

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.

Milwaukee Socialists will spend \$1,000,000 for an immense public park.

Russia threatens to invade China immediately unless the latter adheres more closely to her treaty.

A renewal of the express drivers' strike in New York City is causing much trouble and bloodshed.

The United States Supreme court has upheld the corporation tax, and President Taft is much pleased.

A Washington legislator bet his wig against \$20 that a certain bill would not pass. He lost the wig.

A large force of rebels threatening Juarez is led by Oscar G. Creighton, an American and a Harvard graduate.

Nevada legislature has agreed that the woman suffrage question shall be voted on at the general election in 1913.

An extra session of the Washington legislature may be called in an effort to save what roads have already been built.

It is believed that the personal rights guarantee of the Mexican government to its citizens will be withdrawn.

The naval patrol of the Mexican coast has been recalled, owing to the protests of Secretary Limantour, of Mexico.

Three newspapermen from San Diego, Cal., are lost in Mexico, where they went on a news gathering expedition in an automobile. They are in the hands of the rebels and may have been captured.

Storms are causing serious floods and washouts in California.

Corporations suffered all-around defeat in the Seattle elections.

Senator Lorimer defends reciprocity but condemns talk of annexation of Canada.

Minister Creel says there is no occasion for any nation to interfere in Mexican affairs.

Ruef has arrived at San Quentin and in prisoner's garb and shaven head became convict No. 24,911.

Salem, Or., showed the greatest percentage of gain in population of any state capital in the United States.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 81a82c; club, 78c; red Russian, 76c; valley, 80c; 40-fold, 79c.

Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; brewing, nominal.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$20a21 per ton; middlings, \$27a28; shorts, \$21a22; rolled barley, \$25.50a26.50.

Corn—Whole, \$28; cracked, \$29 ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$27a27.50 ton.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, No. 1, \$20a21 per ton; mixed, \$16a20; alfalfa, \$11.50a12; grain hay, \$13a14.50; clover, \$11a12.

Vegetables—Carrots, 90ca1 per hundred; parsnips, 1; turnips, 90ca 1; beets, 1.25; cabbage, 1.50; garlic, 10a12c per pound; hot-house lettuce, 50a75c per box; pumpkins, 2c per pound; sprouts, 9c.

Green Fruits—Pears, \$1.50a1.75 per box; cranberries, \$13.50 per barrel.

Apples—Fancy, \$2a2.75; choice, \$1 a2; common, 50ca1.

Potatoes—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25a1.50 per hundred.

Onions—Buying price, \$2.25 per hundred.

Poultry—Live: Hens, 20c; springs, 19a20c; ducks, 20a23c; geese, 12a 12c; dressed turkeys, choice, 23a25c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20a21c per dozen.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 1 and 2-pound tins, in boxes, 31c per pound; less than boxes, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 10a11c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 12a 13c per pound.

Hops—1910 crop, 18c; 1909 crop, 12a12c; contracts, 15c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 12a18c; valley, 17a19c; mohair, choice, 30c.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.75a7; good to choice, \$6.50a6.75; fair to good, \$6.25a6.50; common, \$4a5; choice to prime cows, \$5.25a5.75; good to choice, \$4.75a5; common, \$2a4; choice spayed heifers, \$5.25a5.50; good to choice, heifers, \$5a5.25; choice bulls, \$4.50a4.75; fair to good fat bulls, \$3.75a4; common, \$2a3.50; choice light calves, \$7.75a8; fair to good, \$7a7.50; choice heavy calves, \$5.25a5.50; fair to medium, \$4.75a5; choice stags, \$5.50a6; fair to good, \$4a5.

Hogs—Choice, \$8.50a8.75; good to choice, \$8.25a8.50; poor, \$7a7.50.

Sheep—Choice yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.50a4.85; old wethers, \$4a4.25; choice ewes, grain fed, \$3.50 a4; fair to medium, grain fed, \$2.75a 3.25; choice lambs, grain fed, \$5.50a 6.75; good to choice, grain fed, \$5a 5.50; fair to good, \$4.50a5.50; poor lambs, \$2.50a3.50.

Hay fed sheep and lambs 50c lower than grain fed.

DEDICATE BIG DAM.

Salt River Project in Arizona Ready for Opening.

Chicago—The United States Reclamation service in its work of supplying moisture to arid lands has given the world five of its largest dams. It was quite appropriate that one of the largest of these, a part of the Salt River project in Arizona, should be called the Roosevelt dam, in honor of the man who, as president, signed the act that made its construction possible.

Col. Roosevelt, in connection with his visit to Phoenix this spring, will formally dedicate the dam named in his honor. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Nineteenth National Irrigation congress, at which it is expected Col. Roosevelt will be one of the principal speakers at Chicago, Dec. 5 to 9, has for its president Hon. B. A. Fowler, of Phoenix, Arizona, who for many years was president of the Salt River Valley Water Users' association.

This immense dam, requiring over four years' work and costing in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000, is 280 feet high, length of base 235 feet, and top 1,080 feet. The dam is higher than the Flatiron building of New York City, and would hide the capitol at Washington to the dome. Two four-in-hands could pass on the top. Most of the wall rests on stones big enough for a team and wagon to stand on and weighing sixteen tons each.

The lake formed by the dam extends back in the valley twenty miles and holds enough water to flood 2,000 square miles a foot deep. The reclaimed land will make 25,000 farms, each large enough to support at least five people, making homes for fully 125,000 Americans. Each acre it is estimated will yield yearly crops valued at \$50 to \$125.

CORNELL LOSES ON STUDENTS

Tuition Costs \$13.70 More Than Paid By Each.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Each student at Cornell university is costing the institution \$13.70 more than he is putting back into the treasury by his tuition, according to a statement prepared by officials.

There are more than 4,000 regularly enrolled undergraduates in the university, so the loss is a considerable item. The figures were reached by estimating that there were 8.6 students to every member of the institution staff. Students' average tuition paid in was \$1,070 for each group, and the average salary of a teacher is \$1,188, or a difference of \$118 for 8.6 students. These figures do not include the cost of administration, but refer to instruction only.

The statement gives the present value of the university property, buildings and grounds as \$4,613,438.48, and of equipment \$1,994,512.71. Station colleges are valued at \$471,797. The total productive funds are \$3,687,274.05. The income is \$1,637,299.25, and expenses are \$1,625,395.85.

DOG IS T. F. RYAN'S GTARD.

Savage Wolf-Hound Is New York Millionaire's Companion.

New York—A ferocious looking wolf hound, powerfully built and alert, has been installed in Thomas F. Ryan's home at 858 Fifth avenue. The hound looks more like a real wolf than like a dog. Every time Ryan rides in one of his autos the hound sits next to the chauffeur and looks to be ready for any emergency.

Ryan's auto was in front of his home Sunday when the chauffeur came out of the basement with the dog. From the animal's collar ran a heavy steel chain and a leather strap. The chauffeur held on with both hands. He was dragged by the hound toward the auto. The dog jumped to a seat. The driver fastened the strap to a bar. "What kind of a dog is that?" asked a reporter.

"A genuine wolf dog," replied the chauffeur. "And he belongs to Mr. Ryan?" "He surely does."

No attempt was made to interview the wolf hound.

Rebel Troops Cut To Pieces.

Mexico City, March 14.—A body of 120 insurgents was cut to pieces by rurales at San Bartolito Puebla yesterday, according to reports reaching here. More than 50 were killed, 11 seriously wounded and 27 captured. As the rurales have adopted the revolutionists' tactics of ambushing their enemies, none of their number were killed and only a few wounded. Colonel Guerrero, in command, upon learning that the rebels were marching to attack the municipality of Nativitas, sent 100 of his men to engage them.

Quake Jars Mt. Vesuvius.

Naples—A severe earthquake, accompanied by strong detonations from Mount Vesuvius, occurred here Monday evening. Investigation showed that a great landslide had dropped from the upper part of the crater. It is estimated that it measured 1,000 by 250 feet and when it fell it caused enormous clouds of smoke. The funicular railway was badly damaged. A party of tourists were about to ascend when the shock occurred.

Americans Fly In Japan.

Osaka, Japan—"Bud" Mars and Captain T. S. Baldwin, the American aviators, made three successful flights here in the presence of 400,000 spectators. Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, grandson of the emperor, was present.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

SETTLING NEW COUNTRY.

Loon Lake District Offers Fine Opportunities to Dairymen.

Marshfield—Loon Lake, a district just over the line of Coos county and in Douglas county, and located between Coos Bay and Drain, is to have a sawmill in addition to other improvements which are being made. The district was for years isolated, without any outlet but a trail. Recently a wagon road was built from Loon Lake to Alleghany, and the result is that a number of farmers are going there to settle. J. McDonald, a member of the logging firm of McDonald & Vaughan, will build this spring a mill at Loon Lake. It will cut about 12,000 feet a day, and will supply the ranchers and settlers with lumber for building. The only structures in the district now are built of shakes. There is about 4,000 acres of fine bottom land, which is attracting the attention of the dairymen, now that the district has an outlet. Besides, an auto line is to be run from Drain to Coos Bay, through the Loon Lake country, this summer, and there is to be some road building which will require lumber.

In the locality there is some 50,000,000 feet of myrtle, maple and other hard woods, and this will be handled by Mr. McDonald in his mill if he can find a market for this class of lumber sufficient to pay him to haul it out.

ENGINE TO CLEAR LAND.

Rich Coquille River Bottom to Be Used for Dairying.

Coquille—S. H. McD Adams is constructing a machine which will be used in the clearing of the bottom land on the Coquille river. It can hardly be called a stump puller, although it has many points of a machine of that nature. It consists of a boiler and engine mounted on skids, the engine being equipped with a drum and cable similar to logging engines. The engine is a double cylinder of great power, and the sled or skids are of massive construction. Mr. McD Adams says the machine is an experiment, but that he has made a close study of the matter of clearing the bottom land of the Coquille valley, and believes he has the proper kind of a machine for the work.

As yet he has no contracts for clearing, but when the plan is tried out if it proves successful he will have but little trouble in securing plenty of work. The machine will be ready for operation early this month. Considerable interest is being shown in the plan by those who have willow bottom land in this neighborhood.

UMATILLA TO BE OPENED.

Secretary of Interior Will Place Tracts for Homestead Entry.

Washington—The secretary of the interior has issued notice to the effect that lands in the fourth unit of the Umatilla irrigation project in Oregon, will be open to homestead entry on and after March 22, 1911, and that water will be furnished to these lands during the coming season. Water right applications may also be made for lands within this unit heretofore entered and for lands in private ownership.

The fourth unit contains 6,053 acres of irrigable land, of which 2,763 acres are public. Building charge of \$60 per acre is payable in not more than ten annual installments, each payment not less than \$6 per acre except in case of lands hereafter entered when first installment shall be \$12 per acre and subsequent installments \$6 per acre.

New Telephone Line.

Vale—Through the granting of a franchise by the city council last evening Vale is to have a second telephone system within 60 days. The franchise was granted to H. S. Jackson, a new arrival in the city, whose petition was signed by 118 of the business men and residents of the city. The new company is to be incorporated within the next few days and Mr. Johnson states that work will begin at once in this city. The object of the new system is to bring all of the independent lines within the county into the county seat, while at present Ontario is the main central telephone station.

The Malheur Home Telephone company, which has been operating lines in Vale and vicinity for the past several years, is connected with the Bell long distance telephone lines, but does not connect with the independent lines of the county, and it is generally believed that independent telephone connections with every part of the county will benefit Vale to a greater extent on account of the help in securing much of the trade that is now going to Ontario.

Farm Brings \$90,000.

Pendleton—John Bahr, a wealthy Umatilla county farmer, has disposed of his 920-acre wheat ranch near this city for \$90,000, making one of the most important real estate deals ever consummated in this county. Barney Anderson, a local farmer, is the purchaser. The land is used exclusively for growing wheat, and for this purpose is regarded as one of the best farms in the country. Bahr recently purchased a fine home near Lenta.

CLOSED SEASON NOT MADE.

Master Fish Warden Reports Columbia Tributaries Overlooked.

Salem—Master Fish Warden Clanton has submitted his monthly report, showing receipts of \$112.50 and disbursements, or accounts presented for payment, amounting to \$1,353.52. He calls attention to the fact that the legislature failed to enact a closed season for Columbia river tributaries, and that the closed season on the Columbia river extends from March 1, noon, to May 1, noon, while on the Willamette river and its tributaries, north of the falls at Oregon City, the season does not close until noon March 15 and opens again at noon April 15. No closed season, whatever, he says, exists on the other tributaries of the Columbia river in this state, west of its confluence with the Deschutes river.

He mentions the fact that the launch Astoria, which was damaged by fire, has been placed in first class condition for the closed season on the Columbia. J. D. Mitchell, of Portland, will act as engineer on the launch and will be under the supervision of Deputy Warden Rathbun. The launch Oregon Patrol, it is reported, has also been overhauled and placed in working order for the closed season. This will be manned by Water Bailiff Gor and Engineer F. N. Sweet, both of Astoria.

FORESTRY BOARD FORMING.

Governor West Asks Five Bodies to Select Members.

Salem—Governor West has written to the Oregon State Grange, Oregon Forest Fire association, Oregon Wool-growers' association, Oregon & Washington Lumbermen's association and the United States Forest service, calling attention to the law passed at the last legislature providing for the appointment of a state board of forestry, which will have charge of the expenditure of an appropriation of \$60,000 to be used in fighting fires.

"You will note that the law provides that the governor shall appoint as a member of the board someone recommended by you," he says. "In order that the board may be chosen and organization perfected at an early date I would ask that you kindly take the steps necessary to obtain from your body a full and free expression as to its choice."

GRANTS PASS CROP GREAT.

Fruit Inspector Says Yield Will Be Big This Year.

Grants Pass—The fruit crop of this section of Rogue River valley will be among the big yields, according to J. F. Burke, county fruit inspector who has finished inspecting the valley.

Last season he examined 150,000 fruit trees in this county. These figures do not cover the entire field, and a conservative estimate places the number of acres at 3,000.

Commercial pears took the lead in the variety of fruit set out in 1910. Mr. Burke says the greatest danger to commercial orchards is found in the backyard fruit trees in towns. They are hard to spray, owing to the nooks and corners of the premises, and are often neglected for that reason.

The present stage of all the orchards is somewhat backward, owing to the cool weather.

\$194,000 Taxes for Malheur.

Vale—The assessment roll of Malheur county was turned over to Sheriff Kerfoot the first of the month and shows that \$194,000 is to be collected in taxes in this county this year. Of that amount \$35,000 is for the road fund, \$92,210 for the state, county and school tax, and \$23,200 for special city taxes. Of the special city taxes, the city of Vale with its levy of 20 mills, will secure \$9,200; Ontario with its tax levy of 12 mills will secure \$9,120; and Nyssa, with a levy of 14 mills, \$4,800.

Rural Delivery from Athena.

Athena—Postmaster H. O. Worthington has just informed the patrons of his office that he has taken up the matter of rural free delivery with the department at Washington and that they have granted the rural service, which will begin July 1, 1911. The district that will be taken in by this route will extend north of town to the Link Swaggart farm and on the Northwest it will include the homes along Alkali flat and Gerking flat.

Engineer Moves to Asylum Site.

Pendleton—Captain Charles A. Murphy, engineer for the branch asylum, has moved into a residence on the branch asylum site. With his home on the grounds Captain Murphy will supervise work on the lands purchased by the state and perform other duties under the instructions of the state board. He will have charge of the work of laying the water main from the city limits to the branch asylum grounds.

Contract Let for Ashland School.

Ashland—The Ashland school board awarded the contract for the building of a new high school to Snook & Traver, of Salem, Or., that firm being the lowest of six bidders. The bids on the general contract work ran from \$63,000 to \$75,000.

MEXICO IS GRATEFUL.

Welcome American Troops—No Favors for Japan.

Mexico City, March 11.—Foreign Minister Creel has asked Francisco de la Barra, Mexican ambassador at Washington, to extend to President Taft his thanks for the latter's friendly attitude and for the explanation he sent to President Diaz relative to the mobilization of American troops.

"Mexico could not expect anything else from a country which has shown herself to be such a friend during so many years and that so efficiently has aided in her economic development," Mr. Creel says in his telegram to Mr. de la Barra, adding, "the words of the president will no doubt tranquillize Mexican opinion."

In another message of the ambassador to Minister Creel regarding a conference he had with President Taft yesterday, he says:

"President Taft warmly eulogized President Diaz and added that the American government would try to aid, within proper limits, the cause of peace and order in Mexico; that it could not be indifferent, as much on account of Mexico being a neighbor as because of American capital invested in Mexico. He ended by saying the United States was determined to fulfill its international duties, among which was the maintenance of the sovereignty of other countries, especially in dealing with Mexico, with whom it had such friendly relations."

That Mexico has granted to Japan no concession for the maintenance of a naval station and no privileges on the Tehuantepec railway are statements which Mr. Creel this afternoon authorized Mr. de la Barra to make.

The increasing rumor in the United States that Mexico had entered into an agreement with Japan whereby the latter was to be permitted to use certain ports along the coast of Lower California and be granted special privileges for the transportation of supplies over the Isthmian railroad, caused Mr. de la Barra to send to the foreign office today a request that he be permitted to make a definite statement regarding the charges.

It advises the government to make such changes in the personnel of public officials as are necessary to allay popular disapproval and to do it at once, without fear of offending any one, regardless of his political standing.

"Intervention would not mean what it did in Cuba, Honduras or Nicaragua—a military diversion easily realized," says El Tiempo, "and without any lamentable result. It would mean a genuine war with Mexico, though our frontier might be occupied, our ports blockaded, our communication with the rest of the world cut off."

El Tiempo suggests that international law might follow intervention, and sarcastically ventures the opinion that the Americans would find it "bad for business," the English words being used. The mobilization of troops is characterized as the command "attention," and a warning to Mexico to re-establish quickly the peace of the country.

MEN ARE KEPT IN NAVY.

Government Exercises Privilege of War Conditions.

Seattle.—An agreement in the enlistment contract which the government has the authority to enforce in time of war, requiring men to remain in the service a year after their enlistment has expired, has been invoked at the Bremerton navy yard. Orders were received from Washington not to discharge any enlisted men on the expiration of the four-year term, but hold them in the service until further orders.

Orders have been issued to recruiting parties to use every effort to persuade civilians to enlist, especially in the Marine corps, which is adapted to service on land or sea.

At no time since the Spanish-American war has the government invoked its right to hold men in service longer than the length of the regular enlistment. Enlistments in the navy and Marine corps are for four years, with a proviso that it may be extended to five years in case of emergency. Men held more than four years receive a bonus.

Alaskan City Burns.

Juneau, Alaska, March 11.—With the temperature below zero the citizens of Douglas City, on an island across the bay from Juneau, are fighting a fierce fire that sprang up last night, and at daybreak threatened to completely wipe out the city. There are more than 4,000 people in the city, 2,000 being employed in the famous Treadwell gold mines. A high wind was raging across the channel and no help can be sent from this city until the storm abates. All of the mines were closed down today.

Dickinson Points Way.

Atlanta, Ga.—Speaking before the Southern Commercial congress here, Secretary of War Dickinson said that he hoped to see a solution of the negro problem through the voluntary departure of the younger generation of colored people to a new country which they would govern themselves, under the protection of the United States. He admitted that the time was not yet ripe for such a move, partly because of the South's labor problem.

Income Tax Disapproved.

Salt Lake City.—The Federal income tax memorial to congress was killed by the state house of representatives, 33 to 10. The senate has adopted it unanimously. A house memorial in opposition to the Canadian reciprocity treaty was lost in the senate.

WITNESS BIG BATTLE

Thousands of Spectators See Fight and Give First Aid.

Americans in Automobiles Carry Away Wounded—Insurgents Fail to Trap Federals.

Douglas, Ariz., March 13.—Eleven Federal soldiers dead, 11 wounded, with the losses to the rebels unknown, is the result of a battle just east of Agua Prieta today. The opposing forces were 500 insurgents under General Jose de la Luce Blanco, and a Federal force of 300, directed by Colonel Mora.

The battle was spectacular and was witnessed by fully 6,000 American, many of whom rushed close to the battlefield while the fighting was still at its height. After the smoke had cleared away, it was Americans in automobiles who gave the first aid to the wounded, hurrying them to Agua Prieta, where two American physicians were in readiness to assist the Mexican army surgeons.

If there were any rebels killed or wounded they were taken back to the mountains by their comrades.

When at 9 o'clock the rebels were seen streaming over a little bog and pouring down into the side draw from the international line, the Americans began a rush from Douglas to the boundary by the thousands, mounting to the house tops and watching the rebel movement with field glasses.

Automobiles streamed from all directions. Soon the entire country from the American custom house to the Eastern outskirts of the city was a solid phalanx of sightseers.

When it was seen the rebels were advancing on the town, the commissario of police in Agua Prieta, Laborio Vasquez, telephoned to Captain Johnston, commander of the Third United States cavalry troops at Douglas, and within 15 minutes the troops had galloped through the city and had established a perfect patrol along the line.

After mystifying both the Mexican officials and the Americans on the border for a week, Blanco surprised all by suddenly breaking out of the canyon leading from Cenizas Springs and attacked the Federal force of 300 men that had been rushed into Agua Prieta last night on a special train under command of Colonel Mora. Except a few prisoners taken by the Federals, the rebels retreated in good order.

It is understood that Blanco's entire force did not participate in the engagement. His first action was to throw out a skirmish line for the purpose of drawing the Federals into action to ascertain their strength.

The battle lasted an hour and it is believed that the retreat that followed was for the purpose of drawing the Federals into the canyon, where the main body of Blanco's forces was ready for action. The Federals, however, after a spirited pursuit, rallied and returned to Agua Prieta, refusing to be entrapped.

The rebels, after a short encounter, at close range, galloped over the crest of the draw, the Federals following. As the Federals appeared on high ground, the insurgents poured in their most deadly fire, and it was at this point that most of the Federal soldiers were shot.

Lieutenant Manuel Robles, of the 27th, fell shot through the right shoulder and the right arm. Lieutenant Susano Morales, also of the 27th, dropped with almost an identical wound.

Probably the loss of these two men affected the ranks of the Federals, for the troops on the left wing swung around blindly over the next ridge, where they were encountered by 30 rebels at a range not greater than 200 yards. Here fell Corporal Geronimo Viegas, his right leg shattered close to the hip. Silvestro Ramirez, of the 27th, was also shot through the right leg and five soldiers were killed.

Cholera Kills 26 in Hawaii.

Honolulu—Another case of cholera has developed here among the persons segregated after contact with previous victims. This makes 26 cases, of which 21 have proved fatal. In a report to the board of health, Dr. Clegg, of the marine hospital service, says he believes the disease was brought to Honolulu from the Orient by what are known as "chronic bacilli carriers," not necessarily suffering from cholera. Its slow development apparently precludes the theory of origin from infected water or food.

Jap Premier Celebrates Treaty.

Tokio—Marquis Katsura premier and minister of finance, gave a dinner for Ambassador O'Brien and the staff of the American embassy in celebration of the conclusion of the new commercial treaty between Japan and the United States. An element of politicians numbering between 200 and 300 is endeavoring to create opposition to the treaty on the ground that Japan yielded to America's demand for a limitation of Japanese immigration.

Kansas Passes Compensation Law.

Topeka, Kan.—The workmen's compensation act drawn by the joint committee of labor was passed by both houses of the Kansas legislature. The act will probably apply only to hazardous employment where 15 or more persons are working.