

## CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

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

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

Coreans are planning a revolt against Japanese land-grabbing.

L. K. Bernard prophesies that in two years flying will be as common as bicycling.

A consolidated band of 112 pieces formed one of the attractions at the Portland Rose Festival.

Roosevelt made a speech in a historic hall at Oxford, England, and expressed optimism as to the world's future.

Seattle citizens are aroused against the colored regiment of U. S. troops stationed at Fort Lawton, and will request their removal to Alaska.

A Milwaukee judge says Sunday closing in that city cannot be enforced, because an overwhelming majority of public sentiment is against it.

A steepjack at El Paso, Texas, fell 75 feet from a smokestack which he was painting and escaped with a dislocated wrist and a broken rib.

Madriz is warned that if he fires a single shot at any vessel carrying the American flag, his forces will be annihilated by United States gunboats.

William D. Crum, colored, of Charleston, S. C., has been appointed minister to Liberia. He has held the office of collector of the port at Charleston.

A department of public health and fever medical colleges were the chief topics urged in the opening address of Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, president of the American Medical association, at St. Louis.

Two San Jose women were found dead beneath their over-turned auto.

The International Horse Show is open in London, and King Edward is badly missed.

Maya Indians in Yucatan have rebelled against Mexico and sacked the town of Valladolid.

Railroads have agreed to withdraw all proposed rate increases, pending a general conference.

Congress has authorized Oregon and Washington to fix the boundaries between the two states.

Chairman Nelson, of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation commission, says conservation has run riot.

The Illinois Central railroad has been bilked about \$2,000,000 by crooked officials and big shippers in collusion.

Lightning struck the spectators at a ball game in Pony, Montana, badly injuring many and tearing off one woman's corset and shoes.

The corruption fund which defeated the fisheries bill in the Illinois legislature has been traced to its source, and it seems certain that the bribe-giver will be convicted.

While swinging by his arm from the limb of a tree, in Dillon, Mont., Frank Harkness, aged 12, struck the point of a pair of sheep shears, hung on a nail in the tree with the blades outwards, the steel piercing the boy's heart and instantly killing him.

When George Cooke, paymaster for the Hans Rees Sons' Tannery, Asheville, N. C., reached the company's office, after drawing \$5,000 out of the bank to meet payrolls, he found to his utter astonishment that the money was not in the suitcase where he had placed it. He believes he was a victim of a shrewd broad daylight robbery.

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.

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 Madriz has lost all his artillery and 400 prisoners.

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.

## BAD QUAKE IN ITALY.

Large Area Badly Shaken—Dead Number About 50.

Rome, June 8.—Great apprehension has been caused again by seismic disturbances showing that the zone affected by the earthquake shocks today is a vast one, embracing practically the whole of Southern Italy, as well as a portion of Tuscany and Venetia to the north.

Some reports estimate the number of dead at 50, and of injured at several hundred. It is feared that many are buried in the ruins of buildings thrown down at Calitri. It is said that in this town half the buildings have been wrecked and the number of dead is above 35.

From many other towns and villages come stories of fallen homes, death and suffering. At San Sole, in the province of Potenza, six persons were killed and five injured. The convicts in the prison at Bonavento became panic-stricken and tried to force their way past the guards, but were overpowered by troops.

The district in which the most serious damage occurred extends for only about 50 miles about Mount Vulture, in the province of Avellino.

This region has suffered much in the past from earthquake shocks and in 1851 800 persons were killed.

The government has taken hold of the situation with promptitude and although the earthquake occurred during the night military and civil authorities were soon hard at work giving aid to the injured, preparing shelter for the homeless and bending their energies to the re-establishment of order.

## WORK IS ORDERED RESUMED.

New York Central President Much Pleased With Settlement.

Washington, June 8.—President Brown, of the New York Central, was so pleased at the way in which President Taft treated the railroads in the present controversy over rates that he said tonight he would order the resumption of all work on the Central which he ordered suspended last Friday.

This work, it was said at that time, would require an expenditure of about \$5,000,000. It had to do with the improving of stations, building new ones, laying additional tracks, making yard and roadbed improvements. The Central also will permit the Fressed Steel Car company, Standard Steel Car company and American Steel Car company, all of Pittsburg, to go ahead with orders given them some time ago for 3,000 new freight cars which he estimated would cost about \$1,000 each. The orders for these cars were cancelled Friday also.

Commenting on the agreement reached with the administration today, President Brown said: "It was just as good an arrangement as could have been made."

## JAPAN AFTER SOUTH POLE.

Expedition Hurries to Goal of Antarctic Exploration.

Victoria, June 8.—Japan is hurrying an expedition under Lieutenant Shirase to leave this month in the hope of anticipating the British expedition to the South Pole, according to news brought by the Weir steamer River Clyde, which reached port today.

Some Japanese professors are to accompany the expedition, which will be restricted to Japanese. The diet has voted money for the enterprise, and when the River Clyde left, Lieutenant Shirase was at Sendai preparing for the voyage to the Antarctic. He said he would plant the Rising Sun flag at the South Pole before other explorers could reach there.

## Settlers Coming Back.

Washington, June 8.—An unusually heavy movement of homeseekers this Spring into various parts of the arid West is indicated by reports that have come to the reclamation service. Train loads of settlers have been pouring into Montana, Oregon and Washington and large numbers have been seeking the milder climate of the Southwest. A cheering feature in connection with the movement is said to be the return of thousands of American citizens from Canada, offsetting in a measure the exodus of others to the Dominion.

## Marooned Miner Rescued.

Seward, Alaska, June 8.—John Schmitt, of Los Angeles, had a narrow escape from death late in May while coming down the Susitna river from Talkeetna station. His boat was capsized by floating ice, but Schmitt managed to reach a log and made his way to a ledge of rock, where he was marooned without food until rescued by the river steamer Alice. He was nearly dead of starvation and exposure when found.

## Summer Practice Cruise Begins.

Annapolis, Md., June 8.—Bound on the annual summer practice cruise for the instruction of midshipmen, the battleships, Iowa, flagship; Indiana and Massachusetts, with Captain George R. Clark as squadron commander, sailed this morning. The cruises this year will include stops at many foreign ports.

## Pittston Strike to Be Settled.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 8.—An early settlement of the strike of 12,000 mineworkers in the Pittston district is looked for today. It is possible there may be an adjustment of grievances without the intervention of a conciliation board.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

### RAISE WATER 600 FEET.

Farmers Near Redmond Install Pumping Plant in Deep Canyon.

Redmond—Pumping water from Crooked river to the table lands 600 feet above the river is an experiment being tried here. M. M. Davenport and Neil Christenson have just completed a pumping plant which raises water by means of an overshot water wheel and supplies their homesteads on the peninsula.

The project is a remarkable undertaking. The Deschutes river and its tributary, Crooked river, lie in gorges 500 to 1,000 feet deep, the walls being nearly perpendicular. At the point where the Davenport-Christenson pump is installed it is necessary to raise the water 600 feet over four perpendicular ledges, the highest of which is 75 feet.

The undertaking, when commenced last fall, looked like a mammoth job. The hardest part was to get the necessary materials to the place where the wheel was to be installed. All the material was lowered from the plains 600 feet above to the water's edge. A wheel seven feet in diameter and two feet eight inches across the face was built. The machinery and flume were arranged and securely fastened to the rocks to prevent them from being washed away by high water. Eleven hundred and sixty feet of pipe are used in making the raise of 625 feet. Tests of the plant have proved highly successful.

### Lumber Camps Can't Get Men.

Hood River—The strawberry growers are not the only employers of labor who are having their troubles these days. The Oregon Lumber company has almost been forced to close its mill at Dee on account of the scarcity of labor.

Manager Charles T. Early says they use three crews—"one coming, one working and one going." The laborers do not seem to stick long at any job and while the yard workers are getting \$2.50 a day they will not stay with their jobs. One morning recently with the aid of Marshal Lewis, Mr. Early rounded up 20 men in the jungles and managed to persuade 13 of them to take the train for Dee and go to work. Eleven were put to work in the yard and two others sent on to the timber camp. At noon the Dee office called up and told Mr. Early they were ready for another round-up, as the 11 men from the yard were beating it down the track. Fortunately these loafers do not stick long in Hood River, as they get thirsty and have to move along to The Dalles or Portland.

### Last Horse Cars Vanish.

Klamath Falls—The horsecar has vanished from Klamath Falls. The electric car is to replace the ancient means of transportation. The track is to be removed the entire length of Main street and this means that the city will be without streetcar service for two or three months.

The company has applied for a new franchise for Main street. With the granting of this the system will be made thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. New lines will be built on side streets and a belt line is to be built around the town to make a circle from the Upper lake down through Buena Vista addition.

A motor car will be put on the run around town. This is to be a modern passenger car, with a large carrying capacity, and thoroughly equipped.

### Transplant Eastern Oysters.

Astoria—Four hundred and twenty sacks of Eastern oysters for transplanting at Tokeland for the Toke Point Oyster company, have been received from Long Island sound. They were not the little seedlings that have been used heretofore and which take about five years to mature sufficient for the market, but about the size of an Olympia oyster and will mature in two years. This is an experiment but the oyster people believe it is feasible.

### Farmers' Union in Coos.

Marshfield—A local branch of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational union was formed in this city by Charles A. Hill, the organizer, who has been working in this locality. There are now four or five different branches of the union in the county and they will all be brought together under a county organization. An effort will be made to secure 1,000 members in Coos county.

### Creameries Pay Farmers \$385,000

Coquille—The dairy industry of Coos county last year yielded the farmers \$385,000, and 405 tons of butter was shipped out of the county. The Norway creamery led in point of production of butter, turning out over 100 tons. In the same district 365 tons of cheese was produced.

### Marshfield Improves Waterfront.

Marshfield—The Marshfield city council is planning to clear the waterfront of all sheds, bathhouses and buildings, so that it will be possible to have a wide wharf extending the full length of the business section. To do this it will be necessary to condemn some of the buildings.

### Eugene to Celebrate Fourth.

Eugene—Eugene will celebrate the Fourth of July in an elaborate style this year, the Merchants' Protective association having taken up the matter after the Commercial club had decided not to celebrate. An air ship and other big attractions will be secured for that day.

### SILETZ BILL IS PASSED.

Hawley's Measure Adopted in House—Will Next Go to Senate.

Washington—Representative Hawley has succeeded in passing through the house his bill directing the patenting of a considerable number of homestead entries in the Siletz reservation. As passed by the house, Hawley's bill provides: "That all pending homestead entries heretofore made within the former Siletz Indian reservation, upon which proofs were made prior to December 31, shall be passed to patent in all cases where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior that the entry was made for the exclusive use and benefit of the entryman, and that the entryman built a house on the land, entered and otherwise improved the same and actually entered into occupation thereof, and cultivated a portion of said land for the period required by law, and that no part of the land entered has been sold or conveyed to other adverse proceedings was commenced against the entryman, and notice thereof served upon the entryman, prior to the date of submission of the proof thereon, or within two years thereafter, provided, that nothing therein contained shall prevent or forestall any adverse proceedings against any entry upon any charge of fraud, and provided further, that any entryman who may make application for patent under the provisions of this act shall as an additional condition precedent to the issuance of such patent, be required to pay to the United States \$2.50 per acre for land so applied for."

### Oil Well Reaches 3,730 Feet.

Ontario—The oil well is down to a depth of 3,730 feet. The drill is working in a harder shale than has been found in the well and the color of the shale is darker than the blue which has been in evidence so long. This is the sort of cap rock usually found just before entering a sand. It is generally believed that a sand will soon be reached and the oil development of this section will be past the experimental stage and be a permanent reality.

### Ship 50 Cars Strawberries.

Hood River—Fifty cars of strawberries have been shipped from Hood River, a record for early shipments. A good many growers in the lower valley should clean up their patches during the coming week. Berries from the Crapper and other districts, however, are commencing to come in and a few are also arriving from Mount Hood.

### Marcola Mill Starts.

Eugene—The Southern Pacific company has started one of its sawmills at Marcola in operation after a shutdown of three years. The other two mills owned by the company in that vicinity will be started up as soon as they are in readiness, which will be inside of a few weeks. These mills, when operating to their full capacity, employ 300 or 400 men.

### All Oregon Items Remain.

Washington—The rivers and harbors bill was signed by the conference committee with all Oregon items nailed down. There has been a hard fight against the Oregon items, but the senate conferees, at Bourne's instance, insisted and finally overcame the house conferees' opposition.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

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

Barley—Feed and brewing, \$19@20 ton.

Corn—Whole, \$32; cracked, \$33 ton.

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

Oats—No. 1 white, \$26@27 per ton.

Fresh fruits—Strawberries, \$1.25@1.50 per crate; apples, \$1.50@1.75 per box; cherries, 75c@1.50 per box; gooseberries, 50c per pound.

Potatoes—Old Oregon, 65c per hundred; new California, 1 1/2 @2c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 60@75c per dozen; asparagus, \$1.25@2 per box; cabbage, 2 1/2 @2 1/2c per pound; head lettuce, 50@60c per dozen; bothouse lettuce, 50c@1 per box; garlic, 10@12 1/2c per pound; green onions, 15c per dozen; radishes, 15@20c; rhubarb, 2@3c per pound; spinach, 38@10c per sack; rutabagas, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; carrots, 85c@1; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, 75c@1.

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

Eggs—Current receipts, 24c, ordinary candled, 25c; extra, 26@27c.

Pork—Fancy, 12@13c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 10@11c per pound.

Lamb—Fancy, 9@12c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 19@19 1/2c; broilers, 28@30c; ducks, 18@25c; geese, 12 1/2c; turkeys, live, 20@22c; dressed, 25c; squabs, \$3 per dozen.

Cattle—Beef steers, good to choice, \$5.45@5.80; fair to medium, \$4.45@4.80; cows, and heifers, good to choice, \$4.50@5; fair to medium, \$3@4.75; bulls, \$3@4; stags, \$3@4.75; calves, light, \$5.75@7; heavy, \$4@5.50.

Hogs—Top, \$9.60@9.80; fair to medium, \$8.50@9.50.

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.

## 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.

## Hair Cut From Corpses.

Victoria, B. C., June 6.—Women in the United States who purchase switches of black hair will be interested to know that a crusade has been begun by the Chinese government against Chinese who supply human hair for shipment to America. It seems that a charitable institution of Canton which buries large numbers of paupers whose relatives are unable to provide coffins found the hair dealers exhuming corpses to recover the hair, and when this action was reported to the authorities action was taken against them.

## 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.

## UNITED EFFORTS TO SAVE TIMBER

### Railroads, Timbermen and Officials Co-operate.

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."

## Madriz Ready for Mediation.

Bluefields, Nic., June 7.—General Estrada, leader of the provisional government, has repeated the offer that he made last March to Madriz looking to the establishment of peace.

The conditions of his proposal provide for the friendly mediation of the United States, that country to designate the Nicaraguan whom it considers most fit to occupy the presidency provisionally, neither Dr. Madriz nor General Estrada being eligible; the provisional president to convoke elections for a constitutional president.

## 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.