

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

President Wilson has signed the Portland-Vancouver bridge bill.

Twenty persons applied for loans at Portland's Remedial Loan office the first day.

Marconi has succeeded in lighting an electric lamp at a distance of six miles by wireless.

The Federal investigators of the strike situation in Colorado are having some stormy sessions.

The Sumpter Dredge company, working near Baker, Or., reports the finding of a nugget worth \$1500.

Co-eds at the University of California have ruled out the tango, maxixe, one-step and hesitation waltz.

Burgars spent two hours blowing up the safe of the Northern Pacific at Olympia, and obtained 18 coppers for their trouble.

All the 107 employees of the Savory hotel, in Seattle are to work on the profit-sharing plan, divisions to be made monthly.

The president of the Mercantile Bank of Memphis, Tenn., is in jail, charged with the embezzlement of about \$1,000,000.

Silas Christofferson, a Pacific Coast aviator, broke the American long distance record by flying from San Francisco to Lerdo, Cal., a distance of 306 miles.

Colonel Goethals has removed the head of commissary department of the canal zone for alleged acceptance of gratuities from those who furnished supplies.

Milton H. Lee, 73 years old, has confessed that he is the "gentleman bandit" who has operated in Montana, Washington, Oregon and California for the past twenty years.

The rifle belonging to Outlaw Lopez, and which he took with him into the Apex mine when driven to bay by officers, has been found beneath a trestle near the mine, which fact is taken as evidence that the outlaw made good his escape.

Mexican rebels have captured Mazatlan, which gives them their first seaport.

President Wilson gives unqualified approval for the building of two new battleships.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 88¢; 88½¢; bluestem, 97½¢; 98¢; forty-fold, 89¢; red Russian, 87¢; valley, 89¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, milling, \$24@25 ton.

Corn—Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 ton. Barley—Feed, \$22.50@23 ton; brewing, \$24; rolled, \$25.

Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$16.50; mixed timothy, \$14; alfalfa, \$14; clover, \$9@10; valley, grain hay, \$12@13.50.

Millfeed—Bran, \$21.50 ton; shorts, \$23.50; middlings, \$29@30.

Vegetables—Cauliflower, \$2.25 crate; eggplant, 10@15¢ pound; peppers, 10@12½¢; garlic, 12¢; sprouts, 8@10¢; artichokes, \$2 dozen; squash, 1½@2¢; celery, \$3.75 crate; hot-house lettuce, 50@75¢ box; spinach, 75@80¢ crate; horseradish, 8@10¢; cabbage, 2¢ pound; turnips, \$1 sack; carrots, \$1; parsnips, \$1; beets, \$1.

Green Fruit—Apples, 75¢@82.25 box; cranberries, \$12@12.50 barrel; pears, \$1@1.50.

Onions—Oregon, \$3.50 sack; buying price, \$3 sack at shipping points.

Potatoes—Oregon, 80¢@81 hundred, buying price, 60@90¢ at shipping points.

Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, 35@36¢ dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 16@16½¢; springs, 16@16½¢; turkeys, live, 20@22¢; dressed, choice, 25@26¢; ducks, 14@18¢; geese, 12@13¢.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 35¢ pound; cubes, 32¢.

Pork—Fancy, 10¢ pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14@14½¢ pound.

Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 18@19¢; 1914 contracts, 15¢.

Pelts—Dry, 10¢; dry short wool, 7¢; dry shearings, 10¢; green shearings, 10¢; salted lights, 60@75¢; salted heavy, 75@90¢.

Wool—Valley, 14@15¢; Eastern Oregon, 10@15¢; mohair, 1913 clip, 26¢ pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.25@8; choice, \$7@7.25; medium, \$6.75@7; choice cows, \$6.25@6.85; medium, \$6@6.25; heifers, \$6@6.75; light calves, \$8@9; heavy, \$6@7.75; bulls, \$4@5.75; stags, \$6@7.

Hogs—Light, \$7.50 @ 8.60; heavy, \$6.50@7.60.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5 @ 6; ewes, \$3.50@4.75; lambs, \$5@6.75.

Electrical Voting Device Is Proposed for House

Washington, D. C.—The slow process of rollcall in the house of representatives may be done away with in the near future in favor of an electrical appliance for registering the votes of the 435 members almost instantaneously. A sub-committee of the rules committee has outlined a feasible plan which has the approval of Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Underwood.

The proposal for a voting machine was made by Representative Walsh, of New Jersey, an expert in electrical appliances.

Rollcall in the house now requires 45 minutes, and is resorted to when a filibuster is declared by the minority. The new scheme would eliminate this from legislative procedure. The sub-committee's plan would provide a locked device at each member's seat with buttons representing his vote, aye, nay or present. These would correspond with spaces beside the member's name on the indicator boards placed about the room, showing the detail of the vote in colored lights and also at the clerk's desk, where a card would be punched and tabulated mechanically, serving as a full record of the vote in every case.

FRENCH OFFICERS ARREST ALLEGED GERMAN SPY

Toul, France—A man giving the name of Theodore Burgard, whom the police believe to be one of the cleverest German spies in France, was arrested while photographing the fortifications at this place. The police assert Burgard has been supplying information to the German military authorities for the last 15 years.

He ostensibly engaged in farming in a small way near Nancy.

A search of the man's house brought to light 50 staff maps and plans of forts on the northeastern frontier. Correspondence of an alleged compromising nature, written in German, was also found.

Haitiens Elect President; Foreign Troops Withdraw

Port Au Prince, Haiti—Orestes Zamor was elected president of Haiti at a meeting of congress Monday by a vote of 93 out of 105 ballots cast. It was announced that after the election the detachments from the foreign warships would return to their ships, as conditions were tranquil. The revolutionary troops under Zamor occupy all the military stations. There were no disorders on the arrival of the revolutionists from Gonaives.

Orestes Zamor formerly was governor of the Northern department, and held the portfolio of the war ministry in 1911. He headed the revolution in the city of Gonaives last January and his forces a few days later won a victory over the revolutionists under Senor Davilmar Theodore, who had proclaimed himself commander-in-chief of all rebels. Theodore returned to Cape Haitien, where he has set up a provisional government.

Freedom for Philippines Would Bring Disaster

Washington, D. C.—"The Moro would make short work of local Filipino government," says Brigadier General Pershing, in his latest report as governor of Mindanzo, to Secretary Garrison.

"The actual relations between them are such that any attempt at Filipino government would lead only to rebellion and disaster. Peace in the Moro province can be maintained only by a continuance of American control. If we are to honestly carry out our obligations to the tribes who have yielded to our authority and who expect us to guide them to something better, the entire island of Mindanzo must be governed and controlled permanently by American officials and under American sovereignty."

The administration's Philippine policy has not yet been worked out far enough to indicate how far the general's views are shared in Washington.

Jobless Ones Want Days.

Chicago—Resolutions recommending a National Jobless day similar to the annual Labor day celebration were adopted here at a meeting of the United Brotherhood Welfare association.

The resolutions were forwarded to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with the request that the Federation aid in establishing recognition of the men without jobs.

Striking Waitresses Arrested.

Chicago—Seven striking waitresses who continued picketing a downtown restaurant were arrested Monday. They were charged with "lounging and loafing."

BRAZILIAN ORES CONTAIN RADIUM

Stanford, Cal., Professor Makes Important Discovery.

Radium-Bearing Carnotite Found While Testing Ore Samples From South America.

Stanford University, Cal.—While testing specimens which had been sent to him from South America, Professor John Caspar Branner, head of the geology and mining department of Stanford, has discovered radium-bearing ore of extreme value. The specimens over which Professor Branner was working in his laboratory are from the state of Ceara, in Brazil. Radium was not known to have existed there. The ore which led to the discovery was a pinch of greenish yellow earth, less than a thimbleful of carnotite, one of the two known sources of radium. The Stanford geologist was testing for other minerals when his attention was drawn to the carnotite. The carnotite was subjected to the tests employed to determine whether an ore contains radium and responded.

News of the discovery has been sent to Brazil. The exact location of the region from whence the samples came has been kept secret, as has the name of the sender of the ore specimens.

Only two carnotite deposits are known to exist in the United States. Both are in the West, one in Colorado and the other in Utah. Australia has the largest carnotite deposits. From carnotite ore is obtained uranium oxide, and radium comes from this latter substance. According to geologists, only 2 per cent of the carnotite is uranium oxide, and only one part in 3,000,000 of this oxide is uranium. This advances the price of radium to about \$90,000 a gram.

Dr. Branner is well acquainted with the geology of Brazil, as he has spent considerable time there on government work and has written a text book on Brazilian geology.

Professor Branner received the Hayden medal in 1911 for distinguished contributions to geology and is recognized as one of the world's foremost geologists.

AVIATOR REMAINS IN AIR 16 CONSECUTIVE HOURS

Munich, Germany—Ingold, an aviator, Sunday broke the world's record for an endurance flight. He remained in the air 16 hours and 20 minutes, and covered a distance estimated at 1050 miles without landing. Ingold started at Mulhausen, Alsace, and flew to the north. He then proceeded southward to Munich, landing in a suburb.

The previous record of 14 hours, 7 minutes, was made by Brunolanger at Johannisthal, February 3.

Japan Much Pleased By Action of Congress

Washington, D. C.—Notable improvement in the relations between the United States and Japan is believed to have resulted from the events in the house of representatives last week connected with the passage of the Burnett immigration bill. Reports from Tokio are to the effect that a profound impression was caused in the Japanese capital, not only by the refusal of the house to include in the bill the proposed prohibition against the entry of Japanese into the United States, but even more by the non-partisan appeal of Representative Mann.

The demonstration of the fact that in dealing with such large subjects of international importance, Americans stand ready to ignore mere party considerations, and that there is no reasonable ground for expecting a different viewpoint on international affairs to result from a change in the political cast of the administration is said to have been something of a revelation.

The Japanese statesmen are declared to have been much pleased, however, by the house's reception of the appeal for fair treatment of aliens and for abstention from legislative interference with the executive department in its efforts to arrive at a settlement of the open issue between the two countries.

Officials here are encouraged in the hope that the proceedings have gone far to insure an early and satisfactory adjustment of all issues between the two governments.

Pest Treated By Phone.

Rockford, Ill.—To prevent the spread of smallpox, Rockford doctors are treating pest patients by telephone. This condition came about when two physicians who had smallpox patients refused to continue treating them because they could not carry on other practice.

Fashions Play Havoc With Health of Girls

San Francisco—Mrs. William E. Magee, head of the women's department of physical education at the University of California, was emphatic in saying that the physical training of women is neglected to an appalling degree, and that the dictates of fashion are destroying the old ideal of womanly grace.

Other instructors of the department concur in this opinion.

"Five out of every six women entering the university," said Mrs. Magee, "when examined this year were found to be afflicted with flat feet or broken arches. This is due directly to the high-heel shoes which fashion decrees."

"Last year we had an epidemic of deranged internal organs, caused by tight lacing."

"Curvature of the spine is common, and, while it could be easily prevented by exercise and sensible dressing, it takes a year to correct even a minor case."

"Girls coming to the university today show a decided increase in such deformities as crooked necks, crooked spines, round shoulders and flat chests. All of these are imputed at once to the slouchy pose which is fashionable. The new way in which women have to stand to be fashionable is dangerous to their health."

Early Operation Is Only Hope for Cancer Patients

Pittsburg—Warning against blind faith in the cure of cancer by radium was voiced by D. Edward Reynolds, of Boston, at a public educational meeting of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. Dr. Reynolds, who is vice president of the New England Medical Society, asserted there is no evidence that radium had cured one advanced case of cancer. According to his view, the radium treatment of cancer is, up to the present time, an experiment and successful results have been obtained chiefly in the treatment of external cancers, particularly of the skin.

The first principle in the treatment of cancer, Dr. Reynolds said, is the extreme danger of delay, and thus far a thoroughly qualified operation seems to hold out the only hope for cure.

Frederick H. Hoffman, statistician for a leading life insurance company, gave statistical evidence to support the warning to seek early operative treatment. He cited figures to show that the records of hospitals tend to prove the assertion that the earliest possible operation seems to offer the only hope for cure.

All Asiatic Exclusion Amendments Are Killed

Washington, D. C.—Asiatic exclusion agitation was quieted, temporarily at least, in the house after a heated debate that brought both Republican and Democratic leaders to the floor with pleas for calmness and deliberation. By overwhelming votes the house stripped from the immigration bill under consideration all amendments that would have placed a bar against Asiatic immigration.

The action was taken after Republican Leader Mann, Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, and other leaders made a vigorous fight to overcome the sentiment which expressed itself by a vote of 111 to 90 in favor of the perfection of an amendment to exclude Mongolians, Malays and negroes. The speakers insisted there should be no hasty action that might embarrass the State department in its relations with Japan.

Lisbon Shaken By Bombs.

Madrid—Advices from Lisbon report great unrest throughout Portugal. Six bombs were exploded in Lisbon Wednesday night, causing great damage. There is probability of another railroad strike. A bomb which was exploded in the market place at Oporto did considerable destruction. Rumors of Royalist incursion in the North have been received. The government is hurrying troops to the frontier.

Boy Delivered By Mail.

Wellington, Kan.—Mrs. E. H. Staley, of this city, received her 2-year-old nephew by parcel post from his grandmother in Stratford, Okla., where he had been left for a visit three weeks ago. The boy wore a tag about his neck showing it had cost 18 cents to send him through the mails. He was transported 25 miles by rural route before reaching the railroad.

Order Don't Worry Huerta.

Mexico City—President Wilson's determination to give both factions in Mexico liberty to obtain war material from the United States will not cause President Huerta to deliver to the American charge d'affaires his passports; nor will it affect his attitude towards the United States or toward Americans in Mexico. This assurance was given by General Huerta.

HOUSE ACCEPTS ILLITERACY TEST

Approves Features of Immigration Bill 241 to 126.

Bill is Same as One Vetoed by President Taft—Applicants Must Read Test Card.

Washington, D. C.—The Burnett immigration bill, prescribing a literacy test for applicants to admission to the United States, was passed by the house Wednesday afternoon, by a vote of 241 to 126. All proposed amendments relating to the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants previously had been eliminated.

As the bill passed it provides that every immigrant admitted to the United States must be able to read "the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish." It prescribes that each applicant for admission must read a slip on which are printed between 30 and 40 words.

In its present form this measure passed the house and the senate in the last congress, but was vetoed by President Taft. A similar bill was vetoed in President Cleveland's second administration. Supporters of the bill are confident it will again pass the senate, although President Wilson has let it be known that he does not approve the literacy test.

Opponents of the literacy test fought desperately to the last, but on a last effort to eliminate the test from the bill they were defeated, 140 to 239. The final vote came at the end of a day of vigorous debate, which on several occasions threatened to cause serious trouble.

Representative Burnett, of Alabama, in charge of the bill, tried to hasten the debate and frequently moved to proceed and shut off the discussion. On one occasion Representative Manahan, of Minnesota, commented on what he called the unfairness with which the bill had been driven through.

Alaska Steamer Lost; All on Board Saved

Prince Rupert, B. C.—The steamship Vado, of the Union line, Captain Richardson, sank in Nasoga Gulf, Portland Canal, at 3:45 a. m. Thursday. The boat, en route for Ganby Bay, in a heavy storm, hit a rock, sinking in half an hour in 170 fathoms. Twenty-six persons on board were all saved, reaching here by the steamship Venture.

The skipper's own story of the sinking is that the Vado struck in a wild storm when it was still dark. The steamer immediately began to sink. Many of the crew were in their bunks, and had only time to get a few personal effects and lower away small boats. All of the freight, including a big coal shipment, was lost. The survivors reached Arrandale cannery, where they were picked up.

Eastern Eggs Prove to Be Chinese Product

San Francisco—The Sonoma County Poultry Producers' Federation sent a communication to the San Francisco board of supervisors requesting that body to adopt a drastic ordinance against the use of Chinese eggs as food in this city and asking that the pure food inspectors be ordered to seize and dump any Chinese eggs into the bay if sold in violation of this regulation when it is adopted.

It is declared that these eggs are being sold in San Francisco as "Eastern eggs."

Civil Supervision Urged.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Daniels continued his discussion of the Nation's naval policy before the house naval affairs committee, outlining the conduct of the government navy yards.

Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, asserted that the practice of placing naval officers as commandants in navy yards costs the government the price of a battleship every year in efficiency. He urged that civilian experts be placed in charge of the yards. Secretary Daniels said the proposal presented a grave problem.

The secretary again was questioned as to the relative strength of the navy compared to the fleets of other powers.

Five Fly 7382 Feet High.

Chartres, France—M. Garaix, the French aviator, established a new altitude record with five passengers, ascending to a height of 7382 feet. He made the flight in a new biplane built by Paul Schmitt, an engineer, which had previously reached a height of 5000 feet with seven passengers. The previous record for altitude with five passengers was made last October by the Austrian aviator, Sablatnik, who reached an altitude of 3281 feet.