

PRINTS THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

The Evening Herald

KLAMATH FALLS' OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER

Eighth Year—No. 2,850

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914

Price, Five Cents

General Mexican War Is Expected Carranza's Request Denied; Troops Moving

ARMY STAFF MEETS THIS AFTERNOON; WOOD ORDERS THIS

NAVAL FUNDS MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE

Money That Would Thus Be Ready Would Not Otherwise Be Available Until June—Pacific Coast Torpedo Boat Flotilla Leaves San Diego Harbor This Morning, With Orders to Go to Mazatlan.

United Press Service WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Major General Leonard E. Wood today convened the general staff of the United States army.

It is believed that the convention is considering orders for a general movement of the army toward Mexico, and that these orders will soon be announced.

United Press Service WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The house naval committee plans to make the appropriation of \$142,000,000 in the naval bill immediately available. In case this is not done, the money will not be available until June 1st.

Both the republican and democrat members of the committee have agreed upon this unusual step.

United Press Service SAN DIEGO, April 23.—The torpedo flotilla sailed at 10 o'clock this morning toward Mazatlan. The ships are the Perry, Stewart, Paul Jones, Whipple and Truxton.

In England women are empowered by the laws to fill the following positions: Queen, marshal, champion of England, commissioner of sewers, governor of workhouse, keeper of prison gate, house of the dean and chapter of Westminster, sexton, returning officer, constable, church warden of the poor; but a woman may not be a solicitor nor hold any other court position.

"We are dealing, moreover, with those whom he commands, and those coming to his support. With these we must deal."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today reported that the treasury of the nation is in fine shape for war. He does not believe that it will be necessary to change the revenue laws to get more money. Today he tentatively suggested that if any extra tax be levied that it be against sweet wines and fortified brandies.

SAN DIEGO ALSO GETTING A TASTE OF MARTIAL TIME

BORDER NEAR THERE IS BRISTLING TODAY

Mexicans Order All Non-Combatants From Tia Juana and Force All Men and Boys Into the Army—San Diego Militia Guarding City's Water Supply—American Troops Are Throwing Up Trenches.

United Press Service SAN DIEGO, April 23.—The Mexican commander at Tia Juana, eighteen miles from here, and just over the border, has ordered all non-combatants out of the town, and the women and children are being taken to Ensenada.

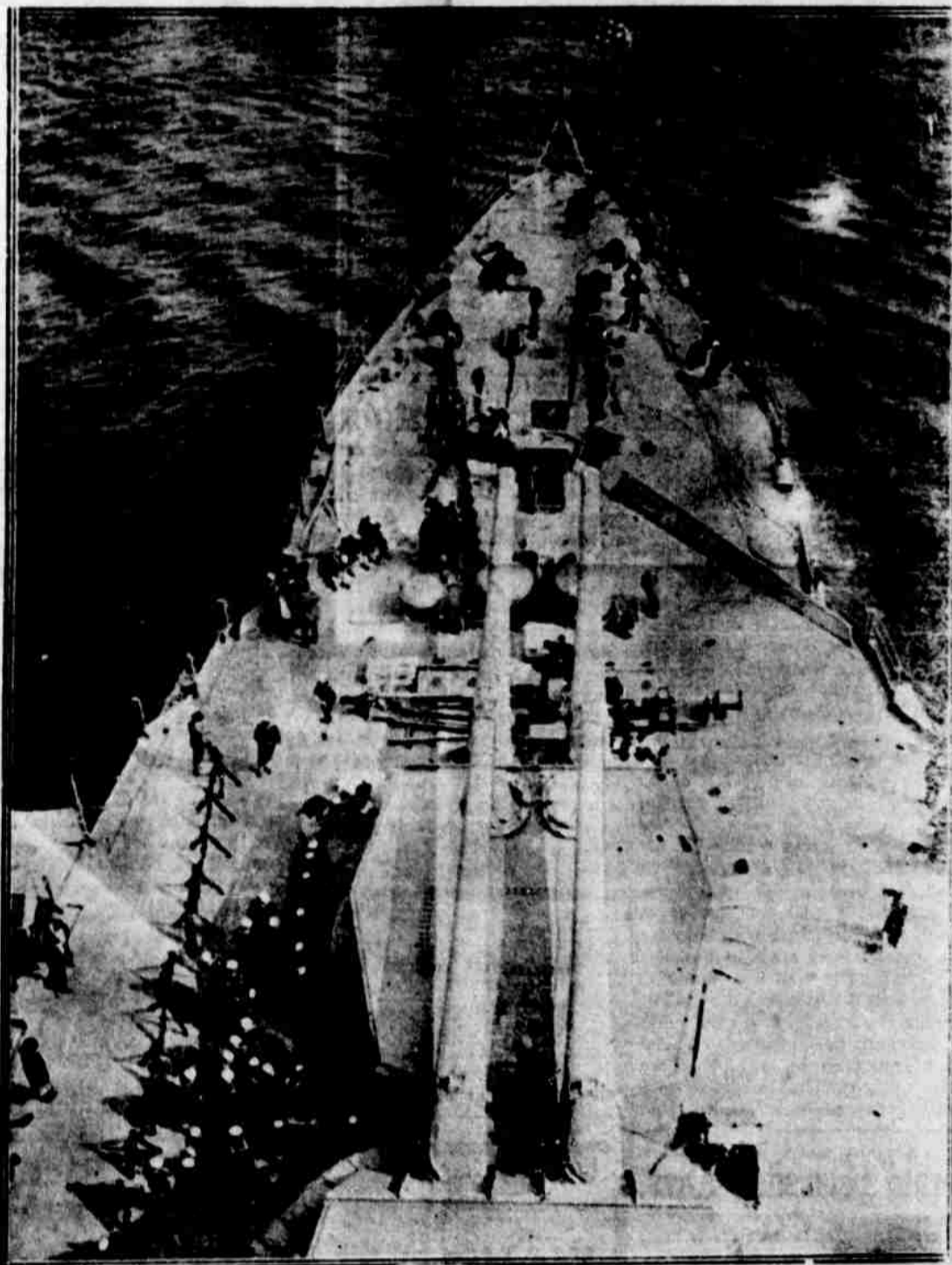
All male Mexicans are being forced into the army service.

Across the line, at San Ysidoro, the American troops are throwing up entrenchments.

Captain Condon announced that all women and children are to be ordered out of town today.

United Press Service SAN DIEGO, April 23.—Two companies of militia from this city, one a coast artillery corps company and the other from the naval militia, have been placed on duty to guard the city water supply along the Mexican line. Governor Johnson ordered out the militia after he received dozens of...

Guns of the Battleship Connecticut, Which Point Towards Tampico



This striking photograph of the forward deck of the battleship Connecticut was taken from a mast high above. The Connecticut is the flagship of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, who has been in charge of the American fleet off Tampico for some time. From the deck of this ship he demanded the apology to the American flag for the arrest of the officers and men of the Dolphin, which has brought about the present situation. She is a 16,000 ton ship, with 16,500 horsepower. Her armament consists of four 12-inch guns, an intermediate battery of eight 8-inch guns, a secondary battery of twelve 5-inch, six machine guns and four 3-inch field pieces. She carries 900 officers and men. The captain, under Admiral Mayo, is John J. Knapp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—President Wilson today stated that copies of his comment upon Carranza's note have been transmitted to the constitutionalists. The text was telegraphed to Consul General Edwards at Juarez, and by him delivered to Carranza. So far there has been no reply.

MORE MARINES BEING LANDED AT VERA CRUZ

REFUGEES ARE BOARDING WARSHIPS TODAY

British Ambassador Orders All British Subjects in Northern Sonora to Leave Immediately—The Mexican Troops and Citizens Are Evacuating Nuevo Laredo and Going to Saltillo.

United Press Service WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Naval Secretary Daniels says that by tonight there will be 5,500 marines and bluejackets ashore at Vera Cruz. Tonight the transport Mississippi reaches there with 500 marines aboard.

The secretary has wired the Brooklyn navy yard to ascertain the earliest date when the battleships New York and Texas, undergoing repairs, will be in commission.

United Press Service WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Admiral Mayo at Tampico wired Sec...

ADMINISTRATION IS PREPARING TO FIGHT ALL MEXICO

PRESIDENT MAKES A REPLY TO CARRANZA

Advices From Washington Are to the Effect That Huerta Is Thought to Have Declaration of War Ready. Carranza and Huerta Believed to Be in Communication—Mexican Ambassador Leaves

United Press Service WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—There is no longer any doubt but what there will be a general conflict between the United States and Mexico, and that the entire Mexican people will be lined up solidly against the Americans.

It is understood that the administration is considering restoring the embargo against shipment of arms over the line into Mexico. The administration expects Huerta to declare war, and preparations for fighting have been completed, although actual orders to move the army have been withheld.

Tonight President Wilson turned down Carranza's request that the American troops evacuate Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—President Wilson today announced that he will refuse to abandon the Huerta campaign, despite the implied threats of Carranza. Commenting upon Carranza's declaration that the war meant a fight with all the Mexican people, Wilson deplored war, and said that he believes America has a genuine friendship for the Mexican...

"Skeeter Bill" Warlike

Elbow Puncher to Lead Cowboy Troop

He will be "Skeeter Bill," lanky and a good rider of outlaws and accomplished manipulator of the whirling lariat, no longer, perhaps, for from Bakersfield comes news that the Klamath Falls buccaroo will soon be known as "Captain Roy Robbins, volunteer Rough Riders, U. S. A." "Skeeter Bill," after working through the winter at the Adams and Dalton ranches near Tule Lake, left this spring to train in California for the rodeo to be held at Bakersfield this week. Following this show he intended to return and prepare for the Elks' Rodeo. The outbreak of hostilities, however, has changed his plans momentarily. Over a hundred of the cowboys gathered at Bakersfield to compete, formed a company at a mass meeting, which was replete with speeches fairly bubbling over with patriotic fever. At this meeting, "Skeeter Bill," six feet in his socks, and the soul of good nature and fearlessness, was chosen by the punchers as their captain. Already he has telegraphed President Wilson, tendering him the services of the company in case of war.

KLAMATH HAS A CHANCE FOR ELK

CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN WHO HAVE RAISED HERD WILL SOON MAKE A DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS

That there is a chance for Klamath county to secure a herd of elk is shown by the following dispatch. The herd would be a valuable addition, and the Klamath Sportsmen's Association could do many worse things than start at once a campaign to secure a dozen of these animals. SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Mil-

lery & Lux, cattlemen, have offered to give 400 head of elk from their Kern county ranch to the California Academy of Sciences to be distributed by its director, Dr. Barton W. Evermann, to public and private parks and organizations in California which can properly care for them. These animals are to be given free of charge with the exception of \$3 per head to meet the expenses of keepers and freight charges from the ranch.

In 1874 there was only a single pair of the magnificent California elk in existence and these belonged to Henry Miller, who took care of them until they have increased to the present herd of 400. The number of animals that will be supplied to any one park is tentatively limited to twelve, and the Academy of Sciences reserves the right to withdraw the offer if for any reason the plan should prove impracticable. The elk which formerly ranged in great numbers throughout the Sacra-

mento-San Joaquin Valley are now extinct with the single exception of this herd. If California does not want these animals they are to be sent to Arizona and other states where the climate and other conditions are favorable for their preservation.

Shattuck in Town.

S. O. Shattuck, who has a ranch a short distance from Klamath Falls on the Fort Klamath road, spent Thursday in the county seat, attending to business matters. Dr. Louise Pearce, the only woman of the staff of Johns Hopkins University hospital, has been appointed as assistant to Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, where she will devote herself chiefly to the isolation of the bacillus of scarlet fever. The forests of Florida contain 175 kinds of wood.

The Other Mexican War

Facts and Figures Pertaining to Struggle in '40's

That war cost the United States in lives 2,703 men, including 333 officers; in money, \$15,000,000. It cost Mexico 7,000 men killed and wounded, and 3,730 prisoners of war. The United States sent 21,509 regulars and 22,027 volunteers into the Valley of Mexico. Congress declared war May 13, 1846. The Mexican forces evacuated the City of Mexico September 14, 1847. The treaty of peace, signed February 2, 1848, was proclaimed July 4, 1848. The treaty fixed the Rio Grande River as the international boundary line between Mexico and the United States. The relations between the United States and Mexico, strained by American recognition of Texan independence in 1837, and further strained by the annexation of Texas by the United States in 1845, came to the breaking point when General Zachary Taylor, with a force of 2,000 men, invaded, on March 12, 1846, the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande rivers, which were the disputed American-Mexican boundary lines. The Mexicans immediately took the defensive, and General Ampudia met Taylor's army April 25. May 13 congress declared war. In February, 1847, General Winfield Scott, veteran of the war of 1812, succeeded Taylor at the head of the army in Mexico. March 9, 1847, he landed a force of 12,000 men at Vera Cruz. Twenty days later the city surrendered. The battles of Cerro Gordo, Puebla and Contreras and other engagements led the commander-in-chief of the United States forces to Mexico City, and with less than 8,000 men he entered the national palace September 14. The fall of Chapultepec ended the Mexican war. That war took from Mexico and gave to the United States the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and parts of New Mexico. It also settled forever the annexing of Texas to the Union.