

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

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

President Taft says he will stand by reciprocity, even at the cost of votes.

Diaz' promise to resign as soon as peace is restored is having little effect on the people.

A San Francisco laborer has a family of nine children, the oldest being less than nine years.

Armed sluggers are active in the Chicago machinists' strike, and police are unable to stop the disturbances.

It is decided that a strike of railway mail clerks would be punishable the same as any case of obstructing the mails.

It is predicted that the Hill railroads will be extended south from Oregon to Los Angeles, and thence east to Denver.

Alaska coal miners and others who need coal are planning to work the vast deposits there in defiance of the United States government.

Mexican rebels become mutinous over delays in the fighting and attack Juarez, many bullets falling in American territory and five American spectators being killed by stray shots.

A rancher near Eugene, Or., unearthed an ancient Indian bowl made of blue flint and used by the Indians for grinding corn and roots. It is well carved and weighs about 50 pounds.

The Steel trust has purchased the Risdon Iron works of San Francisco.

Carnegie has given Cornell university \$60,300 for a new chemistry building.

A scheme has been presented to the British parliament for state insurance for working men and women.

Seismographs at Santa Clara, Calif., recorded an earthquake in the Pacific ocean of one and one-half hour's duration.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 92c; club, 86c; red Russian, 85c; valley 87c; 40-fold, 87c.

Barley—Choice feed, \$23 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$24@24.50 per ton; middings, \$31; shorts, \$25.50@26; rolled barley, \$29.50@30.50.

Corn—Whole, \$29; cracked, \$30 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$29@29.50 ton. Hay—Timothy, Eastern Oregon, No. 1, \$21.50@22.50; light mixed, \$19@20; heavy, mixed, \$17.50@18.50; alfalfa, \$14@15; clover, \$12.50@13.50; grain hay, \$13.50@14.50.

Fresh Fruit—Strawberries, Florin, \$2.25@2.50 per crate; Los Angeles, \$1.75@1.85; apples, fancy, \$2@2.50; choice, \$1@1.50; commons, 75c@81c per box.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 90c@1.15 per crate; cabbage, new, 32c per hundred; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.75 per dozen; celery, California, 75c@90c per dozen; cucumbers, \$1.50@2.25; eggplant, 15c per pound; garlic, 10c@12c; lettuce, 50c; hothouse lettuce, \$1.50 @2 per box; peas, 7c@8c per pound; peppers, 30c@35c; radishes, 15c dozen; rhubarb, 2c@3c per pound; sprouts, 9c; tomatoes, \$2@3.25; carrots, \$1.25 @1.50 per sack; parsnips, \$1.25@1.50; turnips, \$1.25@1.50; beets, \$1.50.

Potatoes—Oregon, jobbing price, \$2.50 per hundred; new, 7@7.5c per pound.

Onions—Jobbing prices: Oregon, \$3.50 per hundred; Australian, \$3.50; Texas, \$2.25 per crate; California, \$2.

Poultry—Hens, 15c; broilers, 30c; turkeys 20c; ducks, 22c@27c; geese, nominal; dressed turkeys, choice, 25c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candled, 20c@21c per dozen; case count, 19c.

Butter—City creamery extra, 1 and 2 pound prints, in boxes, 24c per pound; less than boxes, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 10@10.5c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 85 to 125 pound, 10 1/2 @11c per pound.

Hops—1910 crop, last sale at 20 1/2; 1909 crop, 15c; 1911 contracts, 20c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, nominal, 12 @14c per pound; valley, 12@15c; mohair, choice, 37c.

Cattle—Prime grain-fed steers, \$6.75@7; hay-fed steers, \$6.50@6.80; choice, \$6.25@6.55; good, \$5.75@6; fair, \$5.50@5.75; common, \$4.75@5; prime cows, \$5.50@6; good, \$5.25@5.55; fair, \$4.75@5; poor, \$4.50 @4.75; choice heifers, \$5.50@5.75; choice bulls, \$4.75@5; good, \$4.50@4.75; choice light calves, \$7.75@8; good, \$7.50@7.75; fair, \$7@7.50; choice heavy calves, \$5.50@6; good, \$5@5.50; choice stags, \$5.25@5.75; good, \$4.50@5.

Hogs—Good to choice light, \$6.75@7; choice heavy, \$6.25@6.50; good, \$5@6; common, \$5@6; stock, \$7.50 @7.75.

Sheep—Grain-fed wethers, heavy, \$4.50@5; choice yearling wethers, grain-fed, \$5@5.50; old wethers, \$4@4.50; good shorn wethers, \$4.25@4.50; choice ewes, grain-fed, \$4.50@4.75; fair ewes, \$3.75@4; good shorn ewes, \$3.75@4; choice wool lambs, grain-fed, \$5.50@5.75; good, \$5.25@5.50; good, \$5@5.25; fair, \$4.75@5.25; culls, \$2.50@3.50.

FIERCE BATTLE IS FOUGHT.

Rebels Control Most of Juarez, But Federals Do Not Give Up.

El Paso, Tex., May 10.—What was perhaps the fiercest battle of the Mexican revolution was fought at Juarez, across the Rio Grande.

The rebels claim the town tonight, and actually control the more territory, but the position of the Federal forces is extremely well fortified.

Tonight both Federals and insurgents are resting on their arms ready to resume at daybreak.

At least five persons have been killed on the American side of the line since the skirmishing began yesterday, and about 15 wounded, while the loss on the battlefield is variously estimated at from 30 to 60 dead on both sides and about 75 to 100 wounded. Fifteen of the insurgents wounded already have been brought to the American side, but more are believed to be lying far within the town.

General Navarro at 7 o'clock agreed to stop the firing while the insurgents wounded were being removed. The Federals have adequate medical facilities and are caring for their wounded within the town.

All day long the battle raged, with the insurgents swarming through the streets of Juarez and meeting the heavy fire of the Federals with equally vigorous volleys of musketry.

The rebels are scattered. In battle formation they probably could storm the Federal strongholds, as they apparently consist of just six places—the barracks, the church, the theater, the schoolhouse, a hotel and the custom house. But the insurgents suspect that a detachment of nearly 300 Federals with a machine gun is concealed somewhere in town and they are hesitating to advance too close for fear of a rear or flank attack.

The rebels forced the fighting today in the face of a deadly fire from Federal machine guns. They dared not gather in too great numbers because the artillerymen of General Navarro many times demonstrated the accuracy of their range, while they shelled adobe houses behind which the insurgents had sought protection a half mile from Juarez while skulking along the river front. General Navarro also is said to have mined most of the houses in Juarez, and the insurgents are naturally reluctant to occupy any of them in force.

Many feats of bravery on the part of the insurgents were plainly visible from the American side of the line and in street fighting they more than held their own.

The sun was hot and late in the day a fire started by the insurgents filled the streets with clouds of suffocating smoke. Tonight flashes of light from the ruins gave the rebels an occasional view of the church where the Federals are cooped up, and the cracking of rifles followed each such glimpse.

Later—Fire threatens to wipe out the city of Juarez, and the rebels have renewed their attack upon the Federals, who are still barricaded in churches, the custom house and other buildings.

The Mexican Northwestern freight depot, the Mexican Central passenger depot and the city market place are burning. The whole town of Juarez seems to be in flames.

Red Cross physicians have returned from the insurgent stronghold, having been informed that the battle would be renewed. Five physicians of this city have telegraphed President Taft asking for an appropriation to establish a Red Cross hospital for the insurgent and Federal wounded soldiers, also to take care of people who have been hurt by bullets from the other side of the international border.

Holy Land Thefts Denied.

London.—In an interview here one of the leaders of the British expedition which has been making excavations at Jerusalem, emphatically denied charges of theft of ancient treasures. "All the relics we found," he said, "have been left in the hands of the Turkish government." One result of the excavations, he said, was the discovery of absolute proof that the ancient City of David was not on Mount Sinai but on Mount Orphel. He said the work had been carried on with the consent of the government.

Trouble Threatening Turkey.

Constantinople.—Popular feeling against the Turkish government on account of the Jerusalem incident is so strong that the ministry may be forced from office. In the chamber of deputies the minister of the interior admitted that the Englishmen alleged to have profaned the mosque of Omar in their search for sacred relics beneath its foundations operated within the mosque through the connivance of its guardians.

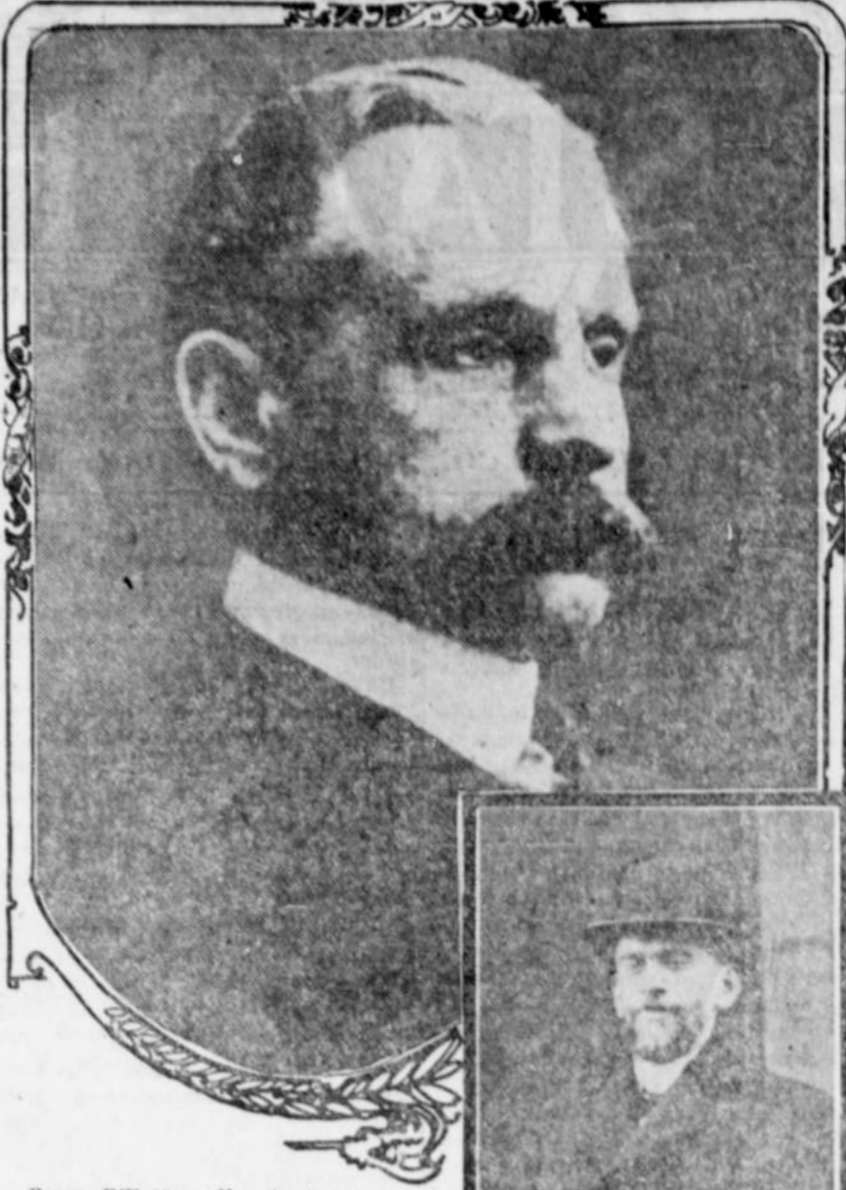
Colonel Higginson Dies.

Cambridge, Mass., May 10.—Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, historian and author, minister and soldier, and one of the last of the famous scholars and abolitionists of a half century ago, died here tonight aged 87 years. Colonel Higginson had been ill 10 days. A general breakdown due to old age was apparent, but he was not considered seriously ill until today.

Rain Extinguishes Fires.

St. Paul, May 10.—Reports from those sections of the Northwest where forest fires have been burning for several days and threatening towns and much valuable property, say the danger is mostly over. Heavy rains throughout the Canadian Northwest and Northern Minnesota have put the fires out.

TWO PROMINENT FIGURES IN WORLD'S PEACE MOVEMENT.



Baron D'Estournelles de Constant.

UNITED STATES IS NOT GREEDY

Taft Denies Ambition to Extend Domain.

Allusion is to Mexico—Says We Know What War Means—Want None of It.

Baltimore, May 4.—President Taft in his speech at the opening of the Third National Peace conference here today, said the United States would keep hands off and not seek to extend its domain or to acquire foreign territory. He made no mention of Mexico, but to those who heard him it was evident that he referred to the southern republic.

"One of the difficulties the United States finds is the natural suspicions that the countries engaged have of the motives the United States has in tendering its good offices," continued the president. "Asseveration of good faith helps but little where suspicion is the rule, and yet I like to avail myself of an opportunity in such presence as this to assert that there is not in the whole length and breadth of the United States among its people any desire for territorial aggrandizement and that its people as a whole will not permit its government, if it would, to take any steps in respect to foreign peoples, looking to a forcible extension of our political power."

"We have had wars and we know what they are. We know what responsibilities they entail, the burdens and losses and horrors, and we would have none of them. We have a magnificent domain of our own in which we are attempting to work out and show to the world success in popular government, and we need no more territory in which to show this. But we have attained great prosperity and great power. We have become a powerful member of the community of nations in which we live and there is, therefore, thrust upon us necessarily a care and responsibility for the peace of the world in our neighborhood, and a burden of helping those nations that cannot help themselves, if we may do that peacefully and effectively."

The president spoke to several thousand persons in the Lyric theater. Cardinal Gibbons, Secretary of War Dickinson, Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, Count Leo Tolstol, Andrew Car-

Letter Brings Fortune.

Leipzig, Saxony.—At an autograph sale here a letter written by Martin Luther to Emperor Charles V was bought by a Florence dealer for \$25,500. The purchase is said to have been made for J. P. Morgan. The letter, which is in Latin, was written in 1521 during the reformer's return journey from Worms, describing the proceedings and defending his attitude before the diet. The epistle was entrusted to an imperial herald, who gave Luther safe conduct-through the Thuringian forest.

Indianapolis Waxes Indignant.

Indianapolis.—The Merchants' association of Indianapolis passed resolutions "unequivocally demanding that a most thorough investigation be made into the recent charges which connect Indianapolis with the many dynamite outrages which have taken place throughout the country in the last two years." The association also offers its support to city and state officials in all legitimate efforts to discover and punish the guilty parties.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

PROTECTING OUR FORESTS.

Oregon's Four Hundred Billion Feet of Timber Worth Saving.

By G. W. Peavy, Professor of Forestry, O. A. C.

By the passage of a carefully prepared forestry law, backed by an adequate appropriation, the last legislature of Oregon took the first effective step for the preservation of one of the state's largest natural resources. According to the old saw, "it is the wise man who locks the stable before the horses are stolen." It is quite evident from the great losses of the past few years that Oregon cannot claim credit for having acted to the fullest degree the part of the wise man in the matter of guarding her timber, yet there is still some stock in the stable which is well worth protecting.

A conservative estimate places the timber resources of Oregon at 400 billion feet board measure of merchantable timber. About one-third of this amount is within the national forests. The remaining two-thirds is in private holdings. The state holds practically no stumpage, having sold nearly all of its grant lands. Figured on the basis of \$1.50 per thousand feet board measure the stumpage of the state represents a property valued at \$600,000,000. Estimated on the basis of a manufactured value of \$12 per thousand feet, the timber in the state has a value equal to \$4,800,000,000.

When it is understood that the timber supply of other parts of the country is being rapidly exhausted and that as a result there will soon be vastly greater demands made upon the timber supply of the Northwest it is very certain that the figures quoted above do not fully represent the economic importance of the forest crop to the state.

To any one who has seen a forest fire in action it is very clear that the individual is powerless against it. Organized effort is necessary in order to combat it successfully. This organization should be in the hands of the state. It is true that many organizations for preventing and fighting forest fires exist among the counties and the timber owners of the state, but at the same time a central organization is necessary to give a head to the whole system. That is just what the forestry law passed by the last legislature does. It binds together all agencies within the state for effectively preventing and fighting forest fires. It makes it certain that the small timber owner and the rancher will each receive the same consideration from the state as does the larger timber holder.

Under the provisions of the forestry law the state forester is empowered to require timber owners to burn slash or debris whenever, in his judgment it is a menace to adjoining property. Fire wardens will be appointed who will be peace officers, with power to arrest for any violation of the forest laws.

The period between June 1st and October 1st is declared to be a closed season, during which it is unlawful to set out fire in any slashing, woodland, or brush land without written permission from a fire warden. This provision of the law does not apply to burning brush heaps, log piles, or stumps in small quantities and under close supervision. However, if fire should get away when burning of this character is done without permission, and damage results, the one setting the fire is regarded as guilty under this act, and is subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or to imprisonment for a term not to exceed three months.

The same penalty applies to those who build camp fires without clearing the ground properly or who leave camp fires burning or unwatched and who permit camp fires to spread. During the closed season all engines of whatever character, which are operated in the vicinity of forests, must be equipped with effective spark arresters.

These are some of the general provisions of the law. The complete act can be had by writing to the state forester at Salem. The whole intent of the law is to protect a resource which is of immense value to all the people of the state.

County Fair Arranged.

Oregon City.—Arrangements are being made for the coming county fair and from all indications this year's fair will be one of the most successful ever held by the Clackamas county association. There will be a prize of \$10 for the best exhibit. Clairmont, Gladstone, Barlow, Maple Lane grange and Warner grange have already applied for space in the big auditorium. One of the advantages of this fair will be the installation of electric lights.

Albany Egg Biggest Yet.

Albany.—An Albany hen has broken all the records for big eggs boasted of in various parts of Oregon and Washington in the last two weeks. A hen belonging to A. S. Hart, of this city, has laid an egg which measures 10 inches around one way and is eight inches in circumference. It weighs seven ounces. The egg has a soft shell with an unusually large hard-shelled egg inside of it.

Halibut Caught at Astoria.

Astoria.—A peculiar feature of this season's fishing was that a 50-pound halibut was caught in a gill-net that was drifting in the main channel opposite the city front. These fish seldom enter the Columbia river, but as the tides are high and there is no freshet, the water in the bay is brackish and this attracts the deep-sea fish inside.

Drilling for Water.

Vale.—Ranchers in the Cow valley neighborhood are sinking a number of wells with heavy drilling outfits. In most cases plenty of good water has been tapped.

RAINBOW MINE—PURCHASED.

Big Eastern Company Pays \$750,000 for Property.

Baker.—By the terms of a transaction announced here one of the biggest mining deals in recent years in Oregon goes on record. The United States Smelting company has purchased the Rainbow mine, in the Mormon Basin district, from the Commercial mining company, for a consideration of \$750,000. The initial payment was \$200,000. The closing of this deal is the greatest boast the Eastern Oregon mines have ever received. The coming of the United States company means the greatest activity in the mining industry the state has ever seen.

The Rainbow property was discovered about nine years ago and was developed from a prospect mainly through the efforts of W. E. King, of Hood River. The other principal mines in the district are the Humboldt and Cleveland, but there are also many properties in the immediate neighborhood that are in greater or less stages of development. The transaction means more than anything else to the mining industry of Eastern Oregon. A. P. Anderson and H. S. Lee, the engineers of the United States Smelting & Refining company, are now in charge. They have begun their arrangements for men and added equipment and state that they will begin operations on a large scale as soon as possible.

CHANCE GIVEN CONVICTS.

Governor West Plans Employment in State Institutions.

Salem.—Another new prison policy is announced by Governor West. Convicts are being sent gradually to the various state institutions to act as employees. In this capacity they will be unguarded and will have virtually the same privileges that are extended to the other employes. They will probably be paid 25 cents a day as spending money or to be placed to their credit against the time of their release.

"If 100 men at the prison can be placed at some employment which will be of value to the state, a great saving can be made," said the governor. "Estimating the labor of these men as valued at \$2 a day, it would mean a saving of nearly \$200,000 annually."

"I am now working on plans whereby I hope to accomplish just this thing and place at least 100 men at work. A new contract with the Lowenberg & Going company will make such a move possible and I believe it can be accomplished."

"In the meantime as many men as I can possibly find room for will be placed at the institutions and have decent labor to perform. I am satisfied under the conditions they will need no guard and will be on a quicker road to reform than under the former system."

Rain Helps Hopgrowers.

Forest Grove.—Hopgrowers in this section are hailing the occasional showers with delight. While the rain has interfered with the work in the yards the growers believe that the showers came at an opportune time to give the growing plants the moisture necessary for growth. Throughout this section much work has been in progress in the yards, in the way of "suckering" and training the vines. Hopyards in the Gaston and Banks neighborhoods look exceptionally well.

Coots to Cruise All Timber.

Marshfield.—The commissioners of Coos county have appointed Dennis McCarthy head cruiser for the county. Assistants will be named later. The purpose is to cruise all of the timber in the county with a view to making a more equitable assessment. Mr. McCarthy was employed for the past year in this work, but there is a large amount of timber in the county and half a dozen men with McCarthy as general director will be put to work.

Hood River Barries Aided.

Hood River.—The warm spring rain has been a great boon to the berry farmers. The warm showers will hasten the maturity of the crop. H. P. Coburn, a rancher who lives about two miles from the city, said that he probably would have to begin the first picking of his two and one-half acres by May 10. He and his neighbors count on a big yield.

Rain Helps Wheat Crop.

Pendleton.—More timely showers fell on Umatilla county wheat fields this week, adding many thousands of dollars to the value of the developing crop. Farmers say the weather which has prevailed has been ideal for the wheat and worth as much as the showers. Heavier rains have fallen on the mountain ranges, where it was needed even more than on the wheat.

Athena's Dry Spell Broken.

Athena.—The long dry spell has been broken by heavy showers and the ground is wet down several inches. The rain came at a very opportune time for the wheat needed water badly, although the ground had plenty of moisture to keep the grain growing.

Frenchwoman is Spy?

Cologne, Germany.—Mme. Thirion, an attractive Parisian resident here, was arrested charged with being a spy and obtaining the secret mobilization plans of the German army from an army officer. The prisoner offers the romantic defense that she had asked for the plans in order to test the honor of the officer, who was a suitor for her hand.