

# NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

## Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Dr. James Monroe Taylor, president of Vassar College since 1886, has resigned.

The U. S. senate has stricken out the proposed tax for the use of water-power.

Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," died in his cabin in the hills East of Oakland, Cal.

Two thousand American marines have been sent to Cuba, there to await developments in Mexico.

A Nevada prospector was killed by a slide of rock in his mine, which uncovered a rich body of ore.

Italy is having the coldest winter weather in 20 years, Mt. Etna being entirely covered with snow.

The French government is preparing to increase her standing army, owing to the growth of Germany's forces.

Increased demand for fish during Lent has sent the wholesale price of halibut to 94 cents a pound at Seattle.

Miss Emmeline Pankhurst, noted suffragist leader, of London, was arrested and jailed for window-smashing.

Twenty-nine officials of the National Cash Register company were sentenced to jail terms and fines for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Central Pacific and Southern Pacific roads have applied to the state railroad commission of California for permission to lease certain portions of each other's tracks.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Arctic explorer, threatens libel suit against the Pasadena, Cal., News, for stating that his stories of finding the North Pole were not to be relied upon.

A Japanese student at Stanford University, Cal., won the oratorical contest against three American competitors.

The French-American treaty of 1908 has been renewed.

Representative Olmstead vigorously opposes the United States' quitting the Philippines.

It is expected that at least 25,000 soldiers and sailors will be in line in the inaugural parade.

President Taft assisted in the laying of the cornerstone of a new Unitarian church in Washington.

The senate committee has recommended doubling the proposed appropriation for work on the Cello canal.

Primary election of fourth class postmasters is proposed in an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill.

The house committee of the Oregon legislature has recommended an appropriation of \$200,000 for the Panama Fair.

Further prosecution of the alleged "hard coal trust" has been begun by the government agents.

Henry Cabot Lodge declares a strong navy is positively essential to the maintenance of peace.

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union, suggests mediation instead of intervention in the Mexican struggle.

Twenty-nine officials and others connected with the alleged cash register trust have been found guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade.

## PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 85¢; 86¢; bluestem, 94¢; 95¢; forty-fold, 86¢; red Russian, 84¢; valley, 86¢; 87¢.

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

Corn—Whole, \$27 per ton; cracked, \$28.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$21@21.50 per ton; shorts, \$23@23.50; middlings, \$30.

Hay—Timothy, choice, \$16@17; 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 ton.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, 50¢@1.75 box; pears, \$1.50@2 box; grapes, Malaga, \$8 barrel.

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

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.50 per dozen; cabbage, 1¢ pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@2 rate; celery, \$2@4.50 crate; cucumbers, 75¢@2 dozen; eggplant, 10¢ pound; head lettuce, \$1.90@2.50 crate; peppers, 25¢ per pound; sprouts, 10¢; tomatoes, \$2 per box; garlic, 50¢ per pound; turnips, 90¢@1 per sack; parsnips, 90¢@1; carrots, 90¢@1.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.25 per sack.

Eggs—Fresh locals, candled, 23¢ per dozen; current receipts, 20¢@22¢.

Poultry—Hens, 13¢@14¢ pound; broilers, 14¢@15¢; turkeys, live, 20¢; dressed, choice, 22¢@25¢; ducks, 16¢@17¢; geese, 10¢@12¢.

Butter—Oregon creamery, cubes, 37¢; prints, 37¢.

Pork—Fancy, 10¢@10½¢ per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14¢@14½¢ per pound.

Pork—1912 crop, prime and choice, 16¢@18¢ per pound; 1913 contracts, 14¢@15¢.

Pelts—Dry, 12¢@13¢; lambs, 25¢@35¢; full wool, \$1.25@1.35.

Wool—Early shorn, east of mountains, 15¢@20¢ per pound.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.50@8; 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, \$5.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$7.75@8.20; heavy, \$6.75@7.25.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, \$5.50@6.25; ewes, \$4@5.25; lambs, \$6@7.25.

## SUFFRAGE IN QUAKER STATE

### Pennsylvania Women Storm Senate and Demand Recognition.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Women in favor of equal suffrage stormed the senate chamber and corridors of the state capitol in advocacy of "votes for women." Every senator opposed to the measure was urged to support the suffrage amendment.

Senator McNichol, of Philadelphia, Republican leader of the senate, smilingly told the women, among whom was Miss Mary Flinn, daughter of State Senator Flinn, of Pitsburg, that he was unalterably opposed to votes for women. He hastened to assure them, however, that he would not influence other members to vote against the equal suffrage resolution, which has been adopted by the lower branch of the legislature and is expected to be acted upon by the senate.

## HUERTA SENDS MESSAGE OF PEACE TO TAFT

Mexico City—One of the first acts of General Huerta as provisional president was to notify Ambassador Wilson of the change of government. He informed the ambassador that he had in his power as prisoners in the national palace the president of the republic and his ministers.

General Huerta asked that this be interpreted as a patriotic manifesto of a man "who has no ambitions other than to serve his country and who wishes to re-establish peace in the country and to insure the safety of the interests of its sons and of the foreigners."

He requested Ambassador Wilson to notify President Taft and the diplomatic representatives of all that had occurred and to give notification to the rebels.

## REBELS TAKE AMERICAN GUN

### Good Supply of Ammunition Also Disappears

El Paso, Tex.—A machine gun of the Thirteenth cavalry platoon at Hachita, N. M., disappeared Sunday night, according to reliable reports received here. It is believed that Mexican rebels came over the border and stole the piece.

Major Clark, district adjutant at Fort Bliss, declares no report of the theft has been made. However, the disappearance of the gun is fully verified.

Since Monday morning, when the piece was missing, United States troops have been searching for a trace of the missing artillery. Hachita is nearly 20 miles from the nearest point on the border and how the gun was stolen is unexplained. A large quantity of ammunition for the gun also disappeared.

The occurrence is similar to an incident at El Paso during the Madero revolution, when rebels took an old cannon from the center of the town, returning the piece at the conclusion of hostilities.

Some days ago General Inez Salazar, chief commander-in-chief, boasted that some of his men would steal a machine gun from the United States troops.

Rebels evaded the border patrol near Columbus, N. M., and imported 1800 suits of khaki uniforms and an equal number of pairs of shoes for the use of Salazar's rebel army.

## Resignations Made Easy.

Washington, D. C.—Before taking up the Mexican situation, the cabinet considered a question almost as pressing—the resignations that are to be by its members to Mr. Wilson March 4. Everybody expects to resign.

Probably a form letter, on file in the State department for the use of cabinet officers, ambassadors and such who are seeking retirement and who have enough of public life, will be used by Mr. Taft's official family, and there may be quite a rush at his department early in March.

## Citrus Loss Minimized.

Berkeley, Cal.—That the loss of fruits in the Southern California citrus belt through the recent frosts was not as great as at first supposed was the report made by University of California scientists who are in the South with an agricultural department demonstration train. The report says that frozen oranges are harmless, provided the evaporation of the juice has not advanced too far. The scientists found that at least three-fourths of the trees will do as well next year as ever, if no further setbacks occur.

## New Drydock Is Insecure.

Washington, D. C.—Injury sustained by the great drydock at Pearl Harbor was reported to the Navy department in a brief cablegram from Rear Adm. C. W. Wilson. It is feared the disaster will have the effect of completely thwarting the plans of the engineers to have this dock opened by the date of completion of the Panama canal. It is understood the bottom of the dock has been forced up as the water was pumped out, indicating insecurity of the foundation. So far about \$1,250,000 has been expended on the dock.

## 1100 Carmen Return to Work.

Kansas City—The strike called on September 19, 1911, involving 1100 Carmen employed on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, came to an end at noon Wednesday in compliance with an order issued by M. F. Ryan, president of the International Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. President Ryan said the railroad company had agreed to recognize the action of the committee of the union as a whole as binding over the entire system.

## Inauguration Session Called.

Washington, D. C.—Another formal step toward the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson was taken at the State department with the issue of President Taft's proclamation calling the new senate in extra session on March 4 at noon. This is for the inauguration of new senators and confirmation of the new president's appointments.

# DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

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

## WON'T REPAY SCHOOL FUNDS

### Plan to Make General Fund Stand Expenses Fails.

Salem—Senator Moser made an open statement on the floor of the senate that he was satisfied that the bill providing for reimbursing the school fund from the general fund for expenses in connection with the state treasurer's office was nothing more or less than intended as a slap at the treasurer by Governor West.

"As the newspapers said at the time when this bill was introduced, and as one can see by reading the bill, it is intended as a direct attack on State Treasurer Kay," declared Senator Moser, "and we have a right to infer that, because Senator Joseph acted as messenger for the governor, when he came into the senate and endeavored to impugn the statements of one of its members, that he also acted as messenger for the governor when he introduced this bill."

"And when we find that if the bill is a just bill, it should carry \$175,000 instead of the \$23,000 shown, it is conclusive proof that the bill was directed at the treasurer."

## SENATE FAVORS GIRLS' AID

### Passes Bill for Industrial Home in Salem.

Salem—In the face of an adverse majority report, the Moser bill providing for the establishment of an industrial home for girls passed the senate with 18 votes in its favor. It is amended so as to provide \$25,000 a year for the next two years. The institution is to be located on ground now owned by the state at Salem, if the bill becomes a law. The institution is to be constructed on the cottage plan.

One feature of the debate was the unusual proceeding of inviting a woman to address the body, Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin, of the department of Public Safety of Portland, appearing and explaining the conditions which exist in that city, and declaring that there is now no place where a woman over 18 years of age may be detained but in jail.

## TROUBLE AHEAD FOR STATE

### Secretary Olcott Fears Limiting of Public's Expenditures.

Salem—With the ways and means committee cutting appropriation bills for maintenance and improvements at the state institutions, Secretary Olcott is somewhat agitated as to what may be the effect of the two Wood bills that were passed over the governor's veto early in the session. One provides for an emergency board and the other prohibits the secretary of state from issuing any warrant when there has been no appropriation made therefor.

Secretary Olcott says that in event the appropriations are cut to such an extent that deficiencies may be imperative, that his office will adhere to the law and issue no warrants above the amount of the appropriations.

## Referendum Date Fixed.

Salem—Day's bill, providing for a special referendum election, to be held September 2, passed the senate. It invoked considerable debate, being advocated warmly by Day, Moser, Thompson, Bean and others and opposed by McColloch, Miller and Neuner. The bill carries an emergency clause to prevent the possibility of being itself referred.

The object of calling the special election is to prevent large projects like the Panama-Pacific appropriation, the workmen's compensation bill and good roads and other important proposals, from being held up for two years.

## Appropriations Bill Held Up.

Salem—Eaton of Lane made two attempts to get the house to take up the state appropriations, but in each attempt he failed. Eaton first introduced his resolution asking that it be reported back. It was referred to the resolutions committee, but no report was made. Eaton re-introduced the resolution, saying that, as no report had been made, he demanded action. The house, however, refused thus to slap the committee and the resolution was overwhelmingly voted down.

## Bull Moose Are Recognized.

Salem—The Bull Moose party will be able to participate in the primaries before city election in Portland under the provisions of a bill that passed the senate Saturday. This bill provides that any political party casting 20 per cent of the vote at the preceding election may participate in the primaries. The bill also carries an emergency clause which will allow the participation in the Portland primaries.

The bill was introduced by Senator Carson at the request of the Progressive party committee.

## Several Bills Withdrawn.

Salem—A number of bills were withdrawn in the senate Friday, three of them evidently directly as a result of the passage of senate bill No. 72, relating to farm extension work. Two of these by Stewart were for experiment stations in Malheur and Grant counties. The other by Ragsdale would allow counties to have agricultural committees. Farrell withdrew a bill relating to an appropriation for the Oregon Naval Militia to make way for another similar bill.

## Firearms Bill Is Passed.

Salem—Perkins' firearms bill has passed the senate. This amended bill provides that anyone purchasing a revolver must have the certificate of two freeholders as to his good moral character and a permit from the circuit, county or municipal judge. It prevents the display of revolvers in windows, requires a registration of numbers and also requires dealers to make reports to sheriffs twice a month as to sales.

## HOUSE APPROVES OF MILLAGE

### Agricultural College Four-Tenths and University Three.

Salem—The house Monday afternoon passed a bill providing for an annual tax of four-tenths of a mill for the operation, maintenance and improvement of the Oregon Agricultural college. It previously passed a bill for a levy of three-tenths of a mill for the University of Oregon. These bills, if they become law, will do away with legislative action biennially.

The house spent several hours in passing the bills appropriating sums for the University of Oregon and the Agricultural college. For the former a total of \$362,833 was allowed, and for the latter approximately \$360,000 for buildings, etc., and \$300,000 for maintenance and operation were allowed.

The house adhered closely to the recommendations of the ways and means committee, and all attempts to break the programme failed. It was argued that the members had given great consideration to the items and that their judgment should be taken.

One of the chief features of the appropriations was one item for extension in the University of Oregon. Another item was for \$45,000 for the medical school at Portland.

## NAVAL MILITIA WILL STAY

### Senate Refuses Plan to Abolish State Organization.

Salem—The senate has definitely decided not to abolish the Oregon naval militia and at the same time practically decided not to place it under a separate naval board. The conduct and administration of the affairs will remain practically as they are.

The three reports of the special investigating committee were made a special order. One, by Carson, favored continuing the militia as it stands; one, by Joseph, would separate it from the National guard and one, by Dimick, would abolish it entirely.

Carson's report was upheld and Dimick's bill to abolish the militia was indefinitely postponed. Joseph's bill to separate the militia from the National guard will be on the table until a similar bill comes in from the house.

Carson, Smith of Coos, and others favored the militia in the debate, Dimick attacking it as a useless expense. Smith declared that if it was decided to do away with the naval militia he would also favor cutting off the appropriation of the Oregon National guard.

## EIGHT-HOUR BILL IS PASSED

### House Gives Life to Measure Approved at Polls.

Salem—Without amendment and with but few dissenting votes, the so-called eight-hour day bill by Senator Smith, of Coos, was passed by the house on reconsideration.

Hughes and Heltzel, of Marion, attempted to amend the law as passed by the senate by inserting a clause that would enable certain classes of laborers to work more than eight hours a day or more than 48 hours a week. Their efforts failed. Upon recall their vote against the bill, leading a small minority.

Hughes and Heltzel contended that the bill is so drastic that it will be absolutely unfair to employers and that it "was drawn in the interests of the greatest trust in the country—the labor unions."

Other members declared that the bill was identical with the one passed by the people at the last state election and that any such amendments as proposed by Hughes and Heltzel would ruin it.

The law as passed by the people had no enacting clause and was therefore inoperative. This defect is to be cured by the legislature.

## Waterpower Bill Favored.

Salem—The house bill providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the investigation of water resources in the state, which applies particularly, under the present plan, to the Deschutes river, has received a favorable report from the senate ways and means committee.

The bill has passed the house. This is considered by its supporters as one of the biggest pieces of legislation in connection with the development of the state and a hard fight will be made for its passage in the senate.

## Question Put Up to Voters.

Salem—A resolution to submit to the voters in 1914 the question of making the term of county officers four years was adopted by the house after a hot debate. It was introduced by Anderson, of Clatsop, and contained a provision that no county official may serve more than eight years in any 12 years, but this was eliminated.

Schuebel said the resolution was all right, but he opposed the eight-year clause. Belland said that "two years is too long a term for a bad official, and eight too short for a good one."

## Dimick's Eight-Hour Bill Lost.

Salem—Dimick's eight-hour bill went the way it has done in the past when it was indefinitely postponed. Dimick says he had decided to line up behind Schuebel's ten-hour bill, which was passed, and consequently made no objection when it was indefinitely postponed.

## Sweeping Investigation Aim.

Salem—Under a joint resolution, introduced by Senator Wood, an investigation of all institutions, commissions, boards and offices would be carried on during the next two years by a legislative committee to report at the next session.

## Hatcheries to Be Investigated.

Salem—Senators Butler and Smith, of Josephine, have been named as the senate members of the committee to investigate the fish hatcheries on the Columbia.

# The Chronicles of Adairington Peace

By B. FLETCHER ROBINSON  
Co-Author with A. CANN DOYLE of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, etc.  
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## THE STORY OF AMAROFF THE POLE

(Continued.)

A jump, a scramble, and all three of us were over the wall, dropping into a ragged shrubbery of laurel. We groped and stumbled our way through the growth of bushes until we emerged on a grass plot. Then I understood. We were at the back of Amaroff's studio. On one side where we stood was the outhouse, its sloping roof reaching up to the long windows under the eaves—the upper lights, as sculptors call them. And even as I looked there came through these windows a flicker of light, an eye that winked in the darkness and was gone.

We crept softly forward until we reached the shadow of the outhouse. It was roofed with rough tiles, which came to within seven feet of the ground. Fortunately, they did not project out from the wall of the building.

"You must help us up, Jackson," Peace whispered, "and then go round to the door, which I see at the back there. If they make a bolt that way, blow your whistle. If I whistle, start hammering on the door as if you were a dozen men. Now then, take me on your shoulders."

I scrambled to the roof like a cat. Lying flat he thrust out an end. A host from the sergeant, and I landed beside him. We waited a few moments, and then commenced to work our way up the roof. From its upper angle I found that the greater part of the interior of the studio was within our observation.

The moonlight that drifted through the opposing panes flooded the center of the studio with soft light, in the midst of which the bust in bronze rose darkly upon its pedestal. A minute, and then the eye of light winked out, flickered, explored the pools of shadow, and finally steadied on the wall as three men moved from the room beneath us, following one by one. A second lantern came into play, and before our eyes commenced a search such as I could have hardly credited, so swift, methodical and thorough were its methods. The cushions were probed with long pins, the racks of bare boards, and the nails that held them in position, were studied each in turn, the plastered walls were sounded inch by inch, the locks of desk and drawer were picked with the ease of mechanical knowledge.

We heard it before the men below, he faint patter, patter on the road outside of a runner in desperate haste. The footsteps grew silent, and in the pause there must have come a sound, audible to them though not to us, for the lantern slides were shut down like the snapping of teeth, and the sea vanished into the gloom. Only the moonlight remained, bathing the Nero in its gentle beams. I glanced at Peace. His expression was one of beatific enjoyment, but his whistle was at his lips.

I could not see the entrance door, so that the struggle was well-nigh over before I knew it was begun. The stranger fought hard, as I judged from the scuffling thuds, yet he raised no cry of help. Then the eyes of the lanterns glowed again and they led him into the center of the studio with the glint of steel marking the handcuffs on his wrists. It was Greatman—the fox that had run into the den of the wolves!

"And so, mon ami, you play a double game?"

"It was not until he spoke that I realized that I could hear what went forward within. The big ventilators above me were open, and Nicolin—for it was he—did not modulate his voice."

"It is you that killed him," cried the prisoner, raising his fettered hands. "You that have betrayed me. Murderer and liar that you are!"

His frail body shook to the fury that was on him; but the Russian laughed in his black beard, stroking it with his hands.

"I had almost forgotten," he said. "It may be that you have some cause of complaint against me. But now that you are here, you will doubtless be kind enough to save us trouble. Where, my good Kroll, are the bombs hidden?"

"Do you think I shall tell you?"

"Remember, Amaroff is dead. They will not go to Paris now. Do not be foolish. Show me the hiding place, and no harm shall come to you."

"No."

"Then you will return to Russia. The Odessa forgery will carry you there by English law—but, remember,

It is for something more than forgery that you will have to answer when you arrive."

"There was a silence, and then Nicolin spoke again—two words.

"Sagallen Island."

"I shall not go there," said the prisoner, simply. "I shall not go there—Nicolin the spy, Nicolin the murderer and liar!"

"Then you will achieve a miracle. For, as the Czar rules, before a week is out you will be on the sea, and within a month—stop him, stop him!"

He had sprung from them with a bound like that of a wild beast, and with his fettered hands had gripped the shaft of the bust of Nero, swinging it high above his head. For a part of a second, as a film might seize the photograph, I saw him stand in the moonlight with that cruel face in bronze rocking above his own white face in flesh and blood below; yet, as I remember it, there was neither fear nor anger in his expression. And then, as it were, the shutter clicked, for Peace dealt me so violent a blow that it sent me rolling down the roof into the darkness. And as I tumbled headlong from the ledge, the whole air seemed to burst into fragments about me—a mighty concussion that left me, deafened, shaken, bewildered, amongst the broken tiles and falling fragments on the ground below.

I was in my most comfortable chair, with old Jacob washing the cut on my head, and the inspector's nimble fingers twisting a bandage before I quite realized that I had escaped that great explosion. Vaguely, as in a dream, I remembered that two men, presumably Peace and the sergeant, had dragged me to my feet, had knotted a handkerchief round my head, had pushed me over the wall, and finally lifted me into a passing cab—all with a mad haste as if it were we who had been the criminals. Anyhow, I was at

home, which was of the first importance to me at the moment.

"What blew up, inspector?" I asked, faintly.

"The dynamite hidden in the bust—but don't ask questions."

"Oh, I'm all right," I told him. "Do explain things."

"I'll call tomorrow, and—"

"No, tell me now, or I shall not sleep a wink."

He looked at me a moment, with his head cocked on one side after his quaint fashion.

"Very well," he said at last. "I'll talk, if you'll promise to keep quiet."

I promised, and he began.

"It's quite a simple story. Nicolin had got word that an attempt was to be made on the Czar, who is due in Paris the day after tomorrow, and that Amaroff was engineering the whole affair; also the Russian was making no headway, and he knew that his position was at stake if he failed. So he got desperate, and took the game into his own hands. He forced Greatman to fix a rendezvous, brought up his men and strangled Amaroff in the sandal parlor. It was a smart thing to do, for no one was likely to

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