

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.

London suffragists continue to riot and smash windows.

Manchu troops and loyal police guard Peking from mutineers.

A parcels post system is included in the postoffice appropriation bill.

General Orozco is preparing to move on the City of Mexico with an army of 5,000 men.

After traveling for ten years as a clown in a circus, Raleigh T. Wilson, of Lincoln, Neb., has resigned to take up the ministry.

The Inland Pet Stock and Poultry association has established a central depot in Spokane from which poultry and eggs will be delivered direct to consumers.

Mexican federal soldiers dashed across the border at Brownsville, Texas, and arrested two revolutionists, escaping with their prisoners into Mexican territory.

The temperature at Billings, Mont., fell 13 degrees in one hour, reaching 26 below zero. Five hours later it was 14 above. Much suffering and loss to stock is expected.

A \$50,000,000 merger has been organized at Klamath, Oregon, to control the Klamath Land company, the Hot Springs company, the Pioneer Press Publishing company, the White Pelican Mineral Springs company, the Klamath Investment company, the S. O. Johnson company and the White Pelican Hotel company.

A prominent doctor of Maryland claims he has entirely cured himself of tuberculosis by injections of rattlesnake poison, brought in tablet form from South America.

Children from Lawrence, Mass., testified before the house committee that they were forced to pay 5 cents a week for drinking water in the textile mills, and that the water was totally unfit to drink.

Taft pleads for a common sense tariff policy.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 88¢@89¢; club, 86¢@87¢; red Russian, 85¢; valley, 86¢@87¢; 40-fold, 86¢@87¢.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$20@22 per ton; shorts, \$22@24; middlings, \$30.

Corn—New, whole, \$34; cracked, \$35 per ton.

Hay—No 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16; No. 1 valley, \$13@14; alfalfa, \$13; clover, \$9; grain \$10@11.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$32@32.50.

Potatoes—Buying prices: Burbanks, \$1.15@1.50 per hundred.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 90¢ per dozen; asparagus, 10¢@11¢ per pound; garlic, 8¢@10¢ per pound; hothouse lettuce, 50¢@75¢ per box; peppers, 12¢ per pound; pumpkins, 1¢@2¢ per pound; rhubarb, \$2.75@3 per box; sprouts, 8¢; squash, 1¢@2¢ per pound; turnips, \$1@1.10 per sack; rutabagas, \$1@1.10; carrots, \$1@1.10; parsnips, \$1@1.10; beets, \$1.25.

Onions—Association price, \$2.50 per sack.

Apples—Yellow Newtown, \$2@2.50; Spitzenburgs, \$1.75@3; Baldwin, \$1.50@2; Ben Davis, \$1@1.75; Red Cheek Pippins, \$2@2.50; Gano, \$1@1.75.

Hops—1911 crop, 38¢@38½¢; olds, nominal; 1912 contracts, 25¢@26¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14¢@16¢ per pound; valley, 16¢@17¢; mohair, 1911 clip, 30¢@31¢.

Butter—Oregon creamery butter, solid pack, 33½¢; prints extra.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, candled, 21¢ per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 8½¢ per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 13¢@14¢ per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 15¢@16¢; springs, 14¢@15¢; ducks, 16¢@17¢; geese, 8¢@10¢; turkeys, live, 16¢; dressed, 20¢@21¢.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$6@6.65; good, \$5.75@6; choice cows, \$5@5.60; good, \$4.75@5; choice spayed heifers, \$5.35@5.50; good to choice heifers, \$5@5.25; choice bulls, \$4.25@4.50; good, \$4@4.25; choice calves, \$8@8.60; good, \$6.75@7.

Hogs—Choice light hogs, \$6.50@6.75; smooth heavy hogs, \$5.75@6; rough heavy, \$5.50@5.75.

Sheep—Choice yearlings, \$4.50@4.75; choice twos and threes, \$3.90@4.25; choice killing ewes, \$4.10@4.60; culls, \$2.50@3.25; choice spring lambs, \$5.50@5.60; choice spring lambs, \$4.75@5; good to choice lambs, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good lambs, \$4.25@4.50; cull lambs, \$3.75@4.

KANSAS IS CALLING.

Women Fettered By State Laws May Find Freedom There.

Topeka—If there are women anywhere in this broad land who feel that their sphere of activity is curtailed by the laws of the states in which they live, Kansas will extend a welcoming hand to them. Kansas prides itself in being just to women, [and there are few restrictive laws in this state, as compared with other states. In only a few of the Eastern states can women practice law, but there are more than 60 women in the active practice of law in Kansas today. There are more than 100 women physicians, not counting the numerous osteopaths and chiropractors.

It is asserted by no less an authority than the attorney general of Kansas, John S. Dawson, that no state has more liberal provisions than Kansas has for the women.

Just notice the things that women can do in Kansas:

She may retain her maiden name when she is married.

She may persuade her husband to give up his own name and take her maiden name.

She may retain her maiden name and her husband retain his name.

She may retain her maiden name for business and take her husband's name for social intercourse.

She can hold property that her husband cannot touch and may sell it without asking him anything about it.

She can hold any elective office, county office or district office. There are 80 women holding county elective offices and more than 200 announced candidates for different county elective offices.

She can hold any elective office, school district or municipal office. There is a woman mayor in Kansas, Mrs. Ella Wilson, of Hunnewell, and many school boards are managed by women.

She can wear men's trousers if she desires, but she must not pretend to be a man. As long as she wears trousers as a woman, she cannot be arrested. Men are prohibited from wearing dresses in public.

Kansas men fully appreciate the women of the state. This is shown by the fact that a majority of the county superintendents of public instruction are women and that a number of other positions in the county offices heretofore held entirely by men are being filled successfully by women.

STRIKE IS ORDERLY.

English Leaders See Entering Wedge for Minimum Wage Scale.

London—The coal strike, the greatest in the history of the British Isles, is marking time. One satisfactory feature is the complete absence of disorder.

All negotiations looking to a settlement have ceased, as the leaders who recently gathered in London have scattered to attend the local matters in connection with the strike. Labor leaders in recent speeches have insisted that the public support the miners because now that the government has decided to institute a minimum wage in connection with the miners, it will be impossible longer to withhold establishing a minimum wage in all industries. Thus, the strike will become a general triumph for the cause of labor.

The next word is with the government and Premier Asquith's promised statement is awaited with interest. However, no arrangement has been made for the introduction of a minimum wage bill.

At a mass meeting of dock workers of Bristol a resolution was adopted providing that imports of foreign coal should not be handled.

Most of the railways announce a further curtailment of their services.

Fourteen stations in London will be closed until the strike ends.

Japs to Send Freighters.

San Francisco—Shipping men of this city profess to have authoritative information that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which operates a line of freight and passenger steamers from Puget Sound to Japan and China, will establish soon a line of freighters from the Columbia River to the Orient. The report is that the Japanese line will be put on in advance of the announced increase in the fleet of the Weir line, operating from Portland and Seattle.

Pekin Missionaries Safe.

Boston—Assurance of the safety of the foreign missionaries stationed at Peking came here in a cable message to the headquarters of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions. The cable message read: "All Peking missionaries and mission buildings safe."

REBELS MARCH TO CHIHUAHUA

Scene of Mexican Conflict Shifts From Juarez.

Orozco Said to Have Deserted With Entire Command—Americans Retire Across Border.

Washington, D. C.—A telegram received by private persons here from El Paso drew a grave picture of conditions on the Mexican border. The telegram said that fighting between Federals and rebels began at Chihuahua City at 11 o'clock Sunday, and that many Americans were in danger. Americans in Northern Mexico are rushing across the border at El Paso and other points, fearing massacre by Mexicans, despite denials by administration officials that President Taft intends to intervene in Mexico.

Feverish activity prevailed Sunday in the War department, which usually is deserted on that day. This activity, around which a veil of secrecy was thrown, is believed to mean that more troops will soon be moved to the border.

El Paso—A telegram saying that fighting for the possession of Chihuahua City, capital of the Mexican state of that name, had begun, was followed by the hasty departure of the rebel garrison at Juarez to join their comrades in the fight.

Two telegrams bearing on the fight were received by General Ynez Salazar, the Juarez commander, from Braulio Hernandez, one of the rebel leaders in the district about Chihuahua. Neither message was as detailed as its recipient could have wished, but both were sufficient to dispel languor which has characterized the work of the Juarez forces, and the detachment of from 800 to 1,000 men was speedily placed on board three sections of a freight train.

FOOD SAMPLES STARTLE.

Sand, Salt, Alum and Glucose Among Adulterants Used.

New Haven, Conn.—Even the food chemists at the Connecticut Agricultural station are surprised by the result of a series of tests they have just completed, which show that of 722 samples of food, drink and drugs analyzed, 232, or nearly one-third, were adulterated below standard or misbranded. The wooden nutmeg was not in evidence, but other things were, for example:

Of 290 samples of milk, 7 were skimmed, 87 watered, and 3 both skimmed and watered.

Of 46 samples of summer drinks, 10 contained benzoic acid, 2 coal tar dyes, 20 saccharine, and 8 artificial colorings.

Only 4 out of 27 "cider vinegar" samples were genuine. The rest were made of distilled vinegar, boiled cider, apple waste and dried apples.

Sand was found in chocolate.

Root beer was commonly sweetened with glucose.

Every sample of table relish except two had alum in it.

TONGS PLANNING FOR WAR.

Outbreak is Expected at Any Moment in San Francisco.

San Francisco—The temporary treaty of peace in Chinatown, which leading Chinese prayed would be made permanent, has been broken and the war cloud again hangs low. Representative Chinese conferred with the leaders of the five tong involved in the controversy and pleaded in vain that the existing difficulties be forgotten and that peace be restored.

The peace envoys met with no success and asked the Six Companies to intervene. However, prominent Chinese concede that the prospect of restoring the peace hatchet is dim and war is expected at any time. Every member of the police squad in Chinatown is alert, for it is known several gunmen have come to the local Oriental quarter and are in hiding.

Strikers to Resume Tasks.

Lawrence, Mass.—Striking operatives of the Arlington and Pacific mills, affiliated with the Central Labor union, have returned to work and accepted the 5 per cent minimum wage increase offered. The action is accepted generally as an indication that the Central Labor union will recommend the acceptance of the concession offered in all the mills. The Industrial Workers of the World strike committee declined the offer.

Americans Advised to Leave.

Washington, D. C.—The gravity of the situation in Mexico has caused President Taft to issue a proclamation virtually warning American citizens to refrain from entering the country and advising those now resident there to leave when conditions threaten.

SACCHARINE RULED OUT.

Cabinet Votes to Bar All Adulterant of Food.

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of two to one, the board of cabinet officers charged with the enforcement of the pure food law entered a final decision against the use of saccharine in prepared foods. Secretary Wilson and Secretary Nagel confirmed the decision that food containing saccharine was adulterated. Secretary MacVeagh dissented. He thought there was no harm in its use in small quantities. One month's grace will be given manufacturers to arrange for the elimination.

"The argument that it may be used in small quantities," said Dr. Wiley in the brief submitted, "is the old familiar one which adulterators and those who seek to adulterate have used from the very beginning of things. If we admit one injurious substance in small quantities, we cannot with any justice exclude others."

"The argument of small quantities absolutely has no ethical, logical or legal foundation, and is most dangerous. No more dangerous concession to the interests seeking to debase and adulterate and misbrand food products could be made. I urge the importance of refusing in any way to condone the use of saccharine in foods."

SCORES BAR ASSOCIATION.

Wickersham Protests Ousting of Colored Member.

Washington, D. C.—A decision by the executive committee of the American Bar association to oust William H. Lewis, a negro and an assistant attorney general of the United States, from membership in the bar association has aroused Attorney General Wickersham to the defense of his assistant.

In a spirited letter sent to each of the 4,700 members of the association, the attorney general charges the executive committee with an arrogance of power unwarranted by the body's constitution, "in order to gratify a race prejudice entertained by some of its members."

The attorney general points out that Lewis was elected after he had been nominated regularly and invited to join by the secretary of the association.

"The object of the association," the attorney general continues, "is stated in the constitution to be 'advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice, uphold the honor of the profession of the law and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American bar.'"

"Any person fulfilling certain requirements," Mr. Wickersham adds, "is eligible for membership."

The action of the executive committee, he declares, hardly can be considered to tend to "uphold the honor of the profession of the law and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the bar. It certainly does not tend to promote the administration of justice."

MILLS OFFER ADVANCE.

Readjustment of Lawrence Textile Workers' Scale Conceded.

Lawrence, Mass.—A readjustment of wages, which in no case will be less than 5 per cent increase, to take effect March 4, was announced by President Whitman, of the Arlington mills.

Still another investigation into certain features of the strike situation was begun with the arrival of Dr. C. P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, from Washington, with a special agent from his department.

More operatives were working in the various mills than on any previous day of the big strike, which is now in its eighth week. Fewer pickets were in evidence than usual, and the police were given but little trouble.

Much attention was given by the strike leaders and the special children's committee to the arrangements for forwarding to Washington a party of strikers, principally child workers, who are to appear before a congressional committee as a living exhibit in connection with the strikers' story of their grievances.

Entrymen Will Receive Patents.

Washington, D. C.—As a result of the activity of Representative Hawley, patents have been ordered issued to six Oregon entrymen whose claims have been pending before the department for months, and in some cases years. Settlers who will receive patents are: John Fletcher, Samuel C. Bruce, Bert W. Read, John A. Moore, and Delbert A. Owen, all of Jackson county, and W. G. Sharman, Toledo.

Protection of Valdez Recommended.

Washington, D. C.—An appropriation of \$55,000 for the protection of Valdez, Alaska, and the adjacent region from glacial floods was recommended to the senate by the commerce committee.

WOMEN SMASH SHOP WINDOWS

London Suffragists Forcibly Demand Attention.

Attack Home of Asquith—Streets Strawn With Broken Plate Glass Before Police Arrive.

London—As the coal miners had been able to gain government recognition of their grievances by threatening the business of the country, the suffragettes entered upon a policy of menace to trade. They carried it out suddenly and with an ardor that resulted in heavy financial losses, brought consternation to merchants of the most prosperous shopping district of the city and paralyzed business. Before the police were able to muster their forces and restrain the women, streets were showered with plate glass from the show windows of stores.

It was a window-breaking expedition solely and a thoroughly organized one. Hundreds of windows in many of the most famous shops of the world were broken.

One hundred and fifteen women were dragged to the police stations by police or excited and indignant merchants. Many others, however, escaped. All those arrested were released on bail, coupled with promises to refrain from further window breaking.

The trouble centered about Trafalgar Square, ranged along the Strand eastward and westward and up Regent street, Piccadilly and Oxford streets, where are situated the fashionable jewelry and dry goods houses.

Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, the veteran of many a suffragette battle, struck the first blow. In an automobile accompanied by Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Tukes, she drove up to the premier's residence in Downing street at 3 o'clock. The three women leaped from the machine and drew out stones concealed in their muff.

Four windows crashed in before the police could reach the women. The three were arrested, but while being led to the station managed to heave missiles through the windows of the colonial office. Taxicabs were the favorite vehicles of approach used by the suffragettes and large numbers of innocent-looking women were helped out of them by porters stationed in front of stores. There was no hesitation on the part of the women, who at once attacked the show windows with bricks or hammers. The surprise of the porters was so great that a majority of the attackers were able to lose themselves in the crowds before the guardians of the shops could collect their senses and restrain them. The women who did not use the taxicabs merely walked along the streets cracking and smashing windows with hammers, while crowds followed them cheering or hooting.

The police were wholly unable to deal with such widespread outbreaks and at least nine-tenths of the window-attacking army escaped. The air was filled with sounds of police whistles, yells, the slamming of blinds and shrieks of frightened shoppers, punctuated now and then with cries of "Votes for Women."

Whenever a window was shattered, there the crowd surged, while the employes of the shop rushed to the street to prevent the unprotected goods from being stolen. Not even the establishments of undertakers were spared.

So systematically and quickly was the work accomplished that it was well over before police reserves could be called out. Hundreds of extra policemen were placed on duty protecting the damaged buildings.

The suffragette leaders declare it is their purpose to continue their campaign of window breaking until, like the coal miners, they force the government to take up their claims for suffrage in order to protect the business interests.

Canal Cost Not Raised.

Washington, D. C.—The great earth slides in the Culebra cut, aggregating four and one-third billion cubic yards, will not increase the estimated cost of constructing that section of the Panama canal, according to an official statement in the Canal Record. This shows the cost of excavation per cubic yard has been reduced 36 cents below the original estimate as a result of the adoption of superior machinery and methods.

Untutored Editor Dead.

Carson, Nev.—A. C. Pratt, one of the best known men in public life in Nevada, died here after a short illness. Mr. Pratt was formerly surveyor general of the state. While he never attended school a day in his life, he mastered telegraphy, surveying and assaying, and often was called upon to expert books of public officials. For several years he conducted newspapers in Nevada and California.