

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Taft advises Bible study, saying all forcible speakers know the Scriptures. No intimation can be gained from Wilson as to who will compose his cabinet.

Bulgarians resumed the war against Turkey by the bombardment of Adrianople.

The U. S. Supreme court holds that independent shoe manufacturers have a right to combine.

Three Chicago policemen who tried to break up a dance to which they were not invited were thrashed by the dancers.

The income tax amendment to the constitution of the United States has been ratified by the required number of states.

Hollow Horn Bear, an Indian chief of South Dakota, desires to present Woodrow Wilson with a great peace pipe on inaugural day.

Favorable weather conditions are credited with giving the railroads of the United States a gain in business for January of 145 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

L. W. Fansher, school superintendent who disappeared from Medford, Or., four years ago, has been found in an infirmary at Oakland, Cal., unable to remember how he came there.

Mexican rebels attacked a passenger train within 45 miles of Mexico City, killed or wounded the 20 soldiers escorting the train, killed a number of male passengers and carried off several women.

Miss Clara C. Munson, woman mayor of Warren, Or., is the only officer in that city qualified to make arrests, as the precinct constable failed to qualify after election and the city marshal has moved out of town.

The chief clerk of the Portland Postal Savings bank says most of the depositors who withdraw their money, do so to purchase land or small homes, or to engage in business, and nearly all save for some definite purpose.

After four days' discussion the house of lords rejected the home rule bill, 326 to 69.

Strong Federal reinforcements reach Juarez, Mex., and the town is now safe from rebel attacks.

Admission to the United States has been finally denied Cipriano Castro, ex-president of Venezuela.

Rev. George Pepper, of Waterville, Me., known as "Lincoln's double," is dead at the age of 80 years.

Two bills introduced in the Washington legislature call for the issuance of \$60,000,000 of state bonds.

A jury has finally been selected to try Clarence S. Darrow, lawyer for the McNamars, for attempted bribery.

Since the Southern Pacific has been separated from the railroad merger, active work has been begun on the Natron-Weed cut-off.

A council of Indians is urging Wilson to appoint Thomas L. Sloan, of Nebraska, an Omaha Indian, commissioner of Indian affairs.

The British Labor party has endorsed woman suffrage.

The mayor of Berkeley, Cal., refused to attend a "charity" dinner at \$3 a plate, declaring his \$3 would do more good directly applied.

A resolution providing for an initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution was adopted in the Kansas house of representatives.

President-elect had another brush with correspondents, and greatly enjoys his success in keeping secret his selections for his new cabinet.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 86¢; 87¢ per bushel; bluestem, 95¢; 96¢; forty-fold, 87¢; red Russian, 84¢; valley, 87¢.

Barley—Feed, \$23@23.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25.50@26.50.

Corn—Whole, \$27; cracked, \$28. Millstuffs—Bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$24; middlings, \$30.

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

Oats—No. 1 white, \$26.50@27.50 per ton.

Fresh fruits—Apples, 50¢@1.75 per box; pears, \$1.50@2 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$3 per barrel.

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

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.50 per dozen; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per crate; celery, \$5.50; cucumbers, 75¢@82¢ per dozen; eggplant, 10¢ per pound; head lettuce, \$2.50 per crate; peppers, 10¢ per pound; radishes, 35¢ per dozen; sprouts, 10¢.

Onions—Oregon, 1¢ per sack.

Eggs—Fresh locals, candled, 25¢ 26¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 13¢@14¢; broilers, 13¢@14¢; turkeys, live, 20¢; dressed, choice, 22¢@25¢; ducks, 15¢@16¢; geese, 10¢@12¢.

Butter—Oregon creamery, cubes, 36¢ per pound; prints, 37¢@37.5¢.

Pork—Fancy, 10¢ per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14¢@14.5¢ per pound.

Hops—1912 crop, prime and choice, 18¢@19¢ per pound; 1913 contracts, 15¢ per pound.

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

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.30@7.80; good, \$7@7.30; medium, \$6.50@7; choice cows, \$6.50@6.75; 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, \$7.35@7.50; heavy, \$6@6.60.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, \$5@6.15; ewes, \$4@5.25; lambs, \$6@7.25.

TURKS MAKE GOOD DEFENSE

Adrianople Prepared for Long and Stubborn Fight.

London—The Turks remain on the defensive at Tchatjalja and Adrianople. The Adrianople fortress replies only feebly to the Bulgarian bombardment, and apparently no attempt has been made in the way of a sortie.

A bombardment of Adrianople, described as terrific, was begun Monday night, the Bulgarians and Serbian troops investing the place being estimated to number 100,000. Military men who know something about the several lines of forts which form the defense of Adrianople look for a prolonged defense. This opinion apparently prevails within Adrianople itself. Shukri Pasha, the Turkish commander, who is defending Adrianople, has declared that he will not surrender the fortress until the last of his soldiers has been killed.

The Turkish newspaper Tanin asserts that Adrianople has sufficient provisions for four months, and other Turkish reports declare that the fortress certainly will be able to hold out for several weeks. Official quarters in Constantinople radiate a spirit of great confidence in the new regime and declare that the condition of the country and the wintry weather preclude serious operations long the Tchatjalja lines for the present.

LINKING AMERICAS BY RAIL

Continuous Trip From New York to Buenos Ayres Soon.

Washington, D. C.—The linking of the Americas by rail would be of great value as a peace propaganda among the different countries of North and South America, in the opinion of Andrew Carnegie. This belief was exhibited by Mr. Carnegie at a meeting here of the permanent Pan-American Railway committee, of which he is a member, when reports of the linking of the Americas by rail were read, indicating that progress is being made towards this project.

Henry Gassaway Davis, former senator from West Virginia, presided at the meeting.

In Central America only 18 miles of line remain to be constructed to make practical a railway journey to Guatemala City. Construction is well under way at San Miguel, Salvador. From this point to the Panama canal, 600 miles away, several links have been constructed, and plans for others are well advanced.

In South America only 175 miles are still to be constructed between Buenos Ayres and Lake Titicaca and the line has been completed from the latter point to Cuzco, Peru, 2000 miles from Buenos Ayres. In Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador progress has been made.

The committee will make a full report to the next Pan-American conference, which probably will be held in some South American capital in the course of the coming year.

'Big Injuns' Talk English.

Chicago—Fifteen officials of the tribes of Pueblo Indians in New Mexico passed through this city en route for Washington. The Pueblo officials represent the owners of 600,000 acres of tribal lands, granted by the Spanish crown in 1690.

The Indians, most of them, were in blankets and moccasins, and were slightly amused at efforts of fellow passengers in the railroad station to patronize them.

"Heap cold, John," said one traveling man to a tall Pueblo in a red and blue blanket.

"Yes, it is rather cold, but we are accustomed to extremes and don't mind it much," replied the Indian, who was Juan Antonio Martin, alcalde of Acoma.

"Heap big Injun on war path," laughed a station porter, coming up to the smoking room; "I'll be there in a minute."

"Here, boy, take this bag to the smoking room; I'll be there in a minute," ordered one of the Indians, Pablo Abelta, one of the chief men of Pueblo Isleta. The porter obeyed in a dazed manner.

Graduates Dress Simply.

Los Angeles—Although many daughters of wealthy citizens were numbered among the 1500 school children who were graduated from the grammar schools here Wednesday, not one of them wore a dress costing more than \$5 and most of the dresses were homemade. The girls appeared simply garbed at the suggestion of Superintendent Francis, of the city schools, who believed it was an opportune time to impress upon the children the rudiments of economy. The absence of ribbons and ruffles was conspicuous.

Film Monopoly Upheld.

New York—The distribution of picture films is not a utility which might further the public good. Therefore the Film Rental Co. cannot compel the Motion Picture Patents Co. to supply it with films. "In matters closely touching upon the public interest," reads the decision, "monopoly of trade to the exclusion of one whose services might further the public good may be regulated or restrained, but the subject of this action—the distribution of motion-picture films—is not within this class of public utilities."

Paris Is Awaiting Flood.

Paris—The river Seine continues to rise and now lacks only 40 centimeters of the 4.76 meters stage, which experience has shown is the danger level. The authorities are beginning to take precautions for the emergency which will arise if the flood goes beyond that point. Rescue parties have been organized and all boatsmen have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness in the suburban districts, which will be the first flooded.

Million Left to Partner.

New York—The filing of the will of George W. Crossman, a coffee importer, revealed a curious agreement between Crossman and his partner, Herman Sieleken. A codicil to the will showed that each had agreed to leave the other \$1,000,000. In addition to his bequest to his partner, Crossman left nearly \$1,000,000 to friends and relatives.

Olson Would Prohibit Fishing.

Salem—A bill by Olson, of Multnomah county, introduced in the house, proposes to prohibit fishing for salmon in the Willamette river, except by angling, March 15 to April 15 and from June to November 15.

DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

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

TO PROTECT SCHOOL MONEY

West Would Repay Cash Used to Pay Salaries.

Salem—A bill having for its purpose to reimburse the common school fund for disbursements which have been made from it for salaries of certain employees of the State treasurer's office during the past two years, and for equipment of the office, has been introduced in the senate by Joseph. The bill evidently emanated from the office of Governor West. It asks for a total appropriation of \$25,822 for this purpose.

The bill seems to have arisen over difficulty that has found its way among members of the State Land board as to whether the common school fund, or any part of it, can be used for the payment of salaries and expenses in connection with the administration of that fund.

It has been contended by the executive, as shown in the appearance of this bill, that the expenses of administration must be paid out of the general fund, and that the irreducible school fund can be used for no other purpose than for the benefit of the common schools of the state.

THIRTEEN MEASURES PASSED

Legislature Makes Record in First Three Weeks of Session.

Salem—At the end of the third week of the legislative assembly, 13 bills have passed both houses and received the signature of the governor. Of this number 12 are house bills and one is a senate bill.

None of the bills carry an emergency clause and none will become laws until 90 days after the adjournment of the legislative assembly.

Probably the most important bill so far signed is that abolishing the office of state land agent. This was something suggested in the report of State Land Agent Kinehart, and also recommended by the governor in his message.

Another act of some import is one providing that a wife deserter who is convicted shall be compelled to work on the county roads for the time for which he has been sentenced, and that for each such day worked.

The bills which have so far been signed by the governor are as follows: S. B. 73, by Bean—Providing for penalty for wife desertion.

H. B. 5, by Carpenter—Repealing act providing for the publication of an official newspaper.

H. B. 10, by Forsstrom—Repealing act providing that county court clerks should act as county clerks.

H. B. 17, by Campbell—Repealing sections relating to time terms of certain officers commencing.

H. B. 41, by Llewelling—Abolishing the office of state land agent.

H. B. 47, by Heltzel—Providing for the manner of executing the satisfaction of a mortgage.

H. B. 84, by Hinkle—Relating to eliminating indebtedness of irrigation districts.

H. B. 91, by Hinkle—Relating to decrees of divorce.

H. B. 125, by Mann—Relating to registration lists of automobiles by county clerks.

H. B. 145, by McArthur—Relating to crimes against nature.

H. B. 194, by Gill—Repealing section relating to binding children as apprentices.

H. B. 199, by committee on revision of laws—To repeal sections of code providing for weather service.

H. B. 200, by committee on revision of laws—Repealing sections relating to appropriation and condemnation of land.

This record of 13 bills passing both houses and receiving the signature of the governor within the first three weeks of the session is a record-breaker. So far there has been no veto message coming from the executive offices, the majority of the bills going into those offices being bills repealing obsolete sections of the code.

BRANCH ASYLUM INSPECTED

Legislators Pass Busy Day at Pendleton Institution.

Pendleton—In a special car, which was set off here when No. 6 passed through Pendleton, 20 members of the legislature arrived in Pendleton to pass the major portion of the day inspecting the Eastern Oregon state hospital. The delegation was met by officers and members of the Commercial club, who entertained them at breakfast, after which they were taken in automobiles to the state hospital, where Superintendent McNary and his staff and Captain C. A. Murphy received the visitors.

The entire forenoon was given over to conducting the legislators through the institution and pointing out its further needs. As guests of Superintendent McNary the party had luncheon in the dining room of the new hospital.

Much interest was manifested by the committee from Salem in the splendid architecture and up-to-date methods in vogue at the institution. The mammoth bake ovens attracted no little attention. The two ovens will bake 1000 loaves of bread at a time, and will make five bakings at one heat. Without an exception the visiting members of the legislature expressed themselves as favorably impressed with the institution and believed in its rapid future growth.

Penitentiary Probe Starts.

Salem—The first steps of the investigation of the state penitentiary were undertaken Saturday. At 9 o'clock in the morning the members of the joint committee met at the prison. The first day was almost entirely taken up with an outline of the plans for the investigation. The policy to be pursued and the general scope of the investigation was thoroughly discussed at this meeting and it is doubtful if any future session of the committee will carry it much farther than this.

Salary Bill Passes, 18 to 12.

Salem—The bill fixing the salary of the secretary to the governor at \$3000 a year had a narrow escape in the senate Saturday, carrying by a vote of 18 to 12. The bill provides that his salary shall be \$3000 a year and places it on a par with the chief clerk of the state treasurer and the chief clerk of the secretary of state.

It also provides that he shall have removed as a part of his duties those activities in connection with his work as clerk of the various state boards.

Bills Swamp Legislature.

Salem—The house concurred in a senate resolution calling for the final introduction of bills by the 25th day of the session, except by a four-fifths vote of the members. The house, however, will retain its previous decision to stop the list of bills on its 20th day, except by a vote. It concurred in order to assist the senate in making the rule for that branch of the legislative assembly.

TO PROTECT SCHOOL MONEY

West Would Repay Cash Used to Pay Salaries.

Salem—A bill having for its purpose to reimburse the common school fund for disbursements which have been made from it for salaries of certain employees of the State treasurer's office during the past two years, and for equipment of the office, has been introduced in the senate by Joseph. The bill evidently emanated from the office of Governor West. It asks for a total appropriation of \$25,822 for this purpose.

The bill seems to have arisen over difficulty that has found its way among members of the State Land board as to whether the common school fund, or any part of it, can be used for the payment of salaries and expenses in connection with the administration of that fund.

It has been contended by the executive, as shown in the appearance of this bill, that the expenses of administration must be paid out of the general fund, and that the irreducible school fund can be used for no other purpose than for the benefit of the common schools of the state.

THIRTEEN MEASURES PASSED

Legislature Makes Record in First Three Weeks of Session.

Salem—At the end of the third week of the legislative assembly, 13 bills have passed both houses and received the signature of the governor. Of this number 12 are house bills and one is a senate bill.

None of the bills carry an emergency clause and none will become laws until 90 days after the adjournment of the legislative assembly.

Probably the most important bill so far signed is that abolishing the office of state land agent. This was something suggested in the report of State Land Agent Kinehart, and also recommended by the governor in his message.

Another act of some import is one providing that a wife deserter who is convicted shall be compelled to work on the county roads for the time for which he has been sentenced, and that for each such day worked.

The bills which have so far been signed by the governor are as follows: S. B. 73, by Bean—Providing for penalty for wife desertion.

H. B. 5, by Carpenter—Repealing act providing for the publication of an official newspaper.

H. B. 10, by Forsstrom—Repealing act providing that county court clerks should act as county clerks.

H. B. 17, by Campbell—Repealing sections relating to time terms of certain officers commencing.

H. B. 41, by Llewelling—Abolishing the office of state land agent.

H. B. 47, by Heltzel—Providing for the manner of executing the satisfaction of a mortgage.

H. B. 84, by Hinkle—Relating to eliminating indebtedness of irrigation districts.

H. B. 91, by Hinkle—Relating to decrees of divorce.

H. B. 125, by Mann—Relating to registration lists of automobiles by county clerks.

H. B. 145, by McArthur—Relating to crimes against nature.

H. B. 194, by Gill—Repealing section relating to binding children as apprentices.

H. B. 199, by committee on revision of laws—To repeal sections of code providing for weather service.

H. B. 200, by committee on revision of laws—Repealing sections relating to appropriation and condemnation of land.

This record of 13 bills passing both houses and receiving the signature of the governor within the first three weeks of the session is a record-breaker. So far there has been no veto message coming from the executive offices, the majority of the bills going into those offices being bills repealing obsolete sections of the code.

BRANCH ASYLUM INSPECTED

Legislators Pass Busy Day at Pendleton Institution.

Pendleton—In a special car, which was set off here when No. 6 passed through Pendleton, 20 members of the legislature arrived in Pendleton to pass the major portion of the day inspecting the Eastern Oregon state hospital. The delegation was met by officers and members of the Commercial club, who entertained them at breakfast, after which they were taken in automobiles to the state hospital, where Superintendent McNary and his staff and Captain C. A. Murphy received the visitors.

The entire forenoon was given over to conducting the legislators through the institution and pointing out its further needs. As guests of Superintendent McNary the party had luncheon in the dining room of the new hospital.

Much interest was manifested by the committee from Salem in the splendid architecture and up-to-date methods in vogue at the institution. The mammoth bake ovens attracted no little attention. The two ovens will bake 1000 loaves of bread at a time, and will make five bakings at one heat. Without an exception the visiting members of the legislature expressed themselves as favorably impressed with the institution and believed in its rapid future growth.

Penitentiary Probe Starts.

Salem—The first steps of the investigation of the state penitentiary were undertaken Saturday. At 9 o'clock in the morning the members of the joint committee met at the prison. The first day was almost entirely taken up with an outline of the plans for the investigation. The policy to be pursued and the general scope of the investigation was thoroughly discussed at this meeting and it is doubtful if any future session of the committee will carry it much farther than this.

Salary Bill Passes, 18 to 12.

Salem—The bill fixing the salary of the secretary to the governor at \$3000 a year had a narrow escape in the senate Saturday, carrying by a vote of 18 to 12. The bill provides that his salary shall be \$3000 a year and places it on a par with the chief clerk of the state treasurer and the chief clerk of the secretary of state.

It also provides that he shall have removed as a part of his duties those activities in connection with his work as clerk of the various state boards.

Bills Swamp Legislature.

Salem—The house concurred in a senate resolution calling for the final introduction of bills by the 25th day of the session, except by a four-fifths vote of the members. The house, however, will retain its previous decision to stop the list of bills on its 20th day, except by a vote. It concurred in order to assist the senate in making the rule for that branch of the legislative assembly.

The Chronicles of Addington Peace

By B. FLETCHER ROBINSON
Co-Author with H. Conan Doyle of 'The Hound of the Baskervilles,' etc.
Copyright by W. G. Channing

THE STORY OF AMAROFF THE POLE

(Continued.)

I was just about to announce my self, when one of the men knocked over a brass candlestick which stood on the desk, so that it rolled to the further side. With a grunt of annoyance, he stepped leisurely round and dropped on his knees to recover it. Once out of sight of his companions, however, he whipped out a square of wax from his pocket, and with extraordinary rapidity took an impression from a key that he had kept concealed in his hand. It was all over in five seconds, and from the shelter the desk gave to him, no one but myself could have been the wiser. He rose, replaced the candlestick, and continued his work.

Whether the fellow had played his companion a trick or not, I had no desire to be caught acting the spy. So, pulling the curtains aside, I walked into the room. They all turned quickly upon me, the black-bearded man staring hard as if attempting to recall my face. But Peace was the first to speak.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Phillips," he said, as if I were a visitor he had expected. "You are just in time to drive me back. Have you a cab waiting?"

"No," I hesitated.

"It's of no consequence. We can find another at the top of the street. And now, Mr. Nicolin," he continued, turning to the big man, who had never taken his eyes off me, "are you quite satisfied, or do you wish your men to make a further search?"

"No, Mr. Inspector," he answered, with a heavy foreign accent, "we are quite content. Nodding more is necessary."

"Shall you be wanting to come again?"

"No—for us it is sufficient. It is for you to continue, Mr. Inspector. You think you will catch these men who kill him, then?"

"We shall try," said Peace, with a modest droop of the eyes.

"Ach—but where can there be certainty in our lives? Come now, my children, let us be going. Alexandre, you have the door-key of the studio; give him to the inspector here."

So it was the door-key, thought I, of which Mr. Alexandre obtained a memento behind the roller-top desk!

Peace gave a polite good-bye to his companions on the step, locked up the little green door, and then started down the street at my side.

"I had no business to come poking my nose into your affairs," I said. "Anything you say I shall thoroughly deserve."

"Don't apologize," he smiled. "I was pleased to see you."

"And why?"

"You can do better things than remain a wealthy dilettante, Mr. Phillips. You are too broad in the shoulders, too clear in the head, for living in the world that is dead. Such little incidents as these—they drag you out of the shell you are building about you. That is why I was pleased to see you. I have spoken plainly—are you offended?"

"Oh, no," I said, waving my stick to a passing hansom, though I did not refer again to the topic which I foresaw was likely to become personally offensive to me.

He sat back in his corner of the cab, filling his pipe with dextrous fingers, while I watched him out of the corner of my eye. When it was well alight, he began again on a new subject.

"London's a queer place," he said, "though perhaps you have not had the time to find it out. There are foreign colonies, with their own religions and clubs and politics, working their way through life just as if they were in Odessa or Hamburg or Milan. There are refugees—Heaven knows how many, for we do not—that have fled before all the despotisms that succeeded and all the revolutions that failed from St. Petersburg to the Argentine. Tolstol fanatics, dishonest presidents, anarchists, royalists, Armenians, Turks, Carlists, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia—a finer collection than even America itself can show. On the Continent—well, we should be running them in, and they would be throwing bombs. But here no one troubles them so long as they pay rent and taxes, and keep their hands out of each other's pockets or from each other's throats. They understand us, too, and stop playing at assassins and conspirators. But once in a while habit is too strong for them, and something happens."

"As it happened to Amaroff?"

"Yes—as it happened to Amaroff."

"It was a political crime?"

"Yes."

"And the reasons?"

"They have the advantage of simplicity. Amaroff was a member of the Russian secret service, detailed to mix with and observe the Nihilist refugees. The Car enters Paris in two days, and when the Car travels the political police of all the capitals are kept on the run. I suppose Amaroff showed an excess of zeal that made his absence from London desirable. Anyway, he was found dead, and the Russians reasonably conclude it is the Nihilists who killed him."

"Who were those men in the studio?"

"The big fellow was Nicolin, the head of the Russian secret service, over here. I don't know a better man in his profession nor one with fewer scruples. The other two were assistants. They came down to the Yard this morning with a request that they might search

</