

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.

Taft urges California women to use the ballot, now that they have won it.

Henry Hona, a laborer, completed a walk from Jersey City, N. J., to San Francisco, in 71 days.

The Wright Brothers are working on a new type of aeroplane, safety being the first consideration.

The Panama canal commission predicts the early opening of the canal and urges congress to fix tolls.

A woman agent has been sent by the government to study the price of foodstuffs in Portland markets.

Sixty-five thousand Chinese rebels are marching to meet the imperial troops, being sent against them.

Suffragists trailed a candidate for governor of Massachusetts through five towns and broke up his meetings.

Promoters of the Pacific highway from Oregon and California met and exchanged greetings in the Siskiyou mountains.

Mexican Federal troops surrounded a force of Zapatist rebels and killed over 200 of them, wounding and capturing several hundred more.

The captain and third officer of the steamer Santa Rosa, wrecked off the California coast in July last, have been suspended for 12 months.

An alleged plot to dynamite a railroad bridge in Southern California just before the presidential train was due, was frustrated by a watchman.

The Chinese rebellion is growing and seems to be well directed and well financed.

Arbuckle will make war on the sugar-duty, declaring it only helps the beet sugar interests.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Export basis: Bluestem, 83@85c; club, 80@81c; red Russian, 79@80c; valley, 80@81c; forty-fold, 80@81c.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$24.50@25 per ton; middlings, \$32; shorts, \$25.50@26; rolled barley, \$33.50@34.50.

Corn—Whole, \$33; cracked \$34 ton. Barley—New feed, \$32@32.50 per ton; brewing, \$37.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$30@31 per ton. Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17@18; No. 1 valley, \$15@16; alfalfa, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; grain hay, \$11@12.

Poultry—Hens, 14c; springs, 14c; ducks, young, 15@16c; turkeys, 18@22c.

Butter—Oregon creamery, solid pack, 33c; prints, extra.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, candled, 34@35c per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 94@10c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 13@13c per pound.

Fresh Fruits—Peaches, 35@55c box; plums, 50@75c crate; prunes, 2@2c per pound; pears, 75c@1.75 box; grapes, 85c@1.25 per box; apples, \$1@2.25 box; cranberries, \$9.25 @9.50 per barrel; Casabas, \$1.75 per dozen.

Potatoes—Oregon, 1c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2c.

Onions—California, \$1.25 hundred.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c per dozen; beans, 5@10c; cabbages, 2@1c pound; cauliflower, 75c@1.25 dozen; corn, 25@30c dozen; cucumbers, \$1@1.25 per sack; egg-plant, 5 @8c pound; garlic, 10@12c per pound; lettuce, 40@85c per dozen; hothouse lettuce, \$1.25@1.75 per box; peppers, 5@6c pound; radishes, 12c dozen; sprouts, 8c per pound; tomatoes, 40@75c per box; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; turnips, \$1; beets, \$1.75.

Hops—1911 crop, 33@35c; olds, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 9@16c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 15@17c per pound; mohair, choice, 35@37c.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$5.25@5.50; good, \$5.10@5.20; fair, \$4.75@5; medium, \$4.50@4.75; poor, \$3.75@4.50; choice cows, \$4.25@4.60; fair, \$4@4.15; common, \$2.50@3.50; extra choice spayed heifers \$4.40@4.60; choice heifers, \$4.25@4.40; choice bulls, \$3.50@3.75; good, \$2.75@3; common, \$2@2.50; choice calves, \$7.25@7.50; good, \$7@7.75; common, \$4@5; choice stags, \$4.50@4.75; good, \$4.25@4.50.

Hogs—Choice light hogs, \$7.40@7.50; good to choice, \$7@7.25; fair, \$6.75@7; common, \$6@6.50.

Sheep—Choice yearling wethers, coarse wool, \$3.25@3.60; choice yearling wethers, east of mountains, \$3@3.25; choice ewes, \$2.75@3; choice lambs, \$3.75@4; choice yearlings, \$3.50@3.75; good to choice lambs, \$3.50@3.75; culls, \$2.50@3.

EMINENT CHINESE WHO WILL HAVE PART IN GREAT WAR IMPENDING IN FLOWERY KINGDOM



REBELS NEAR PEKIN

Control Wnchang Province and Declare New Republic.

Revolutionist Forces en Route to Meet Imperial Troops—Foreign Consuls Notified.

London—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that a republic has been declared at Wuchang and that the rebel leader at Hankow has notified foreign consuls that a new government has been established. The rebellion is spreading rapidly. Formidable outbreaks have been reported at Tientsin and Paotingfu, and similar outbreaks are expected at any moment at Canton and Nanking.

The authorities at Pekin are in a panic. A strong force of rebels has left Hankow to meet the imperial troops from the north.

The rebels have commandeered trains and forced terrified engineers to take them where they demanded to go.

Revolution Nears Capital.

Pekin—With a revolution nearing the gates of Pekin, the government has partly abandoned its efforts to minimize the situation, and it now admits not only that the republican uprising has gone beyond the confines of the more central provinces, but that the entire imperial army is honeycombed with disaffection. Not a division is absolutely to be trusted, it is said in Pekin.

The revolutionists are well organized and have formally proclaimed the republic. It is reported here that the president chosen is Li Yuen Hung, lieutenant commander of the new imperial army, though it is believed that if this is so his election is temporary. Dr. Sun Yat Sen is still regarded as the man who eventually will have the place. Dr. Sen was reported to be in the United States recently, but is said by some to have returned to China, by way of Singapore, which for some time past has been headquarters for the revolutionists.

Hankow has been ravaged by outlaws, who are not connected with the revolution, and the revolutionary authorities are making every effort to restore order. The announcement was promulgated officially that rioters caught in acts of lawlessness will be dealt with summarily. The revolutionary army is strongly entrenched and it is the policy of the heads of the movement to give protection to foreigners of all nationalities, hoping thereby to demonstrate that they have the situation in hand and to win sympathy from abroad. It is no secret here that the dynasty is regarded with more or less contempt, by the representatives of other governments, and the consuls are continuing their policy of insisting upon strict neutrality.

The rebels are under command of General Li Tuan Hong, who is an accomplished military strategist, and are otherwise well officered, despite reports to the contrary circulated by the government.

Cadet Candidates Unfit.

Washington, D. C.—Legislation authorizing the president to appoint four senators and representatives to nominate candidates for admission to the West Point military academy, and a \$3,000,000 appropriation for completing buildings there, is recommended, and admission of foreign students to West Point strongly disapproved, in the annual report of Major-General Thomas H. Barry, superintendent. General Barry complains that many of the candidates this year were totally unfit to pass examinations.

Bomb-Dropping Aeroplanes to Be Tested

Rome—Four aeroplanes have arrived here from France. They will be sent to Tripoli, where it is proposed to make experiments in the use of flying machines in actual warfare. They will be piloted by Italian officers, who will undertake to drop bombs into the enemy's encampment.



Above (Left to Right), Minister of War Yin-Chung, Prince Tsai-Fu, of the Imperial Guards; Prince Tsai-Hsun, Minister of the Navy; Prince Tsai Jui, President of the War College; Prince Tsai Tao, Commander Imperial Guards; Duke Lin, of the Imperial Guards; Prince Pa and Admiral Tao, Vice-Minister of the Navy—Below, Larger Pictures of General Fu and Prince Tsai Hsun and Portrait of Prince Tsai Chun.

ELECTRIC TRUST BEATEN.

Big Monopoly Can No Longer Dictate Retail Prices.

Washington, D. C.—By the sweeping decree entered in the United States Circuit court at Toledo, the backbone of the so-called electrical trust was broken and in the judgment of Attorney General Wickersham the government was equipped with precedents of genuine value in its prosecutions of commercial combinations forbidden by the Sherman law.

Meeting the government's charge that the trust controlled the lamp business of the country, regulating by agreement prices at which all lamps were sold, the decree severs all connection between the General Electric company and the National Electric Lamp company. The latter concern and all its subsidiaries are ordered dissolved.

The important principle was laid down, according to the attorney general, that once a lamp is sold by a manufacturer, the price at which it is resold by a dealer or jobber must be open to free competition. The decree was acquiesced in by the defendant companies and this gives the government the moral certainty that there will be no appeal. After the Supreme court's decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, Mr. Wickersham said, the electrical companies expressed a willingness to withdraw their original answers and submit to a decree, Mr. Wickersham added:

"The National Lamp company and all its subsidiary companies are ordered to be dissolved, and the General Electric company is forbidden hereafter to conduct any business in the manufacture or sale of electric lamps except in its own name. The practice of fixing the retail price on any style of lamp is hereafter forbidden.

"The method by which competition in unpatented articles has been suppressed through the use of a patented article is declared to be unlawful and is forbidden. The practice consisted in a system of contracts with dealers, jobbers and consumers by which they were compelled to agree to purchase from defendants all their supply of carbon lamps on which the patent had expired, as a condition to the right to purchase certain lamps known to the trade as tungsten, tantalum and metalized filament lamps, which are patented, it is still asserted.

"By means of aggregating discounts on lamps claimed to be patented with discounts on lamps not patented, another weapon was used to suppress competition in unpatented lamps.

"Both these practices had the effect of continuing a monopoly on an article long after the patent had expired, by tying up its sale with a patented article which the trade required.

Fruit Fly Real Menace.

Sacramento—In an effort to prevent the Mediterranean fruit fly from entering California, State Horticultural Commissioner Jeffery has cabled a quarantine order to Honolulu directing that no bananas or pineapples shipped to California until a method of packing which shall insure that no pest is carried in the wrapping is adopted. The reports brought back by E. K. Cranes, superintendent of the State insectary, who returned from the islands recently, indicated that stringent precautions are necessary.

WAR ON "SOFT DRINKS."

Dr. Wiley Begins Inquiry Into Ingredients Used.

Washington, D. C.—An order for the immediate consideration of the perplexing questions, "What is beer?" "What is vinegar?" and "What is a soft drink?" was passed by the board of food and drug inspection at a meeting in the office of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry and chairman of the board. The three problems have been under consideration nearly two years, but members of the board have been unable to agree. Vinegar will be the first subject considered by the board. Hearings have been held on the subject of pure beer, vinegar and soft drinks. It is the contention of Dr. Wiley that pure vinegar should be made only from cider, and that vinegars made from malt, sugar, molasses, wine and other ingredients should not be branded as "pure vinegar." Dr. Doolittle is said to hold similar views.

Action against "soft drinks" sold from soda fountains will be taken. The government police power will give Dr. Wiley the opportunity to enforce his rulings in Washington by confiscating impure drinks at local soda fountains.

"The pure soft drink should contain only a pure fruit extract, sugar, spice and pure water," said Dr. Wiley. "If I had my way, no other soft drinks would be permitted on the market."

CORN CROP WILL BE SHORT.

Flax Only Leading Staple to Show Increase Over 1910.

Washington, D. C.—The government's crop report estimates that corn will yield 256,000,000 bushels less than last year and that flax is the only important crop to show a greater harvest than in 1910.

Official preliminary estimates of production of crops follows:

Crop	1911	1910
Spring Wheat	200,367,000	231,399,000
Winter Wheat	455,149,000	464,044,000
All Wheat	655,516,000	695,443,000
Oats	878,461,000	1,126,765,000
Barley	148,951,000	162,227,000
Rye	30,677,000	33,029,000
Hay (tons)	46,694,000	60,978,000

The indicated total production of important crops not yet harvested, as shown by the condition on October 1, follows:

Crop	1911	1910
Corn	2,769,348,200	3,125,713,000
Buckwheat	15,099,000	17,229,000
Potatoes	278,551,000	338,511,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	718,542,520	884,349,000
Flax	24,045,400	14,116,000
Rice	22,582,400	24,510,000

Revolutionists Beheaded.

Hankow—Much firing is heard in the direction of Wu Chang. Several large fires are seen. Twenty-eight Chinese revolutionists have been arrested at Wu Chang, which is the capital of the province of Hupeh. Four of them were beheaded in front of the viceroys' yamen. The arrests and executions followed the discovery of a revolutionary plot in the Russian concession here. A bomb was exploded, whereupon a search revealed a factory for the manufacture of explosives and a plan for an attack on Wu Chang.

Madero Is Conciliatory.

Mexico City—Desirous apparently of conciliating all factions, F. I. Madero has issued a manifesto declaring he will accept for vice president any one of the three candidates, even Dr. Gomez.

WRECK KILLS SEVEN

Nebraska Freight and Passenger Meet on Sharp Curve.

Twenty Injured—Army Corps Aid Rescue—Engineer Says He Had No Orders.

Omaha—Seven persons were killed and 20 injured, four of them seriously, in a collision between Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 105, north bound, en route for this city, and a fast freight train.

The wreck, which occurred at Fort Crook, ten miles south of here, is believed to have resulted from a misunderstanding of orders on the part of the freight crew. A passenger train due to leave this city for the South about the time of the accident, was converted into a relief train and sent to the scene of the accident, and later returned here with the uninjured and several of those who were slightly injured. All of these were sent on their way. Those more seriously injured are being cared for at the Army hospital at Fort Crook.

Governor Gilchrist, of Florida, who was a passenger on the northbound train, was uninjured.

Passenger train No. 105, out of Kansas City, in charge of F. R. Travers, conductor, was running late. L. P. Gross, conductor of the freight, passed South Omaha at 8:30. He had "signed off" but evidently did not check the train register as to the whereabouts of No. 105.

At the point of collision the track make a sharp curve, shutting off the view of the Fort Crook station. It was at this point that Engineer Crawford of the freight sighted No. 105, which was coming at high speed. Engineer Crawford, it is said, had no orders in regard to No. 105, but he whistled and slackened speed. When the passenger did not answer he concluded it was a train on the adjoining Burlington tracks.

When within a few car lengths of each other, both engineers realized the danger and reversed their engines. The momentum of the passenger train however, was so great that in a moment it was piled high upon the freight engine, which had almost stopped. The crews of both engines jumped.

Dr. John Collier, of Los Angeles, a passenger in the Pullman, rushed to the front and worked heroically to assist the injured.

The crew and uninjured passengers formed themselves into a band that worked under the direction of Dr. Collier until the arrival of the Army medical corps, from Fort Crook, under Major Dale and Lieutenant Clark.

A call was sent to Omaha for medical assistance. The engineer of the passenger declared he heard no whistle from the freight train. He said he was not going over 25 or 30 miles.

ATTACKING TURKS LOSE.

Invading Force Leaves Behind One Dead and Field Gun.

Tripoli—Before dawn Sunday morning 200 Turkish infantrymen attacked the entrenched advance posts of the Italians, west of Boumeliane.

After an hour's fighting, the Italian infantry, backed by field guns landed from the fleet, forced the Turks to beat a retreat, leaving one dead, a quick firing gun with ammunition and various supplies.

Four Italian soldiers were wounded.

Constantinople—The Turkish parliament was opened Saturday afternoon, the Sultan's speech being read by the grand vizier in the presence of the sultan, the oldest Turkish princes, the foreign diplomats and the heads of the foreign banks.

The speech declared that Italy opened hostilities before the expiration of 24 hours after the ultimatum was given and with firing upon torpedo boats in the Adriatic when they were saluting, ignorant that hostilities had broken out.

Carmen Standing Firm.

Kansas City—"We will never give in," was the reply made by M. F. Ryan, international president of the Brotherhood of Carmen, when asked if the unions were going to give up the strike against the Harriman lines. "Everything is peaceful, so far as the unions are concerned," continued Mr. Ryan. "I am receiving daily reports from various towns saying that the men are perfectly satisfied with the money they are receiving from the benefit fund. They receive from \$6 to \$7 a week while they are on strike."

Weather Delays Rodgers.

Vinta, Okla.—Aviator Rodgers, who arrived here on his trip across the continent, was detained by adverse weather conditions. He will leave for Fort Worth, Tex.