

## 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.

Two Mexican federal forces surrendered to the rebels.

Rhode Island manufacturers have increased the wages of 25,000 cotton mill workers.

England takes the German navy as a standard in making up her estimates for the ensuing year.

The howling of a pet cat awakened a Tacoma family just in time to escape from their burning house.

Forty thousand Canadian boys will begin training this year in calisthenics, military drill and rifle practice.

A bribery scandal has turned up in the New Mexico legislature and four representatives have resigned under fire.

Prominent Portland women approve of the window-smashing crusade of English suffragettes, claiming their condition fully justifies it.

A derelict, floating bottom-up off the Southern Oregon coast, is believed to be the gasoline schooner Randolph, missing from Coos Bay with a crew of six men.

Thirty-two persons were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler in the Southern Pacific shops at San Antonio, Tex. A woman in a house several blocks away is among those seriously injured. The shop was manned by strike-breakers from the East.

Dr. Jessie Murray, of London, told a Chicago audience that bombs may soon be substituted for rocks in the English window-smashing crusade.

The Winnipeg, Manitoba, electric railway system and its allied interests have been purchased by Joseph Choate, Jr., of New York, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

It is announced that contracts have been let and work will begin within ten days on the Roseburg-Coos Bay railroad.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 90¢@91¢; club, 88¢; red Russian, 87¢; valley, 88¢; 40-fold, 88¢.

Millstuffs—Bran, 22¢@22¢ per ton; shorts, 22¢@24¢; middlings, 33¢.

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

Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16; No. 1 valley, \$13@14; alfalfa, \$12.50@13; clover, \$9; oat and vetch, \$11@11.50; other grain hay, \$9.

Oats—No. 1 white, 34¢@34.50.

Cranberries—\$10@11.50 per barrel.

Potatoes—Buying prices: Burbanks, \$1.50@2 per hundred.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$75@90¢ per dozen; asparagus, \$2@2.25 per crate; cabbage, 12¢@12¢ per pound; garlic, 8¢@10¢; head lettuce, \$1.75@2.50 per crate; hot-house lettuce, 50¢@75¢ per box; radishes, 35¢ per dozen; rhubarb, California, \$1.50@1.75 per box; sprouts, 8¢ per pound; turnips, \$1@1.10 per sack; beets, \$1.50; rutabagas, \$1@1.10; carrots, \$1.

Onions—Association price, \$2.25 per sack.

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

Butter—Oregon creamery butter, solid pack, 33¢; prints extra.

Eggs—Oregon candied, 20¢ per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 8¢@9¢ per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 12¢@12¢ per pound.

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

Hops—1911 crop, 39¢@40¢; olds, nominal; 1912 contracts, 26¢@27¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14¢@16¢ per pound; valley, 16¢@17¢; mohair, choice, 32¢.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$6.20@6.50; good, \$5.90@6.10; choice cows, \$5.30@5.60; good, \$4.75@5; choice spayed heifers, \$5.50@5.65; good to choice heifers, \$5.35@5.50; choice bulls, \$4.50@5.75; good, \$4.25@4.50; choice calves, \$7.75@8.25; good, \$7.25@7.50.

Hogs—Choice light hogs, \$6.50@7; smooth heavy hogs, \$5.75@6; rough heavy, \$5.50@5.75.

Sheep—Choice wool yearlings, \$4.75@5; choice twos and threes, \$4.15@4.50; choice killing ewes, \$4.25@4.60; culls, \$2.50@3.25; choice fed wool lambs, \$5.75@6; choice grain-fed 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.

## REBELS GET FEDERAL LEADER

Orozco Is Revenged on Former Rival—Refugees in Danger.

El Paso, Tex.—Word was received here that General Pancho Villa, the federal leader in the Laguna district of Mexico, had been captured by rebels and ordered shot and that a severe battle was fought at Gomez Palacio a week ago. Twenty-two hundred foreigners in the Laguna district are said to be trying to escape from the country.

News of the battle was brought in by three refugee Americans, the vanguard of the French, German and other foreigners fleeing from Mexico. Thirty-eight federal soldiers and ten rebels were killed in the fighting, it was reported. The engagement was not decisive. Torreon and Gomez Palacio, a large railroad station, are connected by streetcar. The latter was and is still in the hands of the so-called liberals, or rebels, while the former is controlled by the government troops.

Pablo Lavine, a supposed federal officer, was discovered to have been taking rifles and ammunition from Torreon to Gomez Palacio, and it was determined to attack Gomez Palacio at once. A force of 2,000 federal volunteers was assembled for the purpose. The federal regulars, numbering 1,800 men, declared that they were loyal to Madero, but that they would not leave the city to the danger from looters. The volunteer army was met on the outskirts of Gomez Palacio and thousands of shots were fired. The volunteers then retreated back to Torreon.

The report of the capture of General Pancho Villa came in a telegram from General Orozco to General Ponce at Juarez. The telegram repeated a report which Orozco had received from General Salazar at the front that Colonel Salazar, a semi-independent leader, killed, wounded or captured a portion of Villa's small force and said that he had overtaken and captured Villa and 29 of his men, with 29,000 pesos.

Villa was said to have offered to join the liberal movement, in reply to which Orozco, according to his telegram, ordered him shot. Orozco and Villa were personal enemies.

Villa, like Orozco, was one of Francisco I. Madero's trusted leaders in the revolution against President Diaz. When the present revolt started his attitude was a matter of speculation for some time. Both sides claimed him. Three weeks ago he declared himself loyal to his old chief, Madero.

## WRECK AVERTED BY DREAM.

Section Foreman Has Vision of Washout; Finds It True.

Atlanta, Ga.—Awakening from a sleep in which he had dreamed that the nearby trestle on the Southern railroad had been washed away, although suffering from illness, a section foreman arose from his bed and went to South river, six miles from here, before dawn Monday morning, to discover that his dream was a reality. The foreman found that the stream, swollen by heavy rains, had carried away a trestle spanning a 65-foot chasm. He knew that a passenger train from Atlanta to Columbus, Ga., soon was due to arrive at the opposite side of the river, but he had no means of reaching that point to warn the engineer of the danger, as the river is three-quarters of a mile wide.

Standing on the bank, the man repeatedly "hallooed" for half an hour. Finally he heard an answering shout, and called out a warning to J. E. Daniel, the man who had heard him. Daniel flagged the train just as it neared the brink of the stream.

## Baby's Name Is "Oceana."

Los Angeles—Oceana Thomas Turner is the name selected by Mrs. Leo Turner, of Tacoma, for her daughter, who was born at sea on the liner President, in a heavy gale. Captain Thomas of the President, suggested it. A parting assurance of the skipper, as his ship moved away from the dock was that he would be "on deck" for the christening and would act in the capacity of god-father when the President again returned to port.

## Premier Quits Peking.

Peking—Premier Shang Tao Yi has left here for Nanking. The Southern delegates, with whom he came to Peking, departed several days ago. Some foreign ministers, who have met Shang Tao Yi, consider him something of a visionary. The four powers' group of financiers are of the opinion that his financial policy is dangerous and accuse him of trickiness in negotiating the present loans with which he was entrusted.

## Unrest in China Receding.

Nanking—The outlook in China is more hopeful than at any time since the outbreak of the revolution. Carefully compiled reports received here show that while the unrest is general, during the last week disorder has decreased steadily, and there is increased confidence in the restoration of trade.

## STRIKERS MAKE LARGE GAINS

### Textile Workers Will Benefit \$20,000,000 Annually.

275,000 Wage Earners Share Raise—Negotiations Pending With All Remaining Mills.

Boston—Wage increases aggregating more than \$20,000,000 will go into the pockets of New England textile workers in the next 12 months, according to authoritative estimates of the result of the present upward trend of wages in cotton and woolen mills.

On the basis of an annual payroll of \$79,000,000 in the woolen mills, the increase there will amount to \$5,600,000, while cotton mill operatives will receive an advance of \$5,000,000.

Fully 275,000 operatives will share in the increase by April 1 if all the mills that have not yet joined the movement follow the lead of the larger concerns. Announcements of contemplated advances affect upward of 200,000 millworkers, while other cotton manufacturers have indicated an intention of equaling the wage advances.

The New Bedford offer of a 5 per cent increase will be acted on early this week by the textile council, which recently presented a demand for a 10 per cent advance.

Although there is a division of opinion among the operatives, many are said to favor accepting the manufacturers' offer, reviving their demand for 10 per cent when business improves.

The textile council, representing five unions of Fall River operatives, has voted to reject the offer of an advance of 5 per cent and demand 15 per cent. Negotiations between the labor representatives and mill agents will continue.

Close observers believe a compromise will be arranged. On the advance in Fall River will depend the probable final attitude of the New Bedford unions.

Although a few of the big Lawrence mills are nominally under the ban of the strike, indications point to a general return to work.

Statisticians figure the injury by the Lawrence strike to manufacturers at \$1,500,000 in business in hand and advance business lost; a forfeit by the strikers of about an equal amount in wages and a cost to the state and city of \$100,000 for militiamen and extra police.

## Dynamite Plot Seen.

San Diego, Cal.—Accused of having conspired to terrorize the city by wholesale dynamiting, six men, ascertained by the police to be leaders of the street-speaking agitators who have been making a campaign here for a number of weeks, were arrested.

The names of the prisoners are withheld from the public, but Chief of Police Wilson says that he has positive proof of the dynamiting plot, and that it has to do with the street-speaking campaign.

According to Chief Wilson the men did not contemplate taking lives, but did contemplate the destruction of a number of large office buildings and industrial plants here. The dynamite was stolen two weeks ago from the magazines of the city sewer department. At that time the municipal authorities gave no hint that they believed the explosive had been stolen for any other purpose than that of financial gain.

## Chinese Brave at Fire.

San Francisco—Fire, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, started in the cotton cargo in the hold of the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria, as she lay at her dock here.

Members of the Chinese crew who were called to aid the fire-fighters distinguished themselves by their gallantry, a Chinese boatman's mate having been the first to go below and locate and ascertain where the flames were.

## Japs Quit Caucasians.

Seattle—The Japanese liner Sado Maru arrived here from the Orient, in command of Captain I. Isakawa, who displaced Captain James C. Richards as master. It is said that Captain Richards was the last Caucasian officer on any Japanese liner. When the big Japanese steamship companies began service 15 years ago, European masters, mates and engineers were employed altogether, but they have been dropped one by one.

## Orozco's Father Takes Field.

El Paso—Colonel Orozco, father of the insurgent chief, with 300 men as a permanent garrison, arrived at Juarez to relieve General Antonio Rojas who will take his force to Falemir. Rojas' purpose is said to be to capture the federal garrison at Ojinaga.

## POWER TRUST FEARED.

Commissioner of Corporations Urges Conservation of Remaining Sites.

Washington, D. C.—Concentration of control over water powers by large interests in important localities is increasing so rapidly, in the opinion of Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, that he has reported to President Taft that the government should preserve title to the remaining power sites and develop them to prevent possible monopolization by public utility companies.

Commissioner Smith directs particular attention to the increasing affiliation of water power concerns and public service agencies, such as street railway and lighting corporations and oftentimes banks as well. The connection between such concerns he regards of serious public significance. The concentration of control over water powers, the commissioner declares, is exercised partly by direct ownership of stock, but mainly through interlocking directorates.

The rapidly increasing concentration of water power control about which the commissioner sounds a warning may become, he says, the nucleus for a monopoly of both water and steam power. If the water power cannot meet the entire demand of a given locality, he points out that the owners can acquire auxiliary fuel plants and handle water and fuel power over the same distributing lines and thus a complete commercial power monopoly might gradually be built up—in fact already exists in some communities.

Ten great groups of interests, with the General Electric company as the most powerful, are declared by Commissioner Smith to control or strongly influence about 60 per cent of the developed commercial water power of the United States. These ten groups themselves are more or less interrelated, with resultant growing community of interests.

Mr. Smith, urging the immediate formulation of a definite policy of developing the remaining water power sites on the public domain, recommends, generally speaking, that the government retain the ultimate control of these sites. They should be developed at once, he declares, not only to conserve the fuel supply of the country, but because they are fast passing into private control. It is estimated that the water power now in use saves 33,000,000 tons of coal annually, and Mr. Smith adds, the water power resource is not expended in its use.

## THREE-YEAR BILL HAS CHANCE

Borah-Jones Homestead Measure to Be Voted on Soon.

Washington, D. C.—The Borah-Jones three-year homestead bill was made the special order for consideration in the house next Wednesday, and unless the debate is protracted, it will be voted upon that day, with every prospect that it will be passed. This will be the last opportunity the opponents of the bill will have to voice their opposition, and attacks, inspired by Secretary Fisher's objections, are expected.

If the bill passes the house, however, its final enactment seems assured. The special order entered was secured through the joint efforts of Senator Borah, Speaker Clark and Representative Taylor, of Colorado, who reported the bill. Speaker Clark will make a speech urging the passage of the bill.

## Sale of Road Is Denied.

San Francisco—G. C. Hiatt, vice-president and general manager of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia railroad, denied that the railroad property had been sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad, as reported by an official of the latter road, and also denied that any transfer of the railroad was under consideration. Further than this, Hiatt, who is staying at the San Francisco hotel, refused to discuss the case.

## Sugar Bill Is Called Plot.

Washington, D. C.—Republicans of the house in caucus declared that the free sugar bill proposed by the Democrats of the house was a political plot for votes and that the extension of the corporation tax to individuals and co-partnerships, to make up the revenue that would be lost from sugar, was its companion piece. The meeting was attended fully by regulars and "progressives."

## Cordova Must Import Ice.

Seattle—A letter from Cordova, Alaska, says that it will be necessary to bring ice from the Copper River glaciers to supply the commercial and household needs of Cordova during the summer.

Ordinarily the lakes near the town furnish thick ice, but the warm winter kept the water open.

## ENTIRE EAST IS BURIED IN SNOW

### Worst Storm of Season Takes Place of Spring.

Trains Abandoned Everywhere—75 Days Continuous Snow in Indiana—Southwest Is Hit.

Chicago—The groundhog was scheduled to end his six weeks' voluntary retirement and come forth at 11 o'clock Saturday, thereby giving official notice that gentle spring had arrived. As far as Chicago and all its territory is concerned, the groundhog would have found it necessary to equip himself with a snowplow before he could get to the surface.

The blizzard which raged all of one day and night was the worst of the season. When the sun penetrated the dense clouds about noon the snow ceased and the wind died down, but the temperature remained cold enough to prevent the snow from melting.

Because of the lateness of the season, the storm caught the country unprepared. All the Northwest, the Middle West and Central states were enveloped, and the storm will swoop down on the East before its mission is ended. Mournful tales of abandoned and delayed trains came from every direction. No road, steam or electric, escaped. In Illinois two trains were hopelessly stalled, and in one instance passengers are without food, and efforts to reach them with food have been unavailing. Many trains are held in the great snowdrifts in Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Montana, while all schedules in Colorado have been abandoned and trains now out must do the best they can. Trains are being held at all division headquarters in the West, and will not be sent forward until tracks are cleared.

South Bend, Ind., reports its 75th consecutive day of snowstorms, concluding with a blizzard that drove everybody to shelter. All through Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana interurban traffic was suspended.

Five persons also perished in a tornado in Alabama, and government reports announce heavy winds lashing the whole Lower Atlantic coast. One peculiarity of the present unscheduled storm is that it came from the Southwest.

## BURBANK SUES FOR RIGHTS.

Wizard Wants Damages for Lost Control of Thornless Plants.

San Francisco—Luther Burbank, plant wizard, has gone to court for the first time to defend his control abroad of the thornless cactus, one of his great creations. The Thornless Cactus Farming company, in which Burbank is a factor, filed suit in the Superior court against Wells-Fargo & Co., for approximately \$12,000, including the value of a shipment of 5,850 thornless cacti plants to Sydney, Australia, and damages for the loss of the exclusive control of cacti in Australia.

The plants represented the first shipment ever made from California to a foreign country, and were sent out in 1909. The cacti were shipped through the Wells-Fargo company to an agent for Burbank in Australia. The person for whom they were intended was not prepared to pay for them, and the shipper was notified of the fact.

Wells-Fargo was then instructed to hold the valuable plants subject to the order of the Cactus Farming company, which paid \$310 charges and storage, and later sent James F. Reynolds from San Francisco to Australia to sell the cacti to some responsible party.

One day before Reynolds' arrival there, Wells-Fargo, it is asserted, turned over the plants to an unauthorized person, who proceeded to set them out, thereby depriving Burbank of the control of the plants, not only in Australia, but elsewhere, provided the owner desires to develop them.

## Bloodhounds Find Gems.

Chicora, Pa.—A posse headed by Police Chief W. D. Rider followed bloodhounds to an abandoned hut three miles from McIntyre Hill, where R. A. McKee, of Chicago, a jewelry salesman, was held up and robbed by three masked men. They discovered his samples, valued at \$2,000, but found no trace of the robber that secured \$900 in cash from McKee, who is suffering from injuries he received when he resisted the highwaymen.

## Tea Boards Reports Standards

Washington, D. C.—The new tea board reported to Secretary MacVeagh that it had established standard samples to govern the importation of tea. These are designed to keep out of the country all artificially colored or faced teas.