

# PRESENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

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

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

The Idaho legislature will investigate all state institutions.

Western hop buyers balk at high prices asked for Coast product.

Heavy rains and melting snow caused floods in Willamette valley.

Marchist fired two shots at Mayor Briand, of France, but neither hit him.

Twenty-six Japanese have been sentenced to death for a recent attempt on the life of the Mikado.

Details of the assault on Consul Lamson at Dabny show intense hatred of Japanese for Americans.

Alleged extravagance in conducting Oregon insane asylum has led to a legislative investigation.

The town of Gardiner, Ore., is reported to have been almost totally destroyed by fire.

Reports in an airship failed to disprove the advancing "enemy" during practice maneuvers.

Girl at Wenatchee, Wash., has been unconscious for 15 days as a result of sickness, and all attempts to revive her have failed.

Small clerks in the postoffice at New York, have struck because the postoffice refuses to longer pay them their regular pay.

Chicago city officials are trying to prevent the unloading on the city's docks of many tons of cold storage provisions, much of which has been stored for several years and is totally unfit for food.

The late Geo. H. Williams, ex-mayor of Portland, left an estate valued at \$1,282,000.

Leaders of fashion in Paris have decided that the "rat" will no longer worn by women.

After a 40-day chase the leaders of a Chinese smuggling gang have been captured in California.

The Washington Equal Suffrage association had a stormy session and little was accomplished.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature for a \$200,000 exhibit at the Panama fair in San Francisco in 1915.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 85¢; club, 82¢; red Russet, 80¢; Valley 82¢; 40-fold, 83¢.

Barley—Feed, \$24@25 per ton; spring, \$27@27.50 per ton.

Flour—Bran, \$23.50@24.50 per ton; middlings, \$31; shorts, \$25.50@26; rolled barley, \$25@26.

Hay—Track prices; Timothy, Willamette Valley, \$19@20 per ton; Oregon, \$21@22; alfalfa, \$14; clover, \$14.50@15.50; clover, \$13.

Wool—Whole, \$29; cracked, \$30 ton. No 1 white, \$28@28.50 ton. Poles—Waxen, 50¢@1; Baldwin, \$1.25; Northern Spy, 60¢@1.25; Red Cheek Pippin, \$1.10; Winter Banana, \$1.75@2; Splitz, \$1.25@1.75; Yellow Newtown, \$1.25@1.75.

Fruit—Pears, \$1.25@2 per bushel; cranberries, \$12@12.50 per barrel.

Vegetables—Beans, 12½¢ per lb.; cabbages, \$1.25 per hundred; cauliflower, \$2.25 per crate; celery, California, \$1.25 per crate; squash, 1@1½¢; tomatoes, \$1.75 per box; carrots, \$1@1.25 hundred; parsnips, \$1@1.25; turnips, \$1; beets, \$1.25@1.50.

Poultry—Oregon, jobbing prices, \$1.25 per hundred. Buying price, \$1.50 per hundred.

Livestock—Live: Hens, 18½@19¢; turkeys, 20@21¢; geese, 14¢; dressed turkeys, 25¢.

Oregon ranch, candied, 33@34 Eastern, 28@30c.

City creamery extra, 1 and 2 pound prints, in boxes, 35¢ per lb.; less than boxes, cartons and every extra.

Fancy, 11@12¢ per pound. Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 13¢ per pound.

1910 crop, 18@18½¢; 1909 crop, 16@17¢; contracts, 12@13¢.

Eastern Oregon, 12@18¢ per cwt. according to shrinkage; Valley, 12¢ per pound. Mohar, choice, \$1.25.

Prime steers \$7@7.50; good choice, \$6.50@7.00; fair to good, \$6.00; common, \$4.50@5.00; choice beef cows, \$4.75@5.00; fair to choice, \$4.25@4.75; good to choice beef cows, \$4.75@5.00; fair to good, \$4.50@4.75; common to fair, \$4@4.25; choice fat bulls, \$3.75@4.50; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; common bulls, \$2.50@3.00; good to choice light calves, \$3.75@4.50; good heavy calves, \$5.25@6; fair calves, \$4.75@5.25; common calves, \$4@4.75; good to choice stage, \$4.75.

Fair to good, \$4@4.50; good, \$5.75@6.10; good to choice, \$6.25.

Yearling wethers, grain-fed, \$4@4.50; old wethers, grain-fed, \$3.75@4.50; choice ewes, grain-fed, \$4.75; feeders, \$3.25@3; choice ewes, grain-fed, \$6.50@7; good to choice, \$4@6.25.

## PHOSPHATE BEDS FOUND.

### Government Has Rich Deposits in Western Montana.

Washington.—Phosphate beds, believed to be of great commercial value, have been discovered in western Montana, according to a bulletin from the United States Geological Survey.

The deposits are on public lands near Butte, Mont., which have been withdrawn from entry, pending congressional legislation as to their control and disposition. Rock phosphate hitherto was not believed to be present in Montana and it was only in the classification of certain lands by the geological survey that determined whether they were of a mineral character that the streak was located.

As it was not considered desirable to call public attention to the fact before the Government had had an opportunity to withdraw from entry these lands, no detailed prospecting has been done. The geological survey believes that the area is large and it is thought that the bed may be five or six feet thick.

H. S. Gale, who has written a pamphlet soon to be issued by the geological survey, says of the deposit that they "are almost, if not quite, identical with those occurring in the great phosphate fields a couple of hundred miles to the south, where the beds have a workable thickness of four and a half to six feet."

It is the hope of the survey officials that the large areas outside of that actually examined by Mr. Gale, may be underlain with phosphate. The possible tonnage, therefore, may be large, as a square mile underlain with a three-foot bed of phosphate, will contain about 5,760,000 tons.

## HONDURAN REBELS GAIN.

### Government Forces Loss Seven More in Stubborn Fight.

Celba, Honduras.—Truxillo was captured by the revolutionists Tuesday, after a hard skirmish with the small squad of government soldiers. The government lost seven killed, including Mayor de Plaza. Twelve were wounded.

Three hundred government soldiers left Celba this afternoon for Nueva Armenia, 25 miles east, where they expect to meet the revolutionary army which is said to have left Truxillo Tuesday evening on a march toward Celba.

A report reached here yesterday that the revolutionists had taken Tela and were marching toward Celba, but the action of the commandant in sending practically his entire force to Nueva Armenia would indicate that he does not expect an attack from the west.

At the sight of the Bonilla forces it is believed that one-half or more of the government troops will join the former. The sympathy of the citizens of Celba is plainly with Bonilla and he would have little trouble taking this port.

## BOMB FALLS FROM AIR.

### Army Man Drops Explosive on Aviation Field.

Aviation Field, San Francisco.—For the first time in the history of aviation in this country, according to army officers here, a loaded bomb was dropped from an aeroplane on Camp Seldridge field today and exploded. The experiment was made by Lieutenant Crissy, of the Coast Artillery, flying with Philip Parmelee in a Wright biplane.

At a height of 475 feet Lieutenant Crissy released the shrapnel shot, aiming at a clear spot of ground near the lower end of the field. A puff of smoke as the missile struck, showed the success of the experiment. The shot was capable of wounding within a radius of 70 yards, and great care was exercised in selecting the place for dropping it.

Lieutenant Walker, of the Eighth Infantry, also was carried aloft today for the purpose of taking photographs and making observations. Walter Brooks took him up in a Wright biplane, and at a height of about 1000 feet, Lieutenant Walker made six snapshots with his camera of Camp Seldridge.

The field was rain-soaked, but the bird-men had no difficulty in ascending. Air conditions were excellent and many interesting flights were made.

## Absconder Comes Back.

New York—Charles H. Hyde, New York City's Chamberlain, missing for 38 days, arrived from Florida and alighted from his train, jaunty, calm and smiling. Of the closing of two banks containing \$800,000 in city funds, of which he was a custodian, he would say nothing. The Merritt committee tried for more than a month to subpoena Hyde as a witness, others having testified that he was at a meeting where a \$500,000 corruption fund was raised in an attempt to defeat the anti-betting bills at Albany.

## Blast Kills 5, Maims 4.

Niobrara, Neb.—Five persons were killed and four injured in an explosion which occurred here at 7:30 o'clock on Sunday night. The fire which resulted from the explosion burned to the ground a three-story frame hotel owned by Michael Kendall. The explosion was caused by a leak in a gas plant in the cellar of the hotel. It is thought that all the injured will recover.

## Biplanes Outraces Auto.

Shreveport, La.—J. A. D. McCurdy, in his biplane, outdistanced an automobile in a five mile race, covering the course in five minutes and seven seconds. McCurdy went to a height of 1700 feet and after remaining in the air 25 minutes described what is known as the spiral tower descent.

# BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Friday, Jan. 20.

Washington, Jan. 20.—"That it is the sense of the senate that the Panama Canal should be fortified."

Such is the declaration of a resolution introduced in the senate today by Senator Money. The Mississippi senator announced his intention to speak on the resolution and it is probable that it will be used as a basis for general discussion of the question of canal fortifications.

Senator Jones, of Washington, today introduced a bill providing that where desert entrymen who have secured extension of time, under the act of March 28, 1908, are unable through no fault of their own to comply with the law as to irrigation and cultivation and the delay is due to failure to complete the irrigation project on which they are dependent for water, they may, upon proper showing, secure a further extension of three years in the option of the Commissioner-General of the Land Office.

"In some 14 instances states have gone without full representation in the senate because of deadlocks in the legislatures," said Borah, of Idaho, in the senate today, supporting the resolution providing for the popular election of United States senators. "In other instances," he said, "bribery and corruption and scandal have attached to the sessions."

"It is not alone that direct and open bribery sometimes prevails; but that which is equally bad more often prevails—bills and measures are traded upon or killed; the public interest is sacrificed, or actually bartered away; patronage and office enter into the deal and the whole affair becomes a disgrace and is of itself sufficient condemnation of the present system."

The senator specially cited the contents in Pennsylvania in 1909; in Maryland in 1904, and in Missouri in 1905.

"Prior to 1872," he declared, "we had but one case of alleged election bribery connected with a seat on this floor. Since that time we have had 10, to say nothing of a number of investigations before state legislatures which never reached this body."

## Thursday, January 19.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Challenging the remarks of Congressman Tawney of Minnesota and Hull of Iowa in the house; that his statement to the United Press on the country's unpreparedness for war was the utterance of an alarmist, Frederick Louis Hudekuper today struck back.

"My statement to the United Press," he said, "was based on the official records of the war department. The assertions of Congressmen Hull and Tawney were apparently made either with a desire to suppress the real facts in the case or through sheer ignorance of the situation. With all due respect to Hull and Tawney, if they ask the war department for the records relating to each and every statement I made, and will give to the country without reservation the facts those reports establish, they will be doing the nation a patriotic service. These records will bear out fully to any unbiased mind the statements of the country's present helplessness to which Congressman McLachlan of California referred in the house."

On the floor of the house yesterday Congressman Tawney of Minnesota and Hull of Iowa attacked the statement of Hudekuper, made through the United Press, as misleading, and denied that the country was in any such state of unpreparedness for war as that critic alleged. Hull particularly challenged the statement that the infantry has not enough ammunition for a single engagement, declaring that the ordnance department had been accumulating a reserve of ammunition for years.

## Wednesday, January 18.

Washington, Jan. 18.—After almost a week of cessation, the senate today resumed consideration of the case of Senator Lorimer. There were two speeches, one by Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, in support of the Illinois senator, and the other by Borah, of Idaho, in opposition.

Burrows strongly commended the course of Lorimer in demanding an investigation.

Borah declared that corruption has characterized the proceedings ever since Lorimer had decided to become a candidate for the senate.

Both addresses were sharply analytical and both went at length into the testimony. Frequently they quoted the same statements of witnesses, but their deductions were widely at variance. The speeches resembled each other in the fact that both denounced the conduct of Representative White, whose statement in a Chicago newspaper led to the investigation, but, while Senator Borah contended for the probable truthfulness of his revelations as indicated by supporting circumstances, the Michigan senator found nothing to sustain him or give credence to his exposition.

The Burrows speech is the first that has been made in Lorimer's behalf. Many opposing senators have been waiting for this presentation of the affirmative side of the case and it is believed the consideration will now proceed expeditiously. There are still many arguments to be heard before a vote can be reached.

## Battleship Nearly R. Jy.

Washington.—Another dreadnaught will be added to the American navy the latter part of March, when the first class battleship Utah, now nearing completion at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., will be in the Government. She will be immediately put in commission and sent to the New York Navy Yard for a few minor changes. The displacement of the Utah is 23,933 tons.

"There is absolutely no proof, direct or indirect, from which a legitimate inference could be drawn that a single member of the general assembly was corruptly influenced to vote for Lorimer," said Burrows.

## Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Washington, Jan. 17.—This was a field day for the so-called republican "insurgents" in the senate. "Hazing Hale" was the favorite pastime, but "grilling Gallinger" was a close second in point of popularity.

The occasion was offered when Gallinger sought to have a day fixed for a vote on his ocean mail ship subsidy bill. Immediately on Gallinger's motion, Clapp interposed an emphatic objection. He was followed by Cummins, who enjoyed himself at the expense of Gallinger.

Then Hale arose and informed the senate that the fixing of days for votes never would do; that, if such a practice were indulged in, no business of a general nature could be transacted at the present session. He urged the senate to "get down to business."

Borah intimated that in his own opinion the senator from Maine was not practicing what he preached; that the latter, when the resolution providing for direct election of United States senators was offered last Friday, sought to prevent consideration by moving an adjournment.

Secretary Ballinger was the object today of an attack by Senator Purcell, of North Dakota. The senator delivered a speech in support of his resolution submitted yesterday to the senate, declaring that Secretary Ballinger was unfit to retain his office in the administration because of his alleged maladministration of departmental affairs. Mr. Purcell was a member of the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee.

## Monday, January 16.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The stirring scenes of the last session of congress, when the house overthrew Speaker Cannon and took the making of the rules into its own hands, was reenacted in part on the floor of the house today.

Threatened with what they believed to be an effort to "draw the teeth" of one of the most important of the new rules, Democrats and insurgents joined in the defeat of the speaker. By a vote of 145 to 126, the combined forces rallied to the support of Fitzgerald, Dem., New York, and sustained him in his appeal from the Speaker's ruling.

The fight developed as the result of the second attempt to use the new rule which gives the house power to discharge a committee from further consideration of a bill that has been referred to it. It was started by Hardwick, of Georgia, who, when denied the privilege of introducing a lengthy memorial, objected to every bill as it was brought up, thus preventing its passage.

The house passed a bill today authorizing the dropping of army officers from the rolls when they have been absent without leave for more than three months. This would remove from the army list Captain Peter C. Haines, now serving a sentence for the killing of William E. Anis, a civilian, three years ago.

Renewal of the fight on Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, is contemplated in a resolution introduced today by Senator Purcell, which seeks to force into the open the report of the joint congressional committee that investigated the charges made against the cabinet officer by Gifford Pinchot, ex-Chief Forester.

## Saturday, January 14.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Congressman James McLachlan, of California, today presented to the house a criticism of the present state of the national defenses. The criticism was written for the United Press by Frederick Louis Hudekuper, and declares that the country is now practically defenseless and at the mercy of Germany, Japan or any first class power.

Among other things the report says:

"The American people should know that their army is in a lamentable state, and that our means of defense, except for the navy, are virtually nil."

"The American army today has only enough infantry ammunition for one single engagement. The field artillery does not possess enough manufactured ammunition to fight so much as one battle."

"How long would our 30 regiments of infantry stand against the 200,000 troops which Germany could land on the Atlantic coast, or Japan on the Pacific coast, within five weeks after the declaration of war?"

"We Americans think our militia a wonderful force. Nothing could be further from the truth from a military standpoint."

"War used to last 100 years or more. Now it lasts one year or less, and preparation must be made beforehand."

"The location of army posts is most defective. The war department has tried to abandon posts worthless from a military standpoint, but has been compelled to countermand the order, owing to political influence."

## "Abolish Senate," Chicagoan Says.

Washington, Jan. 19.—"Abolish the Senate" is the burden of a telegram addressed to Speaker Cannon and a number of representatives today by a Chicagoan, as an outgrowth of the investigation of the charges made against Senator Lorimer. The telegram charges that every senator has paid for his votes in ways no better than the Illinois senator, and that there never can be a pure senate as long as there is patronage.



## Dress Up-to-Date.

NEW YORK.—If madam would be a la mode she must have her hair dressed to be very glossy and smooth without the frivolous frizzes that have been a part of the coiffure for so long.

American women are appreciating more every year the smartness of the French woman's faultless coiffure. The heads of Parisiennes always look as if their owners had just stepped from the hairdresser's. Even the little shop girls appear on the streets and at their places of business, coiffured in the latest fashion, and the arrangement is quite as perfect as that seen on the patrons they wait upon. It is a sort of natural art with French women to arrange their tresses becomingly and without a single hair out of place. This is accomplished without the aid of nets, but in many instances brillantines is employed, sometimes indiscriminately.

Like the locks of hair, the band that twines about the head in classic fashion is of the hair itself and is smooth and glossy. This particular effect is typical of French fashions of the present time and is far more becoming to the average woman than the ribbon bands that have been used of late. The strap-like band is shown to best advantage in a coiffure where the back hair is arranged in soft ringlet-puffs and the strap of the hair around the front is as natural in its effect as if it had grown there. Such hairdressing is not easy to accomplish, but it is sensible, unless a mass of false hair protrudes at the back.

Prevailing Evening Style. Ribbon and jeweled bands crossing each other, and the back, built out with loose puffs and curls of the Marie Antoinette type, is a stunning style for evening, but a dressing that few women can achieve from the natural product of their own heads. Twists of gauze or tulle are a favored fancy for simple evening coiffures; while with many handsome evening costumes one sees the locks threaded



with strings of pearls and brilliants, which effect is very new and exceedingly catchy. Gold and silver cords are used in the same manner and with good results. Garlands of tiny roses threaded through the careless locks of young buds is one of the prettiest garnishments in use just now.

Simple turban-like coiffures for the day and extravagant curl effects for evening sum up the situation in fashionable hairdressing. And let it be added that front curls are becoming more and more the ruling fad and are very prevalent in the French capital. Women who have not the time nor inclination to visit the hairdresser every day have their day and evening chignons made separately. The art of hairdressing in America has gained rapid strides in competition with French hairdressers, and many of their little whims and vagaries are being successfully introduced by hairdressers over here, much to the delight of their regular patrons.

One of the recent innovations is the chignon made of waved combings woven to a flexible wire frame. The long strands of hair were interlaced into each other and the short ends swathed across the front and the others arranged around the lower part of the chignon, forming a flat double swath effect over the ears. The back hair projected several inches and seemed to be merely a big, loose coil. This style is one of the newest effects for day wear. The same foundation is employed in the making of curled arrangements for evening. Another becoming chignon for the day is made of a four-strand braid of moderately long hair. The cunning method of interlacing is the redeeming feature of this one, the completed effect of which is a mass of smooth, glossy plaits.

Artificial rolls, puffs and inner pompadours, sometimes called transformations, are almost extinct, as nearly all the smart coiffures are perfectly flat, with the hair resting close to the head. A tiny parting on the left side forms one of the very becoming effects. The line does not extend very far back on the head and on either side little curls fall over the brow. Women who are fortunate enough to have a natural cowlick are to be con-

gratulated, for this little freak of nature helps wonderfully in affecting the desired line with the side parting. It is an actual fact that many women who do not possess the natural cowlick are training the hair to that end.

## Most Popular Coiffure.

Decidedly the most popular coiffure of the moment is the one with the hair drawn about the head flatly and covering the ears with a chignon of big loose curls at the back. It is a very easy style to accomplish; so the women who wear it say, as they have only to draw and fasten their own tresses about the head in the desired fashion, then arrange the little scalp covered with ringlets in the center of the back. The dressing of the hair extremely low over the ears is one of the newest features in hairdressing and is being adopted by almost every one who can wear the style with any degree of becomingness.

The wavy bangs or fringes are rapidly growing in favor, since they are almost indispensable with the close fitting hats of the winter. Sometimes the bangs are cut quite long, and curled only at the extreme ends, then again they will be very short and left perfectly straight to hang over the upper part of the brow like pointed fingers. The latter style is youthful and becoming to a pretty face, but not at all suited to women whose faces begin to show the cruel lines of time. And nine times out of ten it is this particular type who affects the straight bangs instead of the curled ones that have a tendency to soften the features.

## Styles in Hair Ornaments.

Among the new hair ornaments are many different styles in broad flat combs, barrettes, pins and buckles in silver or gold filigree set with rhinestones or brilliants, seed pearls and semi-precious stones. Many of the elaborate ornaments in silver are such a perfect imitation of platinum and diamonds that it is almost impossible to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit. For the low dressing, the jeweled plaques is quite the smartest ornament. This ornament is made of silver filigree, studded with brilliants, and it is of generous size. Two plaques are held together with a silver bar, which answers the purpose of a Grecian band. When properly arranged the band crosses the head and the plaques cover the ears. Of course the ringlets are under the ornaments in natural fashion.

One of the novel hair ornaments that is more or less in evidence at social gatherings is the double-banded Grecian effect with criss-cross lattice of transparent galloon. The wide bands are caught at the ends with jeweled cabochons suggestive of the sort depicted in pictures of Cleopatra. The completed ornament is called the "Greek band," and is seen in its best effects in illuminated tinsel with iridescent glass shading and spangles. Another stunning ornament is a diamond-shaped band made of tinsel cord in silver, and ornamented with imitation jewels of harmonious colors. Feathers and aligrettes are also much used; they are worn in drooping fashion which is not entirely becoming to the average woman.

## Jeweled Cabochon Liked.

The jeweled cabochon is the latest novelty from the Indian marts of fashionable things. The ornament is of enormous size and made of dull gold tinsel studded here and there with semi-precious jewels of oriental shades. There are two long hairpins at the back with which to adjust the odd ornament. Sequin bandeaux in a wide range of attractive colorings are to be had at the representative hair goods shops as well as at the jewelers and department stores of high grade. Ornaments decorated with applied silver or gold are well liked. A handsome comb is shaped like a peacock's tail (spread) and the feathers reproduced in metal tinted bronze, green and blue.

There is a marked tendency among well-dressed women this season to do away with heads, tails, paws and whole skin pieces, and to replace them by broad bands of fur trimming on hems and overskirts, and by scarfs and muffs of fur made with the addition of some material. Black monkey fur, for instance, is thus used on a black velvet costume, and the muff is of velvet edged with monkey fur.

## Effective Millinery.

The picturesque "Lamp-Shade" hat shown in our illustration of drawn pompadour silk has a lining of black velvet and a domed crown of black fur. On the wide brim there is, at the edge, a band of black velvet, and in the pompadour silk there are delicious shades of pink and blues, with a suspicion of dark green here and there.

A quaint toque is made of sealskin, with a narrow band of chinchilla round the border, and underneath this a fringe of old yellow lace. At the back a cluster of superb feathers, of the same shade as the sealskin, stand erect. This toque is quite of the picture type, and it would be equally effective if made without the little cap of old lace, but these caps are very fashionable just now, and when adopted by pretty and smart looking women they are eminently attractive.