

EUROPE ASKS BIDS ON TRENCH STAKES

Allies Want 8,000,000 Feet From Portland Mills.

SEEK SPRUCE TO BUILD AEROPLANES

Railroads Buy Material for Thousand Freight Cars—Order Must Be Filled in Three Months.

Portland—Lumber mills have been asked to bid on an order for 8,000,000 feet of trench posts and pickets for use by the allied powers in the war zone.

The posts are to be 2 1/2 inches and four feet long, sharpened at one end, and will be used for stringing barbed wire along the trenches. They are to be made from Portland white pine, and delivery will have to be made from Portland within 90 days. This will insure them reaching Europe, barring marine accidents, by September. The order may be for all or part of the 8,000,000 feet.

A large domestic order for lumber for railroad cars has been placed with the Douglas Fir Lumber company, of Portland. The order calls for 2,000,000 feet of fir.

The European governments are also in the Portland market for as much high-grade spruce as can be obtained, it was learned on good authority here. This spruce brings \$30 to \$100 a thousand, and is for building aeroplanes.

The allies' agents for trench posts have been authorized to ask for bids in Portland and British Columbia. It is presumed by local lumbermen, ship owners and agents in Portland that about 4,000,000 feet will be taken from Portland. The posts would be cut from Douglas fir and tied in bundles of 10 to 20. The cost would be around \$15 to \$18 a thousand feet, bringing to Portland, if the order is placed here, between \$50,000 and \$75,000 for the 4,000,000 feet.

The local river mills could turn out the order within less time than the specifications now in Portland hands require. The lumber posts could be handled easily by two of the large steamers, and the canal route could be taken.

The domestic order which has been placed with the Douglas Fir Lumber company of Portland calls for 2,000,000 feet of Douglas fir to be used in the construction of 1000 automobile cars and 500 stock cars for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. The order was placed by the Western Steel Car & Foundry company, of Chicago. It will take 80 cars to carry it East.

E. B. Hazen, vice president of the Douglas Fir Lumber company, said that the order has been put in the hands of local and Bridal Veil mills and would be finished in about a week. The order represents about \$50,000.

The European powers, it was established beyond reasonable doubt, are actually seeking large spruce orders in the Pacific Northwest, principally Oregon. Local lumbermen admit that they were unable to fill the orders as fast as they were being received. The spruce required is of a fine grade and brings from \$30 to \$100 a thousand feet. In the last two years about 10,000,000 feet has been taken out of the Northwest for the construction of aeroplanes for the European powers.

This confirmation lends considerable credence to the report from Marshfield that the Russian government was seeking 50,000,000 of spruce in the Cook Bay country.

Blame Denied by Berlin.

Berlin—No German submarine could have been in the vicinity of the spot where the Dutch liner Tubantia was sunk, and no German mines had been laid in this region, the German admiralty announces. The official statement says: "A German submarine is out of the question in connection with the sinking of the Tubantia, as the place where the accident took place is less than 30 miles from the Dutch coast, which means that this place is within the territory declared to be not dangerous for shipping by the manifesto of February 4, 1915."

Hospital Ship Is Sunk.

Berlin—The Austro-Hungarian hospital ship Elektra was torpedoed Saturday in the Adriatic sea by an entente allied submarine, according to the Overseas News agency. One sailor was drowned and two Red Cross nurses were seriously wounded. "Tenna reports that the hospital ship Elektra, of the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross, was torpedoed in the North Adriatic by an enemy submarine. The steamer stranded. The Elektra was not unknown to the enemy as a hospital ship, and was provided with visible marks."

Two in Counterfeiting Net.

Seattle—John Ryan, alias J. E. Murphy, and a man giving his name as Jim Ryan were arrested by the police Monday and held for investigation by Federal officers in connection with the circulation of counterfeit Federal reserve bank notes in Pacific Coast cities. Captain Foster, of the United States Secret Service, said John Ryan had served a sentence at Walla Walla. The local Secret Service office received word that the plates with which the counterfeit notes had been printed had been found in San Francisco.

Auto Kills Bridal Pair.

Dubuque, Iowa.—T. J. Fitzpatrick, an attorney, and his bride of two months, were killed, and Mrs. Margaret Morrison, mother of the young woman, and Mrs. David Hack, daughter of President Gorman, of the Rock Island railroad, were injured when their automobile left the road and fell down a 10-foot embankment near here. The occupants were pinned under the car. Mr. Fitzpatrick is believed to have lost control of the machine.

SEAPLANE LOST IN RAID OVER ENGLAND—NINE KILLED IN ATTACK

London—Nine persons were killed and 31 wounded in a raid of four German aeroplanes over the East coast of Kent Sunday, it was announced officially here. A British airman brought down one raider over the sea, the German observer being killed.

The official statement on the raid reads: "Four German seaplanes flew over Kent Sunday. The first pair appeared over Dover at a height of 5000 to 6000 feet, one at 1:57 p. m.—the second at 2:02 p. m.

"The first dropped six bombs in the harbor; then went northward, dropping bombs on the town. The other raider, after passing over Dover, appeared over Deal.

"The second pair appeared over Ramsgate at 2:10. They dropped bombs on the town. One of this pair went west, the other north, pursued by a British aeroplane. One bomb is reported to have been dropped on Margate.

REAR ADMIRAL FISKE



Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., now retired and attached to the staff of the naval war college at Newport, is the inventor of a flying torpedo boat on which patents have been granted. It is equipped with apparatus to carry and launch from the air the regulation Whitehead torpedo, the propelling mechanism of which is started by the impact with the water.

reported to have been dropped on Margate.

"The second machine appeared over Westgate at 2:20. Here several of our aeroplanes went up in pursuit. No bombs were dropped on Westgate. The total casualties so far as reported: Killed, three men, one woman and five children. Injured, 15 men, five women, nine children. As far as ascertained 18 bombs were dropped altogether.

"One bomb fell on the Canadian hospital at Ramsgate, causing damage but no casualties. Several houses, the homes of artisans and cottagers, were wrecked.

French Destroyer Sunk by Torpedo in Adriatic Sea

Paris—The French torpedo boat destroyer Renaudin has been sunk in the Adriatic by a submarine. Three officers and 44 of the crew were lost. Two officers and 34 of the crew were saved.

The ministry of marine made the following official announcement regarding the loss of the destroyer: "The squadron torpedo boat Renaudin was sunk in the Adriatic by an enemy submarine on the morning of March 18. Three officers, among whom were the commandant and second officer, and 44 seamen were lost. Two officers and 34 seamen were rescued by a French torpedo boat which accompanied the Renaudin."

British Repulse Trucks.

London—News of an engagement between British and Turkish forces near Aden, in which the British were successful, was given out in an official statement, as follows:

"A Turkish force, accompanied by three German officers, attacked a British outpost at Imad, about 10 miles from Aden, on the 18th, suffered a severe repulse and was pursued four miles. The next day 17 Turkish dead were found on the field. Our losses were one Indian soldier killed and one British officer and 16 men wounded."

Tongs Sign 15-Day Truce.

San Francisco—Special details of policemen and detectives were removed from San Francisco's Chinatown Sunday when announcement was made from a Chinese peace conference that a truce had been signed between the Hop Sing and Suey Ong tongs to extend 15 days. During the truce an attempt will be made, it was said, to settle by indemnity claims of the Bow on tong and the Lee family for members slain by mistake during the recent outbreak in the course of which 10 tong men were shot, three of whom died.

Raiders Put Outside Law.

Mexico City—General Obregon issued a decree Sunday declaring all participants in the Columbus raid outside the law. The decree gives the right to any citizen to apprehend and kill, if necessary, the followers of Villa who crossed the American frontier.

The first victim of this decree was summarily executed Monday in the city of Hermosillo, near which place he was captured by men who denounced him as one of the raiding party.

ENGLAND PUTS BAN ON MANY LUXURIES

Strict Council Order Due Soon to Relieve Shipping.

IMPORTS FROM U. S. TO BE CURTAILED

All Space in Vessels Now Needed for Necessities—Autos, Musical Instruments, Cutlery, Hit.

London—A far-reaching order in council, which will totally prohibit importation into the United Kingdom of a large number of articles which come under the general heading of luxuries, will be issued by the British government at an early date.

Among the things which will be placed under the ban will be automobiles for private use, musical instruments, cutlery of all kinds, hardware, yarns, chinaware, fancy goods and soaps. The order will apply equally to all countries, including the British dominions and colonies.

This forecast of the coming order in council was given to the Associated Press Saturday by Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade. Mr. Runciman admitted that articles in addition to those named would be placed on the list of prohibited imports. He declared it was absolutely necessary to limit the shipment of bulky luxuries to provide room on ships for necessities.

"But please remember," said Mr. Runciman, "that the issuance of this order is forced on the country—not as a matter of policy, but entirely because of shortage in tonnage. We want exports from the United States; we want your wheat, cotton and meat, and we need other things which we cannot get if the space aboard vessels is taken up with luxuries.

"Everything possible is being done to relieve the shortage in ships. Every ship flying the British flag is now controlled by the government. Immense numbers of them have been requisitioned. Others are subject to direction by way of license. Whether it will be necessary to requisition more vessels I cannot say, but for my part I hope that this will not be done."

Mr. Runciman said the importation of some fresh fruits probably would be prohibited later, but he pointed out that this would affect the United States only slightly. Turning from the matter of imports to the general industrial situation in the British Isles, Mr. Runciman said there never had been greater activity in the larger industries, that wages were higher than ever before, and that the percentage of unemployment never had been so small in the history of the country.

\$40,000 a Day Is Cost of Pursuit of Mexican Bandit Villa

El Paso, Tex.—The United States' pursuit of Villa, under present arrangements, is costing the government \$40,000 a day, according to estimates made here Saturday by army officers.

Carranza officials, it was learned, have been discussing with some concern whether American troops during the Villa pursuit would have to occupy any Mexican cities and the effect of such occupation on Mexican public sentiment. The Carranza officials have frankly expressed the hope that the garrisoning of the cities can be left to their own troops.

The American army's choice of the Chihuahua desert as its place of entry precludes for the present such a problem as city garrison duty.

Water Purifiers Ordered.

New York—Orders were received by the United States depot quartermaster here for 125 water purifiers to equip the American troops in their campaign against Villa in Mexico. The purifiers are intended to prevent the spread of disease which might follow the drinking of unsterilized water from pools or rivers. They are canvas-covered rubber bags, each with a capacity of 20 gallons. When the water is dipped from pools and placed in the bags, purifying chemicals are added, and the water can be safely used.

Child Labor Bill Disliked.

Washington, D. C.—Miss A. B. Birney, secretary of the National Mothers' Congress, and Miss Mary A. Garrett, of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court and Probation association, opposed the Keating-Owen child labor bill before the senate Interstate Commerce commission. "The Mothers' congress," the committee was told, was composed of 100,000 mothers who were convinced that any cast iron rule applied to child labor was a mistake, and that a moderate vocational training was a good thing for the children.

Stolen Bill Used in Spain.

New York—A United States government \$10,000 gold note, one of 20 of the same denomination stolen from the mail in September 1912, on the way to New York from Havana, Cuba, was received Saturday by a bank in this city, from the American Bank of Madrid, Spain. It was the ninth of the stolen notes to reappear since the theft. As the notes appear they are given to the insurance company which paid insurance covering the amount of the theft.

Hen Lays 1000 Eggs.

Corvallis, Ore.—"Oregon," a White Leghorn hen at the Agricultural College, has laid her thousandth egg. "This," said Professor Dryden, "is the greatest long-distance trap-nest record ever known to the world." At the end of her fifth year the hen had laid 987 eggs. She has now laid, at the beginning of her sixth year, the 13 necessary to make her a 1000-egg hen. Formerly it was believed the domestic hen could not lay over 600 eggs.

CARRANZA FORCES NOW MAKING SUPREME EFFORT TO CAPTURE VILLA

Washington, D. C.—While there were indications in official dispatches from Mexico Wednesday that the de facto government was making a supreme effort to capture Villa and his bandits with its own forces, there was no sign that General Funston's orders to proceed on the same errand had been modified in any way.

Word that American troops had crossed the border was still lacking, the War department itself not having been advised as to when the movement would begin.

Congress took active notice of the border situation for the first time. The house adopted a resolution late in the day authorizing the recruiting of the mobile regular army to full strength. This means the addition of approximately 20,000 fighting men to the infantry.

GEN. PABLO GONZALES



General Gonzales is a Carranza leader who is active in capturing Villa.

fantry, cavalry and field artillery. The senate is expected to concur, and the necessary orders will be issued immediately to fill up regiments on border duty.

The step was suggested by the army general staff. It is urgently desired now, because of the weakening of the border force by the expedition after Villa, but ever since the patrol of the border began the army has been greatly handicapped by the skeleton organization of regiments, companies, troops and batteries. The force that occupied Vera Cruz had similar difficulties, some of the companies there being less than 40 men strong.

U. S. Troops Will March Into Mexico in Light Order

Columbus, N. M.—The commanding officers of the expeditionary force gave orders Wednesday that the men should take with them only such equipment as they could carry on their backs or saddles. Extra clothing and the equipment known in the army as the "surplus kit" will be left behind.

These orders were intended to limit carrying facilities to the essentials of the expedition—food and drink for the men and horses and ammunition for the guns.

Large quantities of ammunition for the mountain howitzers and field guns has been distributed. Cabmat wagons, which carry ammunition for the soldiers' rifles, were loaded and the engineers, signal and hospital corps were supplied with the final details of their equipment.

Villa Suspect Arrested.

Columbus, N. M.—Alfredo Aregon, who for several weeks has been a waiter in the Columbus Hotel, was arrested charged with having in his possession goods looted from stores during the Villa raid. He is suspected of being one of the men who guided the Mexican bandits into the town. Aregon was taken to Deming by Federal officers. Aregon had a United States army uniform. The suspicion that he was one of Villa's guides rested mainly on the fact that he was not at the hotel for several hours before the raid.

French and Greeks Clash.

Berlin—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Reports have been received here from Athens of fighting on the Greek island of Mytilene between Greek and French soldiers. It is said one French soldier was killed and another severely wounded. French reinforcements were bought up and imprisoned the Greeks. The commander of the French forces, the reports say, has prohibited further mingling of French and Greek soldiers. The Greek government is reported to have protested against the arrest of the soldiers.

Ten Thousand Honor Carranza.

Mexico City—Ten thousand civilians, including government employees and school teachers, paraded the principal avenues Thursday, carrying the national colors and banners bearing the inscription: "Homage to Venustiano Carranza, the Savior of His Country." Speeches were delivered in front of the Cuauhtemotzin and Juarez monuments, military headquarters and the National palace. The parade dispersed at the palace, where half a dozen military bands played patriotic airs. Shops and stores were closed.

Priest Settles Strike.

Soix Trois, Ia.—Accepting the advice of Rev. George J. Jonaitis, pastor of St. Anthony's Catholic church, of Omaha, and Strike Leader Edward Payne, strikers of the Cudahy packing plant, returned to work at once. The decision marked the settlement of the third strike within three weeks. The four discharged employees of the Cudahy plant, who caused the last walkout, will be taken back by the company.

VILLA CHASE BEGUN; MEN CROSS BORDER

Gen. Pershing and Army Start South After Bandits.

CARRANZA MEN JOIN AMERICAN FORCE

Orders Are to "Wipe Out Villa and His Organization"—Other Engagements Are Expected.

San Antonio, Tex.—General John J. Pershing, with more than 4000 troops, began the pursuit into Mexico Thursday of Francisco Villa. General Pershing's report that he and his command had crossed the international boundary line just south of Columbus reached General Funston here. Reports of progress in the country where the search has been begun will be made by General Pershing to General Funston, but it is not expected these will be frequent or deal with any but the more important developments.

Colonel George A. Dodd, heading a smaller column that entered Mexico some distance west of Columbus, also is moving in a southerly direction and these two forces should be within touch of each other before many days. By that time it is expected an infantry support will hold the line of communication along which motor trucks for the transportation of ammunition and supplies will be operated.

General Pershing's report of his entrance into Mexico served to dispel a great extent fears that had been entertained in some quarters that resistance would be offered by the troops of the de facto government. Colonel Bertani, the commanding officer of the Carranza garrison at Palomas, on the south side of the line, joined General Pershing.

His force was only some 400 men, but they were reported to have displayed willingness and even eagerness to join in the chase.

As a body the Mexican troops will remain under their own commander, but several of them are being employed as scouts by General Pershing. General Pershing has gone into Mexico with orders to wipe out Villa and his organization. Unless orders to the contrary are received from those higher in authority than General Funston, the campaign that has now begun will continue until Villa is captured or killed. No limits have been placed on the field of operations.

Douglas, Ariz.—Numerous reports reached the United States military authorities here Thursday that open rebellion has broken out among the Carranza troops at Cabullona, 18 miles south of here. Americans here are seriously disturbed.

Submarines and Aeroplanes Within 15 Days, Says Edison

Washington, D. C.—Thomas A. Edison told the house naval committee Thursday that with a fully equipped Federal research laboratory with facilities for standardizing, machine parts of submarines and aeroplanes should be built in 15 days. He said the United States should appropriate liberally for such a laboratory as recommended by the naval advisory board of civilian expert.

The government could distribute standardized parts to manufacturers, the inventor said. The Federal laboratory, he said, could be put in full working operation for \$1,500,000.

When Mr. Edison concluded, the committee formally expressed its thanks, rose and remained standing as he left.

Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit, a member of the naval advisory board, who followed Mr. Edison, said that mobilization of industries to help in time of war was of greater importance than building ships or recruiting men.

Mr. Coffin opposed secrecy in working out preparedness plans.

"Let us get this secrecy bunk out of our heads," he said. "There probably isn't a foreign country which does not know all about our resources."

Ship Purchase Planned.

Detroit—Edward N. Breitung, a wealthy mining man, of Marquette, Mich., and New York, said here that he is one of several persons who are attempting to promote a gigantic corporation to purchase interned German and Austrian vessels. Mr. Breitung said estimates showed there were 4800 German and Austrian ships interned throughout the world. Mr. Breitung said the promoters were discussing the advisability of incorporating in Brazil, so as not to be affected by the American seamen's act.

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NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, 98c; fortyfold, 90c; club, 90c; red five, 90c; red Russian, 90c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$20 @21 per ton; valley timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$20.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23 @23.50 per ton; shorts, \$25.50 @26; rolled barley, \$31.50 @32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$37 per ton; cracked, \$38.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75 @90c per sack; tomatoes, \$4 @4.25 per crate; cabbage, \$1.25 @ 2.25 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 17 @20c; eggplant, 22 @c; sprouts, 8 @9c; horseradish, 8 @c; cauliflower, \$1.15 @ 2.25; celery, \$4.50 per crate; lettuce, \$2.25; cucumbers, \$1.25 @1.50; spinach, \$1 @1.15 per box; asparagus, 15 @17c per pound; rhubarb, \$2.25 @2.75 per box; peas, 12 @c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.40 @1.50 per sack; Yakimas, \$1.50 @1.75; sweets, \$2.25 @3.50 per hundred.

Onions—Oregon, buying prices, \$1.50 f. o. b. shipping point.

Apples—Spritzenbergs, extra fancy, \$2.25 per box; fancy, \$2; choice, \$1.25 @1.50; Yellow Newtowns, extra fancy, \$2; fancy, \$1.75; choice, \$1.35 @1.50; Rome Beauty, fancy, \$1.50 @1.60; Winesaps, choice, \$1.15 @1.35; Stayman, choice, \$1.25 @1.35.

Eggs—Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 19 @20c per dozen; uncandled, 18c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 16 @17c per pound; springs, 17c; stags, 12 @13c; broilers, 25c; turkeys, live, 18 @20c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 24 @25c; ducks, 13 @16c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Prices from wholesaler to retailer: Portland city creamery prints, 60-pound case lots, standard grades, 35c; lower grades, 32c; Oregon country creamery, prints, 60-pound lots, standard makes, 32 @34c; lower grades, 31 @31 1/2c; packed in cubes, 2c less. Prices paid by jobbers to producers: Cubes, extras, 30 @31c; firsts, 28 @28 1/2c; dairy butter, 15 @19c; but-terfat, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 31c.

Pork—Fancy, 10 @c per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 10 @13c per pound; 1916 contracts, 11 @12c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 20 @30c per pound; valley, 27 @28c; mohair, Oregon, 28 @29c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4 @c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50 @8.10; choice, \$8.50 @7.50; good, \$6.75 @7; medium, \$6.50 @6.75; choice cows, \$6.50 @6.75; medium, \$5.25 @6; heifers, \$4 @7; bulls, \$2.50 @5; stags, \$3 @5.25.

Hogs—Light, \$8.50 @ 9; heavy, \$7.50 @8.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$7 @8; ewes, \$6 @7; lambs, \$8 @9.25.

Wool Season Opens.

The new wool season is getting underway in the Yakima country, where shearing has started. The few sales already made, which range in price up to 27 cents, are in line with quotations elsewhere for this class of wool.

Shearing will not begin in Eastern Oregon until about the middle of next month, and in the meantime it is not thought that much business can be put through as buyers and sellers are apart in most sections. Idolor Kosh, land, of Portland, has contracted for 50,000 fleeces in Baker county at 20 to 21 cents, and also secured 10,000 fleeces at Condon. This and the Standfield sale already reported is the extent of the business done in Oregon to date. There has not been as much contracting to date in Western Idaho.

The London market continues irregular, and for this reason the feeling in the trade is still rather nervous. Fine reports are received from the first lambings east of the mountains, there being practically no loss.

More than 80 per cent of the wool clip of Utah has been contracted by buyers from Eastern houses and prices paid for 11,200,000 pounds under contract range from 21 to 23 cents, according to Dr. S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Woolgrowers' association, says the Salt Lake Herald-Republican.

Apple Storage Stocks Declining.

Portland—The office of markets has issued its report of apple holdings on March 1, showing that on that date there were 2529,238 barrels in 411 storage houses in the country. The same storages reported 1,767,214 boxes of apples on the first of this month. On February 1, 407 storages reported 3,457,999 barrels and 2,651,908 boxes, or a reduction of 928,761 barrels and 883,994 boxes during the past month. The holdings of barrel and box stock are about 750,000 barrels more than this time a year ago. Present holdings of actual barrels are more than last year, while the stock of boxes is some less.

Total exports of apples to March 4 were 228,958 barrels, against 97,924 barrels the same week last year. Total exports for the season up to Saturday of last week were 1,196,838 barrels, against 2,431,902 barrels the same period a year ago.

Grain Bags May Be Cotton.

Pendleton, Or.—If a satisfactory quality can be furnished and the price is agreeable, it is probable that many of the Umatilla farmers will use cotton sacks this year instead of the jute bags which have been exclusively used. The situation was discussed thoroughly at a recent meeting of the Inland Grain Growers' association. The farmers' grain agency had about decided to construct elevators to take care of the crop, but many are loathe to go into the proposition because of the expense.

15,000 Sheep Contracted for.

Baker, Ore.—Not only is wool being contracted well in advance of the clip this year, but wool-bearers are also being spoken for in large quantities, as was evidenced here when George Denney, of this city, reported having contracted for 15,000 head, June delivery. Of the total 5000 are wethers from the A. H. Hampton flocks, 3000 are lambs owned by M. F. Cluff and 7000 are lambs from various flocks in the John Day country. Mr. Denney was reticent as to the price paid, but intimated the lambs brought \$4.50 to \$5

IDOL IS A PUZZLE

Carving at Copan, Honduras, Mystery to Scientists.

Evidently Intended to Represent Elephant, But Strange Thing is Where the Sculptor Could Have Got His Model.

Where did the prehistoric inhabitants of Central America get their idea of an elephant as modeled in an elaborately carved idol at Copan? For there never were any elephants in America. Dr. G. Elliott Smith of the University of Manchester, England, writes to Nature that this is certainly a picture of an Indian elephant.

"It is equally clear," writes Professor Smith, "that the sculptor of the monument was not familiar with the actual animal, for, according to Doctors Maudslayi and Seler, he has mistaken the eye for the nostril, and the auditory meatus for the eye, and represented the trunk (note its relation to the lower lip) and the ventral surface of the trunk in a conventionalized manner, without any adequate realization of the true nature of the features he was modeling.

"Having converted the auditory meatus into an eye the sculptor had to deal with the auditory pinna, the meaning of which no doubt was a puzzle to him. He solved these difficulties by converting it into a geometrical pattern, which, however, he was careful to restrict to the area occupied by the relatively small pinna that is distinctive of the Indian species of elephant.

"The designer also lost his bearings when he came to deal with the turbaned rider of the elephant. No doubt in the original model the rider's leg was obscured by the pinna; but in the Copan sculpture he has lost his trunk also.

"All these features go to prove quite conclusively that the sculpture represents an elephant's head, and that it was not modeled from the real creature. In other words, the craftsman was copying an earlier model (presumably made by some immigrant from Asia) without understanding the 'points' of the elephant."

Professor Smith calls attention to several other representations of the elephant in America that possess many strange details in common with the earlier sculptured representations of that animal in India. Also that the pre-Columbian Mexicans played the complicated Indian game called pachisi, that some of the Aztec picture writings are a series of scenes taken from the Japanese Buddhist temple scrolls. He calls ludicrous the attempt to identify these elephants with blue macaws, and he cites many remarkable coincidences between the attributes of Tlaloc, the Mexican elephant-headed god of rain, thunder and lightning, and those of the Hindu Indra, also god of rain, thunder and lightning.

His