

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

A cold wave has spread all over the East and is doing immense damage to fruit.

The government has brought suit to compel the dissolution of the Eastman Kodak trust.

China is the fourteenth nation to accept, in principle, Bryan's plan for universal world peace.

Both sides refusing to make further concessions, war between the Balkan states is expected at any time.

Colonel Goethals says that "anything that floats" may go through the Panama canal by January 1, 1915.

It is claimed the loss of revenue by the Underwood tariff bill will be more than offset by the income tax amendment.

A cloudburst covered the tracks of the Clearwater short line in Idaho for a distance 500 feet with earth and timber.

The department of agriculture in its June report predicts a bumper wheat crop, sufficient to make 160,500,000 barrels of flour.

A United States Supreme court decision in the Minnesota railroad rate case gives states the right to fix rates for interstate traffic.

A San Francisco woman alone and unaided, raided and partially wrecked a gambling house where her husband had lost \$1300 in three days.

Chinese women of modern education have been arrested for conspiring against the government, and it is claimed many have been executed.

Stopping of Columbia river boats by high water has prevented many berry pickers from reaching the fields, and it is believed many berries will go to waste.

The latest Japanese reply in the California land controversy opens the way for unlimited "friendly negotiations."

Governor West, of Oregon, says the Interior department has too much "dead timber."

It is proposed to amend the military laws to provide for the use of the militia in foreign service.

A Missouri official says women workers are as firmly in bondage as colored slaves ever were.

A special house committee favors limiting appropriations to a fixed sum, to be apportioned as congress sees fit.

A cloudburst in the Blue mountains washed away the O. W. R. & N. track, but operated the block signal at the same time and this saved a passenger train from plunging into the Grand Ronde river.

The senate lobby investigating committee will inquire into everything that resembles an effort to influence tariff votes.

A Japanese colony of about 1500 persons has been established in Brazil, under an agreement which sets aside 150,000 acres of land for their use.

Attorney-General McReynolds is convinced that neither the Standard Oil nor Tobacco trusts have been dissolved in a legal manner.

A tariff amendment has been introduced which proposes a sliding scale tax on the output of tobacco manufacturing companies, which reaches up to 6 cents a pound.

Labor leaders in the Pacific Northwest are much concerned over the threatened importation of cheap foreign labor to the coast as soon as the canal is opened.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 94c; bluestem, 92c; forty-fold, 94@95c; red Russian, 92c; valley, 94c.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$32 per ton; stained and off grade, less.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$24.50@25 pr ton; shorts, \$26.50@27; middlings, \$32.
Barley—Feed, \$26.50@27 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$28.50@29.50.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, choice, \$18@19 per ton; alfalfa, \$13@14.
Onions—New red, \$1.25 per sack.
Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c per dozen; asparagus, Oregon, 50c@51; beans, 12c per crate; cabbage, 24c; cauliflower, \$2 per crate; head lettuce, \$2.50 per crate; peas, 74c@8c per pound; peppers, 30c; radishes, 10c@12c per dozen; rhubarb, 16c@2c per pound; spinach, 75c per box; garlic, 7c@8c per pound.
Potatoes—Burbank, 40@50c per hundred; new, 3c per pound.
Green fruit—Apples, new, \$1.75 per box; old, nominal; strawberries, 75c@1.25 per crate; cherries, 8@12c per pound; gooseberries, 20@4c; apricots, \$1.25@1.75 box; watermelons, 5c per pound; peaches, \$1.50 per box.
Poultry—Hens, 15c@16c; broilers, 25c; turkeys, live, 19c@20c; dressed, choice, 25c; ducks, old, 16c@18c; young, 24c@25c; geese, young, 14c@15c.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, case count, 19c per dozen; candied, 20c.
Butter—City creamery, cubes, 28c per pound; prints, 29c@29.5c.
Pork—Fancy, 11c@11.5c per pound.
Veal—Fancy, 13c per pound.
Hops—1912 crop, 9c@14c per pound; 1913 contracts, 13c@13.5c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, 10c@16c per pound; valley, 14c@16c; mohair, choice, 1913 clip, 30c@32c.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.75@8; good, \$7.25@7.50; medium, \$7.25@7.50; choice cows, \$6.50@7; good, \$6.25@6.50; medium, \$6c@6.25; choice calves, \$8@9; good heavy calves, \$6.50@7.50; bulls, \$4@6.
Hogs—Light, \$8@8.30; heavy, \$7@7.50.
Sheep—Wethers, \$5@6; ewes, \$4@5; lambs, \$6.50@6.75.

WILD RIDE ON RUNAWAY CAR

Brakeman Makes 65 Miles Per Hour, But Sticks to Post.

Medford, Or. — With his lantern swinging in a brave attempt to warn the people, J. A. Fowler, an Ashland yard man, came through Medford Thursday night at 75 miles an hour on top of a runaway freight car. With the wires busy clearing the right of way, a switch engine in charge of Engineer Adams in wild pursuit and a doctor motoring to the scene of the expected tragedy, the car by a miracle escaped collision with a freight train at Central Point, as it hastened into a siding safely, and made the sharp curves at Gold Ray and finally came to a stop one mile this side of Gold Hill. Some idea of the speed of the runaway car may be had from the fact that the car slipped loose from the train at Ashland at 9:50 and reached Medford, a distance of 12 miles, down grade, at 10:01, a run of 11 minutes, or an average of 65 miles an hour. The pursuing engine made the distance in 15 minutes, half of the scheduled time, but lost sight of the runaway at Talent.

Fowler was pretty well shaken up by his experience, but said he was too busy swinging his lantern and keeping his balance to think much about his danger.

JAPAN TO STAND ON TREATY

Fourteenth Amendment Omitted From Land Bill Protest.

Tokio—It is learned that Japan has decided to omit from the text of its rejoinder to the American government's reply to the protest against the California alien land law the contention that it violates the 14th amendment, and leave this point for discussion between Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador at Washington, and Secretary of State Bryan.

The reason for this decision was the conviction that Japan's case as a nation would be stronger if based on the contention that the land bill violates the treaty. The idea here is that the 14th amendment, as well as the constitutional prohibition against states passing laws impairing obligation contracts, might eventually be the basis of suits brought by Japanese as individuals.

HOME RULE BILL IS PASSED

English Commons Scene of Fiercely Denunciation.

London—The house of commons passed the second reading of the home rule for Ireland bill without division, an amendment by Mr. Balfour for the rejection of the measure having been defeated previously by a vote of 368 to 270. The announcement of the figures was received with cheering by Liberals and Nationalists.

The debate was marked by fiery declarations by the opposition speakers who predicted home rule would result in civil war in Ireland. Sir Edwards Carson, the Irish Unionist leader, said:

"For my part, I will continue to support the Ulster men and will take full responsibility for their resistance. You may seize their homes, or send troops, but you will not settle the Irish question."

Lord Charles Beresford declared: "If the government sends troops to Ireland, I shall offer my services, poor as they may be, and help my fellow countrymen."

Jones Blocks Senate.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Jones, of Washington, who has failed thus far to secure from the senate the extra clerk he declares necessary, got on the nerves of his Democratic colleagues when he engineered his single-handed filibuster through another session. "Here we sit, the sworn representatives of 90,000,000 people," said Senator Williams, "trying to transact the important business of the country, and all we hear is the hoarse voice of the senator from Washington crying 'Jones wants clerks; Jones wants clerks.'"

Woman Killed in I. W. W. Riot.

Ipswich, Mass.—One woman was shot and killed, seven other persons were wounded by bullets, and many others, including several policemen, were hurt by flying missiles in a strike riot outside the Ipswich hosiery mills Wednesday night. Seven persons, including leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, were arrested. The dead woman was a spectator of the fight. Five of the wounded were hurried to the Salem hospital in an automobile. The actual fighting did not last more than five minutes.

Maryland Sails North.

Seattle—The armored cruiser Maryland sailed for Alaska to complete the tests of Alaska coal begun last year, and interrupted when the vessel was hurried south under rush orders to take Secretary of State Knox to Japan to attend the emperor's funeral. Eight hundred tons of Bering river coal have been mined and transported to Controller Bay for use in the tests by the Maryland. The cruiser is expected to return from the North early in August.

Ferry Sinks; Fifty Drown.

St. Petersburg—Fifty persons were drowned by the sinking of a dilapidated ferryboat while crossing the River Teuchepa on the Russian Ascession day, June 5, according to delayed dispatches from Vyatka. A riot ensued in the populace of the district, owing to their indignation at the laxity of the police supervision of the ferry.

Throwing of Bomb Fatal.

Lisbon, Portugal—One person was killed and several others wounded by a bomb thrown at a procession in honor of Portugal's great epic and lyric poet, Luis de Camoens. The bomb-thrower was wounded by a splinter from his own missile. When taken to the hospital he declared that he wished to commit suicide.

Atwood Flies Over Lake Erie.

Sandusky, O.—Aviator Harry N. Atwood, who left Ecorse, Mich., Wednesday afternoon for a flight across Lake Erie to this city in a hydro-aeroplane, arrived here at 12:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

General News of the Industrial and Educational Development and Progress of Rural Communities, Public Institutions, Etc.

MANY NEW LAWS IN FORCE

More Power Given Governor as Result of New Measures.

Salem—All the laws passed at the recent session of the legislature, except those having emergency clauses or those to be referred to the people, became operative June 3.

One of the new measures are those relating to highways, irrigation, wages of women and children, pensions for mothers, fixing number of hours of workmen in factories, mills, etc., giving the governor more power to enforce laws locally, revising fish and game laws, appropriation for Pacific Panama exposition, regulation of brokers, regulation of pawnbrokers, uniform system of accounting in state and counties, teachers of Portland on civil service basis, pensions for Portland police, abolishing district fairs and creating county fairs.

Summaries of the most important measures are as follows:

Highway commission bill—Creates highway commissioner and provides for a highway engineer at a salary of \$3000 a year. Under the measure about \$360,000 will be provided for road work annually. The work will be done by the counties, and the engineer will give all assistance possible to the county courts.

County bonding act—Gives counties the right to issue bonds to build roads. This and the highway commission bill are important, for they constitute virtually the first practical highway legislation enacted in the state.

Columbia Southern bill—Appropriates \$450,000 for irrigation of 23,000 acres of land in Eastern Oregon, work to be started at once. The United States department of interior has offered to give a similar sum for the work, but it has not been accepted by the desert land board. Another bill provides for an appropriation of \$50,000 to investigate feasible irrigation projects, the Federal government to co-operate by giving a similar amount. Still another measure appropriates \$15,000 for the investigation of a proposed power plant on the Columbia at The Dalles. It is declared that the project contemplates the creation of one of the greatest water power systems in the United States.

Minimum wage bill—Creates commission to be named by the governor to investigate wages of women and children and the conditions under which they work. It gives the commission power to enforce decrees, fix wages and regulate sanitary conditions.

Mothers' pension bill—Provides for assistance of mothers whose husbands are dead, in state institutions or physically or mentally unable to work. The counties are to provide the pensions.

Ten-hour law—Provides that 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week constitute the working schedules in factories, mills, etc., but that employees may work 13 hours a day, but no longer. They are to receive time and one-half pay for all time more than 10 hours a day.

Bill increasing power of governor—Gives governor power to appoint special district attorneys, sheriffs, constables, when regularly elected officials do not attend to duties. Another measure, urged by the governor, classes immoral resorts as nuisances so they may be closed more easily than at present.

Shipping of liquor act—Provides that intoxicating liquor shipped from "wet" to "dry" territory must be labeled and bear the names of the consignee and consignor. The package must describe the liquor it contains. Another measure provides that saloon keepers who sell liquor to intoxicated persons, minors or blacklisted persons shall be liable for all damages that accrue.

Game and fish laws—Completely revises game and fish laws of state. It is probably one of the most comprehensive measures ever passed by a legislature.

Election revision measures—Uncertainties existing in many laws cleared and laws which proved unsatisfactory repealed.

Bill creating board of control—Board to have jurisdiction over all state institutions excepting those for higher education. To be composed of governor, secretary of state and state treasurer.

Prune Crop to Be Bumper.

Eugene—The Lane county prune crop will be between 35 and 40 carloads this year, according to J. O. Holt, secretary of the Eugene Fruit Growers' association. Last year rains put greatly, but this year there is every indication of a record crop. The green fruit is well formed and the trees are loaded. Cherries will be at least an average crop. Orchards to the northeast of the city are unusually heavy, while those to the northwest are not showing up so well.

Packing Plant to Be Projected.

Dundee—With the practical assurance of an abundant prune crop here this year, the Dundee Cooperative Fruit Growers' & Packers' association met recently and formulated plans for building a four-story packing plant. The work is to begin immediately and the building will be completed about September 1. When in operation this industry will give employment to about 60 persons. Formerly the greater portion of the prunes grown here have been shipped to other points for packing.

Investigate Handling of Prunes.

As a result of a recent conference at the Portland Commercial club between prune growers of the state and Profs. C. I. Lewis, H. S. Jackson and Herman Tartar of the Oregon Agricultural college, this fall probably will see the beginning of an important series of investigations on the handling of the Italian prune. These will cover all phases of the subject, from the time the prune leaves the tree until it is put into the box ready to sell.

FARMING COURSE FOR NOVICE

O. A. C. Summer School to Teach Rudiments to Beginners.

A course in basic agronomy to be given by Dr. M. M. McCool at the Oregon Agricultural college summer session planned to introduce the novice to farm science through an intimate first knowledge of the fields, the crops, and the mechanics of the farm. A part of the instruction, also, will give an introduction to agriculture as a science through a wide range of scientific study and investigation in fields still unexplored, or to interest the beginner in the business profits and practice and the professional opportunities of farming.

The work includes instruction in the origin and formation of soils; soil moisture, heat and air; common soil processes; plant foods and soil fertility; tillage, crop rotation and manuring; soil bacteria; drainage and irrigation benefits; and the use and care of common farm machines. A brief survey of the agriculture of the state will close the course.

Another important agronomy course for the summer is that in crop production by Prof. George Hyslop. In it the chief field crop seeds of Oregon will be studied, such as wheat, barley, oats, corn, vetch, clover, alfalfa and grasses, as to their vitality, germination, preservation, growth and reproduction. Some work in seed judging will be done, and seed beds and seedling will be studied. The relation of climate and soil to crops, culture and rotation, the prevention and eradication of weeds, and the harvesting, marketing and profits of crops will be given some consideration. Two other subjects of immediate importance will be discussed: The distribution and value to the state of various crops, and the methods of improving them.

RAISING OF FLAX IS URGED

Speaker Tells Threshermen of Profitable Industry.

Portland—Thousands of dollars may be added to the annual earnings of the threshermen of Oregon by the development of the flax industry in the state, according to H. A. Brewer, manager of the Portland Linseed Oil company, who was one of the speakers at the banquet of the State Threshermen's association at the Commercial club recently.

"The linseed factories of the state are prepared to handle the product of 25,000 acres of flax in this state, if the people will only plant it," he said. "Taking the prices paid for threshing in other states, the threshermen should be able to get from 20 to 25 cents a bushel for the threshing of it, and they would be able to handle the flax crops without in the least being interfered with in their work on the regular grain crops."

Forestry Builds Station.

Prairie City—The forestry service has ordered a telephone line to be installed connecting Prairie City with the summit of Strawberry Peak, 12 miles distant from this place. A station will be erected on the extreme summit of the peak at a height of over 10,000 feet, which overlooks the entire forestry district of Eastern Oregon.

The purpose of the government in establishing this station is to enable a lookout stationed there to notify all points of the reserve in the event of fires.

Work on the telephone line and station has been commenced. From Prairie City there is telephone connection with all points in this reserve.

Tri-County Fair Dates Set.

Condon—The Tri-County Fair will be held in Condon this fall on October 1, 2 and 3, according to the decision of the executive committee in a special meeting held Tuesday night. Tri-County fair is to be a permanent yearly event in Condon henceforth, and the directors have decided to purchase the large grand stand, chicken coops, etc., from the Mayville Fair association, which disbanded recently to join Condon in making the Tri-County fair a big success.

The local fair grounds, which were improved last year for the first Tri-County fair, will be still better improved since the purchase.

Films to Show Interior.

Central Oregon now is to be shown to the world in motion pictures. Its peculiar industries and its varied activities have been made the subjects of a series of films that will be displayed wherever motion-picture theaters are operated and patronized. Lloyd W. McDowell, publicity agent for the Great Northern railway, has just returned from a trip through the interior with about 3000 feet of high-class films. The pictures were made by a representative of the Pathe Weekly service.

State Wards See Circus.

Salem—Five hundred inmates of the Reform School, the Insane Asylum and the Tuberculosis Hospital attended a circus Saturday, being guests of the show management. The invitation was extended early in the morning and the superintendent of the institutions as well as many of the inmates as possible should be allowed to attend. It was the first time in many years that a circus had granted admission gratis to inmates of the institutions and those attending enjoyed the entertainment hugely.

First Pension Is Granted.

Hood River—The County court has just granted the first pension under the widows' pension bill enacted at the last session of the legislature. The recipient, however, is not a widow, but her husband is a permanent invalid, being afflicted with paralysis. The woman and her three children will receive \$17.50 a month. The court has received applications for relief from more than a dozen widows.

The Chronicles of Addington Peace

By B. FLETCHER ROBINSON

Co-Author with H. Conan Doyle of 'The Hound of the Baskervilles,' etc.
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THE VANISHED MILLIONAIRE

(Continued.)

You, sir, sitting peacefully at home, with a good light and an easy conscience, may think I was a timid fool; yet I was afraid—honestly and openly afraid. The little detective heard the news of it in my voice, for he gave me a reassuring pat upon the back.

"Have you ever heard of a 'priest's hole'?" he whispered. "In the days when Meudon Hall was built, no country house was without its hiding-place. Protestants and priests, Royalists and Republicans, they all used the secret burrow at one time or another."

"How did he get in?"

"That is what we are here to discover; and as I have no wish to destroy Mr. Ford's old oak panels I think our simplest plan will be to wait until he comes back again."

The shadows leapt upon us as Peace extinguished the light he carried. The great window alone was luminous with the faint starlight that showed the tracery of its ancient stonework; for the rest, the darkness hedged us about in impenetrable barriers. Side by side, we stood by the wall in which we knew the secret entrance must exist.

It may have been ten minutes or more when from the distance—somewhere below our feet, or so it seemed to me—there came the faint echo of a closing door. It was only in such cold silence that we could have heard it. The time ticked on. Suddenly, upon the black of the floor, there shone a thin reflection like the wash of a sword—a reflection that grew into a broad gush of light as the sliding panel in the wall, six feet from where we stood, rose to the full opening.

There followed another pause, during which I could see Peace draw himself together as if for some unusual exertion.

A shadow darkened the reflection on the floor, and a head came peering out. The light but half displayed the face, but I could see that the teeth were bare and glistening, like those of a man in some deadly expectation. The next moment he stepped across the threshold.

With a spring like the rush of a terrier, Addington Peace was upon him, driving him with his balance with the impact of the blow. One loud scream he gave that went echoing away into the distant corridors. But before I could reach them, the little detective had him down, though he still kicked viciously until I lent a hand. The click of the handcuffs on his wrists ended the matter.

It was Ford's valet, the man Jackson.

We were not long by ourselves. I heard a quick patter of naked feet from behind us, and Harbord, the secretary, came running up, swinging a heavy stick in his hand. Ransom followed close at his heels. They both stopped at the edge of the patch of light in which we were, starting from us to the gaping hole in the wall.

"What in thunder are you about?" cried the manager.

"It was smart of you, Jackson," he said, addressing the bowed figure before him. "I give you credit for the idea. To kidnap a man just as he was bringing off a big deal—well, you would have earned the money."

"But how did you get down here?" struck in the manager.

"He told me that he had discovered an old hiding-place—a 'priest's hole' he called it, and I walked into the trap as the best man may do sometimes. As we got to the bottom of that stairway he slipped a sack over my head, and had me fixed in thirty seconds. He fed me himself twice a day, standing by to see I didn't bolt. When I paid up he was to have twenty-four hours' start; then he would let you know where I was. I held out awhile, but I gave in tonight. The delay was getting too dangerous. Have you a cigarette, Harbord? Thank you. And who may you be?"

It was to the detective he spoke.

"My name is Peace, Inspector Addington Peace, from Scotland Yard."

"And I owe my rescue to you?"

"The little man bowed.

"You will have no reason to regret it. And what did you think had become of me, Inspector?"

"It was the general opinion that you had taken to yourself wings, Mr. Ford."

It was as we traveled up to town

"Finding a solution to your problem," said the little detective, getting to his feet. "Perhaps, gentlemen, you will be good enough to follow me."

He stepped through the opening in the wall, and lifted the candle which the valet had placed on the floor whilst he was raising the panel from within. By its light I could see the first steps of a flight which led down into darkness.

"We will take Jackson with us," Mr. Phillips, if you please."

It was a strange procession that we made. First Peace, with the candle, then Ransom, with the valet following, while I and Harbord brought up the rear. We descended some thirty steps, formed in the thickness of the wall, opened a heavy door, and so found ourselves in a narrow chamber, some twelve feet long by seven broad. Upon a mattress at the further end lay a man, gagged and bound. As the light fell upon his features Ransom sprang forward, shouting his name.

"Silas Ford, by thunder!"

With eager fingers we loosened the gag and cut the ropes that bound his wrists. He sat up, turning his long, thin face from one to the other of us as he stretched the cramp from his limbs.

"Thank you, gentlemen," said he. "Well, Ransom, how are things?"

"Bad, sir; but it's not too late."

He nodded his head, passing his hands through his hair with a quick, nervous movement.

"You've caught my clever friend, I see. Kindly go through his pockets, will you? He has something I must ask him to return to me."

We found it in Jackson's pocket-book—a cheque, antedated a week, for five thousand pounds, with a covering letter to the manager of the bank. Ford took the bit of stamped paper, twisting it to and fro in his supple fingers.

"I was able, through my friend the bootboy, to examine the boots on the night of our arrival. My measurements corresponded with those that Jackson, the valet, wore. Was he acting for himself, or was Harbord, or even Ransom, in the secret? That,

too, it was necessary to discover before I showed my hand.

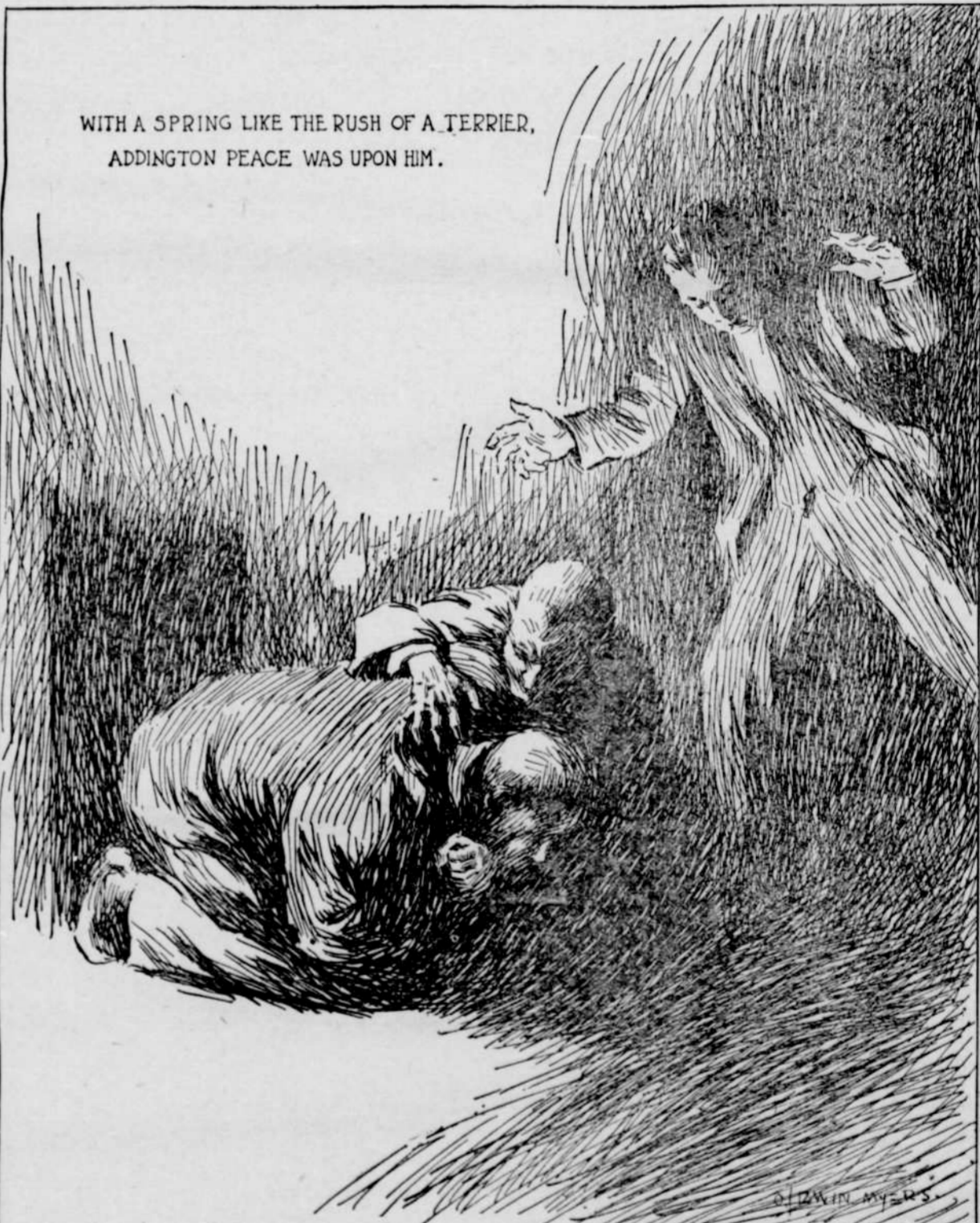
"Your story of Harbord's midnight excursion supplied a clue. The secretary had evidently followed some man who had disappeared mysteriously. Could there be the entrance to a secret chamber in that corridor? That would explain the mystification of Harbord as well as the disappearance of Silas Ford. If so Harbord was not involved.

"If Ford were held a prisoner he must be fed. His gaoler must of necessity remain in the house. But the trap I set in the suggested journey to town was an experiment singularly unsuccessful, for all the three men I desired to test refused. However, if I were right about the secret chamber I could checkmate the blackmail by keeping a watch on him from your room, which commanded the line of communications. But Jackson was clever enough to leave his victimizing to the night-time. I scattered the flour to try the result of that ancient trick. It was successful. That is all. Do you follow me?"

"Yes," said I; "but how did Jackson come to know the secret hiding-place?"

"He has long been a servant of the house. You had better ask his old master."

(CHRONICLES TO BE CONTINUED.)



WITH A SPRING LIKE THE RUSH OF A TERRIER, ADDINGTON PEACE WAS UPON HIM.