

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Muncie, Ind., has voted "dry" by a majority of 462.

Ex-President Taft is to be appointed a Supreme court justice.

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, makes an earnest plea for armed intervention in Mexico.

Thirty persons were hurt in riots on the first day of the general workmen's strike in Rome.

Structural ironworkers convicted of dynamiting lost their final appeal to the Supreme court.

Premier Asquith presented his Irish Home Rule bill before parliament and received a chilly reception.

Senator Tillman's long-pending resolution forbidding smoking during sessions was adopted by the senate.

Japan has cut \$20,000,000 from her proposed navy budget, after having made a previous cut of \$11,000,000.

London police succeeded in arresting Mrs. Pankhurst for the sixth time, after a lively fight with suffragettes.

A military aviator and his passenger were killed at Vienna when their motor stopped, causing their biplane to fall.

Secretary of War Garrison takes a hand in the inquiries into the death of Clemente Vergara at the hands of Mexican federales.

A 12-inch gun exploded at Sandy Hook proving grounds while being tested with a new powder. One man was slightly injured.

The Postoffice department is having great trouble securing bids for carrying mails on star routes, owing to the increased business brought by Parcel Post, and the fact that there is no equitable method of fixing the compensation.

General Souders, leader of the Souders faction of the famous Souders-Turner feud, in Kentucky, which was supposed to have ended 25 years ago, died of pneumonia at his home. He was 53 years old and is reported to have killed 11 men. He prided himself, however, on the fact that for the last 20 years he had been a law-abiding citizen.

President Wilson requests congress to repeal the canal tolls measure, and the British press expresses great approval.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 91¢; bluestem, \$1.01; forty-fold, 91¢; red Russian, 91¢; valley, 91¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, milling, \$24 ton. Corn—Whole, \$33.50@34; cracked, \$34.50@35 ton.

Barley—Feed, \$22@22.50 ton; brewing, \$23@23.50; rolled, \$25.

Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17; mixed timothy, \$14; alfalfa, \$14; clover, \$9@10; valley, grain hay, \$12@13.50.

Millfeed—Bran, \$31 ton; shorts, \$25; middlings, \$31.

Vegetables — Cauliflower, \$2.25 crate; eggplant, 25¢ pound; peppers, 20¢; garlic, 15¢; sprouts, 10¢; celery, \$4.50 crate; hothouse lettuce, 50¢@75¢ box; spinach, 1¢ crate; horseradish, 8¢@10¢; cabbage, 2¢ pound; turnips, 75¢; carrots, 85¢; parsnips, 85¢; beets, \$1.

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

Onions—Old, \$3.25@3.50 sack; buying price, \$2.75@3 at shipping points. Potatoes—Oregon, 75¢@80¢ hundred; buying price, 50¢@55¢ at shipping points.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, 18¢@19¢ dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 17¢@18¢; springs, 17¢@18¢; broilers, 25¢; turkeys, live, 19¢@20¢; dressed, choice, 25¢@26¢; ducks, 14¢@18¢; geese, 10¢@11¢.

Butter—Creamery prints, extra, 27¢@27½¢ pound; cubes, 23¢@24¢.

Pork—Fancy, 10¢@10½¢ pound.

Veal—Fancy, 13¢@14¢ pound.

Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 16¢@17¢; 1914 contracts, 13¢@14¢.

Wool—Valley, 16¢@17¢; Eastern Oregon, 10¢@15¢; mohair, 1913 clip, 26¢@27¢ pound.

Hides—Salted hides, 12¢ pound; salt kip, 13¢; salted calf, 17¢; green hides, 11¢; dry hides, 23¢; dry calf, 25¢; salted bulls, 8¢; green bulls, 7¢.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50@7.75; choice, \$7.30@7.50; medium, \$7@7.25; choice cows, \$6.25@7; medium, \$6@6.25; heifers, \$6@7.25; light calves, \$3@9; heavy, \$6@7.50; bulls, \$4@5.60; stags, \$6@7.60.

Hogs—Light, \$8@8.65; heavy, \$7@7.65.

Sheep — Wethers, \$5@6; ewer, \$3.50@5; lambs, \$5@6.85.

Americans Get Body of Man Slain by Mexicans

Laredo, Tex.—A party of Americans who secretly crossed into Mexico Sunday night brought to the American side the mutilated body of Clemente Vergara, Texas rancher, and established the fact of his execution after he was seized by Mexican federales.

The invaders were not opposed, accomplishing their search without the slightest violence, taking the body from a grave in Hidalgo cemetery almost within sight of the Texas border. The seizure was divested of possibly grave aspects in international complications by reason of the fact that the party was virtually making use of permission granted officially by Mexican federal authorities several days ago for the recovery of the body. This permission had been given to United States Consul Garrett at Nuevo Laredo, but he did not get the body because of what he reported as dangers attending the search for it in the immediate vicinity of Hidalgo.

Vergara was shot twice through the head and once through the neck, his skull was crushed as by a blow from a rifle butt and the charred fingers of the left hand indicated that he had been tortured before being put to death.

Identification was made by Vergara's son and by numerous friends, many of whom were in the party of nine, which made the grim journey to the Hidalgo cemetery during the early morning hours.

Suffragettes Use Clubs in Battle With Police

London—Militant suffragettes again engaged in battle with the police Sunday on their favorite field, Trafalgar Square, and in a pouring rain. The arrest of Sylvia Pankhurst for the sixth time under the "cat and mouse" act precipitated the conflict. In addition to Miss Pankhurst seven women and three men were arrested.

Among those arrested was Miss Zelle Emerson, of Jackson, Mich. Miss Emerson has been arrested several times for participation in suffragette demonstrations and recently there were rumors that steps were being taken by the British government to deport her as an undesirable alien. Replying February 26 to a question whether this report was true, Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, asserted no such steps were being taken.

"If Miss Emerson again commits an offense, bringing her within the provisions of the alien act, the question of applying to the court for a recommendation for her expulsion will be considered," he added, however.

Says United States Is "International Boob"

Washington, D. C. — Senator Poin- dexter, in an interview, parted company with President Wilson on the Panama canal tolls issue. Generally he has supported the President on major issues. He said senators and representatives seemed to be "falling over themselves" to keep up with the "acrobatic procession" that is following the President in this matter, "being entirely satisfied if they can yield their own judgment to the wishes of the executive."

Commenting further on this line, he said: "Impartial foreign critics are laughing at us and we are making of ourselves an international 'boob.' " He added: "The canal might have been built by the United States 25 years earlier than it was but for the insidious opposition of transcontinental railroads and the same influences can now be depended on in the same insidious way to minimize its results in every way possible, now that it is constructed."

Convicts Hear Mrs. Booth.

Folsom, Cal. — Maud Ballington Booth, the "little mother," spoke to 1200 convicts in the open prison yard at Folsom penitentiary Sunday. The prisoners gave her close attention. Mrs. Booth is the only woman ever accorded the privilege of talking to the convicts and one of the few ever permitted within the prison walls.

Explosions Wreck Car.

New York—The bursting of a 48-inch water main and a subsequent series of explosions of gas mains in the heart of the city lifted a trolley car from the tracks, shook the buildings and flooded streets and cellars. Seven persons passengers of the trolley car, were slightly injured.

Cigarette Fatal to Twenty-four.

Ekaterinoslav, Russia—Twenty-four men were killed in an explosion of gas in a coal mine here. The explosion was caused by a miner's opening his safety lamp in a gas-filled chamber to light a cigarette.

100 PERISH IN ST. LOUIS FIRE

Pavement Strewn With Bodies of Dead and Dying.

Every Fireman and Ambulance in City at Scene—Only 50 Out of 235 Are Accounted For.

St. Louis—More than 100 persons are believed to have lost their lives in a fire that destroyed the Missouri Athletic club at Fourth and Washington streets, early Monday morning.

Of 135 members and more than 100 guests registered at the club at the time the fire was discovered not more than 50 have been accounted for.

Bodies of seven men, who lost their lives in jumping from the upper stories of the burning building, were picked up on the pavement.

The fire was discovered bursting from the windows of the lower four stories. The blaze spread rapidly to the Boatmen's Bank.

At 2:30 o'clock every fireman in the city was on the scene, but the blaze spread in all directions and was far beyond the control of the firemen. The entire block bounded by Fourth street, Broadway, Washington avenue and Lucas avenue seemed to be doomed.

At 2:45 a. m. the roof of the massive structure, covering half a city square, caved in, carrying down with it several floors, on which it is believed there were more than 100 sleepers.

Every available ambulance and police patrol wagon in the city was called to the scene.

A careful census of those who escaped from the building was taken by the police and an officer of the club and not more than 50 men were accounted for.

The Missouri Athletic club was one of the most exclusive organizations of the city.

IDLE ADVISED TO STEAL; ALL HAVE RIGHT TO LIVE

Boston — Resolutions advising men and women who are out of work to steal food and clothing to maintain themselves were adopted at a mass meeting of the unemployed here.

"Society having failed to give him work, the man who is unemployed is excluded from operation of its laws," the resolution said, adding that such a man "is henceforth authorized and obliged to preserve life by his own efforts; that he must therefore take food, clothing and shelter where he can, regardless of social edicts against him doing so."

Trans-Atlantic Flight By Aeroplane Predicted

Washington, D. C. —Trans-Atlantic aeroplane flights with present-day flying machines are a possibility of the near future, in the opinion of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who spoke here before the Federal School Men's club. A system of gears for increasing the speed of propellers in the decreased resistance of higher altitudes, he said, probably would solve the problem. Machines of 50 miles an hour speed under ordinary conditions, he said, at proper altitude traveled 100 miles an hour.

"I think," he added, "we may safely say that we will see airplanes crossing the Atlantic at a height of two miles above the earth, driven by warm and comfortable aeroplanes."

"The question of sufficient oxygen for the driver is solved by the tremendous speed itself, for the air striking the face would be condensed. As for the cold at such a height, the exhaust of the machine furnishes a source of heat easily applicable to keep the aviator properly warm."

3,500,000 Eggs Coming.

Vancouver, B. C. —The Canadian Pacific's steamship Empress of Asia arrived here with 3,500,000 Chinese eggs consigned to points in the United States. This consignment is from Northern China, and is said to be in much better condition than other shipments recently brought to San Francisco. Consumers of the first shipment of Chinese eggs were not satisfied with the quality of the Oriental product.

Marconi Testing Phone.

Syracuse, Italy—William Marconi has arrived here with apparatus for experiments in radio-telephony. He was received on board the battleship Regina Elena by the Duke d'Abruzzi, who gave a dinner in honor of the inventor. Mr. Marconi expects to spend ten days on the battleship, exchanging messages with points on the Mediterranean.

Rebellion in Brazil Threatens Government

London — Reports that three states in Brazil were in revolt, and that the capital, Rio de Janeiro, had been declared in a state of siege, were confirmed here. The censorship at Rio de Janeiro, which has been exceedingly strict, has kept the news of what is said to be an exceedingly grave situation from the world at large.

The managing editors of three of the principal newspapers, A Epoca, Correio de Noite and O Imparcial, were placed under arrest, while Generals Thaumaturgo Azevedo and Feliciano, Moraes de Moraes, two colonels and some other officers of the army also were made prisoners.

The declaration of martial law in the capital itself is a measure of precaution. The government's action is taken as a preventative measure against any possible troubles.

Disturbances were feared among certain elements of the population as a result of the recent insurrection in the Province of Ceara, where the situation is reported worst.

The Brazilian states involved are Pernambuco, Ceara and Para. Fighting is in progress in each between the local authorities and the Federal government troops. More than 2,500,000 people are involved. The state of Ceara at the last census had a population of about 850,000, Para 450,000 and Pernambuco 1,200,000.

The causes of disaffection were said to have been racial differences. In the last week of February a body of fanatics was reported to be marching on Rio Janeiro.

The situation in the various states was reported as becoming worse, especially in Ceara.

Britain Much Pleased By President's Message

London—The Daily Graphic in an editorial praises President Wilson's special message to congress urging the repeal of the clause of the Panama canal act exempting from payment of tolls American coastwise shipping. "President Wilson afforded the United States and the larger world outside," says the Graphic, a "singularly impressive illustration of the loftiness and correctness with which he interprets his duty as the chief magistrate of the republic. To do right and to do it loyally and generously, without quibble or hesitation, is a lesson that sadly wants teaching to the world of statesmanship, and President Wilson has taught it with admirable effect."

The Times in an editorial, says: "The striking message which President Wilson read to congress, whatever its practical results, will win him the approbation and respect of all that is best among the English-speaking nations of the globe."

The editorial points out that by a curious coincidence the message comes at the same time as the memorial to Parliament urging Premier Asquith to reconsider the government's refusal to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition.

The Daily News styles the message as one of the most perfectly-phrased documents of modern times. The editorial admits that the United States might have an abstract right not to impose tolls on American coastwise shipping, just as Great Britain has the right to abstain from participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition, but that such actions would be mistakes.

Great Britain's mistake with regard to the exposition, it adds, was shown by the memorial passed by Parliament Wednesday urging reconsideration of the decision not to participate, which was signed by men representing the greatest trading and manufacturing interests of the country.

Wood Looks to Students.

Cambridge, Mass.—Major General Leonard Wood, in describing War department plans for military camps of instruction for college students to the Harvard undergraduates, said the government hoped to have at least 7000 college men under instruction in various parts of the country. The cost to each student participating this year would be about \$26, including \$8 for a uniform, said General Wood. Other expenses would be met by the government.

Reserve Board to Start April 1.

Washington, D. C. — The Federal Reserve board probably will be selected by April 1. In talking with callers President Wilson gave them that date as one toward which the organization committee was looking for the establishment of the new Federal reserve system of banks.

Army Aviation Gets \$5,000,000.

London—The army estimates adopted include \$5,000,000 for the aviation branch of the service. This amount is almost double that of last year's estimate.

WILL NOT FEED INDIGENT MEN

Army of 1150 Hikers Refused Aid by Sacramento.

Police and Deputies Keep Guard, But 200 Escape From Camp and Seek Food in City.

Sacramento, Cal.—The first installment of the army of unemployed, the "insurgents," arrived in Sacramento from Davis 470 strong. Piling off the train which had carried them from Yolo county they marched to an enclosed tract near the Southern Pacific station.

Four hours later the vanguard of General Kelley's army poured into the city. There were 180 of them. In two hours more 500 more of the regulars arrived. Nine hundred more were expected on the first morning train, making the total about 2000.

The armies camped under the eyes of a squad of 40 policemen and ten deputy sheriffs. The authorities made no attempt to disperse the men. Chief of Police Johnson's only orders were to prevent them from escaping from the enclosure, which is surrounded by a high board fence.

Despite the vigilance of the police 200 scaled the fence and got into the city.

The city commission of Sacramento will take no steps toward feeding the men, and probably will refuse them transportation farther. The determined stand was made when the governing committee of the "insurgents" called on the commission.

The city commission told the "insurgent committee" it would do nothing but provide for the safety and health of the men and maintain order. The visitors were told the city had no indigent fund and advised to go before the county authorities.

"We need supplies as soon as possible for our supper," said the committee. Aid was again refused and the committee left.

The provisions which were left over from morning served as an excuse for a scanty meal and shortly before the arrival of the second division of the Kelley "army" mutterings of discontent caused by hungry stomachs were manifested.

Benicia Pays 1376 Fares.

Benicia, Cal.—Benicia handled its unemployed problem by transporting 1376 jobless men of the rank and file of the factions headed by "Major" W. A. Thorne and "General" Charles F. Kelley to Sacramento by the expedient of paying full fare for each man on trains of the Southern Pacific company. The last contingent departed in seven cars, and as the tail lights of the departing train vanished in the direction of Sacramento the entire population of the town gave a sigh of relief after a day fraught with various complications.

Twelve Big Railroads Control 606 Small Ones

Washington, D. C.—Evidence submitted to the Interstate Commerce commission by Frank Lyon, representing the Pittsburgh Coal company, and compiled by Frank J. Warne, from the commission's records were intended to show that the hundreds of railroads in the East were controlled as to their financial operations, rates and practices through ownership by a few great systems. It was Lyon's contention that such control was inimical to the shipping public because, he asserted, it practically eliminated competition.

In the Eastern territory there are approximately 897 separate railroad companies. Of these the tables showed 606 are controlled by 12 systems. The control of the other roads, Warne said, was in the hands of "nominally independent lines, some of which are comically dependent on the larger systems."

The total number of transportation companies in which the New York Central exercises a majority or minority interest through stock ownership or through lease, contract or agreement, is 204.

The total number of transportation companies in which the Pennsylvania has a majority or minority interest through stock ownership or through lease, contract or agreement, is 246, of which 138 are controlled through majority interest and 107 through minority interest.

Miners to Resume Work.

Vancouver, B. C. — Seven hundred miners of Nanaimo have unanimously accepted a new schedule with the Western Fuel company, and work on a large scale is to be resumed in the mines of that concern. A strike called by the United Mine Workers closed the mines May 1 last year. The new schedule provides for an increase in wages of 10 per cent.