

# DOINGS OF THE WEEK

## Current Events of Interest Gathered From the World at Large.

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

America is making great inroads upon Russian trade in the Far East.

Two towns on the west coast of Mexico were severely shaken by an earthquake.

Wireless message reports huge icebergs 130 miles south of where the Titanic was wrecked.

More levees in Louisiana are breaking and the town of Irvinville is abandoned.

A strike of Kansas City brewery workers was settled just in time to prevent a beer famine in that city.

The transport Sherman sailed from Portland with the historic First regiment of infantry, for Guam and Manila.

Upon second reading the home rule bill was found to have considerably increased its majority in the house of commons.

A New York messenger boy was given a reward of 25 cents for returning a package of stocks and bonds worth \$510,000 which he had found.

The international president of the Stereotypers' union revoked the charter of the Chicago union for striking in sympathy with the pressmen without authority.

The American Steel & Wire company admits that when suit was started against the Steel trust, nearly all the tangible evidence against the Wire company was destroyed.

Skirmishing between the rebel vanguard and the federal outposts at Bermejillo and Mapimi, Mexico, continues, but the garrisons refuse to leave their fortifications and the rebels keep under cover.

After being without pay for three months, owing to entanglements of red tape, the attendants at the Dunning hospital for the insane at Chicago went on strike, leaving the superintendent and his physicians to care for 3,000 patients. The strike was soon settled.

Ten veterans and six trainees were killed in a wreck of a Confederate veterans' reunion special.

The butter war in Portland is ended, and the former regular price of 26 cents has been restored.

Chicago publishers claim to have a throttle hold on the pressmen's strike situation, and that it will soon be over.

Roosevelt seems to have a majority in the Maryland primaries, and Speaker Clark leads for the Democratic nomination.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, \$1.06@1.07; club, \$1.01; red Russian, \$1; valley, \$1.01; forty-fold, \$1.02.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$24 per ton; shorts, \$26; middlings, \$31.

Corn—Whole, \$39; cracked, \$40 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$16.50@17.50; alfalfa, \$12@12.50; clover, \$8@9; oats and vetch, \$11@11.50; grain hay \$9.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$39@40 per ton.

Fresh Fruits—Strawberries, \$1.25@1.50; per crate; cranberries, \$8@10 per barrel; apples, \$1.25@3 per box.

Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Burbanks, old, \$1.50 per hundred; new California, 4 1/2 @ 5c per hundred.

Onions—Bermuda, \$2.25@2.50 per crate.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75@90c per dozen; asparagus, California, \$1.25@2 per crate; beans, 2@2 1/2c per pound; cabbage, 3@3 1/2c; cauliflower, 2.75 per crate; celery, \$5@6; cucumbers, \$1@1.50 dozen; egg plant, 25c per pound; head lettuce, \$1.75 per crate; hot house lettuce, 75c@1 per box; peas, 8@9c per pound; peppers, 25c; radishes, 15@20c per dozen; rhubarb, 2 1/2 @ 3c per pound; spinach, 4@5c; tomatoes, \$4.50 per box; garlic, 8@10c per pound; turnips, \$1@1.10 per sack; beets, \$1.50; rutabagas, \$1@1.10; carrots, \$1.

Butter—Oregon creamery, solid pack, 26c per pound.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, candled, 21c per dozen; case count, 20 1/2c.

Pork—Fancy, 10 1/4 @ 11c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 10 1/4 @ 11c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 14@15c; springs, 14@15c; broilers, 25@30c; ducks, young, 20@25c; geese, 11c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, 25c.

Hops—1911 crop, 39@39 1/2c; olds, nominal; 1912 contracts, 24@26c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 10@17 1/2c; valley, 8@9c; mohair, choice, 34@35c.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$6.50@7.25; good, \$6.25@6.40; medium, \$4@6.25; choice cows, \$5.50@6.25; good, \$5@5.50; medium, \$4.50@5; choice calves, \$8.50@8.85; good heavy calves, \$6@8.50; bulls, \$3.50@5.50; stags, \$4.75@6.35.

Hogs—Light, \$8@8.50; heavy, \$7@7.75.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$5.25@6.25; wethers, \$5@5.75; ewes, \$4@5.25; lambs, \$4.50@6; spring lambs, \$6@7.50.

### DRASTIC BILL IS ADOPTED.

Would Abolish Commerce Court—Create Bureau of Commerce.

Washington, D. C.—Revolutionary proposals such as have not been grouped in any bill passed by the present session of congress were adopted by the house in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The measure will probably be passed. The bill now proposes:

Abolition of the United States Commerce court and the restoration to the Interstate Commerce commission of all railroad regulatory power, subject to appeal only to United States district courts.

Creation of a bureau of foreign domestic commerce with all the present powers of the co-called Tariff board, to be under the jurisdiction of the secretary of commerce and labor. The new bureau would absorb the bureau of trade relations of the State department and the bureau of manufactures and statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

Concentration of the distribution of public documents, of which millions annually are sent from the government printing office in Washington.

The house overruled the committee in charge of the bill in a number of instances.

After a bitter fight the house refused to abolish the position of deputy commissioner of lighthouse service and on this point Speaker Clark joined with the opposition to the committee. The defection in the Democratic ranks caused an outbreak in the closing hours of the session, which lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night.

### HOME RULE GAINS FORCE.

Second Reading in House of Commons Gives Majority of 101.

London—The government carried the home rule bill on its second reading in the house of commons by a majority of 101, as against 94 for the first reading. The vote was 372 to 271.

It was the most largely attended house of the present parliament. Both sides had done their utmost to secure every available vote. Mr. Balfour, former opposition leader, and Mr. Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, returned from Weymouth to be present.

The announcement of the figures showing an increased majority occasioned enthusiastic demonstrations on the government side and the Prime minister received a great ovation on leaving the house with his wife and daughter, from the crowd that assembled outside. The committee stage of the home rule bill is not expected to be reached until Whitsuntide, and probably will occupy a couple of months, even with liberal application of the closure rules, as the opposition is preparing an endless list of amendments and will adopt every possible means to obscure the measure.

While comparatively a small amount of young onions and dry onions are grown here, the claim has been made, and goes undisputed, that the Hubbard gardens produce more "sets" than all the rest of the Pacific Northwest states combined.

To be a successful onion-grower in the community means that the owner of the ground is making money, and unless he already has reached that state he soon will own his home and have a comfortable bank account. Fifty men, and a number of women, too, will tell you it is the most successful, the most certain and the most profitable crop in this part of Oregon.

### KING GOES INTO SUBMARINE.

British Ruler Stays Under Water 10 Minutes—He May Fly.

Weymouth, England—King George, who is here seeing for himself the progress toward the reorganization of the home fleet as outlined by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in introducing the navy estimates in parliament, has again taken up the life of a naval officer with remarkable gusto.

His majesty already has added one item to his experience in naval work going down in a submarine. He spent 10 minutes below the surface of the water in one of the latest "D" type of boats, which carries a disappearing gun, and expressed himself as delighted with the venture.

The aerial corps, which is continually maneuvering, is hoping to carry the King as a passenger.

### Postal Deposits in Millions.

Washington, D. C.—Funds on deposit in 7163 postal savings banks on March 31 last, aggregated \$16,200,000, according to Postmaster-General Hitchcock. Of this amount \$6,437,641 was on deposit in 32 cities, each having a population of more than 150,000. New York and Chicago, which rank first and second, respectively, occupy the same relative rank in amount of deposits, including Brooklyn as a part of New York. Deposits in New York, \$860,385; Brooklyn, \$301,683, Chicago, \$902,841.

House Committee Defends Stimson

Washington, D. C.—A strong defense of Secretary Stimson and an attack on the majority of the house military affairs committee on its report of circumstances which led to the retirement of Adjutant-General Ainsworth after a threatened court-martial, were contained in a report submitted to the house by the minority members of the committee. The report declared that the majority exceeded its authority in framing the report.

### Killed in Three Months, 242.

Washington, D. C.—Two hundred and forty persons were killed and 4706 were injured in train accidents in the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1911, according to accident bulletin No. 42, issued by the Interstate Commerce commission. This is a decrease of six in the number killed and an increase of 977 in the number injured, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910.

### House Saves Three Mints.

Washington, D. C.—An attempt to abolish the mints at San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson, Nev., and the assay offices at Boise, Idaho, Deadwood, S. D., Helena, Mont., Seattle, Wash., and Salt Lake City was defeated in the house 92 to 61.

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

### ONION CROP BIG.

200 Acres Near Hubbard, Or., Are Planted This Year.

Hubbard—Within a radius of two miles of Hubbard enough onions will be raised this year "to make the whole world weep." From year to year, since it was discovered that the soil was well adapted to onion-raising, the acreage has been increased until now more than 200 acres are planted each spring. And the onion habit is growing. Newcomers, on making inquiry, are told that most of the gardeners and farmers raise onion sets at a profit, and so it is but natural that the majority of the landowners sooner or later engage in the business.

This year the weather man has been exceedingly kind to Hubbard onion-growers. The early spring, bright sunshine and occasional showers, have combined with the rich soil in giving early promise of a record crop. Just now the growers are looking for "weeders," as the small, tender plants must be kept free from other growths, and this work must be done on one's hands and knees—a tedious job, to be sure, but well worth while when one acre produces from \$200 to \$400 worth of onion sets each year.

When the sets are ready for the market the grower simply takes them to the local warehouses and disposes of them at from 3 to 5 cents a pound, the price varying according to supply and demand, just as it does with other products. The warehouse men, in turn, ship the sets all over the country to gardeners and others, who "set" them out and raise "young onions," so highly esteemed by city folks.

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### BERRY FARMS INCREASE.

Heavy Acreage Brings Plant Famine at Corvallis.

Corvallis—Plantings of loganberry farms continued in Benton county this spring until no more plants could be obtained from the nurseries. Also there was a large planting of Cuthbert red raspberries, gooseberries and blackberries. The Corvallis commercial club, with the active assistance of the commercial clubs of Philomath, Monroe and Alpine, fostered the berry-farm movement. A number of the members of the Corvallis club purchased a 14-acre tract near the city and planted it to small fruits as a demonstration farm, experts from the agricultural college directing the preparation of the ground and the method of planting; but this farm will not enter into the competition for the cash prizes offered by the several commercial clubs for the best acre of loganberries set out in the county.

The Benton County Growers' association is now thoroughly organized, with a capable directorate, and it will this year operate the Corvallis cannery. This is a marketing concern, and virtually every small fruit and tree-fruit grower in the county is a member.

Little attention has been paid to truck gardening in this county, although Corvallis is a good market.

### Inch Less Rain This Year.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—An inch less rain than is normal has fallen thus far this year, the April precipitation of 1.99 inches being .86 below the normal for that month. It was also a chilly month, being below the average temperature for April the past ten years. The highest, April 8, was 67 degrees, while the normal highest has hitherto been 80.2 degrees. There was less frost, however, since the thermometer registered at freezing but twice, on April 11 and 12.

### Experiment Trees Planted.

Moro—Professor Peavy, of the forestry department of the Oregon Agricultural college, is a visitor in Moro. He came to superintend the planting of 1200 trees on the state experiment farm. The trees were furnished the station by the state forestry department and the forest service of the United States department of agriculture, and include ten varieties to be tested to find out which are suited to Eastern Oregon conditions.

### Game Reserve Sanctioned.

Salem—Assistant Attorney General Crawford has advised the state fish and game commission that it will be legal for that commission to cooperate with the Federal government in establishing a game reserve in the Bull Run forest reserve.

### TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES.

Government Appropriation of \$10,000 Will Be Great Help.

Salem—Announcement is made by the state board of forestry that there will be 65 men appointed in Oregon under the \$10,000 appropriation received from the government through the Weeks law, these men to work in Oregon in patrolling the headwaters of the navigable streams of the state.

The state board of forestry also made announcement of completion of its manual and handbook for fire wardens in which the general policy of the board for this year is largely announced.

In the appointment of the men under the Weeks law there will be about 57 of the men stationed west of the Cascade mountains and the other eight will be placed east of the mountains. It was the intent of the law to protect the headwaters of navigable streams, and the main navigable streams are west of the Cascades. The men west of the mountains will be apportioned from one to seven in various counties, according to the size of the counties, the quantity of the timber involved and the nature of the streams arising in the respective counties.

In the most comprehensive handbook and manual ever issued by the state board of forestry, the policy of that board for 1912 is outlined and instructions are given to the wardens working under the department. It is shown that Oregon has more standing timber than any other state in the Union—approximately 500,000,000,000 feet; that when it is manufactured into lumber it will bring at least \$6,000,000,000 of outside money, 80 per cent of which will be expended for labor and supplies; that Oregon is receiving \$6,000,000 annually from lumber and other timber products, and that the timber and lumber industry is paying approximately one-third of the taxes of the state.

"In 1911, 842 fires were reported, of which 613, or about 73 per cent, were caused through carelessness," states the handbook. "That a majority of these fires were the result of violations of the law by campers, hunters, railroad companies, loggers and ranchers, is beyond question."

Numerous instructions to the fire wardens in the manual indicate that a stricter policy will be pursued this year in enforcement of the law than last year, when the board was largely taken up with the time of organizing and with a plan of education.

Special attention is called to the question of burning permits. During the period between June 1 and October 1 it is unlawful for any person to burn slashings, chopping, wood or brush land without obtaining a permit from the state fire warden. The chief object of this restriction is to prevent the careless use of fire during the dry season.

"Persons engaged in clearing land and putting it under cultivation find the use of fire absolutely necessary, and the warden's decisions as to the advisability of issuing a permit should, in every case, be based on a thorough investigation of the area to be burned over," says the manual. "In general, a permit should be issued unless it is clear that the burning contemplated is unsafe. To summarize, it is the warden's duty to accommodate applicants by issuing permits where there is no danger of the fire spreading, but to decline and give reasons, when the burning would be unsafe."

The manual shows an agreement has been reached between the United States department of agriculture and the state board of forestry, so that the Federal government has allotted funds for the service of one or more patrolmen in each heavily-timbered county in the state.

### Voters Will Have Big Task.

Oregon voters in November election this year will be called upon to pass on at least 40 measures, submitted under the initiative or the referendum, in addition to electing president, vice president, United States senator, representatives in congress and various state and county officers. The number will surpass those in the general election two years ago, when the total was only 32. Of the 40 measures already in sight, six have been referred to the people by the 1911 session of the legislature.

### Salem Backs Road Bills.

Salem—The six compromise road bills which will go before the people next November received the unanimous indorsement of the Salem board of trade and steps will be taken immediately to circulate them throughout Marion county where it is expected thousands of signatures will be attached. In addition resolutions were adopted urging the Marion County court to purchase auto trucks to use in hauling rock for road work.

### Great Drama for Rose Festival.

Portland—Preparations are now being made for the production on a gigantic scale of "The Bridge of the Gods," the spectacular story of the early history of Oregon, which created country-wide comment at the Astoria Centennial. June 8 and 10, the Saturday prior to and the Monday of Rose Festival week, are the dates that have been chosen for the performance in Multnomah Field, and the cast is now being gathered together.

### CONTROLLED HORSESHOES.

Steel Corporation Designated Lowest Bidder in Advance.

New York—The American Steel & Wire company, one of the biggest of the subsidiaries of the United States Steel corporation, was a partner to pool agreements with other manufacturers, whereby prices in United States government bids were fixed and the business divided among the pool members, according to the testimony in the government suit to dissolve the corporation.

The testimony was given by Samuel J. Bailey, of the office of E. E. Jackson, "supervisor" of the wire pools, whose members were indicted and fined a year ago. Bailey acted as secretary of the Horsehoe Manufacturers' association, one of the seven pools.

The evidence was introduced by the government in support of its contention that the American Steel & Wire company was itself an illegal combination.

Bailey identified a copy of the rules and regulations of the Horsehoe association. The rules fixed the prices at which the members of the association should sell the horsehoes, prices being changed when necessary, the witness explained, at monthly meetings. A certain percentage of the business was allotted to each member and in case his monthly sales exceeded his allotment he was to pay cash into the association equivalent to the amount of the excess.

If they were less the association was to make up the deficiency. In the case of government bids, Bailey said, Jackson selected the member who was to make the lowest bid and instructed other members to bid higher.

Bailey identified letters written by Jackson, "per Samuel J. Bailey," to the Bryden Horsehoe company, fixing the price on government contracts.

It was brought out as a point for the corporation that the association named to the government prices 10 to 15 cents a keg lower than the regular market prices.

Bailey remembered being present at a meeting when it was agreed that the Standard Horsehoe company should receive \$350,000 a month to keep idle its patent machinery for manufacturing horsehoes.

Cross-examined, Bailey said that the pool was broken up in March, 1909, by the withdrawal of the American Steel & Wire company. To his knowledge none of the members of the executive committee ever had knowledge of the pool, he said.

### House Will Hear Charges.

Washington, D. C.—Public hearings on charges against Robert W. Archibald, judge of the Commerce court, upon which may be based impeachment proceedings, were decided upon by the house judiciary committee. Testimony in open session will be begun immediately after the committee has examined all the papers forwarded by Attorney General Wickersham.

Edward J. Williams, of Scranton, Pa., will be the first witness. He is a coal dealer, who, it is alleged, negotiated with the Erie railroad for the purchase of culm bank property to be sold at a large profit, a transaction in which Judge Archibald is alleged to have been interested, would not discuss the charges, but denied that he attempted to flee to Europe.

### Regatta Dates Changed.

Astoria—The board of directors of the Astoria Motor Boat club, have changed the dates for the coming annual regatta to August 27, 28 and 29. The dates originally selected were August 22, 23, and 24. The change was made in order to have the big water carnival after the fishing season closes August 25.

Manager Trenchard will take up the matter of securing a revenue cutter to patrol the course during the races, having the course formally approved by the Treasury department and of having the department issue rules governing the course so as to prevent interference with the races by steamers. He will apply to the Navy department asking that one or more warships be detailed to come here for the regatta.

### Plea for Innocent Purchasers.

Washington, D. C.—B. D. Townsend concluded his argument before the house public lands committee in support of the Lafferty bill for relief of innocent purchasers of Oregon and California railroad land. A. C. Dixon, of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, on behalf of his company and other innocent purchasers, will be heard in support of the measure. Townsend told the committee the government had not sued and would not sue those purchasers who acquired less than a thousand acres from the road.

### Scientist's Will Held Valid.

Concord, N. H.—The clause of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church, bequeathing the residue of her estate, valued at about \$2,000,000, to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, creates a "valid trust," in the opinion of the Supreme court. The court holds that the "residuary clause is not a gift to a church, but a gift for religious purposes, sustainable as a charitable trust."

### Agreed to Pension Bill.

Washington, D. C.—The report by the conferees of the two houses of congress on the general pension bill was agreed to by the senate. The bill will necessitate an average increase of appropriations of \$22,000,000 a year for the next five years. The greatest increase will occur next year, when it will reach \$35,000,000.

# FIND ANCIENT BONES

## Complete Skeleton of Prehistoric Man Unearthed.

Height About 6 Feet 8 Inches—Two Rows of Teeth in Upper Jaw—Fossil Ages Old.

Ellensburg, Wash.—A skeleton of a primitive man, with forehead sloping directly back from the eyes and with two rows of teeth in the front of his upper jaw, was uncovered here when contractors were excavating for an apartment house on Craigs' Hill.

The hill is of the hogback formation and the excavation was made on the side hill about 20 feet below the surface and about 20 feet back from the face of the slope.

The skeleton was found in the cement rock formation, over which was a layer of shale rock. The rock was perfectly dry and doctors say that the skeleton could have remained in that formation hundreds of years without rotting. The jaw bone, which broke apart when removed, is so large that it will go around the face of the man of today. The other bones are also much larger than those of ordinary men. The femur bone is 20 inches long, which, according to scientific men, would indicate that the man was 80 inches tall, or approximately six feet eight inches.

Dr. J. P. Munson, Ph. D., M. S., professor of biological sciences in the State Normal school, and who lectured before the International Biological congress in Austria last summer, visited the spot and, after examining the bones, pronounced them to be those of a primitive man. The teeth in front are rounded and all are worn flat almost down to the jaw bone, which, Dr. Munson states, is due to eating of uncooked foods and the crushing of hard substances.

The sloping skull, he says, shows an extremely low order of intelligence, far earlier than that of the Indians known to the white settler.

The skeleton, perfectly preserved, was exposed when a blast of dynamite loosened the cement rock so that when M. E. Root, who is employed by Mr. Belch, again approached the hillside he saw, gleaming from the rock, a skull.

No effort was made to molest the remainder of the skeleton till later in the afternoon, when the small son of Contractor Belch was told by his father of the discovery. With the aid of a pick the boy uncovered a perfect skeleton.

Craigs' Hill, which runs along the eastern edge of the city, is supposed to be of glacial formation, although some believe that the hill is a delta of a river which once flowed from the Nanum canyon across the valley into Yakima canyon countless ages ago.

## MEXICAN FORCES LOCKED IN DESPERATE CONFLICT

Escalon, Mexico, May 11.—Sharp fighting continued throughout the day between the main bodies of the federal and insurgents near Tishualilo, with no decided advantage to either side.

Couriers to General Orozco's headquarters here said that the clash of the vanguards of both armies was turning rapidly from a skirmish to a desperate battle. The fight has been in progress for 36 hours, and indications are that it will be several days before it is decided.

### Rebels Reported Repulsed.

El Paso, Texas, May 11.—The Mexican federal army has repulsed the rebel advance guard of General Orozco, a preliminary to what is expected to be the most decisive battle of the present revolution.

The objective point of the rebels is Torreon, the railroad gateway of Northern Mexico.

### Pulp Case is Appealed.

Washington, D. C.—The international commercial question, involving the right of entry of wood pulp and paper into the United States from all countries with which America is connected by treaties of commerce, was appealed to the United States Court of Customs Appeals. The appeal was from a decision of the general board of appraisers at New York, which held that the "favored nation" clause could not be invoked as Canada was a colony, "not a nation, state or country" in the meaning of the treaties.

### Swift Leap Saves Babe.

Jefferson, Ga.—"Soap" Lockett, fireman on the Georgia railroad, plunged head first from the pilot beam of a moving train near here and saved the life of a baby girl. The child, 2 1/2 years old, was seen on the railroad track by Engineer Adair. Lockett, comprehending that the engine could not be stopped in time, dashed along the running-board, dived from the beam and rolled off the track with the child in his arms.

### Arizona Has New Plan.

Phoenix, Ariz.—A bill proposing an advisory vote for Federal judges as well as for United States senators was recommended to pass by the state senate by a unanimous vote. The bill is believed to be the first attempt ever made by a state to influence the appointment of Federal judges by popular election.