

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

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

Roosevelt warns against unlimited arbitration with all nations.

Shipments by water from Atlantic to Pacific Coast ports show great increase.

Vice President Corral, of Mexico, does not think Diaz' resignation will end the revolution.

An "endless chain" of letter-writing will be adopted as a plan to get settlers for the Pacific Northwest.

French Canadians at Vercheres, Canada, removed the sign "postoffice" and substituted "bureau de poste."

A Tacoma child aged 2 years died from the effects of swallowing a copper cent, which lodged in the lower part of her throat.

A big Chicago bank has used thumbprints to identify its depositors for the past six years, and reports the system absolutely reliable.

An American being held by Mexican authorities at Acapulco was given a rifle and told he must help defend the fort if it was attacked by rebels.

The county assessor of Alameda county, Cal., has been arrested, charged with accepting a \$5,000 bribe from the Spring Valley Water company.

Striking furniture makers at Grand Rapids, Mich., beat the police in a fight with stones, clubs and revolvers, but were subdued by a fire company turning streams of water on them.

Madero discusses prospects for peace, but continues his preparations to carry the war to the Mexican capital.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 94¢95¢; club, 86¢; Red Russian, 85¢; valley, 86¢; 40-fold, 86¢.

Barley—Choice feed, \$28@28.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$24.50@25 per ton; middlings, \$31; shorts, \$25.50@26; rolled barley, \$29.50@30.50.

Corn—Whole, \$29; cracked, \$30.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$29.50 ton.

Hay—Timothy, Eastern Oregon, No. 1, \$21.50@22.50; light mixed, \$19@20; heavy, mixed, \$17.50 @ 18.50; alfalfa, \$14 @ 15; clover, \$12.50@13.50; grain hay, \$13.50@ 14.50.

Fresh fruits—Strawberries, Oregon, \$4 crate; California, \$1.50@2 crate; gooseberries, 8¢10¢ per pound; apples, \$1 @ 3 per box.

Vegetables—Asparagus, \$1@2 per box; beans, 15¢17¢; cabbage, \$2.50 per hundredweight; cucumbers, \$1.50 @ 2.25 per dozen; lettuce, 65¢ per dozen; hothouse lettuce, \$1.25@1.75 per box; peas, 6¢@7¢ per pound; peppers, 30¢35¢; radishes, 15¢ per dozen; rhubarb, 1¢@2¢ per pound; tomatoes, \$2.75@3.25; new carrots, \$2.25 per sack; turnips, \$2.25; beets, \$2.25.

Potatoes—Oregon and Eastern, \$2.50 per hundred; new potatoes, 6¢@7¢.

Onions—Australian, \$3.75@4 per hundred; Bermuda, \$2@2.25 crate.

Poultry—Hens, 19¢20¢; broilers, 20¢; ducks, young, 25¢; geese, nominal; turkeys, 20¢; dressed, choice, 25¢.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candled, 21¢ per dozen; case count, 19¢@20¢.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 1 and 2-pound prints, in boxes, 24¢ per pound; less than box lots, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 9¢@10¢ per pound.

Hops—1911 contracts, 22¢ pr pound; 1910 crop, nominal; 1909 crop, 15¢; olds, 10¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, nominal, 10¢14¢; valley, 12¢15¢; mohair, choice, 37¢.

Cattle—Prime, grain fed steers, \$7 @ 7.25; prime hay fed, \$6.85@7; choice steers, \$6.50@6.85; good, \$6@ 6.50; fair, \$5.75@6; common, \$5.50 @ 5.75; prime cows, \$5.75@6.25; good, \$5@5.25; fair, \$4.75@5; poor, \$4.50 @ 4.75; choice heifers, \$5.50@5.75; choice bulls, \$4.75@5; good, \$4.25@ 4.75; choice light calves, \$7.75@8; good, \$7.50 @ 7.75; choice heavy calves, \$5.50 @ 6; good, \$5 @ 5.50; choice stags, \$5.75@6.25; good, \$5.25 @ 5.75.

Hogs—Choice, \$6.70 @ 6.75; good, \$6.50@6.70; choice heavy, \$6@6.50; common, \$5@6; stock hogs, \$7@7.25.

Sheep—Choice spring lambs, \$6.75 @ 7; good, \$6@6.75; choice yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; good, \$5@5.25; fair, \$4.75@5; choice ewes, \$4.50@4.75; good, \$4@4.50; fair, \$3.75@4; good to choice heavy wethers, \$4.50@5; old heavy wethers, \$4@4.50; mixed lots, \$4@5.

AEROPLANES FILL AIR.

Exhibition Stage Past; Passenger Machines Common.

Paris—The one thing to be deduced from the principal event for the approaching aeroplane season is that the day of the "circus" meeting has gone not to return. Public and aviator alike are tired of circling around the derricks of an aerodrome.

The timid flutters of two years ago have been succeeded by long rambles from town to town. The practical application of the aeroplane is in sight, for machines have been constructed capable of carrying 10 or 12 passengers.

A dozen schools in France are turning out pilots every day in addition to the list of more than 200 on the registers of the Aeronautical federation. To provide a field for the ambition of these young birds, three great races have been arranged.

The first in date and possibly also in difficulty, is that organized by the Petit Parisien from Paris to Madrid. Aviators have to pass, according to the rules issued by the organizers, for a distance of 60 to 80 kilometers over mountains nearly 4,000 feet high.

This race is endowed by the Petit Parisien with a prize of \$2,000 to the winner. In addition, the Spanish Aero club gives prizes of \$10,000.

The second big event is the Paris to Rome and Turin flight, scheduled for May 28. The prizes will total \$100,000.

June will see the European circuit races from Paris to London and return. The flight will be begun on June 4 and occupy probably two weeks. The prizes aggregate \$801,000, and already have attracted many entries.

WOMEN FAVOR PRISONER.

Alleged Dynamiters Receive Dainties in Jail.

Los Angeles—Women, not alone in the working class, but many of the wealthy and aristocratic order, have been showering flowers, books, candy and other dainties upon J. J. McNamara, who on Sunday was again the recipient of a number of floral offerings, some of them being sent anonymously from sentimental persons.

Each day of late the prisoner has received books and flowers from various sources, and numerous letters from Eastern friends and acquaintances and labor leaders, all assuring him of the writers' belief in his innocence, and their willingness to do all they can to help him prove it.

J. B. McNamara, while not included in these professions of friendship to as great an extent as his brother, has received quite a few letters pledging him support in his defense.

Ortie McManigal's correspondence seems to be limited to an occasional letter from his wife. His only visitors are members of the Burns detective agency, who each day bring him cigars, fruit and other luxuries.

Both the McNamaras, continue in a cheerful frame of mind, but McManigal, it is said, is beginning to fret at his confinement.

CHINESE BANKER TORTURED.

Texas Report Says Rebels Dragged Victim to Plaza and Shot Him.

Laredo, Tex.—At the end of a rope which had been tied around his neck, Dr. J. W. Lim, a Chinese banker, was dragged around the plaza in Torreon, Mexico, until his body was a mass of broken bones and bleeding wounds, according to reports which have just reached here.

From the same source of information details of a three-day battle at Torreon between revolutionists and Federals were received. The battle is said to have taken place May 13, 14 and 15, resulting in a rebel victory.

Dr. Lim was one of the wealthiest Chinese in North Mexico and was at the head of a banking institution controlled by Chinese capitalists. After dragging Lim around the plaza until life was almost extinct it is reported that rebels shot him several times. He died within a few minutes.

Wool Revenue Is Needed.

Washington, D. C.—House leaders are gratified that they are out of the woods on the wool revision question. The ways and means committee's decision is that the revised wool schedule will not place raw wool on the free list, but will cut the existing rates from 11 cents a pound to 5 or 6 cents a pound or its equivalent in an ad valorem reduction. Leaders in each delegation were told that it was impossible to cut off the \$21,000,000 in revenue from raw wool and were asked to poll their delegations.

Plague Kills 43 at Amoy.

Amoy, China—Forty-three deaths from the bubonic plague and six deaths from smallpox were reported during the week ending Sunday.



Madero Addressing the Troops; General Orozco at His Right and Garibaldi at His Left.

GREAT COMBINE IS HARD HIT

STANDARD OIL MUST DISSOLVE

Supreme Court Declares Big Trust Is Unlawful.

Judges of One Opinion—Government's Attack on Giant Monopoly Upheld On Every Point.

Washington, May 16.—The Standard Oil company of New Jersey and its subsidiary corporations were declared by the Supreme court of the United States to be a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade.

It was otherwise held to be monopolizing interstate commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The dissolution of the combination was ordered to take place within six months.

Thus ended the tremendous struggle on the part of the government to put down, by authority of law, a combination which is held to be a menace to the industrial and economic advancement of the entire country.

At the same time the court interpreted the Sherman anti-trust law so as to limit its application to acts of "undue" restraint of trade and not "every" restraint of trade.

It was on this point that the only discordant note was heard in the court. Justice Harlan dissented, holding that cases already decided by the court had determined—once for all—that the word "undue" or "unreasonable" or similar words were "not in the statute. He declared that the reasoning of the court in arriving at its finding was, in effect, legislation which belonged in every instance to congress and not to the courts.

Ever since the decree in this case in the lower court, the United States Circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri, was announced, hope has been expressed by the "business world" that the law would be modified so as not to interfere with what was designated as "honest business." Tonight that section of the opinion calling for the use of the rule of reason in applying the law is regarded in many quarters as an answer to the prayers of the "business world."

The defendants named besides the Standard Oil and its subsidiary corporations are: John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Aronhold, Oliver H. Payne, Henry H. Rogers, and Charles M. Pratt.

Guaymas Is Left to Fate.

Guaymas, Mex., May 16.—The Mexican government is abandoning all Sonora to the rebels and concentrating its troops in Mexico City in expectation of an attack on the capital. Colonel Diaz, commanding the garrison that evacuated Agua Prieta last week, arrived here last night and today began embarking his force of 500 men on a steamship. He will proceed to Manzanillo, thence over the Tehuantepec road to Mexico City. Only 125 federals remain in Guaymas, not counting the 600 brought in by Gov. Torres.

Death to Boycott Is Cry.

New York—President Taft has been asked to end the boycott for all time by seeking the punishment or dissolution of organizations enforcing it.

The petitioners were the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Federation of Labor was said to be "persistently prosecuting and intending to further prosecute such boycotts."

TWO PERISH FROM HEAT.

Woman Jumps From Window—Dogs Driven Mad.

Chicago, May 17.—Chicago yesterday sweltered through the hottest May 16 in 17 years—88 degrees above at 1 o'clock. As a result, two persons are dead. There were numerous prostrations and intense suffering from the humidity which precedes rain storms which have threatened for several days but have not materialized.

Anton Erickson, employed in a foundry, dropped unconscious from the heat and died on the way to a hospital. James Bevington, a traveling salesman, died at his home from the heat. Several men fell victims in the streets and one woman, crazed by the heat, leaped from a second-story window, but escaped serious injury.

Evanston was menaced by dogs driven mad by heat and the police in that suburb and the northwest section of Chicago were ordered to shoot all unmuzzled dogs.

The sudden excess of heat is pulling up the temperature of the lake and the bathing beaches were crowded all day and evening. The parks and other breathing spots were densely populated all day. The quick arrival of summer has caught the public unprepared and is causing much suffering. Within a month Chicago was enveloped in a blizzard which brought snow, ice and heavy frosts.

DECISION DISAPPOINTING.

Question of "Reasonableness" Spoils Effect.

Washington, May 17.—Governmental Washington—legislative, executive and judicial—gave over the greater part of today to a discussion of the Supreme court decision in the Standard Oil case. While there was gratification in administration circles over the order for the dissolution of the corporation, which has been declared "an unreasonable" combination and monopoly in restraint of trade, there unquestionably was misgiving as to the interpretation of the anti-trust law giving to courts the right to determine whether a monopoly was "reasonable" and declaring a "reasonable" monopoly not to be in contravention of the statute.

President Taft, who, a little more than a year ago, in a special message to congress, said that under Supreme court precedents there could be no such things as "reasonable" and "unreasonable" restraints of trade, or in other words, "good trusts" and "bad trusts," was said to have been rather disappointed that the court should have seen fit to reverse itself in this important matter.

FLIES 100 MILES PER HOUR.

American Aviator Breaks Record for Speed in Aeroplane.

Rheims—Speed records, with and without a passenger, were twice beaten here in remarkable monoplane flights. A speed of more than 160 kilometers (99.5 miles) an hour was attained in the first flight by the American aviator, Henry E. Weyman. He started from Mourmelon with Count Robillard as a passenger. A strong wind, almost amounting to a gale, caused the machine to plunge in a terrifying manner with wild sweeps, the height constantly varying from 30 to 300 feet.

Later Lieutenant Fequant, in a new monoplane, Lieutenant Biey acting as observation officer, made a flight over the same course under same conditions. This flight was without interruption and the distance was completed in 10 minutes and 20 seconds, a speed of 162 kilometers (100.7 miles) maintained.

Zelaya's Friend Is Dead.

Mexico City—Dr. Jose Madriz, who was placed in the presidential chair of Nicaragua by Jose Santos Zelaya, when he was forced to flee, died here of Bright's disease. Dr. Madriz came to Mexico City when he was forced to leave his country by Estrada.

MEXICAN PEACE PACT IS SIGNED

Revolution Ends With Confer- ence Held at Jaurez.

Field Leaders of Both Armies Notified at Once—De La Barra Chief Executive.

Jaurez, Mexico, May 22.—Officially designated representatives of the Mexican government and the revolutionists at 10 o'clock last night signed a peace agreement at the customs house here intended to end the hostilities which have been waged in Mexico.

Though covering only the principal points negotiated thus far, it practically records the concession by the government of those demands which initiated, on November 20, armed revolution in Mexico.

Telegrams announcing the signing of the agreement were dispatched throughout Mexico to revolutionary and Federal leaders alike.

Constitutional restrictions prevented the inclusion in the peace agreement of the fact that the rebels would be permitted to suggest to various state legislatures the names of principal governors and likewise the fact that six of the eight members of the new cabinet have been chosen by the revolutionists, but the agreement records that President Diaz and Vice President Corral will resign and that the government is to concentrate its attention on desired reforms.

Judge Carbajal represented the Federal government and Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Francisco Madero, Sr., and Senor Pino Suarez acted for the revolutionists.

Jaurez, Mexico, May 22.—The actual signing of the Mexican treaty agreement took place under most extraordinary circumstances last night on the steps of the customs house. When the peace commissioners arrived they found the door of the customs house locked and no one there to let them in.

Accordingly they gathered on the steps of the building, and while newspaper men held matches, fountain pens were produced and the document signed.

Four automobiles turned their headlights on the scene and when the signatures were affixed the commissioners of both sides embraced joyfully, while a small crowd that collected shouted "Viva La Paz."

Banker Must Serve Time.

Washington, D. C.—In commuting the sentence of J. B. Feeney, cashier of the First National bank of Fayetteville, Tenn., who pleaded guilty to embezzlement, President Taft has decided that Feeney must serve some time in jail, even though he has to undergo a course of medical treatment to strengthen himself for the ordeal. Feeney was sentenced to five years. He is 69 years old and said to be ill. Physicians testified that a long imprisonment would be fatal. Taft commuted his sentence to 4 months.

Car Kills Whole Family.

Newark, Ohio—The entire family of D. W. Dodson, of Hebron, O., was wiped out Sunday when an interurban car on the Newark division of the Ohio Electric Railroad struck their buggy and killed Mr. Dodson, Mrs. Dodson and their two little girls, aged 7 and 4.

Cotton Ring May Be Investigated.

Washington, D. C.—Investigation by the secretary of commerce and labor "into the combination of cotton speculators in the United States organized to control prices," with a view to criminal prosecution, is urged in a resolution introduced in the house by Edwards, of Georgia.