

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.

Russia masses troops on the Chinese frontier, ready for invasion.

A tornado in Alabama wiped out all the buildings in a small village, and injured many people.

The holy synod of Russia has issued an edict prohibiting Jews from bearing Christian names.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, of Germany, says arbitration and disarmament are impractical.

An American woman, now the wife of a British peer, christened the British dreadnaught Monarch, recently launched on the river Tyne.

The New York fire marshal says bad arrangement of elevators, in violation of city ordinances, caused most of the deaths in the recent factory fire.

A coining outfit and 189 bogus dollars were captured by San Francisco authorities, together with two men in whose possession they were found.

The Chinese government has ordered the construction of numerous merchant steamers in Germany, to ply between China and a number of Pacific ports.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, a millionaire philanthropist of Hinsdale, Ill., will celebrate his 91st birthday April 14 by giving away \$100,000 to schools and religious organizations.

A new city directory of Portland, Or., gives the city a population of 252,621.

Russia has accepted China's reply to her demands, but diplomats are suspicious.

Taft says the coming change in the Mexican cabinet will bring peace to that nation.

The Minnesota legislature has adopted the recall for all state officers except state judges.

The Maderos say peace will come in Mexico within 30 days, and that Diaz will resign the presidency.

Peter Widener, a Philadelphia capitalist, purchased Rembrandt's painting, "The Mill," for \$500,000.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 86c; club, 82c; red Russian, 81c; 82c; valley, 82c; 40-fold, 82c; 83c.

Barley—Choice feed, \$25@25.50 per ton; middlings, \$27@28; shorts, \$21@22; rolled barley, \$27@28.

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

Oats—No. 1 white, \$28 per ton.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, No. 1, \$19@21; mixed, \$16@18; alfalfa, \$11@12; grain hay, \$13@14.50.

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

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20@21c dozen.

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

Pork—Fancy, 104@11c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 12@12 1/2 c per pound.

Apples—Fancy, \$2@2.75; choice, \$1@2; common, \$50c@1 per box.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 8c pound; cabbage, \$1.50 per hundred; rhubarb, \$2.25@2.50 per box; sprouts, 9c; carrots, 85c@1 per hundred; parsnips, 85c@1; turnips, 85c@1; beets, 90c@1.

Potatoes—Oregon, buying prices, \$1.35@1.60 per hundred.

Onions—Buying price, \$2 hundred.

Hops—1910 crop, 17@18c; 1909 crop, 12@13c; contracts, 15@16c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, nominal, 12@18c per pound; valley, 16@17c; mohair, choice, 32c, delivered Portland.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$6.25@6.60; good to common, \$5.50@6; prime cows, \$5@5.50; choice, \$4.75@5; common, \$2@4; choice heifers, \$5.25@5.50; choice bulls, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good fat bulls, \$3.75@4; fair to medium heavy calves, \$4.75@5; choice stags, \$5.25@5.50; fair to good, \$4@5.50; choice light, \$7.90@8; choice heavy, \$7.50@7.75.

Hogs—Choice, \$7.90@8; good to choice, \$7.75@7.90; good to choice heavy, \$7.50@7.75; common, \$7@7.50.

Sheep—Choice yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4@4.85; old wethers, \$4@4.25; choice ewes, grain fed, \$4@4.50; fair to medium, grain fed, \$2.75@3.25; choice lambs, grain fed, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice, grain fed, \$5@5.25; fair to good, \$4.75@5; culls, \$2.50@3.50.

SAVING THE SOIL.

University of Illinois Sends Out Valuable Booklet.

Chicago—Illinois recently took a leading place in the national movement for the advancement of scientific farming when 50,000 booklets on "Saving the Soil" were mailed out to farmers through out the state. This campaign which is in line with that of the National Irrigation congress, which meets in Chicago in December, is to be advanced from time to time by experts of the university of Illinois and will be directed by Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, chief in agronomy. Dr. Hopkins is said by many to be the foremost soil expert in the United States and he has the co-operation in this educational campaign of the Bankers' association of Illinois. This association represents 1,480 banks, with more than \$1,500,000,000 of banking assets, all concerned vitally in preserving the richness of Illinois soil. The booklet mailed to the farmers is from the pen of Dr. Hopkins, and Richard L. Crampton, secretary of the Bankers' association, has announced that a second booklet is in course of preparation by Dr. Hopkins, of which half a million copies are to be distributed.

"Scientific farm work extending over a period of several years," says Mr. Crampton, "has proved the method so good that it appears imperative to interest every farmer in the state right now. The university authorities are unanimous in the opinion that no other single agency could so well serve the university as the Bankers' association, and were asked to undertake the movement. We feel it our duty to do so and consider it a privilege to carry on such work for the state as a whole."

Dr. Hopkins, who is interested in the work of the National Irrigation congress in Chicago this year, has prepared, through study and extensive travels, many tables of statistics concerning average crop yields in the different states of the Union against the yields of various foreign countries. The wheat yield at the university's experiment farm has been made twenty-seven bushels to the acre, while the average Illinois yield for the last six years has been only seventeen bushels. Friends of this movement in other states will gather much information from the nineteenth session of the Irrigation congress at Chicago December 5 to 9.

GRAIN BAG COST MAY RISE.

Early Purchase Recommended to Inland Growers' Association.

Pendleton, Or.—Believing the price of grain bags is going to be higher before the harvest season arrives, C. A. Barrett, president of the Inland Grain-growers' association, will recommend that an early purchase of bags for the members of the association be made. He is authority for the statement that some of the growers of the county have already entered into contracts at 6 1/2 cents and he is of the opinion that no better than this can be expected. Last year the organization secured sacks at less than 6 cents apiece for its members.

At the annual meeting Saturday the board of directors voted to wait another week for additional bids before placing the contract. Several bids were received and opened, but none was accepted. The amount of the bids was not given out, but Mr. Barrett intimated that the best one was in the vicinity of 7 cents.

SOUND FETE CHRISTENED.

Seattle Carnival Called "Golden Potlatch, '97."

Seattle—The Seattle Carnival committee has chosen a name for its summer festival, which is to be made an annual event. It will be known as "Golden Potlatch, '97," with a subtitle "A Hot Time in a Cool Place."

The "97" refers to the arrival of the steamship Portland from Alaska, July 17, 1897, with the first cargo of Klondike gold dust. The festival will include this date every year, which is also the height of the flower and early fruit season.

Closer Union Projected.

Victoria, B. C.—Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, accompanied by Lady Ward and suite, arrived here on the Moana, en route to the imperial conference of over-seas premiers to be held in London next month. Sir Joseph will advocate the formation of an imperial parliament in which all over-seas dominions of Great Britain shall be represented in proportion to population. The proposed parliament would take over all questions of foreign policy and defense and seek closer union in trade laws.

Hundreds Die of Plague.

Amsterdam—Reports of a serious outbreak of the plague are coming from the southeastern part of Java. It is stated that 350 cases, of which 221 proved fatal, have developed.

ARMY HAS SHOWN PREPAREDNESS

War Department Officials Satisfied With Maneuvers.

Practice in Going to and From Philippines Has Taught Troops How to Move Quickly.

Washington, April 3.—Aside from the diplomatic significance and other considerations involved, the movement of troops to Texas is regarded by the War department officials as having demonstrated the preparedness of the army.

Detailed reports of the movement of camp conditions are coming in daily. "It is evident," said General Wood, chief of staff, today, "that the experience which the American troops have gained in recent years in the government movements to and from the Philippines has taught them how to move and to move quickly."

According to the reports of Major-General Carter from the headquarters of the maneuver division at San Antonio, the whole movement has produced nothing but satisfaction as a military situation. The ease with which the movement has been carried out and the absence of confusion, it is said, are attributable distinctly to the lessons learned during the Spanish-American war. In 1898, all the requisitions came after the arrival of the troops, and some of them never reached the troops for which they were intended.

On the movement toward the Mexican border the troops took their own supplies with them. All the officers had their equipment ready as though in time of war. Under the new regulations, the baggage which they carried is limited, whereas in 1898 it littered the fields and camps. The enlisted men carried their shelter tents, blankets, towels, combs and brushes, tooth brushes and soap and everything was ready for their comfort within a short time after detaching.

Before the maneuver orders were issued, it was optional with the enlisted men whether they would submit to inoculation against typhoid. About 25 per cent of them submitted of their own will. But troops participating in the Texas event have been inoculated against the disease which demanded so many victims in the fever camps of the Spanish war period. All the Texas troops have also been vaccinated against smallpox.

The men have been trained to reject water of a suspicious character and facilities for boiling are being arranged. Extensive experimentation has developed new forms of sanitary sinks and new methods of incineration. Patented devices prevent the carrying of infection by flies and the mess-rooms and kitchens are carefully screened. As a result, health conditions are reported excellent.

"Experience of the camp," reports General Carter, "may indicate an increase of men and a decrease of equipment. But in any event it is a very business-like unit and one which needs only be multiplied to make a worthy and useful army. The best of spirit pervades the entire command."

BARS UP ON MEAT TRUST.

Australia and New Zealand Consider Precautionary Measures.

Victoria, B. C.—Fearing the American meat trust's entrance into Australia, the authorities are considering regulations to cope with the invasion, according to advices brought by the Makura. The Australian prime minister said that, although no action had yet been taken, such powers as the commonwealth possessed would be used to prevent the meat trust from securing control of Australia's supply.

Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, who arrived on the Makura, said the New Zealand government was fully alive to the efforts of the beef trust and would not have its system adopted by any organization in New Zealand.

Italians Called to Act.

Chicago—With the confession of one "Black Hand" agent, the announcement of another conspiracy against a government official, James E. Stuart, postoffice inspector, and spurred on by the long list of recent "Black Hand" crimes, the Italian people themselves threaten to put a stop to the lawlessness. A reflection of the views of many Chicago Italians is seen in an article which appeared in L'Italia, the leading newspaper in Chicago, which says the Italians must act to preserve their own self-respect.

Moorish Rebels Win Victory.

Fez, Morocco—The rebel Benicir tribesmen have defeated a government force, killing 20 soldiers and wounding 50. This rebel success has resulted in several other tribes, which hitherto had been neutral, joining the revolt.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

Mexican Rebels Take Santa Barbara After Hard Fight.

El Paso, Tex.—A stubbornly fought and bloody battle between 300 insurgents and 200 Federal troops has raged around the little town of Santa Barbara, southwest of the city of Chihuahua, since Wednesday morning, according to a telegram received here from Parral late Friday night. Both sides have sent for reinforcements.

Wednesday morning, according to the Parral dispatch, the insurgents attacked and took Santa Barbara, but before they could strengthen its defenses the Federals rallied and attempted to retake the place. A body of 25 rurales charged through the insurgent lines and succeeded in reaching the municipal building, but were cut off from the main Federal body. They took refuge in the building. The telegram from Parral does not reveal their fate.

Finding himself outnumbered, Colonel Arzamendi, in command of the Federal troops, sent to Parral for reinforcements, and the insurgent leaders are said to have dispatched messengers in the direction of the camp of Madero and Orozco on a similar errand.

Neither side had received reinforcements when the message reached here. It is said that both sides exhibited the greatest coolness and bravery and that the percentage of killed and wounded is exceptionally high, considering the numbers engaged.

NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN.

British Ambassador and American Secretary Discuss Peace Treaty.

Washington—James Bryce, the British ambassador, held a conference Saturday with Secretary Knox regarding the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, but negotiations are still in a tentative stage.

It is said that no hitch has yet been encountered and reasonable progress is being made.

This treaty—the forerunner of its kind—will be presented to the world as a model for the lessening of strife among nations, if it receives the approval of the United States senate. There is no reason for haste, it is pointed out, and because of the mammoth task which its importance involves, the negotiations will proceed with deliberation. The administration will endeavor to have it in complete form for presentation to the senate before the adjournment of the approaching session of congress.

So far as negotiations have proceeded, it has developed that, while the treaty will provide for the arbitration of practically all disputes that may arise between the two countries, including matters relating to questions of honor, it will not provide the machinery for the arbitration of each specific controversy. That will be arranged by special agreements under the general treaty in each instance.

VEDRINE FLIES LIKE WIND.

French Aviator Travels 208 Miles at 90.2 Miles an Hour.

Issy Les Moulineaux, France.—Pierre Veldrine left Poitiers in a monoplane at 6:18 o'clock Saturday morning and arrived here at 8:30 o'clock, having maintained an average speed of 90.2 miles an hour. As soon as some minor repairs can be made, Veldrine will start again for Pau, in an attempt to win the Aero Club's cup for the best flight from Paris to Pau. Veldrine began the Paris-to-Pau flight Tuesday, but met with an accident which compelled him to descend at Poitiers. He made 170 miles in three hours and 10 minutes.

Veldrine did 335 kilometers (approximately 208 miles) in 132 minutes. One of the fastest railroad expresses in France covers the same general route in 136 minutes.

Discussing his record-breaking speed, Veldrine said:

"I was favored with a light breeze, but my machine does 130 kilometers (approximately 81 miles) an hour in a calm. It will do in the air what a 150-horsepower motor will do over the best road."

Embryo Citizen Loses.

Olympia, Wash.—Disgusted because he lost a justice-court suit in Seattle against the Northern Pacific railroad, F. Cotterill, who was born in England, had his naturalization papers cancelled and has left Olympia with more disgust than ever against American institutions. He says that in his country a poor man can get justice, but in Washington, he says, he cannot get his case to the Supreme court because there is not money enough involved and even, if there was, he had no funds.

Nine-Mile Tunnel Finished.

Berne, Switzerland—The final obstruction to the Loetschberg tunnel through the Bernese Alps has been pierced by the laborers, after 5 1/2 years' work and the expenditure of \$20,000,000. The tunnel, which is the third longest in Europe, measures approximately nine miles.

WAR WOULD BE A GREAT CRIME

England and America Must Remain Best of Friends.

Asquith and Reid Agree—Bible is Bond That Cannot Be Ignored—Taft Sends Greeting.

London—Premier Asquith and Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, at a meeting of statesmen Wednesday evening, took occasion to eulogize the arbitration movement. They were the principal speakers at the tercentenary celebration of the completion of the English translation of the Bible, known as the King James version, in 1611.

In his address Mr. Asquith said: "The English Bible belongs not only to the subjects of King George, but to the whole English-speaking world. One of the truths which I firmly believe is rooted in the faith of the Christian men and women on both sides of the Atlantic is that war between English-speaking people would be not only a crime against civilization, but an unforgivable breach of those commandments which are enshrined in the testament on which both nations have been bred."

Mr. Reid said: "From the men and from the peoples nurtured on the precepts of the Bible and mainly on this version, came the recent statesmanlike proposal of the president of the United States and the inspiring response of King George, through Sir Edward Grey, which promises to make war as a settlement of any dispute henceforth between any English-speaking peoples impossible, and between any other civilized nations discreditable."

BIBLE BINDS TWO NATIONS.

Taft Sends Message Rejoicing in So Precious Tie as Scripture.

Washington—Felicitations on the Bible tercentenary celebration in London were expressed through Ambassador Reid from President Taft as follows:

"The tercentenary celebration of the publication of the King James version, Royal Albert Hall, London, England: It affords me very great pleasure to present, through Mr. Reid, my congratulations to those who, in the mother country, are commemorating so signal and historic an event as the publication of the King James version of the English Bible. This book of books has not only reigned supreme in England for three centuries, but has bound together, as nothing else could, two great Anglo-Saxon nations, one in blood, in speech and in a common religious life.

"Our laws, our literature, our social life, owe whatever excellence they possess largely to the influence of this our chief classic, acknowledged as such equally on both sides of the sea."

"Americans must, therefore, with unfeigned satisfaction, join in thanksgiving to the God of the Bible who has thus bound together the old and the new world by so precious a tie."

"I can speak, I am sure, for my fellow countrymen in congratulating you on so significant a commemoration."

—WILLIAM H. TAFT.

WAR TALK MAY BRING WAR.

Baron d'Estournelles Warns Americans Not to Anger Japan—People Fit for War.

Los Angeles—That there is danger of war between the United States and Japan, was stated by Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, member of the French senate and representative of France at The Hague Peace conference, in an address before the City club.

"There is a storm hanging over your heads," he said, "a battle that threatens destruction of all this loveliness, and it is of this I have come to warn you. Japan does not want war more than you do, but may be forced into it by a force of circumstances that seems to be deepening around your both."

De Lara Accused of Shirking

El Paso, Tex.—L. Gutierrez de Lara, former Los Angeles Socialist lecturer and a magazine writer, reached here from the interior of Mexico, where until recently he was an insurgent captain. Madero officials declare that De Lara refused to fight at Casas Grandes. He was reported killed in that battle, but this proved untrue. Rodney Gilbert, a Chicago newspaper man, returning from a trip to the interior of Mexico was jailed by Mexicans in Juarez several hours, but was released later.

Maine House Rejects Income Tax.

Augusta, Me.—The Maine house of representatives, by a vote of 82 to 53, declined to ratify the proposed amendment to the United States constitution providing for a tax on incomes.