

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

Current Events of Interest Gathered From the World at Large.

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

It is believed that sentiment in the South is turning against prohibition.

President Taft views the increase of Socialism with considerable apprehension.

King George has called a conference of party leaders to settle the house of lords dispute.

An equestrian statue of General Custer has been unveiled at Monroe, Michigan, Custer's home.

James M. Lynch has been re-elected president of the International Typographical union by 22,000 majority.

All union teamsters and 250 union machinists of Portland, Or., are on strike for higher pay and shorter hours.

A wealthy man of Ottawa, Ill., has bequeathed \$50,000 to aid worthy young men, provided they do not study theology.

Mrs. Helen Flagg Young, superintendent of schools of Chicago, was given a reception by five thousand teachers of that city.

A suit for \$100,000 damages for false imprisonment has been begun by a Los Angeles man against the Burns & Sheridan Detective agency.

It is reported that an American engineer operating with the Estrada forces in Nicaragua has been captured by Madrid, and the government has been asked to procure his release.

Excessive heat has injured the raisin grape crop of California.

It is reported that Madrid has lost all his artillery and 400 prisoners.

Ex-governor Folk of Missouri, would like the Democratic nomination for president in 1912.

A banker of Minneapolis has been fined \$5,000 for smuggling two pearl necklaces at Hoboken, N. J.

Taft would appoint Roosevelt chairman of a commission to tour the world in the interest of universal peace.

A prisoner at San Quentin, Cal., haunted by the face of his victim, has confessed to killing a man in a boxcar at Spokane.

Interest is growing rapidly in the proposed long-distance aeroplane races in the United States, and many big purses will be offered.

The trial of the "golden rule" chief of police of Cleveland, Ohio, on charges of immorality and drunkenness have failed almost entirely.

A British army officer in an American aeroplane crossed the English channel and then returned, without alighting, in 90 minutes.

Suit has been commenced to set aside railroad land grants in Oregon aggregating 8,000,000 acres, and now valued at about \$50,000,000.

East and Middle West railroads have filed notice of an increase in freight rates, nearly every road in the country now having given such notice.

President Taft told Bryn Mawr students that educated women make the best companions, also that unmarried women are not necessarily failures.

Charles H. Treat, ex-treasurer of the United States, died of apoplexy.

Four principal British colonies in South Africa have formed a union.

A tidal wave swept the Oregon coast at Tillamook, damaging the tramway of the life-saving station.

Twenty-five Western railroads were enjoined from putting into force on June 1, a general advance in freight rates.

Spokane police have arrested four boys, the oldest aged 18, who have robbed 25 houses and tents in the suburbs during the past month.

A band of 48 Eastern Oregon cayuses en route to Tillamook stampeded in Portland and spread terror in downtown streets for several hours.

A rich New York Chinaman, about to embark for China, was arrested in San Francisco for the murder of another Chinaman in Sacramento four years ago.

Dirt from the excavation for a bank building in Placerville, Cal., yields \$1 to the pan. At that rate enough gold could be taken from the excavation to pay for the building.

An effort is being made to bring about a conference of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia with a view of agreeing on the terms of a treaty for the protection of fur seals in the North Pacific ocean.

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.

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.

50,000 COME WEST.

Spring Colonist Travel Breaks All Previous Records.

Chicago, June 6.—During the brief period between March 1 and April 15, this spring, between 40,000 and 50,000 colonists, according to the various railroad managers, found new homes in the Pacific Northwest, in California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming.

The spring movement of colonists is regarded as having broken the record of the spring of 1909 by from 15 to 20 per cent. With the exception of figures which were prepared by the management of the Harriman lines, all figures of the colonist movement into the Northwest are estimates. The figures presented by the Harriman lines may be regarded as conservative and as being close to the actual movement.

Corresponding figures over the Burlington, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern could not be obtained, as no detailed account is made of such movement. The figures of the Harriman lines show that during the six weeks of the spring movement a total of 16,542 persons found homes in the various states and territories mentioned. During the same period of 1909 only 13,947 colonists moved through the various gateways fed by the Harriman roads. This is an increase for the six weeks of 2,595 colonists, or approximately 16 per cent.

This comparison, however, does not tell the whole story, as the movement during 1909 continued 14 days longer than the present movement. Reduced rates were in effect last year from March 1 to April 30. For some reason unexplained the railroads decided this year to reduce the colonist period from two months to six weeks. Accordingly, comparison can be made only between the entire period this year and the corresponding six weeks of the eight weeks' period of 1909. The increase in the total movement of the entire period this year was not sufficient, however, to make the movement greater than that of last year.

FARMERS GUIDED IN LOVE.

Kansas Professor Issues Bulletin on Matrimonial Reform.

Topeka, Kan., June 6.—"Farmers know much more of a specific and reliable nature about preparing their hogs for the livestock market than they do about preparing their sons and daughters for the matrimonial market. All these important matters are left to chance and accident because we have been laboring under the foolish delusion that love is blind and not to be influenced by instruction or reason."

This is the text of an official "score card on matrimony," issued by W. A. McKeever, professor of philosophy at the Kansas State Agricultural college, in a bulletin just issued to farmers of the state.

As a foundation for matrimonial reform which Professor McKeever will inaugurate in Kansas, the qualifications of the young man and young woman who apply for marriage licenses should be passed upon by the probate judge of each county, he says. This official, he contends, should be empowered by state law to hold an examination and inquire into the fitness of men and women seeking marriage.

SHIP BRAKE IS REJECTED.

Attachment Would Retard Vessel Also When Speed is Sought.

Washington, June 6.—Although it was demonstrated by trial on the battleship Indiana that what is known as the "ship brake" would undoubtedly stop a vessel in somewhat less time than where it was not employed, the device has been found unsuitable for naval usage.

The naval board which conducted the test holds that the brake, which resembles a barn door on either side of the ship, would soon become clogged with barnacles unless constantly employed. It would also increase the danger from torpedo attack, be a grave menace in close evolutions and retard the speed of the ship.

\$20,000,000 in Stores.

Albany, N. Y., June 6.—The May Department Stores company, of New York, capitalized at \$20,000,000, was incorporated today to conduct general department stores. Of the capital stock, \$5,000,000 is to be 7 per cent cumulative preferred, and \$15,000,000 common. The papers say that the company intends to take over the property of the Schoenberg Mercantile company, of St. Louis; the May Shoe and Clothing company, of Denver; and the May company, of Ohio. The company paid an organization tax of \$10,000.

Ecuador Recalls Army.

Washington, June 6.—The State department is officially advised that the movement of the Ecuadorian army from the Peruvian frontier began yesterday. President Alfaro, in his message to the Ecuadorian congress, called in extraordinary session, stated that Ecuador warmly accepted the offer of mediation by the governments of the United States, Brazil and Argentina, and that he had expressed his appreciation to the mediating powers.

First Nome Boat Arrives.

Nome, Alaska, June 6.—The steamship Corwin, which left Seattle May 10, arrived yesterday after a hard battle with the Behring Sea ice, in which, however, she sustained no serious damage. All were well on board. The usual demonstration was made, the entire population of the camp going to the beach to greet the first boat. Nome has been cut off from direct communication with the active world since last fall.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

CONVICTS SOLVE PROBLEM.

Hundreds of Men Sent to Penitentiary in Washington Work on Roads.

That convict labor on Oregon roads will solve the problem of building better highways throughout the state is the conviction of A. L. Mills, president of the First National bank of Portland, after seeing the kinds of roads the convicts in Washington are building.

Mr. Mills was a member of a party of business men entertained by Samuel Hill during an inspection of the state-roads being built from Vancouver to Walla Walla.

"There were 80 convicts in the camp we saw," said Mr. Mills. "Fifty of them were serving 20-year sentences. But they were quiet and orderly, and they were doing splendid work—better than free labor would or could. All were in charge of Major Bowly. The discipline was perfect. As we passed the convicts were eating. All arose in their places and saluted with a deference that was exceedingly gratifying."

"Washington is building 1,100 miles of roads by convict labor. Men are obtained from the prisons to perform a task that most other laborers turn away from. They are kept constantly under guard and prefer the life of work to the life of inaction in the penitentiary. Every man of them looked healthy. I shall be very glad to see the day when Oregon will use its convicts in building roads. If there is one thing needed by Oregon above all other things it is roads that will make the resources of the state accessible and capable of development."

Central Oregon Auto Road.

Bend—Agreements have been drawn up between a number of homestead locating firms here for the building and clearing of 30 miles of highway which, when completed within a few weeks, will make Bend the radial point of a 275-mile automobile road, the equal of which is not to be found any place in the state.

The work in contemplation embraces a strip 30 miles long in Northeastern Lake county, through which a roadway will be cut to connect the present Bend-Burns road with the road from Silver Lake to Burns. The road now being used by locators for a distance of 90 miles east of Bend is one of the finest auto highways in the state.

With the completion of the new road, work on which has already been started, autos leaving Bend will be able to swing around a circuit totaling 275 miles. The route lies east and south from here to the northwestern corner of Harney county, thence south and west to Silver Lake, thence north and west to Bend.

Berry Growers Will Lose.

Hood River—The unusually warm weather of the past few days will result in great loss to the berry growers of the Hood River valley. The number of pickers in the field are not able to cope with the situation and as a result hundreds of crates of strawberries are left on the vines and must be picked as overripe and sold at small figure. The crate shortage will also cause many to lose a portion of their crop. Fifty thousand crates have been distributed by the Hood River box factory to date, and the fact that the berry season is nearly two weeks earlier than usual has crowded the factory to meet demands. Many of the growers refused to sign up for crates early in the season so as to give the local factory a basis to work on and these will be the heaviest losers. It is estimated that the crop this year will be about 100,000 crates. Solid trains of strawberries will leave Hood River for the East in a few days.

State Bank Ready for Business.

Riddle—The new state bank of Riddle has just opened for business. The most modern safes and furniture have been installed. J. B. Riddle, pioneer and founder of the town, is president. The bank is backed by Eastern capital. The Atkins Real Estate company has opened offices and is already doing a large business, as intending purchasers are arriving on nearly every train. This usually quiet town is attracting much attention from Eastern people, who are looking for safe investments. The climate and soil at Riddle are not surpassed by any locality in the state.

Fruit Prospects Good.

Cottage Grove—Never better were the promises for a large crop in Cottage Grove territory than at present. Early in the season it was predicted by farmers and fruitgrowers that the crop would be of the bumper proportions, and this prediction is becoming a certainty. The heavy and frequent spring rains, warm weather and sunshine have been as if especially ordered for this section, and the fruit crop will more than make up for last year.

Berry Men Cry for Help.

Salem—The Mutual Canning company is deluged with strawberries, and has called on City Superintendent of Schools Powers for help to handle the crop. Mr. Powers has arranged to excuse about 150 boys and girls whose standings are such that they will not be affected by the loss of two or three weeks of school.

Breaking Fuch Sod.

Enterprise—Farmers report that more sod land has been broken this year than in the previous two seasons. Much of the work is being done by new settlers who have been arriving in large numbers for 12 months.

800,000 ACRES FOR MARKET.

Agents of Oregon & Western Colonization Co. Go to Inspect Lands Vale—W. P. Davidson of the Oregon & Western Colonization company, has acquired 800,000 acres in interior Oregon, accompanied by Curtis L. Mosher and Frank L. Reider, of Portland, left Vale last week in an automobile for Burns and interior Oregon. Curtis L. Mosher stated that they are on a trip across the state to classify the land holdings for the market.

From Burns their way lies by the way of Prineville, Lebanon, Albany and on to Portland, where they expect to arrive within 30 days. Mr. Mosher, who is manager of the company's publicity department, stated that he had already taken 40 views in the Malheur valley, most of which are to be used in the advertising campaign in bringing settlers into Oregon.

NEW BERRY IS PRODUCED.

Benson's Oregonian Strawberries Have Rich Mellow Flavor.

Silverton—After seven years of experimenting by C. A. Benson, of Silverton, Or., a new strawberry has come into existence. It is known as "Benson's Oregonian." The berry has a rich, mellow flavor, which is very distinctive, entitling it to a name apart. The berry was produced by cross-pollinating the native wild varieties with some of the best Eastern tame ones.

The berries have an unusually delicious flavor for their size, or any other size, for that matter. They are large, oval shaped and a glossy red in color. There is an absence of the dry, pulpy taste so common in the large berries. Mr. Benson has shipped a few to Chicago and has found them excellent for long hauls, though only a very few have been marketed.

Oregon Lands on List.

Washington—It is estimated that more than a million acres of land have been restored to entry from the forest reserves of the Pinchot regime since Secretary of the Interior Ballinger inaugurated his ideas of conservation and made them effective.

Ballinger holds that many of the withdrawals were made without legal authority and that vast stretches that never could be available for forest were included in President Roosevelt's sweeping withdrawals of land from entry.

The following restorations are announced: Pocatello, Idaho, 22,326 acres; San Isabel, Colo., 100,065 acres; Wallowa, Or., 23,635 acres.

Huge Raft Goes to Sea.

Astoria—Containing between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of lumber, the first cigar-shaped log raft to go out of the Columbia river this season is in tow of the steamer George W. Fenwick for San Francisco. The raft was dispatched by the Hammond Lumber company. Two or three more of these mammoth rafts composed of piling will be sent to the Bay City by the Hammond company this season. The second one is under construction.

Express Company Lowers Rate.

Hood River—After a loss of several hundred dollars in express shipments of berries East that have gone from Hood River by way of the North Bank line, the American Express company has met the rate of the North Bank road and the berries are now going forward from here direct.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 84@85; club, 80@81; red Russian, 78; valley, 84c.

Barley—Feed and brewing, \$21@22. Corn—Whole, \$33; cracked, \$34 ton.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20@21 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$22@25; alfalfa, \$15@16; grain hay, \$17@18.

Gats—No. 1 white, \$26@27 per ton. Fresh Fruits—Strawberries, 90c@1.50 per crate; apples, \$1.50@2 per box; cherries, 75c@1.25; gooseberries, 30@4c per pound.

Potatoes—Carload buying prices: Oregon, 40c per hundred; sweet potatoes, 4c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 60@75c per dozen; asparagus, \$1.25@2 per box; head lettuce, 50c@1 per dozen; hot-house lettuce, 50c @1 per box; green onions, 15c per dozen; radishes, 15@20c; rhubarb, 2c per pound; spinach, 8@10c; rutabagas, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; carrots, 85c@1; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, 75c@1.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 29c; fancy outside creamery, 28@29c; store, 20c. Butter fat prices average 1 1/2c per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Current receipts, 23@23 1/2c; ordinary candled, 25c; extra, 26c.

Pork—Fancy, 12c@13c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 9 1/2@10c per pound.

Lamb—Fancy, 9@12c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 19c; broilers, 28@30c; ducks, 21@25c; geese, 12 1/2c; turkeys, live, 20@22c; dressed, 25c; squabs, \$3 per dozen.

Cattle—Beef steers, good to choice, \$5.75@5.90; fair to medium, \$4.50@5; cows and heifers, good to choice, \$4.50@5; fair to medium, \$4@4.75; bulls, \$3@4; stags, \$3@5; calves, light, \$6@7; heavy, \$4@5.50.

Hogs—Top, \$10@10.25; fair to medium, \$9@10.

Sheep—Best wethers, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good, \$4@4.25; best ewes, \$3.75@4; lambs, choice, \$5.50@6; fair, \$4.75@5.25.

Hops—1909 crop, 11@14c; olds, nominal; 1910 contracts, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14@17c; valley, 16@18c; mohair, choice, 32@33c.

SIX STATES FAVOR INCOME TAX

Five Reject, Two Postpone—Final Result in Three Years.

Washington, June 4.—Six states thus far through their legislatures have ratified the income tax amendment to the constitution, five have rejected it and two have postponed action.

Most of the states will act during the coming winter or the winter following, and the fate of the amendment will be definitely known in two or three years at the very latest. If 12 states vote adversely on the amendment it will be defeated, but it remains to be seen whether 12 states will venture into the opposition column.

Friends of the income tax express the fullest confidence that the amendment ultimately will be adopted, and believe that one or two of the states now on record against it will reverse their attitude when new legislatures are chosen.

The six states that have voted to ratify this amendment are Alabama, South Carolina, Illinois, Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi. The states voting adversely are New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Virginia and Louisiana, while Georgia and New Jersey have postponed a vote until the next session of their legislatures.

Senator Norris Brown, of Nebraska, who has kept close tab on the income tax fight, and who was one of the foremost advocates of the income tax while the tariff bill was before congress last session, predicts that the income tax amendment will be a part of the constitution within three years. He believes that more than three-fourths of the states will support it, and says it will be indorsed in every state where the income tax is made a political issue in the legislative campaign.

He concedes that Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and some of the New England states will be among the opposition, but all of this was expected when the fight opened. New York, however, he believes will in the end fall in line and vote to ratify the amendment.

According to Senator Brown, all the states of the West without exception, will ratify the income tax amendment, most of them during the coming winter. He predicts also that the Southern states will ratify it within two years. Virginia failed to ratify because the speaker of the Virginia house was able to bring about an adverse vote. This vote, Brown believes, may be reversed, particularly if the income tax is made an issue in Virginia. The same thing may be done in Massachusetts, though the chances there are not particularly favorable, he opines.

INCREASE OF WAGES TO KAISER

High of Cost Living Affects Imperial Household.

Berlin, June 4.—A semi-official declaration was issued today explaining the causes of the financial stress under which the emperor finds himself and the requirement for an increase in the civil list of the king of Prussia as agreed upon by the leaders of the Prussian Diet yesterday.

It has been decided to introduce a bill to bring His Majesty's allowance up to \$5,000,000.

The public is reminded that the Prussian crown surrendered to the state in 1820 properties yielding at that time nearly \$2,000,000 annually and the value of which has been greatly augmented since. The increased cost of living renders the present allowance inadequate, the statement says.

Each year his support of the court theaters alone costs the emperor \$700,000, and in recent years he has increased the salaries of the middle and lower employes of the imperial household by a total of \$250,000.

Spring Clean-Up \$1,175,000.

Nome, Alaska, June 4.—The Spring gold clean-up of the Nome district is estimated at \$1,175,000. A large portion of this will come from third beach mines. Candle creek will contribute \$300,000 and the creeks of the Kougarok will yield \$200,000. The first sluicing of the year began here yesterday but telephone messages from points further from the ocean say the weather is still too cold for work. There will be no lack of water this summer. The Spring output of the Innoko and Iditarod is estimated at \$1,250,000.

Conductor Takes Blame.

Oakland, Cal., June 4.—W. J. Holdorf, the Oakland traction conductor, in a signed statement to his employer, has taken all responsibility for the Leona Heights wreck on Memorial day, in which four persons were killed and a score of others seriously injured. He surrendered himself to the police and was today charged with manslaughter and released upon his own recognizance, pending the verdict of the coroner's jury, which will meet June 7.

Theft Covered by Storm.

Salinas, Kan., June 4.—During a thunder storm last night three men broke into the postoffice at Kanopolis, 30 miles west of here, loaded the safe on a truck and took it some distance away, where it was cracked open. Six hundred dollars in cash and \$1,000 in stamps were taken.

Italians Stone Princes.

Detmold, Lippe, June 4.—Prince Leopold IV, the reigning prince of Lippe, and his brother, Prince Julius, were stoned by a gang of Italian laborers while motoring yesterday. Prince Julius received a wound on the head. Later several of the assailants were arrested.

WILL SAVE TIMBER

Authorities, Railroads and Owners See Gravity of Situation.

Disappearance of Prospective Tonnage Stirs Roads to Action—Big Increase in Values.

Portland, Ore., June 7.—Realizing that with the burning of every thousand feet of standing timber there is a loss of labor amounting to \$8, that stumpage values decrease \$2, and the railroads see the vanishing of tonnage which cannot be replaced for many years, the necessity of adopting safety measures for the prevention of the repetition of the fires of 1902 has led to the organization of several cooperative associations.

Oregon and Washington in 1902 helplessly watched the gigantic conflagrations which wiped out a large amount of the visible assets of the states, and also resulted in the destruction of two towns, Springwater, Or., and Brush Prairie, Wash., more than 20 lives being lost.

That fire occurred in a dry season in the mountains, and was only one of the many which raged along the Cascades and adjacent ranges. It is said by timber cruisers and millmen from the upper waters of the rivers of the two states that the year 1910 is thus far a duplicate of the conditions which made possible the losses of that season.

Anticipating the danger which is sure to exist, an effective system of patrol is being placed in operation, the railroads, timber owners, state and county organizations joining with the forest service in an endeavor to prevent the occurrence of fires and to control those which may be started.

Many of the large railroads on the Coast have begun clearing their rights of way of all inflammable material for a distance of 100 feet on either side of the center of the track, equipping their engines with spark arresters and instructing train crews and employes in fire fighting. Sparks from railroad engines have proved the greatest cause of fires, and are followed by donkey engines, hunters' and campers' fires, mill smokestacks and lightning. One of the destructive fires of the Coos Bay region was caused by a settler knocking the ashes from his pipe among the dry leaves and twigs beside a log on which he was resting.

An effort will be made to keep in touch with slash burnings made by settlers and to warn all persons entering the forests of this state of the necessity of exercising care in handling fire. The forest lands are now plastered with warning signs.

In this manner it is hoped to save the tremendous values which are becoming available with the development of railroads. Timber sections which at one time sold in Oregon for \$500 have recently changed hands for as much as \$160,000. On that basis the prevention of forest fires becomes a matter of stern business.

MISS MORGAN OBSERVER

Daughter of Financier Mingles With Aqueduct Laborers.

New York, June 7.—To see with her own eyes the conditions under which the men who are building the Catskill aqueduct to New York City are working, Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, went 500 feet below the surface of Rondout valley today and talked for hours with gangs of Italians and negroes.

Accompanying her were Miss Frances Keller, secretary of the State Immigration department, and Dr. David Flynn, sanitary superintendent of the board of water supply. The trip was made as a result of a criticism published by Miss Keller in a magazine article.

Miss Morgan had little to say of her observations, but she praised the engineers and begged them to "be kind to the poor fellows."

President Returns Home.

Washington, June 7.—President Taft returned to Washington tonight at 8:44 o'clock from his Western trip. He went directly to the White house, declaring he intended to see no one this evening.

The president was highly pleased with the enthusiasm shown by the crowds that greeted him at the railroad station at which his train stopped today. Although there was a steady downpour of rain, cheering crowds hailed Mr. Taft, who spoke briefly at several points.

Steamer Brings \$900,000.

Dawson, Y. T., June 7.—The steamer Schwatka arrived from Fairbanks yesterday, the first boat of the year from the lower Yukon. The Schwatka brought \$900,000 of Tanana gold for Seattle. The gold is being shipped this year by express. The next steamer will bring \$1,000,000 of Fairbanks dust. The Schwatka sailed immediately for the Iditarod, carrying 35 passengers to that point and 15 to other points.

\$35.59 Each Man's Portion.

Washington, June 7.—Treasury officials figure that if all the money in circulation in the United States were divided equally, every man, woman and child would have \$35.59. The total amount in general circulation is \$319,382,284, of which \$298,076,537 was held in the treasury as assets of the government.