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Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1914.

ON TRAINS AND NEWS
PRICE TWO CENTS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

Huerta Resigns and Carbajal Is Elected President--Blanquet's Threat To Take Army From Him Forced Him To Let Go

He Took a Few Drinks With Friends and \$6,000,000 as a Remembrance

Villa Is Sorry Huerta Escapes All Punishment, but Refuses To Make Any Statement When Asked if Hostilities Would Be Stopped by the Rebels.

MANY REBEL LEADERS HOWEVER BELIEVE THE WAR IS OVER

Huerta's Family and Ex-minister of War Blanquet Are at Puerto Mexico and the Ex-president Is Believed To Be on His Way To Join Them There.

By William G. Shepherd.

Vera Cruz, Mex., July 16.—It was War Minister Blanquet who finally forced President Huerta to retire from the dictatorship of Mexico, according to information received from the capital today.

Foreign Minister Carbajal, who accepted his post with the understanding that Huerta was to step down in the former's favor, expected the resignation would be sent to congress Monday. Saturday, however, as soon as Carbajal had taken the oath of office, Huerta began drinking.

He drank steadily throughout Saturday afternoon and continued to do so until late at night at the Cafe Colon. Sunday he gave orders to his bodyguard not to follow him, and spent the day, still drinking, at the cafes of Chapultepec and El Globo. Fearing he might be assassinated, 20 secret service agents followed him about as inconspicuously as possible, despite his order to his bodyguard.

Monday he was still drinking. Monday night Carbajal wrote him: "You promised to resign today. I believed you were a man of your word. If you don't resign and leave the capital, I will."

Furious But Helpless.

"My generals will not let me resign," was Huerta's reply.

Then Carbajal appealed to Blanquet. The latter had trouble in finding the president, who was still rambling from cafe to cafe, but Tuesday night he located him and urged him to retire. Huerta was obdurate, whereupon Blanquet tendered his own resignation.

"But you can't resign," remonstrated Huerta. "This is no child's play. You have a man's sized position." Blanquet insisted, however, that he would resign and that General Maure would follow his example. It was rumored that he even said: "I will not only resign, but I will take the army with me, and my first order will be an order for your arrest."

Huerta was furious and stormed and retreated alternately, but Blanquet was firm and left him. Wednesday morning he renewed his threats and Huerta yielded.

It was reported that when Huerta left the capital he took with him \$6,000,000 in drafts on European banks.

Huerta Reaches Orizaba.

Vera Cruz, Mex., July 16.—The train bearing ex-President Huerta and ex-War Minister Blanquet from Mexico City reached Orizaba this afternoon, many hours overdue.

It was detained as a result of orders from Huerta himself, to enable him to sleep.

The fugitives' destination was Puerto Mexico.

Cruisers Await Him.

Vera Cruz, Mex., July 16.—Word was received from Puerto Mexico today that the British and German cruisers Bristol and Dresden had reached that place, supposedly to offer transportation to ex-President Huerta and ex-War Minister Blanquet to a place of safety.

Excitement Is Intense.

Mexico City, July 16.—Provisional President Carbajal, General Huerta's successor, was trying today to placate the factions and preserve peace in the capital.

Huerta's whereabouts was a mystery. He and ex-War Minister Blanquet left the city by automobile last night and took a waiting train at a remote suburb. It was believed their destination was Puerto Mexico, whence it would be

easy for Huerta to get away by ship. Jesus Urmeta, Jose Novelo and Enrique Mangel, who were deputies under the late President Madero, have gone to Celaya expecting to meet representatives of the rebels and negotiate relative to the latter's peaceful entrance into the capital.

The city was quiet but there was an undercurrent of intense excitement. May Start a Revolt. One report was that the Twenty-ninth regiment, in the mountains near Mexico City, which remained faithful to Huerta to the last, with bodies of the Juchico and Pueblo Indian troops, would start a revolt in favor of Felix Diaz.

The transfer of authority from Huerta to Carbajal was effected with surprisingly little commotion. Congress considered the former's resignation throughout the afternoon. First the senate and chamber of deputies discussed it separately. Two deputies were against it, declaring that to do so would be to "submit weakly to the United States." Others declared it was the only means by which the country could be saved.

Finally the two houses referred the proposition to a conference committee which reported in the course of the evening as follows:

"We accept the resignation as it is presented by General Victoriano Huerta as president of the Mexican United States."

"We call Licentiate Francisco Carbajal, minister of foreign relations, to assume the presidency."

Carbajal Takes Oath. In joint session the two houses approved this report by a vote of 121 to 17. Carbajal immediately took the oath of office as president and left for the national palace under the military guard. He was enthusiastically cheered.

Huerta, too, was vociferously applauded, both by the lawmakers who accepted his resignation and by the people, following his retirement. He seemed more popular, in fact, after his retirement than before it.

Before leaving the city he visited the national palace to pay his respects to President Carbajal and later dropped in at the French cafe, one of his favorite lounging places, for a farewell drink with his friends.

Then he and Blanquet took their automobile and motored from the city.

VILLA AND GENERAL BELL HAVE A NIGHT CONFERENCE

Juarez, Mex., July 16.—What would be the result of President Huerta's retirement in favor of his foreign minister, Francisco Carbajal, on the constitutionalists' campaign was the subject of lively speculation here today.

"I'm sorry to see Huerta escape punishment for the murder of Madero and Suarez," said General Villa, but he did not tell whether the changed situation at Mexico City would mean a cessation of the rebels' military activity. He spoke in terms of personal admiration of Carbajal, but it was known he would not accept him officially.

Other constitutionalists were of the opinion that the war was over. J. N. Amador, General Carranza's legal adviser here, predicted that Carranza would be in the capital inside of a fortnight.

the nature and outcome of their conversation.

The Boat Case. Washington, July 16.—The senate today adopted the Postmaster resolution calling on Secretary of the Navy Daniels to submit all papers in the Boat case.

Frederick L. Boat is the Newspaper Enterprise association correspondent at Vera Cruz who sent a story to the United States to the effect that American landing parties shot unarmed and fleeing Mexicans when they occupied the city.

A deportation order was issued against him but when he made the claim that he received his information from American naval officials, Ensign William Richardson being especially mentioned, the order was suspended pending investigation. Here Senator Congressman Falconer has a resolution similar to Senator Poindexter's pending in the house.

CASE DISMISSED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Joe Spurgeon was released from custody today upon a motion of District Attorney Ringo to dismiss the suit on the grounds of insufficient evidence. The motion for dismissal came after the husband of Mrs. Irene K. Wright, Alfred S. Wright was called upon the stand. Wright testified as to their marriage and residence up to the time they moved to Turner. Here Senator Carson, one of the attorneys for Spurgeon, moved that this was as far as Wright was competent to testify as a husband was not permitted to testify against his wife except in a case of personal violence, one against the other.

As this was a charge of adultery brought by the State against Mrs. Wright and Spurgeon, Senator Carson argued that the further testimony of Wright would be incompetent.

Attorney Van Winkle, also representing the defendant, here cited considerable law and a number of cases bearing upon this point which the district attorney was unable to combat. Judge Kelly then ruled that the law specified that wife could testify against her husband only in a case of non support and that in charges of adultery against either a husband or a wife the spouse could not testify further than as to the marriage relation. The motion to disqualify Wright for further testifying was sustained by Judge Kelly.

As Wright was the principal witness for the State this ruling came as a color plexus punch and knocked out of the State's case. On account then of insufficient evidence, Mr. Ringo moved that the case be dismissed. Senator Carson offered no objection and Spurgeon was given his liberty.

The case of the State against Mrs. Wright will be tried later during this term of court.

A SAN FRANCISCO SCANDAL

San Francisco, July 16.—The state railroad commission issued subpoenas today for the present directors and several former officials of the United Railways ordering them to appear before the commission next Monday to answer questions concerning the \$1,000,000 which former President Calhoun took from the earnings of the U. R. R., supposedly to invest in the Solano Farms Project. The commission did not give out the names of all those for whom subpoenas were issued for fear that some might attempt to evade the summons.

LEGAL PROFESSION DISTENDED SOME

Seventy-Seven Pass Examination and Are Admitted to Practice in Oregon—Supply Is Of Much Demand.

J. C. Moreland, clerk of the Supreme Court, has announced that of the 91 persons who recently tried the state bar examination 77 were successful and will be given certificates. The examination was the first conducted by the board of examiners, and the percentage of successful applicants was not so large as heretofore. Those who will receive certificates are as follows:

Kathryn Darnford, Fern, Robert M. Davis, John B. Hart, Murray C. Wheat, Y. Ernest Baker, Ben A. Williams, Joel H. Richardson, Benjamin S. Via, Delbert A. Norton, Elmer James Buckman, P. Claire McDougal, Russell H. Stephens, Edward Tallman, Jr., Charles L. Graden, Fred W. Herman, Frederick S. Lamport, William Murphy, William H. Waterbury, Edward G. Patterson, Beryl A. Green, J. Allison Moulton, Statira G. Briggs, Ralph D. Moore, John H. White, George H. Mullin, Seth LeRoy Smith, Bert G. Boylan, L. Leonard Krause, J. E. Werlein, H. F. Pfingst, W. B. Knuffman, McKinley Kane, C. E. Holbrook, H. L. Hess, Merrill A. Reed, W. A. Aekerman, Edward A. Surt, Laura E. Cavers, Robert G. Costerman, Frank E. McClure, Marie G. Downes, James H. Ganoe, Hugh J. Boyd, John W. Peters, Frank E. Manning, Patrick J. Pryor, Charles C. Zweigart, R. V. Borlenke, Alfred Taysner Brown, James B. Finlayson, Joseph Van Boonissen, J. Harvey Hobart, E. J. Gillespie, H. R. Fogarty, Edna May Bayless, Floyd A. Boyington, Burns Powell, Elizabeth Jean Braun, Rex A. Turner, Ina Jaqua, E. M. Page, Mabel G. Boyington, Alen Bristow, George E. Richards, Benjamin H. Lerner, Calvin L. Swook, Oliver B. Huston, Leland J. Knox, Raymond H. Rowland, Henry Bauer, W. C. Nicholas, L. Leon Ray, Carlton E. Spencer, J. W. Oberlander, George L. Koch, C. H. Reade, Samuel Jesse Buzzell.

Alleging that the charges of the defendant for making connections are unreasonable the Trenholm Telephone Company has filed a complaint with the State Railroad Commission against the St. Helens Telephone Company. The Trenholm company, which has its plant in Trenholm, Columbia county, has a contract with the other company for connections at St. Helens. It alleges that for the service it is charged \$5 for each telephone on its line and 25 cents a call for all non subscribers when connections are made with the other line. The Trenholm Company asks that it be given a fair proportion of the money paid for calls originating on its line.

BASEBALL TODAY

Federal. R. H. E. Brooklyn 6 14 0
Pittsburg 2 7 0
Houck and Land; Dickson, Leclair, Walker and Beer.
First game—St. Louis-Chicago game called, and second inning, rain. Second game postponed account wet grounds.
R. H. E. Baltimore 8 10 0
Buffalo 1 7 5
Smith, Quinn and Jaekitsch; Schultz and Blair.
R. H. E. Brooklyn 5 11 2
Pittsburg 2 6 0
Lafitte and Owens; Barger and Roberts.

STATE WATER BOARD SETTLES OLD DISPUTES

State Engineer Lewis today announced that the largest and most important adjudication yet completed by the State Water Board, involving over 30,000 acres of land, and water rights valued at more than \$1,000,000 had been confirmed by the Circuit Court for Crook County. About two hundred and fifty rights to the waters of Crooked River, some of which were initiated more than 50 years ago, have been finally adjusted and recorded under the state water code, thus putting an end to the useless and expensive litigation heretofore carried on by the water users. The Court confirmed the decision of the Board in practically every instance, and in speaking of this decree, Judge Braslaw says:

"I heard all objections that were presented at the hearing, and there were no objections of a serious nature, which speaks well for the work of the Board. Considering the great number of people interested, and the great number of claims to be adjusted, the result is exceedingly satisfactory."

Chicago, July 16.—Strangled to death, with a gag in his mouth, across which a skull and crossbones were crudely drawn in indelible ink, the body of a man about 40 years old was found today on the Illinois Central railroad tracks near Thirtieth street here.

The nose was broken and on the face was the imprint of a boot heel. The arms and legs were tightly bound with ropes and a gag was rammed down the throat so tightly that the eyes bulged from their sockets.

The police believe the dead man, apparently an Italian, was the victim of blackmail agents. Near the body was found a prison tin cup and a loaf and a half of bread. The theory of the police is that the man recently escaped from the penitentiary and that someone trailed and killed him for revenge.

YESTERDAY'S SCORES

Pacific Coast League. At Portland—Portland 5, Los Angeles 2.
At Oakland—Oakland 9, Sacramento 2.
At Venice—San Francisco 4, Venice 2 (14 innings).

Northwestern League. At Tacoma—Portland 9, Tacoma 6.
At Vancouver—Victoria 9, Vancouver 7.
At Seattle—Spokane 2, Seattle 0.

ONLY TWO IN SEMI-FINALS.

Seabright, N. J., July 16.—Intense heat and desperate playing in the Davis Cup tennis elimination contests here this afternoon caused the collapse of R. Lindley Murray, the California, and cerge Gardner. This leaves R. Norris Williams, Karl Behr, William J. Cichier and Gustave Touchard to fight it out in the semi-finals.

When it comes to keeping in the straight and narrow way, the tight rope walker is all there.

LAND LOCATING WAS BARE-FACED ROBBERY

Portland, Ore., July 16.—Several witnesses from the state of Washington were examined today in the prosecution of E. J. Sellers, J. W. Logan and W. F. Minard, by the government on charges of misusing the mails by inducing persons to locate on the forfeited lands of the Oregon & California railroad grant.

Persistent efforts on the part of Attorney Claude Strahan, representing W. F. Minard, to have witnesses admit that they knew the investment was a gamble on a long chance, on which the returns would be great if any were forthcoming, were not entirely successful.

"Now, didn't you know that you were putting up a little money on a long chance, a wild gamble, on the prospect of winning \$10,000?" Strahan asked Frank F. Haight, of Clifton, Wash. "No, I didn't understand it that way at all," Haight replied.
Again Strahan asked Frank Holmstrom, a street car motorman of Seattle, if he didn't know that he was engaged in some dangerous speculation.
"They told me the claim was worth \$5,000," Holmstrom asserted. "I was to receive the land in 90 days. They did not say anything at all about it being in litigation with the United States government."

Haight testified that he had paid \$300 in the hopes of securing claims, making applications for himself and wife.

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Federal. R. H. E. Brooklyn 6 14 0
Pittsburg 2 7 0
Houck and Land; Dickson, Leclair, Walker and Beer.
First game—St. Louis-Chicago game called, and second inning, rain. Second game postponed account wet grounds.
R. H. E. Baltimore 8 10 0
Buffalo 1 7 5
Smith, Quinn and Jaekitsch; Schultz and Blair.
R. H. E. Brooklyn 5 11 2
Pittsburg 2 6 0
Lafitte and Owens; Barger and Roberts.

BASEBALL TODAY

National. R. H. E. Brooklyn 4 7 2
Pittsburg 3 8 0
Bueker, Ragon and Miller; O'Toole, Mammaux and Coleman, Gibson.
Second game—R. H. E. Brooklyn 5 11 1
Pittsburg 2 7 1
Pfeffer and Miller; Kautlechner and Gibson.

BASEBALL TODAY

American. R. H. E. Detroit 5 5 0
Boston 2 7 2
Dauss and Stanager; Ruth and Carrigan.
R. H. E. Cleveland 2 4 0
Washington 0 2 0
Hagerman and O'Neill; Shaw, Johnson, Boehling and Williams.

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STRANGLED TO DEATH LEFT ON RAILROAD TRACK

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FIGHT IS SOON OVER CARPENTIER WINS ON FOUL IN SIXTH

Smith Struck Carpenter a Hard Right on the Jaw, Dropping Him

HIT HIM IN THE NECK WHILE ON HIS KNEES

Carpentier Was Not Hurt by Blow Which Disqualified Smith and Lost Fight

Ringside, London, July 16.—Georges Carpentier was awarded the decision in the sixth round of his 20-round bout with Gunboat Smith of California here tonight. Smith hit Carpentier while the latter was on his knees. The man and boy were mixing it fiercely in the fifth round, Smith evidently attempting a knockout. The Frenchman fought back, blow for blow.

Opening the sixth round both resumed the same tactics. Carpentier was aggressive but was met with hard rights and lefts. Smith sent a crashing right against the Frenchman's jaw and Carpentier dropped, but arose immediately. Then Smith swung, hitting Carpentier in the neck. The spectators' indignation. The halcyon, many yells of the hurled at Smith, and the crowd began surging toward the ring.

The authorities held the crowd in check, however, while Carpentier was led to his corner. He was unharmed by the blow which disqualified Smith. Some believed that Smith struck the blow deliberately when he hit Carpentier while the latter was down. As soon as the blow was struck Corri stepped between the men and waved Smith away.

Gunboat Smith arrived from Harrow, an hour before the time for his fight with Georges Carpentier. There was a large crowd at the ringside. Carpentier entered the ring at 9:47 p. m., Smith following at 9:52. Both appeared in the best condition. The bell clanged at 10 p. m., sending the scrappers on their journey.

The Fight by Rounds. Round 1. Both cautious, Smith led right to the face and body. No attempt to force matters. Carpentier countered with right to the body, but blows had no steam. It was an even round.

Round 2. Carpentier rushed across the ring, Smith retreating and went into a clinch. Carpentier broke away immediately, returning swinging lefts and rights. Smith was holding on. Carpentier's round.

Round 3. Corri cautioned Smith for holding and hitting low. Carpentier was very aggressive while Smith clinched and held. In a break-away Smith swung, Corri thought the blow too low to be safe if repeated. Carpentier's round.

Round 4. Carpentier rushed out of his corner and showered Smith with lefts and rights. Gunboat covered up and clinched. Carpentier put right to Gunboat's jaw. At the bell Carpentier put terrific uppercut that dazed Smith, bell saving him. Carpentier's round.

Round 5. Smith recovered strongly and assumed the aggressive. Breaking from a clinch, Smith sent right to face, obviously trying for a knockout. Carpentier mixed it up and they clinched in mid-ring. Smith's round.

Round 6. Both rushed, Smith landing right and left. Carpentier sent a heavy right to the Gunner's body and backed away, boxing cleverly. Smith sent a right to the Frenchman's jaw, dropping him to his knees. Smith then hit Carpentier in the neck. Corri disqualified the American. Boss and hisses came from the crowd as Smith groped to his corner, confused. Carpentier was on his feet almost immediately.

WOULD KILL THEM ALL

Oakland, Cal., July 16.—That the United States should remonstrate with the victorious constitutionalists against indiscriminate slaughter on their entrance into the Mexican capital, but must not interfere with the execution of a "prescribed list," were the sentiments voiced today by Captain John T. Neville, a former member of the Madero secret service and former military adjutant to the late general and governor of Chihuahua, Abraham Gonzalez. While Captain Neville declares that he is in no way officially connected with the revolution, he says he is in a position to know that there will never be a lasting peace in Mexico while professional agitators and leaders of the Huerta party are left alive.

Madero's Great Mistake. "The late President Francisco I. Madero made the fatal mistake of the fighting his revolution to a finish in 1911," said Neville. "Had Madero marched his victorious army into Mexico City and executed the scientific outfit, who pose as aristocrats, there would have been no Felix Diaz, Victoriano Huerta rebellion. Neither would there have been armed conflict with Pascual Orozco, Jose Maria Inez Salazar or Emiliano Zapata. The scientific

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PRESIDENT WILL HELP CARRANZA TO ESTABLISH PEACE

Will Stand Firmly by Him if He Takes a Conciliatory and Broad Position

BUT WILL NOT STAND FOR A DICTATORSHIP

Powers Will Not Recognize Any Government Until the United States Does So

Washington, July 16.—Mexico's fate was considered here today to be in General Carranza's hands. Provisional President Carbajal was expected to turn over to him the control of affairs. It remains to be seen, men high in the administration here said, whether he will then establish such a government as will command the world's respect or a partisan rule which cannot long survive.

The Washington administration was awaiting his choice. From sources close to President Wilson it was learned that the chief executive, anticipating President Huerta's resignation, has already determined on a line of action.

It was stated he would not let the Mexican government represent all the people or one which is not pledged to re-establish constitutional rule as speedily as possible.

The Powers Stand In. The powers, it was learned, here indicated that they will withhold recognition until it is accorded by the United States.

A conciliatory attitude on his part will be insisted on from General Carranza if he loses American support. If he establishes a military dictatorship it will not be recognized.

If, however, he takes a broad stand, protects foreigners and his political opponents and shows a disposition to act in the interests of the whole Mexican people, the administration will use its influence to secure a loan for him, which will enable him to effect a prompt re-organization and place his government on a stable footing.

And it was expected that he would do this. It was not believed Carbajal would seriously oppose the constitutionalists.

It Depends On Carbajal. The latter's course, Judge Douglas, Carranza's attorney here, told Secretary of War Garrison, would depend on the new provisional president's attitude. If he stood aside there would be no further trouble. If he tried to imitate Huerta the city would be attacked.

It was thought possible, too, that Carranza might be able to control the northern rebel leader, General Zapata, preventing him from assaulting the capital.

President Huerta's resignation, it was understood, was not a direct outcome of the Niagara Falls conference, the result of which was an agreement eliminating Huerta indeed but providing for the establishment of a provisional government organized jointly by federal and constitutionalists instead of the setting up of another president of Huerta's own selection, as was Carbajal.

Huerta having chosen Carbajal, too, it appeared, would prevent the United States from recognizing the latter. It has all along been insisted that recognition would be withheld from anyone he might appoint and Carbajal unquestionably was, in effect, his appointee.

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The Weather

THAT FAN FEELS GOOD

Oregon: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer Friday; moderate north to north-east winds.



(Continued on page 3.)