

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Newsy Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

PREPARED FOR THE BUSY READER

Less important but not less interesting happenings from points outside the state.

Rioters in Philadelphia street car strike snatch guns from soldiers.

An earthquake shock, causing dishes and windows to rattle violently, was felt in Watertown, N. Y.

The Ministerial association of Victoria, B. C., has joined the Central Trades and Labor council.

A special committee is investigating charges that the university of Wisconsin is teaching socialism.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad refused the demands of employes for increased wages and a big strike is likely.

"Swiftwater Bill" Gates, a noted Alaska mining man, is broke in London, after failure to sell his mining stocks there.

The pattern storehouse of the Minnesota plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company at Pueblo was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000,000.

President Taft refuses to intercede for a New York political leader threatened by the investigation of alleged crookedness in state administration.

Owing to a strike of 20,000 sugar cane cutters at Guadalupe, the entire sugar crop of the island may be lost. Several cane fields have been set on fire.

The British Aero club has sent a challenge to the Aero club of America for a contest for the Gordon Bennett aviation cup and the Gordon Bennett balloon cup.

The Philadelphia coal trust is on trial.

Dr. Cook's wife is ill and he says he will probably return to the United States.

Natives in Manila are badly scared at the war maneuvers, and cannot be convinced that it is only for practice.

The Republican club of New York is making preparations to receive Roosevelt on his return to America.

The English government lacks support to carry legislation, and the prospects are for another general election soon.

A St. Louis streetcar ran wild down a steep incline, striking and demolishing two carriages, killing one man and injuring 17.

Washington's Supreme court has given cities power to condemn all property of private corporations engaged in public service.

In about 50 Supreme court decisions the railroads have lost their cases, and will have to pay whatever state taxes are assessed against them.

Senator Aldrich says he can run the government for \$300,000,000 a year less than it costs now, and wants a reform commission of ten appointed.

Clarence O. Pratt, national organizer of the amalgamated association of Street and Electrical Railway employes, was arrested at Philadelphia charged with conspiring to incite riot.

A blast was set off by workmen at Spokane just as a street car was passing. The car was showered with broken rock, smashing nearly every window, tearing a big hole in the roof. Ten women and a number of men were on the car, but no one was seriously injured.

The second car strike of the year is on in Philadelphia.

Roosevelt's visits in European cities will be very brief, owing to lack of time.

Mayor McCarthy, of San Francisco, summarily discharged 18 employes of the Health department.

It is said the rush of homeseekers to the West will be greater the coming season than ever before.

A rat afflicted with bubonic plague has been killed in Seattle, and a general clean-up is now in order.

Negro deputies in Cairo, Ill., fired into a mob who were trying to lynch a negro prisoner, and feeling is at white heat.

The discovery of a new plot against the government in the interest of Castro has caused a sensation in Venezuela.

James Gibbons, said to be the man who sighted the first gun fired by the Union forces at Fort Sumpter in 1861, is dead.

The San Francisco Labor council has adopted a resolution forbidding any union member working in a place where Asiatics are employed.

It has developed that the coal claims in Alaska for which the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate expects to pay \$500,000, are worth \$25,000,000.

Fire in the basement of a moving picture show in Johnstown, Pa., weakened the floor supports, so that when the audience discovered the fire and made a rush for the doors, the floor gave way, precipitating 500 people into the burning basement. One was trampled to death and scores badly wounded and burned.

MOB DEFIES BAYONETS.

Disarms "Tin Soldiers" — General Strike May Be Called.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—According to a statement issued today by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, the amount of damage done today and the number of assaults committed by mobs were greater than on any previous day of the strike.

Two hundred and ninety-five cars were wrecked, making 750 cars put out of service since the strike began.

Six hundred and sixty-three cars were run up to nightfall, when all cars were returned to the barns.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—Three boys were shot and probably fatally injured and several received less severe wounds today in riots that followed the attempted resumption of service by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company.

The shooting occurred in attacks on cars in the Northeastern section. Market street, the principal business thoroughfare, was the scene of the disturbances all day. Cars were stoned and two policemen were roughly handled by a mob of several thousand persons. A dozen arrests were made and the prisoners were placed in a trolley car. This was stormed by the mob and two prisoners escaped.

Preparations were made by authorities to call upon the entire force of the state militia if the police tomorrow were unable to cope with the situation. President Murphy, of the Central Labor union, still regards a general strike of all unions in the city as inevitable, although Organizer Pratt is said to oppose this move.

Members of the State Fencibles, an independent military organization, 200 strong, were placed on duty today, armed with loaded rifles. They were detailed in the Kensington mill district Northeast, a hotbed of sympathizers.

Fifteen policemen quartered in the barn of the company at Ridge avenue and York street narrowly escaped death tonight when the entire northeast corner of the building was blown away with dynamite. The explosion occurred just as C. O. Pratt was about to address a meeting of carmen at Ridge avenue and Dauphin street.

CENSUS OF OCCUPATIONS.

Questions Will Apply to Everybody in the United States.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The "occupation" question in the United States census population schedule to be carried by the enumerators during the Thirtieth Decennial census, beginning April 15 next, applies to everybody living in the United States on the date mentioned, which is the "Census Day," and all the population schedule questions relate to it only.

In its printed instructions to enumerators the census bureau holds that the occupation followed by a child or a woman is just as important, for census purposes, as the occupation of a man. Therefore the enumerators are told never to take it for granted without inquiry that a woman or child old enough to work has no gainful occupation.

It is pointed out, however, that only gainful occupation are to be reported. By this is meant any employment, work, profession or vocation by which the person working regularly earns money or its equivalent. The fact that a person has no gainful occupation is to be noted on the schedule. If a person is only temporarily unemployed on account of lack of work or sickness, or other temporary reason, the occupation which that person usually follows is to be reported.

If a person has two occupations, the enumerator must return only the more important one—that is, the one from which the person gets the more money. If that cannot be learned, then he is to return the one at which the person spends the more time. As an illustration, the enumerators are told to return a man as a "farmer" if he gets most of his income from farming, although he may follow the occupation of a clergyman or preacher; but they must return him as a "clergyman" if he gets more of his income from that occupation.

House of Lords Lacks Support.

London, Feb. 23.—The players in the game of politics threw the cards upon the table in the house of commons today. The government is without the allies necessary to carry legislation and the prospect is that the country will be stirred up by another general election soon. Premier Asquith announced that the financial legislation would be put ahead of the proposals to curb the power of the house of lords. John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, declared flatly that the Nationalists would not support that program.

De Sagan Further Titled.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Charles William Frederick Boson de Talleyrand-Perigord, fourth duke of Talleyrand and father of Prince de Sagan, who married the Countess de Castellane, formerly Anna Gould, died today. The duke suffered a stroke of paralysis as the result of his experience in a charity bazaar fire. With the duke's death Prince de Sagan succeeds to the titles of Duke de Talleyrand and Herzog de Sagan, and becomes a Serene Highness.

Egypt's Premier Dies of Wound.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 23.—Boutres Pasha Chai, the Egyptian premier and minister of foreign affairs, who was shot by a student yesterday, died today. The assassin, who is in custody, is a Nationalist, and declares he sought to avenge certain acts of the government which are displeasing to the Nationalists.

HAPPENINGS FROM AROUND OREGON

OREGON'S NEW WATER CODE.

Methods of Registering Water Rights Under State Law

Salem—The following statement was prepared by State Engineer John H. Lewis to refute some of the charges that the new water law passed by the legislature last year is too intricate and cumbersome:

"The assertion has been made that the Oregon water code is so intricate and restrictive in its operation as to prevent or greatly check the use of streams either for power or for irrigation."

"For the purpose of throwing some light on this subject a summary of the filings made under this law in the state engineer's office between February 24 and December 31, 1909, has been made."

"A total of 464 applications for permits to appropriate water have been filed, the estimated cost of the proposed work, as given by the applicants, amounting to \$30,000,000. The magnitude of these figures can be appreciated when it is remembered that \$2,100,000 represented the total cost of all irrigation works prior to 1902, according to the United States census, and it is believed that \$5,000,000 will fully cover all expenditures made since such date, including those of the government."

"The fees paid to the state in connection with these filings amount to \$3,700, a sum which more than covers the cost to the general taxpayer of the state engineer's department. No complaint as to excessive fees or unreasonable regulations or restrictions has been heard. Water right records are necessarily more complicated than land records, and the applicant, or rather those which have appeared at the office, seem to think the cost does not exceed the benefits. Sixty-two of the 464 applications have been canceled from the records and the water is subject to reappropriation."

"The water code makes no annual charge for the use of water for power development, but limits the franchise right to a period of 40 years, subject to a preference right of renewal under the laws then existing. It should not be confused with a separate law which provides for an annual tax of 25 cents to \$2 upon each horsepower developed. But little complaint as to the excessive amount of these fees has been heard from the small appropriator who intends to apply the power to his own use. It is different, however, with the large appropriator and its retarding influence is reflected in the small number of such filings made under this law. Only a few of the small appropriators have paid the tax in response to notices sent out prior to January 2."

"Forty-nine petitions for the determination of water rights on various streams of the state have been filed with the board of control. This board is composed of the state engineer and the division superintendent of each of the two divisions into which the state is divided. Surveys have been completed and testimony taken on nine of these streams. All irrigated lands, power plants, ditches, etc., along 11 other streams have been located and mapped during the past season by the state engineer. In all, 57,500 acres of irrigated land have been accurately measured and mapped, at a cost of 7 1/2 cents per acre."

"The most important of these streams are the Umatilla river and all its tributaries, Crooked river, Squaw creek and Tumalo creek, in Crook county, Willow creek in Morrow county, and Willow creek in Malheur county, also Little Butte creek in Jackson county. The popularity of the law with respect to the adjudication of old rights has far exceeded the expectation of the legislature, as the appropriation for the state engineer's office is so limited that surveys cannot keep pace with demands."

"No right to the use of water can be acquired except by application to, and the issuance of a permit, by the state engineer. The records as summarized above and the experience of this office during the ten months of 1909 during which the water code has been in effect, leads to the conclusion that this law is entirely satisfactory to the prospective investor and settler. It has already stimulated the development of the state through irrigation. Power filings and doubtless power development has been somewhat retarded by the annual tax provided for in a separate law. Complaints as to this feature should not be directed against the water code."

Big Baldwin Ranch Sold.

Portland—One of the largest transactions on record in eastern Oregon ranch lands was consummated last week when the immense Crook county holdings of the Baldwin Sheep and Land company was sold to a syndicate of Portland capitalists for a figure said to be in the neighborhood of \$450,000.

The Baldwin company's holdings comprise 26,600 acres located on Hay creek and Trout creek, and occupying the best lands in the district south of Shaniko and east of Madras. The purchase includes the improvements on the place, including a large general store and bank, the value of which is conservatively estimated at \$100,000.

A large portion of the Baldwin ranch comprises some of the finest alfalfa land in Eastern Oregon to the extent of several thousand acres. It is the intention of the new owners of the property to develop all of the alfalfa lands by conserving the waters in Hay creek and Trout creek for irrigation purposes. Practically all of the water in both those streams for their entire length is controlled by the Baldwin ranch. The Deschutes line of the Harriman system will run through the Baldwin property and arrangements have already been made for establishing one or more shipping points on the company's land.

Accommodations for Passengers.

Salem—The railroad commission has taken up the matter of providing facilities and conveniences at the point near Derry where the West Side division of the Southern Pacific crosses the line of the Salem, Falls City & Western railroad. Waiting rooms will be built and the schedules arranged so that connections both north and south can be made by the passengers en route from Salem and Dallas to Corvallis and Portland.

BIG DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Company Applies for Blanket Franchise in Two Counties.

Medford—It is reported that the American Development company has applied for a blanket franchise for a trolley line over all the roads of Jackson and Josephine counties. A certain degree of mystery surrounds the company in that those whose names appear on the articles of incorporation recently filed, refuse to divulge the identity of their associates who are supposed to be furnishing the financial backing.

As yet the principal work of the corporation, it appears, has been to secure water rights on the Rogue river in the vicinity of Sam's valley, about 15 miles north of Medford, in Jackson county, and to close contracts for 15,000 acres of land to be included in an extensive irrigation project, the water supply for which is to be obtained from Rogue river.

From various sources it has been ascertained that the contracts for lands covering an area of 15,000 acres have been secured quietly during the past several months, and that water rights on the Rogue river have also been obtained to insure a sufficient quantity of water for the irrigation of orchards, it being ostensibly the intention to provide for the irrigation of the land and its promotion on the market in small tracts.

The land in the vicinity of Sam's valley and Eagle Point is a veritable desert, but once irrigated, it is said, would become most productive, and as the Rogue river has a strong flow of water with a good fall, it is believed by those having observed the contour of the land that irrigation is feasible.

The object of securing franchises to build railroads on county roads, is taken to be part of the scheme for placing the land within easy reach, if placed under water and thrown on the market.

Strike Pure Water at Well.

Vale—Newbill & Coleman, who have been sinking a test well one half mile southwest of the town, struck an unlimited flow of pure water. A sample has been sent to Portland for analysis. The well was sunk on the Road company's land, and the mayor has written to that company asking for a donation of the land where the well is situated, and for a plot of land on the Vale hill for a reservoir, and also for a park site to be donated to the city.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices — Bigstem, \$1.13@1.13 1/2; club, \$1.06; Red Russian, \$1.04; valley, \$1.05; 40-fold, \$1.10.

Corn—Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$31.50 per ton. Hay—Track prices—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20@21 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$22@23; alfalfa, \$17@18; California alfalfa, \$16@17; clover, \$15@16; grain hay, \$16@18.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, \$1.25@1.30 box; pears, \$1.50@1.75; cranberries, \$3@9 per barrel.

Potatoes—Carload buying prices—Oregon, 70@75c per sack; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2@3c per sack.

Vegetables—Cabbage, \$1.50@2 per hundred; turnips, \$1.25 per sack; rutabagas, \$1@1.25; carrots, \$1; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.

Butter—City creamery extras, 37@39c; fancy outside creamery, 35@39c; store, 20@23 1/2c per pound. Butter fat prices average 1 1/2c per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, 27 1/2@28c per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream twins, 19@20c per pound; young Americans, 20@21c.

Pork—Fancy, 12@12 1/2c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 12@12 1/2c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 17 1/2@18c; springs, 17 1/2@18c; ducks, 20@22c; geese, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 22 1/2@24c; dressed, 25@29c; squabs, \$3 per dozen.

Hops—1909 crop, prime and choice, 20@22c; 1908, 17 1/2c; 1907, 11 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16@23c pound; mohair, choice, 25c.

Cascara bark—4 1/2@5c per pound.

Hides—Dry hides, 18@18 1/2c per pound; dry kip, 18@18 1/2c per pound; dry calfskin, 19@21c; salted hides, 10@10 1/2c; salted calfskin, 15c per pound; green, 1c less.

Cattle—Best steers, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good steers, \$4.50@5; strictly good cows, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good cows, \$3.75@4; light calves, \$5.50@6; heavy calves, \$4@5; bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stags, \$3@4.

Hogs—Top, \$9@9.25; fair to good hogs, \$8.50@8.75.

Sheep—Best wethers, \$6@6.25; fair to good wethers, \$5@5.50; good ewes, \$6; lambs, \$6@6.50.

DIET CURES CONSUMPTION.

Got Fat, Build Up, and the Dreaded Disease Will Disappear.

No less a medical authority than Dr. Osler says: "The cure of tuberculosis is a question of nutrition; make a patient grow fat and the local disease may be left to take care of itself." Many others who have occupied the highest position in the medical profession have said the same; but none have pointed out a successful way of accomplishing it.

The most certain method ever adopted for the cure of the "Great White Plague" is through the diet used as per directions given below which can be taken at home and comes within reach of the poor as well as the rich.

The modus operandi is to force the body to take on fat, a desideratum long felt by the medical profession but never before attained to.

During the last fifteen years I have prescribed this diet in hundreds of instances and where directions have been followed strictly it has raised the weight and increased the strength and vitality of the patient rapidly up to a normal condition, thus enabling nature to assert her sovereign right to be the dominating force in the body and the germs causing consumption have been overcome and the cure accomplished. Some have gained a pound a day and would gradually take on less until they would not increase in weight more.

The all important thing is to drink large quantities of milk strippings (the very last of the milking, which is all cream when a proper cow is selected.)

This seems so simple and easy that many have refused to follow directions and demand medicines to cure them, but there has not yet been discovered any medicine that is a specific for consumption.

To get best results a healthy cow should be selected, one that does not cough and one that gives very rich milk. A Jersey cow is preferable. The milk should always be tested, to be sure that there is a large percentage of cream in it.

The last quart should be milked into a separate dish which rests in a larger vessel containing warm water just sufficient to prevent the strippings from cooling below blood heat. The cow should be thoroughly cleaned to prevent any dirt getting into the milk, so the patient can blow back the froth and drink at once without straining, as this cools it too much.

Begin by drinking nearly a pint in the morning and the same at night, and increase the quantity gradually so that in 10 or 15 days a full quart will be taken twice a day. It should be taken immediately after milking, before it has had time to cool any. All should be taken that can be without too much discomfort, and then rest 2 or 3 minutes and drink more and rest again, and so on until a full quart has been taken as soon as it can be conveniently. In about fifteen minutes the patient should eat at the table such articles of food as are known to agree with the stomach. At noon eat as usual.

When the strippings are not allowed to cool below heat and taken immediately after it is milked a full quart will be transfused into the circulation in a remarkably short time.

I never have seen a case but could take the strippings without any discomfort worth mentioning when above directions were followed strictly, although some have declared they could not before trying it; but when they delayed taking for half an hour and the milk had cooled ten degrees I have seen half a pint make them very sick. The great secret of success with it is in taking it immediately after milking and not allowing it to cool below blood heat, taking a full quart morning and evening, that is very rich.

Street Car Men Strike Again.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—Coming when least expected, a strike was declared against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employes this afternoon, and tonight the police and firemen were busy handling turbulent crowds. Two cars were burned, a score of cars were attacked, forcing their crews to abandon them and numerous arrests were made. Except in the central part of the city, streetcar service was almost at a standstill.

Castro Heads New Plot.

Caracas, Venezuela, Feb. 21.—The discovery of a new plot against the government and in the interest of ex-President Castro has caused a sensation. Many arrests of prominent persons have been made. Disquieting rumors regarding the political intentions of General Jose Hernandez, leader of the Nationalist party, and formerly minister at Washington, who is now in Paris, have alarmed his partisans here.

More Bodies Recovered from Mine.

Cherry, Ill., Feb. 21.—Four more bodies were taken out of the St. Paul coal mine today. This makes a total of 126 bodies recovered since the disaster of November 3. It is estimated that 173 bodies are yet to be found. Charles L. Atherton, known as the "top boss," who was shot while at his post of duty by Metas Maditch yesterday, was reported today to be dying.

China Warned by Powers.

Pekin, Feb. 21.—Great Britain and France have made joint formal and friendly recommendations to China that that government should not proceed with the Chin Choo & Aigun railway scheme without taking into consideration the wishes of Russia and Japan.

CAR STRIKERS RIOT

Philadelphia Terrorized by Angry Mob of Union Sympathizers

STRAY BULLETS INJURE MANY

Boys Set Fire to Cars—Passengers Are Stoned in Many Localities —3,000 Deputies Sworn In.

Cars wrecked, 297; car windows broken, 2,608; arrests made, 40; women shot, 2; extra police ordered, 3,000; total employed by company, 7,000; strikers' estimate of men out, 6,200; company's estimate of men loyal, 3,500; strike-breakers imported, 175.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Rioting in every section of the city followed the attempt of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company to operate its lines here today.

Passengers and crews were driven from cars by infuriated mobs of strike sympathizers and in nearly a score of instances the abandoned cars were burned or otherwise destroyed.

At nightfall every car was withdrawn from service. Stern measures were adopted by the police to quell the disorders. Five persons were arrested, charged with inciting to riot. Two women were taken to hospitals.

Mayor Reyburn tonight ordered Director of Police Clay to swear in 3,000 additional police and to issue a proclamation enforcing the riot act.

The executive committee of the Central Labor union this afternoon pledged both moral and financial support to the strikers. It also decided to call a sympathetic strike of every union man in the city in case the authorities put into effect their threat to operate the cars with policemen and firemen.

In the morning cars were run on every line with little difficulty except in the mill district of Kensington, where cars were stoned by mobs. At 11 o'clock transit company officials announced that cars were running on their regular schedule. Shortly afterward riots were reported from scores of widely separated localities.

In the Southern section a mob of boys drove a conductor and motorman from their posts, and, after the four women passengers had left the car, set it on fire.

The car following was stopped also and was being set on fire when a detachment of police and a chemical engine reached the scene. In this same section Mary Devlin, aged 16 years, was shot in the leg when the police fired their revolvers in an effort to check the mob.

In the usually quiet residence section of West Philadelphia, mobs for a time baffled the police. Iron bars and stones were piled on the tracks and several cars were wrecked. Mounted police were powerless to disperse the mobs, and a fire hose was brought into play.

Contradictory claims are made by the opposing forces as to the number of men on strike. Leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employes say that 6,200 of the 7,000 employes of the transit company have left their cars. Officials of the company say that 3,500 of their employes are loyal and that regular service will be resumed at daybreak tomorrow.

The importation of 175 strike-breakers from New York led to an attack on the barns and main offices of the company this afternoon. Windows were broken by the mob, which was finally dispersed, after 35 arrests had been made.

Union leaders say they will force the company to arbitrate. They charge that the company for months, by a series of petty persecutions, has been endeavoring to force the union to strike, and finally, by discharging a large number of union men, practically declared a lockout.

Asiatic Employers Taboo.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—If the various unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor council obey the resolution adopted last night by that organization none of their members will be permitted to work in a house where Asiatics are employed. The resolution followed the voting down of a recommendation that no more saloons where Asiatics are employed be unionized, and it was adopted on the plea that it was not fair to single out the saloons for boycott when other business houses employ them.

Aviation School Planned.

Los Angeles, Feb. 22.—Plans for the establishment of a "school for aerial research" were presented to the city authorities and the various civic bodies today when members of the Aero club of California asked the mayor and the heads of the various associations to name members of a commission to direct such an institution. Experimenters and inventors in all branches of aviation and meteorology will be aided by the proposed plan.

Sumpter Survivor Dies.

Eric, Pa., Feb. 22.—James Gibbons, the last of the little garrison that surrendered with Major Robert Anderson in 1861 when Fort Sumpter was fired upon, died tonight. Gibbons was credited with sighting the first gun fired by the Union forces.