

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

## General Resume of Important Events Throughout the World.

The Illinois Central railroad will replace its station gates with women.

President Wilson rates trust question and rural credits as of equal importance.

Five members of the army of unemployed in San Francisco must face charges of rioting.

Wheat prices are strong on account of the Japanese demand, occasioned by the failure of crops in that country.

Chairman Moon, of the house post-office committee, defies the President in the matter of civil service practice.

Wilson's position on the tariff was severely criticized by the National Woolgrowers' convention at Salt Lake City.

Investigations show the Japanese island recently torn by earthquake, to be thickly coated with melted sulphur and ashes.

South African strikers who had fortified themselves in their meeting hall finally surrendered to the militia and the strike is believed broken.

President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, has been indicted for conspiring, with 37 other officers and members of the union.

Since putting the federals to flight and capturing Ojinaga, the Mexican rebels are now beginning their march southward toward Mexico City.

A small valley 70 miles long was inundated in West Virginia by the breaking of a power dam, and hundreds of people forced to the hills to escape the icy flood.

Five men held up the Granite Falls State bank, 16 miles northeast of Everett, Wash., and escaped with about \$2000 after a running battle with citizens and officers.

A big ferry boat with hundreds of passengers on board went ashore in San Francisco bay during a heavy fog. Another ferry, to avoid a collision, backed into a fleet of motor boats.

The last remaining house of the original settlement of Linn, across the Willamette river west of Oregon City, Or., was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been set by hoboes. The settlement flourished 70 years ago.

The entire country east of the Rockies is in the grip of winter.

Grain buyers have been forced to raise their limit in order to secure wheat.

Sixty-one converts to the Apostolic Faith were baptized in the Willamette river in Portland.

It is expected that workers in all lines will join the railway strikers in South Africa and serious trouble is expected.

A cloudburst struck San Francisco, one-fifth of an inch of rain falling in ten minutes, paralyzing business and doing much damage.

### PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 85¢@86¢; bluestem, 96¢; forty-fold, 86¢@78¢; red Russian 85¢; valley, 86¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$24.50@25 ton. Corn—Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 ton. Barley—Feed, \$24@24.50 per ton; brewing, \$25.50; rolled, \$26.50@27.50.

Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$16.50; mixed timothy, \$14; alfalfa, \$14; clover, 9¢@10; valley grain hay, \$11@18.

Millfeed—Bran, \$21@22 ton; shorts, \$23@24; middlings, \$24@30.

Onions—Oregon, \$3.25 sack; buying price \$2.75 f. o. b. shipping points. Vegetables—Cabbage, 2¢ pound; cauliflower, 75¢@1.25 dozen; eggplant, 10¢@12¢ each; peppers, 6¢@7¢ pound; garlic, 12¢@15¢; sprouts, 12¢; artichokes, \$2 dozen; squash, 14¢; celery, \$3.75 crate; hot-house lettuce, \$1@1.25 box; spinach, 75¢@80¢ crate; turnips, \$1.25 sack; carrots, \$1.10; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$1.25.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, \$1.50@2 per dozen.

Walnuts—Black, 5¢ per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 16¢@16½¢; springs, 16¢@16½¢; turkeys, live, 20¢@22¢; dressed, choice, 25¢@27¢; ducks, 12¢@15¢; geese, 12¢@14¢.

Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, 34¢@35¢ dozen.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 33¢@35¢ pound; cubes, 30¢.

Pork—Fancy, 10¢ pound.

Veal—Fancy, 11¢ pound.

Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 21¢@22¢; 1914 contracts, 16¢.

Pelts—Dry, 10¢; dry short wool, 7¢; dry shearlings, 10¢; green shearlings, 10¢; salted lights, 60¢@75¢; salted heavy, 75¢@90¢.

Wool—Valley, 14¢@15¢; Eastern Oregon, 10¢@15¢; mohair, 1913 clip, 26¢.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 5¢ per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50@7.75; choice, \$7.25@7.50; medium, \$7@7.25; choice cows, \$6.25@6.75; light medium, \$6@6.25; heifers, \$6@7; bull calves, \$5@9; heavy, \$6@7.75; bulls, \$4@5.75; stags, \$6@6.50.

Hogs—Light, \$7.25@8.05; heavy, \$6.50@7.05.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5@5.75; ewes, \$3.50@4.50; lambs, \$5.50@6.35.

## Four Army Reforms Are Outlined by Gen. Wood

Washington, D. C.—Four steps of vital importance, essential to place the United States army in a state of reasonable preparedness for possible war, were recommended to Secretary Garrison by Major General Wood in his annual report as chief of staff. General Wood proposed:

First—Establishment of a reserve of trained men sufficient to bring the regular army immediately to full statutory strength and to replace the losses of the first three months of war.

Second—Prompt provision of the remaining 42 per cent of the field artillery project, including guns as yet unprovided for and the necessary ammunition for those now made or under manufacture.

Third—Creation of the necessary organizations to give three complete tactical infantry divisions within the continental limits of the United States.

Fourth—Enactment of such personal legislation as will eliminate effectively the unfit and stimulate the efficient officer to continued efforts through establishing a condition under which progress in rank and command will have a close and dependent relationship on capacity, fitness and accomplishment.

The establishment of the reserve and the completion of the artillery project, General Wood said, should be carried out at once to avert disaster in time of war. The shortage of ammunition, he added, constituted a grave danger, as the ammunition could not be manufactured without great delay. The tactical infantry divisions are necessary to complete one field army of about 70,000 regular troops within the continental limits of the United States. This would mean a field army of about 70,000 mobile troops in a population of more than 80,000,000.

## JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS IS CHOSEN CONTROLLER

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has nominated John Skelton Williams, of Virginia, assistant secretary of the treasury, for controller of the currency and ex-officio member of the Federal reserve board, which will administer the affairs of the new currency system.

Williams is now in charge of the fiscal bureau and is Secretary McAdoo's first assistant in matters of government finance. The office of controller of the currency has been vacant several months.

It is understood that during the President's absence Secretary McAdoo has been sounding senators about the nomination and believes it will be confirmed. So far as known, the President has made no other selections for the Federal reserve board.

## Coal Gained in Weight Every Time Handled

San Francisco—Coal bought and sold by the Western Fuel company became heavier every time it was rehandled, according to figures from the company's books, read in court by the government. Eight directors and employees of the company are on trial on charges of defrauding the government by obtaining undeserved customs rebates.

An instance presented by the government was the discharge of 8418 tons of imported coal into the steamer Alcoa in 1908. The coal remained there 18 months and when it was taken out it weighed, according to the books, 659 tons more than when it went in. From barges, the same coal was loaded into American steamers, with another jump in weight and on this final weight the company collected a customs rebate.

Edwin Powers, assistant superintendent for the company, testified that although only one in every 15 buckets was weighed, he never had received instruction from the company to make this 15th bucket heavier than the others.

## Western Trip Is Revised

Washington, D. C.—Revised plans for the Western trip of the reserve bank organization committee have been made. To the list of 13 cities originally selected as points where public hearings will be given, two have been added, Lincoln, Neb., the home of Secretary Bryan, and El Paso, Tex. The time to be consumed on the trip has been cut four days and the committee expects to be back in Washington February 18. This will be four days ahead of the time set on National banks who want to enter the system.

## Permanent World's Fair Plan

Washington, D. C.—A permanent world's fair in Washington was proposed by Senator Myers, of Montana, with a request that congress create a commission to investigate the project, which, he said, had the indorsement of ex-President Taft, the governors of 27 states and 150 commercial bodies.

## Mutineers Sentenced to Prison

Wilmington, Del.—Three years and six months in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta and \$100 fine was the sentence imposed in the United States court on each of the seven men who were convicted last week on a charge of mutiny on the Manga Reva.

## Wilson Diplomats' Host

Washington, D. C.—Diplomats of every foreign nation represented in Washington were entertained by President and Mrs. Wilson at the first official White House reception of the administration.

## Now Sell Apples Direct; No More Consignments

Hood River—Through the efforts of their president, H. F. Davidson, who has been passing the winter at New York, where he has charge of all of the eastern shipments of apples and the export trade, the North Pacific Fruit Distributors are bringing about a new order of things in the exports of Northwestern box apples.

Up to this year all Northwestern box apples have been consigned. Consignments have been taboo this year, and the merchants of the Continent and England have been making direct purchases of the fruit.

"The buyers find the new order of things to their advantage," says Wilmer Sieg, sales manager of the distributors. "I get daily wire communications and letters from Mr. Davidson, and the new method is bringing about a wider distribution of the fruit. We are receiving calls from points in Italy and Scandinavian cities.

"It is a possible thing," said Mr. Sieg, "that by the end of January few apples will be left in Hood River for sale. It is our policy to sell the fruit on a basis that will give the buyers the advantage of some speculation. When this system becomes thoroughly understood by European buyers it will be of inestimable benefit to the marketers in handling future crops."

Mr. Sieg says that growers have to learn lessons as to the handling of fruit. "Too much of the crop of the year is still in the hands of the growers. Many loads of apples are coming into the storage houses this week. This is too late to pack fruit," says Mr. Sieg. "Much of this tardiness is due to the carelessness of growers, but a system of co-operative packing-houses, where the smaller orchardists can haul their product and clean it up earlier in the season, will do much to eliminate the bad effects of having overripe apples go on the market."

## Grain Sacks Attacked; Bulk Shipping Favored

Pendleton—That the farmers of the Pacific Coast are annually spending \$5,000,000 unnecessarily for grain bags, and that the farmers of no other part of the United States are so foolish, was the statement made to the grain-growers of Umatilla county in the convention which closed Saturday, by Louis Delivuk, of Quincy, Wash. The speaker said there are only two classes of citizens who favor the handling of grain in sacks. These are the buyers, who charge the farmers 15 cents per pound for the sacks, yet, when they buy the wheat, deduct

three-fourths of a pound per bushel, on the ground that the sack is not wheat, and then have the sacks to use in the handling of millstuffs; and the dishonest farmer who hopes by means of the sack to palm off chaff, dirt and rocks as first-class wheat. He declared grain can be handled in bulk at one-third the cost of the sack system, at a great saving in labor; that there is less danger of loss by elements, and that better prices can be obtained through the avoidance of a congested market and the possibility of making a farmer's entire crop average No. 1.

## Co-operative Cannery Started at Newberg

Newberg—With 350 members at the start, the Newberg Cannery association was organized with the election of nine trustees and settling the par value of shares of stock at \$20.

Several members present at the preliminary meeting subscribed to five shares each.

The annual meeting of the organization was set for the second Tuesday in February, at which time the election of officers will be held.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of a \$25,000 building here for \$6500, an option having been held some time from Webber & Bussel, of Seattle, owners, who made a special price on the structure for the association.

The trustees named are: O. B. Ritzy, H. E. Crowell, L. E. Arney, J. W. Chambers, L. S. Otis, W. S. Wharton, F. L. Parrott, Gottlieb Sthaad, and N. T. Nelson.

## Councilmen Are Recalled; Women Rally to Reforms

Medford—The recent city election resulted in a victory for the Citizens' ticket. Councilman Miller in the Third ward was recalled, Dr. Hargrave winning by a vote of 283 to 244, and Councilman Stewart, in the Second ward, was recalled, V. J. Emmerick winning 368 to 300. In a large field Elmer Foss, city recorder, was re-elected by a large majority, and G. Samuels was re-elected city treasurer. The other members of the Citizens' ticket elected were T. W. Miles, F. V. Medynski and Col. H. H. Sargent, councilmen. The women lined up throughout the city for the reform ticket. The administration forces threaten to contest the result.

A strong effort will be made, however, to forestall this action.

## Maniac Killed in Fight With Asylum Attendant

Salem—Frank E. Wallace, an inmate of the insane asylum, committed from Portland, who gave his occupation as sailor, soldier, salesman and editor, engaged in a battle to death with Oliver Whitney, an attendant. Wallace, it is said, frequently attacked attendants.

While he was polishing the floor in the day ward Whitney approached and asked him a question. Wallace jumped upon the attendant and a rough-and-tumble fight of several minutes resulted. Finally Wallace was thrown to the floor, his abdomen striking the polishing block which he had been using. Other attendants went to the assistance of Whitney, but their help was not required.

Wallace's groans indicated that he had been severely injured and a physician found that several of his ribs had been fractured and that he was injured internally. He lived about two hours.

## New Courses Planned

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Professor Peavy, dean of forestry at the Oregon Agricultural college and head of the student affairs committee, returned to Corvallis last week after an extended trip through the East. During his journey Mr. Peavy visited the forestry departments of several of the larger colleges and universities and gained much information, which will result in the establishment of new courses in the forestry and logging engineering department here. Particular attention was paid to the industry connected with the preservation and utilization of by-products of the lumber business.

## Smallpox Cases Found

Portland—Two cases of smallpox of the malignant type have been discovered in St. Johns, a suburb of this city. Considerable complaint has been made about the other alleged case, which is in the family of a Mr. Baker on Willamette boulevard. The son is reported to have smallpox, and the father is going to and from the house. For some time there have been several cases of mild varioloids in St. Johns, but so far they have escaped detection. It is said there are at least four or five cases of this form.

## Corn Raisers Make Trip

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Seven boys, champion corn raisers of St. Paul, Or., visited the college recently as a reward for the excellence of their work in the corn raising contest which has been carried on in that district during the past year. They were under the escort of Mr. Coleman of St. Paul, and Professor Luther J. Chapin, agricultural expert of Marion county.

## South Africa Placed Under Military Rule

Cape Horn—A general strike all through South Africa has been proclaimed by the Trades Federation, and the Rand miners by a two-thirds majority have voted to join in the movement. Governmental retaliation was swift. It took the form of the proclamation of martial law.

This was the only step the authorities believed adequate to meet the situation, for the strike of the miners means not only the turning loose of the most turbulent spirits in the Rand, but raises the question of the possession of the native workers. If the miners actually obey the strike order the government will take steps to send the natives under escort back to their kraals.

This means that about 200,000 natives must be marched back by road to their homes at enormous cost. It will be most difficult, after the end of the strike, to recruit them again. In brief, such a step would mean disaster for the Rand for many years.

Although official reports from Johannesburg show improvement in the train service, reports from other districts are less encouraging. In Natal the situation is of great tension, and it is feared that the loyalty of the trainmen will not stand the strain much longer. The men's temper is shown by the action of an engine driver who quit his train on the veldt and left the passengers stranded.

## Business Peace Wilson's Idea of Government

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson gave the members of the cabinet his ideas on the government's relation to big business, the field that anti-trust legislation should cover and the spirit with which he believed the task should be approached.

Peace and not war, a feeling of friendly conciliation rather than of hostile antagonism and yet a constructive program that will eliminate uncertainty about the law and stimulate the growth of legitimate business—these are the fundamentals of the President's plan of action, to be embodied in a joint session of congress.

He presented the document to the cabinet. Members of the cabinet spoke of the message as a progressive declaration that would reassure the business world of the sincere intentions of the administration to deal fairly with it.

## Middle Western Storm Takes Rap at East

Chicago—The cold wave that enveloped the East Central and West Central and Northwestern states vented its fury in the extreme East.

The weather showed temperatures as low as 20 in some of the New England states and Western New York. Temperatures slowly rose in the Central West. Chicago's maximum Wednesday was 22, a rise from the low mark of five above zero. The sun shone brightly and the fierce winds abated.

Charitable associations were besieged with pitiful appeals for food and fuel. The long continued mild weather left thousands unprepared for the sudden cold, and they must be carried along until conditions improve.

Announcement was made that the steel mills at Gary would re-employ at once 3000 idle employes. This will lift a heavy load from the bread line in Chicago.

Dispatches from Florida to commission firms here indicate that the freeze was not as extensive in the orange belt as had been expected. There was little crop damage in the Palmetto state.

## "Trust" Threat Is Denied

Boston—Col. William Barbour, of New York, vice president of the United Shoe Machinery company, testifying in the dissolution proceedings against the company, denied that he had threatened any one in connection with the proposed sale to the United of the Standard Shoe Machinery company.

James M. Darragh, a government witness, had previously testified that Col. Barbour in a conversation at New York in April, 1900, said that he had a large interest in the United Shoe Machinery company and that he did not propose to have it placed in jeopardy by competition, and added:

"We always try to buy our competitors. If we cannot buy them out we force them out. If you don't sell out we will crush you."

## Sayres Meet Poincares

Paris—President Poincare, on receiving Francis Bowes Sayre and his wife, formerly Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, at the Palace of the Elysee Wednesday, sent messages on behalf of himself and wife and the French people to President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, to which Mrs. Sayre graciously replied. The interview was extremely cordial. The French president said he regretted that Mr. and Mrs. Sayre were sailing from Cherbourg the next day, as he would have liked to have them at dinner.

## New York Wants \$13,200,000

Washington, D. C.—Mayor Mitchell, of New York, in his maiden speech before a congressional gathering, asked the house rivers and harbors committee to indorse a Federal appropriation of \$13,200,000 for the general improvement of New York harbor. Chairman Spickman told the mayor and dock commissioner, R. A. C. Smith, that the committee was alive to the importance of improving the harbor.

## SUBMARINE GEST 11

### British Navy Loses Member Unable to Rise From Depths.

### Companion Ships Drag Bottom for Half Day Without Result—Hope for Craft Abandoned.

Record of Lives Lost in British Submarines. A 1, lost in 1904, 12 deaths; No. 4, lost in 1905; A 5, lost in 1905, 4 deaths; A 8, lost in 1906, 15 deaths; C 8, lost in 1907, 4 deaths; C 11, lost in 1909, 13 deaths; A 3, lost in 1912, 11 deaths; B 2, lost in 1912, 15 deaths; total, 74 deaths.

Plymouth, England—Two officers and nine men, the crew of the British submarine "A 7," are trapped in their craft beneath the waters of Whitesand bay, about five miles southwest of Plymouth.

Whether the men are dead or alive has not been established to a certainty, but navy officials expressed the opinion that all have perished.

The exact spot where the little vessel sank could not be definitely fixed.

The "A 7," in company with the "A 8" and "A 9," made a plunge about noon while engaged in maneuvers. Her sister ships came to the surface, but nothing has been seen of the "A 7" since she opened her valve and dived. It was believed at first by the men on the other submarines that the "A 7" was merely overstaying her allotted time beneath the water, but when the officers realized that their sister boat was in distress they sent out signals for aid.

Rescue boats were immediately rushed to the vicinity where the "A 7" went down. They threw out grappling irons and dragged the bay until darkness set in. Their efforts were fruitless, however, for never once was there a tug at a chain to indicate that the iron sides of the plunger had been struck.

The oxygen supply on board the submarine would last about 12 hours.

### "Kodak Trust" Latest Conquest of Government

Washington, D. C.—The "Kodak trust" is the latest of the great corporations sued under the Sherman anti-trust act to seek a peaceful settlement of its troubles with the department of Justice. Negotiations between representatives of the so-called trust and the department have progressed so rapidly that an agreement probably will be reached within a short time.

Two Eastman concerns, the Eastman Kodak company of New Jersey and the Eastman Kodak company of New York, were charged with controlling 72 per cent of the trade of the United States in photographic supplies, and with fixing the resale price of cameras, films and other patented supplies. It was the first suit instituted by Attorney General McReynolds applying the principle announced by the Supreme court denying the right to patentees to fix resale prices for retailers.

### Earthquake Shocks Still Trouble Japan

Kagoshima, Japan—Although the volcano Sakurajima is no longer active, severe earthquake shocks are being felt in the towns of Tarumizu and Ushine, in the province of Ozumi, which lies across Kagoshima bay to the east.

The inhabitants fled these towns in terror. There were many casualties. Numerous houses were destroyed. In various places the movement of the earth caused large crevasses.

The large quantities of lava and rock thrown out by Sakurajima have formed a peck which connects the island on which it is situated with the Province of Ozumi, a distance of about a mile.

### Carmen's Wages Raised

Boston—Increased wages for many of the 9470 employes of the Boston Elevated Railway company are provided for in the report of the arbitration committee which had under consideration for six months the grievances presented by the Carmen's union. This report was made at a meeting of the union. The advance awarded varied from a fraction of a cent an hour to 11 per cent of the weekly wages. Both sides had agreed to abide by the decision for at least one year. The men expressed satisfaction.

### McKinley Relics Do Not Sell Well

San Francisco—The last of the President McKinley relics were sold at auction here Saturday and brought small prices. They realized only \$990, which was considerably less than the original value of the gold plate given by the men of the Union Iron Works to President McKinley on the occasion of the launching of the battleship Ohio. This plate cost \$1500 and was sold for \$325, or about the value of the gold.

### Speck of Radium Arrives

Washington, D. C.—A tiny particle of radium, on which the Federal bureau of standards will base its experiments in an effort to standardize radium in the United States, was received from Paris Saturday. It weighs 20 milligrams and cost \$1500. Only 30 grams of this substance is known to be in existence.