

Mexican Rebel Leader Carranza has drawn the United States representatives into a diplomacy entanglement from which it is believed he will be able to force some definite agreements, any of which would be in the nature of recognition.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 80c; bluestem, 90c; forty-fold, 81c; red Russian, 78c; valley, 80c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$25@26 ton.

Corn—Whole, \$37; cracked, \$38 ton.

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

Barley—Feed, \$24.50 ton; brewing, \$25.50@26; rolled, \$28@29.

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

Onions—Oregon, \$2.35@2.50 sack; buying price, \$1.85 f. o. b. shipping points.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1@1 1/2c pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 dozen; eggplant, 10@12c pound; head lettuce, \$2.25 crate; peppers, 5@7c pound; tomatoes, \$1.75 box; sprouts, 11c pound; artichokes, \$1.50 dozen; squash, 1c pound; pumpkins, 1 1/2c; celery, \$4 crate; turnips, \$1.25; carrots, \$1.10; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$1.25.

Green Fruit—Apples, 60c@\$.25 box; pears, \$1@1.50; grapes, 40c@.75 crate; Malagas, \$7.50@8.50 keg; Emperors, \$3.75@4 keg; casabas, 2 1/2c pound; cranberries, \$11.50 barrel.

Poultry—Hens, 14@14 1/2c; springs, 14@14 1/2c; turkeys, live, 20@22c; dressed, 24@25c; ducks, 13@15c; geese, 12 1/2c.

Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, candled, 46@47c dozen; storage, 35c.

Butter—Oregon creamery, prints, extras, 34@35c; cubes, extras, 32c; cubes, firsts, 30c.

Pork—Fancy, 10 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 13 1/2c per pound.

Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 22@23 1/2c per pound; 1912 crop, nominal.

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

Cascara bark—Old or new, 5c pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.25@7.75; choice, \$7@7.25; medium, \$6.75@7; prime cows, \$6.25@6.75; choice, \$6@6.25; medium, \$5.75@6; heifers, \$6@6.75; light calves, \$8@9; heavy, \$6.75@7.75; bulls, \$3.50@5.75; stags, \$5.50@6.25.

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

Sheep—Wethers, \$4@4.90; ewes, \$3 1/2@4; lambs, \$4@4.

Secretary of War Garrison Lauds American Army

New York—Secretary of War Garrison, at a dinner given in his honor at the Lotus club, said the people of the United States as a whole did not regard the army in the proper way. The secretary made his statement in discussing the effectiveness of the army, even in time of peace.

"For one thing," he said, "I think the people fail to discriminate between their hatred of bloodshed and war and the function of the army in respect thereto. For the fireman, physician, engineer and for the clergyman, none of us have words other than of praise and encouragement. Yet for the soldier whose very presence is a protection against others attempting to use force and whose efforts in our behalf, when force is used against us, are essential to our defense, the people have either a negligent attitude or other one of disapproval. I cannot, on any reasonable grounds, account for this.

"If it were true that the officers and men of the army were swaggering bullies, seeking to engage in war for war's sake, or undesirable citizens who brought disgrace upon the uniform and the country, there would be reason for this public attitude. But exactly the contrary is the case. The army, both officers and men, never was of higher tone than today, nor as high, in my opinion.

"No sane man can think that a nation situated as is the United States with respect to the world could do without an army. It is essential for any nation today to maintain sufficient force to secure the carrying out of its decrees. We all believe that the tendency of the American government is toward righteousness, that we have no desire for aggrandizement, for oppression, or for taking away from anyone or any nation that which rightfully belongs to it.

"We also know that it takes two to keep the peace and that we cannot safeguard the interests of our people without the force constantly ready to maintain and secure it."

Secretary Garrison cited as convincing proofs of the highly efficient character of the army the numerous instances in which it has been effectively used in times of peace. The relief work at San Francisco, at Omaha, during floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, in the California forest fires, the administration of executive functions in the Philippines and Cuba, Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, the building of the Panama canal, he pointed out as such instances.

"In view of all this," Mr. Garrison concluded, "I am sure I will not be accused of lack of modesty in repeating that I am wholeheartedly proud of the army of the United States and of what it has done and what it is capable of doing."

HUERTA IS DIFIANT; REFUSING TO QUIT OFFICE

Mexico City—Regardless of rumors and notwithstanding the insistence of far-seeing friends, General Huerta appears more determined than at any time to retain the presidency and carry out his plans of installing the substitute congress.

Huerta reiterated Tuesday that he continued to be head of the Mexican government, and the fact that he took no step towards preventing the inauguration of the new congress, as demanded by the United States, was construed at the embassy and the legations as indicative of what may be expected in the future.

Phone Tolls Cut Down.

San Francisco—Reductions on all California long-distance telephone calls were announced here by the State railroad commission, averaging 21 per cent and aggregating \$526,000 annually. The commission finds that the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company's income from long-distance calls averages 14 per cent. Nine per cent, the commission thinks, is sufficient, and made its reductions accordingly.

All Officers Are Executed.

El Paso, Tex.—Executions of federal prisoners captured by General Pancho Villa's rebel troops at Juarez have begun. The order for the execution of many of the prisoners has been issued directly by General Villa, and at different periods the firing squads took out men and shot them.

Stronger Food Laws Asked For.

Washington, D. C.—A conference of food and drug inspection officials of nearly every state, meeting here with Federal officials, determined to ask congress to revise and strengthen the pure food laws.

REBELS CAPTURE PORT OF ENTRY

City of Juarez Changes Hands for Sixth Time.

Federal Garrison Taken By Surprise—Rebels Get Artillery, Guns and Ammunition.

El Paso, Tex.—For the sixth time in the last three years Ciudad Juarez changed governments when 2000 rebels, led by General Pancho Villa, attacked and captured the town between 2:30 and 5 o'clock Sunday morning. Taken completely by surprise, the federal garrison of approximately 400 men put up a weak resistance.

So unprepared for battle were the federal defenders that Villa's troops actually reached the center of town before a single shot was fired.

Although an accurate count has not been completed, it is estimated that 40 persons were killed in the fighting. The rebels lost five men, the federal dead is estimated at 30, and four or five non-combatants were killed. Among them was Charles Seggerson, of El Paso, an automobile driver, who was on the main street of Juarez in his automobile.

"No looting" was the order given by Villa to his men after the town had surrendered, and not a single case of theft has been reported. Guards were placed at down town stores with orders to shoot the first man who attempted to loot.

The rebels took 125 federal prisoners, 95,000 rounds of ammunition, two field pieces and two machine guns—all in addition to an important port of entry and a military strategic point.

General Francisco Castro, commander of the Juarez garrison, is among the missing. It is the general opinion that he escaped. No trace of him or his body has been found. His scabbard, sword and epaulets were found in his residence on Juarez avenue, and General Villa has them for souvenirs.

El Paso police thought they had captured General Castro in El Paso, but the prisoner proved to be a colonel from the Juarez garrison. He was sent to Fort Bliss a prisoner.

Bullets fell thick in El Paso during the attack, and Lester Burnett, a messenger boy, was shot in the hand while walking the streets in the early hours. Almost all the downtown business structures were hit by bullets.

United States troops took station near the international boundary and held the Americans away from the danger zone as much as possible while the battle lasted. Order was quickly restored in Juarez after the capitulation.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATORS SCARED AT OWN LAWS

Hartford, Conn.—Some laws passed by the last general assembly and now effective are proving a surprise, even to the legislators who made them. One law provides strict punishment for any person who carries a lighted cigarette or pipe into a streetcar. It has already caught many persons, most of whom had unconsciously failed to extinguish their cigars. The conductor has handed the offender a printed warning, taken his name, and later a police officer has served a summons. Legislators express surprise that they ever voted for such a law.

The new workmen's compensation law as passed exempted employers of fewer than five persons. This exemption was to overcome granger opposition.

Air Somersaults Common At Aviation Carnival

Versailles, France—Flying head downward and turning complete somersaults in the air is becoming common in the French aviation field. Hanouille, a French aeroplanist, flew over the aviation field here for 20 seconds while his machine was upside-down and then cut two vertical circles in the air.

Hucks, an Englishman, asserted he would outdo Hanouille and flew 35 seconds with his head downward and accomplished four V loops.

Militia Instructors Detailed.

Washington, D. C.—Captain McLaughlin, Twenty-first infantry, has been detailed as inspector-instructor of the Oregon militia, with headquarters at Portland. Captain Harold D. Coburn, Twentieth infantry, is detailed as instructor of the Washington militia, with headquarters at Seattle.

Crop Money Deposited.

Washington, D. C.—The secretary of the treasury has deposited \$800,000 with depository banks in Oregon to aid in moving the crops and has made a deposit of \$900,000 in depositories of Washington for the same purpose.

Europe Supports U. S. in Mexican Problem

Washington, D. C.—United support from the great powers abroad for the American policy toward Mexico, shown in a variety of quiet diplomatic activities, gave President Wilson and Secretary Bryan confidence Saturday that the elimination of General Huerta as provisional president of Mexico soon would be an accomplished fact.

That the financial blockade instituted by the United States had effectively tied the purse strings of Europe, that diplomatic pressure was being exerted on all sides at Mexico City, that close friends of Huerta were applying their influence and persistent reports saying Huerta had gone into mysterious seclusion combined to raise the hopes of the Washington government that definite progress toward solving the Mexican problem was being made.

An exchange of cablegrams with Ambassador Page, an agreement by Great Britain to leave the solution of the Mexican problem in the hands of the United States and an announcement that no moral or financial support would be granted by England to the Huerta regime, set forth in London press dispatches, created a favorable impression throughout official Washington.

It was felt that Great Britain, France, Germany and other nations now stood together in acquiescence to the plan of the United States for the elimination of Huerta.

President Wilson had prepared a statement of the situation, outlining the communications presented by Charge O'Shaughnessy and John Lind, but within a few hours such favorable advices had been received as to cause the president to withhold the document from publication.

Uniform Food Laws Proposed Among States

Washington, D. C.—Practical methods of co-operation between federal and state food, dairy and drug authorities will be discussed at a conference at the department of agriculture. Seventy officials, representing 40 states, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico, have accepted Secretary Houston's invitation to attend. Conflicting national and state laws will be considered by the conference with a view to having the differences adjusted.

Secretary Houston hopes to devise means for placing federal experts at the disposal of states unable to employ such service in the enforcement of their laws. On the other hand, the state authorities will be asked to assist the national government by calling attention to the interstate shipments of products which are evidently in violation of the federal law.

MESSAGE TO BE SHORT AND READ IN PERSON

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has announced that he will read in person his first annual message to congress.

The president thus far has read three brief addresses—on the tariff, the currency and the Mexican affairs—but it was not definitely known whether his first communication to the regular session of congress would be in accordance with the century-old precedent which he revived last March.

Mr. Wilson told inquirers that he had just begun work on the address. He indicated that no such long and voluminous messages as have heretofore been sent by presidents to congress will be prepared by him.

Big Lumber Combine Threatens Washington

Spokane, Wash.—A big consolidation of lumber mills in Spokane and eastern Washington is under way, according to reports which have been quite generally circulated in the city the last few days. While the officials of the mills most prominently mentioned in connection with the proposed merger are reluctant to admit that such plans are being considered, it is known that such a move has been discussed and it is probable that the near future will see the actual results.

While no figures are obtainable as to the amount which such a merger would involve, it is estimated that it would be in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Army Buys Heavy Horses.

Baker, Or.—For the first time since range horses sold for from \$10 to \$20 the United States army has invaded the Baker district to buy horses. Saturday 70 animals were picked from 100 or more offered by ranchers of the Baker valley. The sale, held on a ranch near Baker, strikingly indicated the rise in prices, the horses selling at from \$85 to \$110. All were big bays, from 15 to 18 hands high, and 900 to 1300 pounds, for cavalry and artillery work.

Citizens Buy City's Bonds.

San Francisco.—The city's "counter sale" of municipal bonds has been concluded by three purchasers, who paid \$370,000 for 370 bonds, the last of an issue of \$3,045,000. The bonds were the remnant of city hall, sewer and school issue which had been refused by bankers at par on the ground that there was no market for them as 5 per cent securities. The sale began on August 18.

CARRANZA SAYS ARMS ONLY NEED

Rebel Leader States Position Plainly to Americans.

Would Not Tolerate Outside Interference in Mexican Affairs—Conferences Continue.

Nogales, Sonora.—Before going into a second conference with William Bayard Hale, President Wilson's special envoy, General Venustiano Carranza made the most explicit and definite statement he has yet uttered with reference to Huerta, the United States and the constitutionalist revolutionary movement, of which he is the head.

"We will accept no transactions," he said, "nor the interference of any nation to regulate Mexico's interior conditions."

After the conference, which continued for two hours, Carranza was non-committal. Envoy Hale remained silent, but it was evident that the parleys begun Wednesday were not finished.

Carranza's statement, however, referred to the negotiations with Washington and also to the suggestion from the American capital that further bloodshed might be avoided and peace and order restored if the contending factions could get together through the American agents, Hale and Lind, and agree on a provisional president, acceptable to all, who would serve until a chief executive was chosen at a full and free election.

"The only thing which we ask and which we are trying to obtain from the United States is the free importation of arms into Mexico."

This was the final sentence of the statement which was given out as a final declaration and, spoken slowly and with a studied choice of words, it had the effect of finality with regard to any proposition which required of the constitutionalists anything further than pledges that they would eliminate Huerta in a short time if allowed to import war munitions and establish order and representative government within a reasonable time.

DARWIN THEORY SHAKEN BY PREHISTORIC CRANIUM

New York.—Dr. J. Leon Williams, of London, an eminent authority on anthropology and geology, has arrived here from Liverpool with 15 skulls of prehistoric man, one of which he estimated to be 500,000 years old. This skull was found by workmen near Folkestone, England, in strata that dated back before the Pleistocene era and its existence and discovery have confirmed Dr. Williams in the belief that mankind is at least 500,000 years old.

Dr. Williams said the finding of these ancient skulls and other human bones did not disprove, in his opinion, the Darwinian theory, but altered it in some degree. Instead of man's being a descendant of the ape, Dr. Williams said, these skulls tended to confirm the belief that the anthropoid ape was an off-sport of primitive man.

I. W. Ws. Are Escorted Out of Florence, Or.

Florence, Or.—Citizens of Florence recently escorted nine Industrial Workers of the World, who had established headquarters here, to a boat on which they took them to the mouth of the Siuslaw river and headed them north along the beach, with instructions to "keep going." There was no disorder in town after the boat had departed.

The I. W. W. members came to Florence about two weeks ago and rented a room, which was used as headquarters. A meeting was held and I. W. W. speeches were made.

Citizens decided to await developments, and learned the organization intended to bring 100 members to Florence.

A meeting of citizens was held and it was decided that the I. W. W. headquarters would not be tolerated. Two hundred citizens called at headquarters at 11 A. M. and informed the I. W. W. scouts they were not wanted in the city, requested them to go and be out by 11:45 A. M. The members were permitted to rent for the room, paid for the furniture they had bought and furnished with food and money for travel.

Suffragettes Hurl Dead Cat.

London.—Viscount Haldane, the lord high chancellor, speaking at Edinburgh, and Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, addressing an audience at Bristol, were subjected to suffragette indignities. A dead cat, thrown at Mr. Birrell, set the meeting in an uproar. The offenders were ejected, and a general fight ensued.

\$4 Clerk Now President.

Chicago.—Thomas E. Wilson, who entered the employ of Morris & Co. at a salary of \$4 a week, was elected president of that company Saturday. Mr. Wilson succeeds the late Edward Morris.