

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.

Food prices are soaring and prospects for the winter are gloomy.

More American warships have been ordered to the scenes of disorder in China.

Deposits in the Portland Postal Savings bank were \$5,451 for the first day and \$6,719 the second.

Machinists call the threatened strike on the Illinois Central unfair, and a walkout is avoided temporarily.

The law of the state of Washington providing for women serving on juries has been declared unconstitutional.

A severe electric storm, accompanied by a tidal wave, did much damage along the waterfront in Chicago.

The state election in Maine gave a majority of 914 for the repeal of the prohibition clause of the state constitution.

A San Francisco fireman, noted for long leaps and ladder-scaling, fractured his skull by a fall from a three-foot fence, and will probably die.

Students were so anxious to secure places in the training school at Los Angeles that many took places in line and remained all night preceding the opening of the schools.

Robert G. Fowler made the first stage of his aeroplane journey across the continent in 2 hours and 41 minutes, covering 126 miles from San Francisco to Auburn, Cal.

New York police are baffled by an epidemic of bomb outrages.

The mayor of Tacoma finds that nearly every baker in that city is selling short weight loaves.

Fall fashions for Parisian women will include long skirts, to conceal what they consider their one defect in appearance—large feet.

Colonel Roosevelt severely criticizes the pending peace treaty, declaring there will arise disputes which cannot be settled by arbitration.

Many Chinese refuse to pay their taxes and serious disorders are feared.

Robbers killed a mine-owner and his driver in Pennsylvania, but did not take the box containing \$2,800 which was being taken to pay off the miners.

The woman mayor of Hunnewell, Kan., says she will have a woman town marshal, believing a woman can "discover" illicit saloons better than a man.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 85c, club, 82c; red Russian, 79c; valley, 82c.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$24.50@25 per ton; middlings, \$32; shorts, \$25.50@26; rolled barley, \$33.50@34.50.

Corn—Whole, \$33; cracked, \$34 ton. Barley—New feed, \$31@32 per ton; brewing, \$36@37.

Oats—New white, \$28@29 per ton. Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16; No. 1 valley, \$14; alfalfa, \$12; clover, \$8.50; grain hay, \$9@11.

Poultry—Hens, 16c; springs, 16c; ducks, young, 15@16c; geese, 11@11c; turkeys, 18@19c.

Butter—Oregon creamery butter, solid pack, 31c; prints extra.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, candled, 26@27c per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 10 1/2@11c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 13 1/2@14c.

Fresh Fruits—Cantaloupes, 35c@1.75 per crate; peaches, 65@85c per box; watermelons, 1c per pound; plums, 75c per crate; prunes, 75c per box; pears, 40c@1.25; grapes, 75c@1.25; apples, \$1@2.50.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@10c pound; cabbage, \$2 per hundredweight; corn, 1.25@30c per dozen; cucumbers, \$1@1.25 per sack; egg plant, 5@8c per pound; garlic, 10@12c; lettuce, 30@35c per dozen; hothouse lettuce, \$1.25@1.75 per box; peppers, 8@10c per pound; radishes, 12c per dozen; tomatoes, 35@50c per box; new carrots, \$1.75 per sack; turnips, \$1.25; beets, \$1.75.

Potatoes—Oregon, 1c per pound; sweet potatoes, 3c per pound. Onions—California, \$1.50 per hundredweight.

Hops—1911 contracts, 35@37c; 1910 crop, nominal; 1909 crop, 27c; olds, 17c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 9@16c per pound; valley, 15@17c; mohair, choice, 36@37c.

Cattle—Extra to choice steers, \$5.50@5.80; good, \$5.25@5.50; choice cows, \$4.50@4.75; good, \$4.25@4.50; good, average 1050 pounds, \$4@4.25; common, \$2.75@3; choice heifers, \$4.90@5; choice bulls, \$3.50@3.75; choice calves, 200 lbs, and under \$7.25@7.35; good calves, \$5.50@6; common, \$4@5; choice stags, \$4.50@4.75; good, \$4.25@4.50.

Hogs—Extra choice light hogs, \$8.25@8.65; choice heavy, \$7@7.25; heavy rough, \$5.25@6.50.

Sheep—Choice yearlings, wethers, \$3.25@3.85; choice two and three, \$3@3.15; choice mountain lambs, \$4.50@4.75; choice valley lambs, \$4@4.15; choice killing ewes, \$2.25@3.

BIGGEST SWINDLER CAUGHT.

Secret Service Men Nab Seller of Bogus Mining Stock.

Chicago—Charged merely with using the mails to defraud, but accused of selling "countless 'salted' mines to credulous foreigners and garnering the hard cash of farmers in Wisconsin and other states in exchange for 'green goods,'" S. A. Potter, described by government secret service men as the cleverest swindler in the world, was arrested here. The arrest was made by C. F. Dewoody, department superintendent of the secret service branch of the department of justice.

Potter is said to have made his headquarters in Chicago for months and to have cleared more than \$1,500,000 during the past two years through illicit enterprises.

Two men are said to be implicated with Potter, and Superintendent Dewoody laid traps to capture them, but they were wary and eluded arrest. He expects to have them in custody within a few days.

The arrest of Potter is the culmination of months of work on the part of secret service men. Potter is a prize they have been seeking zealously.

It is said that a year ago they had Potter, together with Edward Starkloff, in custody in the United States court of Philadelphia, but that they forfeited bonds of \$23,000 and escaped. Potter offered to furnish bonds in the sum of \$50,000, but the authorities declared that he must supply \$150,000. He could not raise the money and was sent to jail.

FOOD TOPIC PARAMOUNT.

Consumers and Cattleraisers Confer in Texas Over High Prices.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Consumer and producer met on common ground here Wednesday to wage war against high living prices. In the conference were representatives from Texas labor unions and farmers' organizations, boards of trade and the Cattleraisers' association of Texas.

One plan discussed contemplates the establishment of a state cattle selling agency; another includes the organization of an association from bodies of consumers and producers to operate an independent packing plant. Establishment of municipal slaughter houses will be indorsed.

President Lasiter, of the Texas Cattleraisers' association, presided. He said that while the cost of production to cattleraisers had been the same for the last season, the packers took the beef off the markets at from \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred less than in the preceding season, with mutton selling at a proportionate discount. This, he declared, had resulted in a loss to the cattlemen of from \$12 to \$15 a head, and a total loss of a \$100,000,000 to the industry.

FOWLER TAKES A TUMBLE.

Cross-Country Aviator Has a Smash at Alta, California.

Alta, Cal.—Aviator "Bob" Fowler, en route from San Francisco to New York, met with the first mishap of his pioneer aerial voyage here at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, when after a precarious quest of a convenient landing place, necessitated by a refractory engine, and steering gear, his biplane collided with two trees, breaking both planes of the craft and hurling it to the ground with such force as to break the propellers and slightly injure the dauntless birdman.

As a result of the mishap, Fowler will be delayed here at least two days before resuming his eastward journey. He said he would continue his flight, with New York as his destination, within three days.

Mutiny Delays Relief.

Cape Haytien, Hayti—The dispatch boat 15 Septembre lies off Port de Paix with mutiny on board. The steamer Eclairage, which went to her assistance, returned here, bringing 60 passengers. One hundred and fifty others remain on board of the vessel. The passengers include the Medical commission who were on their way to Quananthe in the trouble occurred. Quananthe is stricken with disease and the people are without proper supplies and food. The commission will proceed by land.

Mexicans Fortify Towns.

Mexicala, Lower California—Reinforced by 250 Federal troops, who arrived Wednesday from Ensenada, the regular garrison of 200 Mexican soldiers began the erection of formidable redoubts along the brink of the dry canyon of New River, which surrounds the town. According to the military officers in charge, it is the intention of the Mexican government to render Mexicala proof against any attacks by rebels in the future.

Broom Corn Sells High.

Bloomington, Ill.—The new crop of broom corn is moving and some of the sales recorded are the highest in 30 years. One farmer in Douglas county sold nine tons for \$160 a ton. It is said that the supply of broom corn this season will be limited and some growers are predicting that \$200 a ton will be paid before the season is over.

Chihuahua All One Way.

El Paso, Tex.—A complete count of votes in the recent election in the state of Chihuahua, Mex., shows a total of 48,774 for Governor Gonzales and none against him, constituting the heaviest vote ever cast in the state.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

OREGON APPLES SAFE. FRY MARKED FOR TAB.

Fruit Not in Danger From California Competition.

Forest Grove—H. C. Atwell, of Forest Grove, president of the State Horticultural society, has just returned from a trip to California, where he went to judge the fruit at the second annual Gravenstein Apple show, held at Sebastopol, in Sonoma county, where the Gravenstein apple is extensively raised. Several carloads of apples were exhibited and more than \$2,000 disbursed in premiums.

"Oregon apple growers have nothing to fear from competition of California apples," said Mr. Atwell. "Aside from two or three mountain valleys of very limited extent, the Pajaro valley produces virtually all the winter apples grown in that state.

"The apple trade there is entirely in the hands of Slavonians. It is said that only one American has ever been able to break into it. These foreign dealers buy the crop on the trees, pick and pack it themselves and cater, for the most part, to the cheaper trade. Such methods are not conducive to careful packing or high prices. This Pajaro valley is the only California district shipping winter apples beyond that state.

"As a past and prospective pruner, I was encouraged at being assured by leading California horticulturists that successive years of low prices and the growing popularity of the Oregon prune in Eastern markets, has led to the uprooting and neglect of large areas of California prune orchards, so that the production is now not much more than half what it was ten years ago."

Mr. Atwell declares that, aside from apples, prunes, pears and loganberries will be the horticultural leaders of the Willamette valley, since the land in this locality is admirably adapted for these fruits. He urges that more scientific methods be employed, both in the raising and in the packing and shipping.

RAIN AID TO FRUIT.

Hood River Orchardist Sees Big Crop Next Year.

Hood River—"The heavy rain of the past week will go far toward insuring a good crop of apples for the Hood River valley next year," says C. R. Bone, one of the valley's pioneer orchardists. "It was the heaviest early rainfall that I have ever seen for this section of the state or Eastern Oregon. In 1893, we had a similar rain, but the precipitation then was not so great.

"At that time the grain farmers of Eastern Oregon handled their crops rather lazily and when the heavy downpour came, they were all caught. Except what was threshed, the whole crop was entirely ruined, and with few exceptions every merchant from Portland to Spokane went broke. The rain taught the wheat farmers a lesson, and since then they have hastened the harvesting of the crop.

"For the past decade the fall season has grown more erratic. I think that the clearing of the timber of the Hood River valley has had an effect toward decreasing the summer rains. Over in Central Oregon, however, the cultivation of the soil has increased the summer precipitation.

"The soaking showers of last week will strengthen the fruit spurs. It will take the place of September irrigation and will be far more valuable. With a few more showers and sunshine and intermingling frosts to color the fruit the present year's crop should mature in excellent condition."

HOP ANALYSIS PLANNED.

Oregon Agricultural College Students to Study Samples.

Corvallis—Professor H. V. Tartar, of the chemistry department at the Oregon Agricultural college, is now in the hop districts, where he will collect samples of hops to be used during the coming winter by the students in chemistry in making analysis. Professor Tartar's investigations during the past year have shown that the chemical qualities of the Pacific Coast hops, especially in the amount of bitter they contain, are equal to any grown in the world. He intends to put the judging of hops for commercial purposes on a scientific basis.

Siuslaw Country Worries Over Roads.

Florence—Speculation is rife here as to which or how many railroads are to gain an entrance to the Siuslaw country. Right of way has been bought in the vicinity of Mapleton by a representative of the Hill lines, and several ranches in the vicinity of Woahink lake have been sold to parties thought to be acting as agents for railroad companies. The Southern Pacific has announced that it will build here.

Extension Work Begins.

Albany—Actual work on the grading of the Oregon Electric has begun in Linn county. A crew of 65 teams and 125 men has gone to work just south of the Santiam river. The contractors in charge of the work say that the crew will be increased to 100 teams and about 200 men as soon as possible.

State to Count Salmon That Run to Columbia River.

Bonneville—For the purpose of estimating the number of fish propagated at the Bonneville hatchery which return to the Columbia river and therefore to what extent the hatchery affects the industry, a force of men is employed at Bonneville in marking 100,000 salmon fry soon to be liberated. This is done under the direction of Master Fish Warden, Clanton, whose suggestion that the fish be marked was approved by the commission. The mark is made by clipping a section out of the right gill case. Mr. Clanton decided upon this marking for the reason that all other markings, the cutting of a section of the tail or fins, have already been employed by other fishermen.

The new marking in no way injures the fish, as was demonstrated at this place several weeks ago, when it was found that of the 500 so marked only two died. Mr. Clanton learned several years ago of the success of this marking from a Japanese student in fish culture at Stanford university, who employed it successfully in Japan. The fish marked next year will have the left gill case clipped to avoid confusion of the two lots.

"This system of marking is undertaken for the purpose of arriving at an estimate of the number of fish propagated by the state hatchery that return to the Columbia river at maturity," said Mr. Clanton. "An adult salmon is usually between three and four years old. Now the fish which we are soon to liberate will come back into the river in three or four years. If we get back even 10 per cent of these it would give us a pretty definite basis to compute the proportion of artificially propagated fish in the river. As a matter of fact I should say that a large proportion of the salmon in the river is propagated by artificial means. The natural method has been largely curtailed by the destruction of the spawning grounds by irrigation.

"In former years the fish proceeded to the headwaters of the tributaries of the Columbia to spawn, but these streams have been dammed in such a way that the fish are prevented from getting into them. The Grand Ronde river, that was once a famous spawning place, now has no salmon in it at all. Another fact in connection with the diminished natural propagation is that the salmon has more natural enemies that it had in former years. Bass and carp now prey upon the young salmon. With all these handicaps and the increasing number of fishermen it is only reasonable to conclude that the perpetuation of the salmon industry must more and more depend upon the hatcheries."

POTASH INVESTIGATION ON.

Government Official Reaches Lakeview to Make Soil Tests.

Lakeview—Edward E. Free, physicist of the bureau of soils in the department of agriculture, has arrived in Lakeview and will make an investigation and analysis of all soils lying adjacent to the alkaline lakes in Central and Northern Lake county, with a view of discovering possible deposits of potash, which is said to be plentiful in that territory.

This field a year ago was unknown. Now it is recognized by leading authorities that it holds the largest deposits of soda in the world, the product of the new field showing a practically perpetual supply of soda, which, under analysis, reached a purity of 99 1/2 per cent. In addition to bi-carbonate of soda, there are 30 other by-products that will be used in various commercial ways. One thousand tons of this product has been sold for immediate delivery to one of the largest firms on the Pacific Coast.

WHEAT RUNS 45 BUSHELS.

Farmers About Elgin Hurry to Get Grain to Town Before Rains.

Elgin—Wheat is being hauled to the warehouses here as fast as the farmers can get it there. They are in a hurry to get their heavy wheat crop to town before the fall rains set in and the roads become soft. Although all threshing machines of the season are still in the field, it is expected that they will finish up this season's run by the first of next week.

Wheat is yielding an average of 45 bushels to the acre, but little is going higher than 50 bushels, thus falling short about 10 bushels from the predictions earlier in the season.

Woolgrowers' Date Set.

Pendleton—Official announcement has just been made by Secretary Smythe that the annual convention of the Oregon Woolgrowers' association will be held at Baker, Oregon, November 14 and 15. The executive committee has just selected these dates. Discussion of the wool tariff will be the most important business topic. President Gooding and Secretary McClure, of the National association, are expected to attend.

Much Lumber Leaves Astoria.

Astoria—During the month of August, 25 vessels loaded at the sawmills in the Astoria district. Their combined cargoes amounted to 13,836,504 feet of lumber. In addition to these, one raft was towed from the Columbia river to San Francisco, and it contained 5,000,000 feet of piling.

STORM IN WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Hail Worst Ever Known and Much Damage Results.

Storm Results.

Eugene—Hail piles 2 inches deep in streets; skylights broken, cellars flooded.

Albany—Five telephone poles knocked down by lightning; one telegraph pole struck.

At Woodburn—Barn destroyed by lightning; hophouse reported burned.

At Portland—Wind attains velocity of 40 miles an hour; heavy thunder and lightning.

At Salem—Heavy rain drenches state fair visitors; electrical effects unusual.

At Gervais—Woman receives lightning shock, but lives; hay is damaged.

At Roseburg—Much damage done truck gardens and orchards.

Eugene—The most violent hail storm experienced in this part of the state swept over Eugene shortly after 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, piling the streets two inches deep with ice and clogging the gutters and sewers.

The hail was accompanied by a high wind and a fall of rain almost equal to a cloudburst.

For half an hour the fall of hail was so heavy that it was impossible for one to see more than half a block. Several windows were broken and skylights were cracked. The sewers were unable to carry off the tremendous fall of ice and water and the streets were flooded. Many basements were filled.

Trees in different parts of the city were blown down, and the electric company shut down the lights and power while the storm was in progress to avoid possible danger from falling wires.

The storm path was apparently narrow, and missed the best prune and hop section of the county. Prune growers in its path say that very little fruit was knocked from the trees, but damage may result from bruising. Damage to hops cannot yet be ascertained.

Damage to Fruit is Heavy.

Roseburg—Truck gardens and late fruits suffered material damage as the result of a hail storm accompanied by a high wind which passed over this vicinity late Monday afternoon. The storm traveled in a northeasterly direction, and as near as can be ascertained covered an area about two miles in width. Information received here from the rural districts indicate the heaviest damage resulted in the loss of gardens and late fruits. Fortunately the storm missed the prune districts and thus saved the growers thousands of dollars.

Lightning Strikes Poles.

Albany, Or.—A thunder storm, brief in duration but of unusual severity, swept this part of the state just before 6 o'clock Monday afternoon. Lightning struck the wires of the Home Telephone company about half a mile south of this city and knocked down five poles. A pole of the Postal Telegraph company, was also struck.

Gale Strikes Portland.

Portland—A thunder storm, accompanied by rain and wind that attained a velocity of 40 miles an hour, struck Portland at 6:30 Monday evening and continued for three-quarters of an hour. High winds blew down signs and damaged trees in several sections of the city. A 40-foot sign at 142 1/2 Fourth street, was blown down and smashed. Trees in Chapman Square were blown down and a large tree at Mississippi avenue and Knott street was blown across the sidewalk.

Fair Visitors Are Drenched.

Salem—Suddenly appearing from a clear sky, clouds, thunder and lightning Monday afternoon turned into a pouring rain which drenched Salem and the hundreds of pioneers and other visitors who were at the state fair. The rain continued for nearly an hour, accompanied by electrical displays and heavy thunder.

Valcano Range Shaken.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Three sharp earthquake shocks, accompanied by a deep, rumbling noise, shook the Jemez range of extinct volcanoes, 40 miles west of here, early Tuesday. Houses swayed to and fro, bottles and dishes on shelves rattled and persons on the outside grew dizzy. The longest shock lasted six seconds. The motion of the earth was from south to north. As the quake was evidently local, it is believed it was caused by the readjustment of immense subterranean rock strata. No damage was done.

Captives Spurn Freedom.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Clark Raison and Sam Campbell, inmates of the state reformatory here, have petitioned against being paroled or pardoned before their terms have expired. The sentences of both expire at the end of the year. Both are learning trades in the reformatory and desire to remain until they have finished. It was expected that both would be recommended for paroles at the next meeting of the board.

Parson Paints Rectory.

New York—Rev. Carl F. Intemann, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, is saving his congregation several hundred dollars by doing the painting of the church parsonage buildings. Clad in a pair of overalls and swinging on a regulation painter's scaffold, he is seen at work daily from 8 in the morning until mid-afternoon. He says he is saving his parish money and at the same time getting beneficial exercise.

SAYS COLLEGES ARE VERY BAD

Investigator Believes They Do More Harm Than Good.

Students Drink to Excess—Beer Rules at Princeton—Columbia Is Worst of All.

Chicago—R. T. Crane, millionaire iron manufacturer, made public Sunday an arraignment of the big universities of the country. He charges alarming prevalence of drinking and gaming among the students. Columbia he ranks the worst, but conditions at Harvard, Princeton and Cornell, he declares, are almost as bad.

Of the students at Harvard, 90 per cent drink in their freshman year; 95 per cent in their senior year, and 15 per cent of them go irrevocably to the bad, according to the report of an investigation which Mr. Crane caused to be made.

Mr. Crane has spent much time and money investigating the results of higher college education. So bitter is he in consequence that he declares colleges do more harm than good.

"An outsider can scarcely realize the amount of drinking that goes on in the clubrooms of the colleges," says Mr. Crane, in his report. "Referring particularly to Harvard, I estimate the number of students who combine in a mild degree wine and bad women, 65 per cent; who drink heavily, 35 per cent, and who have two or three 'bats' a year also, 45 per cent.

"I do not doubt that even worse states of affairs exist in other colleges. At Princeton it is beer, beer, beer. The body of students in my mind drink even more than Harvard men. On one occasion I believe there must have been more than 300 students dead drunk.

"At Yale drinking is recognized in so great a degree that clubs have their tables at barrooms. I was never so shocked in my life as when I found New Haven the dissolute, debauched and whisky town that it is. Some time ago the statement appeared in a New Haven paper that there were 2,000 fallen women in that city.

"At Cornell the conditions are somewhat the same, although I believe Cornell students do not carry their excesses so far as do boys at Princeton, Yale and Cambridge. The Cornell boys are great on beer, as are also the men at Princeton.

"At Columbia, I believe, there exists more debauchery than at any other college, on account of its nearness to the famous resorts of the city. If further proof be necessary, let me quote from a letter received from E. C. Mercer, who is special secretary of the association of colleges of North America, and who is following this matter up for the association, which shows that it has taken upon itself the work of reforming college men.

"He is delivering a lecture entitled, 'College Men I Have Met in the Slums and Prisons of New York.' He says: 'I did say, and have proof to back me up, that I have met personally and have heard from the most reliable authorities of some 1,200 college-bred men in the slums, prisons, jails and sanitariums who were down and out through fast living. The noted bread line in our city has constantly in it college-bred men.'

NINE KILLED IN RIOT.

Political Feud in Capital of Mexico Ends Fatally.

Mexico City—Nine persons were killed and more than twice that number injured when Reyistas and Maderistas clashed in Tuxtla Chico, a village in the state of Chiapas, near the southern boundary of Mexico, according to reports received at the president's office.

Partisans of General Reyes began a parade in his honor, expecting to close the manifestations with an open air mass meeting. Hurriedly the Maderistas of the community mustered their forces and began to interfere with the Reyistas program.

In a few minutes partisans of both Madero and Reyes were fighting with stones, knives and clubs. The battle ended only with the rout of the Reyistas, who left their dead and wounded on the field.

"Death to Reyes" is Cry.

Juarez, Mexico—The big Reyes demonstration, planned for this city by the recently organized political club, failed to materialize Sunday morning, but in its place was a throng of fully 1,000 Maderistas parading the streets with banners bearing likenesses of the former revolutionary chief, splitting the air with their wild enthusiasm. There were cries of "Down with Reyes!" and "Death to Reyes!" The Reyistas club is asserted to have a membership of 700, but it made no demonstration.

Women Join Farming Congress.

Colorado Springs—Women in the union of South Africa have been the first to organize an auxiliary to the international congress of farm women, which is to hold its first congress in this city, beginning October 15, at the time of the dry farming congress. Announcement was received from Pretoria that a woman's section of the South Africa dry farming congress was seeking affiliation with the national gathering at Colorado Springs.