

NEWS FROM OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

Sherwood Pension Bill Is Defeated in the Senate By a Decisive Vote.

Washington.—The senate, by a vote of 21 to 46, rejected the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill, which had passed the house, and then adopted, 50 to 16, the Smoot general age and service pension measure.

The bill requires beneficiaries to have served 90 days and provides pensions ranging from \$13 to \$30 a month instead of a 60 days' minimum, and \$15 to \$20 pension, as in the house measure. The bill now goes to conference. The shadow of a possible presidential veto hangs over the measure.

The senate added provisions that would prohibit attorney's fees, and that would grant \$30 a month to former soldiers disabled by service, wounds or diseases, the latter being estimated to add \$2,500,000 to the annual outlay under the bill.

The entire negative vote on the final passage of the bill was cast by democratic senators from the south. The northern democrats voted with the republicans for the bill.

Bill to Appraise Railroads.

Physical valuation of all the railroads of the United States is authorized in a bill reported unanimously to the house by the interstate and foreign commerce committee. The measure enlarges the power of the interstate commerce commission and empowers it to make the valuation and to fix and adjust rates.

Republicans and democrats alike voted for the measure. It would provide for a comparative investigation into the actual value of the property of every common carrier, and would authorize the commission to inquire into the stock and bond issues of all railroads, the connection of banking corporations and capitalists or combinations of capitalists or financial institutions with the various roads, as well as their connection with the reorganization of any common carrier in recent years.

Arms For Americans in Mexico.

The state department announced that 1000 rifles and supply revolvers, and a quantity of ammunition was shipped from New York to Vera Cruz. The munitions are consigned to United States Ambassador Henry L. Wilson, at Mexico City. Wilson plans to distribute the arms and ammunition among the Americans in the Mexican capital so that they may properly defend themselves in case of trouble.

Anti-foreign sentiment is growing to dangerously aggressive proportions in the Mexican capital, and violence is being prevented there only by the presence of the government troops. If these soldiers leave with President Madero, anarchy is certain to follow, it is declared.

Appropriation Deadlock.

It looks as if the house and senate will find it much easier to agree on the tariff bills than on appropriation bills, judging from the radical manner in which the senate has revised the bills already considered. In several instances the house will meet strong opposition, particularly in the army bill, as the senators have no intention of having many military posts abandoned or the army reorganized, as proposed by the Hay amendment to the appropriation bill.

National Capital Brevities.

A conference committee on the Borah-Jones three-year homestead bill, which will adjust the differences between the senate and house bills, has been appointed. Senator Chamberlain is a member of the committee.

By a vote of 5 to 3 on all vital points the Lorimer investigating committee completely exonerated the Illinois senator of any knowledge of legislative corruption. Edward Hines, the millionaire lumberman, also got a vindication by the committee.

Replying to a resolution of the senate, the secretary of the interior declares that it will take 10 years or more to complete the classification of public lands that have been withdrawn for coal, oil, phosphate or power. There are 80,000,000 acres of land withdrawn in the west and unclassified.

Four senators from the two new states of Arizona and New Mexico this week enlarged the membership of the upper branch of congress to 94. The new men, all lawyers, are Marcus Aurelius Smith, of Tucson; Henry F. Ashurst, of Prescott, Ariz., democrats, and Thomas Catron of Santa Fe, and Albert Bacon Fall, of Three Rivers, N. M., republicans.

Colonel Goethals told the senate committee on canals that the first ship will pass through the Panama canal in August or September, 1913. He opposes the exemption of coastwise vessels from tolls and favors driving the inhabitants from the Panama canal zone and letting it grow up a jungle without clearings sufficient to permit an enemy to congregate or a foe of this government to exist.

FATHER CHIDWICK.

Chaplain of the Maine, Who Celebrated Mass For Victims.



EFFORT TO END STRIKE

4 Strike Leaders Arrested, Others Flee To Aberdeen.

Hogium, Wash.—Backed by the citizens of Hogium, Chief of Police T. Quinn made a determined effort to break the backbone of the strike, and arrested four leaders. Other men have escaped to Aberdeen. Indications point to a decided change in the sentiment here, and with this change the strike may be broken early next week.

The citizens asked Governor Hay to investigate conditions. The statement made by the mill men that they would employ none but American labor and would assist in driving out the Greeks and other Slavic races has spurred business men to assist.

Aberdeen, Wash.—That the strikers who attempted to break into company G armory here intended to carry away rifles by the wholesale was indicated by the testimony furnished by those living close to the armory building.

Lines Tighten Around Two Allens.

Hillsville, Va.—The lines of pursuit are tightening about the two courthouse assassins who remain at large. It is believed Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards will be taken soon.

Of the eight outlaws who shot up Carroll courthouse and murdered five persons, they are the only ones not now in jail awaiting trial.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CITIES MENACED

Chicago.—Rapidly melting snow made a raging torrent of every river and stream in the upper half of the Mississippi Valley, wrecking houses, inundating lands and endangering lives.

Mississippi river cities are said to be in the gravest danger. At St. Louis the river is at the danger mark and rising rapidly. In the north the Platte river and the Des Moines river are causing much damage. The Platte is filled with ice gorges which have ripped away several bridges. The Des Moines river is below flood stage, but is rising.

High water drove families from their homes in Rock Island, Ill.; Waterloo, Neb., and Waterloo, Iowa; Yankton, S. D.; Norfolk, Neb., and Schneider, Ind. Near Schneider a gorge in the Kankakee river broke, releasing 15 feet of water. Boats are being used in the principal streets of Norfolk, Neb. Many other cities are threatened by floods within a few hours.

Canadian Road Strike On.

Vancouver, B. C.—Four thousand of the 5000 men employed in railway construction camps along the Canadian Northern railway between Hope and Kamloops struck for higher pay and shorter hours.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.
Wheat—Track prices: Club, 91c; bluestem, 94c; red Russian, 90c.
Barley—Feed, \$35 per ton.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$34 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, valley, \$14; alfalfa, \$13.
Butter—Creamery, 32c.
Eggs—Ranch, 21c.
Hope—1911 crop, 39c; contracts, 29c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16c; Willamette Valley, 17c.
Mohair—32c.

Seattle.
Wheat—Bluestem, 94c; Club, 91c; red Russian, 90c.
Barley—\$49 per ton.
Oats—\$30 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 37c.
Eggs—21c.
Hay—Timothy, \$14 per ton.

UNION MINES ALL SUSPEND WORK

"Vacation" Declared While Issue of Wage Contract Is Being Settled.

Indianapolis.—No anthracite or bituminous coal will be taken from the mines by union miners as a result of the suspension which went into effect due to wage troubles.

More than 400,000 miners, about 150,000 of whom are in the anthracite field, will take a vacation, which probably will last only a few weeks.

The bituminous miners will be out only long enough for the wage agreement, reached in Cleveland, subject to ratification by the miners by a referendum vote, which will require about two weeks, and it is believed the agreement will be sanctioned by a large majority of the men.

The suspension in the anthracite mines will last longer, as no agreement has yet been reached. Negotiations will be resumed April 10.

Suspension does not affect all the mines in the south, as the union is not so strong there as it is in the north. The mines of Wyoming, Washington, Colorado and Montana also will not be affected, because the union contracts in those districts do not expire April 1.

It is said the miners will lose \$1,200,000 every day they remain out and the suspension would cause a loss in coal production to the country of nearly 42,000,000 tons a month.

English Wage Bill is Now Law.

London.—The government's minimum wage bill became a law when it received the royal assent. Simultaneously the coal miners throughout the British Isles voted to decide whether the strikers should return to work pending a decision by the district boards, provided for in the bill, fixing wages in the various coal mine districts.

STEAMSHIP POOL CHARGED

Government Brings Action For Alleged Violation of Sherman Law.

New York.—Suit for the dissolution of certain steamship companies engaged in traffic between New York and the Far East by way of the Suez Canal was filed by the United States government in the federal court here. The companies are charged with pooling freight rates and rebating to concerns who ship exclusively by their lines.

The suit is regarded as one of the most important moves yet made by the government against the so-called shipping trust which congress is about to investigate.

It is alleged that by agreements, pools, periodical conferences and rebates, the defendant steamship companies have acquired a complete monopoly of the trade between the United States and the Philippines, Japan, China and other Asiatic countries.

300 Children Returned.

Lawrence, Mass.—Coming from homes in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, 300 children of textile operatives who participated in the recent strike returned to Lawrence. Their arrival was made the occasion of a great demonstration in celebration of what the mill workers considered a notable industrial victory.

JURORS IN SUGAR TRIAL DISAGREE

New York.—The jury in the case of John E. Parsons, Washington B. Thomas, George H. Frazier and Arthur Donner, charged with violating the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law while directors of the American Sugar Refining company, reported a disagreement in the United States District court.

The defendants were charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade in closing the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company's plant.

Only one question is reported to have caused the jurors to hesitate about returning a verdict of guilty. That is the statute of limitations, which Judge Hand reminded the jurors would bar conviction for anything that happened prior to July 1, 1906.

The indictments, found in July, 1909 allege violation of the criminal clause of the anti-trust law in an alleged conspiracy to close the newly built plant of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company at Philadelphia in 1903.

Scott Continues His Quest of Pole.

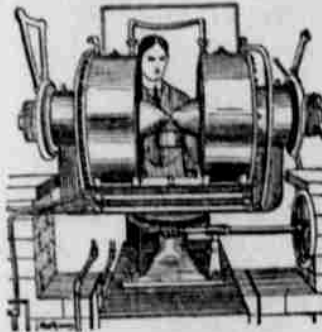
Wellington, N. Z.—Captain Robert F. Scott's vessel Terra Nova, which carried the British expedition to the Antarctic, has arrived at Akaroa, a harbor in Bank's peninsula, N. Z. The commander of the Terra Nova brought the following brief message from Scott: "I am in the Antarctic for another winter to continue and complete my work."

THE LARGEST MAGNET.

Most Powerful in the World Owned by Uncle Sam.

In the accompanying illustration is shown one of the most interesting feats performed by a remarkable electromagnet—the most powerful in the world—recently constructed especially for the United States government and installed for experimental work and tests at the bureau of standards at Washington. In the picture there is seen suspended from the pole pieces of the magnet in inverted position a heavy glass bowl or dish of slightly larger size than the ordinary finger bowl, and this glass receptacle is held in this position by means of the attraction exerted by the magnet (through the glass) upon a small piece of iron placed inside the dish.

The new magnet, which was made in Switzerland from the specifications of the United States government at a cost of \$1,200, is capable of continuous



WORLD'S LARGEST MAGNET.

use with an electric current of 125 amperes. This is accomplished by the substitution of copper tape for the ordinary insulated wires. This copper tape is surrounded by insulating oil. Through the oil there are run coils of copper tubing about half an inch in diameter, through which cold water is circulated to carry off the enormous heat developed. The windings and cooling apparatus are inclosed in large brass cases two feet in diameter. In order to obtain magnetic fields of any desired intensity the current in the coils is controlled by means of a massive specially designed resistance, or rheostat, which permits such control ranging from one-half to 125 amperes. The distance between the pole pieces of the magnet can be varied accurately and readily by the turning of a hand wheel on the end of the magnet.—Popular Mechanics.

Vitality of Microbes.

There is a popular impression that microbes and germs of all kinds are killed by intense cold. Experiments in the laboratory of Dewar, the man who solidified hydrogen, show, however, that this impression is erroneous. Many forms of bacteria were subjected to the tremendous cold of liquid air for an entire week without interruption, yet afterward they developed as vigorously as they would have done if they had not undergone so frosty an experience.

Macfadyen and Rowland reported to the Royal society that bacteria subjected to the temperature of liquid hydrogen for ten hours showed no alteration as regards vitality. The temperature of liquid hydrogen, they say, is about one-quarter that of liquid air, just as the temperature of liquid air is about one-quarter of the mean temperature of the atmosphere. This result is obtained by considering that liquid hydrogen is about 20 degrees C. above absolute zero, liquid air about 80 degrees above, and ordinary air, on the average, about 300 degrees above.

Protecting Water Pipes.

It is well known that underground pipes are injured, not when stray currents enter them, but when they leave them. Such being the case, the city of Karlsruhe, in Germany, has used a system which will prevent a stray current from leaving the pipe. A set of plates and pipes are buried close to the water pipe at the points where electrolysis is liable to occur and these are connected to the positive pole of a storage battery or generator, while the water pipe is connected to the negative pole. As the voltage of the stray currents that produce electrolysis is usually quite low, the expenditure of power required to maintain the requisite current in the water pipe is not costly. So far this system has proved very efficient.

Dust Extractor For Coal Mines.

A new coal dust extractor, consisting of a combination of pressure air jets worked by electricity directed upon the surface to be cleaned in order to raise the dust and simultaneous withdrawal of the dust by suction, has been given a successful demonstration by a Scottish electrical engineer, following a series of experiments conducted during the past winter. The apparatus is designed to be operated either by electric motor or by compressed air. It is said it will soon be introduced in some of the coal mines of the Dunfermline district.—Consular Report.

New Waterproofing Material.

Seeking a waterproofing suitable for military cloaks as well as tents, French army officials have decided that acetate of aluminum is better than rubber, boiled linseed oil, insoluble gelatin, shellac or any other of the many materials to be had. M. Ballard adds forty parts of water to one part of commercial acetate of aluminum solution, and fabrics are soaked in the mixture for twenty-four hours, then dried in air. It is claimed that the cloth is not only made waterproof, but is left supple and sufficiently porous for air to pass through it.

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CROOK COUNTY BANK

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Statement of the Crook County Bank of Prineville, Oregon, as rendered to the Superintendent of Banks, June 7th, 1911

Assets		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	\$129,870.95	Capital paid in full	\$100,000.00
Overdrafts	2,311.33	Surplus	10,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,200.44	Undivided profits	2,500.00
Real estate	6,700.00	Deposits	140,140.75
Cash on hand and due from banks	\$47,809.95		
	\$188,990.98		\$188,990.98