

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.

Yuan Shi Kai says China must have an immense standing army like Germany.

The O. W. R. & N. will build a 25-mile extension from Moscow to Genesee, Idaho.

Banker Morse, freed from prison and in perfect health, is found to be worth at least a million.

The Mexican federal army under General Huerta is in danger of being cut off from its base of supplies.

Fire is destroying the timbering in the Chilkoat tunnel of the Western Pacific railway near Portola, Cal.

General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, will be totally blind as the result of an operation for cataract.

The situation in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, is reported to be absolutely chaotic, brigands roaming over the country and plundering at will.

Dawson, driving a National car, won the 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis, in 6:21:06, an average speed of about 79 miles per hour.

Wilbur Wright, of the Wright Brothers, foremost aviators and manufacturers of flying machines, died of typhoid fever at his home in Dayton, Ohio.

It is estimated that John D. Rockefeller is now worth about \$900,000,000, having been made \$100,000,000 richer by the dissolution of the Standard Oil company.

Herman Bernstein, an American writer, was refused entrance to Russia by the authorities of that country, though his passports were approved by the Russian consul at Paris.

One spectator was killed and many badly injured at Seattle when an aeroplane, trying to avoid a reckless photographer who had ventured upon the course, struck the front of the grand stand and dashed upon the crowd.

The import price of coffee is steadily rising.

Mexican federals captured and shot a millionaire Mexican accused of treason.

The court has ruled all evidence of attempted bribery admissible in the Darrow trial.

San Diego, Cal., is likely to be placed under martial law until the I. W. W. troubles are settled.

Moorish forces made a fierce attack on the French garrison at Fez, but were beaten off with the help of artillery.

Thieves stole \$1,000 in gold from a private safety deposit box in the county court house at Portland, and left no clew.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, \$1; club, 95¢; red Russian, 95¢; 96¢; valley, 95¢; 40-fold, 95¢; 96¢.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$25 per ton; shorts, \$27.50; middlings, \$31.

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

Hay—Timothy, \$13.50@17.50; alfalfa, \$12; clover, \$8@9; oats and vetch, \$10.50; grain hay, \$9.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$38@40 per ton. Berries—Strawberries, Oregon, \$2.50@2.75 per crate; Florin, 75¢@1.50 per crate; gooseberries, 3¢@5¢ per pound.

Fresh Fruits—Cherries, \$1.50 per box; apples, old, \$1.25@1.35 per box.

Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Burbanks, old, \$1.25 per hundred; new California, 4¢ per pound.

Onions—Burmuda, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; red, \$1.75 per sack.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75¢@90¢ per dozen; asparagus, 90¢ per crate; beans, 10¢@12¢ per pound; cabbage, 2¢@2½¢; cauliflower, 2¢.75 per crate; celery, 5¢@6¢; cucumbers, \$1@1.50 per dozen; eggplant, 25¢ per pound; head lettuce, \$1.75 per crate; hot-house lettuce, 75¢@1 per box; peas, 4¢@5¢ per pound; peppers, 25¢; radishes, 15¢@20¢ per dozen; rhubarb, 2¢@3¢ per pound; spinach, 4¢@5¢; tomatoes, \$4.50 per box; garlic, 8¢@10¢ per pound.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, candied, 20¢ per dozen; case count, 19¢.

Butter—Oregon creamery, cubes or solid pack, 27¢ per pound; prints, 1¢ extra.

Pork—Fancy, 10¢@10½¢ per pound. Veal—Fancy, 11¢@11½¢ per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 14¢@15¢ per pound; broilers, 20¢@23¢; ducks, young, 14¢@18¢; geese, 10¢@11¢; turkeys, live, 20¢; dressed, 25¢.

Hops—1911 crop, 36¢@39¢; olds, nominal; 1912 contracts, 24¢@25¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 12¢@18¢ per pound; valley, 18¢@19¢; mohair, choice, 32¢.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$6.85@7.25; good, \$6.50@6.85; medium, \$6@6.50; choice cows, \$6@6.25; good, \$5.50@6; medium, \$5@5.50; choice calves, \$7@7.75; good heavy calves, \$6@6.50; bulls, \$3.50@5.50; stags, \$4.75@6.35.

Hogs—Light, 7.50@8; heavy, \$6@7. Sheep—Yearlings, \$4@5; wethers, \$4@4.75; ewes, \$2.75@4; spring lambs, \$5@6.75.

BEST PENSION BILL YET.

Employment of Attorneys By Soldier Applicants Is Prohibited.

Washington, D. C.—The service pension act of May 11, 1912, is probably the simplest pension law ever enacted by congress and certainly is the simplest in administration. Under it no soldier need employ an attorney to present and urge the allowance of his claim, and any soldier now on the pension roll and desiring to file an application under this law is prohibited by law from employing an attorney.

The method of procedure under the new law is simple. A soldier desiring to avail himself of this new statute need only to write the commissioner of pensions at Washington for a blank application form. That will be furnished him without charge, and he then needs only to fill out this blank, swear to it before a notary or other official authorized to administer oaths, and return it to Washington, accompanied by the affidavits of two reputable witnesses who can swear to the accuracy of his statements, or who are sufficiently well acquainted with him to establish the fact that he is the soldier or sailor described in the application.

An application made direct by a soldier or sailor in this manner, properly filled out and accompanied by two satisfactory affidavits, will receive just as fair and just as prompt consideration at the pension bureau as if it were filed through an attorney, and any pensioner now on the rolls who can increase his allowance by applying under the service pension act must file his own application and cannot file through an attorney.

The application blanks prepared by the pension bureau are simple, and call for little information. Soldiers are required to give their full names and addresses, age and war service, and establish the fact that they were honorably discharged from the service. They must also give the name under which they enlisted, answer a half dozen questions about their personal description at the time of enlistment, tell what service they saw, and when and where they were discharged, and this, with a list of places of residence since discharge from the army, is practically all the data required. In other words, applicants are required only to establish their service in the army or navy for 90 days or more and prove their identity, and their claims will be allowed.

The service act does not distinguish as between officers and enlisted men and the only basis of rating is length of service, except in the case of soldiers who were wounded in battle and are now unfit to perform manual labor by reason of such injury, the latter being entitled to the maximum of \$30 a month.

The law further provides that any soldier now drawing a pension under any of the old laws, or under a special act, may make application under the service pension act, if by making the change he can secure an increased allowance but the allowance of a claim under the service act cancels his allowance under his original application. That is to say, a soldier cannot draw two pensions. He can be pensioned under the service act, or under any other act under which he is eligible, and it is contemplated that he will apply under the law that will give him the largest allowance.

The rates under the new law, as shown in tabular form by the pension bureau, are as follows:

Civil War.				
Age 62	Age 65	Age 70	Age 75	Age 80
90 days.....	\$13.00	15.00	18.00	21.00
6 mos.....	15.00	18.00	21.00	25.00
1 year.....	18.00	21.00	25.00	30.00
1½ years.....	21.00	25.00	30.00	35.00
2 years.....	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00
2½ years.....	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00
3 yrs. and over.....	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00

Mexican War.

Service of 60 days or more, and honorable discharge in the war with Mexico, \$30.

The senate has passed the pension appropriation bill, already passed by the house. It carried \$164,500,000, an increase of \$12,500,000 over the amount appropriated by the house. The increase was to meet the expenditures growing out of the heavy volume of claims under the Sherwood pension law.

Relief Bill Advancing.

Washington, D. C.—The bill for the relief of innocent purchasers of land from the Oregon & California railroad was referred by the public lands committee consisting of Representatives Graham, Ferris and Mondell. They are expected to make an early and favorable report, which probably will be approved by the full committee. Senator Chamberlain's bill for the relief of Sherman county settlers, which passed the senate some time ago, has been favorably reported to the house by the public land committee.

Taft Appoints 13 Cadets.

Washington, D. C.—Because the sons of army and navy officers, owing to lack of legal residence by their fathers, are unable otherwise to secure opportunities to enter the army, the president has appointed 13 of them as cadets at West Point Military academy. These were selected by competitive examination from a list of 50 candidates. A. K. King, son of Captain J. H. King, U. S. A., retired, leads the list.

Spokane Gets National Grange.

Spokane, Wash.—C. B. Klegley, master of the State Grange, has received telegraphic advice to the effect that executive committee of the National Grange had selected Spokane for the next national meeting place. The dates for the 1912 meeting are November 13 to 25.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

SUMMER SESSION AT O. A. C.

One and One-Third Fare Granted on All Roads to Corvallis.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Prof. E. D. Ressler, director of the summer session at the Oregon Agricultural college, has secured a special rate of a fare and a third over the O. W. R. & N., the S. P., and the C. & E. railroads to Corvallis for the summer session, which continues from June 15 to July 26. The rates are good from June 14 to July 29; that is, on all going tickets purchased from June 14 to July 26 inclusive, except on the O. W. R. & N., which grants a selling date only to June 20. All certificates for return will be honored to July 29.

There are no examinations for admission to the summer session. All who believe they can profit by the instruction offered are admitted, since it is presupposed that they come with a serious purpose. College credit is granted those desiring it insofar as the work accomplished is equivalent to that which is standard in the school year.

The absolutely necessary expenses, aside from the railway fare, are estimated at something less than \$40, though the sum naturally will vary for the different courses, laboratory work, and for the length of time spent at the college. The regular college registration fee of \$5 required of all is the only tuition charge, and will admit students to as many courses as they desire to enter. The cost of the entire six weeks may be brought within \$30, allowing \$21 for board and room at the dormitory, Waldo Hall, \$3.50 for laundry and incidentals, 50 cents for baggage transfer, and \$5 for registration. There is no charge for the rooms at the dormitory, but all must furnish their own pillow, pillow slip, sheets, coverings, towels and soap. A small number of furnished rooms at low cost are available.

The 1912 summer session bulletin just issued from the O. A. C. press is the best thing of the sort the college has issued to date. It is larger than any previous summer school announcement, and is profusely illustrated, containing 48 pages with 21 cuts showing two dozen different views of college activities.

There will also be a series of general lectures of wide interest, and entertainments. Those who wish advice as to routes, train connections, and baggage, or any other details not covered in the bulletin, may receive information by writing to Prof. E. D. Ressler, director of the summer session.

REX BERRIES BRING \$6.

Sixty Acres Averages \$150 an Acre for Five Years.

Portland — L. S. Otis, the strawberry king of Oregon, was in the city looking after the marketing of his crop. With his son Mr. Otis, who is a retired railroad man, conducts the Spring Lake farm at Rex, in Yamhill county. He has the largest strawberry patch in the state, 60 acres in extent, and is putting out new acreage every year.

"We will ship 4000 crates of strawberries this season," said Mr. Otis. "Next week will be our big week, and we will get out 200 crates daily, all for the Portland market."

"Last week we had the first Yamhill county berries on this market, which the Pearson-Page company sold at \$6 a crate. Other Oregon berries at the same time were selling here for \$4.50 a crate."

"The Rex section in Yamhill county is the coming premier berry section of Oregon. It is earlier than any other part of the state, except Southern Oregon, and this enables us to get our berries on the market at a time when we can get the best price. By the time local strawberries become plentiful and cheap, we have finished marketing our product."

"Our strawberries have netted us \$150 an acre for the past five years, and we are more than satisfied with the venture."

Rains Saver of Forests.

Salem—The rains of the last few days, which have been general throughout the state, have extinguished what forest fires were burning, according to a statement issued from the State Forester's office. The State Forester's office has assisted in formation and permanent organization of forest patrol associations in Douglas, Linn, Marion and Clackamas (a joint association) counties, for protection against forest fires. The service this season is more efficient than ever before, according to the Forester's office.

Gold Hill Chicken Rich.

Medford—They feed chickens pure gold in Gold Hill, Or., at least that is the conclusion reached by W. H. Kenworthy, of the Medford Fish market, who found a gold nugget in the craw of a hen imported from that city. The nugget was about the size of a pea and was perfect in every way. It assayed \$1 pure gold. It is expected that Gold Hill chickens will be in great demand hereafter.

Oregon Wool Sells High.

Pendleton—Half a million pounds of wool were sold at Pilot Rock at prices ranging from 15½¢ to 16½¢ a pound. The largest clip sold was the 91,000 pounds of the Cunningham Sheep and Land company at 16 cents. This is the first public wool sale to be held in Eastern Oregon this year.

WALLOWA RANCH GROWS.

Enterprise Men Add to Holdings for Sheep Range.

Enterprise—By the purchase of 720 acres of Imnaha river land, Vest & Boswell, of this city, have rounded out their holdings and now have one of the best sheep ranches in Wallowa county. They bought the 720 acres from Frank Kernan for \$12,000. Their lands now extend six and a half miles east and west, and for three and a half miles north and south, and they control many thousand acres of choicest range.

The land just bought consists of the hay and fruit ranch which Vest & Boswell have been renting. It grows enough hay to winter a large band of sheep. It is located so conveniently to range that stock can graze within a few miles of the place much of the winter, and always be near enough to the hay to be brought in on short notice when necessary.

The Enterprise stock men now have all the original Kernan sheep ranch. Part of this was sold by the first holders to Stanley Hayes and J. A. Funk. Vest & Boswell bought out Hayes and Funk recently, taking the latter's holdings the first of the year. These holdings were at the north and west portions of the range and included some fine grain land adjoining the reserve on the Chesnimus.

Going eastward from the Chesnimus, the Vest & Boswell ranch includes scattered tracts on which is found the only water in the district. Between and around these watering places, which follow the canyons, are extensive pasture lands. Sheep can be wintered on the Imnaha and then pastured gradually westward until the extreme west end of the holdings is reached, where they enter the forest reserve for summer grazing.

The land actually owned by Vest & Boswell totals 2320 acres. They have about 2600 sheep now, but will stock up to the capacity of their ranch at once.

GLANDERS CAUSE ACTION.

Oregon Will Declare Quarantine on Several States.

Salem—Complying with a request of Dr. Jules F. Morel, state veterinarian, the governor's office is considering the question of declaring a quarantine against several states prohibiting the importation of horses into Oregon except under severe restrictions.

In a communication to Governor West, Dr. Morel says the veterinarian's office has been notified at different times that shipments of horses from California, Washington, Idaho and Utah have entered Oregon without being properly submitted to the examinations as required by law. An outbreak of glanders exists in Malheur county among horses belonging to subcontractors engaged in railroad work. Another shipment of horses employed in railroad construction has been made from California without being submitted to the test for glanders, the veterinarian says, and while it has been his intention to prosecute these cases, after reading the statutes and giving the matter careful consideration, he declares he could not see any way to bring proceedings.

TO ADVERTISE STATE.

Government Agricultural Expert Foresees State's Future.

Salem—C. H. Lane, the government agricultural expert, who recently visited Oregon to assist in promoting the school industrial movement, has written Superintendent Alderman expressing satisfaction with the conditions of agricultural pursuits as he found them in this state.

"There is a great future ahead for Oregon," says Mr. Lane in his letter. "The conditions as I found them in your state will be an inspiration I can carry back to Washington with me. Oregon is certainly well to the front in industrial work in the schools, and I shall be delighted to advertise this fact in the future upon all occasions."

Uniform Mileage is Topic.

Salem—The Railroad commission has two important matters which will be taken up in June. One is the question of a uniform mileage system. A conference will be held early in June with the passenger agents of all the railroads in the state, at the state house, and a system of interchangeable mileage books will be discussed. The other matter relates to log rates and is of much importance to the state at large. A hearing is scheduled to be held at Baker on June 19.

Creswell is Objective.

Eugene—Extension of the Portland, Eugene & Eastern railway southward 13 miles to Creswell is considered by officers of the company, according to the statement of President Welch. Right-of-way for the proposed line has been secured, except franchises for use of a street in Eugene and of a county road out of Creswell. The deeds for this right of way were made out to P. E. Snodgrass, cashier of the First National bank of Eugene.

Thousand in Farm Dividends.

Helix—One thousand dollars in dividend checks was distributed among the stockholders of the Farmers' Mutual Warehouse company during the last week. The company during the year earned 28½ per cent, or \$2560 net, on \$10,000 capitalization, but voted \$1860 to the building fund.

REPORT ON TITANIC WRECK.

Captain of Californian Might Have Saved All On Board.

Washington, D. C.—The Titanic disaster of April 15, in which 1617 souls went down amid icebergs off the banks of Newfoundland, was the theme of speech, report and proposed legislation in the senate.

Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, submitted the report of the investigation by the senate commerce committee, a feature of which was the condemnation of the captain of the steamer Californian for not going to the aid of the sinking vessel, delivered a speech in which he personally took much stronger ground in reviewing the disaster, and introduced measures designed to safeguard life in ocean traffic.

The senate passed a joint resolution extending the thanks of congress and appropriating \$1000 for a medal to Captain Arthur H. Rostron, of the Carpathia, and also a vote of thanks to the Carpathia's crew. The resolution was introduced by Senator Smith. It was adopted immediately.

The report itself, which was presented by Senator Smith, just before he delivered his speech, names no particular person as being responsible for the wreck, but is largely a review of evidence, and contains many recommendations.

Attention is called to the fact that on the day of the disaster three distinct warnings of ice were sent to Captain Smith. J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, is not held responsible for the ship's high speed. In fact, he is barely mentioned in the report.

The committee agreed upon these principal conclusions:

The supposedly water-tight compartments of the Titanic were not water-tight, because of the non-water-tight condition of the decks where the transverse bulkheads ended.

The Californian, controlled by the same concern as the Titanic, was nearer the Titanic than the 19 miles reported by her captain, and her officers and crew "saw the distress signals of the Titanic and failed to respond in accordance with the dictates of humanity, international usage and the requirements of law."

The committee concludes that the Californian might have saved all the lost passengers and crew of the ship that went down.

The mysterious lights on an unknown ship seen by the passengers on the Titanic undoubtedly were on the Californian, less than 19 miles away.

The full capacity of the Titanic's lifeboats was not utilized, because while only 706 passengers were saved, the ship's boats could have carried 1176.

No general alarm was sounded, no whistle blown and no systematic warning was given to the endangered passengers, and it was 15 or 20 minutes after the collision before Captain Smith ordered the Titanic's wireless operator to send out a distress message.

The Titanic's crew was only meagerly acquainted with its positions and duties in case of accident, and only one drill was held before the maiden trip. Many of the crew joined the ship only a few hours before she sailed and were in ignorance of their positions until the following Friday.

Before the Titanic departed on her maiden voyage there were no sufficient tests of boilers, bulkheads, equipment or signal devices.

Officers and crew were strangers to each other and not familiar with the ship's implements or tools, and no drill or station practice took place and no helpful discipline prevailed.

The speed of the Titanic was 24½ miles an hour at the time of the accident, although officers of the ship had been advised of the presence of icebergs by the Baltic, Amerika and Californian.

Of the 1324 passengers and 899 members of the crew on board, there was room in lifeboats for only 1176 persons, and because of lack of orderly discipline the boats took off only 704 persons, 12 being rescued from the water.

Officers of the White Star line "battled with the truth" after receiving information from their Montreal office on the Monday morning following the accident.

Insects are Gourmands.

Vancouver, Wash.—"Caterpillars, now on trees in many orchards in this district, comprising Klickitat, Skamania, Clark and Cowlitz, eat twice their own weight in leaves daily," said A. A. Quarnberg, district fruit inspector. "This is comparable to a horse eating a ton of hay in 24 hours." Arsenate of lead, a pound and a half to 50 gallons of water, makes a spray that will kill the pest, Mr. Quarnberg says. In many of the old orchards in this county the caterpillars are multiplying in countless numbers.

Doctors Examine Leper.

Port Townsend, Wash.—Ten leading physicians of Western Washington, who were appointed by Governor Hay to examine John R. Early, Spanish war veteran, to determine whether he has leprosy, removed pieces of the suspect's skin and drew quantities of his blood to make the required tests. The board decided Early was a leper, but will make a laboratory test to confirm its diagnosis. Early has been employed at the quarantine station.

Second Cavalry to Go South.

Washington, D. C.—Another regiment, the Second Cavalry, now returning from the Philippines, is to be sent to Fort Bliss, Tex., though it is declared that no warlike significance attaches to the order.

BOMBS SHAKE CITY

Three Explosions Put San Francisco Theater-Goers to Flight.

Location of Outrages Widely Separated, Showing Work of Organized Gang—Police Mystified.

San Francisco—Three successive explosions, all in pool rooms or small brokers' stalls, and widely scattered over the downtown district, startled the home-going theater crowds between 10:45 and 11:45 o'clock Saturday night. There was no loss of life, and the property damage was small.

No arrests had been made at a late hour, and speculation as to the motive at work still was rife when information ran out.

One theory had it a gambling war, like the one that shook Chicago and later New York; another had it the work of disgruntled losers. Sporting men said all poolroom keepers were men in glove with one another and that a spite war was impossible.

Corbett's, where the first explosion took place, is kept by Tom Corbett, a brother of James J. Corbett, the actor and pugilist. The place is a small one-story wooden shack and deserted.

Somebody had caved in a window pane and thrown the bomb into a front room. The theater crowd saw the fuse sputter and jumped at the roar of the explosion, which was clearly audible in the downtown district.

Four blocks further up Stevenson street, near the corner of Stevenson and Second streets, a second explosion shook Broyer & Hamilton's poolroom, 10 minutes later. The bomb had been hung on the front door knob and the damage was slight.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the loudest boom of all came from the opposite side of Market street, in the downtown wholesale district. Two men seen by the police a few minutes before the explosion had thrown a bomb onto the roof of the brokerage offices formerly occupied by Moss & Co., grain and stock brokers, at 334 Bush street, who were recently convicted of bucket-shopping and fined. The damage was confined to the hole torn in the roof.

From the rapidity with which the explosions followed each other, the police believe that they were executed by organized conspirators.

AMERICANS MAY LAND.

Cuban General Says He Might Permit Marines on Shore.

Havana—President Gomez has telegraphed General Montenegro, the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, who is at the scene of the hostilities in the province of Oriente, saying that the general might permit American marines to land on Cuban soil to guard foreign property.

The dispatch added that the Cuban forces then might retire from guarding such places and devote themselves to pursuing the insurgents.

There was great excitement in Havana when several newspapers issued extra editions announcing that a battle had occurred not far from Santiago in which many rebels had been killed. The government said there had been no battle, but that a collision had taken place between national and rebel forces in which the national artillery was brought into play apparently with good effect. The extent of the casualties was unknown.

Noted Zoologist Dead.

Cambridge—The death of Dr. William McMichael Woodworth, of Harvard university, an authority on zoology of world-wide reputation, is announced. Dr. Woodworth was a grandson of Samuel Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." His father was Selime Woodworth, who fought with Admiral Farragut at Mobile and New Orleans, and who retired with the rank of commodore. Commodore Woodworth was one of the California pioneers and president of the famous "vigilantes."

Victim Scion of Wealth.

Hiawatha, Kan.—Pedro Gallardo, a Mexican section hand killed at Willis a month ago and buried in the paupers' field here, has been identified as the son of a wealthy family in Mexico. The coroner notified Senor J. L. Dosal, Mexican consul at Kansas City, of the man's death beneath an overturned locomotive. The consul discovered that the victim was the son of an ex-Mexican secretary of agriculture.

Fight is Won by Borah.