

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

General Resume of Important Event Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Storms are causing serious floods and washouts in California.

Corporations suffered all-around defeat in the Seattle elections.

Admiral Cane says oil will soon replace coal as fuel for the navy.

The governor of Idaho has ordered all property assessed at its full value.

Senator Lorimer defends reciprocity but condemns talk of annexation of Canada.

Minister Creel says there is no occasion for any nation to interfere in Mexican affairs.

Ruef has arrived at San Quentin and in prisoner's garb and shaven head became convict No. 24,911.

Salem, Or., showed the greatest percentage of gain in population of any state capital in the United States.

A minister at Elgin, Ill., stated before a mass meeting that the "interests" spent \$625,000 to keep Lorimer in his seat in the senate.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Busch, the millionaire brewer, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Pasadena, Cal., receiving over \$500,000 worth of presents.

Dr. Cook has asked President Taft to veto the promotion of Peary.

About 100 people perished in a moving picture show fire in Russia.

Mexican rebels trapped and captured a large force of government troops.

Columbia College of New York, received gifts aggregating \$2,000,000.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 81a82c; club, 78c; red Russian, 76c; valley, 80c; 40-fold, 79c.

Barley—Feed, 23c per ton; brewing, nominal.

Millstuffs—Bran, 20a21c per ton; middlings, 22a23c; shorts, 21a22c; rolled barley, 25.50a26.50.

Corn—Whole, 28c; cracked, 29c ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, 27a27.50 ton.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, No. 1, 20a21c per ton; mixed, 16a20c; alfalfa, 11.50a12c; grain hay, 13a14.50; clover, 11a12c.

Vegetables—Carrots, 90ca\$1 per hundred; parsnips, \$1; turnips, 90ca \$1; beets, 1.25; cabbage, \$1.50; garlic, 10a12c per pound; hothouse lettuce, 50a75c per box; pumpkins, 2c per pound; sprouts, 9c.

Green Fruits—Pears, 1.50a1.75 per box; cranberries, 13.50 per barrel.

Apples—Fancy, 22a2.75; choice, \$1 a2; common, 50ca\$1.

Potatoes—Oregon, buying price, 1.25a1.50 per hundred.

Onions—Buying price, \$2.25 per hundred.

Poultry—Live: Hens, 20c; springs, 19a20c; ducks, 20a23c; geese, 12a12c; dressed turkeys, choice, 23a25c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20a21c per dozen.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 1 and 2-pound prints, in boxes, 31c per pound; less than boxes, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 10a11c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 12a13c per pound.

Hops—1910 crop, 18c; 1909 crop, 12a12c; contracts, 15c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 12a18c; valley, 17a19c; mohair, choice, 30c.

Cattle—Prime steers, 6.75a7; good to choice, 6.50a6.75; fair to good, 6.25a6.50; common, 4a5.; choice to prime cows, 5.25a5.75; good to choice, 4.75a5.; common, 2a4.; choice spayed heifers, 5.25a5.50; good to choice, heifers, 5a5.25; choice bulls, 4.50a4.75; fair to good fat bulls, 3.75a4.; common, 3a3.50; choice light calves, 7.75a8; fair to good, 7a7.50; choice heavy calves, 5.25a5.50; fair to medium, 4.75a5.; choice stags, 5.50a6.; fair to good, 4a5.

Hogs—Choice, 8.50a8.75; good to choice, 8.25a8.50; poor, 7a7.50.

Sheep—Choice yearling wethers, grain fed, 4.50a4.85; old wethers, 4a4.25; choice ewes, grain fed, 3.50a4.; fair to medium, grain fed, 2.75a3.25; choice lambs, grain fed, 5.50a5.75; good to choice, grain fed, 5a5.50; fair to good, 4.50a5.50; poor lambs, 2.50a3.50.

Hay—Fed sheep and lambs 50c lower than grain fed.

DEDICATE BIG DAM.

Salt River Project in Arizona Ready for Opening.

Chicago—The United States Reclamation service in its work of supplying moisture to arid lands has given the world five of its largest dams. It was quite appropriate that one of the largest of these, a part of the Salt River project in Arizona, should be called the Roosevelt dam, in honor of the man who, as president, signed the act that made its construction possible.

Col. Roosevelt, in connection with his visit to Phoenix this spring, will formally dedicate the dam named in his honor. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Nineteenth National Irrigation congress, at which it is expected Col. Roosevelt will be one of the principal speakers at Chicago, Dec. 5 to 9, has for its president Hon. B. A. Fowler, of Phoenix, Arizona, who for many years was president of the Salt River Valley Water Users' association.

This immense dam, requiring over four years' work and costing in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000, is 280 feet high, length of base 235 feet, and top 1,080 feet. The dam is higher than the Flatiron building of New York City, and would hide the capitol at Washington to the dome. Two four-in-hands could pass on the top. Most of the wall rests on stones big enough for a team and wagon to stand on and weighing sixteen tons each.

The lake formed by the dam extends back in the valley twenty miles and holds enough water to flood 2,000 square miles a foot deep. The reclaimed land will make 25,000 farms, each large enough to support at least five people, making homes for fully 125,000 Americans. Each acre it is estimated will yield yearly crops valued at \$50 to \$125.

CORNELL LOSES ON STUDENTS

Tuition Costs \$13.70 More Than Paid By Each.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Each student at Cornell university is costing the institution \$13.70 more than he is putting back into the treasury by his tuition, according to a statement prepared by officials.

There are more than 4,000 regularly enrolled undergraduates in the university, so the loss is a considerable item. The figures were reached by estimating that there were 8.6 students to every member of the institution staff. Students' average tuition paid in was \$1,070 for each group, and the average salary of a teacher is \$1,188, or a difference of \$118 for 8.6 students. These figures do not include the cost of administration, but refer to instruction only.

The statement gives the present value of the university property, buildings and grounds as \$4,613,438.48, and of equipment \$1,994,512.71. Station colleges are valued at \$471,797. The total productive funds are \$8,687,274.05. The income is \$1,637,299.25, and expenses are \$1,625,395.85.

DOG IS T. F. RYAN'S GTARD.

Savage Wolf-Hound Is New York Millionaire's Companion.

New York—A ferocious looking wolf hound, powerfully built and alert, has been installed in Thomas F. Ryan's home at 858 Fifth avenue. The hound looks more like a real wolf than like a dog. Every time Ryan rides in one of his autos the hound sits next to the chauffeur and looks to be ready for any emergency.

Ryan's auto was in front of his home Sunday when the chauffeur came out of the basement with the dog. From the animal's collar ran a heavy steel chain and a leather strap. The chauffeur held on with both hands. He was dragged by the hound toward the auto. The dog jumped to a seat. The driver fastened the strap to a bar.

"What kind of a dog is that?" asked a reporter.

"A genuine wolf dog," replied the chauffeur.

"And he belongs to Mr. Ryan?"

"He surely does."

No attempt was made to interview the wolf hound.

Rebel Troops Cut To Pieces.

Mexico City, March 14.—A body of 120 insurgents was cut to pieces by rurales at San Bartolito Puebla yesterday, according to reports reaching here. More than 50 were killed, 11 seriously wounded and 27 captured. As the rurales have adopted the revolutionists' tactics of ambushing their enemies, none of their number were killed and only a few wounded. Colonel Guerrero, in command, upon learning that the rebels were marching to attack the municipality of Nativitas, sent 100 of his men to engage them.

Americans Fly in Japan.

Osaka, Japan—"Bud" Mars and Captain T. S. Baldwin, the American aviators, made three successful flights here in the presence of 400,000 spectators. Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, grandson of the emperor, was present.

6,000 AMERICANS SEE BIG BATTLE

Spectators Give First Aid to Wounded Mexicans.

Americans in Automobiles Carry Away Wounded—Insurgents Fail to Trap Federals.

Douglas, Ariz., March 13.—Eleven Federal soldiers dead, 11 wounded, with the losses to the rebels unknown, is the result of a battle just east of Agua Prieta today. The opposing forces were 500 insurgents under General Jose de la Luce Blanco, and a Federal force of 300, directed by Colonel Mora.

The battle was spectacular and was witnessed by fully 6,000 American, many of whom rushed close to the battlefield while the fighting was still at its height. After the smoke had cleared away, it was Americans in automobiles who gave the first aid to the wounded, hurrying them to Agua Prieta, where two American physicians were in readiness to assist the Mexican army surgeons.

If there were any rebels killed or wounded they were taken back to the mountains by their comrades.

When at 9 o'clock the rebels were seen streaming over a little bog and pouring down into the side draw from the international line, the Americans began a rush from Douglas to the boundary by the thousands, mounting to the house tops and watching the rebel movement with field glasses.

Automobiles streamed from all directions. Soon the entire country from the American custom house to the Eastern outskirts of the city was a solid phalanx of sightseers.

When it was seen the rebels were advancing on the town, the commissary of police in Agua Prieta, Laborio Vasquesa, telephoned to Captain Johnston, commander of the Third United States cavalry troops at Douglas, and within 15 minutes the troops had galloped through the city and had established a perfect patrol along the line.

After mystifying both the Mexican officials and the Americans on the border for a week, Blanco surprised all by suddenly breaking out of the canyon leading from Cenizas Springs and attacked the Federal force of 300 men that had been rushed into Agua Prieta last night on a special train under command of Colonel Mora. Except a few prisoners taken by the Federals, the rebels retreated in good order.

It is understood that Blanco's entire force did not participate in the engagement. His first action was to throw out a skirmish line for the purpose of drawing the Federals into action to ascertain their strength.

The battle lasted an hour and it is believed that the retreat that followed was for the purpose of drawing the Federals into the canyon, where the main body of Blanco's forces was ready for action. The Federals, however, after a spirited pursuit, rallied and returned to Agua Prieta, refusing to be entrapped.

The rebels, after a short encounter, at close range, galloped over the crest of the draw, the Federals following. As the Federals appeared on high ground, the insurgents poured in their most deadly fire, and it was at this point that most of the Federal soldiers were shot.

Lieutenant Manuel Robles, of the 27th, fell shot through the right shoulder and the right arm. Lieutenant Susano Morales, also of the 27th, dropped with almost an identical wound.

Probably the loss of these two men affected the ranks of the Federals, for the troops on the left wing swung around blindly over the next ridge, where they were encountered by 30 rebels at a range not greater than 200 yards. Here fell Corporal Geronimo Viegas, his right leg shattered close to the hip. Silvestro Ramirez, of the 27th, was also shot through the right leg and five soldiers were killed.

Cholera Kills 26 in Hawaii.

Honolulu—Another case of cholera has developed here among the persons segregated after contact with previous victims. This makes 26 cases, of which 21 have proved fatal. In a report to the board of health, Dr. Clegg, of the marine hospital service, says he believes the disease was brought to Honolulu from the Orient by what are known as "chronic bacilli carriers," not necessarily suffering from cholera. Its slow development apparently precludes the theory of origin from infected water or food.

Kansas Passes Compensation Law.

Topeka, Kan.—The workmen's compensation act drawn by the joint committee of labor was passed by both houses of the Kansas legislature. The act will probably apply only to hazardous employment where 15 or more persons are working.

MEXICO IS GRATEFUL.

Welcome American Troops—No Favors for Japan.

Mexico City, March 11.—Foreign Minister Creel has asked Francisco de la Barra, Mexican ambassador at Washington, to extend to President Taft his thanks for the latter's friendly attitude and for the explanation he sent to President Diaz relative to the mobilization of American troops.

"Mexico could not expect anything else from a country which has shown herself to be such a friend during so many years and that so efficiently has aided in her economic development," Mr. Creel says in his telegram to Mr. de la Barra, adding, "the words of the president will no doubt tranquilize Mexican opinion."

In another message of the ambassador to Minister Creel regarding a conference he had with President Taft yesterday, he says:

"President Taft warmly eulogized President Diaz and added that the American government would try to aid, within proper limits, the cause of peace and order in Mexico; that it could not be indifferent, as much on account of Mexico being a neighbor as because of American capital invested in Mexico. He ended by saying the United States was determined to fulfill its international duties, among which was the maintenance of the sovereignty of other countries, especially in dealing with Mexico, with whom it had such friendly relations."

That Mexico has granted to Japan no concession for the maintenance of a naval station and no privileges on the Tehuantepec railway are statements which Mr. Creel this afternoon authorized Mr. de la Barra to make.

The increasing rumor in the United States that Mexico had entered into an agreement with Japan whereby the latter was to be permitted to use certain ports along the coast of Lower California and be granted special privileges over the Isthmian railroad, caused Mr. de la Barra to send to the foreign office today a request that he be permitted to make a definite statement regarding the charges.

It advises the government to make such changes in the personnel of public officials as are necessary to allay popular disapproval and to do it at once, without fear of offending any one, regardless of his political standing.

"Intervention would not mean what it did in Cuba, Honduras or Nicaragua—a military diversion easily realized," says El Tiempo, "and without any lamentable result. It would mean a genuine war with Mexico, though our frontier might be occupied, our ports blockaded, our communication with the rest of the world cut off."

El Tiempo suggests that international war might follow intervention, and sarcastically ventures the opinion that the Americans would find it "bad for business," the English words being used. The mobilization of troops is characterized as the command "attention," and a warning to Mexico to re-establish quickly the peace of the country.

MEN ARE KEPT IN NAVY.

Government Exercises Privilege of War Conditions.

Seattle.—An agreement in the enlistment contract which the government has the authority to enforce in time of war, requiring men to remain in the service a year after their enlistment has expired, has been invoked at the Bremerton navy yard. Orders were received from Washington not to discharge any enlisted men on the expiration of the four-year term, but hold them in the service until further orders.

Orders have been issued to recruiting parties to use every effort to persuade civilians to enlist, especially in the Marine corps, which is adapted to service on land or sea.

At no time since the Spanish-American war has the government invoked its right to hold men in service longer than the length of the regular enlistment. Enlistments in the navy and Marine corps are for four years, with a proviso that it may be extended to five years in case of emergency. Men held more than four years receive a bonus.

Alaskan City Burns.

Juneau, Alaska, March 11.—With the temperature below zero the citizens of Douglas City, on an island across the bay from Juneau, are fighting a fierce fire that sprang up last night, and at daybreak threatened to completely wipe out the city. There are more than 4,000 people in the city, 2,000 being employed in the famous Treadwell gold mines. A high wind was raging across the channel and no help can be sent from this city until the storm abates. All of the mines were closed down today.

Income Tax Disapproved.

Salt Lake City—The Federal income tax memorial to congress was killed by the state house of representatives, 33 to 10. The senate has adopted it unanimously. A house memorial in opposition to the Canadian reciprocity treaty was lost in the senate.

TROOPS RUSHED TO BORDER LINE

Threat of Foreign Intervention Makes Big Stir.

England and Germany Want Their Interests in Mexico Protected—Taft Takes Action.

Washington, March 8.—The most extensive movement of troops and war vessels ever executed in this country in time of peace is now under way by order of the president, the objective being the country north of the Mexican boundary and the waters of the two oceans at either end of it.

Twenty thousand soldiers—more than one-fourth of the army of the United States—of all arms of the service are moving toward the Mexican border. Four armored cruisers comprising the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, have been ordered from Northern waters to the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba. Most of the Pacific fleet is, or shortly will be, on its way to assemble at San Pedro and San Diego, Cal., and 2,000 marines are preparing to make the Guantanamo station their temporary headquarters.

It was officially announced at the White House and at the War and Navy departments that the purpose of this great mobilization, unprecedented save in war times, is the training of officers and men under service conditions and practice in co-operation between the land and naval forces. Other pains were taken by all officials concerned in the matter to give this color to the sudden activities; but these statements were accepted with increasing reserve. The executive offices were steeped in mystery; the entire morning was given over to conference with officers of the War and Navy departments.

This thick atmosphere of mystery, and the efforts to minimize the importance of the business, lent a significance to the fact that Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, in an effort to elude interviewers, slipped out of one of the rear windows of the president's office and beat a retreat through the secluded portions of the White House grounds to a rear entrance of the War department.

The real significance of this activity, which has been confined apparently to the last 48 hours or less, is thought to relate very directly to conditions in Mexico, and to the growing belief that the situation there is by no means as satisfactory as the Mexican government would have it believed. There are persistent reports that the physical condition of President Diaz has lately become such as to alarm his adherents and that momentous developments are to be prepared for.

One report current here today was that the Pearson syndicate, heavily interested in enterprises in Northern Mexico, had appealed to the British government for adequate protection of its own and other foreign interests in preparation for the chaotic conditions that would almost certainly follow any serious loss of prestige, to say nothing of the collapse of the Diaz government.

SIRE IMPERSONATES SON.

He Takes Civil Service Job Boy Won. Both Are Arrested.

San Francisco—Because he took a position in the postoffice here which his son had won by competitive civil service examination, George J. Regley Sr., was arrested on an indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud the United States government. Regley's son, George J. Jr., was arrested on the same charge.

The son passed the examination some time ago and was placed on the eligible list. When a position became vacant, his father appeared at the postoffice to claim the place. The father filed a bond and assumed the duties of the position before it was discovered that he was impersonating his son.

Bill Leads to Arrest.

"Sacramento—After listening spell-bound to the discussion and hearing the assembly pass a bill abolishing capital punishment, Joseph W. Cooney, wanted as the murderer of his cousin, walked over to the senate chamber and gave himself up to Senator Thomas Finn, who is also sheriff of San Francisco city and county. "I'm Joe Cooney and they want me, Tom," he said when the senator appeared. "All right," replied Finn, "come along." The two left the senate chamber without attracting notice.

Rebels Fight With Dynamite.

El Paso, Tex.—Mail advices from Torreon say that American Consular Agent Carothers has received official advices of severe fighting at Tapia, Durango, in which dynamite was used. The rebels left the city after many had been killed on both sides, and then destroyed the water works.