

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.

The United States is preparing for intervention in Hayti.

Admiral Togo has arrived in New York City on a visit to America.

The senate has passed the reapportionment bill, insuring another representative for Oregon.

Wool merchants of San Francisco are up in arms against the new wool tariff, saying Japan will profit by it.

An angry ball-player at Seattle hurled the ball at the umpire's head and then knocked him senseless with a blow from his fist.

The International Harvester company will wage active war against tuberculosis in all its great manufacturing establishments.

Many bones have been found in the wreck of the battleship Maine, but it is as yet impossible to remove them from the tangled iron and steel.

A San Francisco woman who shot and killed her worthless, drunken husband because she could not reform him, was released on \$100 bail and will probably be acquitted on grounds of temporary insanity.

A close and friendly understanding between Germany and Japan as regards questions affecting their interests in the Pacific is foreshadowed as a probable direct result of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

Six German soldiers were found on the French frontier, where they had cut the telegraph wires and broken down several poles.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—New crop, Bluestem, 80c; club, 75c; red Russian, 74c; valley, 75c; 76c.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$24.50@25; middlings, \$32; shorts, \$25.50@26; rolled barley, \$28@29.

Corn—Whole, \$33; cracked, \$34 ton. Barley—New Feed, \$24.50 per ton; brewing, \$28 per ton.

Oats—Old white, \$25 ton; new, \$24. Hay—Timothy, valley, \$15@16; alfalfa, \$11; clover, \$8.50@9; grain hay, \$10.

Fresh Fruits—Cherries, Lamberts, \$2.50@3 per box; apricots, \$1@1.25 per crate; cantaloupes, \$1.50@2.25 per crate; peaches, 75c@1.50 per box; watermelons, 1c per pound; plums, \$1.75 per crate; prunes, \$1.75 per box; new apples, \$1.75@2.50 per box; raspberries, \$1.75@1.85; loganberries, \$1.25@1.75; blackberries, 1.75@1.90; pears, \$2.50 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 5c@10c; cabbage, \$1.50@2 per hundred; corn, 30@40c per dozen; cucumbers, \$1@1.25 per box; egg plant, 15c per pound; garlic, 10c@12c per pound; lettuce, 30@35c per dozen; hot house lettuce, \$1.25@1.75 per box; peas, 4c@5c per pound; peppers, 9c@10c; radishes, 12c per dozen; rhubarb, 2c@3c per pound; tomatoes, 90c@1.25 per box; new carrots, \$1.75 per sack; turnips, \$1.75; beets, \$1.75.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 1c@1c per pound.

Onions—Walla Walla, \$1.75 per hundred.

Poultry—Hens, 15c@16c; springs, 18c; ducks, young, 15c; geese, nominal; turkeys, nominal.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, candled, 27c per dozen.

Butter—City creamery, extra, 1 and 2-pound prints, in boxes, 28c per pound; less than box lots, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 10c@10c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 12c@13c per pound.

Hops—1911 contracts, 30c per pound; 1910 crop, 26c@27c; 1909 crop, 19c@20c; olds, 10c@15c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 9c@16c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 15c@17c; mohair, choice, 36c@37c per pound.

Cattle—Choice steers \$5.50@6; good, \$5.25@5.50; medium, \$4.50@5; common, \$3.75@4; choice cows, \$4.50@4.75; good, \$4.25@4.50; good, average, \$4.00@4.25; common, \$2.75@3; choice heifers, \$4.75@5; choice bulls, \$3.50@3.75; choice calves, 200 pounds and under, \$7@7.25; good to choice, \$5.50@6; common, \$4@5; choice stags, \$4.50@4.75; good, \$4.25@4.50.

Hogs—Extra choice light hogs, \$7.35@8; heavy, \$6.65@6.90; heavy rough, \$5.75@6.25.

Sheep—Choice yearling wethers, coarse wool, \$3.25@3.50; choice yearling wethers, east of mountains, \$3.25@3.50; choice two and three, \$3@3.25; choice spring lambs, \$5.25@5.50; good, choice spring lambs, \$5@5.25; choice killing ewes, \$2.75@3.

ASSAY OFFICES DOOMED.

Government Says Operation Is By Considerable Loss.

Washington, D. C.—More landmarks of the Old West will begin to disappear January 1, unless congress should pass legislation to maintain the Western assay offices on their present basis.

The government has decided to double the charge for assaying at Deadwood, Carson, Salt Lake, Helena, Boise, and Seattle. Members of congress from those places protest that increased charges will close the offices because the mining companies will prefer to send their gold to the mints, where the assaying charge will not be increased.

Treasury officials say the offices have been a dead loss for years. Seattle, they say, does quite a business in assaying gold that comes from Alaska, but at all others the government loses money.

The government established most of these offices in the stirring days when a messenger setting out with a fortune in his saddle bag often failed to return, and the professional "assayer" was classed with the card sharper and the "gun man." No miner was assured of an honest assay of his treasure.

But with the advent of mining machinery the offices became less useful because many of the big companies sent their gold direct to the mints.

MORGAN WILL BE CALLED.

Financier of Steel Trust to Be Put on Defensive.

New York—The congressional committee of inquiry into the United States Corporation is now desirous of hearing personally from J. Pierpont Morgan with regard to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company by the Steel corporation in 1907. This was made known here at the committee headquarters.

That a subpoena will be issued within a few days for Charles M. Schwab, ex-president of the corporation, also was revealed.

"The best man to defend J. P. Morgan for his part in the Tennessee Coal & Iron transactions," said Chairman Staley, "is Mr. Morgan himself. I sincerely hope that Mr. Morgan's engagements in Europe will not deter him from appearing. Mr. Morgan's own story of that transaction and the momentous events at the time of that financial panic, and the effect of the steel stock transfer in the midst of it are certain to be of great value."

That the New York financier will be subpoenaed to appear before the committee when he does return now seems certain.

JAILS PLACES OF EASE.

Federal Judge Seeks Real Punishment for Guilty Forgers.

St. Louis, Mo.—Federal Judge Dyer is looking for a Missouri jail where Federal prisoners are kept in confinement, and not allowed to go fishing. The judge made his wishes known in passing sentence on a forger of money orders. He fixed the punishment at six months in jail.

"But," said Judge Dyer, "I want a few days to determine what jail I will send the prisoner to. Recently I heard that government prisoners are allowed absolute freedom in the rural jails."

"I have been told that prisoners sent to Montgomery City were permitted to go out and fish all day and return to jail at night. I also heard of one person who went to see a prisoner and was surprised when the prisoner met him at the railroad station."

Old Glory Shelters Babe.

Seattle, Wash.—Mrs. George Snowden, a niece of President Taft, who has been making her home temporarily in Vancouver, B. C., hastened to Seattle some days ago to give birth to a grand nephew to the president, which was born a few days ago at the Minor Hospital. Mrs. Snowden says she could not bear the idea of being the mother of a child that was not born under the flag of the country in which her uncle is president, so she came to Seattle that the babe might be a native-born American.

Bore for Buried Miner.

Joplin, Mo.—More than 100 men and boys are working desperately in an effort to sink a shaft to the drift of a mine east of here in which Joseph Clary, 21 years old, is held a prisoner under 70 feet of earth and rock.

As it will be days before Clary can be reached they are boring a six-inch hole through which Clary can be furnished with air, food and water if he is still alive.

Stone to Mark Site of Debate.

Bloomington, Ill.—A red granite boulder weighing six tons, discovered by the Woodford County Historical society on the farm of Thomas Bratt, near Low point, will be used to mark the spot where Lincoln and Douglas met in their famous debate at Matamoras in 1858. The stone will be dedicated at the annual meeting of the Old Settlers of Woodford county next month.

RICH MAN COINS BOGUS MONEY

Wealthy San Franciscan Is An Expert Counterfeiter.

Formerly Accomplished Metal Worker, Claims He First Made Bad Coins As Pastime.

San Francisco—George Wilson, the most skillful counterfeiter of gold coins ever captured in San Francisco, was arrested by secret service operatives and has made a complete confession. At his home, a \$10,000 house in a fashionable street of the Richmond district, the secret service men found a complete outfit for making counterfeit \$5 coins. When Wilson was searched 15 coins of his own make were in his possession. He is reputed to be moderately wealthy.

The perfection of the molds and the startlingly fine workmanship of the counterfeiters drew from the officers the statement that the coins are the most nearly perfect ever seen. Wilson formerly was an expert metal worker.

For some time the secret service men worked quietly in tracing the authorship of the almost perfect \$5 counterfeit coins. When arrested Wilson at once confessed and led the secret service men to the hiding place of his molds and counterfeiting tools. These were kept in a desk drawer in the living room of the Wilson home.

Mrs. Wilson, a nervous woman, who has lived for weeks in terror of just such a termination of her husband's work, collapsed when the officers crossed her threshold. Wilson had not been content with the plaster of paris molds used by the unskilled counterfeiter, but constructed his of copper, cast with wonderful skill, and in both the old and new designs of the five-dollar coins.

In his confession Wilson implicated his wife, but said that she did not pass any of the illegal coins and had no part in their production. She was not arrested.

Wilson bore a good reputation. He was well-known in the Richmond district, where he had lived for some time. His handsome home is surrounded by residences of many of San Francisco's best-known business men, many of whom were his friends. Wilson said that he began making the coins experimentally, and they looked so good to him that he could not resist the temptation to make more of them.

WRECK GIVES UP BONES.

Engineers Find Relics of Maine Victims on Every Hand.

Havana—With the gas-blast apparatus installed by the engineers, the tangled barnacle mass that was once the United States battleship Maine is being dislodged from the muck of the harbor, where it was sunk by a mysterious explosion in 1898.

Within the past week almost every step taken by the engineers in the exploration of the wreck has revealed the bones of ill-fated men-of-war men who went down with her.

Of the remains found this week, only one set of bones has been identified, and in this instance it is possible that the engineers are mistaken. The identification was that of the bones of Assistant Engineer Merritt, possible from the fact that the upper jaw contains two gold teeth, and from a peculiar mark on the skull.

The bones supposed to be those of Merritt were discovered at the precise spot where Midshipman Boyd testified that he and Merritt had been separated by the inrush of water while struggling to make their way from the junior officers' wardroom to the main deck.

Bones of two other men were found near the warrant officers' quarters on the port side of the berth deck, but identification is impossible. The total number of bodies recovered is 21.

Aviator Dives Into Sea.

Long Beach, Cal.—After thrilling a great throng of Sunday visitors to the beach here with a spiral dip close to the wave tops, Aviator Frank Champion startled the spectators with an unexpected plunge into the surf a hundred feet from shore. Bathing and life guards swam to his assistance, unfastened the straps which bound him to his seat and brought him safely ashore. He had been blinded, he said, by oil flying from the engine of his monoplane, and steered down hoping to land on the beach.

British Warship Ashore.

Hullifax, N. S.—A wireless dispatch received here says the British cruiser Cornwallis is stranded on the ledges of Cape Sable, a few miles from where the Canadian flagship Niobe went on the rocks July 30. The message said that the Cornwallis was not taking water and apparently had sustained no serious damages.

GERMANS ATTACK EMPEROR

Moroccan Question Settlement Cause of Trouble.

Berlin—The prospect of a speedy settlement of the Moroccan question between Germany and France is welcomed on every hand, but the terms of the agreement when they become known, probably will cause considerable dissatisfaction.

Details still remain to be arranged. Both Germany and France have been compelled to concede weighty points because neither was prepared to press matters too far.

The first indications of indignation have appeared in the Pan-German Post and Zukunft, the organ of Maximilian Harden. The leading article of the Pan-German Post not only attacks foreign minister Von Kiderlin-Waechter and Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, and demands their retirement from office, but makes a terrific onslaught upon Emperor William, asking:

"What has happened to the Hohenzollerns?"

It also calls the emperor the strongest supporter of the Anglo-French policy.

The Pan-German Post concludes by calling the emperor "William the Timid," and "The Valorous Poltroon."

Herr Arden in the Zukunft also attacks His Majesty severely, naming him "William the Peaceful."

MEAT INQUIRY ORDERED.

Freight Rates to Be Special Subject of Commission's Quest.

Washington, D. C.—A sweeping inquiry, numbering 162 railroads in the West, South and Southwest, as respondents, was ordered by the interstate commerce commission into the freight rates charged on livestock, fresh meats and packing house products. It is indicated by the commission that the purpose of the inquiry is not only to secure a parity of rates, but to establish by definite order, rates which the commission shall regard as reasonable and not unjustly discriminatory.

Incidentally, commercial rivalry between two sets of meat packers in Chicago enters into the case.

In view of the great importance of the several proceedings heretofore instituted, it was decided by the commission to consolidate them into one case. It was regarded as next to impossible so to adjust the rates as to insure parity of charges throughout the territory by the consideration and disposition of individual cases.

TOGO RIDES WITH ENGINEER

Noted Japanese Admires America's Electrical Eminence.

New York—Admiral Togo left New York Friday night for Washington. His departure had a feature quite as unusual as his midnight arrival and welcome in New York bay the night before, for he left the city in the cab of a big electric engine, drawing a heavy Pennsylvania train for the capital.

Although the private car Olivette, which the government has provided for him, was attached to the train, the naval hero elected to sit by the engineer's side and watch him operate the 4,000-horsepower motor.

"I am intensely interested in your world pre-eminence in electrical engineering and railroading," the little admiral said through his interpreter, "and I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to observe, so I will ride with the engineer."

Work Makes Earth Paradise.

New York—Thomas A. Edison has started for a European trip for the first time in 22 years. With him on the Mauretania were his son, Charles, and in London Mrs. Edison and their daughter Madeline will soon join them. The family will make an automobile tour of the Continent. Edison was asked if he had anything new up his sleeve. He replied: "No, I have just finished something new. My talking pictures are complete. Two hundred sets of them have been made and they are wonderful. You ought to see them and hear them."

Woman Steam Tug Pilot.

Tacoma—The little steam tug Fawn, of Tacoma, comes now to the front with a distinction all her own. She has a regular "lady skipper," Captain Mrs. T. J. Walthey. Mrs. Walthey has a pilot license for vessels of 100 tons plying between Cape Flattery and Puget Sound points. Captain Walthey, her husband, who is at present taking orders from Mrs. Walthey as engineer, says the license would qualify his wife to act as mate on one of the big steamers that come into port from all over the world.

Storm Hits Southwest.

Kansas City—Rains which have fallen in Southwest Missouri, Southeastern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma since Wednesday morning have done damage estimated at more than \$1,000,000. At Lowell, near Galena, an electric company dynamited its 30-foot power dam, which cost nearly \$500,000, in order to save the costly machinery of its plant.

HAYTI PRESIDENT PUT TO FLIGHT

Island Rebels Triumph and Ruler Forced to Quit.

Government Chamberlain Slain and Five Others of Party Killed—Daughter Wounded.

Port Au Prince, Hayti—The revolution in Hayti has triumphed. President Simon fled the capital Thursday and took refuge on board the Haytian cruiser Seventeenth of December, formerly the yacht American. With him went his wife and children and a number of his followers.

On all sides the capital is invested by followers of General Firmin, one of the revolutionary leaders. The city itself is in the hands of a committee of safety and there is no general disorder. Foreign interests are believed to be secure. None of the foreign warships has landed bluejackets.

As the aged president was embarking there was a clash in which his chamberlain, Deputy Prin, and five other persons were killed and Clementina Simon, his daughter, and six other persons were wounded. The injuries of Miss Simon are slight.

Promptly at 4 o'clock Simon came out of the main entrance of the palace. Over his shoulder the old man, who had declared that he would fight to the end, carried his rifle. With head erect, he marched down to the wharf.

At his side his daughter, Clementina, walked. Other members of his family previously had taken refuge on board the Seventeenth of December.

As Simon and his daughter reached the wharf there was a rush from the mob, which had gathered to witness the departure. Miss Simon was the center of the attack, and several women, howling and shrieking, succeeded in pulling off her hat. The chief of police led the young woman toward a schooner, and Deputy Prin offered his arm to Miss Simon.

As he did so a man rushed up and, pressing the barrel of his rifle into the deputy's face, shot and killed him. Firing became general and before it ceased five other persons had been killed and six wounded.

HEAT RECORD IS MADE.

Summer Hottest in United States For Forty Years.

Washington, D. C.—Not in the past 40 years have temperatures in the United States during the late spring and early summer been so uniformly high for so long a period and over such a large portion of the country as this year, according to Weather Bureau officials. The high temperatures were most pronounced over the more central and northern portions of the country, while the Southern states were comparatively exempt from unusual heat.

The intense heat over the more populous sections caused severe suffering in the congested portions of the cities and resulted in the loss of probably thousands of lives.

Lack of rainfall over the great agricultural districts during most of the long heated period greatly retarded vegetable growth and threatened a serious curtailment of crop production. Opportune rains, however, with cooler weather, greatly improved conditions, and the outlook at the present time is favorable for the gathering of the usual harvests of most great staples.

The period of greatest discomfort was from June 22 to July 10. Higher temperatures occurred at other periods over much of the territory, but the resulting discomfort and loss of human life were doubtless augmented in the period just passed by the fact that the most intense heat occurred toward the close of a long heated period, when animal vitality had been largely depleted and therefore was not in condition to withstand further the debilitating effect of still greater heat. The nearest approach to the recent hot waves was in 1901.

Taft's Stand Is Opposed.

Seattle—Following closely the declaration of President Taft advocating the leasing system for the development of the Alaskan coal resources, the Rotary club went on record unanimously as opposing the leasing system and favoring private ownership at the weekly luncheon at the New Washington hotel. The resolution adopted will be presented in turn to the chamber of commerce, the Commercial club, the Arctic club and the Seattle chapter of the American Mining congress.

Eastern Mills Shut Down.

Fall River, Mass.—Notices were posted in the Fall River Iron Works company mill that after August 4 they will be shut down until further notice. The shutdown affects 5,000 operatives.