

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Chicago has put the ban on dice gambling in cigar stores.

The mayor of Syracuse has been indicted for soliciting campaign funds.

A severe earthquake shock was felt by towns from Eureka to Fort Seward, Cal.

Lyman Beachy, a noted aviator, declares U. S. army aeroplanes are old and unsafe.

John Lind went aboard the U. S. battleship Rhode Island and will proceed to Rhodoc.

Mexican rebels under General Villa put the federalists to rout in a fierce night battle near Saragosa.

Foreigners in the East of Mexico have appealed to Washington for protection to lives and property.

The big steamer Minnesota, which went aground in the straits of Shimonoseki, has been floated without damage.

Two army lieutenants were instantly killed at San Diego Cal., when their aeroplane fell from a height of 80 feet.

An amateur French aviator was killed while trying to imitate the "aerial loops" of his more experienced fellows.

Pleading for a 5 per cent rate increase, Eastern railroads declare their revenues are not commensurate with their expenses.

The mayor of Pendleton, Or., signed an ordinance prohibiting billboards above a certain size, and in so doing put his own son out of the billboard business.

Another national investigation into the maintaining of high prices by cold storage companies in the East has begun, and if the accusations are proven it is likely that suits will be instituted.

Five miles is the average distance walked by students between classes each day at the University of Washington, according to calculations made by a junior in the home economics department.

A resolution protesting against any manifestation of approval of the "despoliation of Panama, publicly admitted by its author, ex-President Roosevelt," was unanimously adopted by the Colombian senate.

German authorities on commerce predict a great boom for the Pacific Coast when the Panama canal is opened.

Huerta's treasury is virtually empty and the dictator knows the gravity of the situation.

Four troops of cavalry have been sent after the rebellious Navajos in New Mexico.

Shrimp fishing has been resumed in San Francisco bay after being restrained by law for 24 years.

Alfalfa and stock raising is reported largely on the increase in Idaho.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club 80½@81c per bushel; bluestem, 91c; fortyfold, 82c; Russian, 79c; valley, 81c. Oats—No. 1 white, \$25@26 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$27 per ton; cracked, \$38.

Barley—Feed, \$24 per ton; brewing, \$25.50@26; rolled, \$28@29. Millfeed—Bran, \$20.50@21 per ton; shorts, \$22.50@23; middlings, \$29@30.

Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16; mixed timothy, \$12@14; alfalfa, \$13@13.50; clover, \$9@10; valley grain hay, \$11@13.

Onions—Oregon, \$2.35@2.50 per sack; buying price, \$2 f. o. b. shipping points.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1@1¼c per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 dozen; eggplant, 10@12½c per pound; peppers, 5@7c; tomatoes, \$1.75 per box; garlic, 12½c pound; sprouts, 11c; artichokes, \$1.50@1.75 per dozen; squash, 1½c pound; pumpkins, 1½c pound; celery, \$4 per crate; turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.10; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$1.25.

Green Fruit—Apples, 60c@62.25 per box; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; grapes, crates, \$1.50@2; casabas, 2½c pound; cranberries, \$11 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.10 per hundred; 75@90c at shipping points.

Poultry—Hens, 14c pound; springs, 13@13½c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, choice, 24c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 12c.

Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, candled, 46@47c per dozen.

Butter—Oregon creamery, prints, extras, 37@38c pound; cubes, extras, 34c; firsts, 32c.

Pork—Fancy, 10½c pound. Veal—Fancy, 13½c pound.

Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 23@24c pound; 1912 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 16@17c; Eastern Oregon, 11@16c; mohair, 1913 clip, 25@26c pound.

Cascara bark—Old or new, 5c pound. Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.25@7.55; choice, \$7@7.25; medium, \$6.75@7; prime cows, \$6.25@6.75; choice, \$6@6.25; medium, \$5.75@6; heifers, \$6@6.75; light calves, \$8@9; heavy, \$6.75@7.75; bulls, \$3.50@5.75; stags, \$5.50@6.25.

Hogs—Light, \$7.25@8; heavy, \$6.50@7.25. Sheep—Wethers, \$4@4.75; ewes, \$3.25@4; lambs, \$4@6.

Want Rates Increased Proportionate to Expenses

Washington, D. C.—That railroad earnings are not commensurate with the increased cost of operation, taxes and wages and additions to equipment necessary to meet commercial demands of the country, was the statement made by the Interstate Commerce commission by representatives of the railroads arguing for a general increase of 5 per cent in freight rates.

The claim filed by the 52 railroads operating in the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers was upheld in a preliminary outline of the railroad situation by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, representing for the occasion the Eastern roads, and Frederick A. Delano, president of the Wabash railroad, on behalf of the Central Traffic association.

Statistics tending to show the curtailment of earnings as compared to increased costs were submitted by an accounting committee composed of C. M. Bunting, controller of the Pennsylvania railroad; W. C. Wishart, statistician of New York Central lines; W. H. Williams, third vice president of the Delaware & Hudson company; C. P. Crawford, controller of the Erie railroad, and George M. Shrive, second vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

President Willard in an opening statement asserted railroads in the territory concerned had expended in property investments in the last three years \$600,000,000 and that in the year 1913 the earnings were \$16,311,321 less than for the year 1910. He argued that the 5 per cent increase applied for was not as much as the railroads were entitled to and in this he was supported by President Delano.

Figures for the first two months of the present year, Mr. Delano said, were less encouraging even than the results since 1910, when an appeal for a 10 per cent increase in rates was denied.

Capers of Dirigible Thrill Aerial Passengers

Pasadena, Cal.—Five passengers on a dirigible balloon trip of 20 miles to Los Angeles and return were given a final thrill just before landing here Wednesday. At a height of 1400 feet the engine suddenly stopped when a water pipe burst.

As the craft started to rise, Roy Knabenshue, the pilot, climbed along the dirigible's frail framework to the bow, where his weight pointed the balloon toward the earth again. Then more danger appeared as the dirigible headed straight toward a grove of orange trees.

The passengers threw ballast bags overboard and the balloon cleared the trees. A moment later spectators seized an anchor rope and towed the dirigible to its "drome." The ten-mile journey to Los Angeles was made in 20 minutes.

JACKRABBIT WAR PLANNED BY IDAHO CONGRESSMAN

Washington, D. C.—War will be declared by the United States on jackrabbits, ground squirrels and prairie dogs, if Representative Smith, of Idaho, can wheedle an appropriation of \$20,000 from congress to enable the department of agriculture to begin operations in the Rocky Mountain states. The money would be expended in ascertaining the best means of exterminating these destroyers of growing crops and grasses.

Representative Smith said that in a recent rabbit drive in Idaho more than 18,000 rabbits were killed, but that the slaughter had scarcely made an impression on the rabbit population.

Wilson Gets Portrait in Silk By Syrian Weaver

Washington, D. C.—A remarkable likeness of President Wilson done in rare silks by an obscure Syrian in the Orient was presented to the President on behalf of the Buffalo, N. Y., Syrian colony. It was a reproduction from a photograph the President sent last February in response to a request from Mansour Karam, of Buffalo. Karam brought it to the White House and said the picture was the result of six months of patient work by a Syrian living near Beirut.

Karam was taken to the President's private office and left joyfully with an autograph letter of thanks.

Navy Gets Foreign Beef.

Washington, D. C.—The Navy department stocked the supply ship Cullgo, about to sail for the Gulf of Mexico, with Argentine beef, with a saving of somewhat more than half a cent a pound below the lowest estimate made by American packers. A consignment of 285,000 pounds bought at 11.90 cents a pound, the lowest price for American beef being 12.49 cents. The navy also has just saved \$9523 by buying a quantity of canned corn beef in the Australian market at 15.37 cents a pound.

Stauncher Ships, Cry on Lakes.

Toledo, O.—The loss of 15 vessels in the storm that swept the lakes two weeks ago was the subject of a conference between shipowners' representatives, lake captains, shipbuilders and marine insurance men, who are seeking plans for stauncher construction of vessels.

Oregon Hotels Show Best Sanitary Conditions

The latest bulletin published by Commissioner Mickle, of the Oregon Dairy and Food commission, shows unsatisfactory sanitary conditions in many of the hotels, restaurants, markets, slaughter-houses, bakeries and candy factories which were visited by the inspectors of the commission outside of Portland.

The commissioner's report shows that 87 hotels and restaurants were visited in various towns throughout the state, the average score of which was 63 points; 77 markets and slaughter-houses were visited, with an average of 60.5, and 38 bakeries, with an average of 58.5. The commissioner comments on the poor showing of the candy factories, and he says there is room for improvement in those which were inspected.

He says that the score card does not express it all; that there are some things beyond the realm of mathematics, and there are some plants so clean that it is difficult to give the operator the credit that is justly due, but, on the other hand, there are some so filthy that it is difficult under the Oregon law to deal with them as they deserve.

Oregon Hen Produces 303 Eggs Within Year

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—The world's record of 291 eggs established by a hen in the poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural college was short lived. Hen C. 521, also owned by the college, has just finished her first twelve months of laying with the remarkable record of 303 eggs.

Professor Dryden, head of the poultry department at Oregon Agricultural college, said: "Six years ago we started out to breed up a new variety of fowls—a new breed if you wish—the chief characteristic of which should be first and foremost high egg laying. We believe we now have a good foundation for such a breed. In another year or two the farmers of Oregon will get the benefit."

Like C 543, the new hen was developed from crossing Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. Their pedigree shows the same blood line although they are not closely related. C 521, the new champion, has seven-eighths Leghorn blood and one-eighth eggs each.

Coyotes Cause Fear in Eastern Oregon

Baker—Hydrophobia among coyotes, dogs bitten by coyotes, and cattle, bitten either by infected dogs or coyotes, is causing a decided scare around Haines and vicinity.

George Hodson, a trapper, came to Baker with ten coyote pelts on which he collected the bounty, and he reported that the coyotes in that vicinity are acting decidedly strange. The coyotes, he said, are logey, seem crazy, and allow a hunter to walk right up to them and shoot them down.

"I was in the Idaho country trapping two years ago when they had that big hydrophobia scare over there," Mr. Hodson said. "Then the coyotes began to act just as they are doing now. They were logey and stupid and soon began biting cattle and dogs. Many of the cattle died and two persons who were bitten by coyotes died. A coyote that isn't mad won't bite anyone."

"Over near Haines there are more coyotes this year than for a long time. The rabbits are thick and this brought them in. The coyotes surely have something the matter with them. I have been trapping them, but now they are so stupid that I can walk right up to them and shoot them down."

F. E. Pierce, justice of the peace at Haines, who accompanied Mr. Hodson, said he had killed a mad dog on the North Powder a few days ago. It was snapping and biting at every animal in sight, Mr. Pierce said, and the other dogs were all locked up until the hydrophobia-stricken animal was disposed of. He does not believe that in this instance any other dogs were infected.

PROSPEROUS EUGENE MAN TAKES FIRST TRAIN RIDE

Eugene—To take his first railroad ride at the age of 29, and then only because he had been drafted for jury duty and the panel had to go to Cottage Grove to view some land in litigation, is the experience of Carl Gimple, who has resided all his life within seven miles of Eugene.

"I never had the craving to ride on a train," Gimple explains, "and when it is understood that he has, by his own efforts, acquired a one-fourth interest in an 1100-acre farm, it can be seen he has not been wasting his time."

Freak Apple Grown at Hood River.

Hood River—Of all the unique specimens of apples that have been reported from different Northwest fruit sections this fall, none more peculiar has been found than that grown in the orchard of W. F. Laraway. It was picked from a Spitzenberg tree, and that variety prevails in color and shape. However, two segments of the surface have the color, respectively, of the Arkansas Black and the Ortley trees of this color growing near by and the pollen evidently having been transported by bees.

Music Credited in Pendleton.

Pendleton—School credits counting toward graduation are to be granted for music lessons taken from accredited teachers outside of school. This was the announcement made by City Superintendent Landers, and hereafter music will be considered as a part of a Pendleton girl's education. One credit semester is the maximum allowed. This can be earned either by two lessons a week and one hour daily practice or vice versa.

Roosevelt Tells Chileans Law Judges Irresponsible

Santiago, Chile—Theodore Roosevelt addressed here one of the most scholarly audiences he has faced since he came to South America. His topic was "The Democratic Movement in a Republic," and he spoke before the oldest institution for higher education on the continent—the University of Chile.

The university was founded by the Jesuits in 1743. Colonel Roosevelt reminded his audience that, although Chile, as a nation, was younger than the United States of America, its colonial history was far longer. "Chile's history," he said, "is known to people of European stock, began three-quarters of a century before the Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock."

His review of the Democratic movement in the United States was confined mainly to the 12 years since he first became President. During this period, he said, "the political movement in the United States has represented chiefly the effort to put into actual and concrete performance the principles which in the abstract all intelligent men admit to be true."

Colonel Roosevelt explained his views regarding the judiciary and "big business." During the last half of the 19th century, he asserted, "the leaders of reaction in the United States, political and financial alike, gradually grew to recognize in the judiciary their most powerful potential ally." The judges, he said, by their training and aloofness of their position on the bench, have little real knowledge of or sympathy with the lives and needs of the ordinary hard-working toiler. The judges, he declared, were in reality "irresponsible lawmakers, with a strong natural bias against every species of reform legislation for social and industrial relief and fair play."

He repeated his campaign declarations that "big business has come to stay," and that the problem was "so to control it and supervise it as to prevent there being any improper advantage taken by big business at the expense of small business."

14 KILLED, 175 INJURED AT FOOTBALL IN 1913

Chicago—Fourteen players were killed and 175 were injured in football games in the season which is now virtually closed. This record of casualties is only slightly below that of 1912, when 15 players met death and 183 were injured.

The injured include only those who suffered broken bones, torn ligaments, severe strains and sprains and internal injuries.

Of the 14 deaths, 13 succumbed to injuries sustained this year.

Soldiers Sell Ammunition to Aid Mexican Rebels

Douglas, Ariz.—As a result of the recent theft of 3200 rounds of ammunition from Troop L, Ninth United States cavalry, six arrests were made and it was said that 30 more might follow.

Three soldiers and three Mexicans were arrested, charged with grand larceny, and conspiracy to smuggle munitions of war from the United States into Mexico. The soldiers, Sergeant Shepard and Privates George Washington and William Johnson, also were charged with having sold government ammunition, an offense carrying a heavy penalty.

Constitutionalist officers returned the ammunition, although it had been distributed among the soldiers at Agua Prieta. They declared it was not the first time troops of the Ninth cavalry had sold them ammunition.

Must Meet Army Requirements.

Washington, D. C.—The legality of "Circular 8," putting into effect the Dick law for the reorganization of the militia, was upheld in an opinion by Brigadier General Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, made public by Secretary Garrison.

The circular, the legality of which was challenged by the National Guard association, holds that the Federal government will recognize National Guard officers and organizations only when requirements of the regular army are complied with as to organization, equipment and discipline.

Mrs. Wilson's Work Sold.

New York—Two additional paintings by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson were placed on exhibition at an art gallery here Monday. One, "Old Lyme," was bought by J. D. Phelan, ex-mayor of San Francisco. Mr. Phelan is president of the Bohemian club, of San Francisco, and the painting will be hung in that club.

The money received from the sale of her paintings Mrs. Wilson devotes to the advancement of the Bury School, an industrial institution for boys and girls near Rome, Ga.

Philippines Prohibit Slavery.

Manila—The Philippine commission has passed the anti-slavery law adopted on November 13 by the Philippine National Assembly. Only a few amendments were made and these were introduced merely for the purpose of obviating legal defects in the measure as passed by the assembly.

Manila to Hold Its Carnival.

Washington, D. C.—The bureau of insular affairs has been advised that a recent report that the next carnival in Manila had been abandoned was incorrect and that preparations are well advanced for the most brilliant and successful event of its kind ever planned in the Philippine capital.

Oakland Children Send Turkey.

Oakland—The Oakland school children donated two dozen jars of fruit, a large turkey and \$3.50 in money towards Thanksgiving cheer for the Boys' and Girls' Aid society of Portland.

CANAL OPENING VERY UNCERTAIN

Goethals Reports Many Surprises May Be Expected.

Slides Are Now Greatest Difficulty — Hydraulic Dredges Deal With Problem Successfully.

Washington, D. C.—No definite date for the official opening of the Panama canal is set in the annual report of Colonel George Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the Canal Commission, which has just been submitted to Secretary Garrison. Neither is there any prediction of when ships may first pass from ocean to ocean. The first day of the canal's actual operation still depends upon the treacherous slides of Culebra cut and how fast the dredges can keep the channels open.

"It has been the general belief that the effect of the water in the cut would tend to retard slides and experience below the Gatun locks fully justifies this belief," said Colonel Goethals. "On the other hand the geologist is of the opinion that the water may to some extent develop new slides. Again much ado was made in 1909 over the seamy character of rock on the isthmus, through which water flows quite rapidly, in consequence of which the question was raised that the lake might leak out through seams and crevices.

"If these things are liable to occur, the sooner the better, if the official opening of the canal is to occur January 1, 1915; for if water were not admitted this fall, but were deferred until May 1, 1914, the full height could not be reached until October, 1914, leaving little time for the determination of these questions.

"The present plans, therefore, are based on the blowing up of Gamboa dike on October 10, its removal by dredges immediately thereafter, the transfer of two suction dredges and a ladder dredge to the Cucaracha slide, the small dipper dredges to work on the other slides until the full width of the channel is attained, and the passage of vessels through the canal as soon as channels of full depth and of sufficient width have been secured.

"Before boats can be passed it will be necessary to remove the Gamboa dike by dredges and to remove the slides as already outlined. The passage of commercial vessels is dependent, therefore, on the time when proper channels can be dredged through the slides; should additional ones occur, they will necessarily advance the date when this can be accomplished."

ULTRA RAY IS MENACING SAYS ELECTRICAL EXPERT

Paris—Professor Daniel Berthold, president of the International Association of Electricians, submitted recently to the Society of Civil Engineers a report on his recent researches into the ultra-violet rays from mercury vapor lamps. He characterized them as more dangerous than any other known rays, saying they caused ophthalmia and ultimately blindness, burned the skin and produced effects similar to stroke.

In some of their effects, however, they were beneficial, he said, as they killed many types of microbes by a few seconds' exposure and made drinking water sterile.

Eight-Hour Plan Is Sweeping.

Sacramento, Cal.—An initiative petition containing 12,378 names, filed with Secretary of State Jordan in favor of the universal eight-hour law, makes it almost certain this measure will find a place on the ballot at the state election next November. The total signatures now are only 1960 short of the required 30,000.

The proposed initiative provides that no employee in any occupation can be required to work more than eight hours a day, and also provides fines and imprisonment as penalties for employers violating this rule.

Citrus Belt Has Frost.

Los Angeles—Predictions of heavy frosts in the orange belt caused citrus fruit growers to prepare to operate smudge pots extensively. Light frosts visited some sections of the region, but no damage was reported to fruit, although in the San Gabriel valley garden truck was hurt.

Fruit growers said they were better prepared to cope with weather conditions now than they were last January, when heavy frosts did extensive damage to orchards throughout Southern California.

Indian Policy Declared Wrong.

Green Bay, Wis.—The United States government does not know how to handle the American Indian. This will be the substance of the report which Dr. Joseph E. Dixon, President Wilson's special envoy to the Indians of North America, will give to the Executive on his return to Washington.

Sheepbreeding Aided by Bill.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Chamberlain has introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 to aid the Agricultural department in importing sheep for breeding purposes. The department desires to aid farmers and rangers in obtaining types most suitable to their particular requirements.