

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

## General Resume of Important Events Throughout the World.

The national budget is less than was asked a year ago.

The Mexican federal garrison, on the verge of starvation, has evacuated Chihuahua City.

Brigadier General Bliss reports that the embargo on arms and ammunition is hard to enforce.

Leaders of the Miners' union in Colorado are under indictment for conspiracy and monopoly.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw says it is time for American women to demand suffrage, not simply ask it.

Expert cracksmen blew the safe in the bank at Myrtle Point, Ore., and escaped with about \$12,000.

A four-masted schooner went ashore off Gray's Harbor, Wash., and the crew was rescued by life-savers.

Governor Glynn, of New York, bought the first Red Cross Christmas seal sold in that state this season for \$200.

Vehicle traffic in Indianapolis is practically tied up by the teamsters' strike, in which women are taking a prominent part.

Original manuscripts by Robert Burns, long thought lost, are to be restored to Scotland by a wealthy American who owns them.

Five U. S. torpedo boats were caught in a terrific storm off the California coast and one of them has not been heard from since.

Ex-president Zelaya, of Nicaragua, will return to Spain, in order to settle the diplomatic middle occasioned by his stay in the United States.

For the first two weeks the 5-cent lunches served to school pupils at Arleta, a Portland suburb, have paid a small profit, besides being a great benefit to the pupils.

A young Greek couple were married in Oregon City, Ore., and celebrated the event in the regulation Greek way by several days of continuous dancing, feasting and playing of Greek games.

Asquith declares threats of civil war will not affect the plans for home rule.

As a result of recent victories the Mexican rebels are gaining numbers rapidly and assuming more aggressive plans.

Confucianism has gained official recognition in China, much to the disappointment of Christian missionaries.

The campaign against useless and reckless Christmas giving is being pushed in earnest by the society of "Spigs."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada, advocates the removal of all duties on foodstuffs as the best way to reduce the high cost of living.

Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor of England, fully endorses the Monroe doctrine in a speech before the American society of London.

While trying to save a steerage passenger who had fallen overboard, two officers and a sailor of the steamer President were lost off the California coast.

San Francisco people made free use of the parcel post Thanksgiving day by sending turkeys, puddings, and in fact nearly every item of a good dinner through the mails.

Broke and hungry a San Francisco workman stole a loaf of bread Thanksgiving day, and within an hour he was in jail eating turkey and cranberry sauce with the other prisoners.

## PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club 80 1/2¢ per bushel; blue stem, 91¢; forty-fold, 82¢; Russian, 79¢; valley, 81¢. Oats—No. 1 white, 25¢@26¢ per ton. Corn—Whole, 37¢ per ton; cracked, 33¢. Barley—Feed, 24¢ per ton; brewing, 25.50¢@26¢; rolled, 28¢@29¢. Millfeed—Bran, 20.50¢@21¢ per ton; shorts, 22.50¢@23¢; middlings, 23¢@24¢. Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, 115¢@116¢; mixed timothy, 112¢@114¢; alfalfa, 113¢@115¢; clover, 99¢@101¢; valley grain hay, 111¢@113¢. Onions—Oregon, 2.35¢@2.50¢ per sack; buying price, 2¢ f. o. b. shipping points. Vegetables—Cabbage, 1¢@1 1/4¢ per pound; cauliflower, 1¢@1.25¢ dozen; eggplant, 10¢@12¢ per pound; peppers, 6¢@7¢; tomatoes, 1.75¢ per box; garlic, 12¢ per pound; sprouts, 11¢; artichokes, 1.50¢@1.75¢ per dozen; squash, 1¢ per pound; pumpkins, 1¢ per pound; celery, 3¢ per crate; turnips, 1.25¢ per sack; carrots, 1.10¢; parsnips, 1.25¢; beets, 1.25¢. Green Fruit—Apples, 60¢@82.25¢ per box; pears, 10¢@1.50¢ per box; grapes, crates, 1.50¢@2¢; casabas, 2¢ per pound; cranberries, 11¢ per barrel. Potatoes—Oregon, 1.10¢ per hundred; 75¢@90¢ at shipping points. Poultry—Hens, 14¢ per pound; springs, 13¢@14¢; turkeys, live, 20¢; dressed, choice, 24¢; ducks, 13¢@14¢; geese, 12¢. Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, candled, 46¢@47¢ per dozen. Butter—Oregon creamery, prints, extra, 37¢@38¢ per pound; cubes, extra, 34¢; firsts, 32¢. Pork—Fancy, 10¢ per pound. Veal—Fancy, 13¢ per pound. Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 23¢@24¢ per pound; 1912 crop, nominal. Wool—Valley, 16¢@17¢; Eastern Oregon, 11¢@16¢; mohair, 1913 clip, 25¢@26¢ per pound. Casaca bark—Old or new, 5¢ per pound. Cattle—Prime steers, 7.25¢@7.65¢; choice, 7.75¢@8.25¢; medium, 6.75¢@7.25¢; prime cows, 6.25¢@6.75¢; choice, 6.6¢@6.25¢; medium, 5.75¢@6.25¢; light calves, 5.6¢@5.9¢; heavy, 5.75¢@7.75¢; bulls, 3.50¢@5.75¢; stags, 5.50¢@6.25¢. Hogs—Light, 8.25¢@8.75¢; heavy, 8.50¢@7.25¢. Sheep—Wethers, 44¢@4.75¢; ewes, 33.25¢@4.4¢; lambs, 44¢@6.6¢.

## Regulate Cold Storage to Reduce Cost of Living

Washington, D. C.—An elaborated anti-high cost of living bill, not only penalize agreements for storage, pooling, division of territory, interference with competition or other restraint of trade in foodstuffs, was introduced by Representative McKellar, of Tennessee.

The new bill, which will be urged immediately before the house committee on commerce, would make the maximum period of storage on beef or its products seven months, veal two months, pork four months, sheep or goats four months, lamb or kids three months, poultry and game three months, fish two months, eggs three to six months, with provision for labeling all over three months old after inspection, butter three months. The bill proposes that cold storage articles must be labeled with the dates of production, killing, packing or manufacturing and period of storage. It would bar thawing out cold storage products, would have regulations issued by the department of agriculture and other precautions.

Representative McKellar has conferred frequently with Attorney General McReynolds on the cost of living problem and is understood to have furnished some information which the department of justice agents will use in arriving at their pursuit of alleged cold storage combinations. It was generally inferred that his new bill has at least, tacit approval of the attorney general.

## ITALIAN KING AND QUEEN RECEIVE AMERICAN TARS

Rome—Hearing it was the desire of the officers of the American battleship fleet now visiting Italian waters to pay their respects to him, King Victor Emmanuel invited the naval commanders to the Quirinal. At the same time Queen Helena, who had not yet received Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, gave a dinner in honor of the fleet's officers and the members of the United States embassy staff. Ambassador Page made the presentation.

His Majesty declared he was a great admirer of the splendid American navy and he would like to shake hands with the officers of the fleet.

## England and Germany Would Change Minds

London—The greatest obstacle now standing in the way of England and Germany's being officially represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, according to a special article in the Times, is the reluctance of either the German or British governments to take the initiative in asking the other to reconsider the decision whereby the two governments arrived at a sort of an agreement not to participate.

The article says that the board of trade, as the result of the activity of a committee of influential men formed late in October to further British representation at the fair, is now disposed to support a revised scheme for a government grant of \$500,000, which the committee considers sufficient to enable the great Britain to be represented adequately.

## Canada to Let Hindus Settle British Columbia

Vancouver, B. C.—That the federal government orders-in-council hitherto restraining Hindus from entering the province, except under special circumstances, are ultra vires, and that Hindus cannot be excluded from Canada except on the grounds of idiosyncrasy, disease, crime or mendicancy, is the effect of a sweeping written judgment given by Chief Justice Hunter in the case of Bhagwan Singh. Bhagwan Singh is the Sikh priest who was forcibly deported by Immigration Inspector Reid and his men more than a week ago. Bhagwan is said to be a graduate of a university and one of the most highly educated of Hindu religious teachers.

The decision means that any number of thousands of Hindus may come here and must be freely admitted.

## Lunch Counter Car Tried.

New York—The Pennsylvania railroad has just completed a new solid steel lunch counter car. It will be placed in service immediately between New York and Philadelphia, on trains which also carry ordinary dining cars. It is planned to continue the experiment long enough to determine which is the more popular with the traveling public. Instead of tables in the new car there is one long mahogany counter extending over half the length of the car with a row of 21 revolving stools in front of it.

## 'Old Scout' Wiggins Dies.

Denver—Oliver P. "Old Scout" Wiggins, one of Denver's most famous early frontiersmen, died at his residence here Sunday at the age of 90. Wiggins was a native of Western New York state, and came across the plains in 1838.

For years he was a member of Kit Carson's famous company of frontiersmen, and served under Carson in the Mexican war. He was wounded at the battle of Monterrey.

His cabin was one of the first built in Denver.

## Wilson Flower Is Named.

Creswell, Or.—A pale pink chrysanthemum, tinged with light green, was named the "Miss Jessie Wilson" by Miss E. M. Thompson, who exhibited the blossom at the chrysanthemum show held here by the Ladies' Civic Improvement league. The show was one of the most successful ever held here. There were 36 varieties of the chrysanthemums shown, the largest of which was a lavender queen, brought by Mrs. R. D. Hawley. The Creswell band provided a concert for the evening of the show.

## Deer Season Fatal to Hunters.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Twenty-four hunters gave up their lives in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan and many more were wounded during the deer season which opened November 10 and closed at midnight Nov. 30.

## Farm Life Success Says Klamath Farmer

Klamath Falls—My experience in leaving office work for a small farm may interest people who have considered such a move.

My health and that of my wife was not so vigorous as we desired, and there seemed no real reason to follow a life in an office. We sold our little home in town and bought 73 acres of land adjoining Klamath Falls, for \$250 an acre. It was under the government irrigation system, but was very flat and entirely without drainage. The first year, 1909, we put two acres in potatoes, the rest being meadow and pasture, bought a cow and some chickens. The profits from the potatoes enabled us to buy an adjoining piece of land and we have added to our original holdings until we now have 30 acres, not including the roads. This has cost us \$6000. The house, a five-room bungalow, with modern improvements, henhouses, a barn and other outbuildings, and the drainage and fencing have cost about \$4000. I helped build the house, did all the

carpenter work on the henhouses, buying cheap lumber as I could, and have done nearly all the work on the farm, except caring for the chickens, which have been handled mainly by my wife.

Each year I have put in potatoes, going as high as 12 acres last year. This is the only failure I have had, for though the yield was good, about 200 bushels per acre, there was no market, and I did not harvest all the crop. We have sold hay at good prices each year, have sold some garden stuff, eggs and chickens, and have lived mainly on the products of the farm, garden and orchard. We have apples, pears, plums and prunes, and all the small fruits in abundance.

We are both in vigorous health, have met our payments of the irrigation charges, and have a place valued conservatively at \$15,000.

We have worked hard and do not own an automobile, and have not wasted in any way, but we are more than satisfied with the experiment.

## Winter Short Course Is Prepared By O. A. C.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—The winter short course of the Oregon Agricultural college holds its eighteenth annual session from January 5 to 31, 1914. Over a dozen courses of study will be offered. While the greater number of courses will be in agriculture, as usual, there will be courses in domestic science and art, in economics, commercial methods, both rural and metropolitan, and in such engineering work as can be adapted to short course purposes—carpentry, blacksmithing and road construction.

The winter short courses are designed to give practical and scientific instruction to those farmers, or students of farming, who cannot devote their time to a full college course, but who aspire to keep abreast of the best thought and practice in the profession. The courses are based on the newest developments in agricultural science; they are distinctly practical, and are within the comprehension of all thoughtful people. They are offered in midwinter in order to be of service to the largest number of actual farmers—practical, busy people who find time at this season, if ever, to take stock of their intellectual capital as well as of their goods and chattels.

Can I afford it? This is the first question we ask ourselves as we contemplate any enterprise outside the routine of our settled tasks. Can I afford it for myself, for my boy, for my wife, or for my daughter? Returns this year are small, we say; the farm hasn't yielded the profit it ought to yield. Another season, perhaps—our neighbor goes from year to year, to be sure, but he is prosperous. So? Perhaps there's a reason for that. Perhaps, after all, there's economy in going, not costing, perhaps we need ideas, confidence, en-

## Six-Foot Channel in Willamette Is Opposed

Washington, D. C.—Senator Lane has received word from Major McIndoe that the latter has reported adversely on the project looking to a six-foot channel in the Willamette river from Oregon City to Eugene.

Major McIndoe regards the project as most costly for the amount of commerce that would be benefited, even if local communities would agree to bear half the cost. He says a six-foot channel could be obtained only by the installation of a system of movable dams. To overcome the fall of 212 feet between Eugene and Corvallis would require 26 locks and dams, which he estimates would cost \$7,000,000, and to overcome the drop of 136 feet between Corvallis and Oregon City would require 14 locks and dams, costing \$4,150,000.

## Warehouse Company's Bondsmen Are Sued

Albany—To compel the payment of the \$15,000 bond given for the protection of its customers by the Albany Warehouse company is the purpose of a suit which will go to trial before Judge Gallogay unless settled out of court. It is the first case ever brought in this state to collect on a warehouse bond given under the provisions of the law passed in 1903.

## Pioneers of '50s Imitated.

Baker—Like the pioneers of the early '50s, T. P. Towle, of Cold Springs, S. D., crossed the plains and mountains with two "prairie schooners," brought his wife and grandchild with him, and came to Oregon to wrest a living from the Baker valley. The trip, which began in June this year, was halted temporarily when Mr. Towle's wagons and eight horses reached Vale. There Mrs. Towle came on to Baker by train to visit her uncle, and taken with the prospects of the country, she sent for her husband.

## Polk Is to Exhibit in 1915.

Monmouth—That Polk county will be represented in the exhibits to be prepared by the various counties of the Willamette valley for the San Francisco exposition in 1915 was assured at the meeting of delegates from the different counties in the valley, which held its first session in Salem last week. H. G. Campbell, appointed by the Polk county court, and C. C. Dunsen, president of the represented Polk county. The plan to have each county contribute according to its assessed valuation is approved.

## Steel Bridge Opened.

Milton—The new steel bridge across the Walla Walla river, costing \$4400 is now open for traffic. The bridge is situated three miles south of Milton, on the mountain road.

## The ISOLATED CONTINENT

### A ROMANCE OF THE FUTURE

By GUIDO VON HORVATH and DEAN HOARD

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## SYNOPSIS.

For fifty years the continent of North America has been isolated from the rest of the world by Z-rays, the invention of the late President, president of the United States. A message from Count von Wendenstein, chancellor of Austria, that he has succeeded in penetrating the rays makes the death of Prudentia Dylax, the warlike daughter of Prudentia, a former pupil of Prudentia's, offer to assist in the escape of the continent. The escape will make North America impregnable. A man giving the name of Chevalier de Wendenstein, who is the inventor of the Z-rays, offers to assist in the escape of the continent. He offers to make good in return for European disarmament. The countess Rosina, a spy, becomes a prisoner in the hope of discovering the secret of the Z-rays. She is rescued by the countess Rosina, who is the inventor of the Z-rays. She is rescued by the countess Rosina, who is the inventor of the Z-rays.

## CHAPTER XXI.

The Valley of Xih.

The first raptures of the reunion were over. Words took the place of mute expressions of love. Napoleon began to tell his story:

"No one knows of my return, except my men at Clynre, and they will keep it to themselves. I did not want the graph, as I did not want certain people to know that I was safe—the papers would get hold of it and by morning Europe would know." He smiled. "They have tried to surprise me, and now we will surprise them." His eyes rested lovingly on the two women who were his nearest and dearest.

"It is exactly eight weeks today since I left Washington to continue my search for something that I felt convinced nature had provided for a certain use; that is, to remove the electro-magnetism of clynrith. I found it, thanks be to Providence. The discovery nearly cost me my life, but I never was happier than the moment when my aerodrome was helplessly falling down. It is a wonder that I came out alive, but, aside from a few bruises, all is well.

"I was circling around an active volcano and the wing of the Eagle was touched by the warm fluid gushing up from a geyser. The wings folded together and the Eagle was helpless. I turned the tall rudder to break its fall, and thus escaped with my life." A silent prayer went up from the two loving women, a prayer of thanks to Him who had saved him to save America.

"I lost consciousness when the aerodrome struck the ground by being hurled into the bench. When I opened my eyes it was night and I was on a low bed. An ancient oil lamp was flickering on a table at my head. I tried to sit up, but could not. My strength was gone; even my eyelids fell down, down, and I had a feeling that I was falling from a great height. I felt some one come near, and a moment later I felt a cooling bandage placed on my head by deft hands. I lost consciousness again and do not know how long I lay in a stupor, but I think it must have been at least eight days.

"The first clear moment I had I found that I was in the home of some rich Indian family. Later I found that they were Aztecs—indeed, the direct descendants of the Incas. In the clear moments during my fever I saw a very beautiful Aztec girl by my bedside nursing me. She was the daughter of the high priest, to whose house I had been taken.

"It was five weeks before I recovered from the terrible fall. As I regained my strength the old priest, named Xiluhama, assisted me to a porch-like structure that stood before the house, and I beheld a wonderful picture. A few hundred yards away was the smoking volcano, and several steaming geysers were spouting water in the air. At the foot of the cone-like peak stood a great church with strange statues and reliefs painted in vivid red, blue, yellow, black green and white colors. The whole reminded me of the pictures of ancient Egypt. Xiluhama's beautiful daughter came with us and brought cushions to make me a comfortable seat on the long, broad bench.

"The old priest could express his thoughts so plainly that I understood him almost as well as if we were able to converse, and when I was in doubt he took a board and made drawings in a childlike but expressive way. I soon realized that he considered me sent as a messenger by his god Itzoactl. A prophecy made hundreds of years before by one of their great men told them that a deliverer would come as a bird. That reminded me of my Eagle that had, during my illness, been haunting me, as I feared it had been damaged beyond repair. In suite

of an ink meant to me I had not asked about it. I was led by the priest to the church, through the wide doors of which my Eagle had been carried and placed before the altar. I looked it over carefully and found that it was in good condition, except that the wings had lost their magnetism. I inspected it and found one wing coated by a pale yellow varnish—it was the wing that had been touched by the liquid from a geyser.

"It caused a perfect isolator, and if I had had the presence of mind to use my dry battery at the crucial moment I would not have had the fall; but everything turns out for the best.

"When I was able to work I succeeded in cleaning the wings, and the machine was in working order again. Yesterday I thought I was strong enough to leave and I bade my host goodby with the promise that I would return and bring help.

"This is a short recital of my doings during the two months past, and now, my dear Astra, you will tell me all that is new here."

Napoleon had heard a few things from Whistler in Clynre that disquieted him, and he was anxious to know the truth. That Astra could tell him best of all. So she began to relate all the important happenings while Napoleon listened attentively, making notes from time to time. Astra spoke of the European decrease and all the facts that were officially communicated to her. Then she told of the newspaper rumors concerning the aerodrome fleet and the preparations for war that were supposed to be occupying the time of the European rulers.

"I will have nine days at our disposal. I will be very busy for the next few days but on Monday I will be ready to appear in the congress as the president of the international peace committee."

Early next morning Napoleon communicated with his brother workers in the peace committee, and then left the capital. He spent some hours at work designing a device to be used with the aerodromes. With six machines, equipped with men and anchors, he headed for the valley of Xih that evening.

They landed in the valley the next morning and after a peaceful negotiation with the high priest they caught a large supply of the liquid that had cut the aerodromes. With six machines, equipped with men and anchors, he headed for the valley of Xih that evening.

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## ONLY MADE MATTERS WORSE.

Captain's Words of Intended Comfort Completed Panic of Terror-Stricken Passengers.

"To try to reassure people in time of an accident sometimes causes more trouble than the accident itself," said a man who once lived on Staten Island. "At any rate, that was my experience when one of the Staten Island ferry boats nearly turned over one day in a fierce wind. It looked as if destruction were inevitable.

"The boat had dipped until it almost stood on edge; passengers stampeded, women and children shrieked and cried in terror. Badly cowered as I was, I managed to comfort a woman who had knelt and was praying loudly for deliverance.

"Don't be alarmed, Madam," I said. "We are sure to be all right. The boat will straighten up in a few minutes. It has been running for fifty years, and it is not likely to go down now."

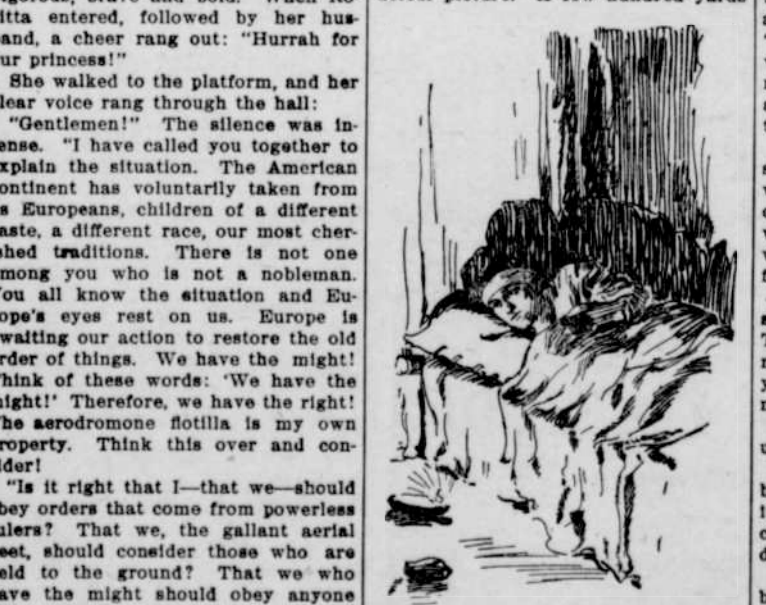
"My comforting words had a most unexpected effect. 'Oh,' wailed the woman, 'if the boat has been running for fifty years it must be so old and rotten that it can't possibly stand this strain. We're done for.'"

"And with that she jumped overboard."

"Fortunately, she was fished out by the crew, but she sustained a severe shock. The boat, of course, weathered the storm, and that woman was the only person on board who was injured."

## Coal Smoke and Health.

The medical officer of health for Manchester, England, presents evidence to show that the working life of the people of that city is shortened ten years by the acids in smoke and the carbon particles which invade the lungs. Surgeon J. W. Stoner, of the United States public health service, traces a connection between a smoky atmosphere and the drinking habits of the people. Women living in smoky, gloomy homes, attired in somber clothes, breathing a smoke-filled atmosphere, are prone to be irritable, to scold and whip their children and to nag their husbands who flee to the saloon for solace and relief. Surgeon Stoner is also of the opinion that children reared in a depressing atmosphere are dull, apathetic and even criminally inclined. The smoke problem is still important.



"When I Opened My Eyes It Was Night and I Was on a Low Bed."

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