

# CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

## Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

### General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

The thermometer reached 90 degrees at San Francisco and three persons were prostrated in one day.

It is alleged that only a beginning is made in the legislative scandal in Illinois and the big sensations are yet to come.

The body of Alma Kellner, aged 8 years, who disappeared at St. Louis last December, was found buried in the bottom of an unused cistern.

About 75 Woodmen gathered in Tacoma on Memorial Day and built a house for the widow of one of their members. They nearly finished the house in one day.

A Wisconsin man who has served two years in prison for being implicated in the robbery of a bank and murder of one of the directors, is now found to be innocent.

A fire sale in a big department store in Chicago ended in a riot, several women being knocked down and injured, the windows of the store smashed and the interior wrecked.

Edwin Gould Jr., grandson of the late Jay Gould, ran away from school, lived on 15-cent meals, spent a night on a board at the station house and was finally returned to his home by the police.

Rabies among coyotes in Central Idaho is causing great alarm. The animals come into the towns and attack dogs and live stock, as well as people, and seem to have no fear. Several persons have been bitten.

Arguments have been concluded in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

Trouble is brewing over German invasion of the financial field in Persia. British politicians are much worked up over proposed changes in the coronation oath.

The bond issue to build the Lake Washington canal at Seattle has been declared invalid.

A great grand-daughter of the great Kentucky hunter, Daniel Boone, died at Tualatin, Oregon.

A jealous dog in San Francisco nearly killed his mistress when he saw her petting a sick chicken.

A Newport, Ore., man committed suicide by allowing the tide to carry him out to sea on a small raft.

Chinese are protesting against the acceptance of foreign railway loans by communications written in their own blood.

About 250 persons in Fort Collins, Wyoming, were made sick by ptomaine poisoning from eating ice cream at a banquet.

Business men in Georgia offer to pay the president's traveling expenses on his Southern trip, over which congress is wrangling.

State Senator D. W. Holtzlaw, of Illinois, has confessed that Senator Broderick paid him \$2,500 to vote for Lorimer for U. S. senator.

Two young women have gone into camp near Middletown, Cal., and begun peeling tan bark. They do nearly as much work as the men and say it is better than idleness.

James A. Patton lost about \$1,200,000 in one day speculating in wheat.

Census figures show the average salary of ministers to be about \$663 per year.

A Colorado cowboy carried his wounded partner 37 miles on horseback to receive medical attention.

Thieves have stolen the Minnesota coat of arms from the noted Hill statue in the exposition grounds at Seattle.

A French submarine was accidentally sunk by colliding with a warship and her entire crew of 27 men were drowned.

Deposed Alaska officials claim their removal was due to the Guggenheim interests, because of activity in prospecting grafters.

Roosevelt says he would like to see football rules change so as to eliminate some of the dangers, but does not favor abandoning the game.

Miss Mathilde Townsend, considered the most beautiful heiress in Washington, turned down several foreign counts and married a plain American.

The "jet" of light on Halley's comet, discovered by Harvard observers, has entirely disappeared. The comet will be visible in the West until about June 10.

Governor Hughes of New York, signed the bills to enable the state to accept the gifts of land and money offered by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and others, for a park embracing the Hudson River Palisades, and providing for \$1,500,000 bond issue by the state for improving the land.

Glenn H. Curtiss will try to fly from Albany to New York with but one stop. A collision between a bark and a large steamer in the English channel cost 22 lives.

A strike of all union teamsters in Portland seems certain on June 1.

Trouble with the wild tribes of Liberia is at an end, the leading chiefs having sworn allegiance to that government.

One hundred and twenty-five cases of champagne which were a part of the estate of Henry K. Shaw are missing and cannot be located.

A delegation of ministers failed to persuade the San Francisco authorities to refuse a permit for the Jeffries-Johnson fight on July 4.

## SEE BY TELEGRAPH, NEXT.

### French Scientist Perfects Apparatus to Take Photographs by Wire

Paris, May 30.—Television, the science of seeing hundreds of miles by the means of a telegraph wire, is a step nearer realization.

Edouard Belin, a young French scientist, has perfected and soon will test publicly an apparatus which actually, it is said, will take a picture telegraphically. Thus the image of a person or article before an objective lens in New York would appear practically instantaneously on a negative in San Francisco at the other end of the line.

About two years ago, it will be remembered, a German professor named Korn interested the scientific world by exhibiting photographs telegraphically. Pictures obtained were imperfect, however, and showed practically no details.

M. Belin, following Professor Korn's lead, has perfected telephotographic apparatus in which the senate committee on posts and telegraphs is much interested.

### 1,002 FAMILIES EXILED.

Russian Hebrews Receive Notification to Quit Kiev.

Kiev, May 30.—One thousand and two Jewish families have now received notification that they must leave the city in accordance with the determination of the Russian government to drive back into the pale all Hebrews who are unable to establish their legal right to remain outside its confines. This number includes 50 families to whom notices of expulsion were sent today.

An additional 193 families living in the suburbs outside the city proper are subject to deportation before June 1 unless in the meantime they produce proofs of their right of residence in their present sites.

It is impossible to get statistics showing the number of those already expelled. Even the Jewish Relief committee is unable to state the exact figures, but the committee estimates that between 200 and 300 Jewish families have left the city.

### WAR PLANS ARE HURRIED.

Conflict Appears Inevitable Between Ecuador and Peru.

Washington, May 30.—Official dispatches received at the State department both from Lima, Peru, and Quito, Ecuador, indicate that warlike preparations between Peru and Ecuador are being rapidly pushed forward, and that a conflict seems inevitable.

In view of the fact that both Peru and Ecuador had accepted without reserve Secretary Knox's proposition for the United States, Brazil and Argentina to mediate between these two countries in the matter of their boundary dispute, the State department officials are at a loss to understand their present attitude.

It was the understanding of the officials that in opening the mediation proposition they had of necessity accepted the conditions proposed by the offer, the principal one being the immediate withdrawal of their armies from the common frontier.

### Rare Fossils Sought for Museum

New York, May 30.—Two expeditions from the American Museum of Natural History will leave New York next week for Montana and Wyoming, in search of dinosaurs with three horns on each nose, and horses with four toes to the foot.

The museum scientists hope to find specimens of both varieties, the party which is to search for fossils of the Cretaceous period going to Montana. The expedition is in charge of Professor Barnum Brown, and he will have three or four helpers. A similar expedition will go to Wyoming for researches in the evolution of the horse. Two or three fossil specimens of the eocene age are needed to complete the museum's chain showing the development of the horse from the creature no bigger than a dog to the swift and graceful Synsphy, whose skeleton is one of the treasures of the institution.

### Young Women Peel Bark.

Middletown, Cal., May 30.—Gertie Novins and Crystal Parriot, robotic young women of Lake county, have taken a contract to peel tan bark and have pitched camp on the side of Mount St. Helena, where they are hard at work. The young women peel as much bark in a day as a great many men do. They wear men's clothing, camp alone in the mountains, at least two miles from any other habitation, and are leading a "travelling life," with a pump that would make Roosevelt gash for breath.

### Teddy is Buxton's Guest.

London, May 30.—Mr. Roosevelt, tonight closed his visit to Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Lee's country place, Chequise court, in Buckinghamshire, where he went from Cambridge yesterday. Colonel and Mrs. Lee had as guests also Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Lord and Lady Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Arthur J. Balfour, Sir Cecil and Lady Spring-Rice and the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.

### Surgeons Sew Up Gash in Heart.

Portland, May 30.—Holding a living, pulsating human heart in the palm of his hand, a surgeon at St. Vincent's hospital deftly stitched together the walls of a gash in its tip, waiting tensely for every remission of the organ's systole and diastole movements to take each tiny step in the process. And the operator did it as a matter of course, a thing in the day's work, interesting, of course, but hardly worthy of extraordinary comment.

### Canada to Breed Pheasants.

Vancouver, B. C., May 30.—This summer 1,000 pheasants will be bred by the provincial government in the Coast district for distribution here. Heretofore the breeding has been done only by local enterprise, but now the government has established breeding headquarters at Chilliwack. The birds to be raised this year are all Mongolian pheasants of the best breed.

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

## LINES IN OREGON \$4,784,222.

### Northern Pacific Engineers Make Estimate on Cost of Railroad.

Clyde B. Aitchison, Oregon state railroad commissioner, has received from the office of the chief engineer of the Northern Pacific company estimates on the cost of reproduction of railway lines in Oregon based on conditions in April, 1909. The estimates were exclusive of the one-third interest in the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railway and the 40 per cent interest in the Northern Pacific Terminal company.

The total mileage of the Northern Pacific lines in Oregon is given at 97.27 miles. Of main line there is 38.67 miles; branches, 44.92 miles, and in yards and spurs 13.68 miles.

The estimate of expenditure on the line from Goble to Portland, 46.7 miles, is \$3,006,892.12. The biggest item is for right of way and station grounds, the figure being given at \$756,059.25. The cost of grading is given at \$733,768.

An estimate of \$995,439.78 is given as the cost of the work on the Washington & Oregon line to Pendleton, a distance of 33.74 miles. The cost of grading for this section is stated to be \$242,781, and of right of way and station grounds, \$154,608.33. From Siletz to Athena, 10.63 miles, the estimated cost of work is \$357,745.26. The cost of equipment for the line in Oregon is estimated at \$324,146.05.

### Sanctification at La Grande.

La Grande—The Continental Congress of 1776 will be reproduced in this city, and all speakers will be garbed in continental dress, the Liberty bell will be here in likeness, and the Declaration of Independence will be read under inspiring circumstances on July 4, following decisions reached by the Chautauque committee.

There will be a strenuous effort to have a same celebration during the Fourth. No firecrackers, fireworks or confetti will be allowed on the grounds.

### Refuses \$500 an Acre.

La Grande—T. R. McCall, who with his son has been visiting here from Denver, has offered F. A. Day the round sum of \$500 per acre for the Day ranch of 40 acres, and promptly made refusal. Land owners are coming to realize that their land holdings have more value than is commonly attributed, and an offer like this is not to be sneered at. However, Day likes his location so well that he will not sell even at such figures. Mr. McCall realizes that Grand Ronde valley orchards are worth good prices.

### High School Ready by Autumn.

Newberg—Work on the high school has begun by the contractor, E. G. Anderson. The work must be finished in six months. The building will cost \$30,000. The building is to be 130x77 feet and 45 feet in height, the roof to be flat and constructed of tar and gravel. The material is to be of Newberg red face brick, trimmed with white pressed brick. The basement is to be fitted with a modern gymnasium and swimming tank.

### Model Farm Water Plant.

Baker City—J. H. Balsley, a farmer living west of the city, who has one of the most modern homes in Powder valley, has just completed a water system that is first class in every respect. The water is piped about 6,000 feet from a mountain spring, which not only guarantees a flow of pure mountain water, but furnishes ample fire protection, as the pressure is 100 pounds.

### Creamery Ready for Business.

La Grande—The new creamery is ready for business. The machinery has all been tested and the plant is in readiness for the season's run. The machinery is of the latest and most efficient type.

### Farmers Fence Much Land.

Klamath Falls—Within 30 days there will not be a farm, with one exception, between this city and Midland that will be unfenced. It is a matter of but a year or so when it was possible to drive from Klamath Falls to Midland without following any of the roads. Few realize the great change that has taken place in this part of the Klamath basin, but some idea may be gained from the improvements that have been made in fences alone.

### Crops Please Gervais.

Gervais—Crop conditions are all that can be asked for in this section except cherries and stone fruits. The cherry crop, it is feared, will be short. This result is apparent only recently. There is a splendid crop of strawberries now in the fields. Loganberry bushes will be loaded to full capacity. Wild blackberries and the evergreen variety will be average and of large size. Hops are coming on well and prophecy a crop of fully 95 per cent. The grain crop will be mostly spring wheat and oats, with a large acreage.

### Work 33 Days on One Log.

Tillamook—The crew of Hadley Russell shingle mill, which is owned by C. W. Gilmore, worked from April 9 to May 18, cutting 141,000 shingles out of one log 11 feet 10 inches in diameter and 60 feet long. In order to cut up the log it was necessary to blow it into eight pieces with dynamite, the saw used being only eight feet in length. In cutting the log not over half a cord of timber was wasted. In felling the tree an arm 60 feet long and four feet in diameter was broken to splinters, not a bit of it being saved.

### To Build Stone Roads.

Toledo—Road building machinery has been installed by the county court, preparations at the quarry are being rushed rapidly and the work of crushing and placing the rock on the Toledo-Siletz wagon road will be begun at once. When this modern road is completed other roads will be built and soon Lincoln county will be noted for her good roads, one of the essentials in any county.

### Klamath to Celebrate July 4-5.

Klamath Falls—Preparations are already being made for a celebration in this city on July 4 and 5. It is the intention of the business men of the city to make the jollification a record breaker. The Socialist encampment will be in session here during this time.

## SUGAR WEIGHERS CONFESS.

### Three Checkers Enter Pleas of Guilty—Leaders Still Fight.

New York, May 28.—The long series of surprises in the sugarcane weighing conspiracy trial culminated today in the sudden closing of the prosecution's case and the entering of pleas of guilty by three of the men on trial.

These three were fellow employees of the four checkers convicted last winter of complicity in the frauds on the Williamsburg docks of the American Sugar Refining company. All of them worked under Oliver Spitzer, the dock superintendent, also convicted and sentenced to two years in the Atlanta prison, whose confession and pardon and appearance as a government witness were the first big sensation of the present trial.

Counsel for the three men who decided to give up the fight—Harry W. Walker, assistant dock superintendent, and Jean F. Voelker and James Halligan, Jr., checkers—today withdrew their pleas of not guilty as soon as the government, after introducing some new testimony, announced that it had closed its case. Sentence will be passed on them later.

After a conference of counsel, court was adjourned until Tuesday next, Judge Martin denying formal motions for the dismissal of the indictment against the remaining three defendants.

With three minor defendants eliminated, there remain on trial the chief of the group, Charles R. Helke, secretary of the American Sugar Refining company, and his former subordinates, Ernest W. Gerbracht, superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery, and James F. Bernersagel, the refinery cashier.

Today's evidence consisted, for the most part, of letters written by Helke.

## CURTISS MAKES RECORD FLIGHT

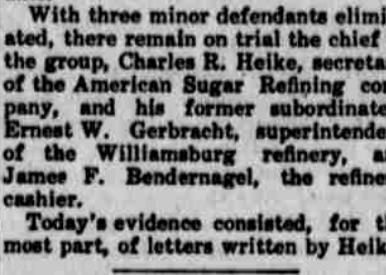
### Albany to New York, 137 Miles, With One Stop.

Actual Time in Flight 2 Hours 32 Minutes—Wins \$10,000—Train Could Not Keep Up.

New York, May 31.—Glenn H. Curtiss flew from Albany to New York City in an aeroplane, Sunday, May 29, winning the \$10,000 prize offered by the New York World.

He covered the distance of 137 miles in 2 hours and 32 minutes, and came to earth as quietly and as lightly as a pigeon. His average speed for the distance—64.06 miles per hour—surpasses any other record made by an aeroplane in long-distance flight. In its entirety, his flight perhaps eclipses any flight man has made in heavier-than-air machines.

The start was made from Albany at 7:03 o'clock under weather conditions as nearly perfect as the most fastidious aviator could demand. One hour



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## \$1,500,000 BLAZE HITS MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, May 28.—Six big buildings in the factory district south of South Minneapolis are on fire and the flames are spreading. A general alarm has been sounded and St. Paul has been asked for help. At 2:15 this morning the loss was already \$1,500,000.

Practically every building in the block bounded by Washington avenue and Third street and Sixth and Seventh avenues south is burning. Among the buildings on fire are the Sixth Avenue hotel, the oldest hotel in the city; the J. I. Case Implement company, two threshing machine warehouses and the Pittsburg Plate Glass company. One man was seriously burned and may die.

The fire started in the Sixth Avenue hotel. The wind carried the flames to the implement companies' buildings and into the St. Paul railroad yards.

## ESTRADA'S ARMY IS ROUTED.

End of Revolution in Nicaragua Seen in Easy Won Battle.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, May 28.—The government forces under cover of a fire of the gunboat San Jacinto, today routed the insurgents and captured Bluefields Bluff. This loss to the Estrada troops probably ends the revolution.

## Two Killed on Way to Fight.

Salida, Kan., May 28.—A desire to see the Jeffries-Johnson prizefight cost the lives of John Banks and Clarence Blooming, each 17 years old, and caused Clarence Dushman and Alva Netherton, each 18 years old, to sustain serious injuries here tonight. While beating their way toward San Francisco on a Missouri Pacific freight train, the boys were caught in a wreck. "We are going to beat our way to the Coast and see the big fight on July 4," was the message the boys left for their parents when they left.

## Body Taken From Grave.

New York, May 28.—Announcement was made at the coroner's office today that an autopsy was performed at Kincaid cemetery last evening on the body of Charles C. Dickinson, ex-president of the Carnegie Trust company, whose death in St. Luke's hospital on Tuesday was certified by attending physician to have been accidental and was attributed to the inhalation of deleterious gases. The autopsy is said to have been asked for by insurance companies in which Dickinson held policies reported to amount to \$75,000.

## Conscription for English Army.

London, May 28.—Intense resentment has been caused in Liberal circles by the revelation that a movement is on foot to exploit a mood of the nation, resulting from the death of King Edward, in the interests of conscription. The proposal is that the national memorial to Edward VII shall take the form of a voluntary demand by the people for universal military service. It is argued by promoters that universal military service is not conscription.

## San Bernardino Boycotted.

San Bernardino, Cal., May 28.—A boycott was declared today by the San Bernardino county building trades council on all merchants and business men of this city, Redlands and Riverdale, who employ Japanese or other Asiatic labor. The council represents several hundred workmen.

## FIRE BLIGHT IN APPLE TREES

### A Brief Description of the Disease and Its Cure.

By H. S. Jackson, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Fire blight is the most serious of all the diseases which attack the pear and apple. It is a contagious disease of bacterial origin which, under proper conditions, may attack any part of the tree. Besides the pear and apple, the quince, wild crab apple, hawthorns, mountain ash, serviceberry and some other pomaceous trees are subject to attacks of this disease.

Myriads of germs are present in all freshly blighted portions of the tree and in the sticky ooze exuding from cankers. The germs live almost entirely in the sappy portion of the bark, though in some vigorous-growing varieties of pears the germs have been known to invade the sap wood to a limited extent. Fire blight occurs in more or less severity in nearly all parts of the United States where pears and apples are grown.

In Oregon fire blight has appeared in two general localities—one in the Southwestern part of the state, including the Rogue River valley, the other in the Northwestern part.

Beginning in the spring the first apparent damage produced by the disease in an infected orchard is the blighting of the blossoms. Infection is brought about by insects, principally bees, which have visited a case of hold-over blight and become covered with the organisms contained in the sticky exudation, inoculating the flowers in their search for nectar. The organisms divide and multiply in the nectar and are able to enter the living tissues through the unprotected nectaries. Having entered the tissues they quickly blight the blossoms, pass down the blossom-stem and into the fruit spur, killing the tissues and cutting off the leaves from water supply, causing them to shrivel and dry, thus producing "fruit spur blight." The latter occurs several weeks after blossom infection. In very serious cases nearly all the fruit spurs may be blighted in this way and the trees set no fruit. Usually the germs die out and do not grow into the twig or branch on which the spur occurs, but occasionally the germs may continue into the bark of the branch at the base of the fruit spur and form a typical canker. Fruit spurs on the larger branches are a fruitful source of body infection and many cases of blight canker originate in this way.

The name "fire blight" is given to this disease because of the characteristic appearance of pear foliage on twigs or branches which have been killed by the organisms. The leaves turn black as though scorched by fire and frequently remain on the tree during the following winter. It should be noted that this color of the foliage is characteristic of the pear when it has been killed during the growing season. If a grower not familiar with the pear blight desires to know how the "twig blight" looks let him girdle a twig in mid-summer and watch the results.

The cankers are also quite characteristic, being very variable in appearance. The disease progresses most rapidly in the fleshy outer layer of the bark and at first produces a watery appearance in the affected area. Later the tissues of the bark are more or less broken down and the cankers become dark in color.

Besides the blight cankers found on the limbs and trunks, one frequently finds in some varieties of pears and Spitzbergen apples a larger canker at the surface of the ground extending up on the trunk for some distance and down the large roots. This condition is called "collar rot" and may result from a blight canker.

A pear tree when badly cankered is easily recognized at a distance in the early autumn by the general reddish cast to the foliage.

On the apple the foliage of twig and fruit spur blight turns brown and dry.

One of the most fruitful sources of infection has been by the pruning shears or saw. In pruning, if an active canker is cut into, the tools become infected and serve as inoculating instruments to spread the disease.

The only method known of controlling fire blight is to cut out cases of cankers wherever they appear. Spraying with fungicides is of only supplementary value and the various blight cures are worse than useless.

Experience has shown that it is of little permanent value to attempt to cut out the fruit spur and twig blight as they appear. Unless these forms of the disease extend into the branches on which they occur and a canker is formed the disease usually becomes naturally limited and the germs gradually die.

The efforts of the grower should be directed to cutting out all cases of blight canker and body canker during the fall, winter and early spring, when the cankers have become more or less limited in their growth and are not actively spreading.

Summer cutting is intelligently applied is frequently of great value, particularly where there is only a little blight. In the autumn before the leaves fall is a good time to do the cutting, as in cases of twig blight are easily observed.

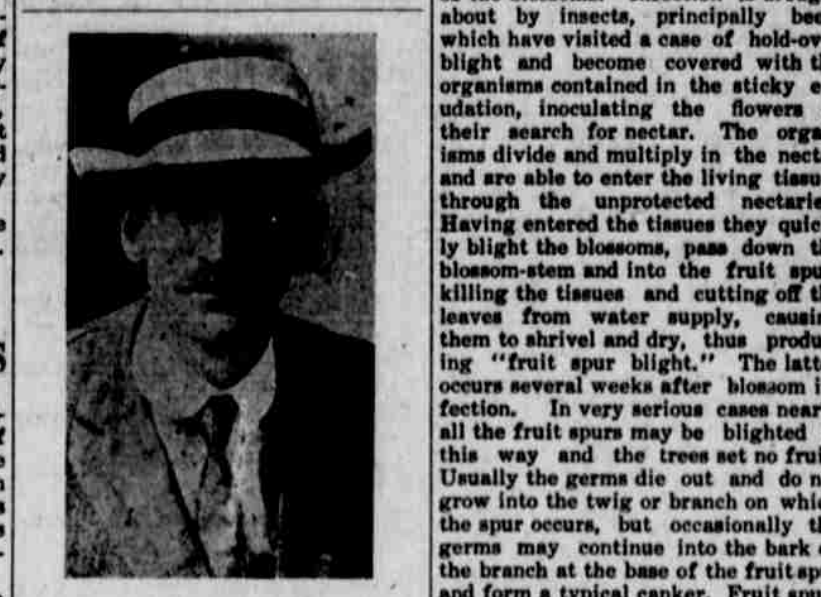
The trees should be particularly examined for cases of the collar rot. It is this form of the disease that causes many trees to be killed outright.

In cutting out cankers it is necessary that the tools be kept moist with some good disinfectant. If this is not done each cut will reintroduce the germs into the bark at the edges of the canker and the labor may thus be useless.

Corrosive sublimate in a solution of one part to one thousand of water has been found to be the most satisfactory disinfectant. The solution is a violent poison. It must be kept in glass.

Information Free to Orchardists.

The Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology at Corvallis, Oregon, will be glad to answer inquiries relating to insect pests or plant diseases at any time. Always include with your inquiries as full a description of the trouble as possible and send specimens for examination. Address: Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.



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and 23 minutes later Curtiss made his first stop near Foughkeeps, where there was an hour's intermission. Returning his flight at 9:26, he sped southward, and landed within the boundary of Manhattan Island at 10:35.

Faulhan's flight from London to Manchester, 86 miles, exceeded the Curtiss feat for distance, but not in speed or in danger. The Frenchman's average was 44.3 miles an hour and below him lay English meadow land. Curtiss followed the winding course of the historic Hudson, with jutting headlands, wooded slopes and treacherous passages. He swung high over the great bridge at Poughkeeps, dipped at times within 50 feet of the river's broad surface, and jockeyed like a falcon at the turns.

Only once did his craft show signs of rebellion. This was off Storm King, near West Point, when, at a height of nearly 1,000 feet a treacherous gust struck his planes. The machine dropped 40 feet and tilted perilously, but Curtiss kept his head and by adroit manipulation restored the equilibrium of the machine.

With his eyes and brain cleared of the cobwebs of sleep, he went with his mechanic and a handful of spectators to Van Kenseburgh Island, in the Hudson, three miles south of Albany, where he was to start. Waiting at the river brink was a special train chartered by the New York Times for Mrs. Curtiss and her party. From the train they could not see the actual start, but those on the island witnessed a remarkable scene.

With the signal that Curtiss was off, the special train of five cars and a locomotive gathered impetus and sought to follow. But so quickly had he flown that for 21 miles the locomotive, running nearly a mile a minute, was unable to catch up.

## Grain Fields Fire Swept.

Chico, Cal., May 31.—News has been received here of the first serious grain fire of the season, in Butte county. It occurred 10 miles south of Chico, on the farm of E. Davis and adjoining places, and burned over 800 acres of ripe grain, worth about \$40,000. Some of the grain was insured. Scores of farmers fought the flames for six hours before its progress was stopped. Many men were overcome by the intense heat and smoke and had to be carried from the fire, which traveled almost as fast as a man could run.

## Dr. Cook After Records?

New York, May 31.—The mystery of the whereabouts of Dr. Cook, the American who says tomorrow, was solved last night. He is in Scotland, preparing for a trip to Etah, whence he plans to bring back his records of his discovery and his instruments which are cached there. He also intends to bring back the two Eskimos who accompanied him on his dash to the Pole. Dr. Cook's objective point when he shall have recovered his records and instruments, says the newspaper, will be Copenhagen.

## Rice is Higher in China.

Amoy, China, May 31.—The price of rice has risen 50 per cent and the poor are unable to buy food. As a consequence of this a demonstration took place at Changchow.

Owing to the practical failure of the rice crop in certain of the interior provinces this year, an almost prohibitive price already prevails for the cereal. A further advance means famine conditions among the teeming coolies, whose principal article of food is rice.

## Bear Lassoed From Auto.

Cody, Wyo., May 31.—When a big brown bear passed to look at an automobile near the ranch of G. C. Rudenstein at the foot of the Big Horn mountains today, Rudolph Rovings, the cowboy chauffeur, holding the steering wheel with one hand, lassoed the bear with the other, and drove him to the car sweep past him. The captive was dragged to the Rudenstein ranch and is on exhibition there, with several bare spots on his coat.

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