

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

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

Shipments of gold from Europe to America have begun again, the first in two years.

American troops have taken prisoners six of Orozco's principal advisers and military aides.

Paris newspapers declare the terms of peace between Italy and Turkey are practically settled.

Taking of testimony began in the government's suit for the dissolution of the Harvester trust.

Shipments of benzine are arriving in Seattle from Asia, to compete with Standard Oil products.

American marines patrolling the streets of Bluefields, Nicaragua, were fired upon by rioting citizens.

Mexican federals retook the town of El Tigre, the rebels fleeing with \$20,000 worth of gold and silver bullion.

China has failed to negotiate her \$50,000,000 loan in Europe, owing to the opposition of the United States and England.

Owing to a light crop and large demand, the price of lemons has reached 40c per dozen in California, and is expected to go still higher.

Chairman Lovett, of the board of directors of the Harriman lines, says crop conditions and business outlook in the West were never better.

William Rankin, once law partner of President Taft's father, and now the oldest living graduate of Yale, celebrated his 103d birthday at Bay Head, N. J., Monday.

The Spokane chamber of commerce says the "rural uplift" movement is being overdone, and recommends the consolidation of some of the many societies and congresses.

Several Mexican railway employees have refused to take out trains for fear of attacks by the rebels.

Bands of well-armed Texas cowboys are crossing the border into Mexico, but it is not known who is backing them.

The city of Ocean Park, Cal., is to have a municipal cold storage plant, where any over-supply of perishable produce may be kept until the market demands it.

The imminent British statesman Joseph Chamberlain is seriously ill and there is little hope for his recovery.

Insurgent General Rojas defies Americans at Douglas, Ariz., declaring the rebels are not going to look where they shoot when they attack Agua Prieta.

Miss Christobel Pankhurst, wanted in London for complicity in the window-smashing crusade, is staying at a quaint, old-time hotel in Paris and still doing everything she can for the suffrage movement.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 80c; bluestem, 83c; forty-fold, 80c; 81c; red Russian, 78c; valley, 80c; 81c.

Barley—Feed, \$26 per ton; brewing, \$29@30.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$23.50 ton; shorts, \$26; middlings, \$32; rolled barley, \$28.

Corn—Whole, \$38.50; cracked, \$39.50 per ton.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$17 per ton; oat and vetch, \$11; alfalfa, \$12.50@13.

Oats—Spot, \$28@29 per ton; futures, \$26.

Fresh fruits—Apples, 50c@1.50 per box; peaches, 25c@50c; plums, 1c@1.25 pound; pears, 75c@1.25 box; grapes, 75c@1.25 box.

Onions—Walla Walla, 75c per sack. Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Burbanks, 50c@55c per hundred; sweet potatoes, 24c pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 65c@75c dozen; beans, 2c pound; cabbage, 1c@1.25; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 dozen; celery, 50c@75c; corn, 15c@25c; cucumbers, 50c box; eggplant, 5c@6c pound; head lettuce, 20c@25c dozen; peppers, 5c@6c pound; tomatoes, 40c@50c.

Eggs—Case count, 25c@26c dozen; candied, 27c@28c; extras, 29c@30c.

Butter—Oregon creamery butter, cubes, 33c pound; prints, 34c@34.5c.

Pork—Fancy, 12c pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14c@15c pound.

Poultry—Hens, 14c@15c; broilers, 15c@16c; ducks, young, 10c@12c; geese, 8c@12c; turkeys, live, 22c@23c; dressed, 25c.

Hops—1912 crop, 16c@18c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14c@18c pound; valley, 21c@22c; mohair, choice, 32c.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$6.85@7.25; good, 6.25@6.65; medium, \$6@6.25; choice cows, \$6@6.50; good, \$5.50@5.75; medium, \$5@5.25; choice calves, \$7@8.50; good heavy calves, \$6.25@7; bulls, \$3@4.50; stags, \$5@5.75.

Hogs—Light, \$8.75@9.35; heavy, \$8@8.50.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$3.50@4.65; wethers, \$4@4.65; ewes, \$3@3.90; lambs, \$4.60@5.65.

STATESMEN FIGHT POLICE.

Hungarian Parliament is Scene of Unprecedented Uproar.

Budapest—The Hungarian parliament, which began its opening session Wednesday, was the scene of a free fight between the police and the deputies. The violence was unprecedented and the din of trumpets, motor horns and cowbells continued all day long.

Count Stephen Tisza, president of the lower house, who was jeered from the moment he entered the chamber, surrendered the chair at 3 o'clock to Vice President Boethy, but the uproar did not abate. At 4 o'clock a strong force of police entered the building. Count Tisza, who was in the lobby, said he would summon them into the chamber itself if necessary. This eventually was done.

The commandant of police called upon individual opposition deputies to leave the house. About 100 gathered in the center of the chamber, while their leaders, Count Apponyi and Count Zichy, stood in the gangways and were joined there by Count Andrássy and Count Semsey, who are not affiliated with any particular party. All attempts to induce them to leave peaceably failed. When the police advanced to expel them a fierce struggle ensued.

In some cases it required six policemen to remove one legislator. One of the arms of a deputy was nearly pulled from its socket. Count Karolyi, who has had several experiences of the kind, struck out like a madman and succeeded in freeing himself from the police at the door. He rushed back and fell fainting on a bench.

After a prolonged struggle only Count Apponyi and 14 deputies were left. The count told the commandant that they would leave voluntarily if the police went first. This was done.

TRUST MADE LITTLE PROFIT.

International Harvester Company Never Paid Dividends.

Chicago—Although it sold \$100,000,000 worth of farm implements, the International Harvester company of America last year made only \$150,000 in profits, or fifteen hundredths of 1 per cent, said R. C. Haskins, the president, who testified before a special examiner in the government's suit to dissolve the corporation.

Questions were asked by the government attorney to show that the International Harvester company of America was merely the selling agent of the International Harvester company of New Jersey, and that the latter company was to make all the money. "Is it not your object to buy from the New Jersey corporation at such a price as will enable you to sell so that you will have neither loss nor profit?" asked Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant attorney general.

"Our object is to buy as cheaply as we can and to make as much as possible. We try to buy from the New Jersey company at prices we would get from any other company," replied Haskins.

"But you never have paid a dividend?"

"No, we never have."

AIR SCOUTS EFFECTIVE.

Aviators Prove Value in Great Military Maneuvers in France.

Paris—The French army maneuvers, which began on September 11 in Tournai and Poitou, and in which 120,000 soldiers participated, were concluded with a grand battle in which the entire front of the defending army, headed by General Marion, successfully held the superior forces of the enemy in check until the arrival of reinforcements.

President Fallieres witnessed the battle traveling from point to point in an automobile.

The great feature of the mimic war was the flying scouts, who in a few hours were able to accomplish work that the cavalry would take days in doing. The military aviators were able to unmask every position and to keep the respective commanders fully informed regarding the movements of the opposing forces. Bicycle scouts also proved useful.

Bluefields Keeps Order

Bluefields, Nicaragua—Order has been restored in Bluefields, following Sunday night's threatened clash between American marines and Nicaraguans. An official investigation by the American authorities here served to clear up in a manner "eminently satisfactory" to them the attack upon sailors from the Tacoma, reported to have been the work of Nicaraguans of anti-American feelings. There remains, however, an under-current of antipathy toward Americans. The marines are still at Camp Durell.

Crop Reports Assailed.

Cleveland, O.—Charges that the reports of the department of agriculture on the season's crop were fictitious and misleading were made by Dr. C. Prinz, of Manitowoc, Wis., in addressing the national convention of master brewers. "The barley crop is poor and will not exceed 100,000,000 bushels," he said. "Yet the government report says it will exceed 160,000,000 bushels. There never was and probably never will be so large a yield."

\$100,000 Left for Lutheran Home

Philadelphia—One hundred thousand dollars for a home for poor Lutherans of all ages and both sexes is the principal bequest in the will of the late E. R. Artman, of this city. The will disposed of an estate valued at \$1,000,000.

MADERO MAY GO SAME AS DIAZ

Scenes of Disorder at Mexican Capital Are Repeated.

Police Guard Chamber of Deputies During Wild Session—Madero Hissed—Vivas for Diaz.

Mexico City—Barred from the Chamber of Deputies by order of President Madero, because of the noisy demonstration in which he and his adherents were hissed, hundreds of residents marched through the streets shouting disapproval of the new executive and "vivas" for their exiled ruler.

Mounted police were ready to disperse the mob and the entrances to the chamber where the deputies were in executive session were heavily guarded.

The situation is almost identical with that immediately preceding the fall of Diaz, with the exception that shifts have been made in the cast of characters. The disorders had as a basis the same discussion—the seating of doubtful members of the chamber—when the gallery hissed Madero and shouted the praises of Diaz. They were precipitated by the rejection of Francisco Pasqual Garcia, leader of the Catholic wing, whose election was under question.

A deputy denounced him, saying no reason for his rejection was required other than that he was a Catholic. The fervid oratory and scenes of disorder on the floor were emulated by the galleries. One deputy, fancying himself insulted, drew a pistol to fire, when he was seized by a neighbor and overpowered.

Another deputy, Pedro de los Santos, declared justice and law were forgotten or confounded with personal issues and that more blood would have to be shed if necessary to secure justice.

An organized little group marched out of the chamber without the formality of adjournment and left the chamber without a quorum. When the house was reconvened late in the afternoon the doors were closed to all but members.

MUTSUHITO AT REST.

Body of Late Emperor Placed in Mausoleum on Imperial Estate.

Kioto, Japan—The body of the late Emperor Mutsuhito was placed Sunday night in the imperial mausoleum at Monoyama, an imperial estate about five miles from Kioto. Mutsuhito had been exceedingly fond of the surrounding scenery and had expressed the desire that this should be his last resting place.

Great crowds gathered along the road to Monoyama. The roadway to the imperial tomb was hung with crepe draped on white panels. A double line of soldiers and sailors flanked the route which, cutting through the famous tea fields, had been built up to a height of 60 feet in some places and terminated in a court of honor about two miles square in front of the shrine. On the sides of the road had been placed arc lamps and braziers, the lights of which were visible for many miles. On the arrival at Monoyama the casket was removed from the train and placed on a funeral palanquin. This was borne by 100 farmers, of Yase village, in gray hemp costumes. Approaching the burial hall, the paneled doors were thrown open, revealing a stand on which the casket was placed. A black curtain was dropped over the doorway.

The top of the palanquin was removed and the casket placed on a carrier which bore it to the tomb, all on the plateau bowing to the ground in final reverence.

Prior to the interment a great procession was formed at the station, in which the local authorities participated. All the ancient implements of war and ritualistic ornaments were carried behind the casket.

Intervention Is Opposed.

San Francisco—Resolutions expressing the opposition of the San Francisco Labor council to any intervention on the part of the United States in Mexican affairs are being forwarded to President Taft at Washington. They were drawn by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, and adopted by the council. It is the sense of the document that the fight being conducted by the revolutionists in Mexico is one intended to abolish the system of peonage there.

Irish Factions in Riot.

Belfast, Ireland—A fierce fight was waged in the Celtic park football grounds in which 60 persons were severely injured, two of them being in a critical condition. The fight took place at half-time in a game in the league series between the Belfast Celtic team and a team representing Linfield. The Linfields were leading. Celtic supporters unfurled a green and white rag and started to parade. Linfielders displayed a union jack.

Aviator Strikes Live Wire.

Letonia, O.—John St. Claire, a Boston aviator, fell while making an exhibition flight at the carnival here and alighted on a naked electric light wire carrying 2200 volts. The wire broke, but he was severely burned.

SALAZAR TAKES EL TIGRE.

Federals Only 12 Miles Away Nine Hours Before Camp Falls.

Douglas, Ariz.—Inez Salazar and his rebel band captured El Tigre, the American gold mining camp, twice attacked by him, Monday forenoon at 11 o'clock. In the fighting before the defenders of the camp were defeated seven federals were killed and a dozen were wounded. Only one American was wounded. He was Gilbert McNeill. His wound is not serious.

The rebel loss could not be learned. Only meager details of the taking of the town were received, and the news did not come until night.

Telephone communication was restored long enough to inform the officials here that the town had been taken and that no Americans had been killed or seriously hurt. Rebels looted the store of the company, taking about \$10,000 worth of goods, and the main body started in the direction of Naco, a small band being left in the camp.

The valuable plant of the El Tigre company was not molested. Federal reinforcements for the El Tigre garrison were at a point 12 miles from the camp nine hours before the capture of the town, but they never arrived.

PRESIDENT TAFT CELEBRATES 55TH BIRTHDAY

Millbury, Mass.—President Taft celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday Sunday at a family reunion at the home of Miss Delia C. Torrey, his aged aunt. The celebration was quiet because of the fact that the president's birthday fell on Sunday this year.

In the morning Mr. and Mrs. Taft, Aunt Delia and Miss Helen Taft attended church services at the village chapel, where the president worshipped when he was a boy.

After the services the president and Aunt Delia took a short automobile ride through familiar places which the president knew so well when he was a schoolboy in Millbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, the president's brother, and his wife, came over from Biddefordpool, Me., and joined the family party in time for luncheon.

4000 INDIAN RAIDERS ROUTED

Mexican Federals at Oaxaca Suffer Loss of 41 Killed in Battle.

Mexico City—Mexican federal troops here routed 4000 Indians led by Zapatistas after three days' fighting, near Oaxaca. Fighting continued all day Monday.

At San Felipe the government forces lost 41 killed and the rebels 150 killed and several hundred wounded. A number were taken prisoners, among them several Zapatistas.

In retreating the rebels sacked San Felipe and Etla. In the latter town they dynamited the railway station and the municipal palace. Several merchants, who resisted the looters, were hanged and a number of stores were burned.

The rebels also burned several bridges on the Mexican Southern railway.

In a battle at Jajalpa, south of Toluca, in the state of Mexico, the federal forces won a victory and captured 21 prisoners.

WOMAN'S TALK DANGEROUS.

Physicians Can't Quiet Patient Whose Chatter May Kill Her.

Philadelphia—Physicians at the Pennsylvania hospital have been endeavoring to find some method by which they may prevent Mrs. Alice Holland from talking herself to death. The woman apparently does not want to talk; she just cannot help it.

A strange part of the malady is that the woman insists that some person be present to listen to her. If she is left alone she talks to the hospital walls, but shrieks for some person to come within hearing. Physicians have examined her for an injury to the head, but have been unable to find any. As a last resort they diagnosed her case as acute hysteria. Opiates seem to have no effect upon her.

Federals Capture Ojinaga.

El Paso, Tex.—Ojinaga, the Mexican border town opposite Presidio, Texas, was taken by federal troops after brisk fighting, according to advice received at Fort Bliss by General E. Z. Steever, commanding the department of Texas. Federal forces numbering 350 under command of Colonel Manuel Landa, entered Ojinaga proper, driving the rebels before them. The rebels took refuge in San Francisco, a suburb to the south and away from the American side, and at last reports fighting was continuing.

Straus Too Busy to Act.

New York—Oscar S. Straus, nominee of the Roosevelt party for governor, announced his resignation as chairman of the board of arbitrators which has under consideration the increased wage demands of the engineers of 50 Eastern railroads. Mr. Straus resigned the chairmanship, he said, because of duties brought upon him by his candidacy. He remains a member of the board, however, for the present.

Head of Russian Police Killed.

London—Colonel Lupakoff, head of the Russian political police, was shot down when waiting for a street car with his wife at Pyatigorsk, Ciscaucasia, according to a dispatch received here by a news agency from St. Petersburg. The assassin escaped.

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