

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.

A Trenton, N. J., burglar, groping in the dark for valuables, was caught in a steel trap.

Considerable opposition to the exoneration of Senator Lorimer has developed in the senate.

A Pasadena, Cal., millionaire will construct the finest office building on the Coast in Portland.

The lifeboat of the lifesaving crew at Rockaway Beach, N. Y., turned turtle and two of the crew are missing.

A San Jose, Cal., lawyer will wed the daughter of one of his clients who has been sentenced to a term at San Quentin.

Customs authorities have discovered an oil painting believed to be a famous masterpiece stolen in Berlin some years ago.

A Mexican government supply train and 500 men have been trapped in the mountains by revolutionists and captured.

A Dayton, Wash., duck hunter carried a charge of buckshot in his thigh for a week before he would consent to call a surgeon.

With a gift of \$10,000,000 John D. Rockefeller has completed his aid to the University of Chicago. He has given about \$35,000,000 to the institution.

The new life span bridge at Portland is thrown open to the public.

Karl Hagenbach, the animal showman, is not dead, as reported.

Aycoona appeals to the people of the United States to protest against Diaz's alleged tyranny.

The railroad machinists' strike in St. Louis has been settled, the men receiving more pay.

The commercial and labor organizations are planning to drive "loan sharks" out of Chicago.

Four girls were saved from the tide at Seaside, Ore., by Captain Geo. H. Smith of the life saving crew.

Chief Justice White of the U. S. supreme court took the oath of office, and, at the conclusion, kissed the Bible.

Adjutant General Lauck of California declares that state's entire coast is open to invasions of foreign enemy.

Senator James Frazier of Tennessee denies that he "whitewashed" Senator Lorimer of Illinois in the recent investigation.

Prosecutor Heney would block the attempt of F. P. Mays and Willard Jones, guilty of land fraud, to escape prison sentences.

Six hundred and eighteen school children were marched from a burning school building in Hefse, thinking they were at practice drill.

English Tories are bitter over their defeat and threaten reckless filibustering in parliament.

The leading hotels of San Francisco will allow women to smoke in any part of the building, the same as men.

A boy at Salem, Ore., died of lockjaw but not the slightest evidence of infection could be found upon his body.

Magnetic brakes, operated by wire-less, have been made entirely successful on the Canadian Pacific railway.

An aviator at Memphis, Tenn., reached an altitude of 9,364 feet, his aeroplane being coated with ice when he alighted.

Queen Liliuokalani of Honolulu now asks the territorial legislature for a lump sum of \$200,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States.

A man from Okanagan, Wash., is in Pennsylvania to gather up 1,000 cats, to be shipped West to rid the farms and gardens of Okanagan county of rats and gophers.

Prisoners in the Lima, Ohio, jail as well their guards and four escaped. The 15-year-old son of the sheriff bluffed the other six with an empty rifle and held them at bay until help came.

General Hodges, commanding the Department of the Great Lakes, says it would undoubtedly be easy for a foreign power to invade the Pacific Coast, but he is certain Japan does not want war with any one at present.

A Spokane boy aged 17 died from the effects of raw alcohol given him by a trainman.

Roosevelt advised the students of Harvard to go into politics "for their own good."

A Kansas man applied for a divorce because his wife smoked cigarettes, but it was refused.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that a conspiracy under the Sherman anti-trust law may be a "continuing offense."

Floods in Northern Italy are becoming serious and many villages are isolated.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, may succeed Ballinger as secretary of the interior.

Mexican rebels were routed in a stubborn fight in which they lost 70 men, while the government loss was 14, including two officers.

Representatives of the Mexican rebels have presented proofs at Washington that their wounded and prisoners were butchered by the government troops.

An Atlantic Coast liner with 300 passengers and a hold full of cotton took fire and was destroyed. The passengers and crew were saved.

A mechanic attached to the government forces at Fort Stevens, Ore., has invented a safety appliance to prevent large guns from being fired prematurely.

Canadians desire a permanent peace treaty with the United States. Within the last two years, nine disputes between Canada and the United States have been disposed of by negotiations and agreements.

UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

Secretary of War Declares United States Could Not Repel Invasion.

Washington.—The full text of the confidential report to congress, prepared by the secretary of war, which declares that the United States is unprepared to repel invasion, has been secured by the press. It is the report which the house refused to receive in secret, and which was withdrawn by order of the President when this refusal was made known.

The report declares that the regular army is deficient in number and defective in other enumerated respects. It says that the organized militia also is deficient in number, lacking in equipment, too widely scattered, and otherwise below the mark. The coast defenses are deficient in equipment and ammunition, the report goes on.

The total authorized strength of the army, including the Philippine and Indian scouts, the Porto Rico regiment and the hospital corps, is 90,790 officers and men. Deductions of non-combatants and men not available leaves approximately 64,900 American combatant officers and men, of whom 47,000 are organized into 15 regiments of cavalry, 6 regiments of field artillery, 30 regiments of infantry, 3 battalions of engineers, and 4 companies of signal troops, and 17,000 are organized into 170 companies of coast artillery.

The total strength of the organized militia is 119,660 officers and men. Deducting the number of men who could not respond to a call, leaves approximately 80,200 combatant officers and men, of whom 82,000 are organized into troops of artillery, cavalry and infantry, and 4,200 are organized for coast defense.

POSTAL BANKS JANUARY 3.

Western Postmasters Confer with Hitchcock About System.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock says that everything will be in readiness for the Postal Savings Banks to receive deposits on January 3, the first working day of the new year. The task of drawing up regulations, forms and instructions has progressed so far as to assure the beginning of operations.

One experimental office will be opened in each state and territory to make the first test of the service as thorough as possible under the limited appropriation. The offices designated are all of the second class and in localities where conditions are exceptionally favorable for the development of a postal savings business. Several of the offices selected are in communities inhabited by foreign-born Americans, who are remitting annually considerable sums of money to their native countries by postal money orders.

In the last few days the postmasters at the twelve offices in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states have been in Washington at the request of the postmaster general for a conference. Among the postmasters taking part were: Bebe, Gen. D'Alone, Ithaca, Hazy, Nevada, Mont., Emmitt, Klamath Falls, Ore., and Cavanaugh, Olympia, Wash.

They were instructed how to put the new system into operation, and how the business should be conducted.

EMPLOYEES SHARE PROFITS.

Steel Corporation Distributes Bonus of \$2,700,000.

New York.—The United States Steel Corporation announced its plan for distributing a bonus to the officers and employees of the corporation and subsidiary corporations in accordance with its annual practice.

The sum to be distributed for 1910 amounts to approximately \$2,700,000. The amount is determined by the annual earnings.

The bonus will be paid 60 per cent in common stock at \$70 a share and 40 per cent in cash. Last year the bonus paid in cash and 40 per cent in common stock at \$70 a share, or common stock at \$90 a share. This year the usual opportunity will be given to subscribe for shares of the corporation on a basis of \$114 a share for preferred and \$70 a share for the common stock.

How Cudahy Settled Estate.

Chicago.—Michael Cudahy left an estate valued at \$11,000,000, only \$2,000,000 of which is in real estate. Except for \$25,000 bequeathed to various charitable institutions, the estate will be held in trust by Joseph M. Cudahy. The widow will receive \$30,000 annually. Mrs. William Cudahy, a sister-in-law, will receive \$6,000 annually for five years, and then \$5,000 annually. At the close of five years six children of the father will divide the estate, after the widow shall have received \$500,000 in cash.

Will Fight Home Rule.

London.—A crisis in Ulster as a result of the return of the liberal party to power is indicated in dispatches received from Ireland. The opponents of home rule for Ireland as part of the liberal program for the coming parliament have subscribed \$20,000 for the like measure. Bids for 20,000 rifles have already been asked, and bids for 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition were sought recently.

Even the most peaceful of Ulster men admit that armed resistance will follow if parliament should grant home rule in Ireland.

Teamster Killed by Striker.

Chicago.—John Donnelly, a teamster employed by garment manufacturers whose employees are on strike, was shot and killed while at work. The police are seeking his assailant among the striking garment workers. After he had been shot, Donnelly drove his horse half a mile before becoming unconscious. He died later at a hospital. The police are unable to identify the slayer, but every effort is being made to discover him among the strikers.

Island Sinks Into Sea.

Port Limon, Costa Rica.—At least seventy families, variously estimated at from 150 to 170 men, women and children, were drowned through the sinking into the sea of their island home.

The island, in the center of the Rio Pango lagoon in Salvador, disappeared after a series of earthquake shocks and slid into the depths of the lagoon, carrying with it nearly all the inhabitants.

Ballinger Inquiry \$13,844.

Washington.—The Ballinger-Pinchot congressional investigation cost the country exactly \$13,844, according to a report filed by the secretary of the senate. The expense for stenographers was \$5,701. The costliest witness was Henry K. Love, who came from Fairbanks, Alaska. His fees and mileage cost the country \$531.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

MODEL ROAD UNDER WAY. HUGE TIMBER SALE MADE.

Crater Lake Highway to Be Wonder in Its Way.

Benjamin E. Heidel, connected with the office of the Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, was in Portland recently to attend the Oregon Good Roads convention. Mr. Heidel was sent to the Medford people by the government to take charge of the work of constructing the road to Crater Lake, "45 miles of macadamizing through the greatest scenic section in the world."

After the supreme court held the bonds issued for the Crater road were illegal the city of Medford proceeded to obtain \$30,000 by private subscription, \$20,000 of this being raised in Portland. The work of constructing this famous highway was started some time ago and 30 men and 12 teams are now engaged in building the road on Pumice Hill, where a 33 per cent grade is being reduced to 4 per cent.

"The Crater Lake road, which is finished," said Mr. Heidel, "will exceed in scenic beauty the Yosemite roadway or any road that traverses the Alps in Europe. It will be a rock-surfaced driveway 18 feet in width, while the work on building 17 miles through the forest at Pumice Hill, where we are working, there are portions that will cost \$14,000 a mile, most of it being rock work. The contract, which is some time ago, is based upon the unit system and can be continued with the present contractor until it is finished."

The work of the Medford people starts on the Rogue River and continues 45 miles. At the end of the road the government is taking up the work on building 17 miles through the forest reserve. This takes the traveler to the edge of the park, where the government is engaged in making surveys for a 12-mile drive to the lake. Provision is also being made for 60 to 80 miles of roadway in the park proper.

Extend Experiment Work.

Corvallis.—Practically every part of the state of Oregon will be benefited by the plan for the extension of experiment work in all phases of horticulture and agriculture which is now under consideration by President W. J. Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural college and the authorities at Washington. The plan will be submitted to the regents of the college at a meeting which will be held within two weeks. In all probability the regents will approve the plan and it will then be ready for presentation to the legislature.

Trademark Law Faulty.

Legislature Will Try to Correct Defect in Statute of 1862.

Salem.—Among recommendations to some extent, the next session of the legislature, will be one for amendment of the trademark registration law. This law has been in force since 1862 with only one amendment, and the secretary of state's office is of the opinion that it should be changed for the protection of those who own trademarks or trade names to register.

The present law allows conflicts with the corporation department, it is stated. It is possible for one concern to register a trademark bearing a certain name, while another concern may incorporate under that same business title. Several minor defects are said to exist in the present statutes covering this branch of the secretary's department which have caused conflicts and trouble. It is requested that the legislature will be requested to inaugurate an investigation of conditions.

Marshfield's Show Big Success.

Marshfield.—The poultry show which was held in this city closed after a successful attendance. It was the first big poultry exhibit ever held in the county and many fine birds of almost every popular breed were shown. Ribbons were awarded by the Coos County Poultry and Pet Stock association, under the auspices of which the show was held, and prizes were also given by the merchants.

Farm Value Jumps \$40,000.

Tillamook.—The Elmore ranch, which belonged to the late Samuel Elmore for a number of years, was sold to Fred R. Beats, a real estate agent, three years ago for \$16,600, was sold this week to John Hathaway for \$56,000. The farm contains 193 acres. The dairy herd and farming equipment are included in the purchase.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat.—Track prices: Bluestem, 84c; club, 82c; red Russian, 80c; valley, 82c; forty-four, 83c.

Barley.—Feed, \$22 per ton; brewing, \$24.

Millstuffs.—Bran, \$24@25 per ton; middlings, \$29@31; shorts, \$25.50@26; rolled barley, \$24.50@25.50.

Hay.—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20@22 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$23@24; alfalfa, \$14@15; grain hay, \$14.50@15.50; clover, \$13@14.

Corn.—Whole, \$29; cracked, \$30.00; Oats.—No. 1 white, \$27.50@28.50; No. 2 white, \$26.50@27.50; Poultry.—Hens, 15c pound; springs, 14c; ducks, white, 16@17c; geese, 12c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, 22@23c; squabs, \$2 per dozen.

Eggs.—Oregon ranch, candled, 45c per dozen; Eastern, April, 32c; Eastern fresh, 38c.

Butter.—City creamery, solid pack, 37c per pound; butter fat, 35c@37c; Eastern, 31@34c.

Pork.—Fancy, 10c@11c per pound.

Veal.—Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 12 1/2 @13 1/2c per pound.

Apples.—King, 40@75c per box; Wolf river, 75c@81c; Wagon, 75c@81c; Baldwin, 75c@81c; Northern Spy, 75c@81c; Snow, \$1.25@1.50; Golden Pippin, \$1.25@1.50; Winter Banana, \$1.75@2.00.

Green Fruits.—Pears, \$1.25@2 per box; grapes, \$1@1.25; cranberries, \$10.50@11 per barrel.

Vegetables.—Beans, 10@11c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per hundred; cauliflower, \$2@2.25 per crate; celery, California, \$3@3.25 per crate; pumpkins, 1@1 1/2c per pound; sprouts, 7@8c; squash, 1@1 1/2c; tomatoes, \$1.25 per box; carrots, \$1@1.25 per hundred; parsnips, \$1@1.25; turnips, \$1; beets, \$1.25@1.50.

Potatoes.—Oregon, \$1.25 hundred.

Onions.—Oregon, jobbing price, \$1.40 @1.50 per hundred.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.75@6; good to choice, \$5.25@5.75; fair to good, \$4.75@5.25; common, \$4@4.50; choice to prime cows, \$4.75@5; good to choice, \$3.75@4.25; common to fair, \$2.75@3.50; good to choice heifers, \$4.75@5; fair to good, \$4.50@4.75; common to fair, \$4@4.25; choice to good fat bulls, \$4@4.25; fair to good, \$3.50@4; common, \$2.50@3.50; good choice light calves, \$7@7.50; fair to good, \$6.50@7; good to choice heavy calves, \$5.25@6; fair to good, \$4.75@5.25; common, \$3.75@4.75; good to choice stags, \$4.50@5; fair to good, \$4@4.50.

Hogs.—Choice, \$7.75@8; good to choice, \$7.50@7.75.

Sheep.—Yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.75@5; old, grain fed, \$4.25@4.50; choice ewes, grain fed, \$3.75@4; good to choice, grain fed, \$3.25@3.75; feeders, \$2.25@3; choice lambs, grain fed, \$5.75@6; good to choice, grain fed, \$5.25@5.75; poor lambs, \$4.95@5.

Hay fed—sheep and lambs 50c lower than grain fed.

THE QUIETENING

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued.)

The Dabney buggy was waiting for him when, after what seemed like a pilgrimage of endless miles, he had the pistol from that drawer, and drove me down to the station before their train came. 'I'll do it now!'

But when old Longellow, jiggling vertically between the buggy shafts, picked his way out of the furnace yard, he was permitted to turn of his own accord in the homeward direction; and an hour later the sick man was back in bed, with insistent calls for Ardea. And this time Miss Dabney did not come.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Riding up the pike one sun-hot afternoon in the golden September, Tom saw Ardea entering the open door of the Morneweston church-chose, drew rein, flung himself out of the saddle and followed her. She saw him and stopped in the vestibule, quaking a little as she felt she must always quake until the impassable chasm of weldwork with another should be safely opened between them.

"Just a moment," he said, abruptly. "There was a time when I said I would spare Vincent Farley and his kin for your sake. That was a year ago. Things have changed since then; I have changed. When my father lay buried, I shall do my best to fill the mourners' carriages with those who have killed him."

"How is your father to-day?" she asked, not daring to trust speech otherwise.

"He is the same as he was yesterday and the day before; the same as he will always be from this on—a broken man."

CHAPTER XXV.

"You will strike back?" She said it while infinite sadness in her voice and an upstaring of eyes that were swimming. "I don't question your right—but pity you. The blow may be just. I don't know—yet it will fall hard on you in the end, Tom."

His smile was almost boyish in its frank anger. But there was a man's sneer in his words.

"Excuse me; I forgot for the moment that we are in a church. But I am taking counsel for the company in the Farley interest, and Hanchett, representing the Gordons."

Having arranged the preliminaries to his entire satisfaction, Colonel Duxbury had no objection to the pipe factory might be taken into the parent company at a certain nominal figure payable in a new issue of Chiawasse Limited stock, or three several things were due to happen simultaneously: the furnace would be shut down indefinitely "for repairs," thus cutting off the iron supply and making a ruinous forfeiture of pipe contracts inevitable; suit would be brought to recover damages for the alleged mismanagement of Chiawasse Consolidated during the absence of the majority stockholders; and the validity of the pipe-patents would be contested in the courts. This was the ultimatum.

The one-sided battle had been fought to a finish. Hanchett, heaving away in the dark, had made every double and turn that kept legal acumen and a sharp wit could suggest to gain time. But the course was inexorable. The business must be concluded at the present sitting; otherwise the papers in the two suits, which were already prepared, would be filed before noon. "Give me the papers," he said, gloomily, and the Farley's attorney passed them across with his fountain-pen. "Are we sure of a hearing in the air and the staccato clatter of a horse's hoofs on the hard metal of the pike, Vincent Farley rose quietly in his place and tipped out the door. He was in the act of snapping some catch of the spring-latch, when the door flew inward and he fell back with a smothered exclamation. Thereupon they all looked up, Caleb, the tremulous, with the pen still suspended over the signature upon which the ink was still wet. Tom was standing in the doorway, deadly sick and clinging to the jamb for support. In putting on his hat he had slipped the catch of the spring-latch, and the door had swung inward and he had fallen back, overturning his chair as he leaped up and backed away into a corner. Only Mr. Duxbury Farley and his attorney were wholly unmoved. The lawyer had taken his fountain-pen from Caleb's shaking fingers and was carefully reapplying it, and Mr. Farley was pocketing the agreement by the terms of which the firm of Gordon & Gordon had ceased to exist.

Tom lurched into the room and threw himself feebly on the promoter, and Vincent made as if he would come between. But there was no need for intervention. Duxbury Farley had only to step aside, and Tom fell heavily, clutching the air as he went down.

The dusty office which had once been his mother's study-room was cleared of all save his father's chair and Tom recovered consciousness and sat up, with Caleb's arm to help.

"There, now, Buddy; you ertn't need to get up and come down here, 't is the father, soothingly. But Tom's blood was on fire.

"Tell me," he raved, "have they got the money away from you?"

Caleb nodded gravely. "But don't you mind a moment about that, son. What I'm sweatin' about now is the fix you're in."

FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The Courant started in London 200 Years Ago by a Woman.

A woman published the first daily newspaper in the world. It was called the Courant and made its first appearance in London on March 11, 1702. Before that time the news had been dispensed weekly, or in a few cases of very progressive editors, semi-weekly.

It was said that it was issued by "E. Mallet, against the Ditch at Fleet Bridge." Behind, that non-committal "E" was "Elizabeth." It was the imagination of a woman that first conceived the idea that man would want to have the news every morning with his breakfast, and with the characteristic impartiality of her sex she put the idea into operation.

The Courant contained only two columns, but they were devoted entirely to news. For centuries a single copy of a bulletin has been posted on the walls of the royal palace in China, says Advertising and Selling, but that cannot be called a newspaper, and there was once a sort of daily market report in Germany; but it lasted only a few days.

The Courant's two columns were printed on only one side of the sheet and contained such items as the following:

"It is believed that the earl of Portland is by this time at Paris."

"Here is talk as if 900,000 pistols were transmitted hither from France for bribing some persons to favor the designs of that crown."

There were no pictures nor advertisements. The Courant lived several years, and since its appearance the world has never been without a daily newspaper. A copy, the very first issue, in fact, is preserved in the British Museum. Elizabeth Mallet had a style and mind of her own, as is apparent from the following paragraph from that first issue:

"The Courant (as the title shows) will be published daily, being designed to give all the material news as soon as every post arrives, and is confined to half the compass to save the public at least half the impertinences of ordinary newspapers."

She also promises that the editor will not "take upon himself to give any comments or conjectures of his own, but will relate only matters of fact, supposing the other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves."

Tibetan Penal Code.

The Tibetan penal code is curious. Murder is punishable with a fine, varying according to the importance of the slain; theft by a fine of seven to one hundred times the value of the article stolen. Here, again, the fine depends on the social importance of the person from whom the theft has been committed. The harboring of a thief is looked upon as a worse criminal than the thief himself. Ordeals by fire and by boiling water are still used, exactly as was the custom in Europe in the middle ages. And if the lamae never inflict death they are adepts at torture.

She Still Lectures.

Mr. Tile—Your wife used to lecture before she was married. Has she given it up now?

Mr. Mills—Well—er—yes—that is, in public.

Francis Lynde

Copyright, 1906, by Francis Lynde

Tom struggled to his feet, tottering. "I'll cut the heart out of these demons that have robbed you. Give me the pistol from that drawer, and drive me down to the station before their train comes. 'I'll do it now!'

But when old Longellow, jiggling vertically between the buggy shafts, picked his way out of the furnace yard, he was permitted to turn of his own accord in the homeward direction; and an hour later the sick man was back in bed, with insistent calls for Ardea. And this time Miss Dabney did not come.