

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.

Tom L. Johnson, famous reform mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, is dead.

Roosevelt visited Sandpoint, Idaho, where he worked as a cowboy 25 years ago.

Mexican rebels tried to take Zacatecas, but were repulsed in a desperate street fight.

A serious Republican outbreak occurred in Spain and occupation of Portugal also is threatened.

About 1,000 Portland carpenters have gone on strike for the closed shop and \$4 per day for 8 hours work.

A S. P. train struck a three-ton boulder on the track in Nevada and narrowly escaped being thrown into Donner lake.

Remains of prehistoric giant men and animals are being unearthed in a cave in California. The bones are bedded in a stratum of sandstone.

A Seattle brickman was killed and many others badly shocked by a 30,000-volt wire coming in contact with the iron cornice of the wall on which they were at work.

The small wooden steamer Iroquois, plying along the coast of Vancouver island, was capsized by a squall and at least 20 of the passengers and crew drowned within a mile of shore and in plain view of many who were unable to render assistance.

Rival factions of striking teamsters fought a battle with revolvers in the streets of Chicago, but no casualties are reported. Streets were filled with passengers were in the battle zone, and one man stood behind a car while he emptied his revolver at the enemy.

Stephen Crawford, candidate for mayor of Alton, Ill., has deposited \$2,400 in an Alton bank as a pledge of good faith in case of election to the office if he fails to close the saloons on Sunday.

Ralph Smith, a Canadian Liberal, approves the reciprocity treaty.

More artillery will be sent to strengthen the defenses of Hawaii.

Mexican rebel chiefs are unanimous in their demand that Diaz must resign.

In a speech at Seattle Roosevelt made a strong plea for the opening of Alaska.

Craig Lippincott, head of the great publishing house of Lippincott & Co., committed suicide by shooting himself.

The lighthouse tender Manzanita has arrived at Fort Stevens to begin mine planting in the mouth of the Columbia river.

One man has been fatally wounded and several others seriously injured in rioting by striking miners at Prince Rupert, B. C.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 86c; club, 82c; red Russian, 81c; valley, 82c; 40-fold, 93c.

Barley—Choice feed, \$26.50; 2nd, \$26.00; Bran, \$21 per ton; middlings, \$29.50; shorts, \$22.50; rolled barley, \$28.25.

Corn—Whole, \$28; cracked, \$28.50; 25 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, Eastern Oregon, No. 1, \$21.50; mixed, \$16.18; alfalfa, \$12.12.

Apples—Fancy, \$2.25 per box, choice, \$1.62; common, 50c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 60c per dozen; green onions, 20c per dozen; house lettuce, \$1.25 per box; radishes, 30c per dozen; rhubarb, \$1.25 per box; sprouts, 9c per pound; carrots, 85c per 100; turnips, 85c per 100; beets, 90c per 100.

Potatoes—Oregon buying price, \$1.35 per 100; 1.60 per hundred.

Onions—Buying price, \$2.10 per hundred.

Hops—1910 crop, 17c; 18c; 1909 crop, 12c; 13c; contracts, 16c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, nominal, 10c; 14c per pound; valley, 15c; 17c; no hair, choice, 32c per pound delivered Portland.

Poultry—Hens, 21c; broilers, 30c; turkeys, 21c; ducks, 20c; geese, 12c; 14c; dressed turkeys, choice, 23c; 25c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20c; 21c dozen. Butter—City creamery, extra, 1 and 2-pound prints, in boxes, 31c per pound; less than boxes, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 10c; 10c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 8c to 12c; 12c, 12c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; choice, \$6.25; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$5.75; fair to good, \$4.65 to \$4.85; common, \$4.45; prime cows, \$4.75 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; fair to good, \$4.25 to \$4.45; poor, \$4.25 to \$4.50; choice heifers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; good to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.50 to \$3.75; choice light calves, \$7.50 to \$7.75; good to choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; fair to good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; choice heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice, \$5.00 to \$5.25; fair to medium, \$4.75 to \$5; choice stags, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice, \$4.50 to \$5; fair to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Choice, \$7.75 to \$8; good to choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; choice heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good to choice, \$7.00 to \$7.25; common, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stock hogs, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Sheep—Choice yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.50 to \$5; old wethers \$4.25 to \$4.50; choice ewes, grain fed, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to medium ewes, \$3.50 to \$4; choice lambs, grain fed, \$5.50 to \$5.75; choice lambs, grain fed, sheared, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice lambs, grain fed, \$5.00 to \$5.25; fair to good lambs, grain fed, \$4.75 to \$5; culls, \$2.50 to \$3.

WORK ON MAINE PROGRESSES.

Caissons Around Battleship Completed Successfully.

Havana, April 11.—In the driving of the last few interlocking steel piles of the 20 caissons forming the inclosing wall of the huge basin or cofferdam surrounding the wreck of the battleship Maine, the first stage in the work of removing the shattered remains of the warship has been brought to a successful conclusion.

The work was accomplished with rapidity, and its progress was unmarked by a single mishap or hitch until the introduction of the final pile, which failed to interlock properly with those on either side.

This gave rise to a rumor that the stability of the caisson was endangered, but examination showed the trouble resulted from the piles being slightly deformed by an accidental blow from the iron bucket of a dredge working alongside.

The extraction and replacing of three piles served to repair the damage. The second stage of the work, that of filling the caisson, as fast as completed, with the mud, clay and rock dredged from the harbor bottom, has been going on for some time, and now that the ring is completed, is being pushed forward with the utmost rapidity.

The steam dredge Norman Davis, lent to the government by the Houston-Trumbo dredging company, and the United States army dredge, Barnard are dumping hundreds of tons of material into the caissons.

It is expected that the filling of the caissons will be completed by the end of April, and after that the most interesting stage of the work—that of pumping out the great basin and leaving the hull of the battleship in precisely the condition she was on the morning after her destruction 13 years ago—will begin.

As a guaranty of the security of the retaining wall around the basin, it is probable that riprap will be dumped around the exterior of the ellipse of caissons before the pumping begins.

The wreck itself will have to be carefully watched as the water level falls, there being some danger that, as the support of the water and the mud in which it rests is withdrawn, the hull may careen, just as ships have been known to do in drydock when insufficiently secured.

As soon as the wreck is fully exposed, the work of exploration in search of human bodies will take precedence. It is practically certain that when this stage of the work is reached, a United States man-of-war will be ordered to Havana and will lie close to the wreck to receive the bodies as fast as they are recovered, and transport them to their final resting place. After that will come an exhaustive scrutiny of the shattered wreck by experts, who, in the opinion of engineer officers, will be able to determine beyond all question precisely the character of agency by which the destruction of the Maine was effected.

Probably many months will elapse before the final stage of the work—the extraction and disposition of the wreck. It is known that the forward part of the ship, about one-third of her length, is practically detached from the rest, and it is so shattered it will have to be extracted piecemeal.

When the after part has been stripped, so far as possible, of all heavy weights, including the two turrets, weighing with their pairs of ten-inch guns about 200 tons each, it will be possible to build a bulkhead across the shattered end and float the bulk out of the basin, to be sunk in all probability hundreds of fathoms deep in the straits of Florida.

Finally will come the extraction of the thousands of steel piles composing the 20 caissons and the dredging of the material with which they were filled. This may not be completed before the end of the year.

Sandhogs Unearth Relic.

Portland—As the sinking of the first caisson of the Broadway bridge continues, "sandhogs" of the Union Bridge & Construction company are wading that in medieval times there was a sawmill on the waterfront, for in their excavating operations there have been unearthed quantities of slabwood that appears as if it had been whipsawed out of logs instead of being cut by modern steam saws.

Besides, it is found at a great distance below the river bed, where the material is hardened more than silt.

Find Body of Lost Hunter.

Boise, Idaho—James Ross, who was lost in the wilds of Eastern Idaho last December, cooked his buckskin gloves to ward off starvation and, finding that last chance meal repulsive, blew out his brains. Ross, being, leaning against a tree and a tin cup containing his gloves on a pile of ashes, was found Friday. A gaping hole in the skull and a rifle containing an exploded cartridge by the body told how Ross, in despair, had taken his life to escape the pangs of starvation and exposure.

Fort Astor to Be Built.

Astoria, Or.—The Centennial committee has selected Wednesday, April 12, the 100th anniversary of the naming of Astoria, as the date on which to break ground in the city park for the construction of a reproduction of old Fort Astor. A special program of exercises has been arranged for the occasion and the mayor has been requested to declare a half holiday. The contract for building the fort has been awarded for \$2,800.

Few Filipinos Go North.

San Francisco—Most of the Filipino laborers who arrived here from Hawaii on the steamer Korea and who brought their contracts to work in the Alaska canneries have decided to remain in this state, hoping to secure employment in the interior. A few of them, however, left for the north on the Continental and Oriental of the Alaska Packers' fleet.

Rebels Besiege Canton.

London—A special dispatch to the Daily Express from Hongkong says that a serious uprising is reported to have occurred at Canton. It is said the Tartar general commanding the troops has been murdered and that other troops have been hurried to the city, which is in a state of siege.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

FIRE DANGER TOLD.

State Official Takes First Step to Save Oregon Timber.

Salem—Inaugurating the fight against forest fires in Oregon the state forester issued his first ultimatum which he hopes will be reprinted in every newspaper in the state. B. W. Elliott is assisting the state forester until a deputy is selected.

Offices were opened at the capitol and the first move taken toward warning the people against the danger of starting forest fires.

In his letter to the people of Oregon the forester says:

"Forest fires, one of the greatest sources of destruction to the most valuable resources of the state, will soon be restricted and their terrors largely reduced if the people will co-operate with the state forester in the administration of the new forestry law enacted by the last legislature, which will be ready for distribution in pamphlet form in the near future.

"One of the most important provisions of the law is that making a closed season for burning from June 1 to October 1, during which period outdoor fires of all kinds are prohibited except under most stringent regulations and the probability of heavy penalties.

"In this connection the state forester urges upon everyone the necessity of doing all possible burning before the close season begins and thus save the trouble and risk of doing it by permission in the season of greatest danger when fires spread so easily and rapidly.

The state forester desires the assistance and co-operation of everyone in the protection of property from forest, grass or brush fires, and to this end invites suggestions and information calculated to assist in any manner in the performance of his most important duties. Copies of the law will be furnished promptly to all who desire them. Requests and communications should be addressed 'F. A. Elliott, State Forester, Capitol, Salem,' and will receive prompt and appreciative attention."

"As the dry season approaches, timber owners in Oregon are making preparations for more effective work than ever before in preventing damage by forest fires," said C. S. Chapman, secretary and manager of the Oregon Fire association.

"One way in which many owners are preparing for the danger period is by burning, during this spell of dry weather, slashings, fern patches and places where fires can easily be started a little later.

"Nothing can be more important than that such work be taken up while heavy rains can be counted on coming to extinguish any smoldering logs or snags before the dry summer months arrive. With these places eliminated and good patrols maintained, the state should, next summer, make an enviable record."

ONTARIO SCENTS LINE.

Condemnation Suits Pointed to as Oregon-Eastern Move.

Ontario—That work is to be commenced on the extension of the Oregon Eastern Railroad, known as the Harman line, through the Malheur Canyon to Central Oregon, is evidenced by the commencement of condemnation suits against owners of the Cascade wagon road grant, for right of way through its lands. The cases will come up in the April term of court, when it is expected that a settlement will be made.

Surveys on the south side of the Snake river from the Oregon Short Line tracks to Homedale show that the new track will strike the Short Line near Arcadia, about seven miles south of Ontario. It is believed that a double track will be laid to the present line used by the branch road running to Brogan, thus making a double track from its connection with the Short Line to Ontario, which will undoubtedly become the division point.

A coal shute is being built at Ontario large enough to hold several cars of coal. It will be operated by hydraulic machinery.

Water Bailiff Begins Duties.

Astoria—Fred Oberly has begun his duties as water bailiff on the Lower Columbia. Angus Gor, who has been promoted to the position of deputy warden, will have charge of the surveying the route of the water pipe line at the Clatskanie river hatchery site, as well as other work at that place. It is expected that he will be transferred to the Willamette river about the middle of the month, when the order recently issued by the state board closing that stream to fishing, goes into effect.

Madras Gets Wool Depot.

Madras—Articles of incorporation have been filed by a local company with capital of \$15,000 for the purpose of building a wool warehouse at this place, construction to begin at once. This means that Madras will hereafter be the pooling point of the wool for interior Oregon, and that the annual sales will be held here. Much of the wool that has heretofore gone to Shaniko will now be delivered and sold at this place.

Government Pays \$4,000 for Spring.

Oregon City—E. P. Dedman of Clackamas, has just sold to the United States six acres known as the Cranfield Spring on which is located the hatchery belonging to the government. This spring has been owned by Mr. Dedman since 1881. It has been leased for the past six years by the government for hatchery purposes, and is considered to be valuable. The price paid for the spring was \$4,000.

Wheat Helped By Snow.

Condon—Condon was visited by a snow of about two inches Monday night and people were jubilant over it because of the big benefit to the farmers who have grain sown. Not enough can be said of the benefits derived from snow falling this time of the year on ground that is planted to grain, as it receives nearly every bit of moisture in that form.

Will Irrigate 1,000 Acres.

Ontario—The Ontario Townsite company has ordered the machinery, motors and pumps, costing over \$8,000, to irrigate 1,000 acres of land adjoining town. The work will be completed this spring.

STATE CAN'T STOP EXCHANGE

Land Reverts to Government if Irrigation is Not Carried Out.

Salem—Having been unable through state legislation to accomplish the object, Wellington G. Howell & Co., during the closing hours of the late congress, succeeded in having a law enacted by which this company is permitted to exchange 8,795 acres of timber land that it had acquired in a school section at present lying within a national forest reserve for about 9,560 acres of land that had been reserved from entry by the United States government and which was awarded to a Portland company under contract with the state of Oregon to reclaim under the Carey act.

The interests of the Portland company were afterwards purchased by Wellington G. Howell & Co. The 9,560 acres that are to be exchanged for the school lands lie in the Malheur valley, about 20 miles south and east of Burns and about 10 miles from Lake Malheur. The Wellington interests acquired the school base, which they exchanged for the arid lands in Malheur county, through purchase, not getting it directly from the state.

For it they paid from \$1.25 to \$2.50 an acre. There are various estimates as to the value of the Malheur valley tract, though it is the opinion of State Engineer Lewis that it cannot successfully be irrigated. It was the plan of the Portland company to irrigate by sinking wells, but no work was ever done by that company.

FRUIT PEST SQUAD STARTS.

Many Important Points to Have O. A. C. Stations.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—A general siege against fruit pests of every description is now being arranged by the experts of this college. Within the next week or two six men will be employed to go to various sections of the state and take up this work.

This general fight against the pests of fruit crops was authorized by the last legislature at the investigation of the fruitgrowers of the state. It will be carried on entirely under the direction of the departments of plant pathology, entomology and horticulture of this institution. Headquarters will be established in the various fruit sections of the state. It has already been decided to establish one at Salem, and others will probably be located at Roseburg, Portland, Eugene and possibly Milton. The work, however, will all be directed from the college.

The details have not been determined, but are now being carefully worked out. The plans will probably be completed within the next week or two. Professors Cordley, Lewis and Jackson, who have general charge of the work, are confident that it will result in saving many thousands of dollars to the fruit growers.

Vale Reads Riot Act.

Vale—Much perturbed over delays and various complications in the new water system being constructed at an expense of slightly over \$100,000 and begun nine months ago, the Vale city officials have given the American Light & Water company, of Kansas City, until May 1 to put the system in working shape. The firm is under \$100,000 bonds. A telegram has been sent City Engineer W. P. Bullock at Kansas City to send all maps, plans and contracts of the system. Bullock is drawing pay for supervising the work, but has not been here since it started and the council is debating whether to dispense with his services.

When Engineer Oakes was appointed by the council a few weeks ago to look over the system and locate the source of trouble, no maps, plans or contracts could be found. Since then the bonds of the contractors have been located but other valuable papers are still missing.

Farmers Plant Big Orchards.

Hermiston—The country about Hermiston on both sides of the river is being rapidly settled. Treasures being received by freight in small and large shipments. Others are coming by express. On the west side of the river the acreage set this spring will be almost 300 acres. On the east side the new acreage will reach 500 if not over. Of this vast area set to fruit this spring nearly all is being given to apples. The Winesap leads with more of that variety than all others together.

Prepare for New Railroad.

Nyssa—The unloading of several carloads of material at Nyssa the past week by the Oregon Short Line indicates that no time is to be lost in the building of the Nyssa-Homedale extension. The material consisted mostly of lumber for the erection of the headquarters for the engineers and his crew. Engineer Ashton has been to Nyssa several times the past week to start the crews on the surveys. Contracts will be let this month.

Work Begins on Bridge.

Madras—Work has commenced on the foundations for the big Harriman bridge across Willow creek gorge on the western edge of town. Large quantities of materials—cement, etc., and equipment are already on the ground, while the excavation for the concrete bases for the four steel towers that are to support the bridge is being done.

Tunnel Bill is Passed.

Denver—The house, by a vote of 35 yeas to 30 nays passed the Moffat tunnel bill. The measure now goes to the senate. The bill authorizes the state to issue bonds to the amount of \$4,000,000 to be used in the construction of a tunnel through the Rocky Mountain range at James peak. The tunnel will be used by the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific. The road is to be put on a bond guaranteeing the state against loss.

Unions Fight Guard Laws.

Helena, Mont.—Labor unions of Montana will begin Monday to circulate petitions calling for a referendum election to determine whether the military law enacted at the last session shall remain on the statute books. The law puts the national guard on the footing required by the Federal authorities. It will be the first time the referendum has been invoked since it was made four years ago.

COLLIERY FIRE KILLS FIFTY.

Men Cut Off Like Rats in Blind Tunnel.

Scranton, Pa.—Fifty men and boys are believed to have perished without a moment's warning Saturday in a mine fire in the Pancoast colliery at Throop, three miles from here. Some estimates place the number of dead at 60. Three bodies have been recovered. John Evans, head of the United States rescue car, died from suffocation resulting from a defective rescue helmet.

Three men protected by helmets and oxygen tanks pushed past the point where the flames were first discovered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and stumbled over the bodies of two men and a boy, who had evidently fallen while groping their way to safety.

A majority of the missing men and boys are foreigners, but two Americans—Foreman Walter Knight and Fire Boss Alfred Dawe—are thought to have perished.

The fire started in an engine house at the opening of a slope leading from the Diamond vein, 750 feet from the surface. There were 400 men in the mine, about 60 of them at work in a "blind" tunnel at the end of the slope. Escape was completely blocked by fire, smoke and the generated gases. The other men, scattered in other workings, got out.

James Vickers, a fire boss, who was near the engine house when the fire broke out, gave the alarm, and tried to get to the tunnel where he knew a body of men was at work. He could go only a short distance before he was forced to turn back. He was so exhausted that he had to be carried to the surface. He gave it as his opinion that no man could live five minutes in the tunnel.

TUBERCULOSIS CURED BY TAHITIEN HERB EXTRACT

San Francisco—Having spent four years in Tahiti as chief surgeon in the colonial army, Dr. L. Bellone was a passenger on the steamer Mariposa which arrived here Saturday. As a bacteriologist, Dr. Bellone said he made important discoveries which will be of great moment to the medical world when they are disclosed by his report to the French government at Paris. While unwilling to discuss in detail his important medical discovery, he intimated that he had found a cure for tuberculosis in the form of a compound from a herb found only on the island of Tahiti.

ALL SAVED FROM LINER.

Cabin Passengers Given Precedence to Steerage Folk.

Lone Hill, L. I. Life Saving Station—The 1,720 cabin and steerage passengers on the stranded German liner Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene were transferred to the deck of the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm in five hours and ten minutes Saturday afternoon and one hour after nightfall they were on their way to New York. The feat is unparalleled in the history of marine disasters.

Not a life was lost, not a case of panic was reported. The first passenger off was a woman and the second a baby. The cabin passengers, masters of the situation and the language, generously gave precedence to the more timorous steerage passengers.

As for the liner on the bar, nightfall showed her hard and fast in the grip of the sands, and Captain Goddard, of the Lone Hill Life Saving station, estimates she will be held prisoner at least a week, perhaps a fortnight.

In the 36 hours since she struck she has been favored by comparatively light weather, but a stiff blow from the southwest might open her plates, crush in her bulkheads and wrench apart her stout steel frame.

Germ Not Disease Cause.

Pendleton, Or.—All theories of modern medicine were contradicted Friday night by Rev. Mr. Vandewalker, a retired physician, here, who asserted that germs and bacteria were not the cause of disease, but were rather the product. This statement was made at the regular meeting of the Pendleton City and County Medical society. Despite the interesting manner in which Dr. Vandewalker elaborated his theories for about 165. In Hempstead the Republicans apparently have won by a narrow margin of about 50 votes.

Youth Travels in Box.

Kansas City—When the Golden Gate limited train on the Rock Island rail road arrived here from the West Saturday a knocking was heard in one of the storage boxes underneath a Pullman car. The box was opened and Carl Ruhno, 16 years old, was found inside. The boy said he had intended to sleep there for a ride of 50 miles. However, a trainman locked the box at the station a few miles away and the boy remained a prisoner 29 hours, the time the train takes to travel from El Paso to Kansas City.

Woman of 70 Saves Babe.

Fruitvale, Cal.—Alone with her two-year-old granddaughter in a burning house with all escape cut off by the flames from an exploded oil stove, Mrs. M. Haag, 70 years old, displayed rare courage and presence of mind when she seized the child and rolled it in a pile of blankets and threw it from a window 15 feet above the ground into a bank of soft clay and followed it a second later by leaping. Thanks to the blankets, the baby escaped without the slightest injury. Mrs. Haag escaped with severe burns.

Levee Breaks; Grain Destroyed.

Colusa, Cal.—The levee of reclamation district No. 108, south of Colusa, broke near the Yolo county line and the district is filling with water from the Colusa Basin. A heavy wind caused waves which battered away the embankment. Twenty-five thousand acres of growing grain that would have made a heavy yield will be ruined. Probably not more than 1,000 acres will remain out of water. Dredgers are trying to stop the flood.

Japan Cuts Duties for Britain.

London—The new Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty which was ratified at Tokyo provides for large reductions in the rates of the new Japanese tariff on the chief British textile and metal imports in Japan. Specialties in Japanese manufacture will continue to be admitted to the United Kingdom duty free. The treaty will remain in force 12 years.

ROOSEVELT IS GUEST

Oregonians Throng Portland Streets to Meet Noted Visitor.

Distinguished American Greeted With Affectionate Familiarity By Waiting Thousands.

Portland, April 6.—No such greeting has Portland ever given any individual as that which was extended by the populace to Theodore Roosevelt yesterday.

Once before Portland welcomed him when he came here as president of the United States. Then he was received with all due pomp, ceremony, dignity and enthusiasm.

But there was a delightful informality, a spontaneity, about the Roosevelt reception yesterday that leaves the occasion altogether unique and without precedent.

Portland, for the most part, took an afternoon and evening off and joined in a series of informal demonstrations which must have served to make it clear to Colonel Roosevelt that he is held in high regard by everybody hereabouts. It was not the mere cheering and applause that revealed the public mind and heart, but the evidences of intimate regard that were manifested on every hand.

It was "Hello, Teddy" and "Hurrah for Teddy" everywhere along the crowded streets where he appeared. None thought of shouting "Hurrah for Roosevelt." And to have the populace calling one by his first name unrestrainedly is significant in itself.

"Teddy in 1912!" shouted hundreds of his admirers, as he was taken through the crowds in a big automobile, attended by members of the reception committee.

To this significant exclamation he gave no fuller acknowledgment than to the other greetings that came from the crowds. There was a nod and a baring of teeth in that irresistible Roosevelt smile for everyone.

The only ones who received special attention were women with children, veterans of the Civil or Spanish-American wars and groups of workmen outdoors for a few moments from their toil to see him pass.

It was a strenuous day—not arduous, or fatiguing, or wearing, or vigorous—but strenuous. The overworked Roosevelt adjective alone applies. Into the nine hours that he spent in Portland there was crowded event upon event with but little interval for rest.

The hour and a half of respite from public demonstrations that the committee provided was spent not in rest, but in attending to private matters. Seemingly that famed reservoir of reserve energy is as remote from diminution as ever.

Exactness as were the demands made upon his time, the genial colonel enjoyed it all immensely. He said as much before leaving the city late last night and his manner was more expressive than his words. In at least one event he was presented with a feature altogether new in his experience, and he said he will always remember it as a special event in his travels.

It was the jungle dinner given early in the evening in his honor at the Commercial club. Here the large banquet hall was made over into the replica of an African jungle.

It was intensely realistic, with an array of grinning Africans in jungle-towns full dress, monkeys climbing about in the rank jungle foliage, lions roaring, hunting horns sounding and all the atmosphere of a Roosevelt hunting camp in the land of the rhinoceros.

"It is the first time in my experience that I have been provided with real entertainment rather than being left to furnish the entertainment myself," the colonel said delightedly.