

TROOPS IN ORIENT

Yankees Relieve Britishers Guarding Chinese Railway.

Chinese Princes Confer With Dowager Empress—Premier Refuses to Attend Meeting.

Pekin—The Fifteenth regiment of United States infantry, which is to act as a guard for the protection of a section of the railroad from Peking to the coast, has arrived at Chin Wang Tao on board the transport Logan.

The American troops, immediately after disembarking, were inspected by their commander. A detachment then moved from Chin Wang Tao along the railway to guard the line from Tang Shan to Lanchow, relieving the British troops, which returned to Tientsin.

The Princes of the Imperial clan, a number of leading Manchu officials and several members of the government had a protracted conference with the dowager empress at the palace, but again separated without arriving at a decision on the question of abdication. Three of the younger princes, with Tieh Liang, the former Tartar general at Nanking, would not, however, agree to the court's retirement to Jehol, although they did not suggest an alternative.

The Mongol princes, who most strenuously oppose abdication, are those of inner Mongolia from the districts south of the desert. Their opposition is strengthened by fear that the Republicans will confiscate their estates. Premier Yuan Shi Kai was invited several times to participate in the conferences of the princes, but steadfastly refused, as he desired to leave the decision entirely to the court.

The situation continues intense. It seems impossible that Peking can escape eventually a Manchu outbreak. Soldiers belonging to the Imperial body guard openly distributed leaflets summoning the people to defend the constitutional monarchy until death, but it is unlikely that any persons except the Manchus will fight for the monarchy. It is reported that the irreconcilable Prince Tsai Tao, brother of the ex-regent, is exciting the Manchus troops to cause trouble.

Appeal is Made to Powers.

Nanking—The Republican government has sent an appeal to the powers for recognition. This took the form of a circular, which was sent to Washington, Tokio, London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, and was signed by Wang Chung Wei, the foreign minister of the Republic.

It appears certain that fighting will be resumed unless the demands of the Republicans are met. These include abdication of the throne, a capital other than Peking, and exclusion of all Manchus from the provisional government.

Premier Yuan Shi Kai cannot participate in the provisional government of China until the republic has been recognized by the foreign powers and the country has been restored to peace and harmony.

The decided action by the Republican government was due to Premier Yuan Shi Kai's demand that Dr. Sun Yat Sen resign the presidency, permitting Yuan Shi Kai to exercise sovereign powers until the national convention, which is to be called to decide on the form of government of China, shall have reached a conclusion. In the meantime Premier Yuan Shi Kai desires the court to retire, temporarily transferring its powers to him.

The court, however, objected to leaving Peking until the national convention has reached a decision.

Washington Sees Crisis.

Washington, D. C.—The cabled appeal for recognition of the Chinese Republic, signed by Wang Chung Wei, was received by the State department.

It is regarded as marking a serious crisis in the important negotiations going on in China for the restoration of peace to the distracted country, for the decision of the State department upon the appeal is certain to have great influence on the five other powers interested in the situation. It is probable the department will not move in the matter until it has conferred with these powers.

Brigade Post Ordered.

Denver—W. Frank Noot, constructing engineer of the United States army post at Fort Logan, has received a telegram from the quartermaster general at Washington ordering him to sail for Honolulu from San Francisco February 8 and to begin at once the construction of a complete brigade post for permanent occupancy at the earliest possible date. The order is believed to be related to the recent discovery by the United States government that 65,000 former Japanese soldiers are in Hawaii.

City Jail Boldly Robbed.

San Diego—While the prisoners in the city jail, locked in their cells, slept Saturday night a thief ransacked the place, stole neckties, shirts and other articles of value and succeeded in evading the guards and hiding the booty. The thefts were discovered in the morning when the prisoners were called for trial. A search of every man in the place was made and every cell was ransacked, but neither the thief nor property could be found.

60-CENT BUTTER IN SIGHT.

Elgin Butter Board Forcing Up Prices at Chicago.

Chicago—Sixty-cent butter! Chicagoans faced such a possible record-breaking situation Wednesday, when the retail price of Elgin creamery butter—the staple of the market—reached 47 cents in many stores—the highest price in the city's history, dealers declared—and promised to go much higher within the next few days.

The wholesale price, 42½ cents a pound, fixed by the Elgin Butter board, broke all wholesale records for 24 years, and commission men declared that advances in the price which would place it high above the present point, seemed inevitable.

This addition to the high cost of living is blamed by some interested men to the scarcity of butter, while other persons ascribe it to an alleged trust which is already under investigation by Federal authorities, or to a corner by Easter houses.

The Elgin butter barons raised the price in one day 4 cents. The advance was communicated to the Chicago wholesale market immediately and had no sooner been shifted to the retail trade than it was tried on the consumer—the only one who cannot shift the burden.

Chicago retailers are charging an average of about 45 cents a pound for fresh butter, and are ready to increase the price as quickly as the butter board gives the word.

Retailers are agreed that the price would not stop short of 50 cents and one dealer ventured to say that 60 cents a pound would not hold it.

An injunction to restrain members of the Chicago Butter & Egg board from continuing to fix the prices of food will be sought in the Federal court, as a result of their acquiescing in the 40-cent a pound quotation issued by the Elgin Butter board.

CHINESE HAIL PREMIER.

Congratulations On Escape Pour In On Yuan Shi Kai.

Pekin—Congratulations from all quarters, including the legations, have been pouring in on Premier Yuan Shi Kai throughout the day.

The attack on the premier apparently has removed doubts in the views of the Manchus as to his loyalty. Foreign legations declare that Yuan's death would throw North China into a state of lawlessness, demanding immediate intervention by the powers.

The belief is general that Yuan is necessary to the transition from the old to the new order. Otherwise a change would make a shambles of Peking. The bomb thrower, who is a native of Kwei Chow, it is said, will be executed immediately.

It is believed the three Republican cruisers that arrived at Chefoo were conveying troops from Shanghai, which are remaining outside for the present. Three hundred revolutionists who recently seized Tangchowfu, in Shantung, were transported to the landing place by a Japanese steamer.

Grave disorders are reported in Honan, particularly at Chengchow, where the French minister is considering the advisability of calling in the railway employees. There is renewed unrest at Tientsin and serious disorders are prevalent in other places.

Bishop Bassford, of the Methodist Episcopal mission at Shanghai, and other prominent American missionaries, have sent a cablegram to the administration at Washington expressing the views that a republic is inevitable and is practicable.

Russia Joins With Powers.

Washington, D. C.—The Russians will join with the American, British, French, German and Japanese forces in keeping every avenue of communication from Peking to the sea open. Already the Russians are occupying the East station of the Imperial railway of North China at Tien-tsin, and the railway line from Peking to the open port of Chin Wan Tao are now being guarded. Minister Calhoun reported these facts to the State department, but did not record any marked efforts for the restoration of peace.

Swedish Women to Vote.

Stockholm, Sweden—Women henceforth are to take a full and equal share with men in the political life of Sweden. The speech from the throne at the opening of the Riksdag contained the announcement that a bill was to be introduced enfranchising women and making them eligible at elections to the Riksdag on the same conditions as men. Every Swede more than 24 years of age and not under any legal disability has the right to vote.

Salmon Pack \$29,869,000.

Seattle—The Pacific Coast salmon pack for 1911 was valued at \$29,869,000, according to a statement prepared by the Puget Sound Cannery Packers' association. Twenty-one new salmon canneries will be constructed and operated in Alaska during the coming season. The silver salmon pack on Puget sound in 1911 was the largest ever made of this species.

Fowls Cause Gold Rush.

Minotons, Manitoba—As the result of the finding of nuggets of gold in numerous fowls killed upon the Elliott farm, four miles from here, stores and shops have been closed here while their keepers hastened to the place to stake out claims. More than 50 claims already have been marked out and scores of persons are hastening to the spot.

TAFT IS ECONOMICAL

President Would Have Budget and Extend Civil Service.

Recommends Continuance of Commission On Efficiency Because of Good Beginning Made.

Washington, D. C.—How the people of the United States may have saved for them millions of dollars annually in the operation of their governmental machinery was outlined by President Taft in a message to congress on "economy and efficiency in the government service."

"What the government does with nearly \$1,000,000,000 each year," said the president, "is of as much concern to the average citizen as is the manner of obtaining this amount of money for the public use."

Probably the most radical proposal advanced by the president in this message was that all administrative officers of the government and in the departments at Washington and in the field be put under the civil service; be removed from the influence of politics and that their terms of office be not limited, as at present, to four years. Such officers should not be appointed by the president with the necessity of senate confirmation, he said, but upon merit.

"The extension of the merit system to these officers and a needed readjustment of salaries," said he, "will have important effects in securing greater economy and efficiency. The view that these various offices are to be filled as a result of political consideration has for its consequence the necessity that the president and members of congress devote to matters of patronage, time which they should devote to questions of policy and administration."

"I ask," said the president, "the continuance of this commission on economy and efficiency, because of the excellent beginning which has been made towards the reorganization of the machinery of this government on business principles. I ask it because its work is entirely non-partisan in character and ought to apply to every citizen who wishes to give effectiveness to popular government in which we feel a just pride. I sincerely hope that congress will not, in its anxiety to reduce expenditures, economize by cutting off an appropriation which is likely to offer greater opportunity for real economy in the future than any other estimated for."

To date, the president said, the commission had cost the people about \$130,000. Without having put in effect more than a few reforms it has suggested changes that will save \$2,000,000 a year.

In many ways, the president informed congress, a decrease in the cost of government might be assured. There is need, he said, of reorganization of the government departments, a consolidation and a weeding out of bureaus that overlap in their work; scores of "local offices" throughout the country should be abolished, and hundreds of political appointees who do but little work should be taken off the payroll.

The Treasury department, Mr. Taft showed, looked after the nation's finances and the life-saving service. The commission, he said, had recommended the abolition of the revenue cutter service, which would mean a saving of \$1,000,000 a year.

The president urged the adoption of the "budget system," which would bring before congress, the press and the people of the country not only the proposed expenditures of the government, but its revenues.

"The United States is the only great nation whose government is operated without a budget," he said. Later, the president declares, he intends to send to congress a plan for the retirement of civil service employees on pensions.

Device Vanquishes Death.

Chicago—Four persons have been saved from the grave in Chicago within 24 hours by a little machine, a recent invention, so small that it can be carried in a suitcase. In three cases on one day and one case the next, the device has restored respiration. As the machine pumps oxygen into the lungs, it draws out the poisonous gases. It was invented by a German named Draeger. It is called the "pulmotor." It is owned by an electrical company, which maintains two operators and an automobile free for emergency cases.

Trust Control Opposed.

Washington, D. C.—Government control of trusts, which he termed "plutocratic socialism," was denounced by Senator Reed, of Missouri, at the banquet here of the American Meat Packers' association. He declared such control would lead to "proletariat socialism," that the only difference was in the division of the profits between a few and all the people, and that the common socialists "had all the better of the argument."

Militant Suffragist Out.

Chicago—Mrs. Alice Bright Parker has resigned her affiliations with the Illinois Equal Suffrage league. She was formerly head of the league's publicity bureau. It was said that the action resulted over a discussion as to whether more spectacular and militant measures were necessary in Illinois. Mrs. Parker stands for militancy.

LATE DATE FAVORED.

Bill to Change Time of Presidential Inauguration Advanced.

Washington, D. C.—The House judiciary committee has ordered favorably reported the Henry resolution, changing the date of the presidential inauguration from March 4 to the last Thursday in April, and the terms of representatives in congress to begin the second Tuesday in January instead of on March 4. These changes would be effective April, 1917, and January, 1918, respectively.

The resolution would provide for extension of the term of the president elected in 1912 to the last Thursday in April 1917.

Congress would convene annually on the second Tuesday in January. This would leave the biennial elections in November, except in Maine and Vermont, in September.

Several Democratic members reserved the right to amend the resolution on the floor.

The bill also would give congress constitutional power to legislate as to succession where there is a vacancy on account of the death or inability of the president-elect and vice president-elect between the time of the electoral votes and the inauguration.

"There is a complete hiatus here at present," said Mr. Henry, "and should these officials die or become totally disabled between those dates, there is no authority for filling the vacancies."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ASKED.

Oregon and Washington Members of Congress Introduce Bills.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Hawley has introduced a bill authorizing the erection of a public building at Roseburg, Or., to cost \$150,000.

Representative La Follette, of Washington, introduced four public building bills calling for appropriations as follows: Pasco, \$150,000; Dayton, \$125,000; Davenport and Waterville, \$100,000 each.

Senator Jones, of Washington, introduced the following public building bills: Ellensburg, \$200,000; Wenatchee, \$200,000; Aberdeen, \$150,000; Anacortes, \$50,000; Blaine, \$50,000; Centralia, \$150,000; Colfax, \$150,000; Hoquiam, \$150,000; Waterville, \$50,000; also increase in appropriations for building at Everett from \$120,000 to \$350,000.

Senator Poindexter introduced a bill appropriating \$45,000 for establishing additional aids to navigation in Puget sound, also a bill making appropriation of \$85,000 for a public building at Wenatchee.

URGE WATERWAY IMPROVEMENT

Hawley Will Also Introduce Bills for New Projects.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Hawley will go before the rivers and harbors committee to present arguments in support of appropriations recommended for waterway improvements in Western Oregon, both for projects under way and new projects which have been recommended since the last river and harbor bill was passed.

He will present to the committee a statement showing that the people of Western Oregon have pledged themselves to contribute \$1,700,000 toward the improvement of their various rivers and harbors and this amount will be raised by local communities if congress authorizes the appropriation of the government's share.

Harriman Records Safe.

New York—Anxiety of the officials of the Union and Southern Pacific railways was relieved when a stepladder scaled the walls of the burned Equitable building and found the record books of the two railway companies intact in the vaults on the third floor, although that part of the building was a mass of wreckage. The books include the names and addresses of stockholders, and had they not been found, a tedious canvass through this and foreign countries would have been necessary.

National Road Proposed.

Washington, D. C.—The consideration of an ocean-to-ocean "National Old Trails Road" to embrace the Braddock road, Cumberland road, National pike, Boone's Lick road, Santa Fe trail, Kearney's road, Oregon trail and other famous highways of the early days was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Borland, of Missouri. It would provide a 60-foot highway from Washington to San Francisco and Olympia, Wash., the cost to be borne equally by the Federal and state governments.

Texas Wants Soldiers.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Birlenson, of Texas, has emphatically protested to President Taft against a recent War department order removing the Sixth cavalry and the Twenty-third infantry from the Texas border. Mr. Birlenson told the president conditions in Mexico should be investigated further before any more troops were sent out. The president will take the subject up with Secretary of War Stimson.

Enlistment Figures Given.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of War Stimson sent a report to the senate showing that in the past ten years original enlistments in the army have averaged annually 19,373; re-enlistments 10,219; discharges upon expiration of enlisted terms 18,103; discharges for disability, 1,224; for court-martial, 2,556; for desertion 5,107, and through death 512.

TABLE TOP IMMUNE TO HEAT

How Surface of Antique Furniture Was Made to Defy Hot Plates and Dishes.

I was staying with an antique furniture enthusiast the other day and was very much interested to find that hot plates and dishes seem to have no effect on his old gate-leg dining table, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

I inquired how it was managed, and this is what he told me:

When the table was bought, the first thing he did was to remove the coating of French polish that was already on. This he did by scrubbing it with hot water to which a good allowance of washing powder had been added. When the whole was off, the wood was rinsed with clear, warm water, and then rubbed over with a cloth dipped in vinegar and water (equal quantities.) You'll probably think that after such harsh treatment it was ruined, but it wasn't.

After applying the vinegar and water, he rubbed it as dry as possible, and when dry he started to polish it with boiled linseed oil. One can buy it all ready for use at any oil and paint shop.

Taking a very little of the oil on a soft cloth, he began to polish with a circular movement round and round. When he had gone all over the surface he polished well with a clean soft duster till all trace of the oil was removed.

Next day he repeated the process, and this he did every day, barring Sunday, for six months, adding just a wee drop of ammonia to the oil during the last month or two.

The result is a hard, beautifully polished surface that does not mark even if hot plates and dishes are put on the table.

It is now polished over occasionally only, with a little turpentine and beeswax, made so thin that it can be taken up in a bottle.

I have come back terribly dissatisfied with my own French polish dining table, which shows a white mark on the slightest provocation.

SECRETS OF TOAST-MAKING

Put Bread Night Before So That Surface Is Dry Before It Is Toasted.

The secret of having crisp toast is to cut the bread the night before, so that the surface is dry before it is toasted. Another trick is to have the slices, when toasted, stood up on edge in some place where they can be kept hot until they are served. If the slices are placed one on top of the other they become soggy.

For toast that is to be used as the foundation for poached eggs, mushrooms or any creamed food, half an inch is the correct thickness, hot water is distributed over it evenly with a small spoon, and melted butter spread on with a bristle brush, which comes for the purpose. People who like the softness produced by this treatment, of course, preserve the crispness of the toast by omitting the hot water. Often when bread is very stale, it may be steamed a little before it is toasted otherwise it is so hard that ever the best of teeth rebel at it. Housekeepers who do not possess ancient silver toast racks have heard to say that these only act as coolers for the slices they hold, and that they are not desirable at all. On the other hand, a covered toast dish holds the heat and steams the slices to softness in a short time. The surest way to have perfect toast seems to be to dispense with the ancient formalities and take to ultra-modern inventions, such as the electric toaster, which stands on the table at lady's elbow and makes the toast "while you wait."

Sponge Rings with Fruit.

Make a sponge cake by using two eggs, half cup of sugar, half cup of flour and half teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a ring mold. Serve by removing from the mold and into the center piling cut oranges, or oranges and bananas. This may be served with foamy sauce, made as follows: One cup of milk, two tablespoons of butter, half cup of sugar, one tablespoon of cornstarch, one egg. Moisten the cornstarch in a small portion of milk. Scald the remainder, stir in the cornstarch and add the butter. Beat the white of the egg until stiff and fold into the custard carefully.

Fruit Cake.

One pound butter, two pounds brown sugar, six eggs well beaten, three pounds flour, half teaspoon soda dissolved in teaspoon of hot water, half pound blanched and chopped almonds, two pounds currants, two pounds raisins (seedless), half pound citron (cut fine), half pound lemon peel (candied), half pound prunes (pitted and soaked and chopped), half pound New Orleans molasses, half teaspoon all kinds of spice.

Pie Crust.

Here is my way of making pie crust for two pies. Two and one-half cups of flour, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, salt. Sift all together. Mix in with hands, one cup of lard, cold water to roll. Mix with silver knife.

Ginger snaps.

Half cup molasses, half cup sugar, half cup butter and lard, three tablespoons hot water, three cups flour, one teaspoon soda, three teaspoons ginger; salt.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

CHURCHES.

Church of the Visitation, Verboort—Rev. L. A. LeMiller, pastor. Sunday Early Mass at 8 a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m.; Vesper at 3:00 p. m. Week days Mass at 8:30 a. m.

Christian Science Hall, 115 Fifth st., between First and Second ave. South—Services Sundays at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; mid-week meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Free Methodist church, Fourth st., between First and Second Avenue. J. F. Leise, Pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, 3rd street—Sabbath school 2 p. m., preaching 3 p. m. each Saturday. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome. H. W. Vallmer, Elder.

Catholic Services, Rev. J. R. Buck, pastor. Forest Grove—Chapel at cor. of 3rd street and 3rd avenue south. 1st and 4th Sundays of the month, Mass at 8:30; 2nd and 3rd Sundays of the month, Mass 10:30. Cornelius—1st Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30; 3rd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00. Seghers—2nd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00; 4th Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30.

M. E. Church, Rev. Hiram Gould, pastor. Second street, between First and Second avenues. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church, corner Third st. and First Ave. Rev. C. H. Hilton, pastor. Bible school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday at 8:00 p. m.

Congregational Church, College Way and First ave. north. Rev. D. T. Thomas—Sunday school 10 a. m.; Morning service 11 a. m.; evening, 8:00 p. m.; Junior C. E. at 3 p. m.; Senior C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

LOGGES.

Knights of Pythias—Delphos Lodge No. 26, meets every Thursday at K. of P. Hall, Chas. Staley, C. C.; Reis Ludwig, Keeper of Records and Seal. G. A. R.—J. B. Mathews Post No. 6, meets the first and third Wednesday of each month at 1:30 p. m., in K. of P. hall. John Baldwin, Commander.

Masonic—Holbrook Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., regular meetings held first Saturday in each month. D. D. Bump, W. M.; A. A. Ben Kori, secretary.

W. O. W.—Forest Grove Camp No. 98, meets in Woodmen Hall, every Saturday. A. J. Parker, C. C.; James H. Davis, Clerk.

Artisans—Diamond Assembly No. 27, meets every Tuesday in K. of P. Hall. C. B. Stokes, M. A.; John Boldrick, Secretary.

Rebekahs—Forest Lodge No. 40, meets the first, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month. Miss Alice Crook, N. G.; Secretary, Miss Carrie Austin.

I. O. O. F.—Washington Lodge No. 48, meets every Monday in I. O. O. F. Hall. Wm. Van Antwerp, N. G.; Robert Taylor, Secretary.

Modern Woodmen of America—Camp No. 6225, meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Sam Marshall, Consul; Geo. G. Paterson, Clerk.

Rosewood Camp, No. 3835 R. N. A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. M. S. Allen, Oracle; Mrs. Winnifred Aldrich, Recorder.

Gale Grange No. 282, P. of H., meets the first Saturdays of each month in the K. of P. Hall. A. T. Buxton, Master; Mrs. H. J. Rice, Secretary.

CITY.

Mayor—J. A. Thornburgh. Recorder—R. P. Wirtz. Treasurer—E. B. Sappington. Chief of Police—P. W. Watkins. Street Commissioner—E. B. Sappington.

Health Officer—Dr. J. S. Bishop. Councilmen—Chas. Hines, George S. Allen, V. S. Abraham, Carl L. Hinman, O. M. Sanford and John McNamer.

City School. School Directors—M. Peterson, Mrs. Edward Seymour, H. T. Buxton. Clerk—R. P. Wirtz. Justice of the Peace—W. J. R. Beach. Constable—Carl Hoffman.

COUNTY.

Judge—R. O. Stevenson. Sheriff—George G. Hancock. Clerk—John Bailey. Recorder—T. L. Perkins. Treasurer—E. B. Sappington. Surveyor—Geo. McTee. Coroner—E. C. Brown. Commissioners—John McClaran, John Nyberg. School Sup't—M. C. Case.

S. P. TIME TABLE.

North Bound. Sheridan No. 4 8:27 a. m. Corvallis No. 2 4:53 p. m.

South Bound. Corvallis No. 1 8:44 a. m. Sheridan No. 3 6:00 p. m.

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