

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.

Ralph Smith, a Canadian Liberal, approves the reciprocity treaty.

More artillery will be sent to strengthen the defenses of Hawaii.

Mexican rebel chiefs are unanimous in their demand that Diaz must resign.

In a speech at Seattle Roosevelt made a strong plea for the opening of Alaska.

A Montana cattle rancher, insane over family troubles, killed four persons and then committed suicide.

Craig Lippincott, head of the great publishing house of Lippincott & Co., committed suicide by shooting himself.

The lighthouse tender Manzanita has arrived at Fort Stevens to begin mine planting in the mouth of the Columbia river.

One man has been fatally wounded and several others seriously injured in rioting by striking miners at Prince Rupert, B. C.

The Atlantic liner Princeas Irene, with 1720 passengers, is ashore on Long Island. It is believed she can be pulled off without damage.

A woman at Everett, Wash., has become stone blind from the nervous shock which followed the accidental shooting by her of a young man.

The czar was severely rebuked by a council of his own appointees for enforcing a law of the Zemstvo by decree during a recess of that body.

It is reported from Chicago that the wholesale prices of meat, poultry, butter, eggs and nearly all cereal products are much lower than a few months ago.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 86c; club, 82c; red Russian, 81c; valley, 82c; 40-fold, 93c.

Barley—Choice feed, \$26.50@27 ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$21 per ton; middlings, \$29@30; shorts, \$22.50; rolled barley, \$28@29.

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

Hay—Timothy, Eastern Oregon, No. 1, \$21@21.50; mixed, \$16@18; alfalfa, \$12@12.50.

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

Vegetables—Asparagus, 6@7c per pound; green onions, 20c per dozen; hot-house lettuce, \$1.25 per box; radishes, 30c@35c per dozen; rhubarb, \$1.25@1.50 per box; sprouts, 9c per pound; carrots, 85c@1 per hundred; parsnips, 85c@1; turnips, 85c@1; beets, 90c@1.

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

Onions—Buying price, \$2@2.10 per hundred.

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

Wool—Eastern Oregon, nominal, 10@14c per pound; valley, 15@17c; mohair, choice, 32c per pound delivered Portland.

Poultry—Hens, 21c; broilers, 30c; turkeys, 21c; ducks, 20@22c; 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 per pound; less than 15 boxes, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 10@10 1/2c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 12@12 1/2c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.25@6.75; choice, \$6@6.25; good to choice, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good, \$4@5; common, \$4@5; prime cows, \$4.75@5; good to choice, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good, \$4.25@4.50; poor, 4.25@4.50; choice heifers, \$5@5.25; choice bulls, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good, \$3.75@4; common, \$3@3.50; choice light calves, \$7.75@8; good to choice, \$7.50@7.75; fair to medium, \$7@7.50; choice heavy, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice, \$5@5.25; fair to medium, \$4.75@5; choice stags, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice, \$4.50@5; fair to medium, \$4@4.50.

Hogs—Choice, \$7.75@8; good to choice, \$7.50@7.75; choice heavy, \$7.25@7.50; good to choice, \$7@7.25; common, \$6.50@7; stock hogs, \$8@8.25.

Sheep—Choice yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.50@5.10; old wethers, \$4@4.25; choice ewes, grain fed, \$4@4.25; fair to medium ewes, \$3@3.50; spring lambs, extra quality, \$10; choice lambs, grain fed, wool, \$5.50@5.75; choice lambs, grain fed, sheared, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice lambs, grain fed, \$5@5.25; fair to good lambs, grain fed, \$4.75@5; culls, \$2.50@3.50.

WORK ON MAINE PROGRESSES.

Caissons Around Battleship Completed Successfully.

Havana, April 11.—In the driving of the last few interlocking steel piles of the 20 caissons forming the inclosing wall of the huge basin or cofferdam surrounding the wreck of the battleship Maine, the first stage in the work of removing the shattered remains of the warship has been brought to a successful conclusion.

The work was accomplished with rapidity, and its progress was unmarked by a single mishap or hitch until the introduction of the final pile, which failed to interlock properly with those on either side.

This gave rise to a rumor that the stability of the caisson was endangered, but examination showed the trouble resulted from the piles being slightly deformed by an accidental blow from the iron bucket of a dredge working alongside. The extraction and replacing of three piles served to repair the damage. The second stage of the work, that of filling the caissons, as fast as completed, with the mud, clay and rock dredged from the harbor bottom, has been going on for some time, and, now that the ring is completed, is being pushed forward with the utmost rapidity. The steam dredge Norman Davis, lent to the government by the Huston-Trumbo Dredging company, and the United States army dredge Barnard are dumping hundreds of tons of material into the caissons.

It is expected that the filling of the caissons will be completed by the end of April, and after that the most interesting stage of the work—that of pumping out the great basin and leaving the hull of the battleship in precisely the condition she was on the morning after her destruction 13 years ago—will begin.

As a guaranty of the security of the retaining wall around the basin, it is probable that riprap will be dumped around the exterior of the ellipse of caissons before the pumping begins.

The wreck itself will have to be carefully watched as the water level falls, there being some danger that, as the support of the water and the mud in which it rests is withdrawn, the hull may careen, just as ships have been known to do in drydock when insufficiently secured.

As soon as the wreck is fully exposed, the work of exploration in search of human bodies will take precedence. It is practically certain that when this stage of the work is reached, a United States man-of-war will be ordered to Havana and will lie close to the wreck to receive the bodies as fast as they are recovered, and transport them to their final resting place. After that will come an exhaustive scrutiny of the shattered wreck by experts, who, in the opinion of engineer officers, will be able to determine beyond all question precisely the character of agency by which the destruction of the Maine was effected.

Probably many months will elapse before the final stage of the work—the extraction and disposition of the wreck. It is known that the forward part of the ship, about one-third of her length, is practically detached from the rest, and it is so shattered it will have to be extracted piecemeal. When the after part has been stripped, so far as possible, of all heavy weights, including the two turrets, weighing with their pairs of ten-inch guns about 200 tons each, it will be possible to build a bulkhead across the shattered end and float the bulk of the basin, to be sunk in all probability hundreds of fathoms deep in the straits of Florida.

Finally will come the extraction of the thousands of steel piles composing the 20 caissons and the dredging of the material with which they were filled. This may not be completed before the end of the year.

Sandhogs Unearth Relic.

Portland—As the sinking of the first caisson of the Broadway bridge continues, "sandhogs" of the Union Bridge & Construction company are wading that in medieval times there was a sawmill on the waterfront, for in their excavating operations there have been unearthed quantities of slabwood that appears as if it had been whip-sawed out of logs instead of being cut by modern steam saws. Besides, it is found at a great distance below the river bed, where the material is hardened more than silt.

Few Filipinos Go North.

San Francisco—Most of the Filipino laborers who arrived here from Hawaii on the steamer Korea and who brought their contracts to work in the Alaska canneries have decided to remain in this state, hoping to secure employment in the interior. A few of them, however, left for the north on the Continental and Oriental of the Alaska Packers' fleet.

Rebels Besiege Canton.

London—A special dispatch to the Daily Express from Hongkong says that a serious uprising is reported to have occurred at Canton. It is said the Tartar general commanding the troops has been murdered and that other troops have been hurried to the city, which is in a state of siege.

MEXICO MADE SECRET PACT

Had Granted Coaling Station on Coast.

American Envoy Discovers Document. Photographs It, and Hurries to Washington With Copy.

Mexico City, April 10.—President Taft gave President Diaz of Mexico six days to abrogate a treaty he is said to have made with Japan.

The hidden treaty was discovered by Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, who photographed it, returned the original, and proceeded post haste to Washington to inform the State department.

The treaty is said to have contained clauses that gave Japan coaling station privileges and other big concessions on the coast of Mexico, including the right to use Magdalena Bay for target practice.

Taft's order mobilizing troops at the border followed promptly.

These are startling disclosures made here by an apparently authentic source today and which, as recited in narrative form, are given as the cause of the hurry order that rushed 20,000 troops to the border. The relations reported to have existed between Mexico and Japan are said to have prevailed prior to March 1.

Ambassador Wilson, of the United States, so the story goes, had occasion many months ago to feel that strong antipathy of Mexicans of all classes was shown toward the United States. In the celebration in honor of the foundation of the republic, when many Japanese of high rank came as special ambassadors from their country to the Mexican capital, the ambassador noticed that there had been private audiences between Diaz and a few of his more influential ministers and the Japanese delegates.

To Ambassador Wilson it was reported that for 18 months every ship of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, whose port is San Francisco, were carrying from 20 to 150 Japanese, passage paid, besides cargoes of agricultural machinery, household goods and general stores. At San Francisco these Japanese were transhipped to steamers of the Pacific Mail line plying between San Francisco and Mexican ports.

In February Ambassador Wilson was busy cultivating every source of information in the higher circles of the Mexican government. Very near the end of the month, from a certain source in the government, Mr. Wilson, it is said, obtained for a few hours the original of a secret treaty between Japan and Mexico. He kept it long enough to have photographs made of it. Then it was returned to its place in the innermost archives of the Mexican state department.

The document, the report here indicates, was in the shape of several clauses which were to be a part of a formal agreement on the part of the Mexican government to allow the Japanese commercial line of steamships to have its own coaling station at a point on the Pacific coast and to grant certain other colonization rights in states along the Western coast.

The secret clauses of the treaty, those said to have been photographed by Mr. Wilson, the report continues, gave Japan a lease of a coaling station and maneuver privileges in Magdalena bay, with the alternative of a coaling station at one of a few scattered ports down the Mexican coast.

Clauses also set forth Japan and Mexico's mutual interests in the Pacific, and while not stipulating an offensive and defensive alliance, gave in a diplomatic way Japan's keen interest in the protection of Mexico against aggression. The treaty had been ratified, not by the Mexican senate, but by Diaz and his cabinet.

The day after he obtained the photograph of this treaty, Mr. Wilson left for Washington.

Balloon Falls 4,000 Feet.

St. Louis—A balloon ascension here by four members of the Signal corps of the First regiment, National guard of Missouri, terminated in an accident when the aerostat sprung a leak and dropped like a plummet from an elevation of 4,000 feet. Lieutenants Drew and Hart and Sergeants Bookman and Obermeyer, who comprised the aeronautic party, saved themselves after colliding with the smokestack of a tobacco factory less than three miles from the starting point, by dumping all their ballast overboard.

200 Persons Die in Fire.

Bombay, British India—Two hundred men, women and children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a thatched structure in which they had gathered for a festival. Five hundred persons were in the building. There was only one exit and a panic ensued.

COLLIERY FIRE KILLS FIFTY.

Men Cut Off Like Rats in Blind Tunnel.

Scranton, Pa.—Fifty men and boys are believed to have perished without a moment's warning Saturday in a mine fire in the Pancoast colliery at Throop, three miles from here. Some estimates place the number of dead at 60. Three bodies have been recovered. John Evans, head of the United States rescue car, died from suffocation resulting from a defective rescue helmet.

Three men protected by helmets and oxygen tanks pushed past the point where the flames were first discovered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and stumbled over the bodies of two men and a boy, who had evidently fallen while groping their way to safety.

A majority of the missing men and boys are foreigners, but two Americans—Foreman Walter Knight and Fire Boss Alfred Dawe—are thought to have perished.

The fire started in an engine house at the opening of a slope leading from the Diamond vein, 750 feet from the surface. There were 400 men in the mine, about 60 of them at work in a "blind" tunnel at the end of the slope. Escape was completely blocked by fire, smoke and the generated gases. The other men, scattered in other workings, got out.

James Vickers, a fire boss, who was near the engine house when the fire broke out, gave the alarm, and tried to get to the tunnel where he knew a body of men was at work. He could go only a short distance before he was forced to turn back. He was so exhausted that he had to be carried to the surface. He gave it as his opinion that no man could live five minutes in the tunnel.

TUBERCULOSIS CURED BY TAHITIAN HERB EXTRACT

San Francisco—Having spent four years in Tahiti as chief surgeon in the colonial army, Dr. L. Bellonne was a passenger on the steamer Mariposa which arrived here Saturday. As a bacteriologist, Dr. Bellonne said he made important discoveries which will be of great moment to the medical world when they are disclosed by his report to the French government at Paris. While unwilling to discuss in detail his important medical discovery, he intimated that he had found a cure for tuberculosis in the form of a compound from a herb found only on the island of Tahiti.

ALL SAVED GROM LINER.

Cabin Passengers Given Precedence to Steerage Folk.

Lone Hill, L. I., Life Saving Station—The 1,720 cabin and steerage passengers on the stranded North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene were transferred to the deck of the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm in five hours and ten minutes Saturday afternoon and one hour after nightfall they were on their way to New York. The feat is unparalleled in the history of marine disasters.

Not a life was lost, not a case of panic was reported. The first passenger off was a woman and the second a baby. The cabin passengers, masters of the situation and the language, generously gave precedence to the more timorous steerage passengers.

As for the liner on the bar, nightfall showed her hard and fast in the grip of the sands, and Captain Goddard, of the Lone Hill Life Saving station, estimates she will be held prisoner at least a week, perhaps a fortnight.

In the 36 hours since she struck she has been favored by comparatively light weather, but a stiff blow from the southwest might open her plates, crush in her bulkheads and wrench apart her stout steel frame.

Germ Not Disease Cause.

Pendleton, Or.—All theories of modern medicine were contradicted Friday night by Rev. Mr. Vandewalker, a retired physician, here, who asserted that germs and bacteria were not the cause of disease, but were rather the product. This statement was made at the regular meeting of the Pendleton City and County Medical society. Despite the interesting manner in which Dr. Vandewalker elaborated his theories for discussion, the physicians present did not indorse his views.

Unions Fight Guard Laws.

Helena, Mont.—Labor unions of Montana will begin Monday to circulate petitions calling for a referendum election to determine whether the military law enacted at the last session shall remain on the statute books. The law puts the national guard on the footing required by the Federal authorities. It will be the first time the referendum has been invoked since it was made four years ago.

EX-PRESIDENT IS OREGON'S GUEST

Streets of Portland Thronged With Enthusiastic Visitors.

Distinguished American Greeted With Affectionate Familiarity By Waiting Thousands.

Portland, April 16.—No such greeting has Portland ever given any individual as that which was extended by the populace to Theodore Roosevelt yesterday.

Once before Portland welcomed him when he came here as president of the United States. Then he was received with all due pomp, ceremony, dignity and enthusiasm.

But there was a delightful informality, a spontaneity, about the Roosevelt reception yesterday that leaves the occasion altogether unique and without precedent.

Portland, for the most part, took an afternoon and evening off and joined in a series of informal demonstrations which must have served to make it clear to Colonel Roosevelt that he is held in high regard by everybody hereabouts. It was not the mere cheering and applause that revealed the public mind and heart, but the evidences of intimate regard that were manifested on every hand.

It was "Hello, Teddy" and "Hurrah for Teddy" everywhere along the crowded streets where he appeared. None thought of shouting "Hurrah for Roosevelt." And to have the populace calling one by his first name unrestrainedly is significant in itself.

"Teddy in 1912!" shouted hundreds of his admirers, as he was taken through the crowded streets in a big automobile, attended by members of the reception committee.

To this significant exclamation he gave no fuller acknowledgment than to the other greetings that came from the crowds. There was a nod and a baring of teeth in that irresistible Roosevelt smile for everyone. The only ones who received especial attention were women with children, veterans of the Civil or Spanish-American wars and groups of workmen outdoors for a few moments from their toil to see him pass.

It was a strenuous day—not arduous, or fatiguing, or wearing, or vigorous—but strenuous. The overworked Roosevelt adjective alone applies. Into the nine hours that he spent in Portland there was crowded event upon event with but little interval for rest.

The hour and a half of respite from public demonstrations that the committee provided was spent not in rest, but in attending to private matters. Seemingly that famed reservoir of reserve energy is as remote from diminution as ever.

Exactness as were the demands made upon his time, the genial colonel enjoyed it all immensely. He said as much before leaving the city late last night and his manner was more expressive than his words. In at least one event he was presented with a feature altogether new in his experience, and he said he will always remember it as a special event in his travels.

It was the jungle dinner given early in the evening in his honor at the Commercial club. Here the large banquet hall was made over into the replica of an African jungle.

It was intensely realistic, with an array of grinning Africans in jungle-town full dress, monkeys climbing about in the rank jungle foliage, lions roaring, hunting horns sounding and all the atmosphere of a Roosevelt hunting camp in the land of the rhinoceros.

"It is the first time in my experience that I have been provided with real entertainment rather than being left to furnish the entertainment myself," the colonel said delightedly.

Oyster Bay Goes Democratic.

New York—Following up their victory of last fall, when Martin W. Littleton, Democrat, defeated for congress W. W. Cocks, Republican, the Democrats in Nassau county, Long Island, the home of Theodore Roosevelt, were successful in two of three biennial township elections. In North Hempstead the Democratic ticket rolled up a plurality of about 3,300, and in Oyster Bay township it was about 165. In Hempstead the Republicans apparently have won by a narrow margin of about 50 votes.

Japan Cuts Duties for Britain.

London—The new Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty which was ratified at Tokio provides for large reductions in the rates of the new Japanese tariff on the chief British textile and metal imports in Japan. Specialties in Japanese manufacture will continue to be admitted to the United Kingdom duty free. The treaty will remain in force 12 years.