

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

A Chicago detective was killed in a fight with a much-wanted auto bandit whom he had trapped.

Portland's city jail is so crowded there are not enough bunks, so the prisoners sleep by turns.

Inquiry into the alleged Telephone trust has been turned over to the Interstate Commerce commission.

Governor Bleas, of South Carolina, will not permit the state militia to attend the inauguration of Wilson.

Heavy snows are again falling in the Cascade mountains and transcontinental roads fear another blockade.

A general reception will take the place of the inaugural ball when Woodrow Wilson takes office March 4.

Governor Wilson has introduced in the state legislature of New Jersey seven bills for the regulation of trusts.

Clothing makers at Rochester, N. Y., are on strike, claiming they were compelled to finish work left undone by the New York strikers.

Mrs. Edyth Ellerbeck Reed, member of the Utah legislature, died from nervous prostration brought on by her strenuous campaign last fall.

Prof. Campbell, of Lick Observatory, California, announces that the North Star is three separate stars, revolving around a common center.

Nearly two-score new locomotives will be received by the O. W. R. & N. company for distribution over the system before June 1, in accordance with a general order for 189 engines recently placed by the Harriman officials.

Joseph Tuffree, who would have been 103 years old in less than a month, is dead at his home in Marshalltown, Ia. Tuffree is said to have been the oldest member of the order of Elks in the world, having joined the organization on his 100th birthday anniversary.

A tangle 150 feet high, 50 feet in diameter at the base and 16 feet at the top, built of logs, will be the exhibit of Washington at the Panama-Pacific exposition, if a plan of Senator Bethel, of Lincoln county, is adopted.

Though blinded by an oil cup explosion while in the clouds over Hempstead Plains, N. Y., Miss Benetta A. Miller retained her nerve, guided her aeroplane to the ground, 1800 feet below, and alighted without injuring herself or the machine.

Thousands of Orangemen and Unionists held demonstrations in Belfast and burned a copy of the home rule bill.

The English house of commons passed the home rule bill and the house of lords passed it on first reading.

Because he married beneath his station, the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, has been stripped of his rank by his brother, the czar, and all his property placed in the hands of a guardian.

The directors of the Home telephone company of Portland, Or., refuse to sell their plant to the municipality.

A railroad clerk in St. Louis forgot an appointment to meet an attorney to claim his half of a \$125,000 estate left by his father.

The board of directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico have resigned as a step in the dissolution of the railroad merger.

Mrs. Warren S. Thummel, Progressive delegate to the national convention last fall, died on her way to Honolulu on a vacation trip.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 85¢ per bushel; Bluestem, 92¢; forty-fold, 86¢; red Russian, 83¢; valley, 86¢.

Barley—Feed, \$24 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25.50@26.50.

Hay—Timothy, choice, \$16@17; mixed, Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@15; oat and vetch, \$12; alfalfa, \$11.50; clover, \$10; straw, \$6@7.

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

Oats—No. 1 white, \$26.50@27 ton.

Eggs—Fresh locals, candled, 29¢@30¢ dozen.

Butter—Oregon creamery, cubes, 37¢ pound; prints, 38¢@39¢.

Poultry—Hens, 13¢@14¢; broilers, 13¢@14¢; turkeys, live, 20¢; dressed, choice, 25¢; ducks, 13¢@14¢; geese, 12¢.

Pork—Fancy, 10¢ pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14¢@14¢ pound.

Hops—1912 crop, prime and choice, 19¢@20¢ pound; 1913, contracts, 15¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14¢@18¢ pound; valley, 21¢@22¢; mohair, choice, 32¢.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.30@8.50; good, \$7@7.50; medium, \$6.50@7; choice cows, \$6.50@7; good, \$6@6.50; medium, \$5.50@6; choice calves, \$8@9; good heavy calves, \$6.50@7.50; bulls, \$3@5.50.

Hogs—Light, \$7.25@7.50; heavy, \$6@6.50.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, \$5@6.25; ewes, \$4@4.85; lambs, \$3@4.75.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, 50¢@1.00 per box; pears, 1.15@1.20; grapes, Empress, \$5 per barrel.

Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Burbanks, 50¢@60¢ per hundred; sweet potatoes, 3¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 1.50 per dozen; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; cauliflower, 2.75 per crate; celery, 5.50 per crate; cucumbers, 75¢@82¢ per dozen; eggplant, 10¢ pound; head lettuce, \$2.50 per crate; peppers, 10¢ per pound; radishes, 35¢ per dozen; sprouts, 10¢ pound; tomatoes, \$2.25 per box; garlic, 50¢@60¢; turnips, 75¢ per sack; carrots, 75¢; beets, 75¢; parsnips, 75¢.

Onions—Oregon, \$1 per sack.

INVENTS NEW "COLD LIGHT"

French Scientist May Revolutionize Electric Lighting.

Paris—M. Dussaud, a French scientist, who has discovered a means for the production of what he terms "cold light," has made public some details of his discovery, which it is thought may revolutionize electric lighting. He has constructed an electric lamp in which the light is concentrated on a single point and thence is projected through a lens, magnifying a thousand fold. Thus he has succeeded in concentrating a 2000-candle power light on one point, and in passing 32 volts into an eight-volt lamp, with which the ordinary light would burst.

Experiments with this lamp have established that the new light absolutely is without danger, as no heat is given off and it required 100 times less current than the ordinary lamp. It can be worked by a tiny battery or sufficient motive power can be obtained from a jet of water from an ordinary faucet or even a squirrel turning a cage. The light has been tried with great success in the Biarritz hotel, and M. Dussaud is working on its application to searchlights for the ministry of war.

PARCEL POST CHICKEN ON ROAD TOO LONG

Portland—A chicken that had spoiled in transit arrived in Portland Wednesday by parcel post from an interior town in Nebraska. The package was properly wrapped, directed and had 34 cents in stamps attached, but the four or more days' travel in steam-heated postal cars had spoiled the pullet for eating purposes and it was delivered to the city garbage crematory in post haste. Of such disposition of parcel post matter no record is kept, as the sender transmits the package at his own risk and the postoffice authorities are expected to use only the same care as is given other classes of mail matter.

"FREE MEAT" IS PROPOSED

Measure Blocked by Taft Veto Will Come Up Again.

Washington, D. C.—"Free meat," proposed by the house Democrats at their last session of congress but blocked by a presidential veto, was indicated as part of the extra session of congress' tariff revision program at the hearing before the house committee on ways and means.

Members of the committee emphasized the majority sentiment in favor of free meats and a strong trend toward free cattle in accord with the general policy of Democrats last year to transfer the necessities of life, including sugar and lumber, to the free list.

Protest against putting cattle and meats on the free list was made by S. H. Cowan, of Fort Worth, Tex., a spokesman for the cattle industry west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Cowan said that such a plan, if adopted, would mean a flood of cheaper meats from the South American ranges, and pictured a ruin of the industry in Texas.

ICE FLOE FRIGHTENS INDIANS

Colorado River Jammed So That Work Is Suspended.

Los Angeles—Work on the big government dike near Fort Mohave has been practically suspended, according to official reports, because the Indian laborers employed on the project decline to risk their frail boats among the ice floes that are rushing down the Colorado river. These Indians are adepts at shooting the rapids, which abound in the big stream, but the ice has so filled the river that they fear to trust themselves to the turbulent currents. This is the first time that ice in such quantities has ever been seen on the Colorado river in this latitude.

Chinese Loans Faltering

New York—American members of the Chinese six-power loan syndicate were unable to confirm Pekin cables saying negotiations with the Chinese government have been abandoned because of the European money stringency. Private advices from various continental sources, however, were generally to that effect. It was said in reliable quarters that the French bankers in the syndicate were among the first to withdraw, basing their action on the uncertain financial conditions arising from the Balkan trouble.

Order Abandons Rates.

Rock Island, Ill.—The executive council of the Modern Woodmen of America decided not to put into force the new schedule of rates authorized in a head camp meeting held in Chicago, but will let the next head camp, which meets in 1914, pass upon the matter. The council's decision will be effective, regardless of what disposition the courts may make of the injunction which now restrains the society from enforcing the increase, and which is on its way to a hearing before the Illinois Supreme court.

City Chauffeurs Wanted.

San Francisco—Municipal chauffeurs, 20 of them, at \$140 a month each, is the proposal submitted to the Board of Supervisors by the Civil Service and Fire commissioners. The commissioners recommended that the chauffeurs be employed as experts for matter, the council's decision will be effective, regardless of what disposition the courts may make of the injunction which now restrains the society from enforcing the increase, and which is on its way to a hearing before the Illinois Supreme court.

Taft to Allow Hearing.

Washington, D. C.—Before deciding how he will act upon the immigration bill pending in congress, President Taft will give a hearing to some prominent Jews opposing its passage. The president has not made up his mind as to the merits of this measure. He is anxious that opportunity for a hearing be given to all and as soon as the bill is sent to him he will arrange for a hearing in the White House.

DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

A Brief Resume of Proceedings of the People's Representatives at the State Capital, Bills Introduced, Passed, Rejected, Etc.

LANE IS ELECTED SENATOR

Stand-Patters, Bull Moosers, Progressives and Democrats Unite.

Salem—Scarcely a ripple of excitement was attendant upon the election by the state legislature of Dr. Harry Lane, of Portland, as the junior United States senator from Oregon. Standpatter, Bull Moosers, Progressives, Democrats and anti-statehood No. 1 senators practically united on the Democratic candidate with the exception of three members. Scarcely more than the usual crowd was in the visitors' seats behind the rails.

Two in the senate and one in the house declared their opposition to Lane, and Ben Selling, of Portland, was accorded three complimentary votes.

Sensors Bean and Calkins, both of whom did not take Statement No. 1, voted for Ben Selling, as did Representative Meek, who also did not take Statement No. 1. Representative Beland, who did not take the statement, explained his vote and cast it for Harry Lane.

BIG PLUMS FOR MULTNOMAH

Democrats Get Chairmanships on Five Important Committees.

State Capitol, Salem—James D. Abbott, of Multnomah, is chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives. Multnomah county also drew another important assignment in the appointment of J. T. Latourette to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee.

Westerlund, of Jackson, one of the leading orchardists of the Rogue River valley, is chairman of the committee on horticulture. Reams, of Jackson, is chairman of the committee on railroads. The chairmanship of the committee on printing, likely to be important by reason of the proposal to repeal the law placing the printer on a flat salary, passed in 1911, went to Eaton of Lane.

Speaker McArthur gave the important chairmanships of expositions and fairs, judiciary, labor industries, resolutions and ways and means to Multnomah county. Multnomah gets 12 chairmanships out of the 41.

The important chairmanships going to outside counties are: Assessment and taxation, banking, education, fisheries, game, insurance, irrigation, railroads, revision of laws and roads and highways.

Democrats were given chairmanships on the committees on agriculture, forestry and conservation, game and railroads. All other chairmanships go to the Republicans. No member has more than one chairmanship nor more than four committee places.

FIGHT OVER VETOED BILLS

Measures Killed in 1911 Come Up for Reconsideration.

State Capitol, Salem—War to the finish will be declared between conflicting factions of the state senate when the governor's vetoed bills come up for final disposition, and determination will be reached as to whether Governor West or Treasurer Kay will have a dominating influence in that body.

When the judiciary committee met for a final consideration of vetoed bills the two that affect the administration vitally were given long consideration. These are bills which were introduced in 1911 by Wood, of Washington. One provides that it shall be unlawful for any official, trustee, manager, director or superintendent or board of commissioners of any public institution to create a deficiency.

In event of a deficiency where the life of the institution is imperiled a board of emergency including the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, with the speaker of the house, president of the senate and the chairmen of the two ways and means committees, may meet and cover such an emergency. Any other means of covering an institutional deficiency carries a heavy penalty under the bill. The other Wood bill prevents the secretary of state from auditing a claim for which there is no appropriation.

West is opposed to these two bills. Kay is heartily in favor of them, according to numerous statements made in the judiciary committee meeting.

Change in Registration Act.

State Capitol, Salem—To provide that when an elector has once registered in a precinct, he need not register again until he changes his residence is the main object of a bill which was introduced in the senate by Carson, of Marion. The bill also provides that all who did not register in 1912 must register with a notary public, justice of the peace or county clerk. In addition to these provisions the bill also prohibits anyone from voting in the state unless he is registered, as in the act provided.

Repeal of Statute Desired.

State Capitol, Salem—A bill was introduced by Representative Latourette, of Multnomah, providing for the repeal of section 1541 of chapter 9, title 28, of Lord's Oregon laws, relating to evidence and false pretense. This section provides that no evidence shall be considered in an action for fraud which does not relate to statements made in writing. If it is repealed evidence relating to oral statements may be considered as well. The operation of this section is a protection for "crooks."

Would Make Many New Jobs.

Salem—While the present legislature has before it numerous acts for the repealing of laws which provide for public offices and commissions, at the same time, for the first week of a session, it is fairly well holding its own as to bills creating new public offices. One bill creating the Accident Industrial commission provides for three commissioners, each to receive a salary of \$3600 a year, thus carrying provision in this bill for salaries alone of \$10,800 a year, or \$21,600 for a biennial period.

Initiative Draws Fire.

Salem—The initiative and referendum and the corrupt practices act are being made in prospect the subject of numerous mandatory acts at the present session of the legislature, but according to indications the majority of the amendments to these acts which have already been proposed will meet with scant favor from the committees to which they have been referred.

The FLYING MERCURY

by ELEANOR M. INGRAM
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SYNOPSIS.

The ambulance came up and a surgeon precipitated himself toward LeStrange.

"Stand back," the surgeon commanded generally. "Are you trying to smother him? Stand back."

But it was he who halted before a gesture from LeStrange, who leaned on Dick and a comrade from the camp.

"Go over there, to Rupert."

"You first—"

"No."

There was nothing to do except yield. Shrugging his shoulders, the surgeon paused the necessary moment. A moment only; there was a no protest, but he himself never left scattering of the hushed workers, a metallic crash.

From the space the car had covered a small figure uncoiled, lizard-like, and staggered unsteadily erect.

"Where's Darling LeStrange?" was hurled viciously across the silence.

"Gee, you're a slow bunch of workers! Where's LeStrange?"

The tumult that broke loose swept all to confusion. And after all it was LeStrange who was put in the surgeon's care, while Rupert rode back to the camp on the driver's seat of the ambulance.

"Tell Emily I'll come over to her as soon as I'm fit to look at," was the message LeStrange gave Dick. "And when you go back to the factory, have your steering-knuckles strengthened."

Dick exceeded his commission by transmitting the speech entire; repeating the first part to Emily with all affectionate solicitude, and flinging the second cuttingly at his uncle and Bailey.

"The doctors say he ought to be in bed, but he won't go," he concluded. "No, you can't see him until they get through patching him up at the hospital tent; they put every one out except Rupert. He hasn't a scratch, after having a ninety Mercury on top of him. You're to come over to our camp, Emily, and wait for LeStrange. I suppose everybody had better come."

It was a curious and an elevating thing to see Dick assume command of his family, but no one demurred. An official, recognizing in him LeStrange's manager, cleared a way for the party through the noisy press of departing people and automobiles. The sunset had long faded, night had settled over the motordrome and

her to meet his shining eyes.

"The race is over," he reminded, for her ears alone. "I'm going to keep you, if you'll stay."

He turned to take a limping step, offering his hand cordially to the speechless Bailey, and faced for the first time the other man present.

"I think," said Ethan French, "that there need be no question of hotels. We have not understood each other, but you have the right to Frenchwood's hospitality. If you can travel, we will go there."

"No," answered David French, as quietly. "Never. You owe me nothing, sir. If I have won honors for your factory, I took the workman's wages for it; if I have won honors for your car, I also won the prize-money given to the driver. I never meant so to establish any claim upon Frenchwood or you. I believe we stand even. Dick has taken my place, happily; Emily and I will go on our own road."

They looked at each other, the likeness between them most apparent, in the similar determination of mood which wiped laughter and warmth from the younger man's face. However coldly phrased and dictatorially spoken, it was an apology which Mr. French had offered and which had been declined. But—he had watched LeStrange all day; he did not lift the gauntlet.

"You are perfectly free," he conceded, "which gives you the opportunity of being generous."

His son moved, flushing through his pallor.

"I wish you would not put it that way, sir," he objected.

"There is no other way. I have been wrong and I have no control over you; will you come home?"

There was no other argument but that that could have succeeded, and the three who knew LeStrange knew that could not fail.

"You want me because I am a French," David rebelled in the final protest. "You have a substitute."

"Perhaps I want you otherwise and we will not speak in passion; there can be no substitute for you."

"French and French," murmured Dick coaxingly. "We can run that factory, LeStrange!"

"There's more than steering-knuckles needing your eye on them. And you love the place, Mr. David," said Bailey from his corner.

From one to the other David's glance went, to rest on Emily's delicate, earnest face in its setting of yellow-blaze curls. Full and straight her dark eyes answered his, the contented Emily's answer to his pride and old resentment and new reluctance to yield his liberty.

"After all, you were born a French," she reminded, her soft accents just audible. "If that is your work?"

Very slowly David turned to his father.

"I never learned to do things by halves," he said. "If you want me, sir—"

And Ethan French understood, and first offered his hand.

Rupert was discovered asleep in a



"I Am So Happy."

The electric lamps had been lit in the tents, before there came a stir and murmur in the Mercury camp.

"Don't skid, the ground's wet," cautioned a voice outside the door.

"Steady!"

Emily started up, Dick sprang to open the canvas, and LeStrange crossed the threshold. LeStrange, colorless, his right arm in a sling, his left wound with linen from wrist to elbow, and bearing a heavy purple bruise above his temple, but with the brightness of victory flashing above all weariness like a dancing flame.

"Sweetheart!" he laughed, as Emily ran to meet him, heedless of all things except that he stood within touch once more. "My dear, I told them not to frighten you. Why, Emily—"

For as he put his one available arm about her, she hid her wet eyes on his shoulder.

"I am so happy," she explained breathlessly. "It is only that."

"You should not have been here at all, my dear. But it is good to see you. Who brought you? Bailey?" catching sight of the man beside Dick.

"Good, I wanted some one to help me; Rupert and I have got to find a hotel. I guess we can," laughed David French. "Get in opposite Emily. We're going home to try."

THE END.