

BRIEF NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK

Interesting Events from Outside the State Presented in a Manner to Catch the Eye of the Busy Reader—Matters of National, Historical and Commercial Importance.

Princess Waldemar of Denmark is dead.

A woman is walking from Shoshone to Denver on a wager.

Bullinger is planning a complete change in the reclamation service.

Railroads have stopped employing strikebreakers and declare conditions are normal.

The city marshal of Lake Arthur, La., has resigned, declaring he has nothing to do.

William Calhoun, a Chicago lawyer, is mentioned as a possibility for minister to China.

Bridgeport, Ohio, is under martial law, owing to a strike of 2,000 tinplate workers.

The United States army is very much put out because only marines have so far been sent to Nicaragua.

One of the first moves in the coming congress will be to find out its exact feelings toward Taft.

Zelaya asks a commission to investigate Nicaraguan affairs and promises to resign if they are not found satisfactory.

It is believed that the downfall of Zelaya will be the signal for a general uprising of the revolutionary party in Honduras.

Land Commissioner Dennett declares that the proper use of national resources is as important as mere conservation of them.

Andrew Carnegie was arrested and fined \$20 for exceeding the speed limit in Pittsburgh. He had but 87 cents in his possession and pledged his East Side home, worth several millions.

British bark Matthehorn founders off Cape Flattery and six men are lost.

Government inspector says sugar scales in custom house were doctored.

It is said that quails are becoming a pest to suburban residents of Seattle.

British parliament ends and taxes can be collected only by consent of the powers.

Secretary of Navy Meyer in his annual report asks two more heavy battleships.

Nicaraguan minister and associates in Washington indulge in drunken carousal.

Northwestern roads say they have plenty of switchmen and deny talk of settlement.

Zelaya ignores government's ultimatum and sends agents to Washington to work for its withdrawal.

All efforts to bring peace to warring Chinese troops in San Francisco have failed and more blood will flow.

It is believed that J. P. Morgan is trying to bring about an insurance combine with a capital of \$1,700,000,000.

Ruef has been released from jail on \$300,000 bail, pending an appeal.

President Zelaya plans to resign, placing some trusted henchman in charge.

The property loss by the recent storm in the Northwest is estimated at \$2,000,000.

British house of commons is preparing for a final struggle with the house of lords.

Eighty per cent of the striking switchmen of Duluth have voted to return to work.

United States hurries warships to both coasts of Nicaragua to protect American interests.

Three hundred strikebreakers have been imported to St. Paul to replace striking switchmen.

The cabinet used its blue pencil sparingly on the advance proofs of Taft's coming message.

J. P. Morgan has acquired a controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance society of New York.

San Francisco has passed a radical city ordinance for the eradication of tuberculosis. A patient may be taken from his home by force, if necessary.

Mrs. Nicholas Jacobs died at the hospital in Los Angeles as the result of a Thanksgiving day automobile accident. She was the sixth victim. The only remaining member of the family is the baby, which is suffering from concussion of the brain and a broken arm.

It is believed in most coast cities that the switchmen's strike will not last long.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the English suffragette, has sailed from New York for home.

Western senators are disappointed in the report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

In the trial of the sugar trust weighers it was stated that men in customs uniform had been seen to receive coin from trust employes.

Bullinger is completely exonerated in report of attorney general.

Secretary of war recommends better cooperation between regular army and militia.

Switchmen's strike has tied up nearly all trains on the roads affected, and thousands are idle.

Official circles in Washington consider Zelaya as a thoroughly irresponsible dictator and tyrant, and say conditions in Nicaragua are almost unbelievable.

UNIONS WILL AID STRIKERS.

Chicago Federation of Labor Pledges Its Support.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Indorsing the stand taken by the switchmen in the northwest, unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor have pledged the strikers moral and financial support. Bitter attacks were made on the railroad brotherhoods who have refused to aid the switchmen.

That the men in Chicago expect to be drawn into the struggle was made plain by James B. Connors, vice-president of the switchmen's union, who declared that if a strike is ordered here the union men belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will go out with the switchmen and "refuse to be led by a wolf in sheep's clothing."

President Hawley, of the switchmen's union in St. Paul, announced tonight that the men at all eastern points were prepared to strike on a moment's notice, but that the situation at this time does not warrant ordering them out, as the tie-up in the northwest is practically complete.

Against the optimistic views of President Hawley, dispatches from the cities affected stated that the movement of trains was being hindered more by the heavy fall of snow than by any lack of men to throw the switches. Nearly 100 cars of wheat were moved into Minneapolis today by the Great Northern, and freight was handled at the Minnesota transfer for the first time since the strike began.

"We have everything tied up from Duluth to Seattle," said Mr. Connors, "and we are going to keep it tied up until the railroads are ready to treat us fairly. The only thing that can defeat the switchmen in this struggle is the treachery of kindred organizations. All we want those organizations to do is to keep their hands off and let us attend to our own affairs. It has been charged by President Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, through his press agent, that members of our organization took the places of other men on strike. That is a lie, and I defy any man to show that a member of the switchmen's union ever 'scabbed' in his life."

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GEORGE OF GREECE TO QUIT.

Prefers Abdication Now to Disgrace Which Seems Certain.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—King George of Greece says the "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung," which is inspired by the Austrian foreign office, has resumed the idea of abdicating for himself and his dynasty.

The king cannot overcome the fact that his sons have been forced to quit the army and the navy, a fact which he believes renders it impossible for the crown prince ever to ascend the throne, after having been excluded from the country's service.

Efforts are being made on the part of several courts to dissuade the king from taking this step.

His majesty last August determined to resign, and made all preparations, only giving up the idea on receipt of a telegram from King Edward, who was then at Marienbad, imploring him not to resign in order to avoid great political complications.

King George, however, is now greatly depressed by recent events, and is afraid of being deposed unless he abdicates. The chances of maintaining the dynasty appear to him very small.

CANADA OPENS WAR ON U. S.

Grain Men See Fight if Erie Channel Is Not Improved.

Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 7.—The prime minister has practically assured a deputation of shipping interests that the government has decided to reconstruct the Welland canal.

New plans will reduce the number of locks from twenty-five to seven, and this is regarded by shipping men as the first step in a long war between the grain-carrying interests of the United States and Canada. Since the Welland locks were deepened to 14 feet, the Erie barge canal, from Buffalo to New York has been doing practically no business.

It is pointed out that an appropriation from the state of New York of over \$100,000,000 was made a short time ago, and the Erie canal will be deepened to 12 feet.

The Erie when six feet deep could carry grain through to New York cheaper than it could be carried by the Welland canal, when that canal was only eight feet deep. With the Erie 12 feet deep, it is argued that the United States would get all the business.

Cook's Data at Christiania.

Christiania, Dec. 7.—Walter Lonsdale, secretary to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, arrived today at Christiania aboard the steamer United States. He said he had with him all of Dr. Cook's records and reports concerning his north pole expedition. Mr. Lonsdale said that when he left New York Dr. Cook was suffering from overwork, but could not be described as "broken down." He added that when he had delivered the documents to the university of Copenhagen he would be ready to give information concerning Dr. Cook's plans.

Lumber Steamer Ashore.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The lumber steamer Excelsior was driven ashore at Moss landing, 80 miles south of this city, during the storm last night. All the crew escaped without injury, and the position of the vessel is not believed to be dangerous. The steamer was loaded with lumber and could not make headway against the storm which arose so suddenly that there was no chance to get clear of the coast before it broke. The revenue cutter McCulloch has gone to the aid of the Excelsior.

Tong War Still Rages.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Despite the efforts of the Chinese Six companies and the peace officials of this entire state to bring an end to the tong war which has been raging for over a month between the Yee family and the On Yick tong, two more lives were snuffed out today, making eight murders since the war was declared.

NEWS NOTES GATHERED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF OREGON

DEMAND TRAINED TEACHERS.

Ackerman's Advice to School Officers' Convention on Country Schools.

In an address before the school officers' convention of Marion county, Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman made the statement that every district school is now acting as a training school for the city schools, and urged the directors present to demand that laws be placed on the statute books of this state requiring every teacher in every district school to have a thorough training before she starts her work in the school.

"We have normal schools now, but the training is given for the city children at the expense of the children of the country schools. Every district school is a normal school. You send the inexperienced young girl out into the country, and when she secures training she goes to the city. The child of the city is given his education with the bill footed by the child of the rural district."

Over 100 school officers from all over Marion county were in attendance. That they were in entire sympathy with the speaker, and are determined to demand normal training for their teachers was shown by expressions from different members and by the resolutions adopted at the close of the session. Organization was perfected with the following officers: President, J. M. Poorman, of Woodburn; vice-president, Dr. M. Staples, of Turner; secretary, W. M. Smith, of Salem.

Among the speakers were C. L. Starr, who spoke on the history of school officers' conventions, being founder of the Oregon Agricultural College, who spoke on "Industrial Education," J. M. Poorman, Woodburn, on "The Responsibilities of the School Director." The following committee on resolutions was chosen: Max Mati, of Mount Angel; Mayor McKinney, of Turner; B. J. Teal, of Chemawa.

Resolutions were passed recommending that a united effort be made all over Marion county by the school officers, teachers and patrons to increase the usefulness of the county schools along one or more of the following lines: First—Placing works of art on the schoolroom walls, planting flowers, trees and shrubbery, and otherwise beautifying the grounds.

Second—Securing teachers with special training, and in order to do so, paying better salaries.

Third—Consolidating weak schools and transporting pupils where conditions are favorable.

Fourth—That the county fund law be enacted at the general election in 1910, making possible the distinctly country high school. These high schools will make it possible for the boy and girl in the country to obtain a high school education and still remain under home influence and help with home duties.

Fifth—That the present school laws be amended to provide for a two days' session of the directors' convention, allowing all the necessary expenses for all the directors and clerks.

Seven Devils Is Bustling Camp.

Homestead—For two months everything has been expectancy in the Seven Devils, in anticipation of the opening of the railroad. The camp is taking on new life, and development has never been so active, nor so thorough.

While the railroad will enter the district in winter, when snow and cold weather will interfere seriously, men who for years have hauled ore 45 miles over mountain roads to the nearest railroad, are busy preparing for a good season, beginning early next spring. Thousands of tons of ore will be ready as soon as it can be shipped.

One body are showing up well as the work progresses. No deep work has been undertaken in the district because the ore could not be handled, but now shafts will be sunk and preparations will be made for one of the greatest camps in the country.

Ore from the Calumet Buena Vista mines shows values of \$211.35 per ton. The assay list includes lead, which is found plentifully throughout the district.

Bank and Cannery Proposed.

New Bridges—A bank and a cannery are among the enterprises coming to this place. Development has been rapid during the past few months, and building shows no considerable abatement on account of winter weather.

Wild Fowl Plentiful.

Tillamook—Thousands of ducks, geese and swan cover Tillamook bay, and its rivers and lakes. Not for many years have so many wild fowl been seen on the bay.

Contracts for Water System.

Newport—A contract has been signed up with Engineer George Lea for the construction of a gravity water system for Newport, at a cost of \$13,150. The total cost of the system will be \$30,000. The Portland Wood Pipe company will furnish the pipe, and the Southern Pacific company has agreed to give a special freight to this city. Water will be brought from Blattner creek, a pure mountain stream five miles north of the city.

U. of O. to List High Schools.

University of Oregon, Eugene—The University of Oregon expects to issue, as a supplement to the February number of the University Bulletin, a complete directory of all Oregon high schools. It will contain the names of the teachers, the subjects taught by each, their preparation, the number of years in the high school course, etc., and is to be sent out free of charge.

Big Kale Crop.

Cottage Grove—O. P. Adams is exhibiting a head of kale with leaves 30x16 inches. A single plant has produced sufficient feed for a cow for a day. Mr. Adams says this is the first kale grown on the ground, which has been under cultivation for 53 years.

TURKEY "CROP" \$100,000.

Douglas County Sends Out 40,000 Birds for Thanksgiving.

Roseburg—Not less than 40,000 turkeys were shipped from Douglas county for Thanksgiving dinners, largely in San Francisco. For the birds at least \$100,000 was paid to the farmers who raised them. These figures must be considered with the important fact that many of the turkey raisers throughout the country are holding their product for the Christmas trade. Ordinarily the late shipments bring from a cent to a cent and a half more per pound than the Thanksgiving shipments.

Those citizens of Douglas county who have engaged in the raising of turkeys during the past year have fared exceptionally well, the price paid by buyers this fall showing a substantial increase over prices paid in former years. No birds were purchased in the county for less than 21 cents, while in many instances the birds brought the raiser 25 cents.

J. H. Grande shipped 19½ tons of dressed birds to San Francisco, this being the largest individual shipment. Contrary to usual conditions, Roseburg shipped more birds this year than Oakland, notwithstanding the fact that Oakland has held the record as a turkey-raising section for many years.

Dividend Declared in Defunct Bank.

La Grande—The comptroller of currency has ordered the issue of a 10 per cent dividend to depositors of the defunct Farmers & Traders National bank of this city, and Receiver Neidner is now making out the checks. They will be hurried to Washington to be returned in time to come as Christmas gifts to the depositors. It became definitely certain today that the bank will not pay more than 65 per cent. To make the last and final issue, the bank must win all suits now pending. If such is the case, the grand total of dividends will aggregate 65 per cent.

Bank Deposits Gain at Prineville.

Prineville—A statement rendered by the local banks shows a gain of almost \$100,000 in deposits during the past three months. The total resources of the First National bank according to this statement is considerably above the \$500,000 mark and is constantly increasing, as the statements are rendered from time to time. This increase is noted in spite of the fact that new banks are being started in various parts of the county.

Model Walnut Orchard Planned.

Sheridan—The Willamette Orchard company is planting 160 acres to Franquette walnuts, using Lambert cherries as "fillers." The planting and cultivating of the trees will be under the supervision of the company's foreman, Claud Schreck, a trained horticulturist. The company is not planting for speculation, and does not intend to sell acreage, but will make a model orchard on the tract.

Milk Condenser Ready.

Hillsboro—The Hillsboro condenser will reopen December 1 and continue in operation as long as the milk supply is adequate to justify the operation of the factory. The condenser has been closed several weeks, and workmen have been busy overhauling the plant. It is now in first-class condition. The opening of the plant will give employment to 30 or 40 people, which is quite a factor in the city's industrial life.

High Price for Land.

Newberg—Gus Gaddat has held his farm of 157 acres in the Rex neighborhood to Captain Paul Reimers, of Portland, for \$125 per acre.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, \$1.03 per box; pears, \$1.10 per box; berries, \$1.25 per box; cranberries, \$1.50 per box.

Potatoes—Oregon, 50¢ per sack; sweet potatoes, 15¢ per sack.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75¢ per doz.; beans, 10¢ per pound; cabbage, 3¢ per lb; cauliflower, 90¢ per \$1.25 per dozen; celery, \$3.75 per crate; egg plants, \$1.75 per box; pumpkins, 10¢ per doz.; sprouts, 8¢ per pound; squash, \$1.10 per lb; tomatoes, 75¢ per lb.

Sack Vegetables—Turnips, 75¢ per lb; carrots, \$1; beets, \$1.25; rutabagas, \$1.10 per sack; parsnips, \$1.25.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.50 per sack. Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.15; club, \$1.03; red Russian, \$1.01½; valley, \$1; Turkey red, \$1.04; forty-fold, \$1.04.

Barley—Feed, \$28.50; brewing, \$28.50 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$33.50; cracked, \$34.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$31.50 per ton; Hay—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$15.00 per ton; eastern Oregon, \$18.00 per ton; alfalfa, \$16.50 per ton; clover, \$15.00 per ton; \$15.00 per lb; grain hay, \$15.00 per ton.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 37¢; fancy outdoor creamery, 32½¢ per pound; store, 22½¢ per lb. (Butter fat prices average 1½¢ per pound under regular butter prices.)

Eggs—Fresh Oregon, extras, 45¢ per dozen; eastern, 32¢ per dozen. Poultry—Hens, 15¢ per lb; springs, 16¢ per lb; roosters, 9¢ per lb; ducks, 15¢ per lb; geese, 11¢ per lb; turkeys, live, 18¢; dressed, 22¢ per lb.

Pork—Fancy, 10¢ per 10½ lb per pound. Veal—Extras, 11½¢ per lb per pound. Cattle—Best steers, \$4.50; fair to good, \$4.42½; medium and feeders, \$3.50 to \$3.75; best cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium, \$3.37½; common to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.75; bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.50; \$3.50; calves, light, \$5.25 to \$5.50; heavy, \$4.47½.

Hogs—Best, \$8.10; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.85; stockers, \$4.47½. Sheep—Best wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; fair to good, \$4.42½; best ewes, \$2.75 to \$4; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5.05 to \$5.35.

Hops—1909 crop, 18¢ to 23¢; 1908 crop, nominal; 1907 crop, 12¢; 1906 crop, 8¢. Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16¢ to 23¢ per pound. Mohair—Choice, 25¢ per pound. Casaca Bark—4½¢ per pound.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF FARMING

Professor Bexell Gives Some Valuable and Interesting Pointers.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Dec. 6.—The Oregon Agricultural college has just issued a bulletin for free distribution emphasizing better business methods on the farm. Professor Bexell, the author of the bulletin, says in his introduction:

"It is a truism to say that the financial side of farming is of the utmost importance. But the fact remains that this side of the world's greatest industry is almost entirely neglected by both the farmer and the schools. Professor Bailey says on this subject: 'In visiting practically every farm in one of the counties of the state (New York) we did not find one man who knew how much it cost him to produce milk or to raise any of his crops.'"

"The secretary of agriculture, in recent year books, points out the remarkable prosperity of the farmer; that the export of farm products is vastly in excess of all other exports combined; that a million agricultural debtors have been transformed during the last ten years into the same number of surplus depositors; that 'contrary to his reputation, the farmer is a great organizer, and he has achieved remarkable and enormous successes in many lines of economic co-operation in which the people of other occupations have either made no beginning at all or have nearly if not completely failed.' He points out that most farmers live better than the average merchant or mechanic."

"The business of farming assumes two distinct phases: the productive phase and the exchange phase. The one aims to extract the treasures from the soil; the other to place them in the hands of the consumer. It is important not only to raise abundant crops, but also to sell the products to advantage."

"The importance of the exchange phase is often lost sight of. A farm may be forced to yield to its maximum capacity, labor may be managed properly and waste reduced to a minimum; and yet the net result may be a loss at the end of the year. As a general economic proposition, it might be said that large crops often result in serious loss to society as a whole. If the net value to the consumer is less than the labor and capital expended on the crop, society is the loser by the difference. Hence the importance of a thorough understanding by the farmer as well as by the merchant and manufacturer of the laws and methods of exchange or commerce."

"That farming is a science has been emphasized so much that the fact that it is also a business is often lost sight of. It is a real business, and one which pays the United States close to eight billion dollars annually. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that no legitimate business pays better than farming. It may be a little more up-to-date work at the start, since most farmers begin business with small capital, but it is incomparably safer in the long run, and will insure a competence for old age with greater certainty than any other occupation. But let it ever be borne in mind that the condition for success is that farming must be conducted on business principles."

"Not many generations ago it was considered sufficient for the average manufacturer merely to record his cash receipts and expenditures and to keep a tolerably accurate check on the cash balance. In many instances the left trouser pocket served as the debit side and the right as the credit side of the 'ledger.' Modern business methods and sharp competition have changed these notions until today it is necessary to know the cost of production in advance to the smallest detail. Ancient business methods prevail yet, very generally, on the farm. The wonderful progress of the American farmer is due to marvelous natural resources, labor-saving inventions, and natural ingenuity, rather than to wise and prudent management."

"In certain respects a farmer must combine the methods of the manufacturer and the merchant. He must learn not only how to increase production, but also how to facilitate the profitable exchange of his products. He must reduce the cost of production to the minimum by increasing the quality and the quantity of his products, and by getting full value out of labor. He must manage so that his working force, farm hands, children, horses, all are constantly employed. This requires most skillful management in the rotation of crops, in the division of labor, in selecting seeds, fertilizers and stock, and, above all, it requires general prudence in purchasing equipment and supplies, and in marketing products. This class of farmers require a variety of records to assist in the proper management of their business. A first-class set of books is just as indispensable to them as to the banker or to the manufacturer."

"The bulletin is illustrated with 20 full-page engravings. It will be sent free on request. Address Professor J. A. Bexell, Corvallis, Ore."

Strikers Fire on Guards.

Bridgeport, O., Dec. 6.—Martial law tonight holds sway here, where 2,000 striking employes of the Asta-Standard plant of the Sheet and Tin Plate company, subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, have been rioting since midnight Friday. A regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry and over 150 deputy sheriffs and police from the city guarded the mills. Five men have been shot and more or less seriously wounded within 24 hours. A federal court injunction has been asked to restrain strikers from injuring the plant.

Citizenship in Balance.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 6.—Hundreds of persons in Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah may lose their citizenship rights as the result of orders rendered in Denver today by Theodore Schmeucker, chief of the naturalization bureau here. The victims will include all who have received their final certificates within 30 days of a general election of a local nature, and who voted on the strength of the granting of the certificates.

WOULD ORGANIZE INSURANCE TRUST

Assets of Companies Concerned Aggregate \$1,700,000,000.

Combine Has Been Long Planned—"Big Three" Companies Reported in Ordeal—Saving in Management Would Result—Question of Policies Not Clear.

New York, Dec. 4.—The amalgamation of the "big three" life insurance companies—the Equitable Life, New York Life and Mutual Life—is possible as the result of the purchase of control of the Equitable by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

Such a consolidation was seriously considered several years ago, before the upheaval in the Equitable which made so many radical changes in the insurance business. These changes have greatly increased the probability of an amalgamation and have removed many of the conditions which then made it impossible. The advantages are said to be many and important and the objections are not insurmountable.

From a financial standpoint the consolidation would be highly desirable for those in control, as it would put assets of \$1,700,000,000 under the direction of a single group of financiers and would result in a material saving in the present distributed control.

Mr. Morgan, if he were to dominate the consolidated companies, would have the handling and investment of an annual income of \$275,000,000. The average cash in bank of the three companies is now \$25,000,000.

There are several great railroad systems in which the combined holdings of the three companies would be \$50,000,000 and over, with all that it implies in influence. Of New York Central bonds alone the three hold \$45,000,000, to say nothing of other lines that are part of the New York Central system. In Pennsylvania bonds the three hold \$38,000,000. Even Mr. Morgan's steel trust is dwarfed by the possibilities of this combine.

GALE SINKS FREIGHT SHIP.

Six Men Go Down With British Bark Off Cape Flattery.

Portland, Dec. 4.—Six lives were claimed for toll by the rock-bound shores of Cape Flattery when the British bark Matthehorn foundered in a heavy sea, 70 miles off Umatilla reef lightship, November 27.

Leaving the vessel during the heavy gale that prevailed, the first officer's boat was dashed to pieces, and the mate, steward and four of the sailors were drowned.

Captain Salter and second mate and 25 of the crew launched a large lifeboat, and after battling with the storm for 27 hours, and enduring great hardships, succeeded in reaching Umatilla lightship.

Crazed by exposure, one sailor jumped overboard when approaching the lightship, and was rescued with difficulty by his comrades.

On Saturday, November 27, the day on which the Matthehorn foundered, one of the fiercest storms which has been experienced in years swept the entire Pacific coast between Northern California and Alaska.

At North Head the wind raged as high as 84 miles an hour, and it blew with even greater velocity at Tatoosh Island. Vessels a day behind the Matthehorn and Howard D. Troop were bar-bound and Astoria for several days, and vessels unable to loiter around the lightship, unable to get in.

During the same gale which wrecked the Matthehorn, the steamer Argot went ashore off Tillamook bar, November 26, when five lives were lost.

In charge of Captain Salter the Matthehorn crossed out over